Summer 2001

*Sport: The Liveliest Art*

# North Carolina Libraries

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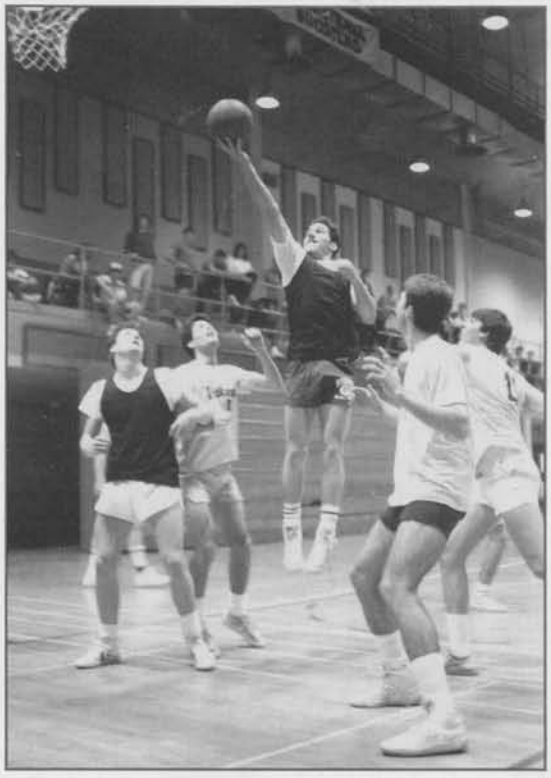

*Libraries and archives play an important role in ensuring that team and individual accomplishments remain available for research, review, and reflection, forever providing a place where human achievements outweigh their failures.* — *Russell S. Koonts, page 60.*

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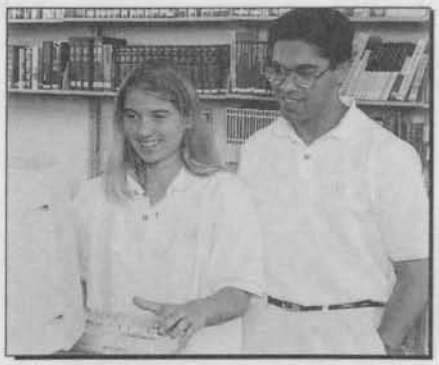

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Summer 2001

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# From the President

*Plummer Alston 'Al' Jones, Jr.*, President

## Milestones in North Carolina Librarianship IV

North Carolina libraries and librarians continue to make news at the state, regional, and national levels. Let's see what has been going on since the beginning of 2001!

On behalf of NCLA, I attended the Second Statewide Leadership Conference on Access to Special Collections at High Point on April 4, 2001. During this conference a new Web portal to be maintained by the State Library of North Carolina was unveiled and dedicated by the new Secretary of the Department of Cultural Resources, Lisbeth 'Libba' C. Evans. The new Web portal is called NC ECHO (Exploring Cultural History Online). The URL is <www.ncecho.org>.

NC ECHO provides Web access to special collections in libraries, archives, and museums across the state. This project is 100% supported by federal Library Services Technology Act (LSTA) funds made possible through a grant from the Institute of Museum and Library Service (IMLS).

On February 25, 2001, PLCMC became the only public library in the southeast, and one of only two public libraries in the United States, to present "The Buffalo Soldier: The African American Soldier in the U.S. Army, 1866-1912 — From the Collection of Anthony L. Powell." The exhibit highlighted the history of the Buffalo Soldiers, whose legacy dates back to the U.S. wars against the Native Americans during the 1800s. In addition to showcasing rare photographs and artifacts, "The Buffalo Soldier" inaugurates the new "Gallery L" at the Main Library.

StoryPlace, an animated story and activity site for children published by the PLCMC is being co-branded as part of Lycos.Zone <www.lycoszone.com> in an agreement recently reached with Lycos.com. LycosZone, a children's Web site, is part of Lycos, the popular search engine and information portal. PLCMC is the first library to co-brand a Web site with a major Internet portal. The new site has been live since January 30, 2001.

I would like to have a reorganization meeting several times during the Biennial Conference this fall to discuss various options for revitalizing NCASL. I'm looking forward to this opportunity to get input from the NCASL members who have remained within NCLA.

It is my distinct pleasure to be a part of the planning committee for the work of the NCLA Endowment Committee under the leadership of Elizabeth J. Laney, Chair. NCLA will be celebrating its 100th anniversary in 2004. In recognition of this momentous event in NCLA's history, the members of the Endowment Committee have accepted the challenge of building the NCLA Endowment to $100,000 by 2004. Letters have been written to the various constituencies of NCLA. Please be generous!

I have been in contact with Meralyn Meadows of the Stanly County Public Library, former chair and organizer of the North Carolina Library Paraprofessional Association, to work with current chair Frances Lampley to revitalize the round table. I am very excited about having Meralyn return to a leadership role with NCLA.

Theron Bell, a library advocate par excellence, is chair of the Public Library Trustees Association. She hopes to be in contact with all friends of the library organizations in the state and local public library trustees in order to plan some exciting programs for the upcoming Biennial Conference this fall. Theron, who hails from Robbins, is also a member of the State Library Commission.

The Association of Southeastern Research Libraries (ASERL) recently launched Kudzu, a system of linked online catalogs at thirteen research libraries. Kudzu connects more than 180,000 students and faculty to more than 23 million volumes. You can preview Kudzu at <www.aserl.org>. Wake Forest University is one of the 13 ASERL members, along with Tulane University, Clemson University, Auburn University, Virginia Commonwealth University, Vanderbilt University, Mississippi State University, and Universities of Mississippi, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee-Knoxville, Alabama-Birmingham, and Louisville.

Mary Reichel, University Librarian at Appalachian State University and President-Elect of the Association of College & Research Libraries, has been named the first Carol Grotnes Belk Distinguished Professor for Library and Information Studies. The professor-

ship was established through a gift from Irwin and Carol G. Belk of Charlotte and matching funds from a state program designed to attract and retain exceptional faculty. Reichel was also the recipient of ACRL's Miriam Dudley Instruction Library Award in 1999.

Ken Eudy of Capital Strategies, Inc. is the first lobbyist registered by the State of North Carolina to advocate the position of libraries of all types, but particularly public libraries, with regard to the Internet filtering legislation being debated by both houses of the North Carolina Legislature. Eudy is volunteering on a pro bono basis to protect the rights of library patrons to freedom of access to material on the Internet.

A new NCLA brochure and display have been developed by the NCLA Membership Committee. Our thanks to Peggy Quinn of Wake Technical Community College for her coordination of efforts that have led to the availability of an up-to-date brochure describing NCLA's goals, strategies, and information about membership in NCLA's sections and round tables. The trifold display is designed to allow flexibility in the presentation of information and to be customized to meet the needs of the section or round table using it. To obtain a supply of brochures and to reserve the display for your upcoming events, contact the NCLA office at <ncla@mindspring.com>.

The Third Biennial NCLA Leadership Institute was a tremendous success. On April 5, 2001, I received a letter to the NCLA Executive Board from a participant in the recent 2001 NCLA Leadership Institute. The participant expressed her gratitude for being able to participate in such a useful program. "The Institute made me reflect on who I am as a person, who I am as a librarian within my institution, and who I have the potential to be as a leader in the greater North Carolina library community." Wow! The 2001 participants made a presentation at the April 20th meeting of the NCLA Executive Board and reaffirmed their willingness to take on leadership roles with NCLA. Thanks to George Taylor of the Forsyth County Public Library System, Chair of the NCLA Leadership Institute, and all who worked so diligently to provide a meaningful experience for our future library leaders! I have appointed as co-chairs for the 2002 Leadership Institute Teresa McManus (Fayetteville State University) and Robert James (Wake Technical Community College).

Since October 1999 gifts have continued to come into the NCLA office. Please continue to send your contributions to NCLA and note "Floyd Relief Fund" in the lower left-hand corner of your check. Send your checks to Maureen Costello, NCLA, 4646 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-4646. NCLA now has a FAX number (919-839-6253) in addition to the regular line (919-839-6252). Remember that the damage done by Hurricane Floyd in the fall of 1999 to eastern North Carolina libraries is still being addressed daily by our colleagues. Please be generous in your support of their efforts to restore library buildings and services!

This is my last column as your President. In place of this column, the Conference issue will present an interview with Ross Holt, who will have assumed the NCLA Presidency at the Biennial Conference to be held October 2 – 5, 2001 in Winston-Salem. I know that Ross will do an excellent job of keeping the NCLA membership abreast of all the library happenings across our productive state. North Carolina's libraries are living, dynamic treasures. Let's keep them thriving!

## A placement center will be held during the NCLA Biennial Conference in Winston-Salem.

**The center will be open Wednesday through Thursday, October 3–4, 2001, from 10:00 to 4:00.**

Information about position openings, candidates, library school programs and continuing education will be available.

Candidates for positions must register for the conference, but do not have to be members of NCLA to take advantage of this service.

Registration for the conference is available on the NCLA Conference Web site: <www.nclaonline.org>.

For additional information contact Connie Keller at keller@elon.edu or phone (336)278-6578.

# Diamonds Are a Publisher's Best Friend:
## The Baseball Mystique and Scholarly Publishing

by *Steve Wilson*

The publishing of sports books is a bit like a sport itself. Thriving on competition, it entails scorekeeping, stamina, learning on the run, a good sense of balance, the knack for working with forceful personalities, the will to succeed .... The analogy slows like the running back who realizes that he lost the ball twenty yards back. Those who succeed in sport have sculpted physiques, eight-figure contracts, and the adoration of millions, whereas the rewards of publishing books about them are, shall we say, subtler.

Sports publishing is at least as complex as the average sport, though, with even more layers and nuances. An astonishing range of books is written and published each year, covering all sports and serving all types of readers. Some are written for mass appeal, cashing in on an athlete's 15 minutes of fame, a game's peaking popularity, a current controversy. But many other sports books are out there, far from the bestseller lists yet warmly embraced by libraries and serious readers: sober for-all-time references, meticulous statistical compilations (sometimes setting out entirely new, intricately developed performance measurements), scholarly examinations of sport and culture, works of literature and criticism, photographic collections, painstakingly researched biographies and histories, instruction manuals, meandering recollections, and other categories too numerous to mention.

Baseball may no longer rank as the biggest spectator sport in the United States, but it still reigns in publishing. Many of the above book categories simply do not exist for other sports—care to name a penetrating analysis of the literature of hockey? A poignant collection of football poems? An alternative statistical ranking of soccer goalies? Consistently, writers and publishing executives extolling books on a trendy sport pause to admit that "baseball is still in first place,"[1] "baseball is still king,"[2] or "baseball is by any yardstick the most popular sport of readers and book buyers."[3] It's almost too obvious to bother stating.

Numbers bear out such assertions. A search for "baseball" on *Amazon.com* in fall 2000 turned up 6,892 book listings; the nearest competitor*, football, had 5,060, and no other sport came close: 3,366 hits for basketball, 3,296 for golf, 2,143 for soccer, 1,722 for hockey, 1,478 for tennis, and 134 for NASCAR. Similarly, an *InfoTrac* search for "baseball books" turned up 52 articles, while similar searches on other sports produced 28 golf articles, 10 tennis, 6 football, 5 basketball, 5 soccer, 3 hockey, and 1 NASCAR. And interestingly, an *InfoTrac* search for "baseball" in the *New York Review of Books* scored 6 hits; of the other aforementioned sports, only soccer registered, with a single hit. This crude methodology cannot produce accurate data on any single sport, but to me it appears to indicate three things quite strongly: that more books are published about baseball than other sports; that baseball books are themselves written about more than their counterparts on other sports; and that baseball enjoys a unique perception of legitimacy as a serious subject. (Admittedly, thin evidence appears above for the last contention, but consider also that "Baseball and American Culture" is the subject of both an academic conference whose proceedings are published annually and a 4,500-entry bibliography published in 1995.[4] In addition, the 896-page *Cultural Encyclopedia of Baseball* [McFarland, 1997] has been warmly received within and be-

**Chess, though usually classified as a sport, deserves separate consideration and is not included here.*

*... To the fan, baseball becomes something more encompassing than a small-g game, more complex than a diversion, harder to know than a mere sport.*

yond baseball fandom. Football fills more stadium seats these days, but what are its odds of exciting that kind of intellectual interest?)

## Special Fans of a Special Sport

For most fans, one sport is special — perhaps it's basketball, for its unceasing motion, the beauty of unexpected arcs and fluidly moving bodies. Or football, for the power that is its hallmark. Or tennis, for the wits and finesse demanded. Or auto racing, for its thrilling speed, maintained over such time and distance as to lend a faintly epic quality.

Baseball, the true devotee will say, exhibits all of these qualities, and exceeds their sum. The krank (how many sports have a specially coined term for their fans — and one old enough to sound archaic, at that?) sees baseball not as a game, but, in a phrase familiar well beyond diamond fandom (though just short of Yale–Harvard), as The Game. To the fan, baseball becomes something more encompassing than a small-g game, more complex than a diversion, harder to know than a mere sport. To many Americans, the triumphs and failures of baseball's heroes connect with national character, the times of the country, the fiber of the populace; such is the power of names like Gehrig, DiMaggio, Robinson, McGwire, Ripken, and Rose. Herbert Hoover credited baseball with furnishing, next to religion, "a greater impact on American life than any other institution."[5] When the fortunes of the game itself take a dip, as they did during and after the 1994–1995 players' strike, cultural commentators write of the country's being out of kilter.

All this may say something meaningful about baseball itself, but that is (and has been, plentifully) a matter for discussion elsewhere. What it says about the baseball *fan*, not the game, is the thing that interests publishers — who, frankly speaking, are not always given to leisurely reflection upon the subjects they publish. To publishers, baseball enthusiasts are a special breed: more single-minded than other sports fans, hungrier for minutiae, more conscious of their game's history and lore. They tend to be lifelong followers of their sport, not trenders who may jump away when another game catches the public's fancy. They stay involved in their sport out of season. And they read books — or buy them anyway, which is all a publisher really requires: books of all kinds, year in, year out.

The experience of baseball fandom has even been the subject of books like psychologist William Freedman's *More Than a Pastime: An Oral History of Baseball Fans* (McFarland, 1998), in which fans of all ages "explain baseball's place in their lives and in the lives of the American people, their communities, and the nation."[6] It might not be accurate to say that baseball fans are as a group more contemplative than devotees of other sports (professional wrestling might be the exception, were it a sport), but it is hard to doubt that something in the nature of baseball tends to inspire introspection, reflection, aesthetic enjoyment — just what one often seeks in reading a book.

Is it the deliberate pace of the game, which allows action to be generously punctuated with moments of quiet drama? The complexity of baseball's rules, customs, language, history? Endless theories can be — have been — posited. Whatever the reason, baseball's faithful experience their game in a unique way.

Thus baseball fans will embrace books that would surely fail in other sports. True, the standard complement of athlete biographies and autobiographies ("Quick, get it on the shelves before he's arrested!" one can almost hear editors shouting), "success in life" books by winning managers ("Quick, before he's canned!"), and how-to manuals tend to bring in the big dollars, as in other sports. But baseball fandom has at its core enough truly devout students of the sport to support, at a far more modest sales level, a successful flow of books more specialized, more scholarly, more arcane than the mass market generally sees.

*To publishers, baseball enthusiasts are a special breed: more single-minded than other sports fans, hungrier for minutiae, more conscious of their game's history and lore.*

These books, from scholarly commercial publishers like McFarland (whose annual baseball list is largest at nearly two dozen titles), Greenwood, and Scarecrow, plus some university presses such as Nebraska, Southern Illinois, and Oxford, deliver the heavy factual detail, on mainly historical subjects, that only the fan of a certain scholarly bent wants. There are lots of Yankees followers around, for example, but it does take an uncommonly intense, longstanding interest to fork over $32.50 for a 494-page book lavishly recounting only the team's season-opening games, as does *New York Yankee Openers: An Opening Day History of Baseball's Most Famous Team, 1903-1996*, by Lyle Spatz (McFarland, 1997) — a modestly profitable publication.

There is, of course, a great difference between a serious fan and a serious reader. One thing that distinguishes baseball, at least from unscientific observation, is the number of adherents who are serious on both counts. They're not even very hard to find, on the whole: often they are members of the Society for American Baseball Research (SABR), the preeminent organization of people who think hard about the game. SABR publishes books and journals, keeps track of current literature in the field, bestows research awards, holds an annual convention, and in many other ways mimics academic organizations. Its members are so immersed in the fabric of the game that they may care more about a pivotal 1904 game than last night's upset, and they are hungry to learn even more.

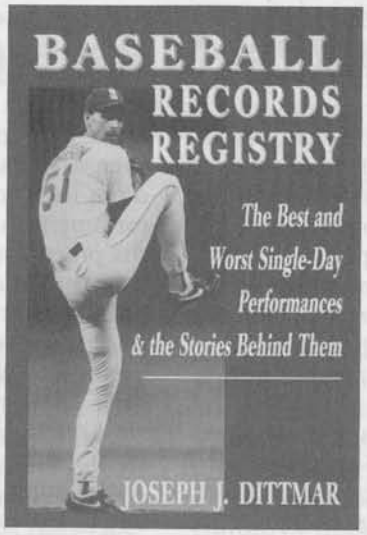
They also enjoy new ways of looking at their favorite subject. They sometimes reinvent statistics to reflect factors not accounted for in traditional measures; hence Bill James's term "sabermetrics," widely used since the 1980s. They savor arguments over could-have-beens: What if Ted Williams hadn't lost five prime years to military service in two wars? What if the major leagues had opened the door to African Americans sooner? What if the 1919 World Series had not been fixed? Those are almost as good as arguments over the justice of selections for the Hall of Fame, the effects of interleague play, or the evils of artificial turf and the reserve clause. How better to while away the long winter months?

## Serving Up the Books

McFarland, the company publishing the most baseball titles today (and, in the interest of fair disclosure, my employer), has drawn heavily on the SABR membership for both authors and customers. A strongly library-oriented publisher, McFarland brought out its first baseball titles in the mid-1980s, very much as an

experiment. The early titles, marketed almost exclusively to libraries, were reference books, including a 22,000-entry bibliography.

They sold well enough to justify continuing and slightly broadening the experiment. Steady sales, more and more often coming from individuals, and an ever increasing flow of baseball manuscript proposals gave evidence that something good was in motion. Not only was a pool of highly capable authors chafing to be published, having been turned down in some cases by trade houses that deemed their works too specialized, but a market was waiting. Both libraries and the baseball cognoscenti wanted just this kind of book — the more specialized the better, it sometimes seemed.



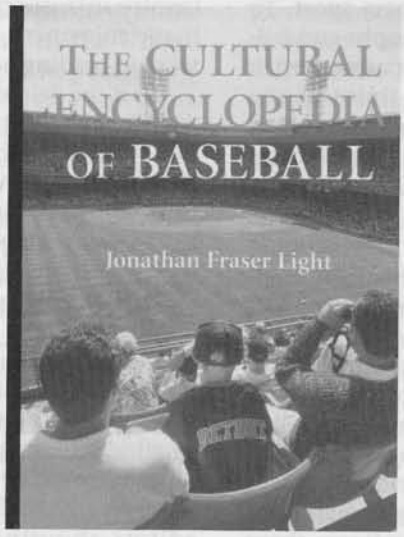

Three parties with like interests had converged. McFarland was looking for fresh subjects and solid information rather than best seller flash, and the authors it published were not drawn by the bright lights of trade publishing. The sturdy, serious look of the books was no detriment to customers who welcomed what were often gap-filling works for their baseball collections. As McFarland's baseball list steadily gained mass and stature, it assumed an annually greater role in the company's output.

By the mid-1990s McFarland was publishing over a dozen baseball titles a year, ranging more widely in description. Unique reference works were always most desired, having generally the longest and most remunerative sales life, but statistical studies, league and team histories, interview books, topical studies, and general histories plugged along soundly. Biographies were increasing in number and sales success. That pattern has continued to the present, with the annual list growing steadily. A brief look at the major types of baseball books that have succeeded for McFarland shows that baseball readers are a sophisticated audience with wide-ranging interests.

*Baseball aficionados' liking for books may give print reference works a measure of protection well into the future.*

### Reference

For a researcher or at-home baseball scholar, nothing is more welcome than a reference work collecting vast amounts of previously hard-to-find information in one place. Such books are sought by libraries and individuals alike, and publishers love them because they are high-dollar titles with long shelf lives. Books like *The Baseball Encyclopedia* and *Total Baseball* are perennially strong sellers in the trade world, and more specialized works have been successful for scholarly publishers. McFarland's *Baseball: A Comprehensive Bibliography* and its two supplements, by Myron J. Smith, Jr.; *Ballparks of North America*, by Michael Benson; *The Cultural Encyclopedia of Baseball*, by Jonathan Fraser Light; *A Biographical Dictionary of the Baseball Hall of Fame*, by John C. Skipper; and *Baseball Records Registry: The Best and Worst Single-Day Performances and the Stories Behind Them*, by Joseph J. Dittmar, are examples of reference books that have capitalized well on vacant niches.[7]




Authors who write or compile one reference book tend to return to reference for their following projects. Occasionally publishers even "convert" an author to reference works after a monograph or two, though most authors seem predisposed in one direction or the other.

The future of the reference book, as electronic resources of various types become more ubiquitous, is the focus of much discussion at present. Baseball and other sports books are not immune from these concerns, but it is not clear how much damage Internet products will do them. A *Publishers Weekly* article in March 2000 addressed the electronic threat to sports books but drew no firm conclusion. Jeff Neuman, vice president and director of sports books at Simon & Schuster, expressed pessimism, stating, "It is becoming increasingly difficult to publish the kind of popular sports reference books that used to do very well. I wonder if the generation that used to turn to books for popular reference now only associates reference with online and so the book is less popular."[8]

Popular reference is a category apart from the more specialized, more expensive works that scholarly and reference publishers like McFarland produce. The reputation for unreliability that taints online resources in general may aid the prospects of print reference works. Buyer preferences are another powerful influence, aligned so far with books for the most part. As Lyons Press president Tony Lyons pointed out in the same *Publishers Weekly* article, "People love big, heavy reference books on subjects that they like."[9] Baseball aficionados' liking for books may give print reference works a measure of protection well into the future, given the undeniably superior aesthetic experience that a thick book, beautifully typeset on good paper, delivers in comparison to anything on a computer screen. Baseball's faithful are revelers in simple sensory delights.

### Biography

Trade publishers regularly churn out, with mixed success, biographies of the biggest names in sports, treating baseball much like any other sport (except for its greater store of famous players). Baseball's lore is such that figures from the game's past, even the distant past, still fascinate students of the sport — and the player need not be a Cobb or Ruth or Mays to be a good subject for a scholarly publisher. Successful biographies for McFarland have generally been

devoted to great players whose names may be unfamiliar to the casual modern-day fan, but hold magic for the SABR member or other enthusiast with a zest for the history of the game. Names like Honus Wagner, Rube Waddell, Jimmie Foxx, Mel Ott, Hack Wilson, and Al Lopez — remarkable players and personalities, not already written into the ground — are just the ticket for that audience.

