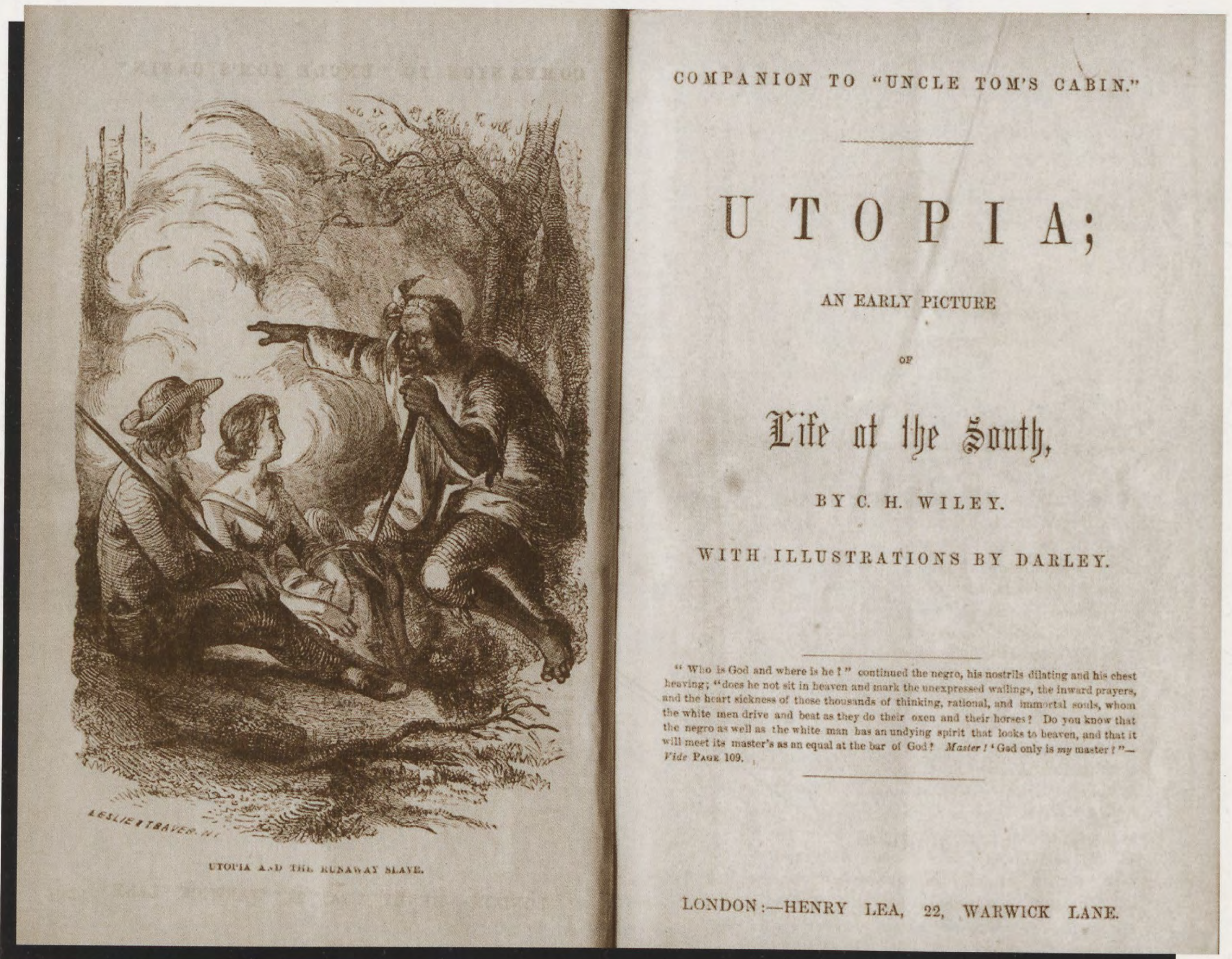


NORTH CAROLINA LibRARIES

VOLUME 60, 2002



Calvin Henderson Wiley (1819-1887), North Carolina's first native novelist and its first superintendent of common schools, wrote two historical novels in a conscious effort to record important events in North Carolina history for fiction readers. The second of these, *Roanoke* (1849), was reprinted in England in 1852 as *Utopia*. The cover illustration is from the copy in the Snow L. and B. W. C. Roberts Collection, Verona Joyner Langford North Carolina Collection, J. Y. Joyner Library, East Carolina University.



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From the Editor

Plummer Alston "Al" Jones, Jr.,

Love's Labor Reconsidered

“What’s happened to *North Carolina Libraries*?” The simple answer is that *North Carolina Libraries* has been undergoing a physical transformation from print to electronic. The more complex answer is that the NCL Editorial Board has been involved in a process of introspection/reconsidering NCL’s mission and discussing how NCL could be more efficiently and less expensively produced.

We reached consensus to publish *North Carolina Libraries* on the World Wide Web. We are no longer depending on the help of guest editors to identify authors to address a chosen theme for each issue. From now on, each issue of NCL will include articles on several topics rather than on one selected topic.

North Carolina Libraries is one of three publications for the NCLA membership. *Tar Heel Libraries*, a print newsletter of NCLA and the State Library of North Carolina, edited by State Library consultants, Frannie Ashburn and Kevin Cherry, and NCLA’s electronic newsletter, *E-News*, edited by Marilyn Schuster of the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, together keep NCLA members aware of current library events in North Carolina and inform us of the many accomplishments of NCLA members.

The *North Carolina Libraries* Editorial Board is composed of experienced volunteer editors who represent a cross-section of the North Carolina Library Association — academic, public, school, and special librarians, as well as library educators. Associate Editors are Joline Ezzell of Duke University, and Mike Van Fossen of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Assistant Editors are Paula Hinton and Page Life, both from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Diane Kester of East Carolina University; and Joan Sherif of the Northwest Regional Library System. Terry Brandsma of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, our Web publishing consultant, will work with graphic designer, Pat Weathersbee of Books, etc. in Winterville, to get *North Carolina Libraries* on the Web.

We are continuing special columns that have been very popular over the years, including “North Carolina Books,” edited by Dorothy Hodder of New Hanover County Public Library, “Lagniappe: North Caroliniana,” edited by Suzanne Wise of Appalachian State University, and “Wired to the World,” edited by Ralph Lee Scott of East Carolina University. Michael Cotter, now retired from East Carolina University, has agreed to continue to serve as Indexer and will compile the annual index.

North Carolina Libraries will continue to be indexed by H. W. Wilson Company. Manuscripts will be refereed by at least two editors. The electronic version of *North Carolina Libraries* will be available at <<http://www.nclaonline.org/NCL>>. The North Carolina Library Association will maintain an archive of all electronic issues.

We are considering producing an annual print cumulation of *North Carolina Libraries* issues for those who prefer a print record. Please let us know what you think of this idea and of the new electronic version.

From the President

Ross Holt, President

The Tie That Binds

On behalf of the North Carolina Library Association, I would like to welcome you to the first edition of *North Carolina Libraries* online. While it may seem a dramatic transformation to some, it's the next logical step for this award-winning professional journal, which has been in continuous publication since 1942.

You'll still find a juried, academic journal with the same integrity that won *NCL* three national awards. Although there are a few changes in concept—the issues will not always revolve around central themes, and quotidian NCLA business will move to other venues—*NCL* will evince the same quality and coverage that you have come to expect. And you won't have to wait for it to arrive in your mailbox!

Conversion of *NCL* to the electronic format also comprises one element of an overall NCLA effort to improve communication with members and create more of a sense of community among North Carolina's librarians, library paraprofessionals, library educators, and library supporters. It's a matter of putting the right information in the best format most effectively to reach our members, and to reach nonmembers in the library community. With our thanks to Johnny Cash, we're keeping the end out for the tie that binds—on the Web, via e-mail, in print, and any other way we can.

The appearance of *NCL*'s first electronic issue coincides with an overhaul of the NCLA Web site, the first such change more or less since its inception. Our goal was to reorganize the way information was presented on the site, the idea being that a first-time user should be able to find whatever information he or she needed about NCLA without any difficulty.

On the site, you'll notice that information is organized into four main groups. In the upper left corner are links to everything you need in order to do business with NCLA, from joining us to getting a bill paid or finding out about a particular association policy. In the upper right corner are links to NCLA's association-wide activities and pursuits: the Biennial Conference, the Leadership Institute, Intellectual Freedom, Literacy, and so on. Down the left margin you can go directly to a section or round table. In the right hand margin you'll find links to up-to-the-minute reports from the *NCLA E-News* and upcoming events.

The central panel, using graphics from our professionally designed tabletop display, describes the organization's mission and goals, and will change from time to time as warranted to feature big NCLA events or projects.

The debut of the electronic *NCL* also meets up with publication of the second issue of *Tar Heel Libraries*, our print newsletter published in cooperation with the State Library of North Carolina. It's a most impressive, 12-page tour-de-force of tidbits and community-building news.

So NCLA is moving on all fronts and in all formats. I hope you enjoy this issue of *NCL*, and find its new format agreeable. Let us know what improvements we can make as we undertake this major transition.

A Catechism of Books

by Joseph Bathanti

I got my first library card in 1958 while I was still five years old. It was orange and, from a writer's point of view, I view it as a union card.

Throughout my life, libraries have remained an evangelizing presence in the same way the Catholic church has, though gentler, and much less judgmental. Technically a lapsed Catholic, I am not a lapsed reader.

Not incidentally, in fact, the first library I ever knew, the East Liberty Branch of the Pittsburgh Carnegie libraries, was next door on Larimer Avenue to Saints Peter and Paul, the Catholic Church in which I grew up. They seemed extensions of each other, giant otherworldly Gothic buildings, hewn of mountain granite, hung with doors a story high. Inside, they both had that marble, vaulted ceiling, chandeliered, on-tiptoe, candle-lit hush that inspired reverence. Instead of a cross lording over its door lintel, like the church, the library's threshold was guarded by two pedestaled lions.

The first rule I had instilled in me about libraries — one that I still observe — was that, as when in church, one observed silence. It was a holy place in which the only allowable sound was a whisper. To carry the analogy further, I viewed librarians, all women then, as having taken a set of vows, like nuns or monks. There was a no-nonsense severity to them. Terrifically busy, they wore spectacles and oxfords, white blouses and dark cardigan sweaters. Their hair had filigrees of grey in it and they were all approximately fifty years old. Reflexively, like the nuns, their index fingers darted vertically to their lips: Shhh.

But, unlike the nuns who taught me at Saints Peter and Paul School, which was directly behind the church and but a spit or so away from the library, they seemed to like children. Especially reading children, huddled devoutly at little tables and chairs; children with questions about books; children stumbling up to the enormously long checkout desk (like a symbolic prop in a Kafka novel), juggling a chest full of books and their library cards. There a librarian would throttle a stack of books like a short order cook flipping hotcakes. She'd whip open those jacket covers, one after another, and tattoo with her stamp — I was fascinated by this — the gummed-on "date due" slips with the exact day in burgundy ink that those borrowed books must be returned. Or else: a penny

per book for each day late. Then they handed over the stack to you, smiled in benediction, and called you "honey." So shimmering in their delight — another soul saved — they could have been stained glass.

I didn't think they got paid; they were reading missionaries. Their purpose on earth was, like a religious zealot's, to bring the word. In this case, the ones enshrined in books. Their sole reward for this witness was the pure epiphany of

Throughout my life, libraries have remained an evangelizing presence in the same way the Catholic church has, though gentler, and much less judgmental. Technically a lapsed Catholic, I am not a lapsed reader.

beholding a child in the throes of reading, surely a fast track to heaven. Because I ascribed to them a vocation, I figured that come nightfall, they retreated to cloistered cells somewhere on the premises, and remained through the night immured among their beloved books. They obviously didn't need much. They were able to subsist on the penny-per-day fines. Like the conductors at the East Liberty train station that was once, before my birth, just across the avenue, they launched thousand of journeys. Not incidentally, it was from that very station that Gerald Stern, the great poet, and Andy Warhol himself left on the same redeye for New York, prompted, who knows, by the books some intrepid librarian had handed over to them at the East Liberty Branch.

I don't remember many of the books I borrowed at the library. But, there was one I loved particularly, about a Pilgrim boy who becomes best pals with an Indian boy. I checked it out again and again. And there was the Cowboy Sam series. Sam and his pals on a cattle drive, around the campfire, thwarting stampedes, bringing rustlers to justice. There had to have been many others, but like Robert Lowell says in his poem, "Jean Stafford, A Letter," "my mind economizes so prodigally, I think I've suffered theft." What I remember best, what was most astonishing, however, were the sheer numbers of books, their beauty, their fragrance, their looming weighty secret presence, room upon room, rowed and racked to the ceiling, ladders that rolled along the gleaming shelves for the librarians to mount upon a whim. My impulse was to genuflect. I had to keep reminding myself that I wasn't in church. It was next door. Eventually, in a middle-sixties frenzy of contemporizing a classic immigrant neighborhood that had withstood two world wars, the Depression, and Modernism, the city tore the library down for what they called "urban renewal." What happened to the books I couldn't say, nor the librarians. Ignorance descended; people moved away. As in "Sleeping Beauty," a great thorn hedge grew up around the neighborhood, and it was blighted.

But there were other libraries. When Saints Peter and Paul shut down, another casualty of "urban renewal," I transferred to Sacred Heart School which actually had its own library. A huge cart, actually, that once a week parked in the hall. I began obsessively reading baseball biographies: Mickey Mantle, Jackie Jensen, Bob Turley, Mel Ott, Sal Maglie: all white men. I came from a neighborhood and family that were less than tolerant when it came to African Americans, and I can't claim that I myself had a more liberal bent back then. Yet that library cart planted in me the first seeds of tolerance. I became an integrationist by reading about the Jim Crow hardships the first black players endured by crossing the color line into the major leagues: Jackie Robinson, Roy Campanella, Willie Mays, Satchel Paige.

It was from the Sacred Heart library in 1967, when I was in eighth grade, that I borrowed *The Catcher in the Rye*. Having heard the title all my life, it seemed, I checked it out with blithe indifference. I returned it, however, a changed person, and in complete secrecy. I figured no one in that building but I had ever read it, with its molten expletive lifting off the page in three harrowing dimensions. A librarian, I tell you, had placed fire in my hands, a little old lady wearing the black habit and bonnet of the Sisters of Charity.

With the old East Liberty library gone, I migrated to the main library in the university district. *The Carnegie Library*. An enormous Parthenon-like building, of the same architecture as my now vanished childhood library, but exponentially grander and mitered into the Carnegie Museum.

It was like a city. Books spilling from every crevice, every newspaper and periodical known to mankind, an archive that dated back to Genesis. Where aged books transmigrated when they died, and came to matter even more as ghosts, where new books were born. Floor after floor of paper, room after room furnished with Persian carpets, easy chairs, reading lamps. Like being marooned in a Merchant Ivory film, a battalion of librarians at your beck and call, white gleaming tiny-octagonal-white-tile Victorian bathrooms more spacious than most people's homes. Where I would meet my girlfriend and we would hide whispering in the blessed arbors of the open stacks, on the tallest floors against the rafters, the dehumidifiers wheezing their

approval. It had not occurred to me, at that time, that I would not live long enough to read each book that resided in that building.

When I entered the mighty Hillman Library as a student at the University of Pittsburgh, I couldn't believe it. It was as large, larger even than the Carnegie, but without that patrician air of formality that I loved so much. It thrummed with people, students mainly, in their mad seventies costumes, many of them draped asleep over the loveseats and overstuffed chairs sprinkled everywhere, stacks of books on the end tables like a cluttered living room, many of them draped on each other, making out heavy, cigarette smoke twirling up into the lights like intellectual exhaust; and professors and all manner of misfit and archetype haunting the place, talking to themselves. And the architecture: it was open, airy, glass and more glass, art deco married to Frank Lloyd Wright and Bucky Fuller. I loved it. Wow.

