

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES

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Mark Your Calendars!

The 58th Biennial Conference of the North Carolina Library Association

October 6-9, 2009

Greenville Convention Center, Greenville, NC

From the Pen of the Editor

January 4th 2009 marks the 200th anniversary of the birth of Louis Braille. Braille became blind in one eye at the age of four while working at his father's shop. Braille was sent to the Royal Institute for the Blind in Paris for his studies. In 1821 an officer in the French Army, Charles Barbier, shared with Braille a secret "night writing" code system the army had devised for communicating in the dark at night without speaking. It was this series of raised dots that Braille at the age of fifteen in 1824, that he turned into the now famous system of writing and reading. Braille taught his system at the Institute until his death from tuberculosis at the age of forty-three in 1852.

The North Carolina Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NCLBPH) circulates materials for individuals who cannot use regular printed materials. Their materials are in large print, Braille and audio formats and are available at no cost. The Library publishes a newsletter *Tar Heel Talk* which can be viewed here: <http://statelibrary.dcr.state.nc.us/lbph/THT.HTM#COM> (*Tar Heel Talk* is available on Braille and cassette). This fall the Library will, a little earlier than the Braille anniversary celebration, celebrate their 50th birthday. NCLBPH was founded in September 1958 by the Sir Walter Lions Club of Raleigh with the help of the Raleigh Host Lions Club and the NC Lions Association for the Blind. The following year the library operation was taken over by the State Library and by 1960 had six employees and 28,000 books loaned to 1,000 patrons. The staff now numbers thirty and the library circulates a half million books to over 28,000 patrons. So much individual mail is handled that NCLBPH has its own zip code.

North Carolina Libraries congratulates both the NCLBPH and Louis Braille on their anniversaries! Countless North Carolina citizens no doubt appreciate the many hours of reading enjoyment that can be directly attributed to the work of Louis Braille and NCLBPH.

Letters to the editor should be addressed to the editor and sent to Joyner Library, East Fifth Street, Greenville, NC 27858, or by electronic mail (scottr@ecu.edu). We reserve the right to edit all submissions. If you are interested in writing for *North Carolina Libraries* or would like consideration for news and product information, please send brief information to the editor at the above address.

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EDITOR Ralph Lee Scott
scottr@ecu.edu

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Steven Case
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Richard J. Moniz, Jr.
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<http://www.nclaonline.org>

Starting a Library from Scratch. . .Again (Well, Sort of)

How does one start a library from scratch? That's the question I was faced with when I accepted the position as library director for the Charlotte campus of Johnson & Wales University in September of 2004. Many librarians would consider it a dream come true to start their own library. In my case, I was about to do it for the second time...well, sort of. The first time was when I had taken the position as library director of Johnson & Wales' Florida campus in August of 1997. While not entirely new, the library was operating out of a classroom space when I arrived and, within that first month, moved, under my supervision, to a new 10,000 square-foot facility intended to serve approximately 1,150 undergraduates.

The Johnson & Wales Florida campus library was noteworthy for its decor and furniture. It featured expensive tables, chairs, and study carrels. For example, the basic straight-back chairs alone cost almost 900 dollars each. The display cases were unusual for libraries. As opposed to the kind that lay flat, the vertical display cases seemed better suited for displaying trophies and similar objects. The combined reference/circulation desk was made entirely of thick, black marble. The artwork on the walls centered on a very large mural, entitled "The Transit of Gargantua through Bilbao," by Jose-Maria Cundin which is clearly visible from the reference desk and/or upon entering the library. The carpeting is a burgundy color that goes well with the black shelving and dark-stained woods featured in the current periodicals display case. Anyway, the lush interior design had been determined just before I arrived. My job, of course, was more focused on the central tasks of establishing library policy, and procedures, and recruiting staff.

In Florida, I was allowed at the outset to hire, in addition to my one library assistant, a full-time librarian. It may sound a bit crazy but I deliberately requested a non-librarian for this role. I was able to convince the Dean of Libraries that a good friend of mine who had been looking for a job as a teacher would be a great fit. We both were young, single and willing to work as hard and as long as necessary to get everything accomplished. While some people warned us of the dangers faced by friends working together, I believe it was our friendship that helped lead to so many of our successes and strengths in those early years of operation.

Since the Florida campus did have some traditions and resources in place (it had opened its doors five years earlier with a total of 62 students) the campus library was not quite organized from scratch. The library director before me had managed to cobble together a fairly decent collection with very limited funds. Most of the collection focused on the school's premier program, culinary arts (Programs in business and hospitality were added the year I arrived). Unfortunately, this promising collection had not been cataloged properly. For example, inaccurate cataloging records had been borrowed from other libraries. Also, none of the periodicals had been bound. They were all just neatly stored away. So, one order of business was figuring out how to get the items we had into

the Innovative catalog which we shared with our Providence, RI campus. Luckily, the Rhode Island campus was very helpful in this regard. For instance, Providence allowed us to send items to them for cataloging. It was a slow and painstaking process but it worked well enough. We were eventually able to hire a librarian to do our basic cataloging, while supplementing her work with an OCLC TechPro contract for more difficult items.

“Policies and procedures were interesting challenges from the very beginning.”

Policies and procedures were interesting challenges from the very beginning. Since we had our hands full with the move to the new facility (which also, by the way, included the installation of 40 new computers in the library and library computer lab), I decided very quickly that we would probably just have to go with whatever policies and procedures were in place. This meant, unfortunately, relying upon an old-fashioned card checkout system, a lack of proper reserves area, an overdue accountability system (that was irregular and relied upon going to teachers to let students know that items were past due), and countless other anachronisms that had worked when the school was very small but had already shown that they were incapable of handling the challenges of a growing student body. Over the course of that year, as I grew to understand the institutional culture and history, as well as the needs of students and faculty, we made steady improvements.

In the area of instruction we did not do much beyond the basics. It is ironic in some sense that I now see instruction and information literacy as central to the library's role on campus. But during that first year, library instruction entailed little more than walking students around the library and pointing to where things were located.

Despite all of the trials and tribulations experienced during those early days as library director in Florida, I would not trade the experience for anything. Not only did it allow me to mature and grow as a person; it was an opportunity to learn so many different things that no other job would have presented. Most importantly, I was able to learn from my mistakes, always receiving the full support of the administration. I didn't realize it at the time but I was going to be given the opportunity to take all of this trial and error education to actually create another library truly from scratch on the next go around!

I and my wife moved from a condo in Florida and arrived in Charlotte, North Carolina in June of 2004. My wife was seven months pregnant; we had a new house, and didn't know a soul. So, in addition to my numerous personal challenges, I had a new library to develop as well. Luckily, I had laid out my plan six months before while still back in Florida.

Coming up with a Strategy

The Dean and Vice President of the Charlotte campus encouraged me to come up with an initial strategic plan and to begin moving forward as soon as possible. Since the Charlotte campus was part of the larger Johnson & Wales enterprise, I could dedicate a fair amount of my time towards planning the Charlotte library while still in Florida.

In starting the planning process, I realized that there were a number of assumptions I could make. For example, since I came into the process late I knew that I would not be able to participate in assisting in the design of the facility or in the selection of furniture and would have to work within the limitations of what was there when I arrived. I discovered, however, that I would be able to control the purchase of much of the electronic equipment (e.g. security gates, scanners, etc.) and how certain staff spaces would be utilized. Other assumptions I could make included the expectation that the campus would initially grow very rapidly from 1,000 students the first year to 2,000 students the second and then slow into a steady but gradual growth (which we are seeing now in the fourth year of operation). A final major assumption was that the Charlotte campus would be acquiring all of the library materials that, at the time, were located at the Charleston and Norfolk campuses. The latter two campuses, focused primarily on culinary arts programs, were being phased out with those programs being relocated to Charlotte.

Everything starts with staff. If you don't have good people you have nothing. In that light, I began crafting a strategy for hiring staff and thinking about what sorts of qualities would be most important to me. There were so many practical concerns. With regard to the qualities I was looking for in hiring our first two full-time librarians, there were a number of things I identified as critical. I needed people with dynamic personalities and as much energy as possible to help lead our instruction efforts-- an area I knew we needed to focus upon. At the time I hadn't quite been sold on some of the more popular notions of Information Literacy but sensed that the teaching role of librarians would be important. Another critical concern I had in doing the initial hires was subject knowledge, especially related to culinary arts. I have grown to recognize that providing reference services to culinary students is a special challenge.

To this day, I feel that my success in the first wave of full-time hires was the result of three things: my experience, a large pool of applicants, and some luck. Both of my first hires were enthusiastic recent MLIS graduates. One position, which was slated to focus mostly on reference, was filled by a librarian already located in Charlotte. In a stroke of luck, this person not only possessed the right attitude. She had a background in and continuing interest in culinary arts. The last step in building the basic staff was to hire a part-time librarian or library assistant. I was fortunate enough to find someone with significant experience as a school librarian who was working her way through her MLIS.

A library isn't a library without collections. My next goal was to look very carefully at what would be needed in terms of a collection. Since the curricula in Charlotte were essentially going to mirror those at the Florida campus (with programs in business, culinary arts, and hospitality) I was already fairly knowledgeable

about certain basic collection needs. One challenge, however, was that we had built the collections not only based upon curricula but also on the specific suggestions of the faculty in Florida. I knew that I'd need to hold a significant amount of funds in reserve to be responsive to the Charlotte faculty but also knew that I would have access to them very late in the process and so, needed to get some things right away. One way that I chose to deal with this was to go to faculty at the Florida campus and ask them to consider what they would list as the most critical or basic materials in their area. I compiled many lists this way. Since I was inheriting major collections I needed to be especially careful not to spend money on for culinary arts early on. With the help of my old friend and partner in Florida, I was able to come up with a list of the "top 50 reference books" and the "top 100 culinary books in general" which I used to start my work. I also received further lists and feedback from the future Dean of Culinary Arts in Charlotte (then the Director of Culinary Arts in Norfolk). In terms of strategy I decided to put emphasis on basic reference sources in the Arts and Sciences. Since these were expensive I cross-checked everything against the Norfolk and Charleston holdings to make sure I was not spending money on expensive resources that we would inherit gradually over the following two years.

After flirting with the idea of going to all digital periodicals available through online databases, (Our databases were essentially all selected through our Providence campus at the time.) I settled on a more conservative approach to building our periodicals collection. I decided to design an excel spreadsheet that contained the holdings of the Norfolk, Charleston, Denver, and North Miami campuses. I then made a list which included any title that showed up on the list for any three campuses and/or any title that showed up on both the Norfolk and Charleston lists. Since neither Norfolk nor Charleston supported a business program I then looked at the North Miami and Denver collections (which did support business programs) to determine what resources would be most critical for business. Once this list was complete I sent it to all the future department chairs in Charlotte (who had been identified in advance) to review and then to EBSCO for pricing and to Charlotte accounting (which had just begun rudimentary operations) for payment (Subscriptions can take a while to get started so moving on this early was very important.).

As mentioned earlier, we had limited access to Charlotte faculty in the summer leading up to the opening of the campus. At the outset, I knew that a major goal to stay focused on was building relationships with the faculty. We also needed to pay careful attention to Charlotte students' needs that might differ considerably from the needs of students at the North Miami location. As a result, my staff and I aggressively pursued meetings with faculty both one-on-one and in groups. We also conducted shorter and more comprehensive surveys of both students and faculty to find out what they needed and how we were fulfilling those needs. Lastly, I sought feedback from the staff both informally as well as formally. While it was vital to our success early on, this approach of continually assessing the library's impact by seeking feedback in a variety of ways has become embedded in our Charlotte library culture.

As stated before, I had a strong desire to emphasize and highlight our teaching role in Charlotte. In my opinion, we needed to start off our instruction program slowly but gradually increase what we

were doing on several levels over time. To start out, the instruction librarian and I outlined a plan to provide some basic library instruction to incoming students through the English Composition course. We also agreed that we would provide specialized, upon-request instruction as well. While we established a good reputation with faculty early on by our work in familiarizing students with the basics of library services, there were some flaws in the program that became apparent. For one, faculty members were so eager to get students into the library that some students returned to the library computer lab for several instruction sessions in a given semester. Since we had outlined a basic instructional approach students tended to find the sessions very repetitive. Again, the overall feedback was that the sessions were good but that we needed to differentiate and develop more approaches and levels. In subsequent years, we developed an aggressive, information literacy program, breaking it up into modules that could be adapted and used with different classes. In fact, the evolution of our information literacy program would be quite an interesting story in itself.

While surveying and gathering feedback was critical to our early success, marketing the library was also important. From the very beginning we developed a library newsletter to get the word out (later named "The Queen City Brew"); we designed faculty orientation packets; and we attended departmental meetings where we offered research assistance and resources. As we got to know faculty, we delivered information to them one-on-one about specific resources they might want to utilize. Lastly, we instituted and developed a library committee that included a significant amount of faculty participation and commitment. The resulting ability of faculty to go back to their respective departments and share what we had to offer proved beneficial. Since that time, more recent endeavors to engage students and faculty have included the creation of faculty and student library blogs.

Another important area we addressed was policy. Since I was free to develop library policies pretty much the way I had wanted in North Miami I was prepared to transfer much of the policy I developed in Florida to Charlotte. There were some policies, of course, that had to be custom-designed for the new campus. For example, since

we were starting out much smaller in Charlotte we scaled back a bit by offering hours on Sunday but not Saturday. Another way we diverged from policies in Florida was with copyright policy. We decided to address the policy more directly, spending more time and energy communicating copyright issues with faculty.

In starting a new library in Charlotte we faced numerous challenges and were required to readapt a number of times and in different ways as the campus matured. For example, the integration of the Charleston and Norfolk collections was a considerable undertaking which required a massive reconciliation of our entire collection. We now serve a population of nearly 2,500 students with four full-time librarians, two part-time librarians, one student assistant, and a dozen or so work-study employees. We offer full inter-library loan services to our faculty and have grown the collection to four times the size it was in our first year. We have added comfortable furniture and a user-friendly area called "The Percolator" which contains popular books and videos as well as soft seating, games, etc. Our cataloging, once mostly outsourced is now done entirely in-house. And, we have an information literacy program that truly demonstrates best practices.

When I took on the job of starting a new library in Charlotte, I had a number of advantages over someone unfamiliar with the organization. Having been part of another branch within the same institution I didn't have the challenge of learning the culture of the institution that an outsider would have faced coming in afresh. I also had a good understanding of the technical problems we confronted (being part of a multi-campus system spread throughout the country). And though there have been plenty of trying times, it has proven to be a wonderful experience overall which I attribute to the people I have come to know and the librarians I have been privileged to work with. If someday you get a chance to start your own library, I hope your experience will be as rewarding.

Dr. Richard Moniz is the Director of Library Services at Johnson & Wales University and Adjunct Professor of Library & Information Studies at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro

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Electronic file of article.

- Word, WordPerfect, or PDF
- Windows/Mac format acceptable (No UNIX or CP/M please)
- Delivered via email

We use the *Chicago Manual of Style* (15th edition, 2003).

We have a rolling deadline, articles are juried when received.

Publication of approved articles is in about 3-9 months depending on space available.

Please contact Ralph Scott scottr@ecu.edu for information.

Servicios para la Comunidad: Sharing the Experiences of Three Hispanic Services Librarians in North Carolina

North Carolina libraries are experiencing an unprecedented demand for Spanish language materials and services for recent immigrant populations due to one of the fastest growing Latino populations in the country. Between 1990 and 2000, the Latino population in North Carolina increased 394%,¹ with four counties (Alamance, Cabarrus, Randolph, and Union) experiencing more than a 1000% increase.² The estimated Hispanic population of North Carolina in 2006 is 593,896, an increase of 64% from the estimated population of 378,963 in 2000.³ According to the U.S. Census Bureau, 41,570 new Latino origin immigrants entered North Carolina between 2005 and 2006.⁴

Through my experience working with the North Carolina Library Association (NCLA) and the Carolina Chapter of REFORMA (Association for the Promotion of Library Services and Information to Latinos and Spanish-Speaking), I have witnessed a growing number of requests for information about library Hispanic services programs. It was at the 2003 Biennial NCLA Conference that Jon Sundell and the Round Table for Ethnic Minority Concerns (REMCO) gathered a group of interested librarians to coordinate the formation of the Carolina Chapter of REFORMA. The Chapter was formed in 2004 and is currently very busy with invitations to speak at professional meetings, averaging four programs per year. At these programs, the audiences are filled with librarians seeking information to implement or improve services for their Latino patrons. The most commonly asked questions are about user needs surveys, promotional tools, acquisition of materials, computer classes, programming, and language barriers.

As a community, libraries benefit from sharing experience and best practices. Disseminating information about successful Hispanic services programs is helpful to all libraries serving recent Latin American immigrant populations. Through my involvement with NCLA and REFORMA I have had the pleasure of working with several Hispanic services librarians throughout North Carolina, each of these librarians possessing valuable experience and knowledge beneficial to any library seeking to create or improve their own Hispanic services program. In order to share this vital information, I interviewed three of these librarians, gathered and compared their responses, and present this information so others may be informed.

Hispanic Services Throughout the United States

It has been a decade since John Sundell wrote about his experience in creating North Carolina's first Hispanic services program at Forsyth County Library. In his book chapter entitled "Library Service to Hispanic Immigrants of Forsyth County, North Carolina: a Community Collaboration," Sundell shares valuable information about preliminary actions when creating a Hispanic services program, including locating sources for funding and conducting

user needs surveys. He supplies details about which Spanish language materials circulate the most—videos, children's books, and non-fiction. He also includes a helpful list of Spanish language periodicals along with rationale for their inclusion. Outreach to the Forsyth County Latino community was through Spanish language promotional tools and a network of churches, public schools, Hispanic organizations, and the local community college.⁵

“Between 1990 and 2000, the Latino population in North Carolina increased 394%...”

Several articles have recently been written about Hispanic services throughout the United States, articles relating to collection management, program development, and outreach to the Latino community. Research methods in these articles varied and included (1) interviews with the Latino community in Dunklin County, Missouri, (2) survey results from public library directors in the state of Alabama, (3) sharing the collective experiences of a group of Hispanic services librarians in Denver, Colorado, and (4) the presentation of historical, demographic, and cultural information for the Latino community in Indiana. These articles contain valuable information on the importance of knowing the local Hispanic community, services and programs currently offered, and barriers to service.