### *Team and League Histories*

The stories of prominent minor leagues, early major leagues, and individual teams are often ideal material for scholarly or enthusiast-oriented books. Large trade publishers ignore minor leagues especially, assuming the market to be too limited. A limited market is fine for a publisher like McFarland, if it is a well-defined market. Nineteenth-century baseball, for instance, is a hot research area for the SABR crowd, so McFarland is even receptive to histories of nineteenth-century teams: books on the New York Giants, 1870-1900, and the Cincinnati Red Stockings, 1869-1870 (yes, two years!), have been low-key successes in recent years.

### *Negro Leagues*

Baseball's dirtiest injustice, the exclusion of players of color from the established professional leagues until midway through the twentieth century, gave rise to a parallel game that built a rich history of its own. Largely overlooked until the last few decades, Black baseball is an irresistible subject for many students of the game today. That it produced players whose talent equaled or surpassed the top White players of the day is incontrovertible; the effect of these players' absence from the game as it developed into America's national pastime is impossible to estimate. Many books have been published on Black baseball since the 1970s (by both trade and scholarly publishers) and many more remain to be written, though unfortunately researchers are limited by the lack of full and rigorous statistical records and by spotty contemporary reportage. The tantalizing air of mystery that has resulted will keep the appetite for information strong.

### *Local Interest*

What baseball fan is not interested in how the game has been played close to home, wherever that may be? North Carolina has a strong baseball heritage, and as a North Carolina publisher, McFarland has been lucky to receive some very strong manuscripts about Tar Heel baseball. Two popular titles are *Professional Baseball in North Carolina: An Illustrated City-by-City History, 1901-1996*, by J. Chris Holaday, and *The Independent Carolina Baseball League, 1936-1938: Baseball Outlaws*, by R.G. (Hank) Utley and Scott Verner. Also close to home is *Textile League Baseball: South Carolina's Mill Teams, 1880-1955*, by Thomas K. Perry.[10] The market for such books is by no means exclusively local, but the interest they stir up at home is very strong. Everyone feels proprietary about the home team, after all.

### *Literature*

No survey of this kind would be complete without mentioning a category in which baseball stands almost alone among sports. Widely considered the most aesthetically involving of modern sports, baseball has inspired a large body of literature, including novels, short stories and poetry (even McFarland, a nonfiction publisher, has issued several volumes of baseball poetry). George Plimpton has famously suggested that the quality of literary sports writing is inversely proportional to the size of the ball[11] — apparently setting the stage for the great table tennis novel or golf bildungsroman, but in fact extolling baseball literature. Sports fiction is a subject for separate study, however.

## Will Baseball Be Dethroned?

Though its supremacy among sports as a publishing subject is longstanding and universally acknowledged, wavering only in rare lean years such as followed the strike of the mid-1990s, baseball is not the top spectator sport in the United States today, having been displaced by football long ago. Football is published fairly heavily by trade houses, but it is not generally regarded as a cultural phenomenon worthy of serious study and has not been a strong subject for scholarly publishers.

The hot rising sport for trade publishing in the last decade or so — even before Tiger Woods — has been golf. Oddly enough, golf writing has been likened to baseball writing, as in a 1997 *Publishers Weekly* report on sports publishing:

> The one positive thing that golf has learned from baseball is that it is developing a literature of its own. 'Golf writers' commentaries are more reflective to begin with because the game is not an exciting game, per se,' says Bantam's [editor Brian] Tart. 'So you ruminate a lot more if you're a golf writer, and you do if you're a baseball writer too. If you're a football writer it's all action. Golf is a relationship game.'[12]

An unusual aspect of golf as a publishing subject is that a great many of its followers actually participate in the sport; in fact, as sportswriter Roger Kahn has said, it is a sport "best played, not watched."[13] The experiential bond thus formed surely boosts the popularity of some types of golf books, but it has no clear impact on scholarly or reference titles. Despite a furious period of golf publishing, during which there has been "no more profitable area of sports publishing,"[14] a *Booklist* "Spotlight on Sports" wrap-up of reference sources in September 2000 concluded that "Golf reference works are a little thin."[15] Without a substantial body of references, player biographies, and other serious works, golf will not approach baseball's status in print.

Another sport inspiring much publishing activity of late is stock car racing (generally referred to simply as NASCAR). Surprisingly, NASCAR has also been compared seriously to baseball:

> 'NASCAR is like baseball,' says Scott Huler, author of *A Little Bit Sideways: One Week Inside a NASCAR Winston Cup Race Team* (MBI, $14.95). 'It's a sport that completely supports a literature. It has the same rhythms as baseball: a long, slow contest, little tiny adjustments, and suddenly they have a profound effect and so reward concentration and people with a long attention span. NASCAR right now is like baseball 100 years ago.'[16]

The comparison may be a bit far-fetched, but NASCAR's popularity is indisputable. Whether that will translate into the kind of multifaceted, fiercely devoted book audience that baseball has long attracted cannot be predicted at this early date.

## Conclusion

If any proof of baseball's unique stature in publishing were needed, comparisons like those above tell the story. To make an argument for another sport's book prospects, standard practice is to explain how it is "just like baseball." But baseball is one of a kind. No other sport in America has its enduring appeal, its power to inspire artful reflection, its impact on society. Popular publications will always reflect ephemeral trends, but among a serious readership baseball's pull is unfaltering.

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McFarland's baseball books may be found on the Web site <www.mcfarlandbaseball.com>. Print catalogs are also available by phone (800-253-2187), e-mail (info@mcfarlandpub.com) or mail-in request: McFarland & Company, Inc., Publishers, Box 611, Jefferson NC 28640.


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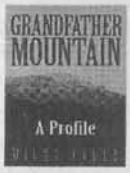


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# *Take me out to the ball game ....*

# The Importance of Archiving Sporting Activities

by *Russell S. Koonts*

Okay. I admit it. Like many Americans, I spend more time reading the sports section than all other sections of the morning paper combined. While I might not be able to tell you who is leading the race for governor, I have no problem in telling you the Major League Baseball divisional leaders or the number one team in the most recent National Collegiate Athletic Association poll. As I shamefacedly make these confessions, I find solace in a comment attributed to the late Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas. "The story goes that on an early morning flight from the West Coast to Washington, D. C., a reporter noticed that when the stewardess gave Douglas the morning paper he flipped immediately to the sports page. The Justice caught the question in the newsman's eyes and said something like; 'I always look at sports first because I want to read about man's achievements before I see his failures that make the front page.'"[1]

Thus, sports have infiltrated popular culture. Many Americans can recall where they were and what they were doing when a memorable sporting event occurred. For example, I remember as clearly where I was on September 8, 1998, when Mark McGwire broke Roger Maris' home run record, and June 19, 1986, when I heard that Len Bias, possibly the most gifted athlete I ever saw play basketball, died of a cocaine overdose, as I do watching the space shuttle Challenger explode shortly after take-off on January 28, 1986.

Why do sports hold such a place in American popular culture? Newspaper and television reports bombard the public with news about athletic activities, commenting on the competitions and the latest sports-related scandals. For much of the public, sports are synonymous with the National Football League (NFL), the National Basketball Association (NBA), Major League Baseball (MLB), the National Collegiate Athletics Association (NCAA) football and basketball, and the Olympics. Prevailing headlines might lead one to conclude that all of these activities are scandal-ridden and profit-making.

Take, for example, recent events surrounding the Olympics. The Salt Lake City Olympic Committee gained worldwide notoriety when it came to light that large sums of money and additional perks were offered to members of the Olympics Selection Committee to ensure that their city was chosen as the site for the 2002 Winter Olympics. Although the city succeeded, the selection process was tainted, and many members lost their positions on the Selection Committee.

Athletes do not escape such delving coverage, either. Two examples occurred during the 2000 Summer Olympics in Sydney, Australia. So interested was the world's population in the sporting events that for every athlete participating in the Summer Games, there were three members of the media present. Two of the athletes who garnered most of the attention were the American sprinter Marion Jones and the Romanian gymnast Andreea Raducan. While early stories from the Games reported their athletic accomplishments, the tone of the reports changed once it was discovered that Raducan and Jones's husband, the world champion shot putter C. J. Hunter, tested positive for banned substances. Although both individuals claimed innocence — in Raducan's case she had a cold and took two cold pills prescribed by her team's doctor that, unfortunately, contained the banned stimulant — the ensuing explosion in the media's coverage of these events overshadowed the athletic performances.

The true picture of athletics is considerably different. Athletics actually comprise many layers of activities: professional, intercollegiate, intramural, and individual sports. Humans have a natural propensity for sports, and with the current value placed on physical fitness and health, most individuals are involved in athletics in one way or another. From infancy, most of us participate in some level of sporting activity. Accordingly, many of these activities are recorded for posterity. These recordings may range from the proud parents' videotape of their infant playing with a ball for the first time, or a scrapbook or photo album of their childís sporting events, to the physical education, intramural, and/or organized team sport participation that are documented in the

dreaded "permanent record" we were always warned about during our school years. Furthermore, the sporting activities and events that we take part in as adults rate similar documentation.

Whether the actions take place in a City Parks and Recreation league, a health club class, or club sports team, all organized sporting events produce records of outcomes, lists of participants, and overall team standings that are maintained by the sponsoring entity. With the plethora of documentation being created, one question may come to mind, "What happens to all of these records?"

Archives and libraries play an important role in documenting athletic and life experiences played out on every athletic field. In the case of North Carolina State University, as with most major colleges and universities, the management and preservation of these records fall under the domain of the University Archives. Filed together, the records detail the history, administration, and educational accomplishments of the University, as well as documenting the University's intercollegiate, intramural, club, and individual athletic endeavors.

Coverage of these athletic contests occurs in college, local, and national media reports, carrying results of games and feature stories about the players and coaches. News information and athletic offices capture the events in pictures and video and through news releases sent to the local and national media. Published souvenir programs and reports, films, videos, and still photographs chronicle the games and accomplishments of local teams, supplementing the statistics and doumenting more fully the teams' events. While the sport-specific associations such as the NFL, NBA, MLB, NCAA, and the North Carolina High School Athletic Association (NCHSAA) maintain some statistics, a fuller statistical record should be available at the institution or with the individual team.

On the surface, a collection of game statistics, scorebooks, game programs, and correspondence may not seem very exciting or worthwhile. After all, local newspapers carry game summaries, results, box scores, and statistics. A sports archive, however, is more than a simple collection of results. There are numerous uses and untold numbers of individuals' personal stories and information on participants' achievements valued by athletic departments, public relations offices, historical researchers, and individual athletes and fans. The following stories illustrate the various uses of sports archives.

Recently, while preparing to process the NC State Athletics Department's records, I found myself faced with a perplexing issue. An initial survey of the collection showed the following: there are 60 shelves of materials (about 180 linear feet) dating from the late 1890s to the early 1990s. The vast majority of the files contains newspaper clippings recounting game activities, plus several Departmental scrapbooks pertaining to particularly successful individual teams, specifically the 1974 and 1983 NCAA basketball champions.

Discussions with my office colleagues on the necessity of keeping copies of the clippings provided no clear-cut decision, so I contacted a fellow archivist at Duke University, described the collection, and asked about the necessity of keeping years of newspaper clippings. After all, I argued, we have the press releases written by the Sports Information Office and the official game statistics and results as they were reported to the NCAA. Furthermore, the clippings showed the effects of ageing, poor quality paper stock, yellowing, and crumbling. Finally, I reasoned, keeping all of the clippings would increase processing time threefold, since all articles would need copying onto acid-free paper.

After listening to my questions, my colleague from Duke recounted the following event: During a recent college basketball season, the University of Kentucky won a game after being behind by thirty points. The papers and newscasts that carried the report of the game cited the comeback as the greatest rally in NCAA history, stating that no team had made a comeback from a greater deficit to win a game. After hearing the report of the game and "greatest comeback in NCAA history," a former member of the Duke basketball team contacted the Duke University Archives stating that he remembered a game from his playing days where Duke rallied from thirty-one points down to win. The caller asked the archivist to see if he could find anything on the game.

*With the plethora of documentation being created, one question may come to mind, "What happens to all of these records?"*

Having access to one of the largest sports-related collections in the nation, thanks in part to an active Sports Information Office, the archivist found the game files in question. The official game statistics, which are forwarded to the NCAA for their files, showed that Duke was behind by a twenty-nine-point margin at half time, one less than Kentucky's thirty-point deficit. Fortunately, the Sports Information Office kept newspaper clippings of the game. One such clipping in the file stated that Duke's opponent, after leading by twenty-nine at halftime, scored the first basket of the second half, thus taking a thirty-one point lead before Duke rallied to win the game.

With this information in hand — "after all," my friend continued, "we are talking Kentucky basketball here" — the University quickly called the news services to report that the Kentucky win was not the "greatest comeback in NCAA history." My friend made his point; we will be keeping all of the game-related news clippings.

Next, before a Presidential visit to the NC State campus, inquiries were made to the archives requesting a list of presidents who had visited the campus, either while in office, or at other times in their careers. A search of the Athletics Department's files yielded the following story concerning a baseball game played between N.C. State and Yale University on April 3, 1948. In a game that the Wolfpack lost 9 – 6, the article's author recounts how Yale used a "pair of two-baggers, four free tickets to first, and a hit batsman" to score five runs in the first and all but win the ball game. Although N.C. State eventually scored several runs, the Wolfpack pitching could not stop "Yale's husky first sacker," George Bush, as he collected a single, double, and a triple on his way to scoring two runs and collecting three runs batted in (RBIs) in leading the Elis to victory.[2]

Finally, a young woman came into the NCSU Special Collections with a request. She had met a young man who often spoke of playing soccer at NC State. Since it soon would be his birthday, she wanted to surprise him with a scrapbook of clippings and photographs from his days playing for the Wolfpack.

After poring through the Athletic Department's records, searching through four years of the student newspaper, *The Technician*, and looking at various photograph collections and yearbooks, she was unable to find any record that her friend did anything but attend the University. What I would give to have been present at that birthday party!

In her publication stressing the importance of documenting all aspects of a college or university, Helen Samuels suggested that athletics belongs in the category "foster socialization." When she shared this proposal with a group of archivists, many disagreed: athletics belongs in "provide public service," suggested an archivist from a large midwestern state university, while another colleague felt that it belonged in "promote culture"; an archivist from a Big Ten institution suggested that they were both wrong, as athletics clearly belongs in "sustain the institution." Samuels says that, in fact, her colleagues were all correct. Each of the individual archivists identified nuances of athletics that are important at their institutions and that suggest what should be documented.[3] It is important to note that, while the remainder of this article discusses the role of athletics on college campuses, the issues detailed apply to aspects of athletics at all levels.

The differing views and impressions of athletics expressed by the above-mentioned archivists reflect the multitude of driving forces behind intercollegiate athletic programs. While the expressed views pertain to major intercollegiate athletic programs, sports play a much greater role on campuses across the nation. Only a small portion of students at any college or university participate in conference-sanctioned athletic events. This fact does not diminish the importance of sports to the vast majority of students.

In order to be as inclusive as possible, an athletics collection policy should strive to document as many levels of participation as possible. Types of athletics on campus include, but are not limited to: 1) intercollegiate programs, 2) intramural and club sports, and 3) individual programs. Unfortunately, the amount of documentation created by these various categories does not correspond accordingly to the number of students that participate. Because intercollegiate athletics can bring not only prestige but also substantial revenues, academic institutions generally establish departments to manage participation in these programs. These departments, as official entities, produce the vast amount of documentation that eventually makes it into an archive.

## Intercollegiate Programs

In August 1852, crew teams from Harvard and Yale participated in the first intercollegiate sporting event in United States history. Since then, intercollegiate competition has been a part of the American academic scene. Baseball and football eventually joined crew as the most popular intercollegiate sports. At the dawn of the twentieth century, however, the violence of football games, questions about eligibility of players, and financial scandals caused many institutions to drop the sport. Many leaders urged that football be reformed or abolished from intercollegiate athletics.

"President Theodore Roosevelt summoned college athletics leaders to two White House conferences to encourage such reforms. In early December 1905, Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken of New York University convened a meeting of 13 institutions to initiate changes in football playing rules."[4] At a subsequent meeting on December 28 in New York City, the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States (IAAUS) was founded by 62 members, officially was constituted March 31, 1906, and took its present name in 1910. In 1921, the first NCAA national championship was held: the National Collegiate Track and Field Championships.[5]

As a coordinating body for intercollegiate athletics, the NCAA establishes the guidelines and rules under which its member institutions operate. Additionally, the NCAA preserves intercollegiate athletic records and maintains a "National Statistics Service" for member institutions. The service publishes weekly and annual statistical reports for specific sports and maintains the original reports submitted to it by each member institution. These game reports often serve as the basis of most college and university sports-related collections. Other coordinating athletic associations, such as the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA) and the National Junior College Athletic Association (NJCAA), do exist and exercise similar administrative guidance.

*Varsity Letters* describes intercollegiate athletics as part of the function "foster socialization" at the individual institutions. Such programs, however, have implications that connect Athletic Department activities and their documentation to that of other University functions. Policy issues — financial, athletic, and educational — are documented in the administrative records of the governing board, senior officers, alumni association, and athletic director. Negotiations with athletic associations and records of controversies and suspensions appear in both the administrative files of the college and the records of the association. Therefore, the documentary issues have implications in many areas.[6]

Attempting to document intercollegiate athletics can prove time- and space-consuming. The size of the archival collection often reflects the activity of the sports information office and the importance of the various programs. For comparison, the NC State Athletics Department record series measures 180 linear feet (excluding photographs and audio-visual materials) while Duke University's collection measures over 500 linear feet (including game films).

## Intramural and Club Programs

As previously mentioned, the percentage of students participating in intramural and individual athletics is significantly higher than those who participate in intercollegiate athletics. While students on athletic scholarships are the most visible, the overall success of any athletic program is the effect it has on the vast majority of the students attending an institution. NC State presently offers 51 intramural and 46 club sports opportunities as compared to 20 intercollegiate athletic teams, including cheerleading and band.

To encourage and support participation in competitive athletics among the members of the academic community, most institutions provide facilities, equipment, and officials for intramural and club sports. Many institutions encourage participation by students, faculty, and staff. Most of the administrative and financial support for intramural and club activities comes under the purview of the Physical Education Department and falls within the administrative structure of the Division of Student Affairs. Club sports usually include a wider range of athletic competition and provide an opportunity to compete against clubs at other institutions.

Unfortunately, extensive documentation of intramural and club athletic activities does not occur. NC State uses different approaches to document these programs. Since intramural sports are sponsored and administered by the

Physical Education Department, the records are maintained by the department until they are transferred to the University Archives; club sports, on the other hand, require a different approach. Most club sports, although under the institutional administration, are expected to be self-sufficient. As such, records of participation, management, and outcomes are maintained by the individual clubs. To collect these records, the NCSU Archives deals directly with the club and its officials, relying upon the club to regularly deposit its records with the archives. This documentation requires constant effort as leadership of the clubs changes, often on a yearly basis. Also, additional information on intramural and club sports appears as articles and reports in campus newspapers and student newsletters.

## Individual Sports

The last, and perhaps the largest group of athletic endeavors consists of the individuals who pursue sports activities on their own. They may run, swim, take aerobics, play basketball or tennis to attain personal fitness goals or as a form of relaxation. Since most of these activities occur outside the formal program arena, most individuals participate on their own, thus producing no records of activity.

Documentation may appear only in annual reports containing estimates of the number of people who use the athletic facilities for their own activities. While less than accurate, these figures indicate the number of players and types of activities. Other sources may come from campus newspapers or other photographic documentation of campus life.

As sports and sporting events creep deeper into popular culture, the appetite for historical information increases. Long after the events have faded from recent memory, the records and accomplishments continue to live in our collective mind. Libraries and archives play an important role in ensuring that team and individual accomplishments remain available for research, review, and reflection, forever providing a place where human achievements outweigh their failures.

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### *Useful sport archives locations and Web sites:*

A list of North Carolina repositories that hold sports-related collections would prove too lengthy as an addendum. Suffice it to say that most colleges and universities in the state maintain records relating to their own institution's athletic endeavors. Additional resources include the North Carolina Division of Archives and History, the North Carolina Museum of History, and the numerous county and municipal parks and recreation departments. Some especially noteworthy sport archives are listed.

***National Baseball Hall of Fame*** (Coopers-town, NY).
<http://baseballhalloffame.org/index.htm>.
Contact and address information: <http://baseballhalloffame.org/contact/address.htm>.
Library and archives: <http://baseballhalloffame.org/library/index.htm>

***Professional Football Hall of Fame*** (Canton, OH).
<http://www.profootballhof.com/>.
Archives and information center: <http://www.profootballhof.com/home/services/library.cfm>.

***National Basketball Association Hall of Fame*** (Springfield, MA).
<http://hoophall.com>

***National Collegiate Athletics Association*** (Overland Park, KS).
<http://www.ncaa.org>.
NCAA sports statistics: <http://www.ncaa.org/stats/>.

***North Carolina High School Athletic Association*** (Chapel Hill, NC).
<http://www.nchsaa.unc.edu/>.
Special Programs: <http://www.nchsaa.unc.edu/specialprograms/index.html>

Links to various North Carolina special collections and/or archival repositories:
<http://rtpnet.org/snca/links.htm>


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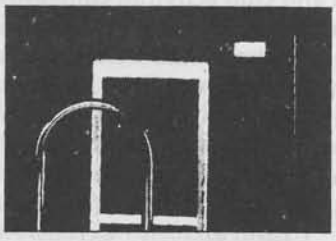

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# Telling the Story: Museums and Libraries Partner to Make Sport History Live

by *Jim Sumner*

Where do sport history, museums, and libraries intersect? The answer: in a well-researched, well-documented, well-interpreted museum exhibit on some aspect of sport history.

