"Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale ..."

By David Isaacson

[The name, Driscoll, Dr. Jacqueline J., is found under the FACULTY EMERITI/RETIRES/ SPOUSES listing of the WMU Directory 2000-01. More important, perhaps, Jackie can also be found under LIBRARY, WALDO (Main) with a listing as Weekend Librarian. She retired in 1991, but returned to a special part-time position on the professional staff of the University Libraries. Such a life choice is not unusual for Dr. Driscoll as the following profile illustrates.]

Ask any child what s/he wants to be when s/he grows up and only a few, if any, would answer: librarian. We librarians are usually made rather than born. Such is the case with Jacqueline Driscoll, who prefers to answer to Jackie. In 1967, Jackie earned her bachelor's degree in English from Douglass College, the women's college in New Brunswick, that is part of Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey. She was also inducted into Phi Beta Kappa at Douglass. (By the way, WMU Libraries currently can boast that six librarians, one staff member, and one Interim Dean are PBK members—more than matching any other academic department on campus!)

Jackie got a taste of what it might be like to be a reference librarian when she worked as an Undergraduate Student Assistant in the Reference Department at Rutgers. Her boss there resembled, she said to this interviewer, the late Leo Natanson, who was Head of Reference when Jackie was hired as the Social Sciences Librarian at Waldo Library in 1980. Both men were eccentric, kind, and indefatigable fact and idea sleuths—characteristics also attributable to Jackie. Since jobs for an English major were not easy to find, and reference work had proven to be fun, Jackie decided to enroll in the School of Library Science at Rutgers University. She received her Master of Library Science degree in 1968.

One of Jackie’s most memorable library school projects involved the famous Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, a part of the New York Public Library. Named after its founder and first curator, Alturo Alfonso Schomburg, the Center has the finest national collection of documents on people of African descent anywhere in the world. At a time when racial tensions in New York City were especially strained, Jackie made several day trips to the Harlem-located library. She wondered and still wonders why people of good will and intelligence, but different skin colors, were afraid of one another no matter what the setting. Jackie brings to the mind of this reporter another intrepid social activist, feminist, and famed short-story writer from the Bronx and Greenwich Village: the “tough and fanciful” Grace Paley. Jackie and Grace are mothers, feminists, and survivors who care about individual people—men as well as women. Paley recently noted, “Whatever your calling is, whether it’s as a plumber or an artist, you have to make sure there’s a little more justice in the world when you leave it than when you found it.” (“Writing With Both Ears,” http://www.salon.com/11departments/litchat1.html) Jackie would heartily concur.

After obtaining her library degree, and possibly motivated by the Schomburg experience, Jackie turned down what might have been a prestigious job in the library at Yale University for a distinctly nonprestigious job working in some of the branches of the New York City Public Libraries that have been labeled as “disadvantaged” communities. Jackie served the often underserved poor in libraries in Harlem, the Lower East Side, and at Tompkins Square Park. While working and living in the “big apple,” Jackie came to know a number of other famous people over the years. In New York City she lived in a loft with the now famous painter Joan Snyder. While there she was also a friend with the artist Keith Sonnier and his artist wife Jackie Winsor. She lived near and borrowed some of the humor of the rock group, The Fugs. Her plumber was none other than Philip Glass, more famous now as a world-class musician.
Building a Research Library History: Part II

By Sharon Carlson

The second half of the WMU library history involves the evolution of the institution from a college to a university and the corresponding growth of its library resources. One figure, Dr. Katherine Stokes, was especially instrumental. She guided that growth from 1948 through 1967 including the years that brought "university" status and designation. Stokes also led the Library through a major move from the East Campus to a new "Waldo" building on the West Campus in the late 1950s. Under her leadership, the library grew from one of fewer than 100,000 volumes to more than 400,000 volumes.

Stokes held a bachelor's degree from Boston's Simmons College, a M.A.L.S. from the University of Michigan, and completed doctoral work at the University of Illinois, Urbana/Champaign campus. She brought 14 years of experience at the Pennsylvania State College Library, and three years at the University of Illinois, Champaign, when she arrived at WMU in 1948. At the time of Stokes' appointment, the library was still housed on the East Campus. The campus was in the midst of a post-World War II growth period that included many returning GI's as well as expansion of the physical plant and the College's curricula. As the decade closed, classroom buildings and dormitories were designed for and built on the grounds of the West Campus. The construction of the Administration Building (now named the Seibert Administration Building) in 1952 on the new campus was especially symbolic as operations moved from one side of the railroad tracks and Stadium Drive to the other side where there was significant room to expand.