It is important to know the local Hispanic community and their culture. Each of the four articles emphasizes this point by including demographic information about the growing Latino communities within their states. Naylor and Frey include an in-depth description of the Latino community in Indiana with population growth statistics, information about the various countries of origin for the Latino population, and estimated literacy levels. They emphasize the importance of conducting a local community analysis that should include not only demographic information but insight obtained from contact with local social agencies and churches.⁶

The Denver Public Library and its branches have implemented a number of services and programs beneficial to the Latino community. Gross et al. describe the expansion of the collection of Spanish language materials at the Denver Public Library to include reading materials (fiction and non-fiction), materials on citizenship, English language acquisition, music CDs, DVDs, magazines, and a Spanish language Web page. The Library also offers a variety of programs and classes including English as a Second Language courses (both beginner and advanced), GED classes, life skills classes, bilingual children's activities, and a children's literacy program.⁷

Ford and Stephens found that the majority of public libraries in Alabama that responded to their survey do not provide services to the Latino community, and less than 12% of these libraries offered English as a Second Language (ESL) courses, citizenship classes, programs in Spanish, or reference service for Spanish speakers. On a more encouraging note, seven Alabama libraries

that responded were quite active with their Latino community by partnering with literacy councils to offer ESL courses and one-on-one tutoring, assisting immigrant patrons with the citizenship test, creating library catalogs in Spanish, and accepting picture IDs from applicants' country of origin for obtaining library cards.⁸

Three of the biggest challenges faced by Hispanic services librarians are informing the Latino community of available library services, winning the trust of the community, and overcoming the main barrier to service—the language barrier. Denver Public Library found that the most effective method of publicizing the library was to send flyers home with children through the neighborhood schools.⁹ Once the Latino patrons walk through the door, it is important that the library provides a welcoming, useful, and trustworthy environment. Rude library staff, inadequate Spanish language materials, or hostile community patrons will discourage potential returning Latino patrons. Naylor and Frey believe that “creating a library environment that Latinos find welcoming and useful is a challenge and ongoing process.”¹⁰ Bala and Adkins use the example of the Southeast Missouri Health Network as an organization that has earned the trust of the Hispanic Community due to their monthly legal assistance clinic, interpretation services, and social activities.¹¹ The most common barrier to service is the lack of Spanish language services. Survey results from Dunklin County, Missouri, showed that the library service most desired from Hispanic library users was computer access, but they feared that their English was not proficient enough to use the computers.¹² Only one in five of the Alabama libraries surveyed responded that they had a staff member who spoke Spanish.¹³

Methodology

For this article, I conducted interviews at three different library systems, each of which employs a Hispanic services librarian. The library systems are all located in North Carolina counties with large Latino and Spanish-speaking populations. One of the Hispanic services programs has been in existence for ten years, the other two for five years. The librarians interviewed have been employed as Hispanic services librarians for two to five years. Each of these librarians has previous experience working with Latino and Spanish-speaking populations and/or working in libraries. One of the librarians is a native Spanish speaker, and another lived in Mexico for 15 years and speaks Spanish fluently, while the third describes her Spanish language skills as “just passable.”

Each of the three Hispanic services librarians agreed to an interview with the stipulation that responses would not be credited to a specific interviewee or institution. The anonymity factor may seem restrictive but is helpful in acquiring candid and sincere responses. Interviews consisted of 17 questions and were conducted at the individual libraries, lasting from one and a half to two hours. Interviews were tape recorded and transcribed. I reviewed the transcriptions of the articles for recurring and common topics and created a coding system to identify topical categories. Responses were summarized under the following headings: Needs Analysis and Promotional Tools; Collection Management, Services, and Programming for the Latino Community; Support from Administration, Community, and Library Staff; and Cultural Awareness and A Welcoming, Trustworthy Environment.

Needs Analysis and Promotional Tools

Before launching a Hispanic services library program, it is important to survey the needs of the local Latino and Spanish-speaking community. Each of the three libraries conducted a needs survey prior to implementing their Hispanic services. The needs survey was conducted through interviews and surveys that asked the Latino community members what they would like to see in their county libraries. The surveys revealed that the Latino community wanted to see a Spanish speaker working in the library, computer classes offered in Spanish, and Spanish language materials made available. All three Hispanic services librarians continue to assess community needs by communicating with patrons, performing outreach services outside of the library, and attending local Latino celebrations and activities.

Publicizing and informing the Latino community of library services is achieved in several ways. All three libraries place information about hours and services in the local Spanish language newspapers. Each library also cooperates with their local public school system, sending information home with Latino schoolchildren. One library broadcasts public service announcements on the local Spanish language radio station while another librarian hangs bookmobile information (hours, services, etc.) from residents' doorknobs in Latino neighborhoods. Other examples of promotion include speaking at health fairs, open houses, and school family nights, as well as visiting businesses that hire Latinos in order to talk with Hispanic workers during their lunch hour.

Collection Management, Services, and Programming

One of the primary functions of library Hispanic services programs is to provide materials in Spanish. All three libraries purchase Spanish language items including books, DVDs, children's literature, and English as a Second Language materials, *Inglés sin Barreras* being the most popular. Two publishers of Spanish language materials were favorably mentioned, Modera (a publisher in Spain and distributed by Lectoro) and Children's Book Press. Three commonly used book vendors were Scholastic, Baker and Taylor, and Brodart. One librarian mentioned that she also likes to buy books at two bookstore chains, Borders and Barnes & Noble.

In addition to purchasing Spanish language materials, the creation and evaluation of relevant library services is essential for the success of Hispanic services programs. Computer classes are considered a highly successful service at all three libraries even though they offer their computer classes in different manners. At one library the Hispanic services librarian and her full time assistant teach all the computer courses in the main library. They taught computer skills to 550-600 Spanish-speaking patrons in the last year, courses ranging from basic skills to advanced software such as Publisher, Excel, and Word. Another Hispanic services librarian teaches basic computer classes with assistance from the computer literacy specialist and bilingual library staff members. The computer class at this library is taught only on Saturday mornings and lasts four hours. The third library supplies an online computer class that is taught in Spanish. Patrons can complete the course at their leisure and receive certification. All three librarians believe that the computer courses are a big draw among the Hispanic population and serve as a “first step” in getting them through the front door of the library.

Two library services commonly associated with Hispanic services were not unanimously considered successful by the three librarians. Bilingual conversation clubs and bilingual story hour have been discontinued or shortened at two of the three libraries. These two libraries discontinued their bilingual conversation clubs after native Spanish speakers lost interest and ceased attending. In both situations, the native English speakers tended to dominate the conversation, resulting in more Spanish spoken than English. One Hispanic services librarian surmised that the Spanish-speakers lost interest due to the overbearing nature of the native English speakers and a lack of free time. Bilingual story time was not well attended at two of the libraries. The majority of those who did attend were native English speakers wanting to expose their children to Spanish. Librarians surmised that story-time is basically a United States concept unfamiliar to the Latino culture. It would be difficult for many young Hispanic mothers to find the time to take their children to the library and have someone read to them. Two of the libraries discontinued regularly scheduled bilingual story times but maintain visits with preschools, after school programs, and other outreach opportunities to read to children, primarily in Spanish.

Teaching English as a Second Language (ESL) is handled differently at all three libraries. One of the Hispanic services librarians coordinates ESL tutoring at the library in partnership with the County Literacy Center. The library does not teach the classes but does provide space and information. At the second library, ESL students are brought to the library by their instructor in order to receive instruction of library skills in Spanish. This same library occasionally coordinates English workshops, bringing in an English professor to teach a group of 25 Spanish-speakers or other internationals. The third library is not involved in ESL classes but informs interested patrons of a nearby technical college that offers English classes for free and with a very accommodating schedule. All three librarians recognize that other institutions may be better prepared to teach ESL, but libraries serve as valuable partners.

An innovative approach to Hispanic services is one library's homework help program for English reading skills, called *Tarjetas sin Barreras* (Homework without Borders). It has the full support of the library administration, which recognizes the need for, and the potential of, such a program. It has slow but steady attendance with a minimum of publicity. After more tutor volunteers are recruited, the plan is to send 6,000 flyers to the schools to inform more families about the program.

The three libraries offer a variety of programming for the Latino and Spanish-speaking population. Each library celebrates *El Día de los Niños/ El Día de los Libros* (Day of Children/ Day of the Book), an annual celebration of children and reading. Additional programs include immigration law, holiday place setting, Hispanic Heritage Month, gardening, and a *Posada* (Christmas celebration). At two of the libraries, programs presented in English are translated for the Spanish-speaking attendees by bilingual staff and volunteers. One of these two libraries enlists student volunteers majoring in translation services from the local university. They also are equipped with a set of fifteen walkie-talkie type devices, similar to the system in place at the United Nations. Attendees in need of translation pick up a receiving device in order to listen to a concurrent translation of the program. The librarians at these two libraries noted that translation of Spanish language programs into English is also available.

Assessment of services and programs offered is conducted through a monthly report of activities to the library administration. Included in the report is the number of Spanish language items circulated, programs offered, classes taught, reference stats, and outreach services such as day care and after school centers, fairs, and community events. Number of attendees at all programs and classes are also included. All of the Hispanic services librarians interviewed shared that their reports were seen as satisfactory, if not outstanding.

Support from Administration, Community, and Library Staff

Support from the administration is vital to any library program. Administrative support often translates into necessary funding and staff. All three Hispanic services librarians interviewed said they felt supported by their administration. Two of the Hispanic services programs received an additional staff member in the last two years, doubling their staffing levels. Funding for the three programs varied widely. One library has a materials budget of \$17,000, by far the largest of the three libraries. A second library recently experienced a budget cut from \$20,000 to \$5,000, but the Hispanic services librarian said that the funds were being reallocated to electronic resources and that cuts were fairly distributed throughout the library. The third library has a budget of \$3,000, a 100% increase from its beginning budget of \$1,500 when the program began five years ago.

In addition to the official budgets of the three institutions, all three Hispanic services programs have received extra funds from outside sources. Friends of the Library groups and the local Hispanic League have helped fund programs, notably the *El Día de los Niños*, Hispanic Heritage Month, and *Posada* celebrations. Volunteers also help with Hispanic services. One library enlists student volunteers from Americorps, a U.S. focused Federal program similar to the Peace Corps.

Each of the librarians feels that overall community support is strong, although some county residents question the use of government funds to supply services to those perceived as non-tax-paying residents. Complaints have been few and were brought to the librarians' attention via the electronic comments submission, newspaper editorials, or comments made to the staff. One librarian keeps an optimistic view, stating, "There's just a few that kind of frown about why we spend tax money serving this population group. But they're mostly supportive. There are people interested in learning about other groups." Yet another is a bit discouraged by her interactions with the community, "I know some people want to help because I know some people who try to help and support the Hispanics, and not just the Hispanics, just the people who know there is a need, help. But there are others who are against it. And they were saying, 'Why help the Hispanics? They don't have a right here. They're here illegally.'"

Vital to winning community support is educating the native-born English-speaking population about recent Latino immigrants. One of the three Hispanic services librarians was recently involved in a cultural awareness program sponsored by the Center for International Understanding. The program participants consisted of a select group of city leaders who visited a small town in Mexico where the majority of males had immigrated to work in the United States. The librarian was seen as a leader in the group, serving as translator and cultural guide. Upon returning to North Carolina,

individuals involved with the project spoke at several community gatherings, sharing their experience and new attitudes towards recent Latino immigrants.

Perceived support from colleagues varied for the three librarians. It is obvious through interactions at one library that Hispanic services are well supported, from the head of the library down to all levels of staff. This is very different from another interviewee who feels her colleagues do not support the Hispanic services program. She said she has seen staff act in a rude manner to Spanish-speaking patrons and react negatively to her speaking Spanish with patrons. She also noted that other service areas are not attempting to make contact with the Latino and Spanish-speaking community. Even though she has the support from the administration, it is sometimes overwhelming for her. "You don't get a lot of support from the staff. Even when the administration wants it, it's kind of hard to do something when the other staff doesn't help, because it is just too much for one person to do." She stresses the fact that the library needs to be a welcoming place to all patrons.

Cultural Awareness and a Welcoming, Trustworthy Environment

A primary role of the Hispanic services librarian is to understand cultural norms, beliefs, and concerns of the Latino community in order to avoid potential barriers to service. One librarian notes that her circulation is low and that even with the bookmobile services, only 1,500 items circulated in three months. This challenged her concept of the perceived level of importance of reading by the recent Spanish-speaking immigrants. "Cause, you know, we don't have many people coming to use the bookmobile. And they [manager of apartment complex, a Latino] told me in Spanish, 'No les gusta leer' They don't like to read. I don't know why; he just said this matter-of-factly and seriously. Maybe it's the culture. I like to read, but I think there is something to most people not liking to read. They have other things to worry about."

The same librarian was surprised by the fact that childcare centers and after school programs were requesting story time in Spanish only. These programs believe in the importance of children retaining Spanish, but the Hispanic services librarian saw the matter in a different light: "In the centers that I go to they prefer that I give the story time in Spanish when I feel like I should be exposing the kids to English. They are going to be going to these schools, you know, in one or two years. So, then they only want it in Spanish. They say they want it in Spanish because they want them to be exposed to the [Latino] culture."

All three librarians and much of the literature about Hispanic services stress the importance of winning the trust of the Latino community by creating a warm, welcoming, and useful environment. To accommodate recent immigrants, all three libraries have changed the identification requirements for obtaining a library card. In the past, a driver's license and/or a social security card was required. Now a photo ID and proof of county residence are sufficient. Photo IDs can include a passport, driver's license (from Mexico), voter registration card from country of origin, a school ID, or a consular matricula (photo ID available from regional consulates). But still the ID requirements make it difficult for many new residents, particularly young mothers, to obtain a card.

A key ingredient in providing welcoming services to any recent immigrant community is the ability to communicate. All three of the interviewees agreed that libraries needed to have bilingual staff in order to meet the needs of Spanish speakers but they also agreed that all libraries, regardless of Spanish language ability, can provide services to the Hispanic population. One librarian shared, "I teach Spanish here to my colleagues, and am constantly saying to them, 'Your smile, your warmth, your welcoming attitude are what's important when you need the Latinos to come to your library.' That's what I'm telling them, but in reality I also know the Spanish language is so necessary because when push comes to shove, that person living here would like to hear, if possible, someone speak their own language. Even if it's broken with an accent."

One last consideration in providing a welcoming environment for the Hispanic community is childcare. Many Latino patrons cannot afford childcare for their children in the evenings. Without childcare, they are unable to attend classes or programs. Only one of the three libraries provides childcare services. At a recent program for immigration issues, this library provided craft activities for older children while younger children were allowed to remain in the audience with their parents. The Hispanic services librarian admitted that the young children in the audience were disruptive, but no one intervened. At this same library, regularly scheduled computer classes are held in the computer lab, which is right next door to the children's room. Older children are allowed to read or to play on the computers in the children's area while parents learn computer skills.

Conclusion

The three librarians interviewed for this paper share a wealth of inventive and practical approaches for Hispanic services. They present a wide variety of options for services including computer classes in Spanish at various levels (either in person or online), library programs in Spanish or with Spanish translation, and childcare. They reach out to the Latino community in innovative ways and facilitate library access by changing identification requirements for obtaining library cards. All three Hispanic services librarians emphasize the ability to communicate with the Spanish-speaking patron by hiring bilingual staff or enlisting bilingual student or community volunteers. Yet, they stress that even in libraries without Spanish-speaking staff, a smile and a welcoming attitude will suffice. These librarians feel supported by their administration and strive to build better understanding between the Latino and English-speaking community members. Two surprises from the interviews are the perceived lack of staff support for Hispanic services at one library and the lack of success for bilingual story time and conversation clubs. Hopefully other libraries will benefit from this shared experience and knowledge, learning from others in order to create policies and services particular to their community and institution.

Elizabeth Cramer is a cataloger at Appalachian State University.

¹Pew Hispanic Center. "The New Latino South: The Context and Consequences of Rapid Population Growth." <http://pewhispanic.org/files/reports/50.pdf> (April 5, 2008): ii-iii.

²Ibid., 26.

³U.S. Census Bureau. Population Division. "Annual Estimates of the Population by Sex, Race, and Hispanic or Latino Origin for North Carolina: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006 (SC-EST2006-03-37)." <http://www.census.gov/popest/states/NST-ann-est.html> (December 16, 2007).

⁴Ibid.

⁵Jon Sundell, "Library Service to Hispanic Immigrants of Forsyth County, North Carolina: a Community Collaboration," in *Library Services to Latinos: an Anthology*, ed. By Salvador Güereña, 143-168. (Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland, 2000).

⁶Shelly Naylor and Susan M. Frey, "Where Cultural and Information Literacy Meet: Spanish-Speaking Library Users in Indiana," *Indiana Libraries* 25 (2006): 2-7.

⁷Barbara Gross et al., "A Library for All: Denver Public Library Designs Services to Meet the Needs of the Hispanic Community," *Colorado Libraries* 32 (2006): 32-36.

⁸Charlotte E. Ford and Annabel Stephens, "Alabama Public Library Services to the Hispanic Community," *Alabama Librarian* 57 (2007): 6-19.

⁹Gross, 35.

¹⁰Naylor, 4.

¹¹Beth Bala and Denice Adkins, "Library and Information Needs of Latinos in Dunklin County, Missouri," *Public Libraries* 43 (2004): 121.

¹²Ibid., 121.

¹³Ford, 10.

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Library Services and Outreach to the Latino and Spanish-Speaking Communities in North Carolina

Questions for interview

1. What is your job title?
2. How long have you been working with the Latino and Spanish-speaking community?
3. How long have you been employed in your current job?
4. Could you give a brief description of your job duties as they pertain to outreach and services to the Latino and Spanish-speaking community?
5. How long has your library district been providing library service and outreach to the Latino community?
6. Have you perceived changes in the Latino and Spanish-speaking community since you began this job?
7. What do you think are some of the biggest misconceptions about the Latino and Spanish-speaking community?
8. How does your library determine the needs of the local Latino and Spanish-speaking community?
9. How does your library's administration perceive the need to provide library services to the Latino and Spanish-speaking community?
10. In your opinion, how are Hispanic services perceived by the English-speaking, native-born patrons of your library?
11. How are your services to the Latino and Spanish-speaking community funded?
12. How do you measure the success of Hispanic services in your library?
13. In your opinion, how important is the ability to speak Spanish in service to the Latino and Spanish-speaking population?
14. What are some of the biggest obstacles you face in providing library services to the Latino and Spanish-speaking community?
15. What are some of your biggest successes in involving the Latino and Spanish-speaking community with your library?
16. Ignoring real-life constraints of limited support, staffing and finances, what actions do you believe would be most advantageous to providing services to the Latino and Spanish-speaking community?
17. Do you think there are concerns about providing library services to the Latino and Spanish-speaking community that we have not discussed?