To see how we get there, I wish to start with a brief discussion of sport history. The study of sports is a part of a broad post-World War II movement in American history sometimes referred to as The New Social History. To oversimplify, historians have increasingly moved away from their traditional focus — politics, war, economics, and foreign policy, all usually from the perspective of famous people — to studies that include race, gender, social customs, and the lives of ordinary people. Sport history, as a distinct field of academic study, came of age in the United States in the 1970s. The struggles of John Rickards Betts, generally regarded as the founder of American sport history, illustrate the distance traveled by sport history after the war. Betts completed his doctoral dissertation, *Organized Sport in Industrial America*, in 1951. Yet his work was met with disinterest in the scholarly world. He was unable to find an academic market for his studies until the late 1960s. He began work on what would be published as *America's Sporting Heritage* in the late 1960s but died before its completion. It was published in unfinished form in 1974.[1]

By the time of Betts' death, sport history was being taken seriously for the first time. In 1971 the American Historical Association devoted a session to papers on sport history. Two years later the North American Society for Sport History (NASSH) was founded and began publishing a juried academic journal, the *Journal of Sport History*. Several years later, two founders of the group, John Lucas and Ronald Smith, published the first widely used academic textbook for sport history classes.[2]

In the ensuing quarter century, sport history has become part of the academic scene in both America and Europe. This makes sense. After all, millions play sports and millions watch sports, sometimes with great emotional involvement. Sport is big business. Many of the twentieth century's great social battles have been fought on sporting fields. The study of sport can and has been approached through the prisms of technology, higher education, gender, economics, race, labor, community, international relations, and many others.[3] NASSH, the Society for American Baseball Research (SABR), the Popular Culture Association, the America Culture Association, the International Centre for Olympic Studies, and other organizations have encouraged research, created college courses, and published scholarly and popular publications on a wide range of sport history topics. *The Journal of Sport History* has been joined by the *Journal of Popular Culture*, the *Canadian Journal of History of Sport*, the *Journal of American Culture*, *Nine: A Journal of Baseball History and Social Policy Perspectives*, and the *International Journal of the History of Sport*, as outlets for sport historians to disseminate their latest research. Journals as varied as the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, *History News*, *Virginia Cavalcade*, and *Now and Then: the Appalachian Magazine* have devoted entire issues to sport history.[4] State history journals and popular history magazines, such as *American Heritage* and *Smithsonian* routinely carry articles on sport history. Ken Burns's popular PBS series on baseball brought solid sports scholarship to huge audiences, while movies such as *A League of Their Own* and *Cobb* are light-years away from the typical hagiographic sports movies of the 1940s and 1950s. Subjects such as the reintegration of major league baseball after World War II, the rise of spectator sports in the 1920s, the use of sports as an instrument of the Cold War, the struggle of women to gain access to the sporting pie, and the commercialization of the Olympic Games are all examples of how the nature of a society can be studied through sport.

There is no reason why history museums cannot join the fun. A history museum basically has two broad purposes: to collect, preserve, and study historical artifacts, and to make its collection and subsequent research available to scholars and the public.[5] Although interactive exhibits, virtual museums, Web sites, and other accoutrements of the modern age of computers and bytes are increasingly becoming part of the museum experience, the exhibit is still the primary way of communicating with the public. Exhibits are more than just displays. Good museums don't just dis-

play artifacts. Exhibitions require interpretation, and interpretation requires research and thought.[6] Of course, the great thing about research is that it can be used in so many different ways. The same research that informs an exhibit can be used in a computer interactive exhibit, a Web site, or a publication.

The first thing a museum must do for an exhibit on sport, or anything else for that matter, is acquire artifacts. History museums don't collect artifacts randomly, and they don't accept everything offered. Many museums have broad collection plans based on geographical lines, such as a state, county, city, or region. Others are chronological, focusing on a specific time period. Still others focus on a certain subject area, such as technology, agriculture, or aviation. Within these broad areas, many museums define areas in which they wish to specialize, based on the history of their region, the availability of a particular class of artifact, or even the interest and expertise of the curators. Based on these variables, along with space and conservation requirements, a museum must decide whether to acquire artifacts as part of its permanent collections or whether to borrow them for the duration of a particular exhibit.

Whether to collect an artifact in an appropriate classification depends in large part on how this artifact compares to others in the collection and to possible additions to the collection. In order to accomplish this, the museum may need access to basic studies of artifact classes. Once the decision is made to acquire a specific artifact, the next step is to study it. Research on an object is both internal and external. Internal research includes basic documentation: size, shape, material, color, and so forth. More important is to determine how this artifact relates to others of its type. How does it fit into a technological framework? Was it mass-produced or made in the home? Is it typical or atypical? Is it at the beginning of a line of development or at the end? When and where was it manufactured? Who owned it and how was it used? This kind of research may involve manufacturers' catalogs, instruction manuals, advertising materials, photographs, maps, and city directories.[7]

It is important to recognize that an artifact is also a primary source. It should be made available for study to scholars both inside and outside the museum. Most museums display only a fraction of their holdings at any one time, but all artifacts need to be conserved. Smaller museums may not be able to afford full-time professional conservators, so the staff may need access to books on museum conservation.

Artifacts become public when they are placed on exhibit. Again, it is crucial to understand the difference between a display and an exhibit. A display is created by simply arranging a group of unrelated artifacts, with an identifying label, but with no attempt to link them together. Many museums have exhibits known as "visible storage," where artifacts are displayed in this way. There are valid reasons for this, including showing a popular artifact not otherwise scheduled for exhibit.

Exhibits are something else entirely. Exhibits are artifacts interpreted, artifacts placed in context. Exhibits are the primary way museums educate their public, the primary way museums use their artifacts to tell a story. In the words of Roy Brigden, the "basic job of a curator is to interpret artifacts in context."[8]

This research is where libraries and museums have their most fruitful interactions. Larger museums have their own libraries and professional librarians. Smaller museums may well have to depend on those books in the personal collections of the staff and a close cooperative relationship with the local library. Regardless of where this is done, the product of this research must meet several criteria. It must be relevant to, and understandable by, a broad public. It must be based on solid scholarship. Most of all, it should fit together in such a way that stories are told, points are made, insights are gained.[9] Casual visitors to a museum frequently have no idea how much research goes into a major exhibit. One of a curator's jobs is to distill massive amounts of research into succinct label copy, all the while communicating the key elements of an artifact and putting the artifacts and the label copy together in such a way that the story is told.

*Exhibits are the primary way museums educate their public, the primary way museums use their artifacts to tell a story. This research is where libraries and museums have their most fruitful interactions.*

Many of the primary sources widely used by researchers are generally found, not in mainstream public libraries, but in manuscript repositories typically found in universities or in government offices or archives. These include diaries, letters, account books, and official records such as deeds, wills, tax books, and census returns. Since this kind of material is rarely available through interlibrary loan, a librarian's job in this case will probably be to point a researcher in the right direction; however, many libraries have local history collections and such published primary sources as city directories.

Secondary sources are another matter. Relatively little sport history has made it into state, county, and local histories. For example, the most recent academic North Carolina history text, William S. Powell's *North Carolina Through Four Centuries*, contains one paragraph on sports, a description of colonial sports related to militia muster.[10] Most county histories older than a few decades will have little or nothing on sport and many newer studies follow suit. Jean Anderson's *Durham County* is an example of a more recent county history that does include sport history.[11]

Much sport history has been written in the form of biography. Among the large number of sport biographies available, many fall into the as-told-to autobiography category. Despite the wealth of valuable material in these books, they must be approached with caution. Histories of teams, franchises, and leagues are common, but are usually written for fans, not scholars.

Scholarly works on sport date largely from the last 30 years. Much of this has been published in journals and magazines. In order for researchers to use this material, they need access to first-rate bibliographies and they need the ability to acquire the articles. Librarians should note that the *Journal of Sport History* regularly publishes annotated bibliographies of sport history articles appearing in a variety of journals.

The most popular sport from an historical perspective has been baseball. There are several reasons for this. Baseball predates the Civil War in much of the country, giving it a history unmatched by newer sports such as football or basketball. Even in North Caro-

lina this northern import was widely played by 1870. In addition to age, it also has universality. Hardly a community, college, or school is without a tradition of baseball. Baseball seems to speak to some basic aspects of the American experience, hence its designation as the "National Pastime." There are organizations devoted solely to baseball history and research and numerous publications devoted to the sport.[12]

Two types of primary sources are invaluable for sport historians. One is oral history. Some libraries may well have strong local oral history collections, but in most cases a librarian's job again will be to point the researcher in the right direction. Equally crucial are contemporary periodicals: newspapers, magazines, programs, brochures. I know of few sport histories that don't rely heavily on newspaper accounts. Museum curators studying sports will most likely have to depend on microfilm copies of old newspapers. Their libraries' ability to procure these will prove crucial to a project.

With the growth of the Internet, the ability of a librarian and a researcher to surf the Web will become an increasingly important component of a well-conceived research plan. The accessibility of any journal is increased dramatically if it is in electronic form. The Amateur Athletic Foundation of Los Angles archives numerous sport history titles at its Web site, including the *Journal of Sport History*. Equally valuable is the North American Sport Library Network (NASLN) site.[13]

Of course there are numerous sport-specific halls of fame. The best known are probably the National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum in Cooperstown, New York, the Pro Football Hall of Fame in Canton, Ohio, and the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame in Springfield, Massachusetts. These and others have broad constituencies, which range from the most casual fans to the most serious scholars. Their Web sites have useful information and point the way to future research.[14]

The collaboration of museum curators, librarians, and sport scholars promotes effective sports history exhibits through a combination of informed artifact acquisition, supported by primary and secondary research, conducted in libraries and online, and augmented by oral history interviews. The result is a sport history exhibit that informs and engages visitors.

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[3] See Steve Geitschier, "Collecting Historical Material Devoted to Sport," *History News* 47 (March/April 1992): 5, for an archivist's take on sports history.

[4] Also see *Maryland Historical Magazine* 87 (Summer 1992); *Now and Then: the Appalachian Magazine* 9 (Fall 1992); and *Virginia Cavalcade* 48 (Summer, 1999) for examples of local journals devoting all of most or an issue to some aspect of sport history.

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[10] William S. Powell, *North Carolina Through Four Centuries* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1989). For North Carolina sport history, see Jim L. Sumner, *A History of Sports in North Carolina* (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1990) and Charlie Harville, *Sports in North Carolina: A Photographic History* (Norfolk: Donning Company, 1977).

[11] Jean Bradley Anderson, *Durham County: A History of Durham County, North Carolina* (Durham: Duke University Press, 1990).

[12] The Society for American Baseball Research, commonly known as SABR, was founded in 1972. The organization has thousands of members and publishes several annual surveys on various aspects of baseball history. Although written for a popular audience, much of SABR's research is of high quality and is essential for an understanding of baseball history. Further information can be found at <http://www.sabr.org>. SABR has a lending library for members.

[13] The URL for the Amateur Athletic Foundation of Los Angeles is <http://www.aafla.com>. The URL for the North American Sport Library Network is <http://www.sportquest.com/naslin>. Also useful is <http://www.baseball-links.com>.

[14] The National Baseball Hall of Fame's URL is <http://www.baseballhallofame.org>. It has extensive baseball archives. The Pro Football Hall of Fame's Web site is <http://www.profootballhallof.com>, while the basketball hall is at <http://www.hoophall.com>. Other sports have comparable organizations and sites.



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# "I'm not surfing. This is my job."

by *James R. Meier*

Serious sports fans, like their teams, can be quite aggressive and demanding in their requests for information. They don't want to know just how many career wins Warren Spahn had, but how many he had against each team. They don't want to know just how many receptions the Baltimore Ravens had last year, but how many were by their tight ends. Besides statistical questions, there are also rules interpretations, genealogical and biographical requests, sports law and business inquiries, and questions on the language of sports.

## Kickoff

Each day in my role as Senior Editor for News Research for *The Sporting News* magazine, I answer these types of questions from both internal customers and the public. Because I have at my disposal a 10,000-volume sports monograph and reference collection, thousands of individual team media guides, and a roomful of expert sportswriters and editors just down the hall, I do not have to turn to the Internet often for reference purposes.

Still, there are times when the only source for a needed piece of information is a Web site or other electronic resource. The 41 sites described here have impressed me as being especially useful for reference purposes. With the exception of a few good indexes, most of these sites are "destination" sites that attempt to have the answer to users' questions on their pages, as opposed to "intermediary" sites that link to other sites or merely give contact information for people who could help. The vast majority of the clients I serve are adults interested in the sports that our magazine covers — baseball, football, basketball, and hockey — and the sites reflect this demographic group and its needs, though many are appropriate for all ages.

Some of the most valuable "intermediary" sites are association sites. Although these sites have varying amounts of historical information immediately available, being able to contact an expert researcher in a specialized sports field can be the difference between satisfying a client's request or failure. Besides information professional communities such as the North American Sports Library Network (NASLIN) and the International Association of Sports Museums and Halls of Fame (IASMHF), researchers in the major sports have formed groups such as the Society for American Baseball Research (SABR), the Professional Football Researchers Association (PFRA), and the Society for International Hockey Research (SIHR). Of these types of sites, the Association of Professional Basketball Researchers (APBR) site at <http://hometown.aol.com/bradleyrd/apbr.html> has the most depth of content on the history of its sport. There are also associations for sports history, law, literature, sociology, and philosophy. The "Associations" section of Gretchen Ghent's directory (see below) has an excellent list of links to these groups and others.

I have not included the major sports news sites. While they all do a fine job on current sporting events, no one site in particular stands out from the others. Also, their usefulness as reference tools for historical sports information is limited. The special features they create frequently disappear from their sites within a few days or weeks. For example, ESPN's collection of short athlete biographies that make up their excellent "SportsCentury" package <http://espn.go.com/sportscentury> is buried deep within their site.

Finally, as with the other lists in this issue, these sites are just one person's opinion. If your favorite tool is not included, please contact me. With the existence of thousands of sports-related sites, no doubt there are many excellent ones that I have overlooked or have never seen. As the title to this article indicates, I do spend some of my time searching the Web for good sites, but I also enjoy the site review columns in both *Sports Illustrated* and *ESPN: The Magazine*.

## The Main Event

### *Directories and Indexes*

*Yahoo's Sports and Recreation Index*
<http://dir.yahoo.com/recreation/sports/index.html>

I still find myself going here for its ease of use, depth, and breadth. While certainly not all-encompassing, it is an excellent starting point for several types of searches.

*SPORTQuest*
<http://www.sportquest.com>

An alternative to Yahoo, *SPORTQuest*, which is maintained by the Canadian National Sports Library, has an excellent index. Its focus is on coaching, physical education, and international organizations.

*Gretchen Ghent's Scholarly Sport Sites: A Subject Directory*
<http://www.ucalgary.ca/library/ssportsite>

Compiled by the chair of the North American Sport

Library Network, this index is designed for the university or college researcher and is especially good in the areas of kinesiology and the sports sciences. Includes links to full-text documents and databases with sports-specific information.

*Statistics in Sports: A Section of the American Statistical Association* <http://www.amstat.org/sections/sis/>

This is not the place to go to find someone's batting average (though they do have links to others' sports stats pages), but rather is the place for heavy academic statistical analysis.

*Ralph Hickok's Sports History* <http://www.hickoksports.com/history.shtml>

A very good starting point for learning the history of a specific sport. This is a fun site that would be appropriate for middle and high school students as well as adults.

*The Sports Hot Sheet* <http://members.xoom.com/hotsheet/sports.html>

Fan-produced sites with unreliable information are a huge problem for sports researchers; therefore, using only official team sites and the sites for major publications is highly recommended. To that end, Jack Styczynski of NBC has created a site with links to all the official team and league sites and many major newspapers' sports sections. Although the site itself is slow to load, this is one of the best sites out there.

*Rick Johnson's Sportspages* <http://www.sportspages.com/>

Similar to the *Hot Sheet*, *Sportspages* is very popular with my colleagues at *The Sporting News*, as it has links to many newspapers' sports sections.

### Baseball Sites

*Official Rules for Major League Baseball* <http://www.mlb.com/NASApp/mlb/mlb/baseball_basics/mlb_basics_on_the_field.jsp>

The official rules online. No index and no search function limit its functionality, but still useful to have available.

Historical statistics

You can find historical player registers and information on a number of sites including *Total Baseball* <http://www.totalbaseball.com>; *The Baseball Archive* <http://www.baseball1.com>; *The Baseball Almanac* <http://www.baseball-almanac.com>; and *Baseball Reference* <http://www.baseball-reference.com>.

*Total Baseball* is the official encyclopedia of Major League Baseball. *The Baseball Almanac* might be better for younger audiences with its non-traditional sections on "U.S. Presidents," "Quotations," "Poetry," and "Humor." *The Baseball Archive* has a good, though not updated, section on baseball economics. Any of these sites will work, but as of November 2000, I favor *Baseball Reference* due to its ease of navigation and its statistical currency.

There are no comparable online historical player registers for minor league baseball, football, or basketball, although a basketball statistics database can be downloaded from the Association for Professional Basketball Researchers site. For a historical hockey player register, use *Fox Sports' NHL Historical Almanac* <http://www.foxsports.com/nhl/history/index.sml>. However, as of April 1, 2001, Fox Sports is redesigning its site and this almanac is not available.

### Other Sports Sites

For coverage of sports besides baseball, you're best off working with a major index or one of the official sites. Despite my earlier criticism of fan-produced sites, however, everal valuable and well-done sites are worth examining.

*Jerry Palm's RPI and BCS Duplicators* <http://www.collegerpi.com/> and <http://www.collegebcs.com/>

I go to these sister sites every week during the fall and winter. Palm provides excellent duplications of the NCAA's official Ratings Percentage Index for basketball and the Bowl Championship Series' rankings, and adds his own commentaries, predictions, and other valuable college football and basketball information.

College football records

Chris Stassen has year-by-year records for every team in a database that is sortable to create tables and rankings over any time period <http://football.stassen.com/records>. If you need to go down one more level to individual game scores for every team, J. J. Hulsebus has compiled these in a non-sortable database <http://www.michigan-football.com/ncaa/ncaa.htm>. A third excellent site for college football facts and figures is *WAJL10.com* <http://www.wajl10.com>, and the NCAA is beginning to make available all of its official record books in Adobe Acrobat PDF files on its site <http://www.ncaa.org/library/records.html>.

*Jayski's Winston Cup Silly Season Site* <http://www.jayski.com>

Despite its unofficial status, this self-proclaimed "portal to the world of Internet NASCAR info" is valuable as a central location for finding rumors and news on the sport and for its many links to official sites for drivers, teams, and sponsors.

Defunct leagues

Information on leagues that no longer exist is surprisingly popular, yet difficult to get. Paul Reeth's United States Football League site <http://www.geocities.com/Colosseum/Field/8520/> is the best I have found on the USFL, and Arthur Hundhausen has a good site on the old American Basketball Association that includes a link to a list of other sites devoted to extinct leagues <http://www.geocities.com/~arthurh/>.

*International Association of Sports Museums and Halls of Fame* (IASMHF) <http://www.sportshalls.com/>

Hall of Fame sites tend to be marketing-driven rather than research-driven, so returns can be mixed. Almost all the sites, however, will have short biographies and statistics on those enshrined. The IASMHF site has a searchable directory of its members with links to each hall's site.

### Extreme Sports Sites

No, I am not talking about motocross or snowboarding. These are sites that have an extremely narrow focus on one area of sports off the field.

*Sports glossaries* <http://www.firstbasesports.com/glossaries/>

Has basic glossaries for football, soccer, ice hockey, and

basketball. I have not yet found a good baseball dictionary online to compete with Paul Dickson's print edition (*The New Dickson Baseball Dictionary*. Harcourt Brace & Company, 1999).

*Ballparks*
<http://www.ballparks.com>
The definitive site for information on ballparks and arenas for the major sports. Site navigation could be improved, but the content is absolutely first rate on both current stadiums and those no longer active.

*Athletes in court*
<http://www.cracksmoker.com>
An alphabetical list of athletes who have been involved with the law in some way. Also includes links to major stories on their problems.

*Sports Economics*
<http://www.sportseconomics.com/Academic/Links_of_Interest_/links_of_interest.html>
A short list of links on sports economics and business. Fox Sports also had a very good resources section (<http://www.foxsports.com/business/>), but this area is unavailable during the current redesign.

*Professional Sports Authenticators* (PSA)
<http://www.psacard.com>
For information on sports collectibles and trading cards and authenticating items, try PSA or *Sportscard Guaranty* <http://www.sgccard.com/main.html>.

*College Nicknames*
<http://www.smargon.net/nicknames/>
What schools use the nickname "Angels?" According to Adam Smargon's site on college nicknames, only Meredith College in Raleigh. The site is arranged alphabetically by nickname, but if you use the "find" function on your browser, you can also search by school. The site gets bonus points for featuring links back to the schools' home pages.

*School Fight Songs*
<http://www.1122productions.com/fightsongs/>
Lyrics for over 400 school fight songs. Not a great design, but useful information. To actually hear the songs, try *Trevor Barnes' Fight Songs Page*, which has audio files for most of top football schools <http://www.fightsongs.com>.

Team and League Logos
<http://emblems.tripod.com>
*Chris Creamer's Sports Logo Page* has a list of over 3,000 logos. Unfortunately, several of the links to logo pages have died.

## A Great Triple Play

Individual game box scores
<http://www.sportserver.com/SportServer/>
Although box scores appear in almost every newspaper in the country, you may not have the microfilm in your collection or may want a faster method of access. *NandO's SportsServer*, a national Web site produced by the Internet publishing division of The McClatchy Company, has archives of box scores for the four major leagues going back through July 1995. I have recently rediscovered this site and am wondering why I ever stopped using it. I know of no site that has historical box scores for any sport better than this one.

*Information Please Sports Almanac* (IPSA)
<http://www.infoplease.com/sports.html>
When I put together my list of best sports reference books for a presentation to the News Division of SLA in 1999, the IPSA was at the top of that list <http://metalab.unc.edu/slanews/conferences/sla1999/ref_sports.html>. Fortunately, it is also available online. Navigation on the site has improved over the years. It has a tremendous amount of information on the previous seasons of all the major sports, and the 'through the years' sections provide excellent historical information. It also has very good sections on stadiums and the business of sports.

STATS INC. on AOL
Keyword: STATS
All of the sites mentioned throughout are freely available through the Web, but I would be remiss if I didn't mention STATS INC.'s area within AOL. It provides the most detailed individual and team statistics available and has an excellent database of material going back through the 1990s. Of all the tools on this list, this is the electronic resource I would miss the most should it disappear. Unfortunately, their public Web site does not have this information; you must have an AOL membership to access STATS INC.

## Next Season

In 1998, I gave a presentation on historical research on the Web to NASLIN, and I identified three main problems: locating relevant sites, organizations not putting their catalogs or finding aids on their sites, and original material not appearing in full-text on the Web. Today, more organizations are posting finding aids and full-text documents in PDF files on their sites. The Joyce Sports Research Collection <http://www.sports.nd.edu> and the Amateur Athletic Foundation of Los Angeles <http://www.aafla.org> are two excellent examples of this trend. Overall, however, these problems still persist for the academic or historical researcher who needs more than basic reference help.

In addition to the large research centers, some teams are putting significant portions of their media guides on their official sites. At least one school has abandoned printing media guides altogether and will be putting that information exclusively online. There is a short-term benefit to having the additional information more freely available to the public, but I fear that these schools, like many sites, will not archive their Web content and therefore, much of it will be lost.

Although only a few of the primary reference titles are showing up in electronic form today, I do anticipate that we will see the much needed all-time player registers for football and basketball soon. In addition to these titles, I would love to see a minor league baseball all-time register and an all-time uniform number resource, but I don't foresee either of those in the near future.

Finally, we get frequent requests from researchers asking when the full-text of our magazine, which has been published weekly since 1886, will be available in a searchable form online. This is a project that many publications face, but I believe it will not happen for several years until lawsuits regarding the copyrights of contributing freelance writers are settled, scanning and OCR technologies improve, and a profitable business plan for the electronic archives can be developed.

# Sideline:

# Webliography of General Sports Sites: The Big Four

compiled by *Suzanne Wise*

All the sites discussed here are excellent sources for current sports news and scores. The layout is uniformly cluttered, but a staggering amount of information is available. Specific strengths of each site are highlighted in the annotations. I evaluated the pages for golf, NCAA basketball, and automobile racing, and searched specifically for coverage of Appalachian State University sports.