One of the issues to be resolved was library access. To accommodate library users, an annex was placed in the new administration building, but it became obvious that a full library facility was needed—and that it should be placed on the West Campus. The movement of the library from old to new was a monumental undertaking according to Hazel Cleveland Saye who worked in the reserve books area from 1939-1965. In an oral history recording, Saye described the complex operation.

We outgrew the campus and the campus moved to the west campus. ... We had labels put on each shelf [in the new building] beforehand—600's, 700's, 900's—where they would go on the shelves. The books were moved a shelf at a time. The boxes each held one shelf and trucks moved them over to the new library.

Completed in 1958 on land that had once been a horse farm and later a golf course, the new library had open stacks, four floors, elevators, and a loading dock. The decorative scheme featured American Indian themes and several pieces of art related to Abraham Lincoln. Dwight B. Waldo had studied Lincoln for most of his life, and had been an avid collector of Native American artifacts. His interests were reflected in the building named for him.

The new library building was designed to hold 225,000 volumes and seating space for 1,000 readers at a cost of 1.5 million dollars. The Department of Librarianship, described in the first half of the University Libraries' history, occupied the entire east wing of the second floor and included its own "laboratory library" collection, a section of which later provided a basis for the existing Children's Collection in Waldo Library, as well as classrooms and administrative offices. When the School was closed in 1985, its entire history including all student and administrative records was deposited in the University Archives where researchers can find a case study in library education in the mid-twentieth century. Also found in the building at that time were the University Archives and regional history collections although the unit was not administratively part of the Libraries until the late 1980s.

Even in 1958, there was recognition that expansion would be necessary within a decade. A library remodeling was completed in 1967 that added 90,000 square feet to the original building including shelf space for 450,000 volumes and study space for 2,000 students. The year 1967 also marked the retirement of Stokes. Always active professionally, Stokes had been involved with the Michigan Library Association, the American Library Association, the Midwest Academic Librarians' Conference, and the Association of College and Research Libraries. She "retired" to a new role, taking the position of College Library Specialist at the Library Services Branch of the U.S. Office of Education, Washington, DC.

Peter Spyers-Duran, who was a major catalyst to change in the few years that he was here, followed Stokes. Spyers-Duran came from the University of Wisconsin—Milwaukee where he had been associate director of libraries from 1963 to 1967. He was born in Budapest, Hungary, and had completed his graduate library work at the University of Chicago. He had also served as a reference librarian at the Chicago Public Library.

During his short tenure at Western, Spyers-Duran spearheaded the conversion of the Dewey classification system to the Library of Congress system, which had become heavily favored for the academic environment. The first automated holdings information for serials information was implemented, and the first theft detection system was installed. The Libraries also reached the 500,000 volume mark in September 1968. Spyers-Duran left in 1970 to go to Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, a graduate-intensive institution based on an entirely automated administrative system. In 1983, he became Dean of Libraries at Wayne State

Sharon Carlson: Historian and Archivist

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University; he retired from Wayne State in 1995.

Carl Sachtleben followed Spyers-Duran, and served as director from 1971 to 1987. Under his leadership, the library weathered some of the most severe financial retrenchments in its history. Regardless, the collection continued to grow at about 40,000 volumes per year.

By the 1980s, the 1967 expansion had long since been outgrown. In 1983 the library contained 1.3 million volumes plus 785,000 microfilms and maps. Branch libraries in Education, Physical Sciences, Music and Dance, and Business were developed to make certain collections more accessible and free up space in Waldo. One of the high points during Sachtleben’s tenure was the construction of the Dalton Center, which included improved facilities for the Music and Dance Library, replacing library facilities that had been used since 1951 when Maybee Hall was opened.

Sachtleben was active in several Michigan library associations. He served as chairperson of the Michigan Council of State College and University Library Directors from 1983-1985, and was a member of the Michigan Library Association. He was on the Board of Trustees of the Library of Michigan at the time the new library was built in Lansing.