Library and Information Science Research Winter 2007 and Spring 2008: A Bibliography of Master's Papers from the University of North Carolina School of Information and Library Science

The following Master's papers were submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master of Science in Library Science degree or the Master of Science in Information Science degree at the School of Information and Library Science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The Master's papers are available online at: <http://sil.unc.edu/itrc/mpi/>.

Winter 2007

Allen, Elizabeth R. "The Impact of School Libraries on Student Achievement in North Carolina Charter Schools." December, 2007. 25 pages.

Belvin, Dena L. "Facilitating Retrieval of Sound Recordings for Use by Professionals Treating Children with Asperger's Syndrome." July, 2007. 41 pages.

Beres, Tibor. "DAIRSACC – Do Acronyms Influence Reading Speed and Content Comprehension?" December, 2007. 105 pages.

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Daly, Emily K. "Librarians' Use of Instructional Techniques: Effective in Enhancing Chat Reference Services from the Patrons' Perspective?" November, 2007. 83 pages.

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A Conversation with EBSCO's Steve O'Dell

From time to time we're all visited by representatives from various vendors promoting new products or keeping lines of communication open. I often take these opportunities to try to get a sense of the vendor's perspective of the information industry.

Recently, I was visited by Steve O'Dell from EBSCO. Steve has been with EBSCO for five years as a sales representative in the academic, medical, corporate, school, and regional public library markets. His territory includes North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia. Steve and I always have interesting discussions about the state of the library market so I thought it might be interesting if I shared a portion of these conversations with *North Carolina Libraries* online readers. Although this interview was conducted in November 2008 after Steve's visit it covers the topics of our discussion.

How did you get involved in the library industry?

Steve O'Dell: *I initially joined EBSCO in response to an employment ad, and upon speaking with an EBSCO corporate recruiter, I became immediately interested in the position. Prior to joining EBSCO, I worked for West Group as a law firm representative calling on four of the five law school libraries in North Carolina. Because I enjoyed my library customers so much in this position, I knew that I would be very interested in calling on libraries exclusively in accordance with the EBSCO job description. Going to work for EBSCO has been the best career decision that I have made to date, and I am very happy here.*

How has the industry evolved since you began?

The biggest evolution that I have witnessed has been the shift from print to electronic, or "E" serials vendors as a whole have seen a complete shift from print (in 1999, EBSCO had 60% print) to print +online or online-only. (In 2006, only 40% of EBSCO's serials business was print; 40% was print + online; and 20% was online-only). This entire shift has resulted in much more work and many more "hoops to jump through" for both vendors and libraries alike.

What trends are you seeing in the industry?

I believe the trend is continuing to move toward online. From a publisher standpoint, the shift has been toward the "Big

Deals" and publisher packages. These are replacing a lot of individual subscriptions by giving additional journal access and are securing themselves in long-term deals versus the old cycle of annual evaluations and renewals.

When dealing with inflation and budgets, libraries are finding that, to keep up with the inflation of the packages' contractual obligations, they are having to eliminate titles from other publishers thereby leaving them in situations where subject areas may not be covered as needed and where they are not able to do business with all of their desired publishers. As a result, consideration has been given to getting away from the "Big Deals" to free up funds for collections development.

How does EBSCO decide what collections to create or develop?

EBSCO often utilizes focus groups and solicits feedback from the field regarding collections, subject gaps, and/or demands for new subjects. After analyzing the findings from these discovery venues, and considering the relative costs, we proceed as long as we think there will be win-win results.

Vendors are sometimes referred to as the "dark side" by librarians. Do you feel this is true? Do you have an adversarial relationship with any library, or is this just a running joke among librarians?

At EBSCO, we view our library customers as our "partners." We truly value these relationships, and our focus is to provide a superior suite of value-added products and services to help library staff with the many tasks and challenges associated with E-Access and E-Management.

I have never heard reference made to EBSCO as the "dark side" of libraries.

Some librarians are worried EBSCO and several of the other larger companies are growing too big and forcing all other companies out of business. Can you talk about the recent merger of so many major publishers/providers?

I think that these types of concerns exist in all types of industries today. Personally, I feel that competition is good for the market as long as the competition is comparable. That said, there do seem to be many organizations today that are

not well grounded with effective ownership/management and not run as efficiently as today's economy demands. EBSCO's role in business, similar to that of libraries in general, is one of adaptability. If a company can adapt as market demands change, it will survive. If a company cannot adapt, it will end up finding a way out of business.

As far as serials management and database companies, this segment of the market has been fairly stable given that most that have historically existed still remain. The majority of mergers that have taken place in our industry seem to have mainly involved publishers. As to why these mergers and acquisitions continue to occur, there appears to be a wide variety of reasons that will likely remain a trend in these economic times.

What's the future look like? What services will be available?

I think that we are already getting the 35,000-foot view of the future today. The whole issue going forward will be about access for the end user and management for the library staff.

Since most of the access suite of products that have been demanded in the market have already been developed, I feel that the trends include testing the various services offered by the different providers. Access will also always be driven by and proportionate to advances in technology, i.e., the way, method, and devices by which content is delivered. We will also continue to see Web interface enhancements through new Web technologies and efficiencies.

The management of electronic resources is what most library staff is struggling with currently. Our view at EBSCO is that, as part of the serials supply chain, we will continue to maintain the level and accuracy of information that we obtain and provide in order to continue to partner with libraries and help to satisfy their needs. The realization today is that the number of library staff is not increasing, nor will it likely increase in the future, yet the tasks required by e-resource management are greater and more involved than that in the print world of the past. Companies, such as EBSCO, that can help with, or better yet, perform these additional duties and tasks will stand the test of time as the providers of the most beneficial products and services of the future.

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WIRED TO THE WORLD



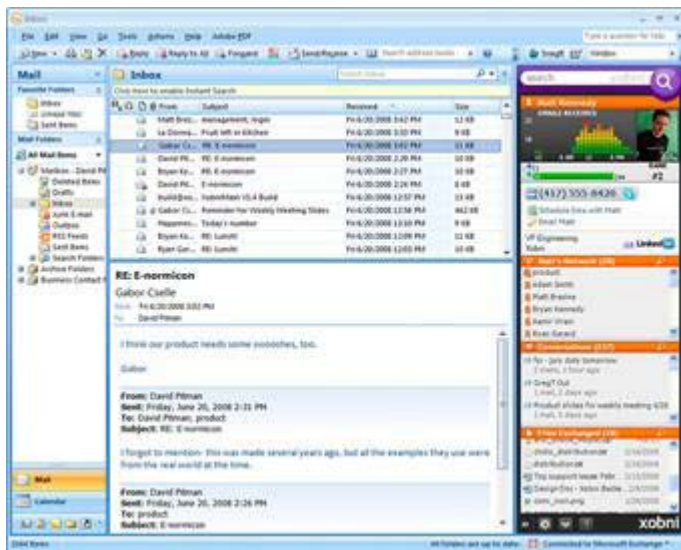
Xobni

Microsoft Mail was first introduced in 1988 for AppleTalk networks. Microsoft Mail became Microsoft Outlook around 1996 when it was introduced with Microsoft's Exchange server 5.5. It has since become the most popular e-mail system in the world. However as most of us know it is difficult to use and search through for large volumes of incoming and outgoing emails. A San Francisco company called Xobni (inbox spelled backwards and pronounced "sobnee") hopes to change this with a plug-in program that is an intelligent index and search filter for Outlook. You can download the program for free at www.xobni.com. It does not work with Microsoft Outlook Express, the scaled down version of Outlook.

Xobni installed very easily on an older Windows XP laptop and works very fast considering the indexing the plug-in provides. There is a slight delay in loading Outlook while Xobni indexes new incoming e-mails. Some users have reported longer delays, but often it is worth the wait.

files exchanged, and most interestingly a list of people in the person's e-mail network. The later is probably extracted from the Outlook "to" address line. You can also automatically schedule time with the person using the calendar function Xobni interface by just clicking on one line. You can even upload a photograph of the person so that you can view a picture of them while reading their email! The tool also ranks individuals based on the frequency of contact, so you can see for example who your number one e-mail contact person is. Conversations can be searched for by topic and Xobni can also act as a one button schedule manager. You can watch a YouTube video of how the system works here: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=amRkMds177A>

Give Xobni a try, I think you will find that it is a good help with e-mail management.



What Xobni does is extract the sender and e-mail content information and index the terms in a very fast search engine. Using this information you can quickly locate all e-mails on a topic or that were received from an individual or group. Xobni also provides interesting graphed analytics such as the number of e-mails from this person and the time of day they send them. The tool also extracts the phone number, number of times you have contacted the person, a list of

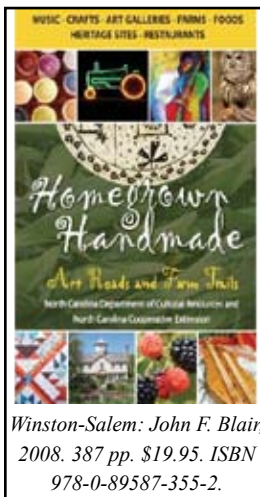
North Carolina Books

Eileen McGrath, compiler



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources and North Carolina Cooperative Extension

■ Homegrown Handmade: Art Roads and Farm Trails



Corn mazes, farmers markets, historical houses, orchards, watermelon festivals, and much more in North Carolina can be found with the help of *Homegrown Handmade: Art Roads and Farm Trails*. The North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources and North Carolina Cooperative Extension worked together to publish this treasure-filled book that takes the reader all over this state in search of local farms and homemade crafts. This book builds upon and complements two previously published guidebooks, *Farms, Gardens & Countryside Trails of Western North Carolina* and *The Craft Heritage Trails of Western North Carolina*, which were produced by the North Carolina

organization HandMade in America.

The scope of the book includes three geographic regions: the piedmont, the coast and the foothills. In all, seventy-six counties of North Carolina are covered in this guidebook. These counties are divided up into sixteen trails, each in its own color-coded chapter. Each chapter is arranged alphabetically by city or town name, with sites grouped by location. Every site receives a brief description, address, hours of operation, website, and contact information. Helpful and easy to identify symbols are also included to designate the types of locations: arts and crafts, agricultural, and other. Useful information about the location, such as group accommodation, signage, parking, restrooms, and handicap accessibility is also given.

Overall, I found this book to be a wonderful resource, filled with colorful pictures and information about all types of local treasures. The description for each site was brief, yet thorough. I was pleased with the amount of information available about each site and appreciated the simple symbols used. I would recommend and emphasize that users carefully read the introduction to this guidebook. I found it very helpful and it gave me a greater understanding and appreciation of the work that was done to produce this book.

Only the index disappointed. Although the index is quite complete in listing cities, counties, and individual sites, I believe that having a subject index would have been helpful and made for a more comprehensive index. If the reader knows the name of a specific place or a general location then the index is incredibly useful, but if someone is looking for only one type of site to visit (i.e., farmers markets, pottery shops, or bed and breakfasts), then the user will have a more difficult time.

Overall, I found this book to be a wonderful guidebook to the arts, farms, and handmade crafts of central and coastal North Carolina. This book is an essential addition to any public library in North Carolina, as well as any academic or school library, especially if they already own the two complementary guidebooks.

Thea Allen

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill



Edward P. Norvell

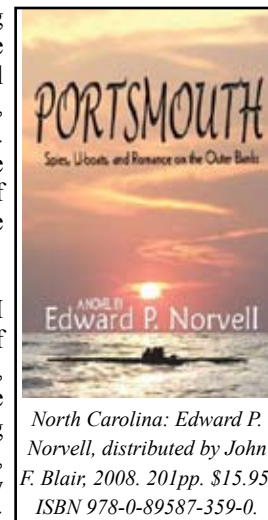
■ Portsmouth: Spies, U-boats, and Romance on the Outer Banks

Edward P. Norvell, an attorney working for non-profit land trusts across the state of North Carolina, has written several short stories and a previous book, *Southport, a Story of Second Chances*. He has a MA in English and creative writing from the City University of New York and a law degree from Wake Forest University.

North Carolina during World War II does not usually bring up images of spies, U-boats, or German submarines, but in 1942 German submarines were all along the East Coast both spying and sinking cargo boats, pleasure craft, and other submarines. The British navy was also present in our coastal waters; without its help, the American navy would have lost far more ships to German U-boats. Many of the details of the operations of the U-boats and the British navy are mentioned in this book. It was very interesting to read a book of fiction that was so well researched; the attention to historical detail makes this a fascinating book.

The story starts when Marcia, a recently widowed woman, finds a man who gives his name as Bruce Hall. Bruce claims to be the only survivor of the British submarine, the HMS *Bedfordshire*, which washed up onshore after being sunk by a German U-boat. Bruce is actually Kurt Sanger, a spy from the U-boat that sunk the British submarine. Sanger was sent onshore to find out what happened to the submarine and the Enigma machine it was carrying. Marcia finds him on the beach and takes him to her home, where she nurses him and eventually they fall in love.

The author's purpose seems to be not only to give the reader an education about the submarine activity during World War II, but also to weave in the feel of the Portsmouth area, the Outer Banks, and the people who lived there. The United States blacked out a lot of the story of the U-Boats on our coast, and that historical



North Carolina: Edward P. Norvell, distributed by John F. Blair, 2008. 201pp. \$15.95. ISBN 978-0-89587-359-0.

information, now brought to light, is very interesting. The plot is believable and the description of the island life wonderful. The characters, however, were a little underdeveloped. The love scenes seemed to be a bit forced, but that could also be the reviewer's bias, not being a fan of romance fiction.

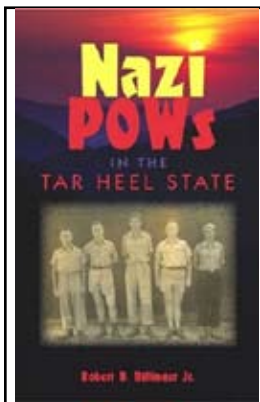
This book is most suitable for libraries in North Carolina, and for libraries that have a collection of World War II books. The book's bibliography would be a good starting point for anyone doing research on the Ocracoke area during the Second World War. This reviewer enjoyed *Portsmouth* and would recommend it to anyone who is interested in World War II, or who has a love of the Outer Banks.

Judi Bugniazet
Montreat College



Robert D. Billinger, Jr.

■ Nazi POWs in the Tar Heel State



Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 2008. 246 pp.
\$27.00. ISBN: 978-0-8130-3224-5.

The presence of more than 10,000 German prisoners of war in North Carolina during and immediately after the Second World War will likely come as a great surprise to many. The prisoners, scattered over eighteen camps through out the state, presented both a challenge and an opportunity to the state and the nation. Governments struggled to house and feed the captured men and to meet the demands of the Geneva Conventions. The POWs provided vital manpower during the final push in 1944 and 1945 and were viewed as potential tools in our nation's attempt to export democratic ideals to a soon-to-be-defeated Fascist state.

Robert Billinger, a professor of history at Wingate University and the author of a similar study of German POWs in Florida, has done a signal service with this wide-ranging and thorough examination of this largely unknown episode in North Carolina history. Beginning with pen portraits of a few of the men who found themselves unexpected "guests" of the state, Billinger goes on to brief descriptions of each camp (which he expands upon in later chapters). He follows this with an examination of the role of the prisoners as laborers on army bases, in fields and pine forests, and in factories. He also details the varied backgrounds of the POWs, which had an effect on their placement (and occasionally, treatment) within the camps.

Billinger also discusses escapes and escape attempts, the War Department indoctrination program which sought to "de-Nazify" the prisoners, the reaction of civilians to the presence of POWs (and the public revulsion when the horrors of German concentration camps became more widely known), and the routes by which the prisoners were slowly repatriated after the war ended. There is a brief chapter on the whereabouts of the remains of some of the prisoners who died while in the state's care and the memories of some survivors. Billinger concludes with a poignant appendix detailing the harrowing experiences of a stateless German Jewish prisoner, Jakob Fisher, whose ultimate fate remains unknown.

The prose is workmanlike and scholarly, and each chapter (with extensive endnotes) provides rich fodder for further study. The book also contains a bibliography and an index. One might occasionally wish for tighter editorial control, since Billinger tends to repeat salient points, sometimes within a few sentences. This caveat aside, the book is a fascinating window into North Carolina's past. Billinger's work would be an obvious and excellent addition to all North Caroliniana collections, as well as public libraries with military history collections, academic, and military base libraries.

Steven Case
State Library of North Carolina



Lyle Estill

■ Small is Possible: Life in a Local Economy

Lyle Estill has a heart as big as his social network, and both are on display in his new book *Small is Possible: Life in a Local Economy*. Through anecdotes featuring his community of biofuel producers, farmers, co-op owners, natural healers, and artists living, working, and playing in the woods of Chatham County, North Carolina, Estill leads the reader to the conclusion that community and economic and environmental sustainability are intertwined.

A resident of this area since 2003, Estill is "Vice President of Stuff" for Piedmont Biofuels in Chatham County. He is also the author of *Biodesiel Power: The Passion, the People, and the Politics of the Next Renewable Fuel*, as well as the "Energy Blog" (<http://energy.biofuels.coop/>). Central to his new book's narrative is a group of independent, locally-minded organizers, small-business owners, and producers of consumable goods. Intentionally or otherwise, their efforts are protecting Chatham County from the "great collapse". They have, in effect, established what Estill calls "Hometown Security." Take food for example. If an economic collapse occurs and our grocery stores cannot get their shipments of fruits and vegetables from California or Brazil, but your local community has a thriving farmers market or co-op that stocks 30% local food, as the Chatham Marketplace does, you, the consumer, have access to fresh, healthy things to eat. What if your community has nodes all along the production network? You survive the economic collapse. Alarmism aside—this is not such a tract—Estill demonstrates how a community with such a network, stacked with producers of the necessities of the day-to-day, is healthy in its own right.

While it is a convincing argument, Estill could have made it in a neater way. In a chapter titled "Feeding Ourselves," Estill writes, "Surely gardening is a function of good editing." So is a good book, and this book is in desperate need of tending. There are easily a quarter as many grammatical mistakes as pages. Also, Estill, clearly a booster for his county, lets his sentences get away from him, stringing them together in free associative style. Most importantly, at least to this reader, Estill's work would benefit from



Gabriola Island, BC: New Society Publishers, 2008.
227 pp. \$17.95. ISBN 978-0-86571-603-2.

a theoretical grounding, one that would strengthen his argument and also balance out his anecdotes. The book is a descendant of E. F. Schumacher's *Small is Beautiful* (Estill's title clearly echoes Schumacher's), but there is little discussion of Schumacher's work or other books from this intellectual tradition.