*CBS.SportsLine* <http://CBS.SportsLine.com> offers excellent all-around sports information. While emphasis is on the big four — baseball, basketball, football, and hockey — there is also satisfying coverage of a wide array of mid-level sports like boxing, soccer, and alpine sports. The site is notable for its information on sports more popular outside the U.S., such as cricket, rugby, sailing, and even chess. For librarians, the real strength of *CBS.SportsLine* is its reference value. There are complete compilations of winners of championships, bowls, and major sports awards, and members of halls of fame. The sports columns on the site are archived back to 1995 and are searchable by author or topic. Multimedia data is available in the form of photos and audio and video highlights. The photos cover a surprisingly wide range of sports, from surfing in Hawaii to cricket in Zimbabwe. As I write this in November 2000, there are the photos from the murder trial of Carolina Panthers player, Rae Carruth. For employment seekers, there is a guide to sports jobs (access requires a membership). Another good feature is the Alumni Tracker option, which allowed me to pull up a list of all Appalachian State University graduates who are currently playing in the NFL (there are four). The site's Kids' Zone offers coverage of the big four sports geared especially for children, and there is also a section on sports health. There are two small disappointments. The Search Center retrieves matches to keywords quickly, but the data runs a couple of weeks behind. A guide to search tips would also be helpful. Otherwise, *CBS.Sportsline* is a good place for quick, current news and reference information with an international flavor.

*CNNSI.COM* <http://sportsillustrated.cnn.com> . If you want in-depth sports coverage on the Web, try the Sports Illustrated/CNN site. It is especially valuable for the many articles, interviews, and opinion pieces from *Sports Illustrated* and *Cable News Network*. For instance, the Men's College Basketball page has an archive of news stories on former Indiana University coach Bob Knight's fall from grace. A keyword search on the Motorsports page retrieves a wonderful collection of material on minorities in NASCAR. There is a piece by Nick Charles, "Black NASCAR: African-Americans Still Trying to Make Inroads," and a number of multimedia links, including Sybil Scott talking about her father, driver Wendell Scott, who was the only African-American to win a top level NASCAR race, and comments on minorities in NASCAR by Willy T. Ribbs, Joe Washington, Richard Petty, NASCAR officials, and others. Samples from *SI for Kids* are available. A design flaw is that the keyword search box is hidden in a jumble of promotions at the bottom right of the screen; however, a search can bring good results.

*ESPN* <http://espn.go.com>. *ESPN* is strong in current news and scores. The StatSearch option can be useful, but you may have to try several combinations of words to get what you want. I liked that I was able to view all of Appalachian State University's current athletic activities on one screen with a keyword search of "Appalachian." Some sports have nice frills; the Women's Golf page provides rules and instruction information, a list of books, and links to other sites. A new feature, ESPNdeportes, offers sports coverage in Spanish. It is a great hook to attract Spanish speakers to the library and can also serve as an instructional tool for people just learning Spanish. Also noteworthy is the collection of short biographies of sports figures, including racehorses; go to ESPN Classic and then select SportsCentury. For the younger crowd, *ESPN* covers extreme sports thoroughly and has lots of chat opportunities.

*FoxSports* <http://www.foxsports.com>. This site is being rebuilt and is expected to be unveiled in its new form this summer. At present it contains primarily current sports news and scores. Let's hope that some of its previous features are incorporated into the new version. In the past, it had a Sports Business category with information on sports media, stadia, legal issues, endorsements, and other pertinent topics, the archives going back a year. The Local Links option got you to Web sites for newspapers and Fox television stations in the region of your choice. I linked to the *Birmingham News* and Alabama television sites and read all about the firing of the Crimson Tide coach, Mike DuBose. There were hefty video snippets – I found a lengthy one on the opening of Appalachian's new Holmes Convocation Center (and basketball palace). Coverage is primarily U.S. focused. Using the Sports Search feature resulted in occasional dead ends, where clicking the "Back" button resulted in the reloading of the same page; when this happens, use the "Go" function.

To complement these meat-and-potatoes sites, try the sports categories on the big Internet search engines, such as *Yahoo!Sports* <http://Sports.Yahoo.com> and *google.com/Top/Sports/* <http://directory.google.com/Top/Sports/>. These and similar sources are excellent guides to Web sites across the spectrum of sports. You can find everything from tips on using the Iditarod sled dog race in classroom activities, to getting started in rope skipping.

# Public Libraries Step Up to the Plate:

## Knowing and Responding to the Needs of Our Rapidly Changing Communities

by *Lena Gonzalez*

Attention North Carolina libraries: Are you responding to the rapid demographic changes that our state is experiencing? An average 400% increase in the Hispanic/Latino population in North Carolina within the last ten years is just one flag to indicate the need for programs and services relevant to the changing cultural context of our state.[1] Libraries across the state can take the lead to improve the quality of life for all residents by becoming more aware of changing needs and interests and by appropriately adapting programs and services.

According to a study commissioned by the State Library of North Carolina, "less than three in ten Hispanics had used a library to obtain information about the communities in which they resided." The reasons that they stated for not coming to the library were time, work, location, and the language barrier.[2] These facts underscore the need for librarians to go out and cultivate the many potential opportunities to introduce libraries to new users, to encourage English language acquisition, and to provide local information. Thus, new residents not only find a resource center where they can pursue their current interests and meet their immediate informational needs but also establish a lasting relationship that promotes lifelong learning and a strong community. Just like any sports team, the overall group suffers if only some of the players know the rules and strategies, because they cannot contribute to the overall success of the team. Step up to the plate, librarians. Encourage and enable newcomers and long-time residents to access the resources that you have, and invite everyone to play a vital role in building a strong community through the public library.

### Learning to Use the Library

Many Hispanics who are new to North Carolina are also new to our U.S. concept of a public library. In Latin America, public libraries are almost exclusively used to pursue academic interests. People who are not students or researchers, rarely frequent *bibliotecas* or libraries. For popular reading it is much more common to patronize *librerias* or bookstores, so people are more accustomed to the concept of buying books than borrowing them. Even when public libraries are available, borrowing privileges and hours of operation are very limited. For example, in Venezuela, borrowers may check out only two items simultaneously, and libraries tend to be open only during business hours.[3] Thus, many immigrants to the U.S. are accustomed to a more restrictive and limited public library that does not cater to the community at large. In Mexico there is a high rate of illiteracy, and many Mexicans in North Carolina have less than an eighth grade education.[4] This fact only perpetuates the long-standing perception that public libraries are only for learned people. In some Central American countries, rife with political instability, economic crises, and natural disasters, the masses tend to be focused on safety and basic necessities. People are hesitant to trust governmental sources of information, like libraries, as reliable institutions that protect individual privacy. In Puerto Rico, which is part of the U.S., public libraries are usually located in City Hall, and their collections often reflect the political current of the day.

*... it is up to library staff to step out of the building and find ways to connect with the community and initiate the dialogue.*

Regardless of the prior experience of Hispanic newcomers to North Carolina, reliable information is critical to the process of acculturation and resettlement. Public libraries are challenged, therefore, to cultivate initial interest, so that there is a forum for introducing the many dynamic programs and services that our public libraries offer. It is less common for newcomers to come into the library and ask to be informed. So, it is up to library staff to step out of the building and find ways to connect with the community and initiate the dialogue.

### Making connections with the community

Public library systems across the state

have identified the growth in the Hispanic population as a demographic change that will have great impact on their collections, programs, and services. Many were clamoring for suggestions on how to reach this new population most effectively, which led to the formation of the State Library's Hispanic Services Advisory Committee,[5] established in the fall of 1999 by Robert Burgin, Assistant State Librarian for Information Technology. Burgin has been working with leaders in North Carolina's Hispanic community and Yolanda Cuesta of Cuesta Multicultural Consulting to offer cultural awareness workshops for public library administration and staff across the state. Participants receive training on how to do effective outreach and needs assessments with Hispanic/Latino populations. Although these workshops focus on library services to a specific population, many of the lessons learned are applicable to the diverse immigrant and refugee populations of our state. In August 2000, twelve LSTA grants were given to conduct needs assessments for Hispanic communities in different counties, and although each project was unique, all of the grant projects had one key element in common. They identified local Hispanic leaders and established a dialogue with them and the groups that they represent. According to Cuesta, conducting community leader interviews is a great way to start the needs assessment process. Libraries may "incur high costs in staff time for conducting and analyzing [the data] ... but interviews provide a high quality and quantity of information."[6] Using this approach, the library not only gains information about needs and interests of a particular population but also builds the foundation of a community relationship based on trust and the endorsement of the leaders.

## Who are the leaders?

Finding leaders in immigrant communities is not dissimilar to scouting a good player for a team. Leaders are talented, charismatic, well-respected, and committed to the success of the group. Within immigrant communities it is common to find traditionally recognized leaders who are church officials, educators, directors of nonprofit organizations and businesses, social activists, and even politicians. To work exclusively with these "official" leaders, however, would negate the strong informal leadership structures that are often firmly in place.

So where are the non-traditional places to look for leaders? Another way of approaching this question is to ask where people congregate and where they go to get local information. Considering the Hispanic population, usually one of the best-informed leaders with the most connections is the owner of a store that sells Latin American products. In Greensboro, Martha Rey, the owner of Sabor Latino, is also a community activist and advocate. Customers from the surrounding neighborhood and all over the city go to her for advice, information, and referral. She sells tortillas, chiles, and pan dulce, and also gives away essential information to help people solve their everyday problems and get settled in their new homes. Establishing a relationship with small business owners, who play a similar role to that of a librarian, will help strengthen the flow and validity of information and raise awareness about the many places, including public libraries, where people can get information and referrals.

In addition to responding to the needs of users, libraries also offer materials and programs related to the interests of the community. One common interest that crosses all ethnic and national lines is sports, so another place one might find local leaders is out on the soccer field. Internationally, soccer is the most popular sport, so it comes as no surprise that there are many Hispanic, Asian, and African soccer teams and leagues around the state, although the English language media rarely report on their games. The sidelines or the bleachers of a soccer field can be great places to connect with unofficial leaders within the community, so put on your cleats and head for the field. Team captains and organizers are respected community leaders, and it can be enlightening to hear their perspectives on the local needs. Opening this dialogue is usually the first step to building trust and establishing a relationship so that the library can win the leader's endorsement, an essential part of raising awareness and getting people engaged with the library. With the leader's support, others will be encouraged to try it out.

*... establishing a relationship with small business owners, who play a similar role to that of a librarian, will help strengthen the flow and validity of information ....*

Visiting a store or a soccer field may seem out of the realm of traditional library service. If we are trying to encourage non-traditional users of the library, however, we may have to resort to alternative methods to establish relationships, trust, and confidence before people will accept our open invitation to come to the library. The library staff and immigrants have a lot to learn and gain from making connections with each other. Although one does not typically find librarians out on the soccer field or in the local Mexican store, if librarians take the first risk to step out of the comfort of the library environment to make initial contacts, new users will be more likely to take the risk to come in to the unfamiliar surroundings of a library. Knowing that there are unidentified and unmet needs in the community, libraries should take the lead to seek out local leaders and establish dialogues.

## Knowing and Responding to the Needs of the Community

In addition to working with community leaders, another way for library staff to make connections within various immigrant populations is to identify a common need and explore ways to help address it. In fact, our central mission as public libraries is to meet the needs of the users. This mission not only includes those who already frequent the library but also should include potential users who may not be aware of the library or may not have access because of barriers such as language or transportation.

One common need that often brings such potential user groups together is the need to acquire English language skills. Considering this need, library staff can connect with new immigrant groups at the local community college, where adult English classes are taught around the state. This is a perfect opportunity not only to present what the library currently has to offer but also exchange ideas with the classes and hold focus groups to update the library's assessment of the needs of the community. This also gives new residents an opportunity to have a voice in the development of programs and services, ensuring that

library services are relevant and meeting their needs effectively.

During such class visits, participants will often express the need for more opportunities to learn and practice English, and public libraries are in a unique position to respond. It has been found that library-based adult education is very effective because the instruction is often learner-directed. Libraries "are permanent institutions in local communities that have many resources to support adult learning — for instance accessible facilities, extensive collections of books, and a large group of potential tutors.... Moreover, unlike other programs and education providers, libraries do not generally receive funding that depends on how quickly they move students into employment or into more advanced programs."[7] In fact, there are fewer barriers to participation than at traditional educational institutions. Public libraries encourage their students to become lifelong learners and users of the library.

Another component of the effectiveness of library-based adult education programs is that participants have instant access to community information. For example, immigrants are often unaware of the services that are provided by non-profit organizations and agencies. When someone needs a referral for a health care or social need, a librarian can easily provide the information on available services. Though this may seem like an ordinary reference question, for immigrants this basic library service can be the difference between getting necessary medical attention or not. For many newcomers the public library has become a second home, where they can learn and practice English and simultaneously gain access to essential information, which is a key to becoming successful and healthy members of the community.

As providers of adult education learning opportunities, libraries have another advantage over other educational institutions. Any library's collection of materials offers numerous selections written on almost any topic and at different reading levels. When working with adult new readers and language learners, it is important to teach within the context of a topic of interest or relevance to the life of the learner. Tutors and teachers could capitalize on an interest in sports and find innumerable materials to use for lessons. For example, juvenile biographies about sports heroes provide high interest reading with more photographs and more simply written text than an "adult" book. Though the intended audience is children, there is nothing juvenile about the content of such materials. Steck Vaughn publishes biographies of sports heroes (movie, TV, and rock stars) called "The Spotlight Series," that is formatted as a magazine/workbook. Although the intended audience is adult, these materials would be appropriate for any age. For a reluctant or struggling reader of English, the newspaper may present great challenges, and yet it is a key resource for community information. Using the sports section can provide opportunities to practice reading charts and improve basic reading skills. Words aside, one could just use photographs from newspapers, magazines or books to spark interesting practice of conversational English. Although there are many specialized language learning materials, it is not necessary to develop a special collection to meet this need. Innumerable print resources are available in any public library that could assist patrons to improve their English skills within the context of their interests and their needs. It is a matter of thinking creatively about the multiple uses of materials and promoting them for both the traditional and non-traditional audiences.

The Internet is another resource with unlimited potential for libraries to offer relevant and high interest materials to encourage new users.[8] When introducing a new user to the Internet, it is important to show Web sites that present information in a clearly organized and easy-to-read format. *CBS Sportsline* is one such example. The site has a menu across the top of the page that lists categories of sports with is a breakdown of each type.[9] ESPN also gives a clear list of different sports on the first screen, and each sub-category offers short text articles with accompanying photographs and graphics.[10] For the more adventurous, *Awezome.com* provides simply written explanations of extreme sports like mountain biking, snowboarding and "No Fear." The site not only defines each sport and describes the equipment needed, but it also presents some "awezome" photos of extremists in action.[11] Of course, sports is only one of many interests that can be used to present the vast resources of the Internet to new users who want to learn and practice English. By introducing the Internet, the library is helping people acquire important informational skills in English and computers that are transferable to job and academic situations. Furthermore, as our world experiences this online explosion, it is extremely important that users of the library and members of our communities become aware of the availability of information on the Web, so that they will be better informed and a more integral part of our rapidly changing society.

In terms of a public library's collection, there is no need for special funding or a special collection to provide material support for an adult literacy program; however, many libraries do not have the staff to offer their own program. Community colleges and other literacy providers often partner with libraries to offer community-based classes, and the library could simply offer a meeting place, materials, and technology that might not otherwise be available. Once adult new users are in the library, staff members have the opportunity to invite the whole family to come, to promote children's programs, and to raise awareness about the many ways that one can use a library. If the objective of a needs assessment is to find out what the needs are, then the library may have to partner with local organizations and agencies to gather data and implement the changes that are suggested. This kind of partnering helps to raise awareness about what the library can offer and establishes long lasting relationships between the library and the community.

## Conclusion

Opportunities exist for staff to establish connections, develop relationships, and raise awareness of the numerous benefits of being a user of the library. Libraries make necessary information and resources available and accessible so that people can lead more successful and informed lives. Libraries have the potential to assist newcomers with the common need to learn and practice English, and they can do it in an environment that is convenient, safe, and welcoming to the whole family. Reaching out to immigrants and refugees gives people, who are often marginalized and isolated, the opportunity to be engaged in and connected to the community. Conversely, the library will reap many rewards and benefits from becoming more involved and attempting to reach out to new users.

Libraries will build the community's trust and confidence in the institution, and the library staff will likewise become more aware and confident when serving new groups. Connecting with community leaders will enable the

library to reach more people and gain the endorsement of influential persons, who may become strong advocates and supporters of the library. Most importantly, public libraries will fulfill their missions more completely by having a comprehensive understanding of local needs and input from community members as to how to best meet those needs. Thus, the benefits are reciprocal. As the library reaches out to extend its services, it will continue to cultivate a relationship with the community that is based on trust and stewardship. This relationship will not only grow support for the library; community members also will begin to feel ownership and become advocates and contributors to their local lifelong learning institution, the public library.

**References**


1 Census 2000.

2 "Conclusions and Recommendations," 2, from "Survey of Library Needs for North Carolina Hispanics," Rincon and Associates, <http://statelibrary.dcr.state.nc.us/hispanic/summary.pdf>.

3 <http://www.bnv.bib.ve>.

4 *Hispanic Plan of Forsyth County* (1999).

5 <http://statelibrary.dcr.state.nc.us/hispanic/index.htm>, "The Hispanic Services Project of the State Library of North Carolina is a three-year project that will result in public librarians having the skills and resources necessary to provide appropriate services for North Carolina's rapidly increasing Hispanic and Latino communities. Primary beneficiaries of this project will be the growing number of Hispanic and Latino individuals in North Carolina. Public library staff will also benefit from this project since the skills they learn as part of this project will be useful in designing library services to any special population."

6 "Building Community Relationships," May 2000, 23.

7 "So I Made Up My Mind: Introducing a Study of Adult Learner Persistence in Library Literacy Programs," by John T. Comings and Sondra Cuban, October 2000, 2. For the past four years, the Greensboro Public Library has been participating in a national project funded by the Wallace Reader's Digest Foundation to expand and study adult literacy programs based in public libraries.

8 See Jim Meier's article, "I'm Not Surfing: This is My Job," in this publication.

9 <http://cbs.sportsline.com/index.html>.

10 <http://www.espn.go.com>.

11 <http://www.awezome.com>.


# Sideline: Sports Fiction

compiled by *Suzanne Wise*

Sports fiction has many faces. It ranges from the mysticism of Bernard Malamud's *The Natural* to the action adventure of the latest Dick Francis racing mystery, from Mark Harris' classic *Bang the Drum Slowly* to Dan Jenkins' outrageous *Semi-Tough*. There is something for everyone, and it is an easy sell if you know your merchandise. A friend's son was converted to the joys of reading when he discovered that there were stories about his passion, skiing. The library periodical literature offers many guides to new sports publications (*Booklist*'s September 1 issue annually highlights new adult's and children's sports titles, *Library Journal* features a "Spring Baseball Lineup" each February, and Bill Ott often includes sports books in his *American Libraries* "Quick Bibs" column), but they are primarily devoted to non-fiction.

The resources below will help readers' advisors identify and promote sports fiction. The bonus is that readers enjoy a baseball novel from the 1950s just as much as one published last month, and the older fiction in the collection circulates.


Beauregard, Sue-Ellen, and Hazel Rochman. "Playing the Game: Sports Fiction." *Booklist* 83 (March 1, 1987): 1009-1010. Annotated list of young adult and adult titles.

Brodie, Carolyn S. "Nothing But Net: Basketball Materials." *School Library Media Activities Monthly* 12 (January 1996): 46-47. Includes a list of nine novels suitable for grades three through seven+.

Burns, Grant. *The Sports Pages: A Critical Bibliography of Twentieth-Century American Novels and Stories Featuring Baseball, Basketball, Football and Other Athletic Pursuits*. Metuchen, NJ: Scarecrow Press, 1987. Lengthy annotations of sports fiction.

Grobani, Anton, ed. *Guide to Baseball Literature*. Detroit, MI: Gale, 1975. The entries for fiction, humor, and drama, verse, and ballads include titles suitable for both children and adults.

_____. *Guide to Football Literature*. Detroit, MI: Gale, 1975. The football version of the work above.

Harrah, Barbara K. *Sports Books for Children: An Annotated Bibliography*. Metuchen, NJ: Scarecrow Press, 1978. Arranged by type of sport. Many sections contain a list of fiction.

Messenger, Christian K. *Sports and the Spirit of Play in Contemporary American Fiction*. NY: Columbia University Press, 1990. The bibliography of primary works cited is quite useful for identifying sports fiction.

Oriard, Michael V. *Dreaming of Heroes: American Sports Fiction, 1868-1980*. Chicago: Nelson-Hall, 1982. Outstanding survey and analysis of sports fiction in the U.S. The appendix includes a lengthy checklist of the genre. Oriard is a professor of English and former professional football player.

Perry, Phyllis J. *Exploring the World of Sports: Linking Fiction to Nonfiction*. Englewood, CO: Teacher Ideas Press, 1998. Curriculum ideas using fiction "to bring students from the world of imagination into the world of fact." Includes baseball, basketball, football, soccer, swimming, and track and field. A great starting point for collaboration between teacher and librarian.

Rueth-Brandner, Teri. "Sports Fiction for Young Women: Not Enough of a Good Thing." *VOYA: Voice of Youth Advocates* 14 (June 1991): 89-90. Guide to sports fiction for girls.

Wise, Suzanne. *Sports Fiction for Adults: An Annotated Bibliography of Novels, Plays, Short Stories, and Poetry with Sporting Settings*. NY: Garland, 1986. Exhaustive annotated guide arranged by sport.

# Ten Best Sports Titles ... in My Public Library

by *James R. Ruszczyk*

This article deals with the top ten sports resources at a small/medium size public library located in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains of northwestern North Carolina. The Wilkes County Public Library, situated in downtown North Wilkesboro, serves a county population of about 65,000 and a regional three-county population of about 130,000, comprising Ashe, Watauga and Wilkes counties. While each of the three county libraries shares resources and funding, this article focuses only on those holdings located at the Wilkes County Public Library. This is to ensure that the top sports resources have been seen, handled and evaluated by the writer of this article. The titles in question are not ranked in any particular order of importance but by author's last name.

American College of Sports Medicine. *ACSM Fitness Book.* Champaign, IL: Human Kinetics, 1998.
In order to participate in sports, one needs to be physically fit. What better title than a fitness book published by the American College of Sports Medicine? This book covers the full range of fitness exercises and techniques and is a unique book for the library. Highly recommended for anyone thinking of starting a sports or fitness routine.

Flegel, Melinda J. *Sport First Aid,* updated ed. Champaign, IL: Human Kinetics, 1997.
What would sports be without injuries? While this book is written specifically for coaches, it will help anyone give first aid on the field of play. It is the official text of the American Sport Education Program (ASEP) and the National Federation of Interscholastic Coaches Association (NFICA). Appendix B contains injury-prevention stretching routines, and following this is a section on important sports first aid terms. The book includes a complete index.