I hurried upstairs to the section on the Romantics and hauled off as much Keats as I could carry — I had a paper due—muttering to myself as I hitchhiked home, "Thou still unravished bride of quietness." Whatever that meant, but filling me with its iambic fever, a line I would never forget. It became a part of my psychic library. I particularly love poet Maxine Kumin's account of her students' discomfort at her requiring them to memorize poems: "I tell the students who groan and the ones who do not that I am doing them a favor: I am providing them with an inner library to draw on when they are taken political prisoner."

By the time I left Pittsburgh for North Carolina with a master's degree in English (what else?), I knew I wanted to be a writer. I applied to VISTA, was accepted, and assigned to work with prison inmates in and around Charlotte, an assignment that ended up being quite congenial to writing. But I didn't know anything about writing except that it took a lot of longing — which I've always been good at. Long before I ever had a North Carolina driver's license, I had library card at the Charlotte-Mecklenburg public library on Tryon Street in downtown Charlotte. Not so downtown then, and the library not half so glittering. But it was charming and devout, and it was there that I first became acquainted with, actually saw in the flesh, so to speak, the first little magazines and periodicals I was destined to publish in, though at the time nothing seemed more remote.

I was puttering away on my poems and stories, by then, and I needed somewhere to send them. I'd pull them off the periodical wall: *Southern Humanities Review*, *Southern Poetry Review*, *Tar River Poetry*, *Carolina Quarterly*, *South Carolina Review*. I'd leaf through and find out the names of the editors and the addresses. To actually see and touch those magazines, to be able to copy those names and addresses into the little pocket notebook that surely all writers carried to accommodate the capricious muse, made me feel like a writer. It wasn't long before those rejection slips started pouring in.

Then there are the little, often tiny, North Carolina libraries that over the past many years have endeared themselves to me. Nothing spectacular about them at all, their architecture is merely functional, frequently stark, sometimes merely a storefront such as the one in Old Fort, in McDowell County, where children can check out not only books, but toys, where I found a cassette tape of French monks singing Gregorian chants, recorded live on Easter morning — in the 14th century for all I knew.

These little libraries stand as outposts in their respective counties, peddling much more than books. The Hampton B. Allen Library, for instance, in downtown Wadesboro in Anson County, stands as the nexus of the county's culture. When we lived in Anson County, it hosted a lecture series, the bloodmobile, a support group on adolescent pregnancy, the community theatre, and was also headquarters to Moonson Productions when Stephen Spielberg was in town filming *The Color Purple*. It was also the site of a baby shower our friends had for my wife and me a few weeks before our first son was born.

I could bow my head and recite the litany of libraries, a long prose poem, I have traveled to in this fair state, and in each one there was a surprise waiting for me in the persons of North Carolina citizens fiercely devoted to the word.

In Davie County where I have spoken so often, I can now greet people by their

first names; in Harnett County in Lillington; Haywood County in Waynesville, where the President of the Friends of the library is a British man named Robin; in Burke County where I spoke this past February 4th and met an elderly couple who had traveled three hours from Macon County to hear my talk on autobiography because they were writing a family genealogy; the Henderson County library, crawling with poets; the Franklin County Library in Louisburg; the Nantahala Regional Library far out in remote Murphy, where my son Beckett (named after the great Irish writer Samuel Beckett) portentously took his very first steps (an obvious metaphor for reading or vice versa) — in a library, no less; Robeson County Library in Lumberton where, for some reason, I started my talk by saying that I'd bored people before, but never killed anyone, which got a lot of laughs until a man in the back row keeled over with a heart attack; the amazing Elkin Public Library, situated on a creek over which lean on opposite banks what must be the state's largest and most beautiful beech and sycamore trees, to which I traveled on six successive Sunday afternoons in 1997 to talk about poetry to a dozen acolytes of verse (they loved the inscrutable A.R. Ammons), now old friends, where one Sunday the mayor's wife pulled into the parking lot next to me as I was locking my car, and sweetly drawled, "We don't lock doors in Elkin"; the Yadkin County Library in Yadkinville, just a few doors down on Main Street from a fish camp, where a very old woman gave me the recipe for bird pie (any kind of bird); the Stanly County Library in Albemarle to which I miraculously made it on time, nearly 80 miles in 90 minutes, back roads and traffic signals notwithstanding, St. Christopher riding shotgun; the Union County Library in Monroe where I was presented after my talk with what still ranks as my favorite honorarium of all time, apart from money, of course: a small two-bladed, brown-handled penknife that I still use when I fish; the Elbert Ivey Memorial Library

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in Hickory where the woman who introduced me pronounced my name a different way each time she mouthed it so for a while I forget myself how it is said; the Sandhills Regional Library in Rockingham, where I met a woman who had been a student at Black Mountain College; the Gaston County Library where only five people showed for my reading, three of whom were the librarian who had invited me, my wife, and myself; Mooresville's tiny public library that's impossible to find; Perquimans County Library in historic Hertford where I snapped a picture of my sons flanking the Catfish Hunter monument, the sea air blowing in from the Chowan Sound; the Thomas Hackney Braswell Library in Rocky Mount; Ashe County Public Library on a downtown West Jefferson peak surrounded by the Blue Ridge; the North Regional Library in Raleigh; the opulent Morrison Regional Library in Charlotte; University City Library in

Charlotte; the Dallas Library; Watauga County Public Library, where a county commissioner and a city councilwoman were in attendance for my reading, surely a sign of radical local politics; the Davidson County Public Library, where I delivered a talk on Palm Sunday of last year, and was able at its conclusion to trot across Main Street and pick up blessed Easter palm from a Latino Catholic Church; the Davidson Branch Library in Northern Mecklenburg County.

My visit in September of 1997 to the Mitchell County Library, way up in the mountains, in Bakersville, merits special mention. Accompanied by my wife and two sons, then 10 and 5, we whirled out of Statesville in mid-afternoon and arrived, starving, not long before my talk at The Oaks, a bed and breakfast the library had reserved for us. There are no motels in Bakersville. The Oaks was run by Cindy Sharpe, a wonderfully friendly, accommodating woman, who had taken a writing workshop I had taught years before at Mayland Community College. She and her

husband, who was off on business, had recently bought the Oaks, an enormous old three-storied southern home with a wrap-around porch and balconies fringing each floor. It had been built in the early 1800s, and needed some work, but it was painted white, and loomed quite cheerily against the firmament, Roan Mountain purpling in the dusk. I hurried in, changed into my requisite tie and coat, and, with directions to Helen's, the local cafe, a few doors down from the library, ripped into downtown Bakersville.

Helen's was jammed. The menu featured the usual Southern fare. They had Italian hoagies. I knew I was taking a chance, but I figured a sandwich would be quick. I had to eat. Growing twitchy with hunger, I watched the clock push toward seven o'clock which was when my program was scheduled to start. At five minutes until the hour, I left my family in Helen's to dine without me. My first stop was the car where I drank the kids' little travel juice boxes, gnawed a pear to its nub, then sprinted along Main Street (the street of choice for public libraries in North Carolina) to the library.

The Mitchell County Library, directly across the street from First Baptist Church, a big red brick building with painted white columns and a shiny white cupola, is storefront-like, situated in a tiny intersection that I assume is the town square. Thus, from their panel of windows my audience, exactly thirty men and women, all very, very, very old and extra Caucasian, wondering where in the world I was, had watched me, their esteemed visiting scholar, come flying down the street, tightening his tie and still chewing. Realizing this at the last moment, with some mortification, I barged in on them, was greeted by the relieved librarian, my host, and sat through her introduction, trying to get my breath.

My subject was *A Visitation of Spirits*, by Randall Keenan. It is an a much-praised, finely written, unrelievedly grim and nihilistic tome written in a very impressionistic style about one night in the life of Horace Cross, a brilliant, homosexual, teen-aged black boy living in the stultifying small fictional North Carolina town of Tims Creek. Because of his self-loathing, Horace attempts through ceremonial magic to turn himself into a red-tailed hawk and when that does not work he wanders the landscape naked and finally kills himself with his grandfather's shotgun in front of his minister cousin.

No one liked the book. Many of the citizens there hadn't finished it. They found it profane, offensive. Why would anyone write such a book? What was wrong with young people today? What did those people in charge of the program (the "Let's Talk about It Program," administered by the North Carolina Humanities Council) mean sending them a book like this to read? Two old men unapologetically went to sleep. My head swiveled from disgruntled face to disgruntled face. I said things like, "Yes, ma'am" and "Yes, sir." I told them that I hadn't written the book. I tried in my presentation to guide them through its various levels — this is why "those people" had paid me — Horace's conflicts with his family, the church, the racist stranglehold the rural South still had on him, and of course his sexuality. At each rebuff, my blood sugar dropped precipitously. Across the street the Baptist church seemed to sneer, then levitate with disapproval. Becoming nearly catatonic, I found myself agreeing with them. Maybe it was a bad book.

Thank God, time ran out and it was time for cookies, party mix and punch. I ran to the refreshments and starting shoveling it in before I fainted, while the audience crowded around me with some incredulity. Someone asked me where I was from. I hated to tell them, but I had told enough lies for one night.

"Pennsylvania," I nearly whispered.

A few of the folks nodded. That explained it. I hurried to add that my wife was from Georgia and my sons were native Tar Heels. They shook my hand and told me how much they had enjoyed it. That after hearing me talk about the book, they had found a lot to like in it. I was quite a brainy fellow and they were proud to know me. A few said that now maybe they'd go back and finish the book. Some swore they still wouldn't. No offense. They loaded me down with goodies to take back to my family. One lady even gave me some poems of hers to critique. They hoped I'd

come back, and I assured them that that would be my pleasure.

When I arrived back at The Oaks everyone was seated at a table set up in the front yard, studying the harvest moon, pasted up against the Roan. Along with Cindy and my family there were two other women, friends of Cindy: Shannon, who had literally had her baby under water; and Holly, who had worked for a while at the McDowell County Prison. We had lived in Old Fort for two years and I had visited that prison several times.

In the summer of 1976, six weeks or so before I arrived in North Carolina, there had been a horrible and controversial fire there. Once the fire started the officers in charge left the burning cellblock with the keys in fear of a purported escape and ran for help. Nine inmates died. Holly and I chatted about this. She, of course, knew about the fire. She told me that on the cellblock floor at the prison there are imprinted indelible outlines of the nine dead men — like the Hiroshima shadowgraphs of vaporized Japanese.

Cindy told the story of waking once in the middle of the night in The Oaks and witnessing hovering above her a grey-headed, "long-lipped," old woman in a short-sleeved gingham dress. Cindy's small daughter had been sleeping with her, and the hovering woman had said, "I like her. She's sweet."

Cindy replied, "I like her too. But you better go before you scare her." And the woman vanished. Poof. You see things around here, Cindy told us. Plenty of sounds too. We realized we'd be spending the night in a haunted house, which, now as the moon swelled and swelled, detaching itself from the mountain and threatening to roll into the yard, no longer looked so cozy, but somewhat sinister. The kids had been down at the goat pen feeding the goats, so we were sure they hadn't heard any of this.

I eventually got around to eating my sandwich from Helen's which my wife had toted back in styrofoam. Then we went inside and got ready for bed. The boys refused to sleep alone, so the four of us crowded into a big four-poster bed, the kind dead people rise from in Poe stories, in a cavernous room. All night the house chattered, the too bright moon nudged the deliquescent panes of antique glowing window glass, and the children kicked at us. I couldn't stop thinking about *A Visitation of Spirits*.

Mere hours later, at 6:15 a.m., we hit the pitch, fog-shrouded road and wended our way down the mountain to the Piedmont and our home in Statesville. The kids went to school — my wife home-schooled our older son — and I punched in at Mitchell Community College. I met my first class, which was assigned to do research, at 9 o'clock in the College library. On the ground floor are periodicals, long rows of weighty reference texts, various machines and computers, photocopiers, all the freight of technology. My students, intoxicated with twenty-first century artificial intelligence, went to work, staring at screens that stared back at them.

The books live on the next floor up, and I loved to take the white marble steps up to them just to walk the stacks for respite like a beat cop, making sure all is well in his neighborhood. When I came to the College in 1990 to teach English, I began ordering books for the library. Mainly books of contemporary poetry and fiction, areas where the collection was sorely lacking. For the next eleven years I ordered hundreds, especially from Spring Church Books in Pennsylvania, but also from university and small press catalogues. At least once a month I would turn in my frequently voluminous picks to Rex Klett, the head librarian. Each time I fully expected a reprimand. What did I mean spending all this College money on books? Thousands of dollars. Who did I think I was?

But I was never chided. In due time I'd receive a memo that the new books had come in and were awaiting my inspection before being shelved. I'd drop what I was doing and hurry down to the library and there they'd be behind the main reference desk on a three-tiered cart: Adrienne Rich, Richard Hugo, Jean Genet, University of Michigan's Poets on Poetry Series, all of Fielding Dawson's books from Black Sparrow in California, a trove of books on the Beats, new bios of Samuel Beckett, Frank O'Hara, and Robert Lowell, the journals of Thomas Merton, the novels of Paul Auster. And, the

way I did when I was just a little boy, back on Larimer Avenue in the old East Liberty Branch, I'd pretend they were all mine, and theoretically they were.

I memorized where they were shelved and at a moment's notice could lay hands either for a student or myself on Flannery O'Connor's letters *The Habit of Being* or Martin Esslin's *The Theatre of the Absurd*. I walked among them, pulling out this one, then another, feeling in their spines immortality. Some I'd save for another day, but unable to refrain I grabbed a couple of newly shelved lithe volumes of poems, and headed back down to my charges. One of them met me at the bottom of the stairs with a question about parenthetical documentation. When I finished explaining to his satisfaction, he asked, "What's upstairs?"

On the way home from work, I stopped at the Iredell Public Library where I chatted with the librarians. At least two of them are poets. They informed me that the book my wife had asked them to hold was ready. I checked out a couple of foreign films, the only place in town to do such a thing, and a few "Lone Rangers" for the boys. On the way out, I browsed the discard shelf: paperbacks a dime, hardbacks a quarter. I found eight mint condition Nevil Shute paperbacks. Unable to resist I hustled back to the checkout desk, dug in my pockets and realized I didn't have a cent.

"I can write a check," I'd said to Martha.

"Don't worry about it," she said. "We'll put it on your tab."

Instructions for Manuscript Preparation for NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES

North Carolina Libraries seeks to publish articles and reviews of print and nonprint materials of professional interest to North Carolina librarians and the worldwide library community.

Manuscripts should be double-spaced (text and notes) and submitted on disc or e-mail attachment in Microsoft Word or Rich Text Format to Al Jones, Editor, *North Carolina Libraries*, at <jonesp@mail.ecu.edu>.

The name, position, and professional address of the author should appear in the bottom right-hand corner of a separate title page. Each page should be numbered consecutively and carry the title (abbreviated, if necessary) in the upper right-hand corner.

Notes should appear at the end of the manuscript in a section called "References." The *NCL* editors will refer to *The Chicago Manual of Style*, latest edition. The basic citation formats for books and periodical articles are as follows:

1. Keyes Metcalf, *Planning Academic and Research Library Buildings* (New York: McGraw Hill, 1965), 416.
2. Susan K. Martin, "The Care and Feeding of the MARC Format," *American Libraries* 10 (September 1970): 498.

Photographs should be submitted in a digital format.

The Editor will acknowledge receipt of each manuscript. Following the review of a manuscript by at least two jurors, the decision to publish or not to publish will be communicated to the author, along with the expected date of publication on the Web at <<http://www.nclaonline.org/NCL>>.