The message and intention ultimately overcome the shortcomings. Readers with an interest in Chatham County or community development will appreciate Estill's lessons on being an active, connected citizen. The book would be a fine addition to most North Carolina public and academic libraries. Any library with a local section, or that owns Schumacher's book or Estill's previous book, may consider purchasing *Small is Possible*.

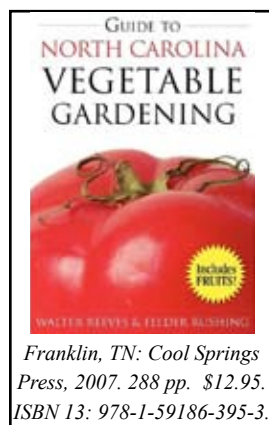
Brian Dietz

North Carolina State University



Walter Reeves and Felder Rushing

■ Guide to North Carolina Vegetable Gardening



Franklin, TN: Cool Springs Press, 2007. 288 pp. \$12.95.
ISBN 13: 978-1-59186-395-3.

Gardeners in North Carolina know and love Felder Rushing, co-author of *Passalong Plants* and garden sage of *Southern Living*. Now we can also get to know Walter Reeves, Georgia garden writer, radio personality, and columnist for the *Atlanta Constitution*. Together they have put together a useful and interesting guide to vegetable gardening in North Carolina and adjacent parts of the South.

Beginning with tables and maps of hardiness zones, precipitation, and other basic information, the authors move into a discussion of the peculiarities of

gardening in the South. This is useful to newcomers, but also informative for old hands. A discussion of pests and pesticide use covers insect pests and briefly touches on four-legged marauders. They do not give deer damage the obsessive treatment some of us might like, but their focus, after all, is on the actual growing of the plants.

In the heart of the book, the authors tell us exactly how to plant our vegetable gardens, then describe most of the vegetables anyone would want to grow. Some may ask "What! No artichokes?" but the few omissions from the plant list mark things that are difficult in our climate. The list of varieties is very good and fairly up-to-date with Romano-type beans and some heirloom tomatoes. All of the varieties covered will grow well in our climate.

The sections on herbs, fruits, and nuts are a bonus. Reeves and Rushing present many aspects of their cultivation, with useful diagrams. They certainly captured my interest by including such small fruits as raspberries, which grow very well in North Carolina. The interesting asides include an essay on plants tolerant of black walnut trees. I have always believed these trees to be inimical to all other plant growth, but the authors correct me.

The book contains excellent drawings to illustrate many of the discussions. It is rounded off nicely by a list of sources, a glossary, a bibliography, and a good index. Full-page biographies of the

authors include photographs, their considerable credentials, and their other works.

These very experienced regional gardeners know their subject. The *Guide to North Carolina Vegetable Gardening* is readable, but serious in its mission to de-mystify vegetable gardening and make it appealing to many people. This is a timely subject. Many North Carolinians long for the tastes of home-grown vegetables and fruits.

Libraries with gardeners of any skill level should have at least one copy of *Guide to North Carolina Vegetable Gardening*. The format is useful, but as it is available only in slick paper covers, the book will not stand very many trips to the garden plot. Gardeners will probably want to purchase their own copies to accompany them to the garden.

Nancy R. Frazier

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill



Leslie Rindoks, ed.

■ Thirteen Terrifying Tales from the North Carolina Piedmont

While the mountains of North Carolina are known for their rich history of ghost stories and famous storytellers, it is pleasing to discover that the Piedmont of North Carolina has its own heritage of ghost tales and talented storytellers. Each of the thirteen ghost stories included in this book were written by a different author. They were selected from the many ghost stories told to Leslie Rindoks while she was researching a centennial history of Cornelius, North Carolina. The centennial history, *A Town by Any Other Name: From Virgin Springs to Lake Norman: A History of Cornelius, North Carolina*, was published in 2005. Three of the stories in *13 Terrifying Tales* also appear in the earlier book.



Like all ghost stories, these leave the reader with questions and, in some cases, the impulse to make sure the doors are locked! Can this story be true? What really happened? Surely there's some logical explanation! For residents of Piedmont North Carolina, the realization that the stories happened in familiar locations adds to the suspense of each story. If you've been to an isolated family burial ground, explored an old house, or crossed a bridge on a deserted road, you can easily relate to these stories. In fact, you may have your own ghost stories to tell. There are stories about dogs that won't die, blood stains that can't be removed, cars that mysteriously stop, and visits from the grave, just to mention a few themes. The book itself is a work of art. The illustrations, which have been abstracted from photographs, add to the ghostly atmosphere of the tales and the elegance of the book. The cover indicates that this is "volume I." Let's hope there are more volumes to follow.

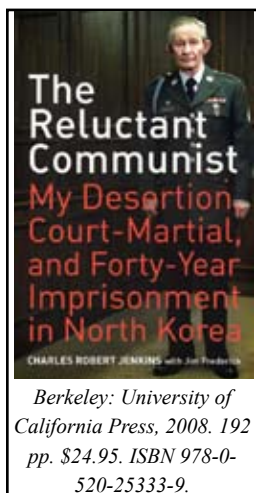
The best way to read this book is to believe that the stories are true and enjoy the storyteller's tale. The stories are also great for reading aloud. The book is suitable for libraries with an interest in North Carolina literature, and for personal collections.

Connie Keller
Elon University



Charles Robert Jenkins, with Jim Frederick

■ **The Reluctant Communist: My Desertion, Court-Martial, and Forty-Year Imprisonment in North Korea**



Charles Robert Jenkins, born and raised in Northampton County, North Carolina, lied to join the National Guard at fifteen. When his three-year commitment to the guard was up, he joined the United States Army. It was during his second tour of duty in South Korea, late on the night of January 5, 1965, that the twenty-four-year-old Sgt. Jenkins got drunk, abandoned his post, crossed the Korean Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), and surrendered to North Korean soldiers. At the time Jenkins mistakenly believed his army unit was headed for Vietnam. His misguided plan to avoid this assignment was to cross into North Korea, seek asylum from the Russians, and secure passage back to the States, expecting

that he would most certainly stand trial for desertion. Jenkins eventually made that trial date, but not before he spent forty years inside of one of the most reclusive societies in the world.

Three other U.S. servicemen had crossed the DMZ earlier, and Jenkins would live with or near them over most of his four decades in North Korea. Because they crossed the DMZ willingly, all four were considered Cold War "trophies." Their pictures were used in propaganda pamphlets, and they even appeared in several movies, including one based on the 1968 USS *Pubelo* incident. Jenkins believes that their propaganda appearances were the reason that, although they were always guarded and often treated harshly, they were kept mostly healthy.

The men were provided with women to marry, and on August 8, 1980 Jenkins and a young Japanese woman named Hitomi Soga became man and wife. Early on in their relationship, Hitomi told Robert that she and her mother were abducted while shopping near their home on the Japanese island of Sado. Her mother was never heard from again.

The Reluctant Communist benefits greatly from the solid efforts of journalist Jim Frederick, who was *Time Magazine's* Tokyo Bureau chief in 2004 when Japanese Prime Minister Koizumi made his first-ever trip to Pyongyang to meet Korean dictator Kim Jong-il. It was long rumored that the North Koreans had, over many years, systematically kidnapped Japanese citizens to teach in Korean spy schools. Japanese concern over its abducted citizens played a significant role in the conclusion of the Jenkins story. Jenkins'

wife was indeed one of these captives, and as the abductees' story unfolded, so did the story of the long-AWOL Jenkins. Japanese public opinion was sympathetic to both Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, and the Japanese government interceded with the North Korean and United States governments on Jenkins' behalf.

The book may present a problem for readers with strong sentiments concerning Jenkins' desertion. He is unequivocal that his actions on that dark January night were wrong. "I abandoned men under my command," he states, "which is absolutely one of the worst things a leader can do. . ." Upon his release by the North Koreans in 2004, Jenkins was court-martialed and sentenced to thirty days in jail. However, Jenkins believes that four decades of "mind-numbing indoctrination, hunger, cold, and fear of violence" were also a form of punishment. He clearly understands that some readers will accept his view of the situation and that others will not.

We have very little first-hand information about the daily lives of more than twenty-three million North Koreans living under a brutal and secretive regime. This account helps fill in some important blanks, and the span of years covered make it a unique contribution. *The Reluctant Communist* is recommended for libraries with a collecting interest in modern history, politics, international events, current affairs and North Carolinians generally.

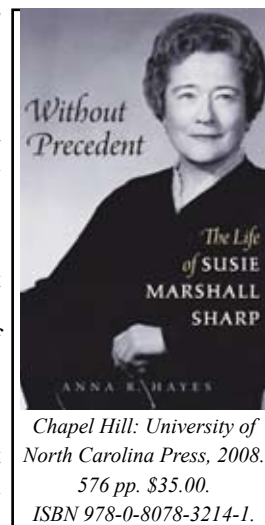
Bryna Coonin
East Carolina University



Anna R. Hayes

■ **Without Precedent: The Life of Susie Marshall Sharp**

Without Precedent: The Life of Susie Marshall Sharp is the chronicle of Susie Sharp, who was the first female judge of a superior court in North Carolina, the first woman on the North Carolina Supreme Court, and the first woman in the United States to be elected and serve as chief justice in a state supreme court. Anna Hayes has written an intriguing story of Susie Sharp's life, covering not only the many triumphs in her public life but also the many complications of her private life.



Hayes enjoyed the luxury of writing the biography of a person who kept nearly everything in the way of written correspondence as well as an incredible amount of other material chronicling her life. Susie Sharp saved scrapbooks, news clippings, and even notes passed to her when she was a schoolgirl. Hayes had access to nearly forty years of journals, as Sharp was an avid diarist. Sharp was so concerned about documenting her life that she recreated the events from the years covered by a group of journals that had been burned by creating abstracts of those volumes which had been lost. Interestingly enough, this copious amount of information did not come without its own obstacles, as Hayes was obliged to learn how to read Susie's shorthand before she could use the diaries. Even then, it took two years to decipher the journals.

Even though Hayes had this wealth of material, her job as a biographer could not have been an easy one because Ms. Sharp's life proved to have no end of complications. Sharp's public life was one of achievement and success. Her private life was complex, as she made the decision early on to not marry, a decision she followed through her entire life. She was not without companionship, however, as she had lengthy affairs with first one married man and then another.

Hayes chose to follow Sharp's life chronologically, starting with a short section on her family, moving through her years of schooling, to her early career as a lawyer, and on to her later groundbreaking rise to the North Carolina State Supreme Court. Hayes covers both Sharp's triumphs and her tragedies.

There is not enough space here to tell even a small fraction of the interesting facts and stories that Hayes relates about Sharp's life. One story that seems representative of Sharp's struggle occurred in the early part of her career and contains a theme that would pursue her throughout her professional life. Hayes tells of one of Susie's experiences in her father's law firm, Sharp & Sharp, shortly after she began working there. A man came in wanting to see the female lawyer. When Sharp asked what she could do for him, he replied that he didn't actually need her services but just wanted to see if it was true that there was an actual female lawyer there.

Hayes also fills us in on Sharp's life in her waning years, when she was out of the spotlight. Ms. Sharp had a number of personal tragedies (at least one of which is chronicled in another book), and in her final years her great mental acuity left her. It was a very sad ending to a life that proved exemplary in many ways.

Although the book is filled with an unexpected level of detail, the detail does not crush the reader. Hayes' style of writing carries the reader along, and you quickly find yourself interested in what happens next. Interestingly, Hayes mentions at the end of the book that there are also many volumes of correspondence which Sharp copied in shorthand that Hayes didn't have time to incorporate into the book. Hayes believes that it may provide the groundwork for further study of Susie Sharp's life.

Anna R. Hayes is a former partner in the law firm of Manning, Fulton, and Skinner, P.A. The book contains an index, bibliography, copious notes, and pictures. It would be a valuable addition to a range of libraries, both public and academic, not only for its local and historical interest, but for its writing. For those interested in North Carolina history, the history of women overcoming gender roles, or simply a good biography, I recommend this book.

Scott Rice
Appalachian State University



Mark de Castrique

■ **Blackman's Coffin: A Blackman Mystery**

Sam Blackman is not a happy man--and not just because he is in the Veterans Hospital in Asheville, North Carolina, having lost a leg in Iraq. His parents died recently in an auto accident, and he has nowhere to go when he leaves the hospital except to his brother and sister-in-law's home in Alabama. So for Sam the future is looking gloomy.

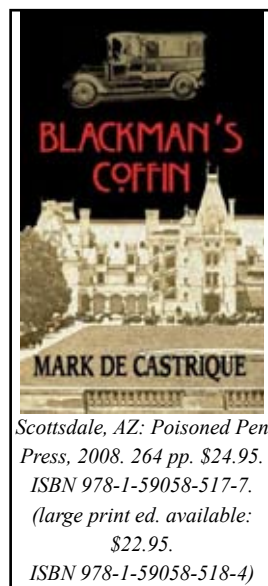
Things begin to look up a little when a sassy, attractive, black female security worker stops by his hospital room. She introduces herself as Tikima Robertson, ex-marine and fellow amputee, and she brings him one of his favorite fiction reads, a mystery novel. She also gives him her card from Armitage Security Services, suggests to him the prospect of future employment, and says she needs his help in solving an old mystery.

Blackman finds himself hooked. Anxiously awaiting her next visit, he is shocked to learn that her dead body has been found in the French Broad River not far from the Biltmore Estate and that he was the last person besides her murderer to see her alive. Later, Tikima's sister, Nakayla, brings Sam a 1919 journal written by a twelve year old white boy. The boy accompanied his father from Asheville to Georgia to help the women's great-great grandfather bury a relative in the family plot. When Blackman reads the work, he realizes that it could it not have been written by a young boy. It appears that there is more than one mystery to solve, involving hints of hidden gold and emeralds, and a century-old murder.

Thus begins a new series by this regional writer, whose four previous titles appeared as the Buryin' Barry Clayton mystery series. This first person narrative is full of complex twists and turns, excellent characterization, and replete with local color and flavor. There is indeed a Veteran's Hospital in Asheville, as well as emerald mines in North Carolina, lending authenticity to this tale. And North Carolina was the site of the first gold found in the United States in 1799. There is also humor when protagonists Sam and Nakayla find the boy, now elderly but still alert, living in a nursing home, and spirit him away to help solve the crimes.

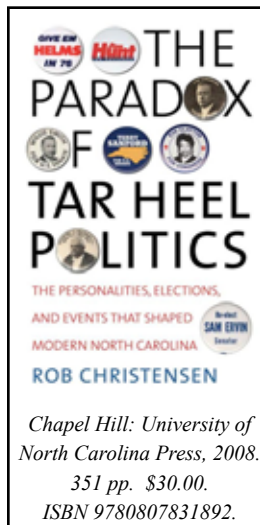
Mark de Castrique, a native of the western North Carolina mountains, grew up immersed in the lore of the area, including the building of the Biltmore Estate and the life of author Thomas Wolfe. He is currently an adjunct professor at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte. He is also a playwright and has worked in both the television and film production industries.

Public library patrons who read the earlier series will surely be asking for this title, and high school libraries and other libraries which collect North Carolina authors and works set in the Appalachian region should consider purchasing this book.



Carol Truett
Appalachian State University

■ The Paradox of Tar Heel Politics: The Personalities, Elections, and Events That Shaped Modern North Carolina



Do you recall that Harvey Gantt drew more votes in his 1996 North Carolina Senate race against Jesse Helms than Bill Clinton garnered at the top of the ticket that year? That data point may seem paradoxical to some, but it is illustrative of what is fascinating and complex about North Carolina political life. The passing of Senator Helms on the Fourth of July of this year has prompted many North Carolinians to reflect on the state's politics. Fortuitously, the University of North Carolina Press recently published two excellent books that will help all of us as we consider the past, present, and future of Tar Heel politics. Each will take its place next to earlier examinations of the politics and government of our state by Jack Fleer¹ and Paul Luebke².

Rob Christensen, the longtime (and by his own admission, occasionally controversial) political reporter for the *Raleigh News & Observer*, has merged his own encyclopedic knowledge of recent North Carolina elections with historical research to craft an engaging analytical narrative about the contradictions and anomalies of our twentieth-century political history. In *The Paradox of Tar Heel Politics: The Personalities, Elections, and Events That Shaped Modern North Carolina*, Christensen identifies three ideological strains manifested in our political discourse: (1) a pro-business progressivism that was unique within the South and that has tended to predominate over the years, (2) a social and political conservatism that is more typically Southern which serves as a counterbalance to the more pragmatic (at times, even "liberal") progressive impulse, and (3) an egalitarian and anti-establishment populism that first triumphed in the pitchfork rebellion of 1894 that overthrew conservative Democratic rule and that has been exemplified most recently in the campaigns of John Edwards. This analytical structure is eloquently outlined and argued in the introduction; it is then populated in subsequent chapters with the colorful personalities who have commanded attention in our electoral politics since 1900. Each chapter covers an historical era, and in each the reader is treated to a collection of anecdotes that are entertaining and instructive. A biographical cast of characters is helpfully presented as an appendix. Racial politics are treated objectively and are fully incorporated into the historical presentation throughout. The emergence of a more competitive two party system in the 1970s is explained within the context of the progressive/conservative dynamic. An epilogue summarizes the accomplishments of business progressivism as

¹ Jack D. Fleer. *North Carolina Government and Politics*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1994. Dr. Fleer is a professor emeritus of political science at Wake Forest University

² Paul Luebke. *Tar Heel Politics 2000*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1998. Dr. Luebke is a professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina-Greensboro and has been a member of the North Carolina House of Representatives from Durham for nine terms. This work is a revision of an earlier book *Tar Heel Politics: Myths & Realities* also published by the UNC Press in 1990. A third "edition" is anticipated to be ready for publication in a year or two.

the state advanced economically and socially during the course of the twentieth century, but Christensen also recognizes that the conservative underpinning of our Southern values has allowed the conservative voice to be heard, acknowledged, and elected. Christensen speculates on the impact on the traditional North Carolina political balance that will be created by growing African American voter participation as well as the influx of Latino workers and relocated families from elsewhere in the country.