Fortin, Francois, ed. *Sports: The Complete Visual Reference.* Buffalo: Firefly Books, Limited, 2000.
Francois Fortin, author of *The Visual Food Encyclopedia,* comes up with a new visual reference that is just as fun and informative, except this time covering 127 different sports and games. The combination of graphics, concise text, and photos enables the reader quickly to find visual guidelines and information about a variety of sports. Its uniqueness lies in the detailed and beautiful full-color graphics showing all elements of the playing field or court, athletes' equipment, and positional play. A generous 380 pages in length, it includes details on the history, rules, strategy, equipment used, and the playing spaces' unique aspects of each sport. This book is a complete reference, with three indices (terms, symbols, and illustrations, respectively), which will help the reader find answers to nearly any question about sports. Highly recommended for all libraries.

Gietschier, Steve. *Chase's 2000 Sports Calendar of Events.* Chicago: Contemporary Publishing Group, 2000.
This title is included because of its uniqueness. Chase's has been publishing calendars of events books for years, and this title follows their thorough coverage of events around the world. Not only does it cover sporting events but it also features various recreational activities, such as Chicago's Windy City Jitterbug Club Dance and the Calaveras County Fair and Jumping Frog Jubilee. Other entries include birthdays of sports legends and anniversaries of great and not-so-great moments in sports from around the world. A must-have for all libraries and should be placed on a standing order.

Johnson, William Oscar. *The Olympics: A History of the Games.* Birmingham, AL: Oxmoor House, 1992.
Even though this book was published in 1992, it is a great overview of the modern Olympics. The book begins with a short introduction to the ancient games of Greece, and then proceeds through the modern Olympics from 1896 to 1992. Filled with interesting and exciting photographs from all of the modern games, this is an excellent book for a library's bookshelf. Many books have been written on the Olympics, and this one compares admirably. Published in conjunction with the magazine *Sports Illustrated,* this is a wonderful book filled with triumphant and agonizing pictures, with just enough concise text to make it a pleasure to see and read.

Lipsyte, Robert and Peter Levine. *Idols of the Game: A Sporting History of the American Century.* Kansas City, MO: Turner Publishing, 1995.
The 20th century, coined by Harold Evans and others as the American Century, brought a plethora of names that became legends in politics, business, and indeed sports. Lipsyte and Levine's book is a social history of the many sporting greats from the 20th century. Such athletes as Jack Johnson, Jim Thorpe, Jackie Robinson, Vince Lombardi, Billie Jean King, and Michael Jordan are now known the world over and live in our country's collective consciousness as some of the greatest athletes ever. Americans share in the glory of our sports, and this book reveals the social, economic, and athletic importance of these great athletes. A provocative profile of our nation's biggest sports heroes, *Idols of the Game* offers a revealing glimpse of a country in transition.

Longman, Jere. *The Girls of Summer: The U.S. Women's Soccer Team and How It Changed the World.* New York, Harper Collins Publishing, 2000.
Possibly the most exciting moment of sports in 1999 was the U.S. Women's Soccer Team's defeat of China in an overtime shootout to win the World Cup of Women's Soc-

cer. This book has been selected because of the influence this game and this team has had on U.S. sports in general and more importantly on women's athletics as a whole. With this victory, all women's sports gained more respect. Now, with the Olympics of 2000 completed, women's sports are shining more than ever before. Written by one of the best sports writers today, Jere Longman of *The New York Times*, this is a must have for all libraries.

MacCambridge, Michael, ed. *ESPN Sports Century*. New York: Hyperion, 1999.
Much like *Idols of the Game*, *ESPN Sports Century* takes a long look at sports of the 20th Century; however, while *Idols* ends in 1995, this book was published at the cusp of the 21st century, in 1999. It tells the story of each decade through profiles of the greatest athletes as deemed by a battery of sports writers and historians, including such legends as Babe Ruth, Johnny Unitas, Muhammad Ali, and Pete Rose. The book also covers the major sporting events that are now part of our American history — the classic games that members of our society, no matter their socio-economic status, remember as if they had been played yesterday. From the classic 1933 NFL Championship game to the "Thrilla in Manila," *ESPN Sports Century* makes its mark as one of the best compendiums of 20th century sport and athletics that has been written. With such writers as David Halberstam, Dick Schapp, and Joyce Carol Oates adding their words and wisdom, this book should be in every library collection.

Peterson's Guides Staff. *Sports Scholarships and College Athletic Programs*, 4th ed. Princeton: Peterson's, 1999.
Where would professional sports be without amateurs and college athletes? Peterson's publishes many college scholarship books and other college preparatory materials. This specific title focuses on sports scholarships and athletic programs for men and women at more than 1,700 major colleges and universities in the United States. The publication covers more than 30 sports and includes detailed data on college facilities, coaches, and team records. Furthermore, it offers expert advice on how, when, and where to apply, who to contact, what to submit, and how to assess the chances of winning an athletic scholarship. Also included is an appendix of abbreviations of associations and conferences, as well as men's and women's sports indices. Peterson's has published a most useful guide for students with college aspirations. A must for all public and school libraries.

Silverman, Al and Brian Silverman, eds. *The Twentieth Century Treasury of Sports*. New York: The Penguin Group, 1992.
This last selection for top 10 sports titles is a combined work of fiction, nonfiction, and poetry by some of the world's greatest writers. Some surprises are found in the names of the authors, including such luminaries in the field of writing as Ralph Ellison, William Faulkner, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Stephen King, Philip Roth, Jack London, Norman Mailer, John Updike, and William Butler Yeats. The 76 entries offer the full spectrum of literature, bringing laughter, virtue, hope, and joy to the field of sports writing. Because of its uniqueness, *The Twentieth Century Treasury of Sports* offers any library patron the joy of discovering great literature through the medium of sports and athletics. This is a wonderful collection of stories for any library.

# Ten Best Sports Titles ... in My Media Center

by *Stephanie Fiedler*

Swift Creek Elementary School is located in southwestern Raleigh. It has a diverse student population of over 560 children, ages 4 through 11. A note about my selection process — I selected books based on a variety of factors. If I had used circulation statistics as the sole criteria for this bibliography, there would have been five books on Tiger Woods alone! Instead, I tried to choose the best books from a variety of different sports fields. I selected books that appeal to both genders and on many different reading levels. I chose to focus on nonfiction books — biographies of famous athletes were chosen in addition to the standard "how to" guides. Quality, as well as popularity, was a factor in this process.

Bragg, Linda Wallenberg. *Fundamental Gymnastics*. Photographs by Andy King. Minneapolis, MN: Lerner Publications Company, 1995.
Girls are especially fascinated with gymnastics — and not just during the Summer Olympics! This book provides an excellent overview of the sport. In addition to discussing the history of gymnastics, the author gives detailed descriptions of each event, the equipment used, and the skills that are tested. Action-packed color photographs featuring both boys and girls demonstrating various moves and proper technique are included on every page. The author frankly discusses common injuries and how to avoid them, as well as how to prepare mentally for competition. Colorful fact-boxes answer such questions as, "What does a coach do?" and "What does a gymnast wear?" In addition to an index, definitions of common terms, bibliographical references, and addresses of informational resources are included. Grades 3-5.

Cline-Ransome, Lesa. *Satchel Paige*. Illustrated by James E. Ransome. New York, NY: Simon and Schuster Books for Young Readers, 2000.
This book chronicles the life of Leroy "Satchel" Paige,

the first Black pitcher in Major League Baseball and the first Black player inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame. The author's easy and relaxed story-telling style is well suited to Paige's playful on-field persona. The story at times takes on a tall tale mood — one befitting a legend. The bold and colorful illustrations effectively and respectfully chronicle his humble background and gradual climb to the top of his field. While the author touches on Paige's troubled youth and the frustrations he felt with the restrictions of a segregated major league, the positive message of doing what you love permeates. The conversational rhythm of the story, as well as the thrilling scenes on the pitcher's mound, makes this an excellent read-aloud. Includes bibliographic references. Grades 2-4.

Harvey, Gill. *The Usborne Complete Soccer School.* London, UK: Usborne Publishing, Ltd., 1998.
For hard-core soccerfiles! Using both male and female models, this comprehensive instructional guide clearly demonstrates, with hundreds of color photographs and illustrations, the mechanics of the game. Thorough explanations are given on a variety of skills such as foot control, heading the ball, turning, dribbling, shielding, and working on pace. Field diagrams illustrate offensive and defensive strategies, and practice drills are outlined. As one soccer-playing student of mine said in amazement, "It really *teaches* you!" Includes index and a world soccer quiz. Grades 3-6.

Krull, Kathleen. *Wilma Unlimited: How Wilma Rudolph Became the World's Fastest Woman.* Illustrated by David Diaz. San Diego, CA: Harcourt Brace, 1996.
This is the stirring and inspirational life story of Wilma Rudolph, the first American woman to win three gold medals at a single Olympics. Born a sickly child in a poor family of 22 children, she was crippled by polio when she was five years old. Despite being told that she would never again walk, Rudolph found the determination to overcome her disabilities. Through years of grueling physical therapy, and with her mother's help, she learned to walk again and ultimately became a world-class athlete. Vibrant acrylic and gouache paintings are superimposed on sepia toned photographs to create a nostalgic yet contemporary mood. During storytimes, my students are fascinated to learn about polio, a disease that primarily struck children, as well as to get a glimpse of what life was like in the segregated South of the 1950s. Grades K-3.

Krull, Kathleen. *Lives of the Athletes: Thrills, Spills (and What the Neighbors Thought).* Illustrated by Kathryn Hewitt. San Diego, CA: Harcourt Brace, 1997.
This irreverent and quirky collective biography goes beyond the statistics to humanize 20 of the world's most famous sports legends. A wide variety of athletes, sports, and nationalities are represented. Each profile includes basic biographical information, a brief synopsis of the athlete's contribution to the world of sports, career highlights, and an anecdotal-rich discussion of their lives. There are lots of interesting facts and, as the subtitle implies, juicy bits of gossip that, of course, enthrall the children. Students are fascinated to learn that Babe Ruth loved to eat pickled eels with chocolate ice cream between games and that Babe Didrikson could light matches with the flick of her fingernail. The whimsical caricatures that accompany each profile add to the author's lighthearted approach. Includes bibliographical references. Grades 4-6.

Mitchell, David. *The Young Martial Arts Enthusiast.* New York, NY: Dorling Kindersley, Inc., 1997.
With the popularity of after-school karate, aikido, and tae kwon do classes, I can't keep this book on the shelf! Boys and girls alike are drawn to the high-quality, instructional photographs that clearly illustrate proper technique. The short, fact-filled captions also appeal to young readers. In addition to discussions of the historical roots of each martial art form, examples of stances and movements also help to clarify the differences among the various forms. Emphasis is given to safety practices, and it is recommended that this manual be used as supplement to an instructor-monitored class. Includes index. Grades 4-6.

Riley, Gail Blasser. *Top 10 NASCAR Drivers.* Springfield, NJ: Enslow Publishers, Inc., 1995.
This is, after all, North Carolina! My students avidly follow the careers of their favorite drivers, meticulously dissect their strategies on the course, and vehemently debate who has the best car. Ten NASCAR greats are profiled here, including Sara Christian, who, in 1949, became the first woman to finish in the top five of a NASCAR race. Each profile includes basic biographical information, educational background, records awarded, and honors achieved. In addition, a chart comparing the relevant statistics and career winnings of each driver is provided. The danger of the sport is addressed, with special emphasis on the safety measures enacted as a result of injuries to and deaths of NASCAR drivers.Black-and-white and color photographs help to illustrate the evolution of the cars, as well as the sport itself. Includes an index and bibliographical references. Grades 3-5.

Savage, Jeff. *Tiger Woods: King of the Course.* Minneapolis, MN: Lerner Publications Company, 1998.
The Michael Jordan of the new millennium! Something about Tiger Woods has really struck a chord with my students. Children who never before expressed an interest in golf are captivated by him and voracious for any information about him. This is the cream of the crop of Tiger Woods biographies. While it does not include his latest victories (then again, how could biographers keep current with his seemingly endless winning streak?), it does provide an in-depth look at his career and legendary rise to become golf's top-ranked player. A retrospective look at former African-American golfers helps to emphasize the historic importance of Tiger's success. The story of his lifelong dream to become a professional golfer and his relentless pursuit of that dream is inspirational. My students also love to pore over the book's many photographs and to giggle at some of his less-than-flattering preteen pictures. The author also discusses Tiger's carefully guarded private life, focusing on his close relationship with his parents. In addition to a glossary, bibliographical references, and an index, an address for Tiger's management group is also provided for all of that fan mail. Grades 4-6.

Shahan, Sherry. *Dashing through the Snow: The Story of the Jr. Iditarod.* Brookfield, CT: The Millbrook Press, 1997.
Each winter I teach a lesson to third graders about Balto, the lead sled dog on the historic 1925 "serum run" to Nome, Alaska. This heroic feat, which saved the town's children during a diphtheria epidemic, was the inspiration for the "last great race on earth" — the Iditarod. When I tell the children that there is an Iditarod for boys and girls ages 14-17, they are hooked! This race sparks the imagination of our children, who are so far removed from the world of dog sled teams and mushers. During the two-day race, we get updated reports from the Internet and track the progress of the competitors on a map. During this time, *Dashing Through the Snow* is my best resource. It offers a realistic, competitor's eye-view of the dedication that is required to participate in the Junior Iditarod. The detailed maps and stunning color photographs capture the spirit of the competition. The book describes the grueling conditions under which the dog sled teams must compete, outlines the mandatory gear list, and provides interesting behind-the-scene details of life on the trail, such as the booties the dogs wear to protect their paws against frostbite. Includes an index and a glossary of "Idita-Talk" words. Grades 3-6.

Weatherspoon, Teresa, Tara Sullivan, and Kelly Whiteside. *Teresa Weatherspoon's Basketball for Girls.* New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1999.
Thanks to the WNBA, girls are more interested in basketball than ever before. They now have professional role models like Teresa "Spoon" Weatherspoon to turn to for inspiration. In this very practical "how to" manual, the author offers "Spoon"-fuls of instruction, advice, and personal anecdotes. Like all good instructional basketball books, this one covers the basics of the game and details the mechanics, all of which are nicely illustrated with black-and-white photographs and diagrams. Particular focus is placed on preventing injuries with proper pre-game stretching and off-court conditioning. A good deal of attention is also given to the mental aspects of the game — motivation, teamwork, learning from mistakes, and maintaining a positive attitude. Weatherspoon's overall emphasis to the reader puts it all into perspective — "have fun!" Includes index. Grades 4-8.

# Ten Best Sports Titles ... in My High School Library

by *Kim P. Mayo*

Riverside High School is one of six high schools in the Durham Public Schools system. We serve approximately 1,550 students in grades 9-12. Our diverse student population is 55% White, 37% African American, and there is a large Asian population comprising the remaining 8%. The Riverside campus, completed in August of 1991, is situated in the northwest portion of Durham County — one of the best places to live in America, and our high school attracts students especially interested in engineerng technologies as well as a comprehensive curriculum. Students are enrolled in six courses each semester; classcs meet for 55 minutes each day. Ninety-three percent of the class of 1998 are pursuing a post-secondary education, seventy-three percent of which is at a four-year institution.

The list of top ten sports titles was generated primarily from student recommendations during a one-week period at the end of the spring 2000 semester. Student patrons were asked randomly, "What is your favorite sports title in our Media Center collection and why is it your favorite?" There were several duplicate responses. Once all responses were gathered, I analyzed the circulation statistics for sports titles at the end of the spring 2000 semester; three titles were added as a result of the circulation statistics.

Bezic, Sandra. *The Passion to Skate: An Intimate View of Figure Skating.* Kansas City: Andrews McMeel Publishing, 1998.
Sandra Bezic, an accomplished figure skater, offers a "behind-the-scenes" glimpse into the world of the training, competition, and performance of the world's most popular figure skaters. We see the color and black-and-white family photographs of these accomplished athletes, as well as inspiring photos of them in practice and competition.

———. *Chronicle of the Olympics, 1896–2000.* New York: DK Publishing, Inc., 1998.
What a comprehensive resource of the last 100 years of the summer and winter Olympic Games, including illustrations of the many athletes and events that will forever be remembered! It includes the complete history of the modern Olympic Games beginning in Athens in 1896 and reveals inside stories surrounding the Games and the athletes — triumphs, tragedies, and rivalries. A complete list of medalists and their events is also included.

Clary, Jack. *The NBA: Today's Stars. Tomorrow's Legends.* New York: Smithmark, 1994.
Though this is an older title, it continues to be a favorite with our students. Clary includes short biographies of major players of the NBA, each with a full-page color photograph.

Morris, Ron. *ACC Basketball: An Illustrated History*. Chapel Hill, NC: Four Corners Press, 1988.
Many of our students share a love for basketball, and particularly the ACC. This book continues to be a favorite as it recounts the "establishment of rivalries in the '50s, the point-shaving scandals ofthe '60s, the rise to national prominence in the '70s and the multi-million dollar media boom" of the '80s. Through photos and interviews meet people who have made the conference unique — UNC Coach Dean Smith, Duke Coach Vic Bubas, and many of the players. Our students are anticipating an updated edition on the ACC today.

Myers, Walter Dean. *Slam!*. New York: Scholastic Press, 1996.
"Slam" Harris is a talented seventeen-year-old basketball player with hopes of someday becoming a professional ballplayer. His chances of leaving the inner city and achieving this goal are slim, as he battles mediocre grades, a quick temper and his coach's belief that he may not have what it takes. Walter Dean Myers' fiction is especially appropriate for the reluctant reader looking for good fiction. Our students also recommend *Ironman* by Chris Crutcher.

Paluch, Mark, general editor. *The Book of Rules: a Visual Guide to the Laws of Every Commonly Played Sport and Game*. New York: Checkmark Books, 1998.
This reference guide presents the rules, equipment, gear and playing surface, officials and players for more than 30 of the world's most played or watched sports in a stimulating and easy-to-understand format. Color action photographs provide additional information on the tactical positions/skills and general excitement generated in the game. Sports and games are organized by type, i.e., ball games, bat and ball games, racket games, hand ball games, and others, and include America's major professional and recreational sports, international games, such as rugby and soccer, as well as a few games/sports rarely played in the U.S. This book is a wonderful resource for student research on sports and games.

Papanek, John, editor-in-chief. *ESPN: The Magazine*. Boone, IA: ESPN, Inc., bimonthly.
Our students have enjoyed this bimonthly periodical since we added it to our periodical holdings two years ago. *ESPN* highlights today's sports figures with interesting articles and oversized color-action photographs of the players of the game. The articles (and advertisements) are geared toward the teen audience.

Radnedge, Keir, general editor. *The Ultimate Encyclopedia of Soccer: The Definitive Illustrated Guide to World Soccer*. New York: Carlton Books, 1994.
Every aspect of the game of soccer is included in this book — great soccer matches, the "stand-out" players, memorable competitions and teams, etc. Our students love any and all books on soccer, but the layout and illustrations have made this one their favorites.

Richards, Brant and Steve Worland. *The Complete Book of Mountain Biking*. New York: Harper Collins, 1997.
This work includes an "a to z" of biking terms; over 260 instructive and inspiring color photos; tips both for those getting started in the sport as well as the experienced enthusiast; all-terrain riding techniques and bike maintenance information; and a travelogue section describing mountain biking competitions. The primary author of this book is the editor of *Mountain Bike Rider* magazine, and both authors are avid mountain bike competitors and enthusiasts. Students find this an excellent mountain biking resource and enjoy the wonderful photos.

*Sports Illustrated*. New York: Time, Inc., weekly.
*Sports Illustrated* will always be a popular sports title in the Media Center! The weekly magazine contains timely, informative articles on the most famous athletes of the day, and the readers always wonder who will be on the next eye-catching cover.

# Ten Best Sports Titles ... in My Academic Library

by *Gerald Holmes*

The Walter Clinton Jackson Library at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro holds more than 2.6 million items, which includes subscriptions to approximately 5,100 newspapers, periodicals, and other serials. Within the Library, I serve as the liaison librarian to the Department of Exercise and Sport Science. The collection supports Bachelor, Masters, and Doctoral degree programs in this research area. In preparing this annotated bibliography, I asked for and received recommendations from the Exercise and Sport Science faculty. I also reviewed the circulation statistics to identify the popular and high circulation areas of the sports titles in the library collection.

Birrell, Susan, and Cheryl L. Cole, eds. *Women, Sport, and Culture*. Champaign, IL: Human Kinetics, 1994.
The editors present both the feminist sport studies and feminist cultural studies perspectives. The collection of 24 articles is divided into five parts: 1) Women, Sport, and Ideology; 2) Gender and the Organization of Sport; 3) Women in the Male Preserve of Sport; 4) Media, Sport, and Gender; and 5) Sport and the Politics of Sexuality. One chapter discusses the lack of female coaches to serve as role models for young girls. Bringing

together a variety of theoretical texts, this book is a must for most academic collections with a sports emphasis.

Diagram Visual Information Ltd. *Rules of the Game: the Complete Illustrated Encyclopedia of all the Major Sports of the World.* New York: St. Martin's Press, 1995.
*Rules of the Game* is an encyclopedia of games, rules, and illustrations covering more than 150 sports. This book is useful to anyone who is not a sports fan or who is a novice in a particular sport. A must for all library collections.

Eitzen, D. Stanley. *Sport in Contemporary Society: an Anthology.* 4th ed. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1993.
This book develops a reader's understanding of sport in American society. The 35 articles, written by a combination of journalists and academics, is divided into five chapters: 1) Toward an Understanding of Sport; 2) Sport and Socialization; 3) Sport and Violence; 4) Race/Ethnicity and Sport; and 5) Gender and Sport. Each chapter concludes with a section of references called "for further study." Undergraduate classes in sociology and physical education would benefit from this book.

Ray, Richard, and Diane M. Wiese-Bjornstal, eds. *Counseling in Sports Medicine.* Champaign, IL: Human Kinetics, 1999.
This book is written for medical staff who work with injured athletes. The editors state that this book is designed to "help you develop your counseling and referral skills in a way that will enable you to implement effective patient interaction strategies right away." The work is divided into three parts: 1) Introduction to the Counseling Role; 2) Practical Aspects of Counseling for Sports Medicine Professional; and 3) Specific Counseling Issues in Athletic Health Care. Readers will learn about assessment interviews, how to document counseling, ethical perspectives, eating disorders, stress, injuries, and rehabilitation. The book is recommended for sports medicine students, especially those training to be athletic trainers and physical therapists.

Messner, Michael A., and Donald F. Sabo, eds. *Sport, Men, and the Gender Order: Critical Feminist Perspectives.* Champaign, IL: Human Kinetics, 1990.
The editors explore new understandings of the old relationship between men and sport. Through 18 essays, this book focuses on the importance of male dominance in shaping the nature of modern sport. Chapters include: 1) Baseball and the Reconstitution of American Masculinity, 1880-1920; 2) Masculinities and Athletic Careers: Bonding and Status Differences; and 3) Women Coaching Male Athletes. College libraries serving gender studies programs will want this book. Because of the engaging theoretical essays, graduate students will welcome the gender-related research.