For the year following Sachtleben’s retirement. Associate Dean Hans Engelke acted as interim head of Libraries while a national search was conducted. Charlene Renner was hired in 1988, arriving from the University of Washington, Seattle, where she had served as associate director. Prior to her work at Washington, she had been assistant director at the Iowa State University Library, Ames. Renner had also held several technical services positions before becoming a library administrator. She earned a bachelor’s and master’s degree in English from Northwestern University, Evanston, IL, and a M.L.S. from Drexel University in Philadelphia.

One of Renner’s most pressing challenges was the cramped and outdated library space. The collection stood at 1.8 million volumes at the time of Sachtleben’s retirement. Student work areas had given way to stacks in the main library, and with only 820 seats left for study, Waldo Library was far below accrediting standards. Renner’s major accomplishment was the planning and renovation of Waldo Library as it is seen today. That renovation essentially resulted in a new building, creating an additional 104,000 square feet. The new Waldo Library has 257,000 total square feet and 1,900 student stations. Renner also introduced the first automated systems for handling books, resulting in the first online catalog. The out-moded card catalog was eliminated, and the modern OPAC, accessible from a computer terminal, became the key access point for all of the cataloged books, documents and other records that had been acquired by the Libraries since 1903.

Renner was the first WMU librarian to head the Libraries with the designation as Dean. Dean status recognized the importance of the University Libraries as a major unit on campus, giving it the same status as a college. Renner took an active role in several professional activities and organizations. She was a member of the Michigan Library Consortium, the OCLC Users Council, the Michigan Library Association, and the American Library Association.

In 1993, Renner returned to the faculty, taking on special projects for the Archives and Regional History Collections. She has processed several complicated collections of personal papers. Her most recent endeavor has involved indexing University publications, including the Western News and the Western Herald.

Upon Renner’s return to the faculty, Harley Behm, Director, University Computing, assumed temporary leadership of the University Libraries until Lance Query was hired as the Dean in 1993, hailing from Northwestern University, where he had held several administrative positions. He had earned a bachelor’s degree from the University of Missouri, Columbia, and master’s and doctoral degrees in history from Indiana University, Bloomington. His M.A.L.S. is from the University of Chicago.

The University Libraries experienced phenomenal growth and expansion under Query’s administration as described in the Spring 2000 issue of Gatherings. President Emeritus Haenicke made major funding commitments that brought unprecedented collection development. The Meader Rare Book Room was completed with a décor and furnishings readily comparable to fine reading rooms anywhere. Also in Waldo, a Preservation Room, a Web Office, and two electronic classrooms were developed. The Visual Resources Library was established in Sangren Hall, and in the same building, the Education Library was given a major overhaul. Several program and/or service initiatives including Information Literacy; University Libraries’ presence on the WWW; cataloging of electronic resources; implementation of a state-of-the-art Web-based online catalog; cataloging of government documents and maps; off-campus document delivery and instructional services; a preservation program; and online interlibrary loan were implemented. The collections grew to 4,000,000 volumes.

Lance Query left the University Libraries in July, 2000, to assume the position of Dean of Libraries and Academic Information Resources at Tulane University, New Orleans. Dr. Joe Reish, who is also Dean of the Carl & Winifred Lee Honors College, serves as Interim Dean of Libraries. During our current period of an intensive national search for a new dean, the staff and faculty have had time to reflect on the history of the University Libraries and to ponder the future. A history should predict how the past might influence future events. This brief history strongly suggests that decisions about—physical space and its use,—how and what books and other resources are acquired or made accessible,—the nature of the faculty and staff’s professional expertise,—on and off-campus user services as related to curricula and research,—the ever-changing technology, and,—the overall mission of the future library
will be among the challenges faced by a new dean.

One conclusion of this history also seems to be clear: as we approach the end of the first century of WMU’s library history, the University Libraries is firmly positioned at the center of a “vibrant, state supported, student centered research university of more than 28,600 students.” (Mailer that “Invites Applications and Nominations for the Position of Dean of Libraries,” WMU, November 2000.)
composer of somewhat avant-garde music. This interviewer has been unable to persuade Jackie that her unique take on Glass the plumber and Glass the composer cries out for a scholarly article entitled: "Through a Glass Darkly: Music to Plumb the Depths of Your Soul." Once again, Jackie's considered decision would save him from being assassinated for the crime of bad puns.