Readers of an analytical bent may feel that Christensen has not truly unpacked the fundamental paradox of why North Carolina votes progressively in some instances and conservatively in others. Perhaps North Carolina politics cannot be analyzed simply in terms of progressive and conservative voting blocks, with a set of swing voters deciding elections. There may be a dual political instinct in many of us that results in the pendulum swing. An early archetype of this contradictory tendency may be best illustrated in the person of Governor Charles Aycock (1901-1905) a white supremacist not untypical of his era who was also the original "education governor" and much admired by later advocates for North Carolina's schools such as Terry Sanford and Jim Hunt. Despite such possible objections, most readers will enjoy reviewing their North Carolina political history under the guidance of Rob Christensen and will appreciate the added knowledge, perspective, and readability given to the subject by this experienced journalist. This book is strongly recommended for all high school, public, and academic libraries in North Carolina.

Two political science faculty members at Western Carolina University, Christopher A. Cooper and H. Gibbs Knotts, have edited a collection of essays on North Carolina politics and governance which may serve as a useful, but more academic, companion to the Christensen book. The contributed chapters in *The New Politics of North Carolina* address categories of political analysis favored by political scientists. The authors were encouraged to provide statistical comparisons between North Carolina and other states in the South and in the nation as a whole. Some of that data may in fact indicate that North Carolina's progressive reputation can be more myth than reality. All contributions are written in a style accessible to the informed citizen who possesses a basic grasp of civics and who enjoys reading serious political analysis in the newspaper.



The introductory historical chapter by Thomas Eamon (a political scientist at East Carolina University) provides a retrospective context for the other essays in the book and makes interesting reading in conjunction with the Christensen book. Eamon describes a pro-business, pro-economic development "progressive conservatism" which is the animating force running through both major parties in modern North Carolina politics. This consensus is at times challenged from the right by ideological conservatism (think Jesse Helms) and or on the left by democratic populism as occurred with Governor Kerr Scott or, more recently, with House Speakers Liston Ramsey and Dan Blue. Other chapters measure North Carolina's progressivism by examining public opinion in North Carolina, the party system, interest groups and lobbying, mass media, gubernatorial politics, the General Assembly, the judiciary, and the interplay between state and local government.

The final two chapters are devoted to two representative areas of public policy: the environment and education. Cooper and Knotts provide a synthetic overview of the chapters in a well-executed conclusion entitled "Rethinking Progressivism and Governance in North Carolina." *The New Politics of North Carolina* would be a sound selection for high school libraries supporting a college preparatory curriculum, for large public libraries, and for all academic libraries in North Carolina.

Eric Smith
Duke University



Harry L. Watson and Larry J. Griffin, eds.

■ Southern Cultures: The Fifteenth Anniversary Reader



Chapel Hill: University of
North Carolina Press, 2008.
507 pp. \$49.95 cloth;
ISBN 978-0-8078-3212-7;
24.95 paper
ISBN 978-0-8078-5880-6.

Readers looking for a compilation of noteworthy essays about the South can find it in *Southern Cultures: The Fifteenth Anniversary Reader*, a collection of twenty-seven essays from the first fifteen years of the journal, *Southern Cultures*. Volume editors Harry L. Watson and Larry J. Griffin are also co-editors of the journal. They recall that in the journal's founding year (1992) many observers wrote that the South was no longer a distinctive region. Time, the editors suggest, has proven that assertion wrong.

Part of the reason for the South's difference is slavery, segregation, and their aftermaths, although as Larry Griffin reminds readers, racial segregation was a national problem that Americans tended to regard as uniquely Southern. In their essays, Catherine Bishir and Drew Gilpin Faust provide historical context to segregation, describing how white Southerners created a heroic Southern past with monuments, a white supremacy crusade, and grand buildings in the Colonial Revival style. John Shelton Reed's essay shows how the Confederate flag was part of the scenario, while Steve Oney writes on lynching. How to understand the antebellum cultural construct is addressed in individual essays by Franklin Forts, Adam Gussow, and Mart Stewart. Joseph Crespino, Melton McLaurin, and Elizabeth Boyd's contributions discuss how children and teens are inculcated and adapt cultural norms. The lasting achievements of Martin Luther King, Jr. are movingly profiled by Timothy B. Tyson.

The South as a distinctive place has been shaped by multiple groups, including Native Americans, Jews, Catholics, Hindus, and Buddhists. The experiences and contributions of these groups are examined in essays by Theda Perdue, David Goldfield, and Thomas A. Tweed. For black Southerners who left for the industrialized Midwest between the Depression and the postwar decade, migration meant new jobs and increased income, much of it spent in neighborhoods with other Southerners. Anthony Walton recounts a Chicago childhood sustained by Southern cooking. The theme of Southern distinctiveness is picked up by Charles Reagan Wilson in his essay on historic funerals of the South; Michael

Montgomery in his essay on Southern accents; by James Cobb on country music; Trudier Harris on African American humor and the South; Dan Pierce on NASCAR; Louis M. Kyriakouides and Peter A. Coclanis on professional wrestling; Patrick Huber on the creation of redneck identity; and Dwight Billings and Kathleen M. Blee on Appalachian feuds. A few physical markers of the South are almost legendary. Kudzu receives it due in an essay by Derek and Donna Alderman, and the equally tenacious Southern hog and its cultural symbolism is probed by S. Jonathan Bass.

Southern Cultures is a worthy addition to the body of work on the topic and is appropriate for public, academic, and secondary school libraries. Readers will find it complements previously published essay compilations such as *The American South: Portrait of a Culture* (Louisiana State University Press, 1990), *Bridging Southern Cultures: An Interdisciplinary Approach* (Louisiana State University Press, 2005), and *The Prevailing South: Life and Politics in a Changing Culture* (Longstreet, 1988). Each essay in *Southern Cultures* includes references, and the volume is indexed.

Mary C. Metzger
University of North Carolina at Charlotte



Ann Wicker, ed.

■ Making Notes: Music of the Carolinas

From the mountains to the beach, music is woven into the cultural fabric of the Carolinas. Like sports and barbecue, there is a wealth of celebrated figures and regional tastes to choose from, and almost everyone has their own favorites, opinions, and stories to tell. Much of the flavor of our region's music is authentically captured in *Making Notes: Music of the Carolinas*.

Making Notes is a collection of short articles, essays, and recollections on music and musicians from North and South Carolina. The book is divided into four sections: Carolina music connections, entertainers, bands, and music experiences. The pieces were written by writers, journalists, musicians, and academics. Many of the essays were originally written for magazines and newspapers and are under four pages in length. Like a mix tape of two-minute hit songs, it is enjoyable and easy to listen to, but leaves its audience wanting more.

The range of the music and geography covered in the book is impressive, especially considering the size of the musical landscape. The essays consistently bring the subjects into greater light through telling details. In addition to the articles one would expect to find on performers such as Doc Watson and Nina Simone, the book addresses lesser known figures like Peg Leg Sam and Gina Stewart and subjects such as the preservation of Gullah spirituals and Charlotte's shout band tradition.

The book's coverage of the different music scenes is refreshingly broad yet uneven. Hip hop is given lip service by a frustratingly short two-page survey, while the nascent Latino music scene



Charlotte, NC: Novello
Festival Press, 2008.
225 pp. \$22.95.
ISBN 978-0-615-15969-0.

receives a four-page treatment. Many of the book's personal recollections are touching. It would not be difficult for a Carolina music fan to come up with a list of names and subjects that could have been added to the book. The Five Royales, Tal Farlow, Billy Strayhorn, and Wade Mainer come to my mind, but this is the quibbling of a music fan. What one really wishes for are longer pieces that add greater depth to our understanding and knowledge. Rather than a comprehensive look at the music, *Making Notes* is a self-styled sampler of musical figures, styles, and culture.

There is a lot to enjoy in the anthology and any omission makes a strong case that *Making Notes*, like the DaCapo's annual *Best Music Writing* anthologies, should be a continuing series. I highly recommend the book to academic and public libraries. *Making Notes* is an appealing book your patrons will enjoy, even your most dedicated and opinionated music fans.

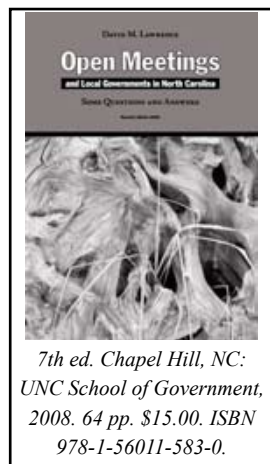
Steve Weiss

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill



David M. Lawrence

■ Open Meetings and Local Governments in North Carolina: Some Questions and Answers



The School of Government at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has the distinction of being the largest university-based local government training, advisory, and research organization in the country. Its mission is to improve the lives of North Carolinians through practical scholarship that helps state and local elected officials, as well as the citizenry, understand the law. The law regarding open meetings is one of the most cited and questioned statutes. It has been the subject of at least two editorials in this librarian's local newspaper within the last two months. It directly affects

most citizens in their daily lives through governing bodies from city councils and county commissions to school boards and airport authorities.

Open Meetings and Local Governments in North Carolina is divided into five sections: basic coverage of the act, exceptions, miscellaneous questions, remedies, and citations. Topics are covered using a question and answer format, to good effect. Included are questions such as: "When our board interviews candidates for the job of manager, do the interviews constitute deliberations?" "May we hold a closed session at a retreat or workshop meeting?" "Does the statute require that any record be made of a closed meeting?" The appendix provides handy access to the text of the open meetings statute and reference is made to other parts of the *North Carolina General Statutes* when appropriate. The citations section is keyed to specific questions, and includes references to cases in North Carolina and other states. This seventh edition includes several North Carolina Court of Appeals decisions made under the open meetings statute since the sixth edition of 2002.

David M. Lawrence, a well respected and prolific writer, is William Rand Kenan Jr. Professor of Public Law and Government at the School of Government. He is keenly aware of the nuances in the open meetings statute and of new decisions both here in North Carolina and throughout the country. He is also the photographer of the cover image. After conducting an unscientific survey of library staff, no one could understand how this image connects to the subject matter of *Open Meetings and Local Government in North Carolina*. Another image would be helpful to draw attention to the importance of the book.

This book should be in the pocket of all government officials and available at every library in the state.

Beverly Tetterton

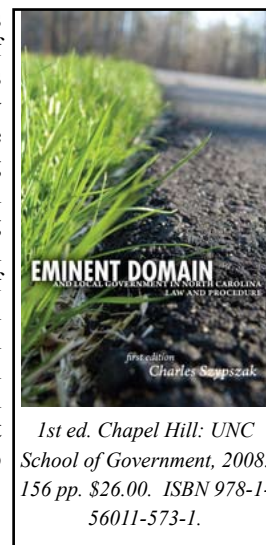
New Hanover County Public Library



Charles Szypszak

■ Eminent Domain and Local Government in North Carolina: Law and Procedure

The United States Supreme Court's recent decision in *Kelo v. City of New London** made citizens across the country acutely aware of just how broadly eminent domain laws could be interpreted when it comes to defining what constitutes "public use." In an effort to help attorneys representing those citizens, Charles Szypszak, an associate professor in the School of Government at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, provides an introduction to eminent domain in North Carolina. Szypszak's specialization in real estate matters, particularly eminent domain, makes him well qualified to educate the rest of us on this important, and very timely, topic.



Szypszak has written a thorough work on the nuances and procedure of eminent domain actions in North Carolina. After discussing the historical roots of eminent domain and the statutory foundation from which the power arises, the author covers the process of instituting an eminent domain action, from determining the appropriate parties to determining attorneys' fees. He follows with a chapter on the most important issue in any eminent domain action: calculating the amount of just compensation to be awarded to the individual(s) whose land has been taken. The book closes with a chapter on inverse condemnation.

Although certainly not the first title to present a statutory and judicial foundation of eminent domain, or the first to guide an attorney through an eminent domain action, this book is the first to combine these two aims and to tailor itself for the North Carolina lawyer. Each chapter is meticulously researched with an average of over 150 footnotes per chapter. These notes lead the reader to pertinent statutory provisions, judicial decisions, and other secondary material. The book also contains a brief index, adequately detailed given the book's length.

* 545 U.S. 469.

The multiple sample documents available in Chapter 2 to assist a practitioner in carrying out an eminent domain action are the most valuable feature of the book. The samples provide an exceptional starting point for practitioners when other legal form books may not be sufficiently specific to an eminent domain action. Additionally, the author provides invaluable practice pointers and checklists to accompany the forms. The one flaw in the book is the absence of a table of authorities. Because the book is obviously designed to assist attorneys, a helpful addition would have been a list of the sections within the book in which particular statutes and judicial opinions appear.

Despite the book's accessibility to the lay reader, it is ideal for attorneys, judges, and lawmakers because of its focus on the legal process of an eminent domain action. Individuals who may find themselves subject to an eminent domain action might find portions of the book helpful for context, but not as a how-to guide for the self-represented litigant. This title is a must-have for any law library. The title would also make an excellent addition to a general university library, but might not contribute meaningfully to a public library's collection as it is not intended as a legal self-help guide.

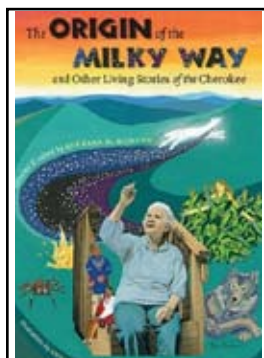
Jason Sowards

Wake Forest University Professional Center Library



Barbara R. Duncan, ed.

■ The Origin of the Milky Way and Other Living Stories of the Cherokee



Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2008. 144 pp. \$19.95. ISBN 978-0-8078-3219-6.

This small but resonant collection of Cherokee stories serves as an important tool in efforts to preserve and share Cherokee language and culture. The twenty-seven short tales presented here were originally used to teach moral lessons to Cherokee children and to remind adults about living peacefully. Ranging in length from a few lines to three pages, the tales are written in a free verse style that echoes the rhythm of the storyteller. Editor Barbara Duncan has transcribed the stories word for word, breaking the lines where the storyteller paused. This format makes it easy to recreate the flow of a tale, and facilitates its ability to be shared aloud as originally intended.

Duncan is the education director of the Museum of the Cherokee Indian, and her experience with the Cherokee storytelling tradition includes the publication of a similar set of stories entitled *Living Stories of Cherokee* in 1998. The children's stories in *The Origin of the Milky Way* were first published in the 1998 volume. Duncan's familiarity with, and respect for, Cherokee culture are easily seen in the concise introduction to the tales. Covering topics such as clothing, food, and homes, she provides young readers with an appropriate amount of information for understanding the context of the stories. Duncan divides the tales themselves into seven chapters in deference to the importance that the Cherokee give to the number seven.

Each chapter begins with a short paragraph that introduces the subject and prompts readers and listeners on how to identify with the stories. The stories cover an array of subjects, from ghost stories and origin tales to accounts of the Trail of Tears. Children may find just reading the stories uninteresting, but they will likely be engaged by listening to the stories read aloud. The opportunities for using this collection in the classroom are numerous. The extra material provided after the tales is helpful and shows Duncan's experience as an education director. A short glossary of unfamiliar words such as "conjurer" and "stickball" is included, as well as a map comparing Cherokee land in the early 19th century with their current territory. Also included are a timeline, a reading list of other Cherokee tales, and a collection of brief biographies for each of the storytellers whose tales are included in the book.

Interesting and entertaining, this book fills the small but important niche for children's Native American folklore. Collections with a focus on Native American or Cherokee folklore and culture will certainly wish to add this title, as will collections that concentrate on North Carolina's folklore traditions. Public and school libraries in need of an educational resource on Native American folklore should also consider this as a useful and engaging addition to their collections.

Laura Gillis

Lewisville Public Library



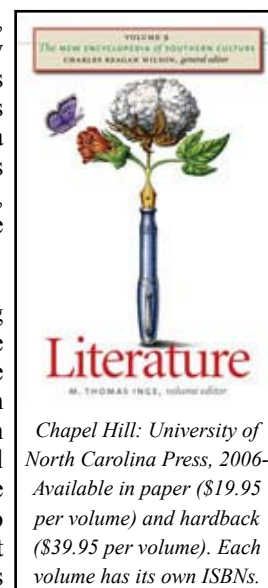
Charles Reagan Wilson, general ed.

■ The New Encyclopedia of Southern Culture

The *Encyclopedia of Southern Culture*, first published in 1989 and edited by Charles Wilson and William Ferris, was a single tome. The new encyclopedia is a series of volumes, each dedicated to a separate subject. Currently, ten volumes of the new edition have been published, but eventually the series will comprise twenty-four volumes.

Wilson and Ferris's endeavor, according to the introduction, was to facilitate interdisciplinary study and "illuminate the nature and function of regionalism in American culture." The new edition accepts this mission. The general introduction states "Observers of the American South have had much to absorb, given the rapid pace of recent change ... Given the extent of changes in the American South and in Southern Studies since the publication of the *Encyclopedia of Southern Culture*, the need for a new edition of that work is clear."

Each volume of the New Encyclopedia is organized in two halves: essays in the first half cover broad topics, while essays in the second half cover more specific ones. In most volumes, such as in *Literature* or *Language*, this works well. In *Language*, essays on dialects and languages such as "Gullah," or "Lumbee English" appear first. The essays in the second half identify idiomatic



Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2006. Available in paper (\$19.95 per volume) and hardback (\$39.95 per volume). Each volume has its own ISBNs.

phrases and styles, like “Preaching Style, Black,” or “Fixin’ to.” However, some volumes cover subjects that do not lend themselves so readily to this method. Religion is a good example. The first half covers broad religious movements, such as “Calvinism,” “Pentecostalism,” and “Islam,” but also “Women and Religion,” “Urban Religion,” and “Diversity, Religious.” The second half is also puzzling, containing topics such as “Moravians,” “Serpent Handlers,” and “Shakers.” There is no sense of cohesion among the topics in each half of the book. Why is a topic in the second half of the volume rather than the first? It is hard for readers to orient themselves, particularly if they don’t know exactly what they’re looking for.

The major strength of this encyclopedia is its depth. The back of the Literature volume sports this praise from Hugh Ruppersburg of the University of Georgia: “A comprehensive collection of information... that will become a necessary starting point for any scholar of the American literary South.” Professor Ruppersburg may have written his commentary for this volume alone, but it applies to each volume in the set. One expects an encyclopedia on Southern culture to include entries on William Faulkner, soul food, and Martin Luther King, Jr. However, an encyclopedia on Southern culture that contains entries on alien species in the Everglades, “See Rock City,” contemporary authors John Grisham and Nikki Giovanni, and cartoonist Doug Marlette is a unique scholarly contribution.