Hall, M. Ann. *Feminism and Sporting Bodies: Essays on Theory and Practice.* Champaign, IL: Human Kinetics, 1996.
This book focuses on the feminist theories in sport and physical education. Hall discusses theoretical concepts and illustrates them with concrete examples. Topics such as the need for a politicized feminism, women's bodybuilding, tomboys and gender verification, and why there is a gap between academic knowledge and activism in women's sports are covered. Undergraduates and other readers looking for an entry-level book on feminist debates about sport will want this book.

Brooks, Dana, and Ronald Althouse, eds. *Racism in College Athletics: the African-American Athlete's Experience.* Morgantown, WV: Fitness Information Technology, Inc., 1993.
In a collection of 10 essays, the editors focus on earlier discussions of African-American life in higher education and sport. The book is divided into four parts: 1) Historical Analysis of Racism and Critical Events; 2) Recruitment, Retention and Mobility in College Athletics; 3) Gender and Race Intersections in College Athletics; and 4) Analysis of Racism and Future Success or Failure?. An underlying thought throughout most of the work is the idea that African-American athletes must be twice as good as their white counterparts to make the team and to play. Undergraduate classes in sport sociology and physical education would benefit from this book.

Alexander, A. *Healthful Exercise for Girls.* London: George Philip & Son, 1887.
*Healthful Exercises for Girls* is an 1887 encyclopedic guide that provides illustrations of exercises for girls. The exercises include calisthenics, swimming drills, chest machine, railway ropes, spiral ladder, parallel bars, and the running maze. During the late 1800s it was not expected that girls participate in exercise. The author discusses the fact that most girls who did participate in exercise did so after medical advice. The author urges girls to exercise to prevent rather than cure medical problems. Recommended for academic or research collections needing primary sources.

Grunska, Jerry, ed. *Successful Sports Officiating.* Champaign, IL: Human Kinetics, 1999.
This handbook, produced by *Referee Magazine*, is intended for officials at all levels and across all sports. The book is divided into five parts: 1) Developing an Officiating Philosophy; 2) Psychology of Officiating; 3) Personal Fitness for Officials; 4) Managing Professional Responsibilities; and 5) The Officiating Profession. Photographs and informative sidebars highlight the work, which also includes the Sports Officials' Code of Ethics. A comprehensive index completes this handbook. Academic and public libraries would benefit from owning this book.

Whannel, Gary. *Fields in Vision: Television Sport and Cultural Transformation.* New York: Routledge, 1992.
*Fields in Vision* explains the development of sports on television in the United States and England. The work discusses the growth of sponsorship and the way television and sponsorship have reshaped sport. Information on broadcasting practices and the promotion of national events and star athletes all make this book interesting reading for students learning the business of sports. The book includes a list of abbreviations, bibliography, and subject index. As a practical text, this informative work is a must for all academic collections with a sport or business marketing emphasis.

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# Lagniappe* / North Caroliniana

*compiled by Plummer Alston Jones, Jr.*

*Lagniappe (lăn-yăp´, lăn´ yăp´) n. An extra or unexpected gift or benefit. [Louisiana French]

# Vroom!
# Racing for Educational Excellence

by *Suzanne Wise*

Stock car racing, born in the Southern Appalachians, has taken the nation by storm. "If baseball is indeed the national pastime, then NASCAR (for the uninitiated, the acronym stands for the National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing) may be the national obsession," noted Dermot McEvoy in a 1999 article in *Publishers Weekly*.[1] Attendance at NASCAR's three top racing series (Winston Cup, Busch Grand National, and Craftsman Truck) annually approaches ten million people, and television broadcasts of NASCAR events garnered the highest ratings for the last four weekends as this is being written in spring 2001, beating out the NCAA Basketball tournament selection show. Stock car racing is hot, embraced by men and women (40% of fans are female), young and old, of all financial means. It is the perfect vehicle (couldn't resist it) to use as an educational tool, as illustrated by the educational initiatives below.

## Racing Across the Curriculum

Students and teachers in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi are "Racing Across the Curriculum" thanks to a very successful summer program at the International Motorsports Hall of Fame (IMHOF) in Talladega, Alabama. Mark Rice, a four-time state teacher of the year and recipient of a National Science Foundation award for the best mathematics and science program in the United States, thought learning should be fun and wanted to develop a theme for teaching that would interest kids. Stock car racing was a natural fit with his own interests (his stepfather, the late Bruce Jacobi, was a race car driver and Rice was a member of his race crew as a teenager), so he worked with a group of eighth grade girls in his classes to generate curriculum ideas based on motorsports. The students produced a CD-ROM that was so exciting it quickly got the attention of possible sponsors (copies of the CD are available for educational purposes from Stringer Horizons Program, P.O. Box 68, Old Highway 15N, Stringer, MS 39481). NASCAR Winston Cup's Robert Yates Racing team and CART's (Championship Auto Racing Teams) Newman-Haas Racing team and their major sponsor, Texaco, came on board. In 1999 the IMHOF and the adjacent Talladega International Speedway agreed to host a teacher workshop using stock car racing to teach a wide variety of subjects, including mathematics, science, economics, and language arts skills. The program also emphasized character education, and several young NASCAR drivers, including Lyndon Amick and the late Kenny Irwin, who were concerned about the poor image projected by many star athletes, volunteered to participate and serve as positive role models. The original week-long session was attended by 40 teachers from three states. Working in teams, the teachers participated in a variety of creative activities. They devised a marketing plan for Crayola as a race car sponsor, designing race team uniforms and the car paint scheme, and developing an advertising campaign. They learned how to teach physics and math in the context of setting up cars to perform on the speedway, and actually got to circle the track as passengers at speeds approaching 200 mph. On the last day of the workshop the teachers teamed with students to try out their new ideas in a competition. In 2000 the program doubled, offering two sessions; 80 teachers were selected from more than 2,000 applications. 2001 promises to be even larger, and Rice hopes eventually to establish a permanent summer program similar to Huntsville, Alabama's internationally recognized Space Camp. He envisions state competitions for students, with the winners coming to Talladega each year to compete in a variety of academic events, all based on stock car racing. The program has received widespread media attention, including a segment on Nickelodeon's *Nick News*. It was also featured on the Japanese version of *60 Minutes*.

Rice conducts shorter teacher education workshops in cooperation with other race tracks and has used the NASCAR model in corporate teamwork and leadership training programs. He has accomplished this through partnerships with computer and software companies, race teams, racing magazines, and companies marketing kid-targeted products. He is joining with others, including chairman and racing legend Bobby Allison, to form the National Racing Education Association. For more information, contact Rice at: Mark Rice, Director of Technology, Aerospace Sci-

ence Technology Education Center, Inc., 2633 N. Villa Avenue, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73107.

## Reading and Racing

Morgan-McClure Motorsports in Abingdon, Virginia, wanted to thank their community for its long support of their NASCAR Winston Cup race team. Ginny McClure, wife of co-owner Larry McClure, had witnessed firsthand the reading and writing difficulties of many adults when she was a placement test administrator at Virginia Highlands Community College. She designed "Racing 4 Literacy" (4 being the number of Morgan-McClure's Winston Cup car) as a way to support the acquisition of reading and writing skills at an early age. Working with First Lady of Virginia Roxane Gilmore and the Virginia Department of Education, she began a pilot project with ten schools in 1998. Students in the third through sixth grades were given the opportunity to sign a contract to read a specified number of books, the number and titles to be determined by the students, and to write a book report on each. The program has since been modified to concentrate on fourth and fifth grade classes, and has expanded into east Tennessee. McClure and her sister Willma Blevins, also a Morgan-McClure employee, read every report, correcting grammar and making positive notes and personal comments. For instance, when a report mentioned that a boy had a pet dog, McClure wrote, "I have poodles!" These personal notes are much prized by the students, who ask each other, "What did she write on your report?" At the end of the year McClure visits each class. She tells the students about the importance of reading and writing and also talks about stock car racing and what it takes to field a team. She then presents the students who have completed their contracts with autographed photographs of Morgan-McClure driver Kevin Lepage, a tee shirt, and a certificate of completion on which she has personally written the student's name in calligraphy.

McClure says the most difficult aspect of the program has been the children who chose not to participate or who did not complete their contracts. While it is hard on those students to see others receiving prizes, she says that it sends a very important message about keeping one's word and being rewarded for honest effort, and it motivates non-participating fourth graders to join the program in the fifth grade.

The funds to underwrite Racing 4 Literacy come primarily from an annual benefit golf tournament (the August 2000 event netted about $17,000) and from corporation support. Dana Corporation, which supplies car parts to vehicle manufacturers, often sends staff with McClure when she visits classes in schools near their plants. They reinforce the idea that working in a factory or garage usually requires at least a high school education and good reading and writing skills. Morgan-McClure sponsors a table at local career day activities to let aspiring mechanics and automotive technicians know that a good education is necessary to get a job.

At present the program is used in 78 classes in 31 schools in Virginia and Tennessee, totaling about 1,600 students; in 2000 McClure and Blevins read 3,100 book reports! McClure is willing to extend this program to interested schools, and has even worked with home-schooled children. For more information, contact Ginny McClure, Director, Racing 4 Literacy Program, The Morgan-McClure Foundation, 26502 Newbanks Road, Abingdon, VA 24210.

## Racing for Character Education

In South Carolina, Team Amick, featuring Saluda, South Carolina's racing driver Lyndon Amick, spearheaded RACE with Lyndon. Recognizing that race car drivers are role models for many kids, Team Amick contacted the South Carolina Department of Education and asked what it could do to support education in the state. The team decided to focus on character education, and Reinforcing Academic and Character Education (RACE) with Lyndon was born. Four school districts participated in the pilot project in 1999-2000, which was underwritten by Team Amick's primary sponsor, SCANA. Fourth- and fifth-grade teachers in these districts received the "Rev It Up: Racing Across the Curriculum" curriculum enhancement program materials developed by *Racing for Kids* magazine, which focus on activities in reading, mathematics, science, history, and geography. In addition, Lyndon Amick met with students in each of the four districts and talked about his racing experiences. The twenty-two-year-old's willingness to speak candidly about handling both success and disappointment in racing has made the program a big success. Students participating in the school districts may be identified as Top Performers, "all-round students who demonstrate through everyday words, deeds and actions a commitment to living responsibly, dependably, and with integrity." Top Performers are listed on the Team Amick Motorsports transporters and a brief biography is displayed on the team Web site <http://www.lyndonamick.com>. Teachers may request copies of the curriculum materials from Zeta Smith, *NASCAR Racing for Kids*, P.O. Box 588, Concord, NC 28026-0588.

*NASCAR driver Lyndon Amick explores the Internet with a young fan.* Photo used with permission <http://www.lyndonamick.com/LA_outreach.html>

## North Carolina Racing Education Programs

Robeson County is offering a new program tied to stock car racing. Under the leadership of Dr. Wilbur Smith, the school system is establishing a Motor Sports Academy, which will offer automotive and related classes to students who may wish to work in the motorsports industry. The senior faculty will be joined by several former drivers and race team pit crew members, and the two-semester program will culminate in the students actually building a race car. Dr. Smith and system superintendent Dr. Barry Harding hope the Motor Sports Academy will be the first program in an eventual new technology high school.

Several colleges and universities offer degrees tailored to students who want to work in racing. Catawba Valley Community College has established the Bobby Isaac Motorsports Technology Program, named for the late driver and 1970 NASCAR champion. The curriculum, which has attracted students from more than 30 states and

Canada, provides a hands-on educational laboratory simulating a race shop environment. Rowan-Cabarrus Community College offers a two-year program in motorsports technology management. The Lee College of Engineering at UNC-Charlotte offers a motorsports engineering concentration. NASCAR plans to open a state-of-the-art Technical Institute in the Charlotte area in 2001 to train automotive technicians.

A number of institutions offer occasional courses on motorsports. Each semester Appalachian State University's Department of Health, Leisure, and Exercise Science offers "The Evolution of Southern Motorsports," a course on the history of stock car racing. UNC-Asheville has offered "Stock Cars and Southern Culture." Wake Technical Community College features a continuing education class, "Race Car Vehicle Dynamics," which provides an in-depth look at race car set-up. Central Piedmont Community College sponsored "A Rookie's Guide to Racing," taught by Celia Kelin, owner of a motorsports marketing firm, and featuring television racing analyst and former NASCAR driver Benny Parsons and current Busch Grand National series driver Tony Raines. North Carolina State University sponsors a six-week seminar on the business of stock car racing.

Several schools have partnered with race teams to provide both educational opportunities and institutional publicity. Texaco and Robert Yates Racing provided a fully equipped version of the team's No. 28 car to be used as a laboratory by students at North Carolina A & T, and they have established the Texaco/Havoline Racing Team Scholarship and Internship Program, available to students associated with the University's Intercollegiate Auto Racing Association (ICAR) racing team. Other schools competing in the ICAR racing program are Duke University, North Carolina State University, the University of North Carolina–Charlotte, the University of South Carolina, and the University of Virginia. UNC-Charlotte awards the Alan Kulwicki Memorial Scholarship, named for the late NASCAR champion, to a student who demonstrates excellence in academics and has a racing background. In October 2000 Richard Petty presented STP Maximum Performance Scholarships to two students in Rowan-Cabarrus Community College's motorsports management program.

Several schools, including Virginia Tech, the University of Tennessee, and the University of Nebraska, have been featured in NASCAR races via one-race paint schemes on cars. The exposure to millions of race fans at the track and on television generates a huge amount of positive publicity for the institution.

Appalachian State University's stock car racing collection was featured in the November 2000 issue of *Stock Car Racing* magazine, which has a readership of more than 400,000. The article has generated several donations to the collection as well as requests for research assistance.

For more information on these and other educational programs in racing, log on to the premier stock car racing Web site *Jayski.Com* <http://jayski.thatsracin.com>. Scroll down the list of links on the left side of the screen and select "Racing Schools."

***References***

[1] Dermot McEvoy, "A New Player Roars onto the Sports Scene," *Publishers Weekly* 246 (March 22, 1999): 54.

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# Wired to the World

by *Ralph Lee Scott*

## GORP

GORP (Great Outdoor Recreation Pages) founded by Diane and Bill Greer in 1995, has more than 100,000 web pages of information on outdoor recreation and adventure travel. In addition to gear and stuff, GORP maintains several discussion groups among the outdoor and adventure community. This is an example of a topic-specific portal that fits in with the theme of this issue of *North Carolina Libraries*.

GORP <http://www.gorp.com> is divided into seven hyperlinks or main links: Home, Destinations, Activities, Community, Travel, Gear, and Books and Maps. Home has links to the other folders as well as a last-minute travel guide (called Procrastinator's Travel Guide) and links to selected activities/travel areas. The Destinations folder has links to: US Cities, Around the Globe, City Weekends, Parks, Book a Trip, Best Adventures, and Discussion Boards. The Activities link is broken down into interest groups: hiking, biking, paddling, fishing, birding, climbing, fitness, multi-sport, horseback riding, water sports, caving, driving RVs [sic!], ecology, health, skiing, snow sports, snorkeling, scuba, and wildlife viewing. Each "activity" has an "expert" whom you can read about and contact for advice. The advice questions are archived for reference purposes. A typical question might be the one I found in the Birding expert archives: "Could a Cardinal have a black beak as well as a yellow?" Sam the Bird Man then launches into a discourse on bird genetics and gives the opinion that some cardinals may have been feeding on some dark-colored fruit. There are also tabs on the Activities page for clubs, events, trail finder, book a trip, experts, and trail gear.

The Community tabs gives some of the prior links as well as new ones: GORP experts, discussion boards, join GORP, family, pets, humor, food, readers' top ten (places to visit), and tips for traveling with "your better half" on the trail. Pets (which I could not resist) got me stories like Dog Friendly Denver, First Aid for Dogs, Dogs in Spurs, Historic Hydrants in Washington, DC (I kid you not!), and traveling about "doggie style." No links to articles on cats, but then cats (or at least mine) don't travel. The travel tab takes one to GORPtravel.com, where you can select an appropriate travel destination or read about specials. Gear features links to actual product offerings along with discussions such as "Canister vs. White Gas," "Stay-dry Strategy," "Booted Bliss," and "Goosebump-free Sleep." The Gear tab is also divided into Ask Annie, Buy Gear, Packing Lists (what to pack), Gear Guides, and Gear Finder. The "Books and Maps" Folder contains links to book lists and special book offerings. The only map link was to "Map Adventures" in Stowe, Vt., which sells "quality topographic maps to the outdoor recreation enthusiast." Other links on this folder are to: trips, gear, books, "travel supplies," and photos. GORP also allows to you customize your computer with "My GORP," screensavers, e-cards, and customized newsletters.

The downside to GORP is that it appears to be a sort of mining site that tracks your interests for future use. Also, annoying ads pop up from time to time, one of which crashed my browser. Still, GORP can provide you and your patrons with some interesting links to the travel outdoors.

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# NORTH CAROLINA Books

*Dorothy Hodder,* Compiler

*Triumph of Good Will* is an even-handed account of a pitched battle between two talented and capable men, I. Beverly Lake, Sr., and Terry Sanford. Both were Democrats, with very different and passionately held convictions about what was best for North Carolina at a critical juncture in its history.

I. Beverly Lake, Sr. was a highly regarded professor of law at Wake Forest University. He believed that *Brown vs Board of Education* was unconstitutional, and he saw the presence of the NAACP in North Carolina as intolerable outside interference. He described himself as a segregationist, not a racist, and many North Carolinians agreed. "The NAACP is our enemy, not the Negro people," he told the Asheboro Lions Club. Terry Sanford, a young lawyer and state legislator from Fayetteville, had known since his Chapel Hill days that he was going to run for governor. He started running early and hard, focusing his campaign on his intention to improve public schools and to raise taxes, if necessary, in order to do it.

Sanford was deeply shaken by the run-off of the 1950 U.S. Senate race between his friend, liberal senator Frank Porter Graham, and conservative Raleigh attorney Willis Smith. Graham was ultimately defeated with racist tactics, including widespread use of anonymous inflammatory fliers and misleading ads. Sanford fervently wished to keep the question of race out of his own campaign.

John Drescher.

## *Triumph of Good Will: How Terry Sanford Beat a Champion of Segregation and Reshaped the South.*

Jackson, MS: University Press of Mississippi, 2000.
316 pp. $27.00. ISBN 1-57806-310-8.

It was not to be. Three days before Sanford announced his candidacy for the governor's race, four students at North Carolina A&T in Greensboro climbed onto stools at the lunch counter of Woolworth's. This quiet, defiant act prompted similar boycotts and sit-ins across North Carolina and the South. For Sanford the timing could not have been worse. What followed was a primary run-off that polarized North Carolinians, largely over issues of race.

Drescher observes that younger admirers of Terry Sanford are often surprised to discover that he did not speak out for integration during the 1960 gubernatorial campaign. At the time, the closest Sanford could come to this (and still get elected) was to campaign on a platform of "expanding opportunities for all people."

Sanford did win the primary run-off against Lake, but the story does not end there. In a controversial move, he endorsed John F. Kennedy for President over Lyndon Johnson. The risk paid off. Sanford defeated Republican Robert Gavin for the governorship and delivered North Carolina for Kennedy.

The rift between Sanford and I. Beverly Lake, Sr., never truly healed, although they did occasionally see one another over the years. Their visions of how to move North Carolina forward in 1960 were very different, and did not change over time. In 1969 Dr. Lake declined to leave his papers to East Carolina University because he did not want them "in the custody of an institution that finds it necessary to apologize for displaying the Confederate flag and singing Dixie." (Lake's son, I. Beverly Lake, Jr., made the papers available to Drescher during the writing of this book.) Sanford never stopped working on issues related to race. His informal lunches with distinguished historian John Hope Franklin ultimately led to the high-profile advisory panel on race commissioned by President Clinton and chaired by Franklin.

Drescher, a North Carolina native and a graduate of UNC-Chapel Hill and Duke University, was a reporter with the *Charlotte Observer* and is currently managing editor of *The State* newspaper in Columbia, South Carolina.

*Triumph of Goodwill* is a fascinating and readable account of a contest between two important figures in modern North Carolina political history.

Recommended for public and academic libraries alike.

— Bryna Coonin
East Carolina University

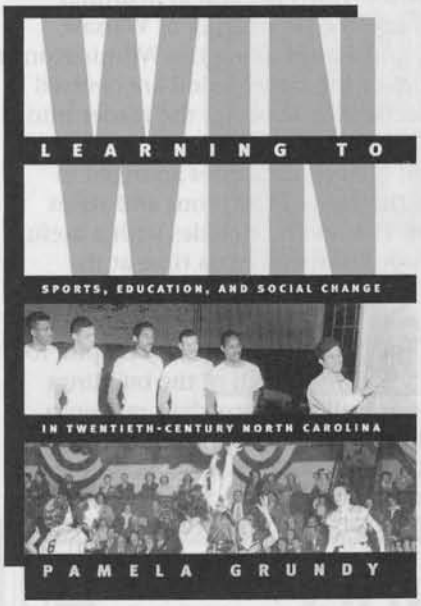
Is sport a mirror of our culture, or is our culture influenced by sport? Pamela Grundy, who is also the author of *You Always Think of Home: A Portrait of Clay County, Alabama* (University of Georgia Press, 1991), addresses this question in *Learning to Win: Sports, Education, and Social Change in Twentieth-Century North Carolina*. The work, based on her 1997 dissertation, is a meticulously researched history of the relationship between sports in educational settings in North Carolina and their impact on the state as a whole. Contrary to the book's title, emphasis is on the first 70 years of the century. The work is based not only on published primary and secondary sources, but also a wealth of interviews. A well-chosen collection of photographs accompany the text, which is illuminated with many quotes and stories from the participants.

Grundy follows the effects of sports, especially basketball, on men and women, black and white. In the first decade of the twentieth century, women in high schools, colleges, and industrial mills used sport as a springboard to escape the "fragile female" stereotype. Basketball allowed them to engage in strenuous activity, to learn leadership and teamwork skills, to SHOUT if they felt like it. With the requirements of the game and the changing mores of the time, uniforms evolved from long skirts to bloomers to cotton satin shorts. In many towns women's games received more attention than the men's. All these gains were reversed in the 1940s and 1950s, when physical education leaders in the state's women's colleges, such as Mary Channing Coleman at the North Carolina College for Women in Greensboro and Ordie Roberts at North Carolina A & T, worked hard to ban competitive women's sports in high school and college. They championed a model of broad participation in moderate exercise, combining social and intramural activities with limited spectators. North Carolina educator Charlotte Hawkins Brown recommended a "Charm Movement" to prepare Black women to be a stronger force in American culture, and Margaret Greene advanced the traditional argument that the health and reputation of young ladies must be protected. In its first high school athletic code, adopted in 1952, the state board of education did indeed curtail girls' competitive basketball, but the outcome was not what its champions expected. The void of competitive sports was quickly filled by the attractions of better roads and more automobiles, television, and the emphasis on female beauty in the mass media. Girls turned their backs on sports in favor of cheerleading and beauty contests. Not until the rise of the feminist movement in the 1960s did women's competitive sports make a comeback.