If one theme dominates Jackie's personal life, as well as her career, it is the special way she combines a tough mind and a warm heart. She's had plenty of opportunities to exercise both. Wanting to stretch her mind and explore a scholarly career along with library work, Jackie enrolled as a graduate student in anthropology in 1972 at the University of Connecticut, Storrs. After her coursework was completed, she planned to do field work for her dissertation in a copper mine in tropical Africa. That didn't work out, and ever resilient to change, Jackie ended up in what might have seemed a quite opposite, subarctic setting. The resulting dissertation was based on observations of an isolated mining community in Labrador, Newfoundland. The doctoral candidate was challenged to analyze the "strains and tensions in the workplace and the town," and uncovered "a deteriorating reality, which gave rise to expressions of social discontent and an escalation of labor unrest" (DAL, 46, #03A, (1984): 0738.) Dr. Driscoll completed her Ph.D. in 1984. Keep in mind this extraordinary experience as you read further.

When Jackie came to work in Waldo Library in 1980, she gave us a number of things not available among the other staff members: scholarly expertise in anthropology, personal as well as intellectual commitment to women's studies, and a talent for compromise she may not have known she had. Two simultaneous challenges emerged in the late 80's that caused tremendous professional and personal stress among all of the Libraries' staff. First, we were converting from the traditional "dictionary" card catalog that allowed searching of the Libraries' collections by reading through drawers of 3 x 5 cards arranged by author, title or subject. These entries had to be transferred into an OPAC—an online public access catalog that integrated the search for cataloged resources into a single search line. Second, a $19 million total physical renovation of Waldo Library was undertaken—a renovation that eventually involved the full evacuation of the books and staff from the building.

Jackie's finest hour, perhaps, as a librarian was when she kept the beleaguered Reference Department's collective heads above water during a multiple month period in Waldo's history when the reference books and current periodicals were housed, precariously, in the bowling alley in the Bernhard Center. The circulating books and bound periodicals were also moved a few miles away and warehoused in a building that was shared with the U.S. Army. Waldo Library had the distinct honor of being featured at the end of one of Paul Harvey's radio spots, on which he said, "Waldo Library is the only library in the world housed in a former bowling alley. It is so quiet in that library that you can literally hear a pin ........ drop." Jackie, at that time, was serving as the head of reference services and had to orchestrate the adequate provision of services while also dealing with a staff that was working under traumatic conditions of all kinds. Jackie managed to keep everyone "functioning" when almost nothing individually was "right." She had to be empathetic beyond human expectation, and shepherd the several misplaced, crowded, work-stressed, and frustrated librarians through their exodus from the old Waldo through the Bernhard winter and back to the "new" Waldo. One can't help but think of her Labrador experience with its deteriorating reality.

Shortly after she retired in 1991, Jackie was approached and asked if she would provide reference services for students of the weekend programs at WMU. She can be found on Friday afternoons and on Saturdays at the reference desk in Waldo Library where, once again, her breadth of experience, her ongoing desire to know and assist, and her sense of humanity relate well to both the traditional and non-traditional students who frequent libraries on the weekends. Not incidentally, this has included keeping up, when past three score and ten, with a rapidly changing library technology that has turned the majority of access points to information into a computer interaction. Jackie copes! Would that we all could learn as much.

Jackie has three daughters who have also given her a youthful attitude toward life. There is Kate, who lives in Ottawa with her husband and two daughters; Martha, who lives in Boston; and Betsy, who lives in Atlanta. Betsy has survived three bouts with breast cancer, and continues to help her mother practice random acts of kindness and senseless acts of beauty.

Look for Jackie Driscoll at Central Reference, Waldo Library, on Fridays and Saturdays. She is one of the friendliest and wisest librarians you'll meet in the University Libraries.