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Passing the Torch:

Reminiscences with Frances Bryant Bradburn, Editor Emerita, *North Carolina Libraries*, 1985–2002

by Plummer Alston "Al" Jones, Jr.

PAJ: Frances, we have been colleagues and friends since 1989 when I began my tenure with the Editorial Board of *North Carolina Libraries*. You have been an inspiration to me and to all your many friends in North Carolina and across the country. Your tireless dedication to making *North Carolina Libraries* the best state library association journal in the country has resulted in the journal winning the coveted H. W. Wilson Award for Best State Library Journal, not once, but twice, in 1992 and 1995.

We as members of the North Carolina Library Association owe you a debt of gratitude that we will never be able to repay fully. I hope that you will allow us one further favor—sharing with us your reminiscences of your seventeen-year tenure as Editor of *North Carolina Libraries*.

When you began your tenure as Editor of *North Carolina Libraries* in 1985, at what point were you in your professional career? What convinced you to take on the challenge? What were the concerns facing not only *North Carolina Libraries* but also the North Carolina Library Association?

FBB: Goodness, I was so new! I had just been hired as a regional media and technology consultant by the Department of Public Instruction, and was excited and enthusiastic about everything. Frankly, I didn't need any convincing once my boss, Sam Shugart, said OK. That was the big hurdle — "getting permission." I truly wanted and needed to work on this journal. As my mother has said, "Frances has always edited something." It's a great love. As for concerns facing both the journal and the Association, we were really in one of those golden eras — at least I remember it as that — in which there were very few problems. There seemed to be enough money, everyone was getting along (at least I thought they were!), and professional associations were considered vital to a person's professional career. It was a slower, quieter time — and I can't believe I'm actually saying that. I sound like my grandmother!

PAJ: What kept you going through seventeen years of editorship? Were there mentors along the way who offered expertise and/or encouragement?

FBB: Definitely the people, especially the NCL Editorial Board members. People so enjoyed doing a good job. We have just always had the best time together; it was a social as well as a professional environment for all who participated. Another important thing that kept me going was that the membership continuously gave me feedback that the journal was important to them. So many people told us what was important and we worked really hard to create a journal that met the

entire membership's needs, not just one segment of the Association. As for mentors, frankly the gentleman who handled the printing of the journal when I took over, Bob Renkenbil, basically walked me through the process regardless of what it was. He taught me how to do a paste-up — that's how *NCL* was laid out then — it was like cutting out paper dolls — how to calculate pagination, everything. He was a true friend and it was very difficult to tell him that we were moving on to the computer.

PAJ: What were the highpoints of your tenure as Editor of *North Carolina Libraries*? Were there issues of the journal that you felt were especially noteworthy and timely in their coverage of topics of interest to the library community at large?

FBB: I have to confess that one of the greatest experiences was redesigning the journal back in the early 1990s. We went from a small journal to a full-sized magazine with a photographed cover. These were HUGE steps for the journal. Pat Weathersbee and I did this at her house after work several Fridays over the course of those few months. Gary would cook dinner and Pat and I would pore over her latest layout design. It was the most heady experience imaginable, almost like birthing a baby!

As for individual issues, I have always loved the local history issues — they really were the essence in great how-to-do-this-well manuals. And the issue in which we interviewed our older library leaders. They have so much to teach us. I hope you will continue those interviews on an occasional basis. We did an "extra" issue back in 1992 "Crisis in Librarianship." Howard McGinn was guest editor, and I think it clinched the second H.W. Wilson Award for us. (Yes, there were actually three H.W. Wilson Awards. The first was awarded in 1981, when Jonathan Lindsey was editor.) And, of course, I can't forget the 50th anniversary issue. My research for the history of the journal led to my entire future personal life — John Welch!

PAJ: Realizing that every endeavor has its disappointments as well as its elations, what were some of the problems you encountered as Editor? Were there situations you would have handled differently, if you were given the opportunity to address them afresh?

FBB: I guess my greatest disappointments came with some regularity. Having to reject an article has always been hard for me. People have so much of themselves invested when they write an article and send it off for publication — I know that from first-hand experience! Telling them that it needed work or was just not acceptable was horrible, and frankly, I often procrastinated. Another huge disappointment for me was when the school librarians decided to leave NCLA. I will always believe that we are more effective as one rather than separate organizations, but I just couldn't fight the overwhelming sentiment on that.

What would I handle differently? I don't spend a whole lot of time asking myself that question, but I guess I would have spent more time doing the job — I never felt I gave it enough time, especially the last couple of years. There was always something that could have been done better if I could have devoted more time to it.

PAJ: What have been the most difficult problems facing the North Carolina Library Association throughout the years of your tenure as Editor of *North Carolina Libraries*? How was the publication of the journal affected by those problems?

FBB: Money, and *NCL* was at the heart of issue. *North Carolina Libraries* has always been the major Association expense, and constantly justifying its existence was stressful and oh, so frustrating. We really were a very inexpensive publication when you looked at the cost of printing newsletters and bulletins, BUT we were a

huge expense regardless of the rationale. It was the most inexpensive professional development anyone ever invested in, but it still was tough to finance. And basically the journal stopped growing because of it. We all know that nothing stays stagnant; it either goes forward or backward. I believe that inertia was hard for all of us to be a part of. For years we tried to make it appear that it was growing by changing features, etc., but I'm not sure we fooled anyone. Definitely not me!



PAJ: How do you view the transition from the print to the electronic publication of *North Carolina Libraries*? Are there special pitfalls that I as the new Editor and the new Editorial Board should avoid?

FBB: It was inevitable and it is certainly more financially viable. In truth, I worry about the wonderful professional growth and social experiences that will be lost without the editorial board meetings. I know I would have had a hard time building up a sense of community and loyalty without the regular face-to-face contact that our meetings and the yearly retreat fostered. I also confess to wondering who really reads online journals. I use them for research, but I don't just browse them at the doctor's office, during lunch — you know what I'm saying. I'm delighted that you plan to do at least one print issue — of the entire year's articles. I think that's a great compromise, and I'll look forward to getting my first issue!

PAJ: Where are you now in terms of your professional career and what do you think will be filling your time now that you have decided to step down as Editor of *North Carolina Libraries*? What are the special challenges and exciting opportunities ahead for you?

FBB: Let's not even go there! I'm writing this after having riffed 3 people in my division during this horrible state budget crisis and as we are waiting to find out the fate of our programs for the coming year. My greatest challenge is trying to keep school library media and instructional technology programs funded — and people in those positions — during this devastating time in our state's history. That's only considered exciting if you have a perverse sense of adventure!

PAJ: What special advice do you have for me as the new Editor and for the new Editorial Board of the electronic *North Carolina Libraries*?

FBB: Have fun and learn everything you can. I have said many times that working on the *North Carolina Libraries* Editorial Board was the very best professional development experience anyone can have. You are exposed to so many ideas as well as all the different areas of librarianship, and you are challenged to make our profession understandable and important to others. It's a wonderful opportunity — celebrate it!

PAJ: Thank you for sharing your reminiscences from your special vantage point as *North Carolina Libraries* Editor Emerita. I know that the members of the Editorial Board and I will be calling on you frequently for advice based on your seventeen years of experience at the helm of the best state library journal in the nation. Enjoy life to the fullest, Frances, and remember that your opinions matter now more than ever!



Making Connections: North Carolina Libraries and Grantmaking Foundations

by Janice Steed Lewis

Libraries of all types face funding challenges. From the small public library competing with police and fire departments for scarce tax dollars to the large academic library hit by double-digit inflation rates for journal subscriptions, libraries often must look to outside funding sources to supplement their budgets.

Grantmaking foundations are a fertile source of funds. In 2000, foundations in the United States made grants of approximately \$27.6 billion, an increase of \$4.3 billion from the previous year.¹ Libraries receive a respectable share of these funds, but there is undoubtedly room for growth. For example, the Foundation Center recently analyzed grants of \$10,000 or more awarded in 1999 by 1,016 large foundations. These foundations awarded 108,169 grants with a total dollar value of \$11,574,183,000. The largest share of grants — over 26% — went to educational institutions. These grants were valued at \$4,070,185,000 — 35.2% of the total awarded. Libraries received less than one percent of all grants (706) with a value of \$95,011,000 (0.8%) of the total. Arts/humanities organizations received 3.7% of all grants, while museums/historical societies received 4.2%.²

Past articles in *North Carolina Libraries* have addressed library fundraising in general, offered advice on how to write winning grant proposals, and given fundraising tips.³ This article focuses on grantmaking foundations — what they are and how to obtain information about them. It also identifies a number of foundations that have made grants to North Carolina libraries in the recent past, as well as others that appear to be good targets for funding proposals from libraries.

Types of Foundations

A foundation is “a nongovernmental, nonprofit organization with its own funds — and program managed by its own trustees and directors that was established to maintain or aid educational, social, charitable, religious, or other activities serving the common welfare, primarily by making grants to other nonprofit organizations.”⁴ Foundations can be categorized as either community or private.

Community foundations are publicly sponsored organizations that make grants for social, educational, religious, or other charitable purposes in a specific community or region. Their funds are derived from many donors rather than a

*Grantmaking
foundations are
a fertile source
of funds.*

single source, as is usually the case with private foundations. Funds are held in an endowment and the income earned is used to make grants. Community foundations are usually classified under the tax law as public charities and are subject to different rules and regulations than private foundations.⁵ Giving by community foundations is growing faster than giving by other types of foundations, rising an estimated 21.5% in 2000, following a record 26.8% in 1999. During the last decade, giving by community foundations quadrupled.⁶

Private foundations are divided into three types: independent, company-sponsored, and operating foundations. Independent foundations are grant-making organizations whose funds usually come from an individual or family.⁷ Examples include the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, The Duke Endowment, and the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation. Independent foundations traditionally make the majority of grants to libraries.⁸

Company-sponsored or corporate foundations are private foundations whose grant funds are derived from the contributions of a profit-making business. A company-sponsored foundation may have close ties with the business and take the company's interests into account, but it is a separate legal entity. Direct corporate giving programs, by contrast, are administered within the company itself.⁹ Prominent company-sponsored foundations include the Hewlett-Packard Company Foundation, BellSouth Foundation, and the Duke Energy Foundation. The large number of recent corporate mergers has had a deleterious effect on the number of company-sponsored foundations. While all other types of foundations increased from 1998 to 1999, the number of corporate foundations dropped slightly.¹⁰ For example, NationsBank Foundation, located in Charlotte, terminated when NationsBank merged with BankAmerica. NationsBank Foundation's assets were transferred to the new Bank of America Foundation.¹¹ A similar outcome is likely when First Union Corporation and Wachovia Corporation complete their merger. In 1999, The First Union Foundation ranked nineteenth in total dollars awarded in the state of North Carolina by foundations, while The Wachovia Foundation was twentieth. Combined, the two funds would have ranked eleventh.¹² Only time will tell if the combined foundation will maintain this level of giving in the state.

Operating foundations are private foundations that use their resources to conduct research or provide a direct service. An operating foundation may award some grants but the total is relatively small compared to the funds used for the foundation's own programs.¹³ The J. Paul Getty Trust is the largest operating foundation in the United States.¹⁴ The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation and the Casey Family Program are other well-known operating foundations.

Giving in North Carolina

North Carolina is home to several large foundations. Bank of America Foundation, the Duke Endowment, Foundation for the Carolinas (a community foundation), and Burroughs Wellcome Fund (an independent foundation) are on the *2001 Foundation Directory* list of top 100 foundations by giving.¹⁵ The Duke Endowment and Burroughs Wellcome Fund, along with the Kate B. Reynolds Charitable Trust (an independent foundation), qualified for the Foundation Center's list of top 100 foundations by assets.¹⁶

Not surprisingly, four of these five foundations (all but Burroughs Wellcome Fund) are among the top grantmakers in the state. Joining them are Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation, The Cannon Foundation, and William R. Kenan, Jr. Charitable Trust (all based in North Carolina), and three out-of-state foundations: The Ford Foundation, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.¹⁷

The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation made \$35,117,615 in grants for "libraries

North Carolina is home to several large foundations.

and public access to information" in 1999 and \$69,784,783 in 2000.¹⁸ The bulk of these grants were made through the foundation's U.S. Library Program, whose mission is to "partner with public libraries to bring access to computers, the Internet, and digital information for patrons in low-income communities in the United States and Canada."¹⁹ States are prioritized for funding according to need.²⁰ North Carolina was included in the third round of funding. In 2000, libraries in the state received \$5,801,080.²¹

Researching foundations

Print and online directories are helpful sources of information about foundations. These directories usually list large and/or representative grants made by foundations, but often do not provide a comprehensive list of grants. They usually note restrictions specific foundations impose, such as geographic limits, or prohibitions on the use of funds for capital projects or operating support. Much of the information contained in directories comes from the filings foundations make with the Internal Revenue Service. Most of these filings are now available on public Web sites, so that researchers have access to the complete primary source material itself and can get it in a more timely fashion than is provided by many directories.

Foundations are generally exempt from federal income taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the *Internal Revenue Code*. However, if a foundation has annual gross receipts in excess of \$25,000 it must file an annual information return. Private foundations must file a Form 990-PF: Return of Private Foundation or Section 4947(a)(1) Nonexempt Charitable Trust Treated as a Private Foundation. Other tax-exempt organizations, including community foundations, must file Form 990, Return of Organization Exempt From Income Tax, or Form 990-EZ, Short Form Return of Organization Exempt From Income Tax.²² These forms require the foundation to provide information about its revenue, assets, operating expenses, contributions, grants paid, compensation of officers and trustees, employee salaries, and program funding areas. Form 990-PF also requires that a foundation indicate if it only makes contributions to preselected charitable organizations and does not accept unsolicited requests for funds. If it makes grants under other conditions, it must provide information about grant application procedures, submission deadlines, and any restrictions or limitations on awards. This information is found in Part XV, Line 2 of Form 990-PF. The grantseeker may want to exclude foundations that do not accept unsolicited requests from its initial list of potential targets. It might decide to pursue a longer-term strategy aimed at informing the foundation about its programs, accomplishments and goals, with the ultimate aim of becoming a "preselected" beneficiary. Likewise, the information about geographic restrictions will help the grantseekers identify foundations with particular interest in their geographic areas and exclude those that focus elsewhere.

Analyzing past grants made by foundations can help grantseekers identify the best matches between their program interests and foundations' funding interests. Part XV, Line 3 of the 990-PF form — "Grants and Contributions Paid During the Year or Approved for Future Payment" — provides this information. The foundation must list the name and address of each grant recipient, the purpose of the grant, and the amount. If a foundation makes more than ten or fifteen grants per year, it usually attaches a separate schedule that lists them. Grantseekers can also check Part I, Line 25 of the 990-PF form to get a quick appraisal of a foundation's grantmaking capacity. It provides the total of the "contributions, gifts, grants paid" during the tax year.

Comparable information can be found on 990 and 990-EZ returns. Part I, Line 22 gives the total of grants and allocations made during the tax year. A schedule must be attached which lists the recipient's name, address, amount given, and type of activity. Part III of the 990 return asks the organization to describe its accomplishments for its four largest program service areas.