Pamela Grundy.

## *Learning to Win: Sports, Education, and Social Change in Twentieth-Century North Carolina.*

Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2001. 362 pp.
Cloth, $39.95, ISBN 0-8078-2619-7;
paperback $19.95, ISBN 0-8078-4934-0.




Men's sports have also had a lasting impact on North Carolina society. The old boys' club who ran the state at the turn of the century saw sports as a vehicle to teach teamwork and other skills useful to workers in their mills, to give workers a sense of family, and to serve as a distraction from long hours and poor working conditions. As the general population became caught up in school rivalries, winning became increasingly important. UNC president Frank Porter Graham was concerned enough to propose in 1935 that varsity athletics in the Southern Conference be reformed. The Graham Plan sought to bring athletics back under the control of the university and reaffirm the focus on intellectual activity by abolishing scholarships based solely on athletic merit and requiring every varsity athlete to sign a statement that he had not received unauthorized financial assistance. The reaction to his report was immediate. Fans, politicians, the media, and fellow educators decried efforts to control the sports that were the darlings of their constituencies. With his job in jeopardy, Graham was forced to admit defeat. The specter of big-time athletics would return in the 1950s with the scandal of point fixing in college basketball.

Grundy follows the effects of basketball on ending the entrenched segregation policies of the state. Coaches of Black teams such as North Carolina College's John B. McLendon, Jr. and Winston-Salem State's Clarence "Bighouse" Gaines, used the discipline, teamwork, and positive attitudes taught playing basketball to prepare their players to cope with the Jim Crow culture they lived in. In 1968 Charlie Scott took the floor for the University of North Carolina basketball team, becoming the first Black player in the state to play on a predominately White team. Scott and his contemporaries worked hard and followed the rules, hoping to be rewarded for their excellence in spite of their race. Their success was conditional; they were grudgingly congratulated when they excelled and loudly condemned for playing like a "nigger" when they didn't.

*Learning to Win* is an excellent analysis of the history and social effects of school sports in North Carolina and is especially valuable for the portrait of sports at Black high schools and colleges. It fills a gap in the literature and is recommended for all academic and public libraries.

—Suzanne Wise
Appalachian State University

Wilmington and New Hanover County have long cornered the market on historic architecture in the Cape Fear region, so it is with just pride that the Duplin County Historical Foundation has produced, after seven years of work, a book of generous proportions focusing on the buildings of its area. The volume, illustrated by crisp, carefully selected photographs, traces the sedate but steady growth of the county and discusses its architectural heritage. Each chapter is marked by a full-page computer graphic of an historic building or view, overlaid with a rain-like wash that produces a sense of nostalgia. This mood is carried through the historical development essay, which is punctuated by pictures of demolished structures. Nevertheless, the purpose of the book is to display and discuss the surviving resources abounding across the county and reveal how they reflect, in the words of the National Register of Historic Places guidelines, "the history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture of the region and the nation as a whole."

The array of architecture built in Duplin County over a period of two-and-a-quarter centuries is a testimony to the evolution of the art of building, apart from the simple need for shelter, from deep-rooted traditions of early settlers exemplified by log buildings and Coastal Cottage types to innovative interpretations of progressive styles: Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic, Italianate, Queen Anne, Craftsman, and general commercial styles. The fact that owners, carpenters, craftsmen, and masons made an architectural impact not only on a regional level but also on a national scale becomes obvious by paging through Martin's monograph. Nor were the limits of influence localized, for examples of each period of building are well represented in the 13 Duplin townships. Small farms, plantation houses, farm structures, mercantile buildings, railroad depots, freight warehouses, churches, and schools are direct associations with events that bring the past sharply into the scope of the present.

Jennifer F. Martin.

## *Along the Banks of the Old Northeast: The Historical and Architectural Development of Duplin County, North Carolina.*

Rose Hill: Duplin County Historical Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 130, Rose Hill, NC 1999. 269 pp. $45.00. No ISBN.

*Along the Banks of the Old Northeast* is divided into two main sections. Section one begins with the settlement and early development of the area from 1736 to 1837, including a discussion of pre-railroad architecture. Then comes the railroad era, from 1838 to 1875, with fashions that were brought in by the railroad and associated industries. Town life and agricultural prosperity from 1876 to 1943 saw the flourishing of Warsaw, Magnolia, Wallace, Rose Hill, and Faison along the Wilmington & Weldon tracks. Commercial, domestic, and farm building activities of the same period are covered in a chapter entitled "The Architecture of New Growth," while a short epilogue brings the reader into the current era.

Section two is devoted to the core of the project: a catalogue of historic structures arranged in order of the 13 townships making up the county, each illustrating the various traditions and styles that form the rich architectural pattern of the Northeast Cape Fear. The book concludes with a useful glossary of terms used in the text, a bibliography that makes one want to spend extra time at the library reading further into the sources, and a property name and general indices.

Two drawbacks are the slight but insidious typographical errors or close duplication of words that occur here and there in the text, and the lack of additional maps. It would have been very helpful to have each township division accompanied by a map showing the location of each of the buildings discussed so that the volume could have been used as a field guide as well as an armchair reference.

The author, Jennifer F. Martin, is a native of South Carolina. In 1987, she received an undergraduate degree in history and sociology from the University of South Carolina, followed by a master's degree in history and historic preservation from Middle Tennessee State University. Subsequently, she completed the survey that resulted in this volume, as well as another project for Macon County. She joined forces with the North Carolina Preservation Office in their western regional facility at Asheville, and became National Register Coordinator in the Raleigh office. More recently, she has moved into the private sector as a member of the firm Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., a historic resources and ecology survey organization in Raleigh.

Last, but not least, credit for the book is given to two dedicated local people: Leon "Sonny" Sikes, who dreamed of seeing his county in print and found the resources to make it a reality; and to Dr. William Dallas Herring, "In recognition of a lifetime of dedicated service to the enrichment and preservation of our history and heritage; a champion of public education." In her introduction, North Carolina Secretary of Cultural Resources Betty Rae McCain wrote, "This book is a beautiful and faithful record of the history and architecture of a place and a people with a special grace and generous heart." Duplin County has done itself proud through this publication, opening its doors to a wider audience and inviting them to appreciate its priceless treasures.

— Edward F. Turberg
Preservation Consultant, Wilmington

History seems to have almost forgotten "Buncombe Bob" Reynolds, an enigmatic and controversial Senator from North Carolina who served between 1933 and 1945. For many years the final word on Senator Reynolds was V.O. Key, who in his classic study, *Southern Politics*, noted that "the erratic and irrelevant Bob Reynolds" was the only example of a clown who had held important public office in North Carolina. Julian Pleasants's *Buncombe Bob: The Life and Times of Robert Rice Reynolds* challenges that characterization. Pleasants's work reveals an oddly complex figure, a mix of shrewd campaign sense, natural charm, public flamboyancy, epicurean self-indulgence, and fatally poor judgment in political alliances and philosophy.

Julian M. Pleasants.

***Buncombe Bob: The Life and Times of Robert Rice Reynolds.***

Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2000. 357 pp. Cloth, $34.95. ISBN 0-8078-5064-0.

Pleasants weaves a compelling narrative, exploring the core elements of Reynolds'spublic career and private life. His book follows Reynolds's colorful lone wolf campaign of 1932; his formation of the Vindicators, an anti-war, anti-alien organization; his chairmanship of the Senate Military Affairs Committee; and his ultimate fall from grace with the voters of North Carolina. Though Reynolds proposed little significant legislation, Pleasants notes his unremitting efforts to gain federal funding for the Blue Ridge Parkway and Smoky Mountains National Park as an achievement for North Carolina.

Pleasants, who previously coauthored *Frank Porter Graham and the 1950 Senate Race in North Carolina,* is an associate professor of history and director of the Proctor Oral History Program at the University of Florida. This well-researched book, based on his dissertation, draws upon a rich variety of primary sources, such as local North Carolina news articles and personal interviews. It opens a window not only on the life of one of North Carolina's most controversial politicians but also on many cultural and political issues and events of the times. For example, *Buncombe Bob* provides interesting insights into the pre-World War II isolationist movement and the influence of the Nazi propaganda machine on well-intentioned members of Congress with strong isolationist leanings. The book also pursues some curious tangential topics, such as the controversy around Charles Lindbergh's alleged antisemitism and "un-American" views. On a lighter side, Bob Reynolds's story is entangled with that of the Hope Diamond, as his fifth marriage was into the ill-fated family who possessed it.

*Buncombe Bob* is a well-told story. The subject matter is as enjoyable for someone completely unfamiliar with North Carolina politics as it is informative for the North Carolina specialist. Pleasants provides clear notes, photographs, an abundant bibliography, and full indexing. The book is an essential purchase for public libraries with North Carolina collections and for all academic libraries.

— Allan Scherlen
Appalachian State University

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In March 1865, the Civil War's final drama began as General William T. Sherman's armies marched into North Carolina on a drive to link up with Ulysses Grant's forces near Petersburg, Virginia. When Sherman realized how well Grant's forces were doing, he requested permission to turn his armies westward, and focus on chasing and capturing Confederate General J. E. Johnston's Army of Tennessee. Sherman feared that Johnston might slip away from him and either unite with Robert E. Lee's forces or escape North Carolina altogether and carry on the fight elsewhere in the South.

Faced with overwhelming odds, Johnston's troops fought delaying actions as long as possible but only halted the Union army briefly at the battle of Bentonville. Johnston was running out of time and supplies, and his soldiers began deserting in ever larger numbers while North Carolina political elements were agitating for a peace settlement. When news came of Lee's surrender in Virginia, Johnston, acknowledging the inevitable, sought to negotiate the best possible surrender terms. On April 18, 1865, he met Sherman at Bennett Place near Durham Station and surrendered the last major Confederate Army in the field.

Bradley, Mark L.

## *This Astounding Close: The Road to Bennett Place.*

Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2000.
404 pp. $34.95. ISBN 0-8087-2565-4..

Mark Bradley has written a masterful study of the end of the Civil War in North Carolina. Outlining both the military action and the rapidly emerging internal political struggles on the Union and Confederate sides, he brings a well-balanced picture of those final days. We see Sherman, Johnston, Jefferson Davis, and Zeb Vance all being caught up in the confusion of the daily, sometimes hourly, political shifts of March 1865.

Bradley also documents how the average North Carolinian was affected by the war's last campaign as he describes how both armies stole food, livestock, and valuables from citizens. Despite the breakdown of law and order, civilians fared relatively well thanks to restraint by Union troops (a Union officer turned back federal soldiers who, hearing of Lincoln's assassination, were ready to burn Raleigh).

With extensive research notes, appendices, black-and-white photographs, maps, and an index, Mark Bradley has compiled a "must read" narrative. This is an excellent example of historical scholarship and should be purchased by all college, university, community college, and special collections focused on the Civil War; it is suitable for high school collections also.

—John Welch
Enloe High School

If you want to emulate Forrest Gump, you can now hike interesting and scenic trails from one end of North Carolina to the other with the help of Allen de Hart's detailed guide to the Mountains-to-Sea Trail. De Hart is well qualified to write this work, having hiked the trail, written several earlier trail guides, and served on the North Carolina Trails Association. He presently serves on the association's successor, the Friends of the Mountains-to-Sea Trail. Both of these groups were instrumental in bringing to fruition the North Carolina Division of Parks and Recreation's 1977 proposal for the development of a hiking trail across the state.

The 938-mile Mountains-to-Sea Trail, included in the state park system by legislation enacted in 2000, begins at Clingman's Dome in the west and crosses 37 counties to reach its terminus at Jockey's Ridge State Park in the east. The trail follows existing hiking trails in national parks, national forests, and municipalities, and Department of Transportation biking trails in other areas, with only two sections of the trail still incomplete. This guide divides the trail into 38 sections of varying length. For each section, de Hart has included a brief history of the counties through which the section passes; length and difficulty of the trail; USGS topographical maps used; features or emphasis of the scenery or area; trails followed; trail connections; west trailhead; east trailhead; facilities for camping; lodging and provisions; information and security contacts and phone numbers; a detailed description of the trail (hiking guide); diversions, when present; and camp side stories (legends of the area, such as the Brown Mountain lights, Tom Dula, the ghost of Maco Station). The work includes topographical or road maps for each section of the trail, a 30-page history of the trail's establishment, and an index.

Allen de Hart.

## *Hiking North Carolina's Mountains-to-Sea Trail.*

Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2000.
371 pp. $18.95. ISBN 0-8078-4887-5.

The guide provides not only directions for hiking the Mountains-to-Sea Trail, but also interesting and entertaining information about the areas through which the trail passes. More careful proofreading could have prevented some minor errors in the text (e.g., "Columbia" for "Colombia" and "Murrow Mountain" for "Morrow Mountain"). Nonetheless, this guide will be a very useful addition to the outdoor/sports collections of both public and academic libraries.

—Joline R. Ezzell
Duke University Library

## Additional Items of Interest ...

*John Chavis: African American Patriot, Preacher, Teacher, and Mentor [1763-1838]*, by Helen Chavis Othow is the inspiring account of the life of a free Black man from Granville County. John Chavis fought in the Revolutionary War, was the first Black person ordained in the Presbyterian Church, and ran his own Latin school. His descendants, including the author, continue to be education leaders in the state. Includes extensive notes, bibliography, index, and Chavis family photographs and documents. (2001; McFarland & Co., Inc., Box 611, Jefferson, NC 28640; 206 pp.; paper, $32.00; ISBN 0-7864-0818-9.)

A valuable genealogical resource is *North Carolina Headrights: A List of Names, 1663-1744*, compiled by Caroline B. Whitley, and prepared for publication by Susan M. Trimble. Grants of land in colonial North Carolina were based on headright, the number of persons the grantee brought into the colony, including slaves, bondservants, or free persons, regardless of age or gender. Grantees could also leave the colony and return for additional grants before 1712. Headright records are the sole surviving records of many colonial North Carolinians, and often indicate family relationships or status. Indexed. (2001; Historical Publication Section, Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 4622 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-4622; 312 pp.; paper, $18.00; ISBN 0-86526-296-9.)

One of the founders of the Grandfather Mountain Highland Games has called *Highland Heritage: Scottish Americans in the American South*, by Celeste Ray, the first serious attempt to "explain the overzealous love of tartans and clans by Scottish Americans." An ethnographic study with photographs, dress code, glossary, notes, bibliography, and index. (2001; University of North Carolina Press, PO Box 2288, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-2288; 288 pp.; cloth, $29.95; ISBN 0-8078-2597-2; paper, $16.95; ISBN 0-8078-4913-8.)

*Wilmington Through the Lens of Louis T. Moore*, by Susan Taylor Block, is a selection of some 200 of the 900 or more panoramic photographs Moore took in the Wilmington area in the 1920s and '30s. The photographs belong to the Local History Collection of the New Hanover County Public Library. Includes bibliography and index. (2001; Lower Cape Fear Historical Society 126 S. 3rd St., Wilmington, NC 28401; 336 pp.; $55.00; ISBN 0-9670410-1-5.)

*A Guide to Nature Conservancy Projects in North Carolina*, written and edited by Margaret Fields and Ida Phillips-Lynch, is a handy book to keep in the car while driving around the state. It has a two-page article on each Nature Conservancy project, with black-and-white photographs, and directions and information about public access. (2000; The Nature Conservancy, North Carolina Chapter, 4011 University Drive, Suite 201, Durham, NC 27707; 131 pp.; paper, $9.95; ISBN 0-9675026-0-8.)

*The Law of Employment in North Carolina's Public Schools*, by Robert P. Joyce (2000; Institute of Government, 3330 Knapp Building, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3330; 509 pp.; paper, $45.00; ISBN 1-56011-303-0) and *20 Questions Nonprofits Often Ask About Working with Local Government*, by Lydian Altman-Sauer, Margaret Henderson, and Gordon P. Whitaker (2000; Institute of Government, 3330 Knapp Building, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3330; 22 pp.; paper, $6.00; ISBN 1-56011-379-0), are two useful new publications from the Institute of Government.

*General Robert F. Hoke: Lee's Modest Warrior*, by Daniel W. Barefoot, originally published in 1996, has just been re-released in paperback. (2001; John F. Blair, Publisher, 1406 Plaza Dr, Winston-Salem, NC 27103; 452 pp.; paper, $17.95; ISBN 0-89587-237-4.)

Londa L. Wody describes 19 country stores and the families that operate them in *All in a Day's Work: Historic General Stores of Macon and Surrounding North Carolina Counties*. Black-and-white illustrations by Gail Blakeley Wood. Indexed. (2001; Parkway Publishers, PO Box 3678, Boone, NC 28607; 79 pp.; paper, $19.95; ISBN 1-887905-44-8.)

Mary Herring Wright describes life in North Carolina's school for blind and deaf Black children in the 1920s to the 1940s in *Sounds Like Home: Growing Up Black and Deaf in the South*. (1999; Gallaudet University Press, 800 Florida Ave. N.E., Washington, DC 30002-3695; 282 pp.; paper, $24.95; ISBN 1-56368-080-7.)

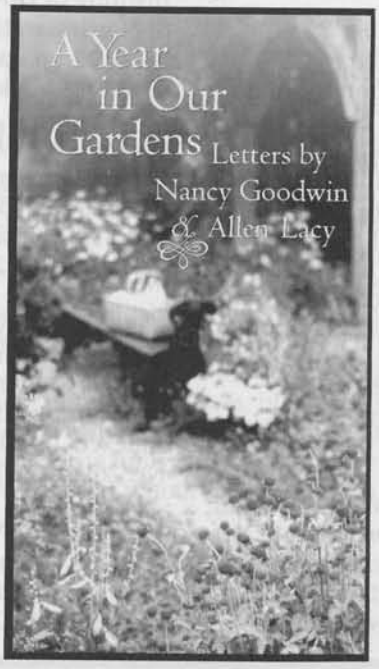
*The Secret to Their Success: How 33 Women Made Their Dreams Come True*, edited by Emily A. Colin (2000; Carolina Women's Press, an imprint of Coastal Carolina Press, 4709 College Acres Dr., Suite 1, Wilmington, NC 28403; 320 pp.; paper, $15.95; ISBN 1-928556-20-5) and *The Long Way Around: How 34 Women Found the Lives They Love*, edited by Emily A. Colin (2000; Carolina Women's Press, an imprint of Coastal Carolina Press, 4709 College Acres Dr., Suite 1, Wilmington, NC 28403; 343 pp.; paper, $15.95; ISBN 1-928556-19-1), are the debut publications of Wilmington's Carolina Women's Press. Interview subjects cover a wide range of women from the area and state, and include photos and short biographies.

*Nobody Left to Ask: A Memoir of Family*, includes photos and reminiscences by Phil Link of Reidsville, whose careers have included pharmacist, painter, storyteller, newspaper columnist, and town character. (2001; Down Home Press, PO Box 4126, Asheboro, NC 27204; 69 pp.; paper, $11.95; ISBN 1-878086-90-1.)

*Grabtown Girl: Ava Gardner's North Carolina Childhood and Her Enduring Ties to Home*, is a collection of family anecdotes and photographs compiled by Doris Rollins Cannon. (2001; Down Home Press, PO Box 4126, Asheboro, NC 27204; 144 pp.; paper, $14.95; ISBN 1-878086-89-8.)

*Mayberry Memories: The Andy Griffith Show Photo Album*, is a coffee table-sized book by Ken Beck and Jim Clark, full of comments from participants. Episode summaries included. (2000; Rutledge Hill Press, PO Box 141000, Nashville, TN 37214; 246 pp.; $34.99; ISBN 1-55853-830-5.)

*Entering Normal* is an engaging novel by Anne D. LeClaire, featuring Opal, a young mother who leaves a dead-end relationship in North Carolina and relocates herself and her young son to the New England town of Normal. Her next-door neighbor, who has never recovered from the death of her own son, is determined not to get involved, but gradually warms to the pair. When Opal's parents and ex-boyfriend sue for custody, the two women learn how closely they can rely on each other. (2001; the Ballantine Publishing Group, 1540 Broadway, New York, NY 10036; 352 pp.; $24.00; ISBN 0-345-44572-4.)




*A Year In Our Gardens: Letters* documents the exchange of horticulture and other lore between Nancy Goodwin of Piedmont North Carolina and Allen Lacy of southern New Jersey. (2001; the University of North Carolina Press, PO Box 2288, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-2288; 208 pp.; cloth, $27.50; ISBN 0-8078-2603-0.)

*An Uncommon Woman* is a novel of domestic violence, set in the mountains of North Carolina, by Rick Herrick. (2001; Parkway Publishers, PO Box 3678, Boone, NC 28607; 182 pp.; paper, $14.95; ISBN 1-887905-45-6.)

*The Apple Indians*, by Doug McGuinn, is the story of a man fighting to save the North Carolina mountain land he has inherited, and which is sacred to local Indians, from developers. (2001; Parkway Publishers, PO Box 3678, Boone, NC 28607; 315 pp.; paper, $19.95; ISBN 1-887905-46-4.)

*Time Will Tell*, by Trevy A. McDonald, is a novel of friendship between three African American women, one of whom is an anthropologist and feminist scholar in Research Triangle Park. A ten-year reunion is the catalyst for the women to evaluate their own journeys and their relationships with each other. (1999; Reyomi Publishing, PO Box 52001, Durham, NC 27717; 320 pp.; paper, $14.95; ISBN 0-9670712-0-8.)

Last year saw an unusual spate of thrillers with North Carolina connections. SBI agent Clark Hager tracks a serial killer in *Winner Take All*, by High Point police detective Jeff Pate (2000; Harlan Publishing Co., 5710 High Point Road, PMB 280, Greensboro, NC 27407; 358 pp.; $25.00; ISBN 0-9676528-0-4). A discontented Charlotte fund-raiser is suspected of a vicious attack on his own wife in *Six Figures*, by Fred G. Leebron (2000; Alfred A. Knopf, 201 E. 50th, New York, NY 10022; 224 pp.; $22.00; ISBN 0-375-40640-9). Three young women hiking in the North Carolina mountains face vengeful enemies *In the Forest of Harm*, by Sallie Bissell. (2001; Bantam Books, 1540 Broadway, New York, NY 10036; 305 pp.; $21.95; ISBN 0-553-80128-7.) An attorney who moves to Rocky Mount to recover from personal tragedy is persuaded to search for a young woman who disappeared while investigating labor practices in China, and uncovers a web of greed and international intrigue in *The Great Divide*, by T. Davis Bunn. (2000; Doubleday, 1540 Broadway, New York, NY 10036; 391 pp.; $22.95; ISBN 0-385-49615-X.) Quadriplegic detective Lincoln Rhyme, just checked into UNC Medical Center for high-risk experimental surgery, is called on to assist with a murder/kidnapping case which leads through North Carolina's swamps in *The Empty Chair*, by Jeffery Deaver. The case is complicated when Rhyme's assistant and lover, Amelia Sachs, sides with the suspect. (2000; Simon & Schuster, Rockefeller Center, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020; 427 pp.; $25.00; ISBN 0-684-85563-1.) And forensic anthropologist Tempe Brennan runs afoul of outlaw motorcycle gangs while investigating the deaths of children in Montreal and North Carolina in *Deadly Decisions* by Kathy Reichs. (2000, Scribners, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020; 333 pp.; $25.00; ISBN 0-684-85971-8.)