Overall, this encyclopedia is filled with interesting and well-researched entries. Its one drawback is organization. It would benefit from a comprehensive index; one hopes that this will be forthcoming in the final volumes. This set would make an excellent graduate level reference source for any college or university library.

Jennifer Townes

State Library of North Carolina



John Shelton Reed, Dale Voleberg Reed, and William McKinney

■ Holy Smoke: The Big Book of North Carolina Barbecue



Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2008.
303 pp. \$30.00.
ISBN 978-0-8078-3243-1.

According to one of the many interesting sidebars located throughout this book, “The story of North Carolina from the American Revolution through the Great War could almost be written in barbecue sauce.” Indeed, this book could easily serve as a textbook on the history of North Carolina and/or the history of barbecue. The authors’ thorough research and entertaining narrative provide the reader with a stimulating cultural portrait of both the state and its well-known tradition.

While the authors are not native to North Carolina, two have been residents here since the late 1960s and one is originally from neighboring South Carolina.

All three have impressive credentials including membership in the Southern Foodways Alliance and the North Carolina Barbecue Society; experience judging major

regional barbecue competitions; and being founders of UNC’s Carolina Bar-B-Q Society. John and Dale Reed have also previously collaborated in writing *1001 Things Everyone Should Know About the South* and in editing *Cornbread Nation 4: The Best of Southern Food Writing*.

By quoting from sources such as Homer, the Old Testament, George Washington, and other luminaries the authors seek to create a context for their later discussion which includes, in great detail, the changes that have occurred over the years with regard to their favorite food (or, in many cases, the lack of change). They delve deeply into the most contentious of all controversies, the Eastern/Piedmont split and its consequent debate: tomatoes or no tomatoes. This sounded to me very much like Yankees/Red Sox debate where I come from. There is simply no room for compromise and family and friends can be torn apart when sides are taken! Despite the controversies, it should be noted that the authors are fairly adamant on this point: when discussing real barbecue the meat has to be cooked over wood, usually hickory or oak. As they state in their conclusion “If you’re not smoking, you’re joking.” Of course, the meat needs to be hog.

One must progress through the book with extreme caution. I doubt that Pavlov’s dog was any less affected than the average reader will be as they read in detail about the various ways of barbecuing and types of sauces. The authors also cover the traditions, histories, and common recipes associated with coleslaw, Brunswick stew, cornbread, hushpuppies, cornpone, corn sticks, collards, baked beans, potato salad, macaroni and cheese, and the especially painful-to-read sections on peach cobbler, blackberry cobbler, banana pudding, and innumerable kinds of pies. (The authors note that there are debates on these items but they are much less heated than those on the barbecue itself.) They even discuss the ideal drinks associated with barbecuing such as sweet tea, ideally “real sweet,” or a soft drink like Cheerwine. (Cheerwine is produced here in North Carolina and considered “the sweetest soft drink ever made.”) They note that if you must have beer it should be the cheap kind as to not take away from the main attraction.

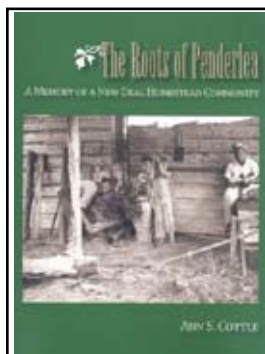
The book concludes with an interesting compilation of stories about some of the more well-known establishments in North Carolina. These have one common theme—it ain’t an easy profession. The proprietors talk about working six and seven day weeks; one even states “I try to work from sunup to sundown.” This book is highly recommended for any North Carolina library with a culinary-related collection of any size. (I know we are biased here at Johnson & Wales but are there any libraries in North Carolina that don’t have one of these?)

Richard J. Moniz, Jr.

Johnson & Wales University, Charlotte Campus



■ The Roots of Penderlea: A Memory of a New Deal Homestead Community



Wilmington: The Publishing Laboratory, University of North Carolina Wilmington, distributed by John F. Blair, 2008. 100 pp. \$19.95. ISBN 978-0-9791-4033-4.

The Great Depression and the social projects of the New Deal brought fundamental changes to American life. *The Roots of Penderlea* is the intimate history of one such project. Penderlea was the New Deal's first planned agricultural colony, a "noble experiment in economic recovery" carved from North Carolina's southeastern marshes by Civilian Conservation Corps labor. A journalist and a Penderlea resident since early childhood, Ann S. Cottle is uniquely qualified to tell its story in her first book; she does so with grace, wit, and careful detail. Her personal experiences enliven a wealth of primary source material, including a series of oral history interviews she spent twelve years conducting with original

homesteaders.

Penderlea owes its primacy to Hugh MacRae, a realtor and businessman who dreamed of revitalizing the rural Southeast and improving the lives of poor white farmers. By 1920, when he purchased the forty-five hundred acre tract which would become Penderlea, MacRae had already invested over a million of his own dollars in creating other planned farming communities. When the National Industrial Recovery Act became law in 1933, creating the Division of Subsistence Homesteads, MacRae was first in line. The government adopted his ten-year-old site plans later that year. Construction began early the next year, and some of the first 142 homes were completed and occupied by the end of 1934. Cottle traces the community's lifespan through its growing pains, heyday, and long metamorphosis as the South's agrarian economy became an industrial one. Though much has changed, some original homes remain in and around Penderlea, and "the spirit of the homesteaders" nourishes its strong community identity.

The Roots of Penderlea may be the first book-length history of the community. It includes a wealth of information: a chronology; a site map; photographs old and new; lists of the first homesteaders; job assignments; a list of black workers at Penderlea; a wage rates table; notes; and a bibliography. With its warm glow of nostalgia, loving attention to detail, thorough research, and the dedication evidenced by twelve years of interviews, the book is eminently readable. Although Cottle occasionally strays into lengthy details likely to interest only insiders, she includes enough entertaining anecdotes to keep other readers engaged. One could wish for more attention to Penderlea's negative aspects; for instance, MacRae and the government's selection process were at once paternalistic and segregationist. African Americans could labor but could not homestead at Penderlea; the only black individuals mentioned by name appear in the section on squatters. Clearly, Cottle's intention is to burnish, not tarnish, the community's name.

The Roots of Penderlea is appropriate for libraries in and around Pender County, academic libraries in North Carolina, and libraries with strong collections in Depression-era history.

Anne Marie Taber

University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Looking for more help with collection development?

If you want to expand your library's collection of novels set in North Carolina, you should visit the Read North Carolina Novels blog hosted by the North Carolina Collection at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (<http://www.lib.unc.edu/blogs/ncnovels/>).

If your interest in North Caroliniana is more general, both the North Carolina Collection at East Carolina University and the North Carolina Collection at UNC-Chapel Hill regularly post lists of new additions to their collections. The addresses for those sites are:

<http://www.ecu.edu/cs-lib/ncc/profs.cfm>

<http://www.lib.unc.edu/blogs/ncm/index.php/whats-new-in-the-north-carolina-collection/>

Vice-President/President-Elect



Wanda K. Brown

Associate Director
Z. Smith Reynolds Library
Wake Forest University
Winston Salem, NC

Education

MLS, University of North Carolina, Greensboro
BA, English, Winston Salem State University

Library Positions

Z. Smith Reynolds Library, Wake Forest University:
Associate Director
Team Leader for Technical and Access Services
Team Leader for Technical Services
Head of Cataloging
Assistant Head of Cataloging
Catalog Librarian
Library Technical Assistant

North Carolina Library Association

Library Administration and Management Section, current Chair
Finance Committee, current Chair
2005 Biennial Conference, Local Arrangements Chair
REMCO, past Executive Board member
Treasurer, 1991-1998
College and University College Section, past Executive Board member

Platform Statement

It is an extreme honor to be nominated for the position of President of the nation's premier state library association. I hope to continue NCLA's history of strong and relevant leadership. I have displayed an enthusiastic commitment to service as a librarian and in the North Carolina Library Association for the past two decades. Because of my many years of active board membership, I know the organization well, including the administrative office, budget and finance, conference planning and especially the general membership, because the members are the organization's strength. My recent experience as Vice-President and President of the Black Caucus of the American Library Association and my experience as treasurer of both NCLA and BCALA have prepared me well as libraries face two obvious leadership challenges: the financial problems that face all of our libraries; and the need to recruit and hire good librarians, starting with our young people. My valuable experience working with different librarians nationwide will help in these efforts for recruitment, development and retention.

Exploring new collaborative partnerships and enhancing existing ones will provide our libraries with an additional resource in weathering this economic challenge. For these reasons, along with the time-honored respect I have for intellectual freedom and for continuing excellence in North Carolina library service, I ask for the opportunity to lead.



Kathryn Moore Crowe

Associate Dean for Public Services
University Libraries
University of North Carolina at Greensboro
Greensboro, NC

Education

BA, History, Randolph-Macon College
MLS, Indiana University
MA, History, University of Georgia

Positions

Associate Dean for Public Services, University of North Carolina at Greensboro
Head, Reference and Instructional Services, University of North Carolina at Greensboro
Library Instruction Coordinator, University of North Carolina at Greensboro
Reference Librarian, University of Georgia

North Carolina Library Association

Chair, Women's Issues in Libraries Roundtable
Chair, College and University Libraries Section
Founding Chair, Bibliographic Instruction Group
Board member, Library Administration and Management Section

Platform Statement

I joined NCLA as soon as I moved to North Carolina in 1983 and immediately found it to be a dynamic organization. After 25 years as a member, I still find it vital as an association that promotes libraries and provides professional growth opportunities for librarians and library staff. It has been extremely rewarding to be an active member and serve in a variety of roles. I've especially enjoyed the chance to work with librarians from different types of libraries.

I bring a strong background of leadership in a variety of settings. I have a 30-year career in academic libraries with increasing responsibilities as a manager and administrator. I have held several leadership positions on my campus including chairing university committees and serving as Chair of the Faculty Senate

and the Promotion and Tenure Committee. I have served on NCLA's Executive Board twice and therefore have a thorough understanding of how it functions. I have also been active nationally and have been on several ALA committees in RUSA and LLAMA. Through these experiences I have learned how to work collaboratively with others to achieve the goals of the group with which I am affiliated.

Recent difficult economic times have emphasized even more the crucial importance of libraries. The collections and services libraries provide are essential to people from all walks of life. NCLA plays a very important role in keeping the need for strong libraries on the agendas of agencies that support libraries and in promoting libraries. It is also an essential organization in recruiting and nurturing library professionals.

I am honored to be nominated to run for Vice President/President-Elect of NCLA. If elected, I welcome the opportunity to work with librarians and library supporters across the state as an advocate for libraries and librarians.

Director



Tammy Baggett

Assistant Library Director
New Hanover County Public Library
Wilmington, North Carolina

Education

MLS, North Carolina Central University
BA, Speech Communication/Public Relations, University of North Carolina at Wilmington

Library Positions

Assistant Library Director, New Hanover County Public Library
Senior Library Manager, Public Library of Charlotte & Mecklenburg County
Assistant Regional Branch Manager/Children's Librarian, Atlanta Fulton Public Library
Branch Manager, Forsyth County Public Library
Library Associate, Durham County Public Library
Library Assistant, New Hanover County Public Library

Platform Statement

The library world is constantly experiencing change and the North Carolina Library Association is a valuable forum to discuss library issues and the profession as a whole. My range of library experience allows me to serve as a voice for various facets of the profession including Children Services, Young Adult Services, Adult Services and Outreach. I'm dedicated to promoting libraries as a community center that provides meaningful experiences to all users throughout North Carolina. Often when people relocate they look for areas with great schools and great libraries. North Carolina stimulates the economy by offering just that ----- *great libraries*. One thing that makes libraries so great is being the one place that's for everyone. Lady Bird Johnson says it all, "...the only entrance requirement (to libraries) is interest."

I also have a strong commitment in promoting diversity, mentoring new librarians, and increasing interest in the profession. While working in the field of librarianship is both rewarding and challenging we each have a commitment to share our stories and to create an atmosphere that stimulates the mind, and compels new leaders and keepers of information to the profession. NCLA, along with great mentors have helped me grow in the profession. I take pride in being a role model for the profession and look forward to the opportunity to serve as a voice for libraries through the NCLA Executive Board. I hope my involvement will impact the profession and create a "buzz" about librarianship.



Deanna Guido

Division Manager of Educational Support Services, Braswell Memorial Library

Education

MSLS, The Catholic University of America
BA, Music, State University of NY at Geneseo

Library Experience

Division Manager of Educational Support Services, Braswell Memorial Library
Librarian, Edgecombe Community College
Youth Services/Reference Librarian, Edgecombe County Memorial Library
Media Coordinator, Edgecombe County Public Schools

Platform Statement

The participants of the most recent NCLA Leadership Institute were encouraged to "show up, speak up, and stand up." When I received the call nominating me to serve on the NCLA Executive Board, I knew it was an opportunity to stand up for NC libraries and librarians. My experience has taken me from the school system to the public library to the community college and back to the public library. These rich and varied experiences give me an insight into issues faced by each type of library as well as an overview of how different types of libraries can work cooperatively.

My goal, as an executive board member, is to work collaboratively with the other members of the board to further the purpose of NCLA: "to promote libraries, library and information services, librarianship, intellectual freedom and literacy." We, as librarians, are called to be servant leaders in our communities as well as in the library community. Thank you for the opportunity to serve.



Allen Mosteller

Reference/Public Services Librarian
Cleveland Community College
Shelby, North Carolina

Education

MLIS, University of North Carolina Greensboro
BS, Management Information Systems
Gardner-Webb University

Library Positions

Cleveland Community College, Reference/Public Services Librarian
UNCG, Graduate Assistant, School of Library and Information Studies

North Carolina Library Association

2005 NCLA Leadership Institute

Resources and Technical Services (RTSS) Section, Secretary-Treasurer, 2005-07

Business Librarianship in North Carolina (BLINC) Section

Community and Junior Colleges Section Director, 2007-09

NCLA 2007 Conference Exhibits Committee

Platform Statement

My motivating goal is to provide a forum and support for the free exchange of ideas and support of intellectual freedom and information literacy for all library patrons. My vocation and priority is to serve others, and my mission is to provide resources and guidance for individuals to be able to read, write, and draw conclusions. My potential to make a contribution derives from working in the community college system which has provided me the foundation to develop effective leadership abilities. My library is the synthesis of both academic and public serving the student, faculty, and community population as a learning place, information repository and access point, as well as a community center. Dealing with the diverse nature of our service base has helped to prepare me to deal with all levels and aspects of the library's role in the teaching and service process. Working with traditional and non-traditional students as well as community patrons, faculty, and staff has enabled me to take part in the instruction and learning process at all levels. I am focused on providing students, faculty, and the community with library resources that expand and enhance their everyday lives, professions, and general skills. I have experience in areas of collaboration and innovative uses of technology in providing reference and library instruction. I am currently in the process of completing a graduate certificate at Appalachian State University in web based course design, delivery, and instruction for distance education. I am a strong advocate for using technology to deliver information and instruction online through the library and am determined to teach patrons that the library can never be replaced by the internet. The value of being an NCLA member has provided me the opportunity to work with professionals throughout the library community playing a vital role in my development as a professional librarian. It would be both a great honor and pleasure to serve my fellow librarians in the position of Director.



Elizabeth J. Skinner

Central Library Public Services Manager
Forsyth County Public Library
Winston-Salem, NC

Education

MLS, Florida State University
H.W. Wilson Scholarship
BA, English, Florida State University

Library/Related Positions

Public Services Manager, Central Library, FCPL

Chair, On the Same Page/Big Read, 2004-2009

Project Management Team, Digital Forsyth, 2006-2009

Branch Manager, Southside Branch, FCPL

Branch Manager, Walkertown Branch, FCPL

Reference Librarian, FCPL

North Carolina Library Association

Co-presenter: "Extreme Makeover—Central Library" North Carolina Library Association Biennial Conference 2005

Co-Editor, North Carolina Libraries, Spring 2004 Issue, Vol. 62, No. 1

NCLA Commission on the Future of Libraries and the Book, 2002-2004

NCLA Leadership Institute, 1998

Young Adult Committee, Public Library Section, North Carolina Library Association, 1988-1992

Platform Statement

In these tough economic times, as individuals and communities struggle, libraries of all types are as busy and vital as ever. U.S. News & World Report has ranked Librarian among "The 30 Best Careers for 2009" (December 11, 2008). Librarians understand the vital role they play, but we must never be complacent. In addition to maintaining the excellence of our libraries and library services, we are charged to advocate relentlessly for libraries to the stakeholders and citizens we serve.

Libraries continue to reinvent their services and embrace new technologies while maintaining the core services customers expect. Positive leadership and the mentoring of new professionals are key to the continued success of librarianship and NCLA. Without excellent professional and paraprofessional staff, libraries will not thrive. NCLA must continue to offer relevant training and support for library staff. My twenty-three years in public libraries and my collaborative work with academic, special and school librarians will enable me to be sensitive to the interests of all types of libraries.

ALA Councilor



Gerald Holmes

Reference Librarian and Diversity Coordinator
University Libraries
University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Education

MSLS, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
BS, Criminal Justice, University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Library Positions

Information Specialist, Library and Information Services,
University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Instruction Librarian. Training and Educational Services,
University of Cincinnati Libraries

Education Reference Librarian. University Libraries and Media Services, Kent State University

Reference Librarian. Pullen Library, Georgia State University
Reference Librarian in the Social Sciences. Fenwick Library,
George Mason University
Bibliographic Instruction Librarian. Iris Holt McEwen Library,
Elon College (now Belk Library, Elon University)

North Carolina Library Association

North Carolina Library Association (NCLA). 1982-1984 and
1997 to present.

Appointed Chair, Placement Center and Recruitment Committee,
1999 NCLA

Biennial Conference Planning Committee. 1997-1999.

Appointed Chair, NCLA Scholarship Committee. 1999-2001.

Roundtable of Ethnic Minority Concerns (REMC0). 1997 to
present.

Elected and served as Co-Director. 1997-1999.

Elected and served as Secretary/Treasurer. 1999-2001.

Elected and served as Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect. 2001-2003.

Holmes, Gerald, Annotated Bibliography, "Ten Best Sports Titles
in My Academic Library", North Carolina Libraries 59:76-77
(Summer 2001).

Holmes, Gerald and Mary Jo Howard, "Today's Graduate,
Tomorrow's Leader: Off to a Great Start!", North Carolina
Libraries 54:64-67 (Summer 1996).