Private and community foundations must make their last three annual information returns available for public inspection. The organization is required to

provide copies of these documents upon request without charge (other than a reasonable fee for reproduction and postage costs). However, if the organization has made its return "widely available" by posting it on the organization's World Wide Web page or having it posted as part of a Web-based database of similar returns, it does not have to comply with individual requests for copies of its return.²³ Two nonprofit groups, Guide Star: The National Database of Nonprofit Organizations and the Urban Institute's National Center for Charitable Statistics, have developed free Web sites containing databases of 990 and 990-PF returns. The databases can be searched by foundation name, keyword, geographic location, or employer identification number.²⁴ <Grantsmart.org> has a free database that includes only 990-PF returns.²⁵

The Foundation Center is another wonderful tool for grantmakers and grantseekers alike. Established by foundations, its mission is to support and improve institutional philanthropy by promoting public understanding of the foundation field and helping grantseekers succeed. It collects, organizes, and disseminates information on U.S. philanthropy; conducts research on trends; provides education and training on the grantseeking process; and ensures public access to information and services through its Web site, print and electronic publications, five libraries, and a national network of cooperating collections.²⁶

The Foundation Center's Web site includes:

- statistics
- prospect worksheet
- list of more than 200 Cooperating Collections around the U.S. which make the Foundation Center's publications and usually its database accessible to the public
- gateway to foundation Web sites
- the Foundation Finder — a free look-up tool that provides basic facts on more than 61,000 private and community foundations in the U.S. (particularly useful for those that do not have Web sites)
- 990-PF search feature, using <GrantSmart.org> database
- proposal writing short courses
- articles from *Philanthropy News Digest*
- a bibliographic database called "Literature of the Nonprofit Sector"²⁷

Many large foundations issue annual reports and/or have Web pages that contain information useful to grantseekers. Some, however, only list selected grants (usually grants above a certain amount, or grants that are representative of the foundation's subject and/or geographic focus). The thorough researcher will still want to check the foundation's 990 or 990-PF filing to help identify the most likely potential donors.

Other valuable sources of information include *North Carolina Giving*, published by Capital Development Services.²⁸ A Web version of the directory called *North Carolina Giving Online* offers more frequent updating of foundation profiles. It can be searched by subject, county, foundation name, and name of individual decision-makers. Capital Development Services also has a free e-mail alerting service that provides updated information about selected foundations based in the state and a free online counsel service.²⁹

The following tables identify foundations that either have made grants to libraries in the state recently or that appear to be good candidates for doing so. The first table consists of foundations located in the state that have made grants to libraries or Friends of Library groups within the state. The second table lists national foundations that make grants in North Carolina and give to libraries (but have not necessarily made grants to libraries within the state). The third table contains foundations that give in North Carolina and give to educational and cultural institutions, but not specifically to libraries. All the foundations accept unsolicited requests for funds, as of the date sources were checked. None (except The Kresge Foundation) places restrictions or limitations on funding, apart from

North Carolina-related geographic restrictions, and each lists funding interests that appear to be good matches for many library-related grant proposals. Information about these foundations was obtained from their Web pages, their annual reports, and the most recent 990 and 990-PF returns available in September 2001. Two years of data is provided for some foundations, to show variations in the scope of their funding interests.

Twenty-four foundations are included in the first table. They range in size from the Hurley-Trammel Foundation, which made grants of \$134,000 in 1999, to the Bank of America Foundation, which made more than \$90 million in grants nationwide. Seven community foundations are listed. Libraries may wish to investigate more closely funding possibilities from community foundations. These organizations are seeing rapid growth in their asset value and have increased both the number and the size of grants made. By definition, they have a local focus and appear to be good targets for library grant proposals, particularly those aimed at programming, outreach efforts and focused collection development. As the table indicates, several areas of the state have their own community foundations. Most other areas of the state are served by the North Carolina Community Foundation. This umbrella organization has 47 community affiliates, each with its own board of directors. Each affiliate makes its own determinations about spending funds locally.³⁰

The North Carolina Humanities Council made the largest number of grants to libraries. The Council makes planning grants, mini-grants for scholar stipends and travel expenses, and large grants for lecture/discussion series, performances, discussions, exhibits, film/video/radio productions, etc. Many of the library grants awarded in 2000 were made as part of the Council's "Let's Talk About It" reading and discussion program.³¹

Six foundations located outside the state were selected to represent the variety of opportunities available to grantseekers. Corporate foundations in particular are likely to make grants in communities in which corporate branches or plants are located. For example, FMC Foundation, located in Chicago, is a company-sponsored foundation that concentrates giving in locations where it has plants, including Gastonia and Bessemer City. With independent foundations, a connection between the person or persons who established the foundation and the state or community is often vital. In the case of the Janirve Foundation, the foundation is officially located in Florida, but the majority of its grantmaking is focused on western North Carolina and most of its officers live in that area. The Kresge Foundation is one of the few foundations that emphasizes grants for capital projects, including construction, renovation and purchasing real estate and major

equipment. It has funded numerous library renovation and expansion projects across the country for both public and academic libraries. However, certain organizations, including elementary and secondary schools and community colleges, are ineligible for grants.³²

The 23 foundations listed in the third table have funding interests compatible with many library needs. These foundations have made numerous grants to public and private schools, colleges and universities, museums, literacy programs, and similar organizations in North Carolina.

The foundations profiled here are just a starting point for the determined grantseeker. Using the tools described in this article, he or she will be able to identify additional grantmaking foundations whose funding interests match the grantseeker's program needs, ascertain the foundation's size, verify grant application procedures, and obtain contact information. Although much work will remain in writing the grant proposal, making the connection between libraries and grantmaking foundations has never been easier.

Although much work will remain in writing the grant proposal, making the connection between libraries and grantmaking foundations has never been easier.

Table 1: North Carolina foundations that made grants to libraries or Friends of Library groups within the state:

Name	Location	Financial Year-end	990-PF Line 25 / 990 Line 22	Grants to Libraries	Amount
Bank of America Foundation	Charlotte	12/31/99	\$90,999,532 \$6,547,029 in NC	Public Library of Charlotte	\$ 35,000
Burlington Industries Foundation	Greensboro	9/30/00	\$ 833,546	Braswell Memorial Library	\$ 2,500
Cannon Foundation	Concord	9/30/99	\$9,913,819	Friends of the Harrisburg Branch Lib. Union Co Library Fdn.	\$150,000 \$ 30,000
Cannon Foundation	Concord	9/30/00	\$9,250,163	Appalachian Community Law Center Library/Resource Center Avery-Mitchell-Yancey Reg. Library Belmont Abbey College (library renewal) Friends of Madison Co. Library Town of Scotland Neck (lib. addition)	\$ 2,500 \$ 25,000 \$ 50,000 \$ 25,000 \$ 25,000
Cape Fear Community Foundation	Wilmington	9/30/99	\$ 409,662	Friends of New Hanover Pub. Library	\$ 1,000
Cape Fear Community Foundation	Wilmington	9/30/00	\$ 697,498	Friends of New Hanover Pub. Library	\$ 3,824
Community Foundation of Greater GSO	Greensboro	6/30/99	\$ 5,739,633	Friends of Greensboro Public Library	\$212,500
Cumberland Community Foundation	Fayetteville	6/30/99	\$ 1,526,596	Annie H. McEachern Public Library Cumberland County Public Library	\$ 500 \$ 1,900
Dover Foundation	Shelby	8/31/99	\$ 1,088,213	Cleveland County Lib System	\$ 7,500
First Union Fdn.	Charlotte	12/31/98	\$19,449,564	Wilkes County Public Library Burke Co. Public Library Dauphin Co. Library Friends of Hilton Head Br. Library Galax-Carroll Regional Lib. Fdn. Friends of the Durham Library Jacob S. Mauney Mem. Library Robeson County Public Library Watauga Co. Public Library	\$ 5,000 \$ 5,000 \$ 200 \$ 1,000 \$ 5,000 \$ 1,000 \$ 1,900 \$ 3,333 \$ 1,667
Foundation for the Carolinas	Charlotte	12/31/98	\$17,001,133	Cleveland County Mem. Library Public Library of Charlotte & Mecklenburg County Union County Library Fdn.	\$ 2,380 \$ 25,381 \$ 5,200
Harry L. Dalton Foundation	Charlotte	7/31/99	\$ 170,000	Duke University Libraries	\$ 5,000
Harry L. Dalton Foundation	Charlotte	7/31/00	\$ 251,240	Manlius Library Pub. Lib. of Charlotte & Mecklenburg	\$ 500 \$ 3,000
Hillsdale Fund	Greensboro	12/31/98	\$ 1,750,800	Friends of Greensboro Public Library	\$ 50,000
Hurley-Trammell Foundation	Salisbury	12/31/99	\$ 134,000	Rowan Public Library	\$ 5,000
Jefferson-Pilot Foundation	Greensboro	11/30/99	\$ 1,789,520	Greensboro Public Library Pub. Lib. of Charlotte/Mecklenburg	\$ 37,500 \$ 100
J.W. Burress Foundation	Winston-Salem	12/31/99	\$ 514,900	UNC Friends of the Library	\$ 1,000
Mary Duke Biddle Foundation	Durham	12/31/99	\$ 1,240,145	Friends of Durham Library New Garden Fr School Library	\$ 2,000 \$ 3,500

Table 1 continued ...

Name	Location	Financial Year-end	990-PF Line 25 / 990 Line 22	Grants to Libraries	Amount
Mary Norris Preyer Foundation	Greensboro	6/30/99	\$ 172,000	Greensboro Public Library Reading Connections	\$ 5,000 \$ 2,000
Mermans Foundation	Matthews	12/31/00	\$ 1,990,955	Matthews Library	\$ 25,000
North Carolina Community Foundation	Raleigh	3/31/99	\$ 967,394	Friends of Emerald Isle Library Friends of Kinston-Lenoir County Public Library Watauga Library Macon County Public Library Granite Falls & Hudson Libraries	\$ 500 \$ 500 \$ 900 \$ 1,400 \$ 1,500
North Carolina Community Fdn.	Raleigh	3/31/00	\$ 963,664	Friends of Madison Co. Library Hickory Public Library	\$ 1,000 \$ 19,300
North Carolina Humanities Council	Greensboro	10/31/00	\$ 239,075	Leslie Perry Memorial Library Archdale Library Friends Davie County Public Library Stanly County Public Library Macon County Public Library Friends of Transylvania County Lib. Ashe County Public Library Braswell Memorial Library Hickory Public Library Onslow County Public Library Shepard-Pruden Memorial Library Pettigrew Regional Library Davie County Public Library Asheville-Buncombe Library Friends of Haywood Co. Pub. Library Lilly Pike Sullivan Municipal Library Avery-Mitchell-Yancey Reg. Library Carteret County Public Library King Public Library	\$ 1,000 \$ 1,000 \$ 1,000 \$ 1,000 \$ 1,000 \$ 1,000 \$ 1,000 \$ 1,000 \$ 1,000 \$ 1,000 \$ 1,000 \$ 1,000 \$ 500 \$ 1,000 \$ 1,000 \$ 1,000 \$ 1,000 \$ 1,000 \$ 1,000 \$ 1,000
Stonecutter Foundation	Spindale	3/31/00	\$ 517,230	Spindale Public Library	\$ 5,000
North Carolina Triangle Community Foundation	Research Triangle Park	6/30/99	\$ 6,061,202	Friends of Chapel Hill Library Friends of Health Sciences Library UNC Health Sciences Aff Library Friends of the Lib. at UNC-CH Southwest Harbor Public Library	\$ 100 \$ 500 \$ 2,500 \$ 750 \$ 500
Wachovia Foundation	Winston-Salem	12/31/99	\$10,171,030	CEL Regional Library Fdn	\$ 3,000
Weaver Foundation	Greensboro	12/31/98	\$1,706,450	Greensboro Public Library	\$ 15,000
Winston-Salem Foundation	Winston-Salem	12/31/98	\$ 11,340,720	Destin Library Forsyth County Library Elkin Public Library Fogler Library	\$ 5,000 \$ 6,608 \$ 3,067 \$ 500

Table 2: Selected foundations located outside the state that either have made grants to libraries in the state or that have made grants within the state and to libraries elsewhere:

Name	Location	Financial Year-end	990-PF Line 25 / 990 Line 22	Representative Grants to Libraries & to NC Recipients	Amount
ABC Broadcasting Foundation	New York City	12/31/99	\$ 2,930,184	Pierpont Morgan Library	\$ 5,000
				New York Public Library	\$ 25,000
				St. Augustine's College	\$ 7,500
				Fayetteville State University	\$ 5,000
				N.C. Central University	\$ 5,600
				Shaw University	\$ 5,000
				N.C. Museum of Life & Science	\$ 15,000
Drue Heinz Trust	Pittsburgh	12/31/99	\$ 2,524,355	Pierpont Morgan Library	\$ 20,000
				Sewickley Public Library	\$ 33,333
				Beginning With Books	\$ 20,000
FMC Foundation	Chicago	11/30/98	\$ 1,841,256	Rockland (ME) Pub. Lib.	\$ 33,000
				Enoch Pratt Library (Pittsburgh)	\$ 2,500
				Hoopeston Public Library	\$ 2,000
				S. Charleston (WV) Pub. Library	\$ 1,000
				Chicago Public Library	\$ 2,000
FMC Foundation	Chicago	11/30/00	\$ 2,146,793	Salvation Army of Gastonia	\$ 5,000
				Carteret (NJ) Free Pub. Library	\$ 1,100
				Chicago Pub. Lib. Fdn.	\$ 2,000
				Enoch Pratt Lib. (Pittsburgh)	\$ 2,000
				Free Library of Philadelphia	\$ 2,500
				Newberry Library (Chicago)	\$ 5,000
				Rockland (ME) Pub. Library	\$ 34,000
Janirve Foundation	Palm Beach	12/31/99	\$ 4,210,202	Avery-Mitchell-Yancey Regional Library	\$ 20,000
Kresge Foundation	Troy, MI	12/31/00	\$132,043,000 (from 2000 Annual Report)	Bloomfield College (NJ: library)	\$ 500,000
				Carthage College (WI: library)	\$ 800,000
				Claremont School of Theology (CA: library)	\$ 400,000
				College of Charleston (SC: library)	\$ 700,000
				Davidson College	\$ 900,000
				Guilford College	\$1,000,000
				Johnson C. Smith University	\$ 500,000
				Peace College	\$ 500,000
				Elon College	\$ 250,000
				Wingate University	\$ 250,000
				UW Gladys B. Thayer Gladys Brooks Foundation	New York City
				Friends of Shelter Island Library Society	\$ 5,000
UW Gladys B. Thayer Gladys Brooks Foundation	New York City	12/31/00	\$ 1,830,080	Friends of Shelter Island Library Society	\$ 10,000
				Winterthur Museum, Garden & Lib.	\$ 100,000

Table 3: Foundations that give in North Carolina and give to educational and cultural institutions, but not specifically to North Carolina libraries:

Name	Location	Financial Year-end	990-PF Line 25 / 990 Line 22	Representative Grants	Amount
A.E. Finley Foundation	Raleigh	11/30/99	\$1,532,755 (\$857,885 to educational groups)	N.C. State Univ. Campbell University Peace College Cecil Community College Triangle Radio Reading Serv. Wake County Literacy Council	\$ 276,125 \$ 10,000 \$ 30,000 \$ 1,000 \$ 3,000 \$ 5,000
Alex Hemby Foundation	Charlotte	12/31/98	\$560,433	UNC-Educ. Fdn. Davidson College Queens College Museum of the New South	\$ 25,000 \$ 7,500 \$ 15,000 \$ 5,000
Belk Foundation	Charlotte	5/31/99	\$2,504,914	Appalachian State University Davidson College Shaw University Queens College Gaston Co. Literacy Council Museum of the New South Greensboro Children's Museum Forestview High School	\$ 25,000 \$1,000,000 \$ 14,000 \$ 5,000 \$ 40,000 \$ 50,000 \$ 25,000 \$ 10,000
Belk Tyler Foundation	Charlotte	12/01/98	\$ 591,096	Davidson College Nash Community College East Carolina University Methodist College Barton College Rocky Mount Academy	\$ 101,602 \$ 10,000 \$ 73,880 \$ 102,754 \$ 10,000 \$ 6,000
Broyhill Family Foundation	Lenoir	12/31/99	\$1,851,495	Meredith College Converse College Caldwell Comm. Col. & Tech. Inst. Education Fdn. of Caldwell Co. South Caldwell High School Hickory Museum of Art Caldwell Co. Historical Society	\$ 100,000 \$ 50,000 \$ 163,800 \$ 10,775 \$ 5,000 \$ 1,150 \$ 2,500
Bryan Foundation	Raleigh	6/30/99	\$ 222,500	Mt. Olive College Meredith College Hobpton High School	\$ 50,000 \$ 10,000 \$ 15,000
C. Hamilton Sloan Foundation	Raleigh	12/31/99	\$ 327,250	Duke University N.C. Art Museum Wake Education	\$ 5,000 \$ 1,000 \$ 1,000
Carolina Power & Light Foundation (now called Progress Energy Foundation)	Winston-Salem	12/31/99	\$4,997,137	Mt. Olive College Campbell University East Carolina University Fayetteville State University Piedmont Community College Johnston Community College Person County Education Asheville City Schools Exploris Chatham Co. Educ. Fdn. Wake Co. Communities in Schools	\$ 10,000 \$ 10,000 \$ 30,000 \$ 25,000 \$ 25,000 \$ 2,000 \$ 10,000 \$ 4,000 \$ 100,000 \$ 8,750 \$ 30,000
Cemala Foundation	Greensboro	12/31/99	\$1,662,927	Greensboro College Guilford College NC A&T High Point/Greensboro Community in Schools Oak Ridge Military Academy Guilford County Schools	\$ 13,000 \$ 75,000 \$ 50,000 \$ 35,000 \$ 27,500 \$ 720,816

Table 3 continued ...