*Play Dead*, (2000; Berkley Publishing Group, 375 Hudson St, New York, NY 10014; 257 pp.; paper, $5.99; ISBN 0-425-17362-3), and *Deadbeat*, by Leo Atkins, a pseudonym for Clay Harvy, are a promising start to a series featuring six-foot-seven P.I. Connor Gibbs (maybe he used to work for the CIA, maybe not) unraveling the mysteries of central North Carolina. (1999; Berkley Publishing Group, 375 Hudson St, New York, NY 10014; 312 pp.; paper, $5.99; ISBN 0-425-16781-X.)

Blanche White spends a summer in her North Carolina hometown, helping her best friend run her catering business, solving a murder, and mulling over the violence facing black women in America in *Blanche Passes Go*. This is Barbara Neely's fourth mystery novel featuring Blanche, whose experience doing domestic work gives her sleuthing a decided edge. (2000; Penguin Putnam Inc., 375 Hudson St, New York, NY 10014; 275 pp.; $22.95; ISBN 0-670-89165-7.)

*Storm Track* is another engaging entry in Margaret Maron's series on small North Carolina town judge Deborah Knott. Hurricane Fran rages in the background as murder and other illicit affairs come to light. (2000; Warner Books, Inc., 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020; 260 pp.; $22.95; ISBN 0-89296-656-4.)

*Unholy Covenant: A True Story of Murder in North Carolina*, by Lynn Chandler-Willis, is the stuff thrillers are made of—a loving wife killed by her greed-driven husband and his brother. Although suspicion was clearly on the husband, he

had planned so carefully that the 1995 murder was not finally resolved until 1999. (2000; Addicus Books Inc., PO Box 453327, Omaha, NE 68145; 294 pp.; paper, $17.95; ISBN 1-886039-41-0.)

*Bashin' Bob Clarke & Other Tales of Heartache and Hunger Creek* is a collection of folksy anecdotes by Father Robert W. South, a retired Episcopalian minister who lives in Washington, NC, and served in churches in Georgia, North Carolina, and Vermont. (2000; Woodhaven Publishing, 104 Woodhaven Ct., Greenville, NC 27834-6930; 141 pp.; paper, $14.95; ISBN 0-9667116-2-9.)

All public libraries in the state and any special collections on Southern Culture need *Bless Your Heart, Tramp*, a collection of humorous columns on life in Eastern North Carolina by the acid-tongued Celia Rivenbark, formerly of the Wilmington *Star-News*. (2000; Coastal Carolina Press, 4709 College Acres Dr., Suite 1, Wilmington, NC 28403; 210 pp.; paper, $11.95; ISBN 1-928556-22-1.)

*The Papers of William Woods Holden, Volume I, 1841-1868,* provides interesting insights into one of the most turbulent eras in North Carolina history. William Woods Holden, one of North Carolina's most controversial and enigmatic figures, was an editor of the Raleigh *North Carolina Standard*, a state legislator, and a leader in the antebellum Democratic Party. He supported the secession of North Carolina from the Union, but eventually became an outspoken critic of the Confederate cause. An organizer of the state's Republican Party, he was elected governor in 1868 and supported the political and civil rights of African Americans. Horace Raper is editor and W. Thornton Mitchell, associate editor. (2000; Historical Publications Section, Division of Archives and History, 4622 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-4622; 457 pp.; cloth, $40.00; ISBN 0-86526-292-6.)

The first of a planned series of documentaries, *Society in Early North Carolina, A Documentary History*, illustrates what everyday life was like in colonial North Carolina. Subjects include the settling of the colony, free and indentured servants, immigrants, religion, education, entertainment, criminality, health, urbanization, taverns, and travel. Sources include both published and unpublished documents. Editor and compiler Dr. Alan D. Watson comments, "Individually and collectively these sources reveal the marvelous diversity of life among early North Carolinians." (2000; Historical Publications Section, Division of Archives and History, 4622 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-4622; 359 pp.; paper, $20.00; ISBN 0-86526-293-4.)

In *Our State, North Carolina Quizzes*, Broadfoot's of Wendell has reprinted 144 versions of the "State Quiz," a popular feature in the monthly magazine, *Our State, Down Home in North Carolina*. Researched and compiled by Alan Hodge, the quizzes appeared in the magazine from October 1990 to October 2000. Subjects include geographical features and places of interest, history, North Carolina people, natural history and phenomenon, arts and leisure, agriculture, business, industry, transportation, and miscellaneous North Carolina potpourri. Answers are, of course, included, but of particular interest is the index which will lead you to your favorite North Carolina topic. This book is full of trivia fun for all ages. (2000; Broadfoot's of Wendell, 6624 Robertson Pond Road, Wendell, NC 27591; 177 pp.; paper, $14.95; ISBN 1-56837-3888-0.)

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# in View of . . .

## *The Cornelius Branch Library,*

a branch of the Public Library of Charlotte & Mecklenburg County, opened the doors of its 5,500 sq. ft. building in February 2000. The facility is a joint effort between the citizens of Cornelius, located about 20 miles north of Charlotte; town leaders; the county commissioners; and the Public Library Board of Trustees. Located across from the Cornelius Elementary School, the branch has established a special relationship with the school as a way to serve the community's children. The librarians foster this emphasis on children's services by providing programs inside the branch and through outreach efforts in the Cornelius community.

The beautiful garden pavilion at the library is the perfect retreat for patrons to enjoy a good read. The branch provides reading and reference materials for patrons of all ages, including books, basic reference resources, video- and audiocassettes, newspapers, and magazines. Book rentals of popular titles appearing on the *New York Times* bestsellers' list are also available, as well as large-print items and books-on-tape for adults and children.

Thanks to Rita M. Rouse, Programming and Communications Director at the Public Library of Charlotte & Mecklenburg County, for the photographs and their captions. If you have suggestions for photographs of library buildings or activities that could be shared with others through this column, please contact Joline Ezzell at (919) 660-5925 or <joline.ezzell@duke.edu>.

# North Carolina Library Association
# Minutes of the Executive Board

April 20, 2001

Wake Technical Community College
Raleigh, NC

**Attending:** Philip Banks, Phil Barton, Theron Bell, Pauletta Bracy, Terry Brandsma, Ann Burlingame, Robert Canida II, Bao-Chu Chang, Sue Cody, Dale Cousins, Martha Davis, Dave Fergusson, Carol Freeman, Beverley Gass, Paula Hinton, Gerald Holmes, Ross Holt, Peggy Hoon, Al Jones, Diane Kester, Elizabeth Laney, Teresa McManus, Peggy Quinn, Brenda Stephens, Jerry Thrasher, Patrick Valentine, John Via, Catherine Wilkinson, Bobby Wynn, and John Zika. Visitors included: Jenny Barrett, Jane Casto, Tim Daniels, Bonnie Fulp, Meredith Goins, Sebastian Hierl, Robert James, Juedi Kleindienst, Elizabeth Leonard, Vanessa Mullis, and Linda Ramsey.

**Welcome and Call to Order:** Al Jones called the meeting to order at 10:15. Robert James, Director of Library Services, Wake Technical Community College, welcomed the board.

Approval of Minutes for January 26, 2001: The minutes were approved with one correction. Paula Hinton reported for the Documents Section, but is chair-elect of the section, not chair, as written in the minutes. Frank Molinek is the Chair for 2001.

**President's Report**

Full report: <http://www.mindspring.com/~ncla/april2001/pres.pdf>

President Jones announced that he had been interviewed by reporters for the Associated Press and *Spectator Magazine* about Internet filtering in libraries. George Taylor and Teresa McManus were congratulated on the success of the Leadership Institute. Patrick Valentine asked that names of Leadership Institute participants be sent to the nominating committee. Al attended the conference where the new portal for the special collections of North Carolina's libraries, archives, and museums was unveiled. NC ECHO (Exploring Cultural Heritage Online) is now online at <www.ncecho.org>. Al sent a message to members of the North Carolina Association of School Librarians to volunteer for the open positions on their board. The section exists, but is currently without leadership. Open sessions will be held at the biennial conference to discuss the revitalization of the section. The Endowment committee is trying to build an endowment of $100,000 by the 100th anniversary of NCLA in 2004. Meralyn Meadows has agreed to chair the paraprofessional section. Hurricane Floyd relief continues. Robert Canida asked how much has been collected. Treasurer Diane Kester will include this information in the report for the next board meeting.

**Treasurer's Report**

Full report: <http://www.mindspring.com/~ncla/april2001/FinancialReport.html>

Operating accounts total $149,779.25 and total assets are $215,315.17. Section and roundtable account balances are posted online at <http://www.mindspring.com/~ncla/april2001/subAccountbalances.html>. Budget Report is at <http://www.mindspring.com/~ncla/april2001/operating.htm>. Treasurer Diane Kester noted that the association is over $10,000 in the black at the end of the third quarter. By managing grants for the State Library, the association has significantly increased its income. The Commission on School Librarians was not budgeted for, but its needs were covered by income from the grants administration. The Commission's expenses included travel for the consultant and commission members.

## Section/Roundtable Reports

**Children's Services Section**

Full report:
>http://www.mindspring.com/~ncla/april2001/CSS.htm>

Chair Ann Burlingame noted that the section is discussing the future of collaborating for sponsorship of the North Carolina Book Award, which was co-sponsored with the NCASL. Plans for the conference include a breakfast meeting with Mary Calhoun, author of *High-Wire Henry* and *Honestly, Katie John*.

**College and University Section**

Chair Bobby Wynn reported that the section's conference plans include a session with Deana Markham.

**Community and Junior College Libraries Section**

Full report:
<http://www.mindspring.com/~ncla/april2001/cjcs.htm>

Chair Carol Freeman reported that the section had a table for recruiting at the NC Community College System Learning Resources Association (LRA) annual conference in Raleigh on March 14-16. The section is sponsoring a workshop entitled "Library Web Page Design for the Community College Library" at Guilford Technical Community College on May 18. Conference plans include a luncheon with Eliot Engel presenting

"Queen Victoria and the Victorian Novel" as well as a session with NetLibrary representative Mike Echery on the "Nuts and Bolts of NetLibrary." Several other conference ideas are still being considered, and the section welcomes co-sponsorship opportunities with other sections.

**Documents Section**
Chair Paula Hinton reported that the Spring workshop will be held on May 4 in Raleigh. The section's conference plans include a session with Grace York, coordinator of the University of Michigan Libraries' Government Documents Center.

**Library Administration and Management Section**
Full report:
<http://www.mindspring.com/~ncla/april2001/lams.htm>
Chair Martha Davis and Dale Cousins, Chair-elect, reported on conference plans. A pre-conference program will be presented by Tom Moore, Director of the Wake County Public Library, on "Organizational Cultures, Systems Thinking, Model 1/2 Thinking." Linda Belans from NPR and UNC Radio will present a session on gender and communications at the conference on Wednesday afternoon. On Thursday, Ross Holt will be doing a session on leadership styles and winning leadership strategies as it relates to his research on leaders of the Revolutionary War. Debbie Lambert, LAMS Personnel and Staff Development Interest Group Chair, is also coordinating a luncheon/table talk for the mentoring interest group during the conference.

**NC Association of School Librarians**
No report.

**NC Public Library Trustee Association**
Chair Theron Bell reported that the section will hold a Thursday morning program for trustees at the conference. Negotiations are underway for a speaker. The section is also working with Brenda Stevens to co-sponsor a luncheon.

**Public Library Section**
Full report:
<http://www.mindspring.com/~ncla/april2001/pls.htm>
Chair John Zika reported that the section will sponsor a luncheon with author Margaret Maron as speaker. Plans for additional sessions are also underway, including programs on the topics of Internet policies, cataloging Internet resources, and library advocacy.

**Reference and Adult Services Section**
Full report:
<http://www.mindspring.com/~ncla/april2001/rass.htm>
Chair Philip Banks announced that the section wants to recruit a board member to represent Special Libraries. Negotiations for a conference speaker are underway.

**Resources and Technical Services Section**
Full report:
<http://www.mindspring.com/~ncla/april2001/rtss.htm>
Chair Teresa McManus announced the appointment of Sebastian Hierl, Collection Management Librarian for the Humanities and Social Sciences at North Carolina State University Libraries, as RTSS Collection Development Interest Group Chair. RTSS is seeking nominations and applications for three RTSS awards to be presented at the NCLA Conference. The RTSS Student Award is awarded to a student or recent graduate interested in collection management, acquisitions, cataloging, serials, or technical services related areas. The RTSS Significant Contributions Award is given to recognize individuals who have been leaders, and who have made significant contributions to development of resources and technical services solutions in North Carolina libraries. The third biennial RTSS award is for the best article from *North Carolina Libraries* relating to RTSS interests. Send nominations for the RTSS Awards to RTSS, c/o NCLA, 4646 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-4646.

**New Members Round Table**
No report.

**NC Library Paraprofessional Association**
No report.

**Round Table for Ethnic Minority Concerns**
Full report:
<http://www.mindspring.com/~ncla/april2001/REMCO.htm>
Chair Robert Canida reported that REMCO is sponsoring or co-sponsoring the following programs at the conference: "Funding for the Future: Library Services to Hispanic and Latino Populations," "Children Are Our Future: Combining Fun with Languages at Storytime," and "Planning for the Future: Our Library Diversity Committee Planning."

**Round Table on Special Collections**
No Report.

**Round Table on the Status of Women in Librarianship**
Full report:
<http://www.mindspring.com/~ncla/april2001/rtswl.html>
Vice-Chair Brenda Stevens reported that conference planning is underway.

**Technology and Trends Round Table**
<http://www.mindspring.com/~ncla/april2001/tnt.htm>
Chair Terry Brandsma gave information on three programs TNT will offer at the conference. A pre-conference workshop is entitled "Web Tools for Librarians." Conference programs are "Never Having to Say You're Sorry: A Software Solution for Integrating E-Journals and Document Delivery for Comprehensive Article Access," presented by Beth Bernhardt and Tim Bucknall, from UNC-Greensboro, and "Technology, Knowledge and Our Future: Of Tornadoes, Yellow Brick Roads, OZ and Librarians," by Stephen Abram, VP Corporate Development, Micromedia Limited, IHS Canada.

## COMMITTEE REPORTS

**Archives**
No Report.

**Commission on Charter/Home Schools**
Co-Chair Pauletta Bracy reported that surveys have been developed and sent to all North Carolina charter schools and public libraries. Results will be reported at the next board meeting.

**Conference**
Full report: <http://www.mindspring.com/~ncla/april2001/conf_com.htm>
Chair Ross Holt thanked all sections for planning an informative, lively, and exciting biennial conference. The program now includes over fifty conference sessions and programs, three preconferences, nine luncheon programs (over three days) and a

tour of the film school at the N.C. School of the Arts. The vendor reception will feature a mariachi band and the all-conference reception will have a swing band. Plans are underway to add a conference finale with a dessert reception and book signing with North Carolina authors. The pre-registration packets will go out on June 1. Twenty exhibitors have paid for booths so far. Since most payments come in May, this is a promising sign. The first general session will feature Mercury astronaut and NetLibrary board member Scott Carpenter.

**Constitution, Codes and *Handbook* Revision**
Chair Bao-Chu Chang presented each board member with a printed copy of the *Handbook*. She asked that all superseded copies be handed in. With the exception of the president's copy, copies of the *Handbook* are assigned to the office, not to the individual, so the *Handbook* should be passed on as each board member is replaced. Bao thanked Maureen Costello for finding appropriate clip art for the cover of each copy. Over the weekend, the Web version of the *Handbook* will be updated.

**Continuing Education**
No report.

**Development**
Full report:
<http://www.mindspring.com/~ncla/april2001/endowment.html>
Chair Lib Laney announced that each board member should have received a letter requesting a $100 donation to the Endowment. Another letter will go to all members. Everyone in NCLA should feel like they have a part in the Endowment. She encouraged everyone to contribute something. As the committee begins requesting contributions from large donors, they typically ask how many people in the association contribute. Those who contribute before the end of conference will be listed as "founding members" of the endowment. The committee will next seek contacts for corporate donors. Other constituencies will also be approached, including trustees and members of friends' groups.

**Finance**
Chair Catherine Wilkinson announced that project grants are available. A .pdf version of the application is online at <http://www.nclaonline.org/GrantPagesforNCLA.html>.

**Governmental Relations**
Full report:
<http://www.mindspring.com/~ncla/april2001/govrelrt.htm>
Chair Peggy Hoon reported on plans for National Library Legislative Day in Washington, D.C., on April 30 and May 1, 2001. Representative Walter Jones is sponsoring a brunch for NCLA. Bookmark bouquets comprised of bookmarks from libraries all across the state will be presented to each office.

**Intellectual Freedom**
Chair Jerry Trasher led a lengthy discussion concerning bills pending in the North Carolina Legislature concerning Internet filtering. The status of the bills is changing rapidly. Attorney Ken Eudy has proposed registering as a lobbyist for NCLA to oppose the bills. An update at the conference may be presented.

**Leadership Institute**
Teresa McManus thanked all those who mentored the participants in the 2001 Leadership Institute. Several participants attended the board meeting to express thanks and present the vision statement which emerged from the Institute.

**Literacy**
Full report
<http://www.mindspring.com/~ncla/april2001/literacy.htm>
Conference plans include three sessions, one of which will be a luncheon. All literacy-sponsored events will be held on the same day and members of literacy organizations will be encouraged to attend the conference on that day.

**Membership**
Full report:
<http://www.mindspring.com/~ncla/april2001/Membership.htm>
Chair Peggy Quinn presented the new tabletop display for NCLA. Maureen Costello will handle reservations and shipping. The updated membership brochure will be ready in about a week. Nominations are sought for the NCLA Life Membership, Honorary Membership, and Distinguished Library Service Awards.

**Nominating**
Chair Dave Fergusson reported that the ballot is set. Biographical information for candidates will be in next issue of *North Carolina Libraries*.

**Publications and Marketing**
No report.

**Scholarships**
Chair Gerald Holmes reported that May 15 is the deadline for


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scholarship and loan applications. Eight applications have been received so far. Scholarship information is at <http://www.mindspring.com/~ncla/scholarships/schoregs.htm>.

## Other Reports

***North Carolina Libraries***

Full report
<http://www.mindspring.com/~ncla/april2001/ncl.htm>
Al Jones reported that the next issue will be sent in May. Edited by Margaret Foote, the issue has library research as its theme. Suzanne Wise will guest edit the following issue on sports. After these are published, the journal will move away from the theme issue format. Instead, each section and roundtable will be asked to submit one article per biennium. North Carolina Books and Lagniappe columns will continue, as well as the president's column and the NCLA Board minutes.

**ALA Councilor**

No report.

**SELA Councilor**

John Via reported on the Southeastern Leadership Conference in Atlanta. The next conference will be held in Charleston in conjunction with the South Carolina Library Association on October 23-25, 2002. The African American Issues Roundtable has been established. The *Southeastern Librarian* continues to be published in paper. Frank Allen, from the University of Central Florida, is editor. John Via is chairing a committee to look at the SELA dues structure.

**Old Business**

A lengthy discussion was held concerning a deficit in the NCASL sub-account. The expenditures for the conference held prior to the section officers' resignations exceeded revenues. Treasurer Diane Kester will continue to review the account and report again at the next board meeting. Teresa McManus introduced the following motion: the Finance Committee should study the issue of sections and round tables exceeding the expenditure of funds in their sub-accounts and return recommendations to the NCLA Executive Board. The motion was seconded by Phil Barton and passed unanimously.

In response to a question concerning renewal forms, it was noted that bulk mail is not being delivered on time. Maureen Costello will re-send renewals. The membership expiration date appears on all labels generated by the Administrative Office.

**New Business**

Ken Eudy, a political activist, former executive director of the Democratic Party, and Capitol Strategies president, has offered to serve as a registered lobbyist for NCLA on a pro bono basis to provide input on Internet filtering bills currently before the North Carolina General Assembly. Ross Holt introduced a motion the Ken Eudy be asked to register as a lobbyist for NCLA for the purpose of input on S 987 and S 1032. Carol Freeman seconded. Following discussion, the motion was amended to read: NCLA will engage Ken Eudy on a pro bono basis to register as a lobbyist to address NCLA's concerns about Internet filtering bills currently before the legislature. Mr. Eudy is to report developments to President Al Jones.

**State Library and State Library Commission**

No report.

The meeting adjourned at 2:05 p.m.

— Respectfully submitted,
Sue Ann Cody
Secretary


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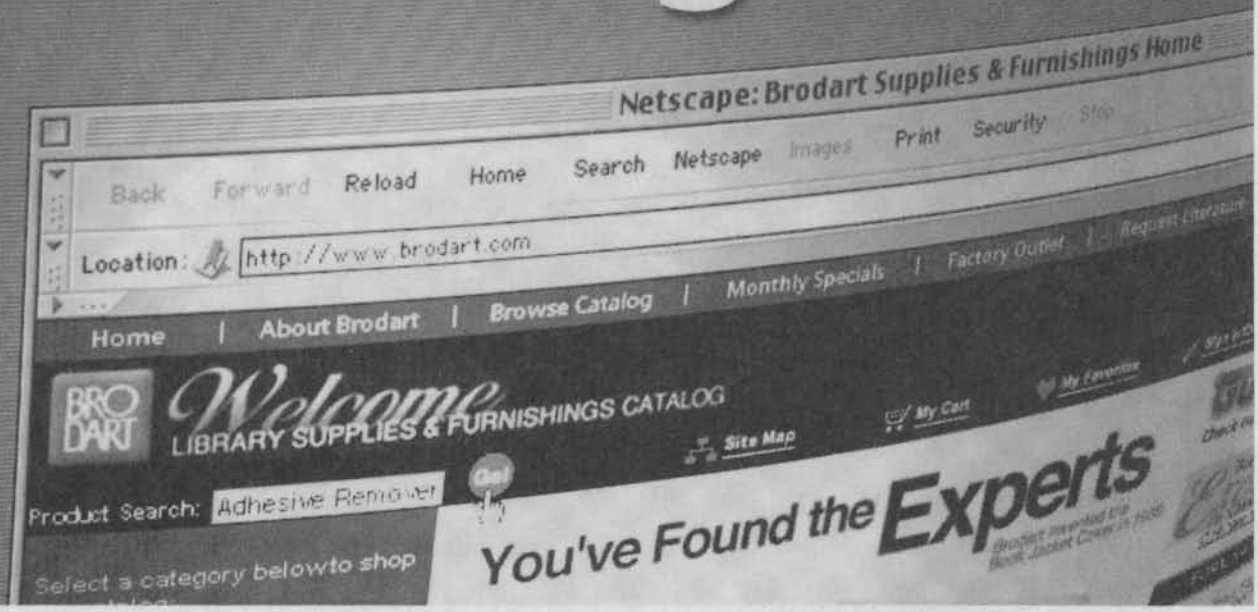


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