NCLA-Roundtable for Ethnic Minority Librarians (REMC0)
Roadbuilder's Award in Academic Librarianship, 2005.

Platform Statement

As a librarian who has worked in North Carolina libraries for most
of my adult life, I look forward to every opportunity to advance
the mission and purpose of the North Carolina Library Association
(NCLA). I have enjoyed every minute I have spent working on
numerous NCLA committees and assisting or presenting at various
NCLA conferences. I am honored to be nominated to serve as
NCLA liaison to the American Library Association (ALA).

If elected, I will bring energy and enthusiasm to my work for NCLA.
As our membership grows, so must our efforts to encourage all
members to commit time and effort to the Association. Towards
that end, I would support and promote the work of NCLA at council
meetings during ALA conferences. I would seek opportunities
to distribute information about scholarships for students,
paraprofessionals, and librarians in a timely fashion; and I would
assist in publicizing open positions for students, librarians and
paraprofessionals seeking employment. Throughout these efforts,
I would welcome and encourage NCLA members to share ideas,
participate, and contribute to the organization.

Within ALA, I will promote the work of NCLA and all North
Carolina library education programs, libraries, and librarians. I
want to be your voice at ALA!



Rodney E. Lippard

Director
Hackney Library
Barton College

Education

MLIS, University of North Carolina Greensboro

B.A. in Radio, Television, and Motion Pictures, University of
North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Library Positions

ILS Workflow Librarian, UNC

Associate Librarian (Collection Development, Acquisitions,
Systems), Catawba College

Head of Technical Services/Systems Administrator, Johnson C.
Smith University

Approval Plan Coordinator, UNCC

North Carolina Library Association

ALA Councilor, 1/2008-6/2009

Leadership Institute Track II Participant, 2008
College and Universities Section

Executive Board Member 1999-2001

Vice-Chair/Chair 2001-2003/2003-2004

Leadership Institute Participant, 2002

Exhibits Chair, 1999 Biennial Conference

Marketing and Publications Committee

Platform Statement

As the ALA Chapter Councilor, I endeavor to represent all of the
libraries of North Carolina to the American Library Association on
the floor of Council. As with most everything in North Carolina,
our libraries are as diverse as our people, from the large research
institutions in the University System to the small public libraries
serving rural populations and everything in between; the ALA
Chapter Councilor must be aware of the unique needs of every size
and type of library and how resolutions made on the floor might
have an impact on all these institutions. While my library career
has been in academic libraries, during the past year I have begun
to think more broadly about libraries and library advocacy. This
effort has helped me to more fully recognize the role that all types
of libraries play in our communities and in turn how libraries are
connected regardless of type.

I was appointed ALA Councilor starting in January 2008 due to
the previous councilor resigning because of job relocation. During
my brief tenure as councilor, I have become more informed as to
how ALA works and the input that councilors have, and I have
spoken for North Carolina libraries when needed. I appreciate
having this chance and I would welcome the opportunity to build
on this information and to continue to represent the libraries of
North Carolina. I plan to continue my advocacy efforts and to
become more informed about the issues facing all libraries in
North Carolina in order to make informed decisions. I hope you
will consider me when voting for ALA Chapter Councilor. Thank
You!

Secretary



Laura Davidson

Dean of Library Information Services
Meredith College
3800 Hillsborough Street
Raleigh, NC 27607

Education

MSLS, University of North Carolina Chapel Hill
BA, English, Wake Forest University

Library / Related Positions

Head of Information Services, Georgia Southern University,
Statesboro, Georgia
Head Librarian, Gwinnett University System Center,
Lawrenceville, Georgia
Information Service Coordinator, Rockingham County Public
Library, Eden, North Carolina

SOLINET Board of Directors, Secretary, 2006-2009
NC-LIVE Training Advisory Committee, 2004-
GALILEO Reference Committee, Chair, 1998-2002

North Carolina Library Association

College and University Section, Secretary/Treasurer, 2006-2009

Platform Statement

NCLA is an important venue for fostering collaboration and cooperation among librarians. I believe libraries and librarians are most effective when they cooperate—working beyond their institutional boundaries to create systems and services that benefit their greater communities. NC-LIVE and GALILEO are examples of library cooperation that have vastly extended the capacity and impact of libraries in North Carolina and Georgia. I have worked with both of those projects and have seen the importance of transcending institutional boundaries. The librarians who led those projects came together to work because of connections built through professional associations—not because they were assigned a task by their institution. Professional library associations, particularly at the state level foster the personal connections and create the collaborative environment that makes such projects possible.

I would be honored to participate on the Executive Board. As secretary, I would work to ensure the Association continues to build opportunities for librarians across the state to create a greater community so that we can continue to improve library services for all of North Carolina. I will also be glad to work to manage the records of the Association and minutes of the board, in concert with the Archives Committee.



Jody Risacher

Director
Cumberland County Public Library &
Information Center
Fayetteville, NC

Education

MLS, Indiana University
B.A., Comparative Literature, Indiana University

Professional Positions

Director of Cumberland County Public Library & Information Center since January 1, 2008. Former Deputy Director of said library from 1998 through 2007. Held professional positions in Clermont County Public Library, Ohio, including Youth Services Coordinator and Collection Development Coordinator. Children's Librarian in Kanawha County Public Library, WV

North Carolina Library Association

Commission on the Future of Libraries, NCLA
Awards Committee, NCLA

Presentation to NCLA Conference: Superior Supervision (Makes for a Supremely Happy Library). Training based on this presentation was offered statewide through the Branch Services Committee.

North Carolina Public Library Directors Association (NCPLDA).
LSTA Advisory Committee

Platform Statement

It would be an honor to serve on the Board of the North Carolina Library Association. As secretary to the Board, I would eagerly participate and collaborate in upholding the goals of the organization. Through my first year as a new member of NCPLDA, I have been reminded of the value of collaborating with other librarians in order to build a stronger library community. A stronger library community results in a stronger voice in the legislative arena, greater opportunities to utilize the talent of new and existing staff, and most importantly, a better served population of users. NCLA is an integral part of our network of committed individuals. It serves to stimulate the exchange of creative ideas and to strengthen partnerships within and outside of the profession.

The NCLA membership will be asked to approve two proposed changes to the NCLA Constitution and By-Laws:

1. A change to the constitution and by-laws to create the position of Treasurer-Elect.
2. A change to the constitution and by-laws to define the term of Treasurer as two years.

The proposed changes are below.

OFFICERS

Treasurer Elect - Election and Term of Office

Elected by ballot to serve as Treasurer Elect for the first biennium following election and as Treasurer the second biennium. The Treasurer and the Treasurer Elect shall work together during the biennium to ensure an orderly transition.

Duties

1. To serve as a member of the Executive Board.
2. To serve as a voting member of the Finance Committee.

Treasurer - Election and Term of Office

Elected by ballot as Treasurer Elect the preceding biennium. Takes office as Treasurer on January 1 following the biennial conference.

The Treasurer completes all financial transactions, including tax returns. The books are audited before the new Treasurer takes office. The Treasurer and the Treasurer Elect shall work together during the biennium to ensure an orderly transition.

Duties

A. Financial

1. To be bonded in the amount set by the Executive Board.
2. To serve as a member of the Finance Committee.
3. To pay all bills, manage invested funds, maintain all financial records for the Association, and execute financial procedures established by the Executive Board.
4. To prepare regular financial reports for the Executive Board.

B. Biennial Conference

1. To work with the Conference Committee treasurer to ensure the proper transfer of funds.

C. Executive Committee

To serve as a member of the Executive Committee.

OTHER CHANGES

Constitution

Article V. Officers

The officers of the Association shall be a President; a Vice President, who shall be the President-Elect; a Secretary; a Treasurer; a Treasurer Elect; and two Directors at Large.

Article VII. Executive Committee

Section 1. The elected officers of the Association (President, Vice-President/President-Elect, Secretary, Treasurer, Treasurer Elect, and the two Directors) shall constitute the Executive Committee.

By-Laws

Article I. Elections

Section 2. Officers. The Committee on Nominations shall present, by November 1 of the year preceding the election, the names of two candidates for each office to be filled: Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer Elect, and two Directors at Large. In case the previously elected Vice President is unable to assume the presidency, the Committee on Nominations shall present the names of two candidates for the office of President.

Section 13. The term of office of all officers except the Treasurer shall commence at the adjournment of the biennial meeting following their election, or if the biennial meeting cannot be held, upon their election. The term of office of the Treasurer shall commence on January 1 following the biennial conference.

(Note: Section 13 currently states that the Treasurer's term of office begins "at the end of the fiscal year following his election." This is not consistent with page 19, where the office of Treasurer is explained in more detail, including the statement that the Treasurer is "Elected by ballot for four years with term beginning the following January 1.")

Article II. Duties of Officers

Section 4. Treasurer. ... The term of office shall be two years. ~~In case of a vacancy, the Executive Board shall appoint a Treasurer to serve until the next regular election is held.~~

Section 5. Treasurer Elect. The Treasurer Elect shall work together with the Treasurer during the biennium to ensure an orderly transition. The Treasurer Elect shall serve as a member of the Executive Board and shall serve as a voting member of the Finance Committee. If it becomes necessary for the Treasurer Elect to complete the unexpired term of the Treasurer, the Treasurer Elect shall also serve his or her own term as Treasurer.

[Section 5. Directors at Large becomes Section 6.]

Page 27: Finance Committee

Membership

Chairperson (usually someone familiar with the Association budget), the Treasurer of the Association, the Treasurer Elect, plus two or more members, and the President of the Association, ex officio.

Page 101: Frequently Asked Questions

The NCLA Executive Board

Who makes up the Executive Board?

The President, Vice President/President-elect, Secretary, Treasurer, Treasurer Elect, and two Director-at-Large, elected each biennium by the membership of the association.

North Carolina Library Association Executive Board Meeting

Thursday, April 10, 2008

Attending: Christy Allen, Phil Barton (President), Evelyn Blount, Mary Boone, Wanda Brown, Robert Burgin, Anne Coleman, Dale Cousins, Mimi Curlee, Anne Marie Elkins, Kem Ellis, Jonathan Farlow, Robert Fisher, Betty Garrison, Brandy Hamilton, John Harer, Pam Jaskot, Ralph Kaplan, Charlie Lackey, Rodney Lippard, Mary McAfee, Meralyn Meadows, Susan Neilson, Debra Oldenburg, Kim Parrott (ex-officio), Janice Pope, Sherwin Rice, Jean Rick, Joan Routh, Sarah Rothstein, Dale Sauter, Ralph Scott, Andrea Tullos, John Via, Caroline Walters, Lisa Williams, Carolyn Willis.

Call to Order and Welcome

The meeting was called to order at 10:08 a.m. Greetings from Shelley Gier at North Regional Library, Durham County Libraries. She informed the board about the North Regional's green building and said that anyone wanting a tour at the end of the meeting to let her know.

The agenda was adopted by the board by a motion from Robert Burgin, second by Mary McAfee and unanimous voice vote.

The meeting minutes for the January 24, 2008 board meeting were approved with any changes submitted to the Secretary at this meeting.

Announcements: Kim reminded everyone to pay \$10 for lunch and also complete the sign-in sheet going around the table.

President's Report

Phil Barton indicated that a written report will be submitted online. Phil requested that the board vote to approve health insurance coverage for the Administrative Assistant. The board discussed the issue and reviewed financial concerns and approved by unanimous voice vote offering health insurance coverage. Phil reminded everyone to review the NCLA Handbook as there is important information about the business process of the association. Phil also asked Bob Fisher to make sure the final changes in the handbook had been made and were upload to the website. Phil will report any additional changes to the handbook to the board so that each member can review it.

Treasurer's reports

Andrea Tullos provided print outs of all reports. Andrea praised Kim Parrott and Diane Kester for all their work in keeping things moving through the transition to the new Treasurer. She then opened the floor to questions:

1. Phil Barton wanted to know if the Conference 2007 funds were finalized and Andrea reported that this conference made a profit and is reported in the January 2008 financial reports.
2. Andrea explained that fund balances listed include carry over from last year and this year's income.
3. Andrea also reported that she is working on funds in the Money Market.
4. Robert Burgin asked about the License Plate program and Andrea reported that she is returning the applications and checks to those who sent them in.

5. Board members asked about the Conference 2005 money. It was explained that these funds would be used each year to cover any shortfall in the budget and to fund future conferences. It was suggested that these funds be renamed as this conference is over and the name does not explain the purpose of these funds.
6. Andrea reported that all fund balance figures are current as of this morning.
7. Bryna Coonin asked about the listing of the Endowment fund. It was discussed that this fund is managed by the NC Foundation and they would need to adjust the amount as reports are received from the Foundation.

Section/Round Table reports

Business Librarianship Section (BLINC): Susan Wolf Neilson report online: <http://www.nclaonline.org/blinc/reports/blincrpt080410.pdf>

College and University Section: Betty Garrison report online: <http://www.nclaonline.org/cus/reports/cusrpt080410.pdf>

Community and Junior College Libraries Section: Janice Pope report online: <http://www.nclaonline.org/cjcls/reports/cjclsrpt080410.pdf>. The section board is working with the College and University Section on a joint Library Instruction Conference, Nov 17 and 18. The keynote speaker is Deborah Gilchrist – winner for ACRL library instruction. A call for papers should be going out in the next few months.

Government Resources Section: Mimi Curlee report online: <http://www.nclaonline.org/grs/reports/grsrpt080410.pdf> Next meeting is June 6 at Elon University and includes a workshop with speakers.

Library Administration and Management Section (LAMS): Wanda Brown report online: <http://www.nclaonline.org/lams/reports/lamsrpt080410.pdf>. The board met last week and participated with the finance committee to discuss scholarship funding for MLS degrees. They will discuss ideas with the Scholarship Committee. They may host a scholarship summit for the state. Mary Boone (State Librarian) reported that additional sources of funding could be available and the State Library would like to be involved.

Literacy Round Table: Anne Marie Elkins will submit a report to the board online.

New Members Round Table: Sarah Rothstein report online: <http://www.nclaonline.org/nmrt/reports/nmtrpt080410.pdf>

NC Association of School Librarians: No report

NC Library Paraprofessional Association: Meralyn Meadows could not attend but submitted the report online: <http://www.nclaonline.org/nclpa/reports/nclparpt20080410.pdf>

NC Public Library Trustees Association: Joan Routh said she has been working to grow membership and meet with trustees about the work of NCLA. Mary Boone indicated that IMLS funds may no longer cover continuing education with LSTA programs. The library is in discussion on how to fund training and continuing education without LSTA funds. She said trustees training will continue. Phil Barton indicated that NCLA may partner with the State Library in proposing NCLA and the trustees join their conferences for 2009 in Greenville.

Public Library Section: Mary McAfee report online: <http://www.nclaonline.org/pls/reports/plsrpt080410.pdf>. The board's next meeting is April 25 and will work on ideas to offer workshops and use some of the funds in the section's account. They may discuss offering free workshops. Mary indicated that she is waiting on final bylaws changes in relation to the Public Library Certification Commission from Mary Boone. Bob reviewed the bylaws and constitution that states that the chair of the section or nominee would be approved through the Executive Board. Mary and Anne Marie Elkins will sort out the issue and the bylaws will be changed to reflect the constitution.

Reference and Adult Services Section: Jonathon Farlow report online: <http://www.nclaonline.org/rass/reports/rassrpt080410.pdf>. The board discussed a workshop in late October and the topic is to be decided.

Round Table for Ethnic Minority Concerns: No representative in attendance, but report online: <http://www.nclaonline.org/remco/reports/remcorpt080410.pdf>

Resources and Technical Services Section: Charlie Lackey, report online: <http://www.nclaonline.org/rtss/reports/rtssrpt070720.pdf>. The section is actively planning a spring conference, May 22 at Wake Tech. Keynote speaker is Dr. Jose-Marie Griffith – UNC-CH School of Library Science Dean. Registration info will be going out next week (April 16).

Special Collections Round Table: Dale Sauter report online: <http://www.nclaonline.org/rtsc/reports/rtscrpt080410.pdf>. The board met March 17 and is working on ideas for the next conference, and on updating the website and increasing membership. Adina Riggan will represent the roundtable on the membership committee.

Technology and Trends Round Table: John Via reported the board met and is working on a program on Google and Libraries.

Women's Issues in Libraries Round Table: Ruth Hoyle report online: <http://www.nclaonline.org/rtswl/reports/rtswlrpt080410.pdf>

Youth Services Section: Lara Luck is the new chair as Deborah

Oldenberg had to step down due to relocation. Report online: <http://www.nclaonline.org/css/reports/yssrpt080410.pdf>. They are planning an off year workshop Sept 18-19. Their next meeting is June 2.

Committee Reports

Archives: Jean Rick reported online: <http://www.nclaonline.org/archives/reports/archrpt080410.pdf>. Jean will be at the State Library mid-May/mid-August to work on the files.

Conference 2009: Sherwin Rice reported that she is contacting people who served on the 2007 committee to see if they want to continue to serve and if they have helpful information to pass along. She is also reviewing the evaluations from 2007 to make sure we continue the good work and fix the problems. Kim will set up a time for Sherwin to review the facility. Sherwin is also reviewing the contract that was signed several years ago. She noted that a deposit is due in June. Site selection information is being gathered for the 2011 conference. Someone requested the dates of the 2009 conference - Oct 6-9 currently recorded and Sherwin will confirm with Greenville. Mary McAfee suggested that we may get a deal on costs if we sign a contract with one site for several conferences.

Constitution, Codes and Handbook: Bob Fisher provided no additional reports except for comments made in the President's report and Public Library Section report above.

Continuing Education: No report.