Name	Location	Financial Year-end	990-PF Line 25 / 990 Line 22	Representative Grants	Amount
Cemala Foundation	Greensboro	12/31/00	\$1,377,422	Greensboro College	\$ 50,000
				Guilford County Schools	\$ 427,280
Coltec Charitable Foundation	Charlotte	6/30/00	\$ 122,725	UNC-Wilmington	\$ 10,000
				Communities in Schools	\$ 25,000
				West Des Moines Lib. Friends Fdn.	\$ 5,000
				Queens College	\$ 41,049
Dee and Rick Ray Foundation	Charlotte	12/31/99	\$ 321,536	N.C. School of the Arts	\$ 51,237
				Charlotte Prep Middle School	\$ 10,200
				Central Piedmont Com. Col.	\$ 2,000
Dickson Foundation	Charlotte	12/31/99	\$1,068,527	Davidson College	\$ 1,000
				Elon College	\$ 1,000
				Lenoir Rhyne College	\$ 1,000
				N.C. Central Univ. Fdn.	\$ 1,000
				Pfeiffer College	\$ 1,000
				Museum of the New South	\$ 1,000
				N.C. Museum of Art	\$ 1,000
				Thomasville High School	\$ 5,000
Doak Finch Foundation	Charlotte	10/31/99	\$ 235,000	Thomasville City Schools	\$ 5,000
				Davidson Co. Comm. College	\$ 5,000
				Davidson Co. Comm. College	\$ 10,000
Doak Finch Foundation	Charlotte	10/31/00	\$ 247,000	Comm. Schools of Thomasville	\$ 15,000
				Arts Council of Davidson Co.	\$ 10,000
				East Davidson High School	\$ 2,500
				Thomasville City Schools	\$ 10,000
				Belmont Abbey College	\$ 5,000
First Gaston Foundation	Gastonia	9/30/99	\$ 589,517	Davidson College	\$ 1,500
				Gardner Webb University	\$ 10,000
				Gaston Co. Tech. High School	\$ 50,000
				Gaston Literacy Council	\$ 11,000
				Gaston Co. Museum of Art & History	\$ 25,500
				Belmont Abbey College	\$ 7,200
First Gaston Foundation	Gastonia	9/30/00	\$1,179,512	Davidson College	\$ 2,000
				Gardner-Webb University	\$ 10,000
				Gaston College	\$ 58,333
				Gaston Co. Museum of Art & History	\$ 26,000
				Gaston Co. Tech. High School	\$ 50,000
				Gaston Literacy Council	\$ 11,000
				UNC Wilmington	\$ 10,000
Florence Rogers Charitable Trust	Fayetteville	3/31/00	\$ 197,119	Methodist College	\$ 14,000
				Robeson Comm. Col. Fdn.	\$ 5,000
				Louisburg College	\$ 2,000
				Fayetteville State University	\$ 1,500
				CC Schools (combined)	\$ 11,590
				Durham Tech. Community Col.	\$ 175,000
Glaxo Wellcome Foundation	Research Triangle ParkU	12/31/99	\$ 4,762,892	Guilford College	\$ 325,000
				UNC School of Public Health	\$ 508,152
				NC-Wilmington	\$ 172,000
				Shaw University	\$ 300,000
				East Carolina University Fdn.	\$ 75,000
Irwin Belk Educational Foundation	Charlotte	12/31/98	\$ 340,000	Furman University	\$ 100,000
				Winston-Salem State Univ.	\$ 10,000
				Wingate University	\$ 90,000
				Catawba College	\$ 50,000
J.F. Hurley Foundation	Salisbury	12/31/99	\$ 559,200	Davie Family YMCA	\$ 25,000
				East Rowan YMCA	\$ 50,000
				Livingstone College	\$ 10,000
				N.C. Transportation Museum	\$ 50,000
				Rowan Museum	\$ 3,000

Table 3 continued ...

Name	Location	Financial Year-end	990-PF Line 25 / 990 Line 22	Representative Grants	Amount
Lance Foundation	Charlotte	6/30/99	\$ 379,500	Indep. College Fund of NC Communities in Schools Central Piedmont Community College Foundation	\$ 20,000 \$ 11,000 \$ 21,000
Smith Family Foundation	Burlington	6/30/99	\$ 138,000	Alamance Community. Col. Fd. Burlington Day School Greensboro College	\$ 10,000 \$ 5,000 \$ 2,000
Thomas Austin Finch Foundation	Winston-Salem	12/31/99	\$ 468,093	Piedmont School Westchester Academy Davidson County Educ. Fdn. Thomasville City Schools	\$ 16,458 \$ 68,810 \$ 9,000 \$ 667
Tom Davis Fund	Winston-Salem	12/31/99	\$ 283,640	Cape Fear Museum Greenhills School Guilford Tech. Comm. Col. Summit School Salem College	\$ 500 \$ 1,500 \$ 100,000 \$ 2,500 \$ 1,000
Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation	Winston-Salem	12/31/99	\$12,986,763	Appalachian State University East Carolina University Elizabeth City State University Fayetteville State University Guilford College Lenoir Rhyne College Wake County Literacy Council West Lenoir Elem. School	\$ 45,000 \$ 50,000 \$ 50,000 \$ 30,000 \$ 10,000 \$ 9,000 \$ 35,000 \$ 35,000

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- ¹⁴ *Ibid.*, xi.
- ¹⁵ *Ibid.*, xii.
- ¹⁶ *Ibid.*, xi.
- ¹⁷ *Top 50 U.S. Foundations Awarding Grants in the State of North Carolina, circa 1999*.
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Storming the Hill: North Carolina Librarians Become Lobbyists for a Day

"It was exciting!"

"I felt I made a difference."

"It was empowering."

"It is probably one of the most important things I have ever done as a librarian."

These and similar reactions were shared by six librarians from North Carolina who participated in "Plant Grassroots @ Your Library" on May 7, 2002, the 28th annual National Library Legislative Day sponsored by the American Library Association (ALA) to put librarians and legislators in touch with each other. Librarians from all over the United States converged on Washington, DC, to meet their legislators and discuss issues important to libraries and their constituents. North Carolina was represented by Nancy Gibbs of Duke University, Peggy Hoon of North Carolina State University, Linda McDaniel of Harnett County Public Schools, Ann Miller of Duke University, Allan Scherlen of Appalachian State University, and John Via of Forsyth County Public Library. As chair of the North Carolina Library Association's Governmental Relations Committee, Peggy Hoon coordinated the event, organizing her troops and making appointments for visits with legislators.

Most of the North Carolina delegation had participated before and knew what to expect. The only rookie, Allan Scherlen, was concerned about not being sufficiently informed about the details of issues to be an effective advocate. He and other newcomers discovered that the job of advocacy is easier than one might expect. ALA sponsored briefing sessions the day before National Library Legislative Day, giving delegates fast track summaries of the issues. The discussions were reinforced with concise handouts of the key points of legislation and "talking points" of what libraries want from their legislators. Allan says he emerged from the sessions confident and ready to "storm the hill."

Delegates were asked to focus on a few core issues, including passage of the Museum and Library Services Act of 2002, which includes re-authorization of the Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA); passage of the "TEACH Act," which updates the distance education provisions of the Copyright Act in light of advances in digital transmission technologies that support distance learning; and various copyright issues, including the database protection legislation being proposed by North Carolina Representative

Howard Coble and others, which would include broad language providing protection for commercial databases and potentially denying free access to basic factual information in the public domain. Academic librarians also brought to the table the chilling effect on scholarship of Presidential Executive Order 13233, which claims executive privilege over past presidential records beyond the 12-year limit. They encouraged legislators to support HR 4187, "Further Implementation of the Presidential Records Act," which would annul it.

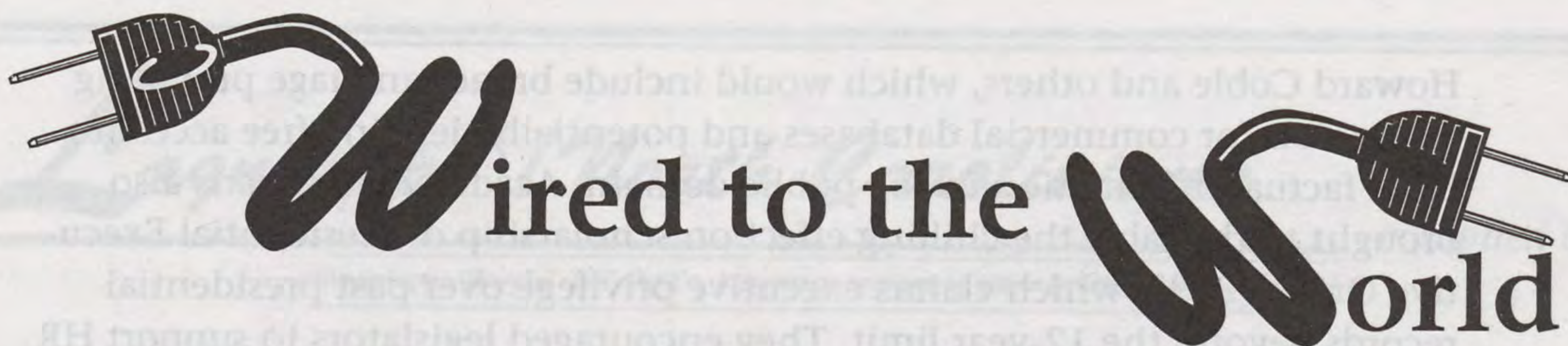
Tuesdays are reserved in Congressional offices for visits by individuals and groups lobbying for certain issues, and the halls were packed with staffers and lobbyists. Staffers specializing in legislation affecting libraries welcomed the librarians and talked with them about the issues raised, asking questions and taking detailed notes. Staff members commented that it was great to meet the people behind the issues and that it gave them a better perspective of constituents' concerns. Staffers were delighted to receive the packet of information prepared by the State Library of North Carolina which detailed exactly how LSTA funds have been used in their districts. Ann Miller and Allan Scherlen were fortunate to be in Representative Howard Coble's (R-NC, 6th Dist.) office when he was present and to have the opportunity to talk to him directly. He brought in the council for the House Judiciary Committee to participate in the discussion of the database protection legislation, and some lively debate ensued. Delegates also saw Representative Bob Etheridge (D-NC, 2d Dist.) briefly and ran into Representative Mel Watt (D-NC, 12th Dist.) in the elevator.

There were several opportunities to interact more informally with colleagues and legislative personnel. NCLA hosted a luncheon for North Carolina delegates and staffers on Legislative Day, and at the end of the day ALA sponsored a reception for all delegates, legislators, and staff members. Representative Coble attended, the only North Carolina legislator to do so.

Delegates strongly emphasize that follow-up is important. Once you have made personal contact with legislators and staffers you should write, e-mail, or call them regularly. You are now more than just a name, and your support and suggestions have more weight. You may be asked for input. Allan Scherlen says he hopes to develop good working relationships with the staffers he met and looks forward to participating next year.

It is crucial to offer support as well as to ask favors. Nancy Gibbs urges librarians to go to public forums and to invite legislators to visit their libraries when they are "home."

North Carolina needs more librarians to participate in this exciting opportunity to experience the democratic process first hand. It is amazing how powerful you can be in affecting legislation if you tell your story to your representatives. Shortly after their visit, a staff member for Representative David Price (D-NC, 4th Dist.) called Ann Miller to let her know that he had signed on as a co-sponsor for HR 4187. "I'd like to think our visit and Allan's impassioned arguments made a difference!" she said. To join the delegation next year, monitor the NCLA listserv (ncla-l@soe.ecu.edu) or contact Peggy Hoon, Chair, Governmental Relations Committee, at 919-513-2045. As Nancy Gibbs commented, "It was fantastic. Nobody can look you in the face and say they're against libraries!"



ired to the orld

by *Ralph Lee Scott*

Anonymisers

We have all become increasingly aware that, for commercial and perhaps other reasons, our use of the Internet can and is being tracked. For most of us this tracking has become a major concern as unwanted e-mail (commonly called SPAM) has begun to clog our incoming mailboxes. There are a variety of ways to combat both the tracking and the receipt of unwanted e-mail. One of the ways of dealing with this problem is the use of an anonymiser service, many of which are available over the Web.

Every time you visit a Web site, publish over the Internet, or send an e-mail from your home or business mail system, you provide useful information about yourself. You send details of where you are located, your interests, habits, computer type, and browser type as you move from page to page on the Internet. Many Web sites and Internet providers track this information, which is then sold to marketers and advertisers. You send this information every time whether you want to or not. If you do a Google search on "Computers> Internet> Proxies> Proxies> Free" you will find a list of eighteen free anonymisers.

Proxy servers can be used to both hide your real IP address (the true location of your computer location on the Internet) as well as provide a hidden e-mail address that masks your true identity on the Web. You can think of your IP address as the street address where your computer is located. Servers on the Internet use this address to communicate with your computer. Each computer has a number of ports through which you allow Internet information to enter and leave. For example, in the IP address, 216.150.33.56:80, the 80 is the port number. Since there are potential hackers who spend all day scanning for open ports on computers, you need to hide your real address from them. Proxies and anonymisers will also block cookies, Java, JavaScript, and other hidden tracking schemes. If you want to use cookies, anonymisers will also encrypt your URL request so that you cannot be tracked. Anonymisers also provide a firewall for your computer that will allow you to surf the Web, send e-mails, and access newsgroups without compromising your home or work computer.

Anonymizer.com is a commercial service that provides

anonymiser service. It provides 20 passes through sites that you can use for free. If you want more direct access to more Web URLs the current "Anonymous Web Surfin" service costs \$14.99 for three months of unlimited use. The site is Web-based (<www.anonymizer.com) and requires no software to be installed or configured on your computer. The Anonymizer Secure Tunneling service for \$29.99, also for three months, includes all of the features of the "Anonymous Web Surfing" service as well as a firewall.