The University Libraries: 2001

The Dwight B. Waldo Library (Main), built in 1958, expanded in 1967, and renovated and expanded in 1991, is named after the University's first president. Waldo houses general and scientific reference materials, maps and atlases, special collections, and U.S. and Michigan government documents along with all of the books and non-print resources found in the General Stacks. Four branch libraries contain (1) music and dance books, musical scores, and periodicals; (2) education documents and periodicals; (3) a visual resource collection of slides and other visual materials; and (4) the university archives and regional history collections.

The following statistics give a snapshot of the number of different resources and services found in the University Libraries.

The Collections

Total volumes, print and non-print..................3,920,534
Total titles, print and non-print.............1,778,594
Print and electronic subscriptions including all periodicals........6,973
Records/tapes/CDs.........................22,433
Machine-readable CD-ROMS....................3,484
Maps..................................200,548
Slides................................101,851

Library Use

Number of items loaned to other libraries.................17,167
Number of items borrowed from other libraries...........14,232
Items provided to Continuing Education faculty and students....3,108
Circulation for 1998-99............................266,095
Instructional sessions............................562

Employees

Full time employees excluding students.................90.8
Full time employees including students....................144.74

Gatherings

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EDITOR & DESIGNER: Laurel A. Grotzinger Professor, Central Reference [laurel.grotzinger@wmich.edu]

PHOTOS:
Galén Rike
Associate Professor, on loan to Education Library
Full-Text!
As Far as the Eye Can See

By Randle Gedeon

The past several years have seen the University Libraries acquire numerous electronic (i.e., accessible online) databases with a rapidly increasing number offering full-text options to the library patron. This full-text option links the patron with the actual text of an article, and delivers it via the World Wide Web, thus making it available for on the spot printing, perusal at the terminal, or, in some cases, delivery to an E-mail address.

The benefits of full-text are many, making their popularity so understandable. The database indexes are usually searchable by keyword, source, title, and author, and the actual article content is delivered on screen through the WWW. Access is almost always assured, seemingly instantaneous, without chasing down a print volume, locating the article, and then copying what is needed. There, on the screen, is the article itself, arriving in a genuine and readable form—no dog-eared or torn out pages found here. An individual with Internet access and a browser configured to go through the University Libraries proxy server (directions are found on the Libraries’ homepage: http://www.wmich.edu/library/) can access these databases from literally anywhere. Hypertext links allow the searcher to navigate within the databases, in some cases within citations, allowing the searcher to pursue cited references or related subjects. An additional appeal is timeliness since, many times, the electronic version of an article is made available before the print equivalent.

The University Libraries subscribe to more full-text databases than can be elaborated upon here, but I have chosen to highlight a few so as to pique your interest. Databases (i.e., searchable collections that include multiple journal titles) chosen for elaboration are: two databases offering broad coverage in the social sciences, JSTOR and Project Muse; Lexis-Nexis Academic Universe, a large news and legal database; and ScienceDirect a scientific database.

JSTOR
JSTOR is a unique database offering full back files of over one hundred core scholarly journals, with several of the titles dating back to the nineteenth century. Presently, the database contains over four million pages of text. A back file contains no current issues; these are available, as in the past, by subscription to the University Libraries in traditional print format. Maintaining the backfile status involves the operation of a database “moving wall” that establishes a two to five year range of non-accessible (i.e., online) recent issues. This agreement between JSTOR and its publishers secures the integrity of the archive and protects the publisher’s current journal revenue stream.


JSTOR allows searchers to browse the collection by individual title or search the database in a basic or advanced mode. The basic search is reminiscent of the “Guided Keyword” search in WestCat with three “search for” boxes, while the advanced search presents an open dialog box similar to straight “Keyword” searching in WestCat. Both searching options allow for searches limited by date, record type (article, review, or opinion piece), and offer the option for sorted results. Searches may be restricted to a given subject area(s) and also by individual title(s) simply by expanding the journal title option.

Project Muse
Another full-text social science database is Project Muse. This database offers over one hundred titles in the fields of Literature, History, the Visual and Performing Arts, Cultural Studies, Education, Political Science, and Gender Studies. A selective list of titles found in Project Muse includes, Diacritics, The Henry James Review, The Journal of General Education, The Lion and the Unicorn, and Victorian Poetry. This service does not provide an archive, but begins with the most current issue and moves backward for a number of years. Coverage of selected titles begins with volumes as early as 1993. Muse allows users to search the entire database or limit searching to selected titles. Boolean operators are available along with near, adjacency, and proximity operators, and the ability to limit to the following fields: title, author, subject, and notes and citations.