Endowment: Bryna Coonin report online: <http://www.nclaonline.org/endowment/reports/endowrpt080410.pdf>. Bryna reviewed the Barbara Bebee Fund to fund leadership development and efforts and Leadership Institute. Active contributions still being made and she is working on publicity for this summer. Bryna will work with Phil to strengthen the financial situation. Asked that Board Members add funds to their memberships for the Endowment. John Via asked about the investments of the funds. Bryna explained that the fund changes with the market, but it is invested conservatively with the North Carolina Foundation. Bryan reported that the committee will review whether the fund is located in the right place

Finance: Wanda Brown had no additional items to report other than those in the President's report and LAMS reports. Full report online: <http://www.nclaonline.org/finance/reports/financerpt080410.pdf>

Intellectual Freedom: No report

Leadership Institute - Lisa Williams/Kem Ellis report online: <http://www.nclaonline.org/leadership/reports/leadrpt080410.pdf>

Lisa discussed the logistics: The LI will take place Oct 26-30 at Brown Summit. There will be two tracks (Track 1 – Emerging Leaders and Track 2 – Key Decision Makers). Recruitment will start soon. Kem reported on the budget as listed in the online report. He noted that the State Library contributed heavily to the funding. They are targeting 30 participants in Track 1 and 15 in track 2. Tuition rates are \$500 for track 1, \$1000 track 2. Phil thanked the State Library for their support and encourages sections/roundtables to help promote the LI. Sections and roundtables also

may support attendees with scholarships. John Via asked if the LI would be open to out of state librarians. At this point the LI was limited to North Carolina librarians, but could possibly be opened up to other states. Mimi Curlee asked if attendees must be NCLA members. NCLA membership is a benefit of the LI as each participant receives one year membership. At the moment outside sponsors have not been sought, however this may help reduce the costs or increase the speakers available.

Membership: Brandy Hamilton report online: <http://www.nclaonline.org/members/reports/memshiprpt080410.pdf>

Also membership number reports online: <http://www.nclaonline.org/members/reports/memshipchart080410.pdf>

Brandy reported on the portable displays and that money was approved last year for this expense. She requested permission to offer free memberships to NCLA members who provide statements about why they joined NCLA and pictures to use on the displays. Motion was made to provide up to 9 free memberships for promotion purposes, and was unanimously approved.

Brandy asked everyone to review the brochure (being passed around) for their section/roundtable descriptions. She is also looking for opportunities to increase membership. She reminded the board that each section and roundtable needs to identify a representative to join the Membership list and help to promote NCLA membership.

Nominating: Robert Burgin – no report.

Operations: Dale Cousins report online: <http://www.nclaonline.org/operations/reports/optnrtp080410.pdf>

Public Policy: Mary Boone contacted Phil about a representative from NCLA and the need for someone to be in this position to represent NCLA at legislative day in DC. Rodney said he would be interested in attending. Sherwin and Joan were also identified as possible attendees. John Via reported that NCLA was the only state without a representative in past years. There needs to be support for LSTA funding because the State Library and all librarians benefit from the funding and it could have been cut from the budget. There were several motions on NCLA funding for representatives to attend National Library Legislative Day. The first motion was to fund three participants and this motion was withdrawn. The motion was amended to require each section and roundtable to provide 5% of their current fund to cover costs. Vote was taken by raised hands with 4 yes and all other no, therefore denying this motion. A new (final) motion was presented by Charlie Lackey that Rodney represent NCLA at National Library Legislative Day. Susan Wolf Neilson amended the motion to add Joan and Sherwin, and NCLA would cover the registration fee (\$60) for the group. Motion as amended was seconded (Sarah Rothstein) and passed unanimously.

Scholarships: Susan M. Benning – no report

Website: Christy Allen report online: <http://www.nclaonline.org/website/reports/webprpt080410.pdf>

Christy is keeping the website updated but there may be some lag time. She said changes would be made within 7 days of receipt.

She is looking into revising the website. Charlie Lackey indicated that RTSS is trying to get a new webpage uploaded. Christy will contact Steve Dew on this. The Leadership Institute also needs to be updated with the new information.

Other Reports

ALA Council: Rodney Lippard report online [ALACouncilorReport0408.pdf](http://www.alacouncil.org/Reports/Report0408.pdf). Rodney has a question about whether NCLA or the State Library exhibits at other conferences for municipalities and/or counties to support librarians. Conferences for government may be a good idea to expand informational exhibits etc. Mary Boone has requested an outreach coordinator position to do this type of communication. It was suggested that the NCPLDA (Public Library Directors) could assist with this type of promotion.

SELA Representative: Betty Meehan-Black – no report.

North Carolina Libraries: Ralph Scott reported that the Fall/Winter 07 edition was posted online since the last meeting. They are currently working on Summer 08 issue. Biennial Reports have been received and most are completed. If you have not submitted a biennial report please send it to Ralph ASAP. NCL will use a new system – Open Journal Systems – URL: www.ncl.ecu.edu – to host the publication. They are preparing a grant to put NCLA from 1942-2006 on the web by digitization of back issues and putting them on the server at ECU.

State Library: Mary Boone reported that the strategic planning processing should end in April. She will present a final report at the next meeting (July 2008). They are currently reorganizing within the library. The library is working on several digital projects including NC Mosaic which is a portal to digital government resources (www.Mosaic.nc.dcr.gov) as well as other digitization projects in coordination with the State Archives.

New Business: Phil passed out an article about a study getting underway in the State of North Carolina about the Lifelong Access Libraries Institute. NCLA has been invited to have a seat at the table. Phil would like to have thoughts on who would be involved in their meetings. He will meet with Joanne Marshall (UNC-CH SILS Faculty) and is looking for a liaison. Susan Wolf Neilson said she would be interested in being involved. A motion was made by Rodney and seconded by Mimi that NCLA would be represented by Susan Wolf Neilson. The motion passed unanimously.

The next Board meeting is scheduled for Thursday, July 24 tentatively located at the May Memorial Library in Burlington.

Meeting adjourned at 1:02 p.m.

Respectfully Submitted,
Caroline J. Walters
NCLA Secretary.

North Carolina Library Association

Executive Board Meeting

Thursday, July 24, 2008

Attending: Christy Allen, Phil Barton, Susan Benning, Mary Boone, Wanda Brown, Robert Burgin, Mimi Curlee, Kem Ellis, Jackie Frye, Betty Garrison, Brandy Hamilton, Ruth Hoyle, Ralph Kaplan, Diane Kester, John Lackey, Rodney Lippard, Lara Luck, Mary McAfee, Betty Meehan-Black, Kim Parrott, Janice Pope, Sherwin Rice, Jean Rick, Sarah Rothstein, Mark Sanders, Dale Sauter, Mary Scanlon, Ralph Scott, Andrea Tullos, John Via, Caroline Walters, Jamane Yeager.

Call to Order and Welcome

The meeting was called to order at 10:15 a.m. Kate Hickey, Director of May Library at Elon University welcomed everything to Elon. She mentioned that the main library is open for visiting after the meeting and that Betty Garrison and Jamane Yeager can provide directions or other information as needed.

The meeting minutes for the April 10, 2008 Meeting was approved as corrected and given to the secretary.

President's Report

Phil talked about coming leadership institute which will be covered in the committee reports. He also announced he will explore ways to continue the Pay Equity data collection begun over two years ago. Data from this study needs to be updated to remain relevant. Phil reported that membership is stable and further information will be given in the Membership committee report.

Phil extends gratitude to Diane Kester for her service as Treasurer of NCLA. Diane worked through many troubles and tribulations and made NCLA financial stable. In appreciation NCLA provided Diane with a Garmin GPS unit because she has given such great direction to NCLA.

Treasurer's Report

Andrea Tullos provided printed reports to everyone, including a balance sheet of June 30. She noted that the Endowment amount is outdated and would need to be updated with recent reports from the Foundation. The Fund reports will be available on the website shortly. Andrea noted that there are outstanding deposits for Government Resources. Andrea noted that all deposits and bill/check requests should be sent to Kim Parrott (NCLA Office) before it comes to Andrea for purposes of checks and balances. No questions were asked about the reports.

Section/Round Table Reports

Business Librarianship Section - (BLINC): Mary Scanlon. The next meeting is scheduled for Cameron Village Library, Raleigh 7/25 (tomorrow). They are involved with two workshops, Sept 18 – SLA workshop and in October a roundtable on academic librarians' collection management issues.

College and University Section: Betty Garrison reported they are still working on the same projects reported in July. Programming is in progress for Nov 17-18 Librarian Instruction 2.0 Conference. They are also forming a new interest group dealing with distance education.

Community and Junior College Libraries Section: Janice Pope reported the section continues to work with the College and University Section on the November Librarian Instruction 2.0 Conference. The section is sponsoring one (1) attendee to the Leadership Institute. The section is reviewing the applications to the Leadership Institute for a possible member for the sponsorship.

Government Resources Section: No report.

Library Administration and Management Section (LAMS): Wanda Brown. The section is working with the Finance Committee on a survey about library education to create an off-year program. Mark Livingston will present the program in three locations across the state. These programs are tentatively scheduled for December 10, 11 and 12. They are looking for a co-sponsor if any other sections/roundtables are interested.

Literacy Round Table: No report.

New Members Round Table: Sarah Rothstein. The roundtable is working on networking dinners for the fall to include students and professionals. Members and non-members will be invited with a hope to grow membership. Brandy Hamilton, Membership Committee Chair will have handouts and membership applications. Sarah asked the board to support the events by attending as possible. The roundtable is also exploring a mentoring program to get new librarians involved in the association.

NC Association of School Librarians: No report.

NC Library Paraprofessional Association: Jackie Frye reported that the section is exploring a mentoring program for paraprofessionals. She indicated paraprofessionals have a hard time remaining involved in NCLA due to job duties and release time being limited. The section may organize regional conferences or workshops and is planning for the 2009 conference. Topics include computer literacy.

NC Public Library Trustees Association: No report.

Public Library Section: Mary McAfee reported that the section will provide sponsorship for the Leadership Institute for Track 1. This was announced to the NCLA Listserv but with a smaller response than expected. Kem indicated that they can review the applications and select PLS members for scholarships. The Branch Services Committee is planning a workshop for the Spring. They may hold this in several locations (3-4) across the state to reduce travel for participants and provide it free to members of the section. Collection

Management is exploring a workshop on open source ILS for the Spring. Genealogy & Local History Committee is planning a tour of the state library and state archives for the Genealogy Conference being held in Raleigh in 2009. The section is also starting to plan the 2009 conference including a lunch with an author. They are also hoping to co-sponsor with REMCO a pre-conference. Mary presented a motion to change the bylaws of the section to better define the assignment of a representative to the Public Library Certification Commission. The motion passed by voice vote.

Reference and Adult Services Section: Mark Sanders reported that the section had finalized the workshop for October 27 at the Greensboro Library on introducing seniors to library technology. Ted Lebowsky stepping down as Vice-Chair of the section. Mark will be taking his place. The section will meet again Friday (July 18) in Asheville.

Round Table for Ethnic Minority Concerns: Jamane Yeager reported a meeting of the roundtable via conference call in May. They are investigating a relationship with the Black Caucus of ALA. This should include discussions with the Constitution Codes and Handbook Committee. They recently sent a newsletter and a slideshow of the workshop at the last conference was sent to all members. They are exploring offering a workshop this fall in October. The roundtable is also working on 2009 Conference sessions including a pre-conference co-sponsored by the Public Library Section.

Resources and Technical Services Section: Charlie Lackey announced that the May 22nd workshop was very successful with 106 attendees. Jose Marie-Griffith received a lot of positive feedback. The workshop was organized solely by teleconferences to reduce travel costs. The section will meet again in August/September to start planning for the 2009 Conference. Charlie thanked Kim Parrot for all her help with registration and organizational of the workshop.

Special Collections Round Table: No report.

Technology and Trends Round Table: John Via reported that the roundtable is offering a workshop on low cost/high tech solutions for librarians August 4 at Elon University. The workshop is free to NCLA members and \$6 for non-members. A handout was provided to everyone and registration is limited to 40 people.

Women's Issues in Libraries Round Table: Ruth Hoyle reported that the roundtable is working on the pay equity study. They would like to do something with this information at the next conference. They are also working on updating the name of the roundtable that made in January on all documentation/website.

Youth Services Section: Laura Luck reported that the section has finalized the agenda for the Sept 17-18 retreat. The section has also added to their board the chair of the Young Adult Committee from the Public Library Section. This is a non-voting appointment currently being served by Joan Sherriif.

Committee Reports

Archives: Jean Rick reported that she has been working in the archives during the summer. Caroline Walters also worked a few

times. There is discussion about updating the records retention schedule. Jean also has a new contact with the State Archives, Gwen and will be contacting her about transferring record.

Conference 2009: Sherwin Rice met with Greenville Convention Center staff. They are very eager for NCLA to hold the conference there and have offered to help as much as possible. Pitt County Public Library has offered to help with local arrangements and is a few miles from the Convention Center. The Raleigh Visitors Bureau contacted the office about a future conference. Currently the committee is getting information to select the 2011 location.

Constitution, Codes and Handbook: Ralph Scott has offered to take on the handbook task. He indicated that he may need a sub-committee to assist and divide up the work. Would like to have the handbook cleaned up and updated within 6 months. Robert Burgin indicated that maintenance of the handbook is an ongoing task. Everyone is asked to provide minor corrections/changes to Ralph, but is reminded that major changes need to be approved by the board.

Continuing Education: No report.

Endowment: Bryna Coonin provided a written report and could not attend. Mark Sanders indicated that the total in the Endowment at the end of May is \$53,560. Phil reported that part of his goals for this Biennium is to develop recommendations and a plan for the use of the Endowment Funds. Also that promotion of the Endowment is vitally important and needs to be done.

Finance: Wanda Brown reported that the committee is recommending to the board to approve the transfer of \$10,000 from 2005 Conference profits for project grants and to make \$10,000 available to the Leadership Institute. These changes are adjustments in the approved budget. Motion made by Wanda. Wanda clarified that the money is being made available that normal project grant applications would be required. Approved by voice vote of the board. Wanda reported that Kim Parrott has been working on the division of scholarship money and working with Diane and Andrea to improve communications. Also the committee is working with LAMS on the availability of scholarships to needed for students.

Leadership Institute: Kem Ellis reported that eight (8) mentors had been identified (Mary Boone, Phil Barton, Dale Cousins, Leland Park, Susan Nutter, Beverly Gass, Charles Brown, Penny Sermons). The mentors meet to review the agenda for Track 1 and finalized the programs. This needs to be completed for Track 2. 39 applications were received for the 30 available slots in Track 1. Selected candidates will be contacted by August 1. Track 2 participants are being invited and were selected by the mentor group. Kem is still trying to identify evening speakers, any help is appreciated. Phil acknowledged the state library (Mary Boone) for their assistance in the programming and consulting work.

Membership: Brandy Hamilton reported that the committee is collaborating with NMRT for networking dinners in offering reduced membership fees and other giveaways at each event. Committee has provided display, handouts, and give-a-ways at workshops. Membership is down from last quarter. Brandy indicated the committee is working on a marketing section of the website that will provide downloads to sections/roundtables of editable

applications, brochures and flyers. The new membership posters will feature members with pictures and several have been received through the contest. The Committee has worked with NCLPA and ALA on a joint membership program for paraprofessionals. NCLA will receive \$24 from the dues. Motion presented and passed by voice vote.

Nominating: No report.

Operations: Dale Cousins reported that Kim was providing a handout to everyone on the use of conference calling services to hold meetings. If you have questions about this, please contact Kim.

Public Policy: Phil reported that Carol Walters has agreed to serve as the Chair of the Public Policy Committee. She, Rodney Lippard and Sherwin Rice attended Library Legislative Day in Washington DC. Rodney reported that the event was very productive. They visited every representative and senator for North Carolina. With the help of Mary Boone, the group provided information on the need for continued LSTA funding.

Scholarships: Susan Benning reported that letters have been sent to all students who received loans and should be paying back. One repayment has been made and will continue to work on these. She is also interested in learning about how the program was set up to see the options in the use of funds.

Website: Christy Allen reported that the website was down May 12-18 to make changes and clean up the website. Some changes are still needed. Access was compromised and a new password was created. Section/Roundtable webmasters need to contact Christy in person or via phone to obtain the password. The domain name has been renewed for 5 years. Christy suggested that a committee be formed to redesign the website. Christy said she would assist, but can not chair the committee due to her workload. Phil will identify and appoint a committee to work on the project as presented by Christy. Christy will continue to do updates to the current website.

Other Reports

ALA Council: Rodney Lippard reported that he attended the ALA Conference in Anaheim. Resolutions passed included support for minimum salaries (entry level professional \$41,680, \$13.00 for all library workers). Rodney attended the chapter's relations meeting. The ALA Council also voted on several resolutions.

SELA Representative: Betty Meehan-Black reported that she was contacted by the US Dept of State to host three librarians from _____. She hosted them at UNC and provided tours of the libraries on campus. She also posted notice of a SELA award to the listserv and Betty would assist with nominations. ARL, Kentucky and SELA will hold a join conference in Kentucky October 1 – 4.

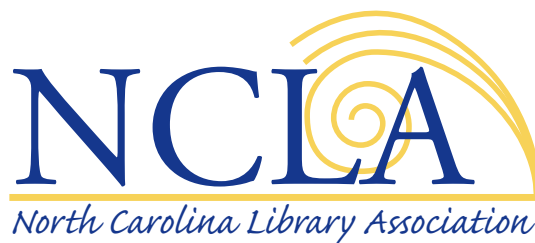
Editor, NC Libraries: Ralph Scott reported that the 2007 print issue mailed in June. 99% in color for an additional \$1500. 2500 copies were ordered with leftovers given to the NCLA Office for new members. The committee is currently proofing the Spring/Summer 2008 issue. Articles for the Fall/Winter issue are needed. The journal also needs an advertising manager to sell ads to vendors.

State Librarian: Mary Boone reported that the State Library strategic plan is complete (handout provided). Christy reported that the State Library is working on several digital projects of North Carolina history. She requested help from NCLA in information on libraries before 1960. Mary McAfee (PLS) will help promote the need for information. The strategic plan included a commitment to provide Career Enrichment grants to librarians for continuing education even though LSTA funds can no longer been used for this purpose.

Next Meeting is scheduled for Thursday, October 16. Location will be announced one month in advance.

The meeting was adjourned at approximately 1:30 p.m.

Respectfully Submitted,
Caroline Walters
Secretary.



<http://www.nclaonline.org/>

Editorial Board

EDITOR / WIRED TO THE WORLD EDITOR

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Joyner Library, ECU
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(252) 328-0265
scottr@ecu.edu

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smithe@ecu.edu

ASSOCIATE EDITOR

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Appalachian State University Libraries
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Tel: (828) 262-2285
E-mail: schernag@appstate.edu

ASSOCIATE EDITOR AND INDEXER

Mike Van Fossen
Davis Library
UNC-Chapel Hill
Chapel Hill, NC 27514-8890
(919) 962-1151
mike_vanfossen@unc.edu

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North Carolina Collection
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Chapel Hill, NC 27514-8890
(919) 962-1172
levon@unc.edu

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(919) 660-5925
joline.ezzell@duke.edu

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(336) 278-6576
jyeager@elon.edu

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ASSOCIATE ED. FOR WEB PUBLISHING

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