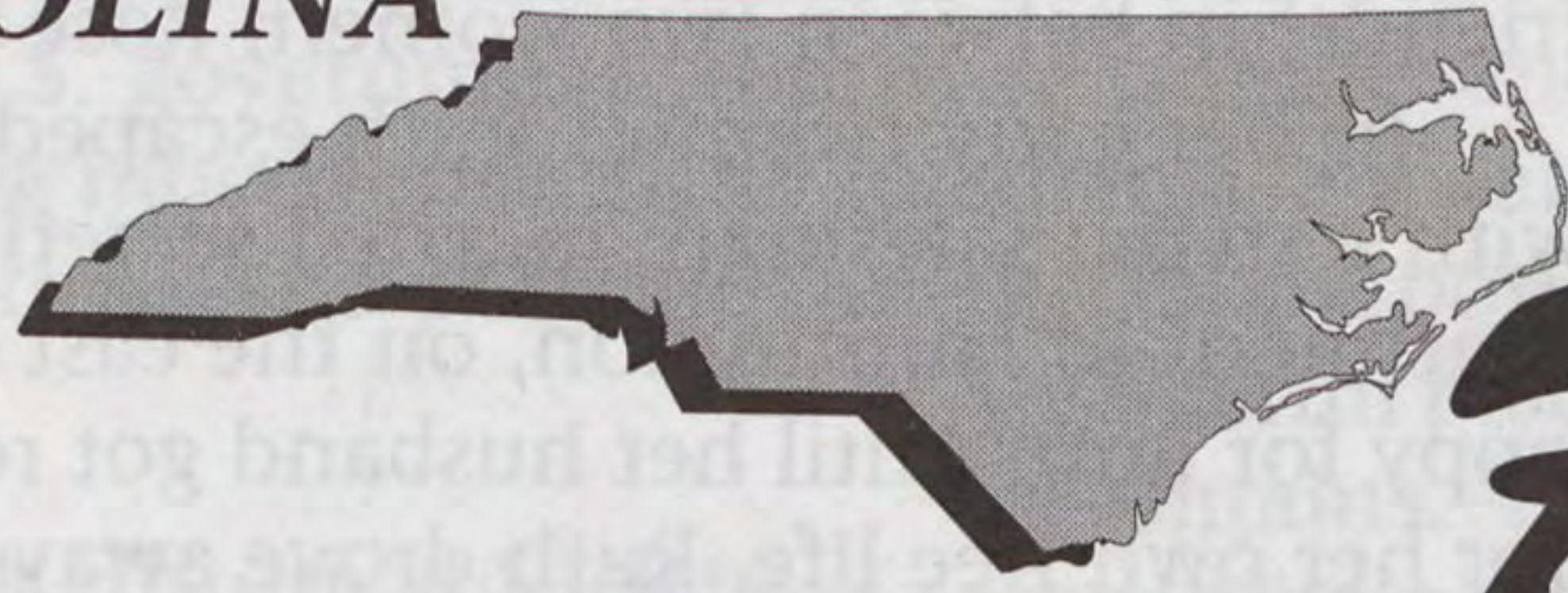
Another anonymiser is The-Cloak.com (<www.the-cloak.com>). The-Cloak functions in much the same way as Anonymizer.com. It also limits both the number of simultaneous users and the number of Web sites that you can visit at one time. For information on how to configure your browser to use this service, check the FAQ page, and for additional information on why you need an anonymiser service check out the "Why?" pages, both on The-Cloak Web site.

MagusNet Public Proxy server (<www.magusnet.com>) has been in operation since September of 1997 and provides an anonymous pass-through proxy service. It also offers a service that will hide your Web site and make it available only through its proxy service. Using the MagusNet proxy server to go to a Web site, you must type the following in your browser:
`http://proxy.magusnet.com/-_http://[enter the URL here].`

Public proxy servers are not restricted to computer sites just in the United States. For example, you can view a list of public proxy servers available through a Web site in the United Kingdom called The-Scream (<www.the-scream.co.uk/html/resources/proxies.html>). The-Scream lists fourteen public proxy servers and their associated free access ports along with proxy setting instructions for your browser. The-Scream lists some software that will modify the html address before it reaches your browser, including Muffin, ByProxy, Proxomitron, and WebWasher.

Finally, an Australia Web page called the Anonymous Browsing Quick-Start Page allows you to enter the URLs needed to access any number of anonymisers. This quick start page can be reached by pointing your browser to:
<www.space.net.au/~thomas/quickbrowse.html>.

NORTH CAROLINA



Books

Dorothy Hodder, Compiler

Sandwiched between the American Revolution and the Civil War, the War of 1812 seldom merits our attention. Except for the burning of Washington and Jackson's after-the-fact victory at New Orleans, few people know or remember much about it. To be honest, American military forces were not very successful during the conflict save for the warships of the tiny U. S. Navy. In single-ship battles during the war, the Americans beat the British, the world's greatest naval power, in six of seven encounters. The U.S.S. Wasp, a sloop-of-war under the command of North Carolinian Johnston Blakeley, won one of the most famous of those victories.

Stephen W. H. Duffy.

Captain Blakeley and the Wasp: The Cruise of 1814.

Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press, 2001.
348 pp. \$34.95. ISBN 1-55750-176-9.

Born in Ireland in 1781, Blakeley and his family immigrated to Wilmington when he was two and he spent his formative years in North Carolina, including time at the University at Chapel Hill from 1796–1799. In 1800, he secured an appointment as a naval midshipman and subsequently was posted to various warships fighting the Barbary pirates along the North African coast. From 1804–1812, his career slowly progressed as he served on several different Navy ships and finally was promoted to his first independent command.

Congress declared war on England on June 18, 1812, and Blakeley was given command of the Wasp the following month. The Wasp was launched in 1813 and in 1814 Blakeley and his crew received their sailing orders — to proceed to the English coast, harass and capture British merchantmen, and engage and destroy Royal Navy ships as the opportunity presented itself. Between June and September 1814, Blakeley's ship captured thirteen merchant ships, defeated H.M.S. Reindeer, and fought a draw with H.M.S. Avon. In the fall of 1814, Blakeley and the Wasp disappeared without a trace somewhere in the Atlantic.

Stephen Duffy's well-crafted and well-documented narrative provides a wealth of excellent information not only on Blakeley himself but also on conditions in the U.S. Navy during the period 1800–1814. His careful research includes details on ships and personnel as well as on the vagaries of politics and command that influenced the Navy's development. Duffy has a sailor's detailed knowledge of how sailing ships were built and his description of the battle between the Wasp and the Reindeer is superb historical writing. Illustrated with black-and-white photos, this work has an extensive bibliography, copious notes, and an index. University and public library collections and libraries interested in maritime or military history should add this book to their collection.

— John Welch
Enloe High School

Catherine Landis's novel *Some Days There's Pie* presents a moving story of friendship between two women, Rose and Ruth.

In her early twenties Ruth escaped from Summerville, Tennessee, with a stereo salesman, married secretly, and moved into her husband's apartment in Huntington, on the east coast of North Carolina. Married life was happy for Ruth until her husband got religion and tried to drag her into it. Yearning for her own free life, Ruth drove away from her husband. In Lawsonville, North Carolina, she met Rose, a legendary 79-year-old newspaper reporter. With Rose's help, Ruth found a job as receptionist and settled down in Lawsonville. Rose's dramatic stories, her strength in facing sickness and death, and her upright character greatly influenced Ruth. Ruth's life and outlook on the world changed greatly as her friendship with the older woman developed.

Landis achieves her delicate narration using simple yet vivid language. The novel portrays detailed aspects and settings of life of a small town in North Carolina. Besides Ruth and Rose, characters such as Rose's daughters Carol and Alma, her friend Cecil, and Ruth's friend and neighbor, Michael, are distinctively and vividly described.

Rose's good moral teachings to Ruth are inspiring. There is sweetness and bitterness, happiness and sadness, ups and downs in life, but if we keep doing the right thing, "one right thing after the other, some times it works out," and we will get our piece of pie some day.

Catherine Landis used to be a newspaper reporter in North Carolina. She grew up in Chattanooga and now lives with her husband and children in Knoxville, Tennessee. *Some Days There's Pie* is her first novel. Recommended for public libraries, school libraries, and academic libraries with recreational reading collections and North Carolina collections.

—Anping (Annie) Wu
University of North Carolina at Wilmington

William R. Trotter's latest novel, *The Sands of Pride*, is impeccably researched and a fascinating reading experience. *The Sands of Pride* focuses on the first three years of coastal North Carolina's Civil War. Using both fictional and historical characters, the author draws a vivid picture of North Carolina's Civil War experience. Readers meet Union and Confederate soldiers as well as smugglers, planters, wives and daughters, slaves, free men, politicians, and spies. These characters are so well written that readers who are unfamiliar with the historical characters will have difficulty distinguishing them from the fictional characters. (The author includes a list of characters so that readers can separate the two.)

The setting of the novel is detailed and lovingly written without being an impediment to the flow of the story line, and helps bring to life the various areas the characters visit. The reviewer recognized settings in Wilmington and Fort Fisher, Raleigh, the Piedmont, the mountains, and even Virginia. The reader walks with Wilmington civilians to a Rebel party at the Bellamy Mansion, visits Governor Vance in his office, crawls through the scrub with soldiers, and fights with sailors at Topsail Island.

William R. Trotter based his research on his nonfiction trilogy *The Civil War in North Carolina*, one volume of which was used by Charles Frazier for his novel *Cold Mountain*, and the depth of this research shows. This novel will be enjoyed by adult readers of military and historical fiction, and will especially be appreciated by those with an interest in North Carolina and the Civil War.

—Mary Rose Kleinfeldt
New Hanover County Public Library

Catherine Landis.

Some Days There's Pie.

New York: St. Martin's Press, 2002. 291 pp.
\$23.95. ISBN 0-312-28384-9.

William R. Trotter.

The Sands of Pride: A Novel of the Civil War.

New York: Carroll & Graf Publishers, 2002.
753 pp. \$28.00. ISBN 0-7867-1013-6.

Picture postcards made their debut in the United States after the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago. On December 24, 1901, the use of the words "post card" was granted by the U.S. government to private printers and the "penny" postcard quickly became one of the most popular and inexpensive means of communication. A perfect marriage with tourism, the postcards in this book portray Blowing Rock, North Carolina, as a

Blowing Rock Historical Society.

Post Cards of Historic Blowing Rock.

Boone, NC: Parkway Publishers, Inc., 2002.

136 pp. \$25.00 ISBN: 1-887905-54-5.

wonderful place to experience the natural beauty of the mountains. The Blowing Rock Historical Society borrowed from a number of postcard collectors to produce a representative selection of area scenes from the turn of the 20th century to 1975. Printed in color on fine paper, this book will leave any mountain aficionado "wishing they were there."

— Beverly Tetterton

New Hanover County Public Library

S*alt* leads the reader on the life journey of heroine Anna Maud Stockton Barley at the turn of 20th century, from her cheerful and imaginative childhood to her miserable death in her early forties. Anna lived a happy life with her parents, sisters, and brothers in Deerfield, North Carolina, when she was young. Hungering to start a family when she grew up, she married twice-widowed local farmer John Barley and moved to a small village named Faith in western North Carolina. For over ten years in this never-changing village, Anna's life as a wife, mother, and stepmother was hard, boring, and simple. Her only sources of joy came from friendship with several women in the village and reading novels. A move to Queensburg brought her a better house with electric light and inside plumbing, but the community rejected the family and she was lonely for her old friends and kin. In spite of yearning for romance and a different life, Anna stayed with her husband and her children until she passed away in pain and misery in her early middle age.

Isabel Zuber.

Salt.

New York: Picador, 2002. 368 pp.

\$25.00. ISBN 0-312-28133-1.

Although *Salt* reveals the life of a typical farmer's wife raising many children in a small village in the last century as hard and unchanging, it is a beautiful work with a unique and special quality. The story spans the turn of the 20th century, and brings to life many aspects of a farmer's family and community life. Set in western North Carolina, the novel presents beautiful and charming mountain sceneries with forests, trees, creeks, and springs. The author's description of Anna and her family's daily life is as vivid and real as if they were happening before the reader's eyes. Isabel Zuber brilliantly places quotations about salt between chapters to bring out the bitter, sorrowful tales of family separation, connection, community rejection, fighting, and death.

Isabel Zuber lives in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. She is a poet and has published two collections of poetry, *Oriflamb* and *Winter's Exile*. *Salt* is her first novel.

This novel will be a valuable addition to the fiction collection of public libraries and school libraries, and to the recreational reading collection or special collection of academic libraries. It is suitable for collections of southern literature in any kind of library.

— Anping (Annie) Wu

University of North Carolina at Wilmington

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his reprint of Caldecott Medalist Gail Haley's collection of traditional *Jack* stories is narrated by Poppyseed, a grandmother and storyteller modeled on Ms. Haley's grandmother and other storytellers she has known. The use of traditional wood engravings executed by Ms. Haley and traditional "mountain speech"

Gail E. Haley.

Mountain Jack Tales.

Boone: Parkway Publishers Incorporated, 2001. 120 pp. \$14.95.

ISBN 1-887905-51-0.

for the narrator's voice helps to set the stories in their Appalachian home, distinguishing them from their more familiar European precedents. This collection of eight Mountain Jack stories with an additional retelling of "Muncimeg and the Giant" will be enjoyed by patrons of public and school libraries. Includes appendixes on the collection of the stories, wood cutting, glossary of terms, and bibliography.

— Mary Rose Kleinfeldt

New Hanover County Public Library

North Carolina benefits from the numerous retirees who bring exciting personal histories into our communities. In *So Turn the Years*, Leonora Rogers gathers a lifetime of illuminating poetry. An Englishwoman born in Egypt in 1918, Rogers's father was the hydraulic engineer in charge of building the lower Aswan Dam. She lived most of her adult life in England, Southern Africa, and Iowa.

Heir to at least four generations of prodigious watercolorists, Rogers exhibits her own accomplished paintings in the Triangle. Her poems, word paintings themselves, excel at visual clarity and a watercolorist's delicate but technical precision. Having taught herself poetic craft at the feet of British master poets, particularly early twentieth century formalists, she has absorbed their strict power without succumbing to the tedium and overused sentimentalities often found in imitative or amateur work.

Leonora V. Rogers.

So Turn the Years.

Raleigh: Pentland Press, 2001. 81 pp. \$17.95.

ISBN 1-57197-279-X.

Rogers's poems are neither imitative nor amateur. They risk much, and one hears, as Hillsborough photographer Elizabeth Matheson observes in her rich forward to this book, those "intrepid and somewhat alarming 19th century travelers" in them. Rogers shares much with those self-sacrificing, self-

preserving English, Danish, and Dutch women seduced to the African bush and highlands by romantic, dashing, rainbow-seeking fathers, lovers, and husbands. Doris Lessing, Isak Dinesen, and Olive Schriener all come to mind, who, while living a romance, strengthened their bodies, realized the Self, and made themselves and their lives larger than their men's dreams.

Rogers's life was not without its difficulties, exotic color, and constant change. The poems reflect and narrate it with a steely eye and architectural faith in the poem. She builds each poem as she must paint her landscapes, with a gentle wash that accrues layers of distinguished and distinguishing thought so that at the poem's (and the painting's) end, one finds a whole world created. This is not just news (as Pound, whom she claims not to understand, demands poets give more than), but revealed knowledge (as her countrywoman Denise Levertov required). The world seems fresh, dissected, and yet restored in Rogers's poems.

Given different poetic opportunities in her life, Rogers might have joined the ranks of such poets as H. D., Loy, Levertov, and Rich. There is a brave, exploratory, almost religious vision, with jazz and classical overtones, in the poems. But Rogers, also a scientist, considers mathematics as well in one poem, written for Trachtenburg, the discoverer of Speed Mathematics, and in another poem, "Natural Geometry." Her poems meld abstract thought with natural image in sympathetic, accessible, yet unusual combinations.