Searchers will find the Project Muse interface easy to use: (1) links are available for navigation within records; (2) page numbers from the print articles are embedded in the electronic text for ease of citation; (3) images presented are larger and cleaner than print equivalents, and can be displayed in up to four sizes; and (4) Library of Congress subject headings succeed each article title in the table of contents, and are also found in the article files for more accurate searching.

If you wish to search either of these collections, click on Research Resources on the Libraries’ home page, then click on Full Text Journal Articles and scroll down to JSTOR or Project Muse. That process also permits you to scan the Libraries’ list of online collections for other useful collections such as the next two databases, Lexis-Nexis Academic Universe and ScienceDirect.

Lexis-Nexis Academic Universe
Lexis-Nexis Academic Universe is an absolutely mammoth database well known for legal and topical news coverage. Indeed, it provides all of that and much more. Many might not be aware that Lexis-Nexis Academic Universe is also a good source for business information including SEC filings, industry profiles, parent company listings along with their subsidiaries, and of course, up to the minute business news. Also, from this “did you know” category is the Reference Section of Lexis-Nexis making readily accessible an almanac and biographical information, polling and survey data, quotations, and country and state profile information.

Lexis-Nexis is perhaps best known for its extensive legal coverage, and this reputation is well deserved. Searchers can use the “Name & Cite” search form to find a case, and search across Federal and State Courts. The “Law Reviews” search form is

Continued on page 6
used to find analytical viewpoints and background information. The "Federal Code" search form allows for popular name searching of cases and laws. Finally, the "State Case Law" search form allows for searches at the state level by subject. On top of all that, additional searches can be run to find information on tax law, patents, and the contents of the Martindale-Hubbell Corporate Law Directory. The legal resources are fully archived so that Supreme Court decisions, laws, and other documents date to their beginnings.

Lexis-Nexis also offers one-stop shopping for local, regional, national, and world news. The "General News" category is searched for national news, "U.S. News" is the category for local and regional news, while "World News" is for both domestic and international sources. Additionally, Lexis-Nexis is a ready source for transcripts of your favorite news programs like "The McLaughlin Group" and "Hardball." The archive is for two decades, a much broader time span than many full-text sources. And, remember, what you get is often the full text of whatever document that you have searched whether newspaper or magazine article, a federal or state law, a court case, an encyclopedia entry, a news release, or whatever. That information can then be printed or E-mailed.

ScienceDirect

Billing itself as the "world’s largest full-text scientific database," ScienceDirect makes available over eleven hundred journals in the sciences, with a few social science titles thrown into the mix. ScienceDirect offers full-text articles and browseable tables of contents, and abstracts from journals in these largely scientific areas: Chemistry, Materials Science, Engineering & Technology, Environmental Science, Economics, Business & Management Science, Neurosciences, Pharmacology & Toxicology, Physics, Mathematics & Computer Science, Earth Sciences, Social Sciences, Biochemistry, Microbiology & Immunology, Biological Sciences, and Clinical Medicine. Currency is key and the archive for full-text may only be two to three years online. However, this coverage is constantly changing so that older items should still be searched.

ScienceDirect presents the searcher with a very functional computer interface. Searchers can browse table of content information, construct a personal journals list, and view the "Summary Plus" of an article. "Summary Plus" is an article outline containing an abstract with linked references, images and tables. Ranked search results and the ability to limit searches to a list of journals by specialty or to journals in your personal journals list, combined with the internal navigation of ScienceDirect records, makes this a powerful research tool. If that were not enough, searchers have the ability to save searches for later recall and retrieval of updated information.

All of these databases can be located through title searches of its name (JSTOR, Project Muse, Lexis-Nexis, or ScienceDirect) in WestCat, or by following the Research Resources’ link on the Libraries’ home page (http://www.wmich.edu/library) to Full Text Journal Articles, and then scrolling down to the desired title. In either method, you will be able to click on the title or URL and link directly to the searchable database. These online databases put amazing resources with full-text right before your eyes and as far as the eye can see!