One of my favorite poems, "For Adrienne Cecile Rich," captures the essence of Rogers's achievement. She sees Rich's rebellion against male-dominated poetry as a mutual symbol of women "living in the skin of their feelings," unlike their male compatriots, and their "positions staked out within limits / By our choices, our male alter-egos / And our loving commitments." She senses that "Duty and a habit of introspection constrains us," and then with the terrific power of the whole woman concludes the poem: "But we are more than these / We are a real force in the world."

Rogers offers poems of moving romance, of child-birthing and rearing, the natural world ("The Lament"), personal psychology and spiritual-seeking ("Who Speaks for Me"), ironic self-portraits ("The Artist Housewife"), mature love ("Thoughts of an Older Woman" — a masterpiece of erotic memory), and the African veldt, Mexico, the American Midwest, and England. "Reflections," a meditation on mortality, takes place in the bath: "this body ... / Rises dripping, ready for the towel — Oh! Angels / Be ready with white towels when I need you." If this is sentimentality, it is a sentimentality of the hard-edged, well-won life, which knows whereof it came, where it has been, and where it goes.

If word gets out, public libraries will find this book leaping off their shelves, and academic libraries should well consider the usefulness of such a book for literary, women's, and cultural studies.

—Jeffery Beam

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill



hough many readers of American history are familiar with the basic story of Sir Walter Raleigh and the Lost Colony of Roanoke Island, few realize that the island was later to become an important landmark in the history of African American freedom from slavery. Patricia Click, in her book *Time Full of Trial: The Roanoke Island Freedman's Colony, 1862-1867*, traces the history of the freedmen's colony on Roanoke Island during and after the Civil War. Drawn from many areas of North Carolina and beyond, liberated slaves made their way to Roanoke Island where they were promised a home and protection.

This is a story of a refugee people caught in, as Click notes, "a complex and intriguing mixture of evangelical, traditional republican, and abolition sentiments that were tempered by the crucible of the military experience." Click's book is more than the story of the freed slaves; it is also the chronicle of northern evangelical protestant missionaries struggling to perform their benevolent work while being frustrated by the military administration. Though the military had the ultimate authority in the "contraband camps," religious missionaries took an active role in many of the human services, especially education. Amid "wretched and chaotic conditions" fraught with administrative corruption, lack of food, unpaid wages, and abuse of the colonists by the very soldiers who were meant to protect them, many of the refugees from slavery nevertheless gained useful literacy and other skills from the missionaries while on the island.

Patricia Click, an associate professor in the Division of Technology, Culture, and Communication at the University of Virginia, and author of *The Spirit of the Times: Amusements in Nineteenth-Century Baltimore, Norfolk, and Richmond*, delivers a well-documented, much-needed history of a little-known aspect of the Civil War and Reconstruction in North Carolina. She employs numerous primary resources, such as unpublished diaries and private papers, as well as records from the National Archives. Her book includes copious endnotes, a thorough index, a bibliography, and an appendix of key documents, lists, and letters. *Time Full of Trial* is an essential addition to North Carolina public and academic libraries, as well as libraries that seek to have a more complete picture of the American Civil War and the African-American struggle from slavery to freedom.

—Allan Scherlen
Appalachian State University

Patricia C. Click.

Time Full of Trial: The Roanoke Island Freedman's Colony, 1862-1867.

Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2001. 205 pp.
Cloth, \$49.95. ISBN 0-8078-2602-2.
Paper, \$18.95. ISBN 0-8078-4918-9.



n 1885 John Haymes Mills founded the Thomasville Baptist Orphanage to provide a Christian environment for children, most of whom were very young and had lost one or both parents. The original intent was to keep the children for a short time, but most ended up living there to adulthood. From these beginnings, Baptist Children's Homes of North Carolina has changed its focus many times and grown from a single location to campuses and group homes from the mountains to the coast. A photograph on every page greatly enhances the telling of this broad and yet very personal history. It is the hope of the author that *A Place for Miracles* will share the "map of our journey, our learning, and our successes," so that readers will find "both inspiration and models" for similar endeavors.

—Beverly Tetterton
New Hanover County Public Library

Michael C. Blackwell.

A Place for Miracles: Baptist Children's Homes of North Carolina.

Boone, NC: Parkway Publishers, 2002.
238 pp. Cloth, \$19.95. ISBN 1-887905-50-2.
Paper, \$14.95. ISBN 1-887905-49-9.

In this collection of short stories, 18 award-winning North Carolina authors share their creative reactions to the phrase "racing home." Sharlene Baker, a creative writing professor in the Triangle and author of *Finding Signs*, conceived the idea for and edited this work. She recognizes in her note from the editor that the short story is "losing ground" and that "short story writers are some of the most highly gifted — and unnoticed — artists walking among us in the US." This compilation is not only an introduction to some fresh voices from around the state, many of whom will be new to readers, but also a tribute to the vanishing art form of the short story.

Sharlene Baker, editor.

Racing Home: New Stories by Award-Winning North Carolina Writers.

Durham: The Paper Journey Press, 2001.
193 pp. \$16.95. ISBN 0-9701726-1-3.

Most of the selections in *Racing Home* feature realistic fiction, such as Robert Wallace's "Shocking Ernest Hemingway," in which Hayden writes letters to his girlfriend about treating Ernest Hemingway's depression with electrotherapy. Readers subtly learn who the real patient is. In Vivian Hague Satterwhite's "Stranger Now," a young girl babysat by elderly Miss Verdie witnesses the woman being shot and robbed by her own son, and overhears the woman tell the police who the perpetrator may — or may not — be.

Other authors lead readers down alternate paths such as the supernatural, in Christopher Farran's Faustian "This Blood's for You." Race driver Ronnie has never won a race until he makes a pact with the Dracula-like L.T. Penry of Penry's Mattress Warehouse. Dark humor also plays a part in Farran's story, as it does in "Fish Camp" by Joseph Bathanti, when some country locals mistake a medievalist professor for movie star Titus Clay. Mystery holds a place in MariJo Moore's "Siren's Voices," in which teenage Siren hears scented voices telling her to warn her mother about her affair with Judge Ripley. These voices seem to know a lot about what is going on in town when Siren's mother is arrested for the judge's murder.

The compilation incorporates a range of characters, settings, time periods, and themes, allowing readers to absorb one story after another and eagerly await finding out how each author uses "racing home." The stories contain strongly developed characters, and their real strength lies in their consistent high quality. *Racing Home* belongs in every academic and public library with a North Carolina collection. As Randall Kenan notes in the foreword, this work proves that North Carolina continues to produce extraordinary writers.

— Angela Leeper

North Carolina Department of Public Instruction

The North Carolina Division of Archives and History has released the ninth edition of its *Guide to North Carolina Highway Markers*, updating the list for the first time since 1990. The highway marker program was authorized by the General Assembly in 1935. The first state marker was planted by a roadside in Granville County on January 10, 1936, to honor John Penn, one of North Carolina's three signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Michael Hill, ed.

Guide to North Carolina Highway Markers.

Ninth Edition. Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resources, 2001.
243 pp. \$14.00. ISBN 0-86526-298-5.

Unlike previous editions, the new guide sorts markers by county. Related photographs and county maps have also been added to this edition. Today there are more than 1,400 markers across North Carolina, including at least one in each of the 100 counties. Every Tar Heel library should have one or more copies of this important guide.

— Beverly Tetterton

New Hanover County Public Library

Dr. Hadden has fleshed out her Harvard dissertation into a worthy publication covering colonial experiments in slave patrols, their development and spread because of growing fear of slave uprisings and reprisals, and the people who joined such patrols. She makes clear distinctions between rural and town patrols, and notes but does not fully discuss why white owners allowed slaves as much discretion and personal freedom as they did. Non-owners, it would appear, were more likely to insist on patrols and to belong to a patrol than slave owners themselves. The book is organized thematically and is especially good on handling the attitudes of the slave patroller and the slave. A final section insists on continuity between the slave patrols and post-Civil War town police and the Klan. Little or nothing is said about areas that did not have patrols or promoted them only at times of crisis.

Sally E. Hadden.

***Slave Patrols: Law and Violence
in Virginia and the Carolinas.***

Harvard University Press, 2001. 340 pp.
\$35.00. ISBN 0-674-00470-1

Hadden has been most diligent in doing her research: notes take up about a third of the book, which also includes an index and a few illustrations, but no maps. Nonetheless, she extrapolates conclusions about a large area from very scattered evidence over a wide period of time. She musters her story well and makes a significant contribution to pre-war southern history. This book belongs in all North Carolina college libraries and in larger public library collections.

— Patrick Valentine
Wilson County Public Library

In her first book, Marjoleine Kars takes a look at the group of pre-Revolutionary North Carolinians who were known as the Regulators. Taking their name from a movement in England of 1655, the Regulators set out to regulate and reform government abuse: "Regulators saw themselves not as enemies of government but as its true defenders." It was the "malpractices of Granville's court officers and public officials" that led this group of North Carolinians, composed mainly of the farming class, to seek reform of the system of taxation and court procedures that oppressed and impoverished them. They felt that the system lacked checks and balances, which led to abuses and extortion by the sheriffs who were appointed to collect taxes yet seemed never to pass the taxes on to the royal government.

Marjoleine Kars.

***Breaking Loose Together:
The Regulator Rebellion in
Pre-Revolutionary
North Carolina.***

Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina
Press, 2002. xi, 286 pp.
Cloth, \$49.95. ISBN 0-8078-2672-3.
Paper, \$19.95. ISBN 0-8078-4999-5.

Kars presents this work in a logical chronological order, while focusing on particular aspects of Colonial North Carolina life. Her study is divided into three sections: Economics, Religion, and Politics — each interesting as a cause of the eventual Battle of Alamance, the penultimate blow to the Regulator cause described in her final section, "War."

Kars's use of quotes from letters, diaries, and contemporary publications is intriguing. The reader becomes well acquainted with Regulator Herman Husband, British Royal Governor Tryon, and Tryon's close friend Edmund Fanning. Kars is adept at describing the

hardships that drove North Carolina farmers to protest and to lash out at a government impervious to the corruption that impoverished a large portion of the population.

Breaking Loose Together is indexed and includes a bibliography of unpublished, primary, and secondary sources. It is lightly illustrated. The author's in-depth treatment of many aspects of colonial life give the reader a full view of what it was like to be a farmer in pre-Revolutionary North Carolina. Recommended for libraries with a concentration in North Carolina history. The author's scholarly treatment of the topic lends itself well to academic libraries, while the easy-to-read format makes it a good choice for public libraries.

— Caroline Keizer
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Valle Crucis (pronounced Valley Crew-sis) is a jewel in the crown of mountain peaks adorning northwestern North Carolina. Today this beautiful valley located a few miles from Boone reflects contemporary culture, with stylish boutiques and passing cars blaring rock music. For many years, however, it was virtually undiscovered. Roads were few and the terrain was difficult. Some summer visitors came to board with residents of the valley, but it was a quiet rural community.

I. Harding Hughes, Jr.
**My Valle Crucis:
The 1930s.**

Valle Crucis, NC: The Mast General Store,
2002. 178 pp. \$14.95. No ISBN.
Call 828-963-6511 for purchase information.

The author, who has previously published a general history of Valle Crucis (*Valle Crucis: A History of an Uncommon Place*, Mast General Store, 1995), spent his childhood summers there. Reverend I. Harding Hughes and his wife Josephine first visited the valley in the summer of 1924, when their son was less than a year old, and decided to build a summer cottage of their own. Young Greensboro architect Lorenzo Winslow, who later served as "Architect to the White House" in the nation's capital from 1933 to 1952, was retained to design a rustic dwelling. In 1926 the Hughes family moved into the cottage they named Tapawingo, "house of joy." It had no insulation, no telephone, and no electricity, and required the fording of two creeks during

wet weather, but they loved it.

The author chronicles life in Valle Crucis during the Depression era and afterward, telling stories of the local families, institutions, and activities that framed their lives. The schools, churches, stores, recreations, and the difficult times that were weathered with grace all form a picture of a small community of hardworking people who respected and helped each other. Hughes remembers blackberry pickings, dances at the Mission School, going to church, evenings spent playing board games or listening to his father's ghost stories, his friend Herman Burkett's "important knowledge" about fishing and snakes and the lay of the land, and outings to Grandfather Mountain and Dutch Creek Falls. Good cooks abounded — don't read the mouth-watering descriptions of meals at the Taylor and Mast homes on an empty stomach! He recounts the effort that was required to get an education, with children walking steep paths over mountain ridges and fording streams on foot bridges to get to school in all kinds of weather. He chronicles the histories of the "first families" of the valley — the Taylors, Masts, Schulls, and Bairds — as well as others who lived way up the "hollers."

My Valle Crucis is an interesting combination of informal reminiscence and careful research. While the writing style resembles a casual conversation, the book is well-documented and each source of information is footnoted. A bit of gentle editing would have tightened the story here and there and a map of the places mentioned would be helpful, but this is a charming tale with a rhythm of its own. The accompanying photographs add much to the text, and the subject index is quite useful. The author interviewed many people who lived or spent summers in Valle Crucis and quotes them at some length, to the benefit of the narrative. One hears again and again that life was hard but the people good. It was a time and place of strong family values and a sense of community. To many, their time in Valle Crucis was heaven on earth.

My Valle Crucis is recommended to all libraries whose readers would enjoy a sprightly, easy-to-read story of life in a tiny North Carolina mountain community during the Depression. It makes one wonder whether life today, with its emphasis on consumer goods, is much of an improvement after all.

—Suzanne Wise
Appalachian State University

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Friday, January 25, 2002

Student Services Center
Randolph Community College, Asheboro, N.C.

Attending: Ross Holt, Martha Davis, Diane Kester, Teresa McManus, Vanessa Work Ramseur, John Via, Al Jones, Peggy Quinn, Paula Hinton, Dale Cousins, Theron Bell, Patrick Valentine, Joline Ezzell, Evelyn Council, Jennie Hunt, Linda Hearn, Sherwin Rice, Jan Blodgett, Laura Weigand, Terry Brandsma, Jean Rick, Phillip Barton, Elizabeth Laney, Catherine Wilkinson, Peggy Hoon, Michael Sawyer, Robert James, Mark Pumphrey, Robert Canida, Teresa Wehrli, Beverley Gass, Irene Laube, Suzanne White, Sue Williams.

Call to Order and Welcome: President Ross Holt called the meeting to order at 10:10 a.m. Debbie Luck, Director of Library Services, welcomed the NCLA Board to Randolph Community College and shared a short history of the institution.

Introductions and Mechanics of Executive Board: Since this was the first meeting of the biennium with new officers and section/roundtable chairs, Ross summarized basic procedures for the meeting. Officers and section and roundtable chairs comprise the voting members of the Executive Board. Meetings are conducted according to *Robert's Rules of Order* with Phil Barton as Parliamentarian. If a report is being made in which there is a motion, the motion is considered to be on the table and can be acted upon rather than having to move the motion to Old or New Business. Section and round table reports should be submitted to the NCLA Web site previous to the meeting. If not, copies for each participant can be brought to the meeting.

President Holt moved section reports with action items to New Business.

President's Report:

Full report: <http://www.nclaonline.org/execmtg_2002.htm>

Ross Holt reported many positive things going on in NCLA even though a number of NCASL members left NCLA to form a new organization. The October NCLA Conference was successful with an offering of 80 programs. NCLA has had some problems related to member services. In the 2002-03 biennium, we need to be aggressive in the restoration of excellent member services and in recruitment of members for NCLA.

Treasurer's Report:

Full report: <http://www.nclaonline.org/execmtg_2002.htm>

Treasurer Diane Kester distributed an edited version of the Treasurer's Report. Balance in the operating budget on December 31, 2001 was \$851.83. Four thousand dollars (\$4000) was taken out of reserves and \$10,000 out of past conferences to fund project grants for conference programs. As of December 31, 2001, NCLA has \$31,459 in the checking account and \$35,214 in money market/investment accounts. Diane is currently working on resolving some problems with credit card transfers.

Membership Update:

Secretary Martha Davis, who has recently been working to update the membership database, reported that, as of January 25, there were 739 members in 2001 and 64 members in 2002. The membership forms, which have been revised to include a date and a place to contribute to the Endowment, can be found on the NCLA Web site. All Executive Board members were encouraged to submit 2002 membership forms and payment today or as soon as possible. Beginning with this biennium, memberships are renewed twelve months from the month of payment instead of at the end of the calendar year. A process will be developed to notify section and round table chairs of new members. Security issues have to be considered in order to make the membership list available from the NCLA Web site.

SECTION/ROUND TABLE REPORTS

(Full reports for Children's Services, Documents, Public Library, Reference and Adult Services sections and the

NC Library Paraprofessional Association, Round Table on Special Collections, and Technology and Trends Roundtable can be located at <http://www.nclaonline.org/execmtg_2002.htm>.

Children's Services Section:

The Children's Services Section Board met on December 6, 2001, at the Graham Public Library. Tentative dates for the off-year retreat are October 21-22, 2002, at The Summit in Brown Summit, North Carolina. The subject of the retreat will be "Library Services for the Next Generation: Responding to New Challenges." The next meeting will be held at the Graham Public Library on February 26.

College and University Libraries Section:

No report.

Community and Junior College Libraries Section:

Chair Peggy Quinn reported that the first meeting of the CJCLS Board will be held on Tuesday, January 29, 2002, at Wake Technical Community College.

Documents Section:

Chair Paula Hinton reported that the Documents Section sponsors two workshops every year. The first workshop will be held on May 17, 2002, at the McKimmon Center at North Carolina State University. More information about the workshop will be available from the NCLA Web site soon.

Library Administration and Management Section:

Chair Dale Cousins had no report. Because of the problems with the membership database, the ballot for election of the 2001-03 LAMS Board has not yet been mailed. Now that the database is updated, ballots will go out within the next several weeks.

North Carolina Association of School Librarians:

Al Jones, appointed NCASL Chair, will contact former NCASL members and try to recruit new NCASL members in order to rebuild this section. He will represent NCASL at the American Association of School Librarians Affiliate Assembly at the ALA Conference this summer.

North Carolina Public Library Trustee Association:

Chair Theron Bell reported no committee members as yet. She hopes to have the committee in place by the next Board meeting in April 2002.

Public Library Section:

Ballots for the Public Library Section 2001-03 Board have not been mailed relative to issues with the membership database. Hopefully, the membership list will be ready shortly and ballots can be mailed within the next several weeks. Membership promotion and workshops will be the major goals for this year.

Reference and Adult Services Section:

Chair Joline Ezzell reported that the RASS Board met in November 2001 and began discussing a program for Fall 2002.

Resources and Technical Services Section:

Chair Evelyn Council introduced the new RTSS Vice Chair. The next RTSS Board meeting will be in February 2002 at Fayetteville Technical Community College. All board and committee members are in place and are experienced members of NCLA. The section is already looking at issues in resources and technical services and wants to be sure that all programs are not just academic programs.

New Members Roundtable:

Chair Jennie Hunt held a reorganization meeting during the NCLA Conference in October. Some committee appointments have been made but she is still looking for a Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect. Jennie wants to contact the new members and get them excited about NCLA. She will meet with the section Secretary and Programming Chair in February 2002.

North Carolina Library Paraprofessional Association:

Chair Linda Hearn will have the first board meeting on February 5, 2002. The workshop that had to be cancelled at the NCLA Conference on library certification for paraprofessionals will be held in April 2002. American Library Association is offering a membership package for paraprofessionals. Linda urged library professionals to encourage paraprofessionals to join NCLA and ALA.

Round Table on Ethnic Minority Concerns:

Chair Sherwin Rice will lead the round table in continuing some projects started last year. Major goals are to have a workshop on diversity issues and try to increase membership.

Round Table on Special Collections:

Chair Jan Blodgett will hold the first meeting on February 6, 2002, to begin planning workshops for the non-conference year.

Technology and Trends Round Table:

Chair Terry Brandsma reported that the first meeting would be held next month. Since this round table's main speaker had to cancel at the NCLA Conference in October 2001, Technology and Trends has some extra money and will be glad to co-sponsor a workshop with another section.

Committee Reports

(Full reports for the Endowment, Governmental Relations, Intellectual Freedom, Leadership Institute, Literacy, and Membership committees can be located at <http://www.nclaonline.org/execmtg_jan2002.htm>.

Archives:

Chair Jean Rick recently took three boxes of materials from the NCLA Office to the NCLA archives. For archives, she also needs any available membership printouts since 1996. Since she was asked to archive NCLA Web pages also, Jean asked that Bao-Chu Chang get a copy to her before any changes are made. In response to Teresa McManus's comment that section chairs need information on what to archive, President Holt noted that the information is available in the *NCLA Handbook* on the Web.

Commission on Charter/Home Schools:

A report will be available at the next Board meeting.

Conference Committee:

Since Vice-President/Conference Chair Pauletta Bracy could not attend the meeting, a report will be made at the next Board meeting.

Constitution, Codes, and Handbook Revision:

Chair Phil Barton asked the Board members to forward names of anybody interested in serving on this committee. Plans for the committee include a review of the minutes of the last few years to be sure that all changes got into the *NCLA Handbook*, and exploration of a different format for the electronic version of the *Handbook* so that it will print with page numbers and consecutive pagination. With this accomplished, an index can be created for the electronic version.

Continuing Education:

No report.

Development:

Chair Elizabeth Laney distributed a list of contributors and a contribution form for examination by the Board members. The continuing goal of the Endowment Committee is to receive a contribution from each member of NCLA. Only 48 members have contributed to the NCLA Endowment so far. When they are asked for large gifts, outside businesses and organizations look first to see how many members have contributed to the Endowment before considering a contribution. The long-term goal is to have \$100,000 in the Endowment by 2004. Laney urged all Board members to contribute some amount now, however large or small, and plan to contribute again later. An Endowment Contribution form will be available in each online issue of *North Carolina Libraries*. A letter of acknowledgment is sent to the contributor and the person honored. Teresa McManus complimented Laney on her work. Beverley Gass expressed concern that a person who contributed one time will always be considered a "Friend," as this seems to discourage making annual contributions. Laney explained that a person would move up to the next level of giving as total contributions accumulate. Gass suggested that

NCLA conduct an annual fundraising campaign with some reward attached. President Holt suggested that members consider making contributions in honor or memory of another person.

Government Relations:

Chair Peggy Hoon plans to have a meeting of this committee soon to begin preparations for Legislative Day on May 6-7, 2002. She encouraged library professionals to plan to go.

Intellectual Freedom:

Mike Sawyer, Chair of the Intellectual Freedom Committee, distributed his report and supporting documents which listed six issues that need to be monitored. To date, he has not received reports of any challenges to intellectual freedom in North Carolina. Last year, a form was available on the NCLA Web site on which to report challenges. Bao-Chu Chang will be asked to update this form and make it available again on the Web site. It was suggested that Mike also post some messages to the NCLA listserv and communicate with public library directors. Sandy Cooper, State Librarian, reinforced the fact that the confidentiality issues addressed in the Patriots Act are very critical to all libraries—especially public libraries. She referred to some important Web addresses listed on that handout.

Leadership Institute:

Chair Robert James reported that the Leadership Institute will be held at Brown Summit on October 14-18, 2002, with Barbara Moran as coordinator. The application for the Leadership Institute can be found on the NCLA Web site. Robert is seeking volunteers for the fundraising and applications review subcommittees.

Literacy:

Chair Mark Pumphrey reported that the Literacy Committee met in January 2002 and set goals for the biennium. This committee wants to sponsor an English as a Second Language workshop this fall and also do a conference program on this subject.

Membership:

Co-Chairs Teresa Wehrli and Robert Canida reported that recruitment of members is the number one goal of this committee. Some suggestions have already been generated and are available on the NCLA Web site. Each section chair is asked to submit the name of a liaison to this committee. The Membership Committee will invite that liaison to join the committee when it is concentrating on a certain group of library professionals. Board members are encouraged to take some NCLA brochures and plan to use the NCLA display available from the NCLA Office. The hope is to get a second display so that one will be available for use on each side of the state.

Nominating:

Chair Beverley Gass had no report at this time.

Scholarships:

Chair Sue Williams had no report at this time.

OTHER REPORTS**ALA Councilor:**

Vanessa Ramseur represented NCLA on ALA Council for the first time at the 2002 Midwinter ALA Conference in New Orleans. She found ALA Council and how it works to be very interesting. She also attended a pre-conference on library leaders, orientation for new ALA Council members, and ALA Chapter Relations Committee meetings. She will submit her full report to Bao-Chu Chang to be placed on the NCLA Web site.

SELA :

John Via reported that the SELA Biennial Conference will be held in conjunction with the South Carolina Library Association in Charleston on October 4-6, 2002. The African American Issues Roundtable, which was started by the North Carolina delegation, will sponsor an all-day pre-conference. Let him know if you are interested in presenting a program on Hispanic services at the SELA conference.

State Library:

Sandy Cooper distributed newsletters to Board members. Recent discussions have revolved around public school participation in the NCLIVE project. The North Carolina Legislature has mandated that the State Library work out a way to collaborate with school librarians to provide resources in addition to those available through NC WISE-OWL. The Department of Public Instruction continues to decline to participate in NCLIVE.

Old Business:

The only item of old business regarding Charter Schools will be presented at the next Board meeting.

New Business:

(Full reports for the Round Table on the Status of Women in Librarianship, Operations Committee, Finance Committee, and North Carolina Libraries can be located at <http://www.nclaonline.org/execmtg_jan2002.htm>.

Round Table on the Status of Women in Librarianship:

Chair Laura Weigand described the membership of this round table as very diverse in gender and library type and wants to co-sponsor a workshop this fall with another section. RTSWL also wants to offer a new award at the conference to recognize the contributions of someone who advanced the status of women in

librarianship. A motion was made to authorize the award and give RTSWL permission to solicit money for the award from outside groups. This action would also require a by-laws change. Ensuing discussion revealed that NCLA has no written guidelines for the solicitation of corporate funding. The motion was withdrawn after RTSWL changed its request to having the Board grant permission to offer a new award. Approval by the Board is not necessary to create a new award. Approval by the Board is necessary to authorize solicitation of funds for awards. President Holt will appoint a committee from the members of the Development and Leadership Committees and the 2001 Conference Exhibits Committee to work on recommendations for guidelines to solicit corporate funding on behalf of NCLA.

Operations Committee:

Chair Irene Laube passed out copies of the Operations Committee report and information about options for the currently vacant NCLA Administrative Assistant's position. President Holt explained that Maureen Costello resigned the position on November 21, 2001. Since that time, NCLA volunteers have worked to update office records and deal with customer service issues. Diane Kester and Martha Davis have reconstructed the finances and membership database. Irene Laube and the Operations Committee have been working on guidelines for the Administrative Assistant's position.

Laube reviewed the functions of the NCLA Administrative Assistant with changes suggested by the Operations Committee in its meeting on January 11, 2002. In order to maintain more business-like "checks and balances," the Operations Committee recommends that all check requests go directly to the Treasurer who will be responsible for generating and mailing all checks. John Via commented that the Administrative Assistant should continuously keep section chairs informed of the addition of new members now that memberships run from the month of payment rather than calendar year. A motion was made, seconded, and passed to accept the functions of the NCLA Administrative Assistant as revised.

NCLA Board members next considered the general description of work and supervision of the NCLA Administrative Assistant as is now printed in the *NCLA Handbook*. The Operations Committee now chaired by Irene Laube will supervise this position in conjunction with the NCLA President. Diane Kester said that the Administrative Assistant should also be responsible for adding new members to the NCLA listserv. Other additions included the ability to be bonded and to lift up to 30 pounds. All NCLA Board members then voted to accept these changes to the general description of work and supervision of the NCLA Administrative Assistant.

NCLA Board members next examined four options

for office hours and location for the NCLA Administrative Assistant while considering if we want to hire the best person we can hire or the best person in the Raleigh area. Option A: The Administrative Assistant keeps daily office hours in the NCLA Office available to members from 9:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m. Option B: The Administrative Assistant keeps regular office hours in the NCLA Office, but can have some flexibility in setting the office hours. Option C: The Administrative Assistant will work in the NCLA Office two days per week and maintain phone, e-mail, and fax availability on other days at an offsite location. Option D: The Administrative Assistant maintains the NCLA Office in his/her home or at an office space in the town in which that person lives.

After discussion, a motion was made by Teresa McManus that the NCLA Board approve Options A and C, authorize the Operations Committee to entertain proposals from candidates for the position, and that the Operations Committee finally establish the hours and place of work for the NCLA Administrative Assistant. Phil Barton seconded the motion. Jean Rick added a "friendly amendment" that all NCLA records will physically remain in the NCLA Office. John Via added a "friendly amendment" that Option C allow the Administrative Assistant to work in the NCLA Office at least one day a week instead of two days a week. The motion with the friendly amendments passed.

John Via made a motion that the NCLA Executive Committee be authorized to approve the hiring of a new Administrative Assistant. The motion passed without opposition.

Finance Committee:

The Finance Committee report states: "With several important issues pending before the Executive Board at this meeting, most of which have major budgetary implications, it was difficult to come up with a budget proposal prior to the meeting." Therefore, Chair Catherine Wilkinson, on behalf of the Finance Committee, presented three budget proposal options and described the impact of the various issues before the Executive Board. Proposal C would require less money to be taken out of reserves. Some suggestions were that hours for the Administrative Assistant be dropped to 25 hours per week, that the Operations Committee be given some flexibility in salary for the Administrative Assistant, and that projects grants and committee expenses could be reduced. Having provided some information for the Finance Committee, the discussion was then suspended.

North Carolina Libraries:

New editor Al Jones made a motion that a plaque be presented to Frances Bryant Bradburn in appreciation of her service to NCLA as editor of *North Carolina Libraries* 1985-2002. The motion unanimously passed. Jones will also interview Bryant for the next issue of

the journal.

Jones then made a proposal on behalf of the *North Carolina Libraries* Board to publish the journal in electronic format. Discussion included the fact that many state library journals are already electronic and that an electronic journal will hopefully save money. The electronic journal will continue to be refereed and be published quarterly. Jones made a motion that *North Carolina Libraries* be converted to a journal in electronic format with the possibility of an annual print cumulation. The motion passed with no opposition.

Al Jones is also giving \$100 to the Endowment in honor of Frances Bradburn and challenged other NCLA members to do the same.

Marketing and Publications Committee:

The Marketing and Publications Committee presented the following suggestions: to design a new NCLA logo appropriate for all formats; to redesign the NCLA Web site; to add member status check, online registration for conferences and workshops, and other member services to the Web site; to provide a Web site template for the section Web sites; and to host all section Web sites on the NCLA server.

The Marketing and Publications Committee also proposed that NCLA and the State Library of North Carolina collaborate to revive the publication of *Tar Heel Libraries*. Joint editors of the newsletter will be Kevin Cherry and Frannie Ashburn of the State Library of North Carolina. It will be published in print bi-monthly, will contain news about NCLA and librarians' accomplishments and activities, and will be an added benefit of membership for NCLA members. After an examination of the "*Tar Heel Libraries* Draft Mission Statement," a motion was made and passed to revive the publication of *Tar Heel Libraries*.

Announcements:

NCLA Board meetings will be held in the following locations:

April 2002, Elon University; July 2002, Fayetteville State University; October 2002, Davidson College; January 2003, King Public Library.

The meeting adjourned at 3:15 p.m.

— Respectfully Submitted,
Martha Davis, Secretary

Approved by the NCLA Executive Board on April 19, 2002.