

From the Editor

Plummer Alston "Al" Jones, Jr.,

We have grown up knowing the motto of the Three Musketeers: All for One, One for All. Now we more fully understand that the musketeers were articulating in rather elegant shorthand their endorsement of the concepts of group unity and group diversity.

Most would agree that the North Carolina Library Association's strength lies in the fact that it is a very diverse organization offering a forum for public librarians, school librarians, and academic librarians as well as librarians in various specializations in librarianship. NCLA has consistently advocated that libraries need to change to accommodate new user groups and meet their special emerging needs — even to the point of creating a new membership organization (round table usually) to serve a new group.

Unfortunately, NCLA has not been as successful in achieving the concept of group unity. To put it quite simply, we as members of a diverse organization have still not learned to collaborate — to work together to solve common problems. Most of our members feel extreme loyalty for sections or round tables that address issues affecting them individually and collectively. What appears on the surface to be loyalty can lead inexorably to the belief that NCLA is superfluous to the needs of a particular interest group.

I personally view NCLA as the glue that binds all of this wonderful diversity into a powerful unified professional organization. If we work together, NCLA has the clout to affect societal change through the political process with the North Carolina General Assembly at the state level. Since NCLA is the state chapter of the American Library Association, North Carolina librarians can offer a united voice that will be heard at the national level also.

I would like for NCLA members to see NCLA not as superfluous or even part of the problem, but as part of the solution. I believe that NCLA is dealing with a societal problem that is bigger even than NCLA — a widespread distrust of large organizations — a problem not only statewide, but also nationwide and even on an international scale. The dissolution of this widespread distrust must be accomplished one organization at a time, one state at a time. Let's work together to make NCLA a model for the other state library associations to emulate.

ALA President in the late 1970s, Eric Moon, formerly editor of *Library Journal* and retired publisher and head of Scarecrow Press, called for the reform of ALA's organizational structure. In Moon's opinion, ALA's divisions, including the Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL), the Public Library Association (PLA), and the American Association of School Librarians (AASL), to name but three of many, were divisive and unwittingly promoted disunity. In a sense, ALA's multitude of divisions is similar to NCLA's wide array of sections and roundtables. The recent breakaway from NCLA of the majority of the former members of the North Carolina Association of School Librarians Section has weakened our voice at the local, state, and national levels. What will happen to NCLA if public librarians or academic librarians choose to leave?

Where is professionalism — our loyalty to the profession of librarianship? I believe that being a professional means putting the needs of all citizens for free libraries and unfettered access to information ahead of even the most noble special interests.

Unity v. Diversity: The Dilemma of Professionalism

From the President

Ross Holt, President

Editor's note: NCLA President Ross Holt's inspirational column initially ran in *Tar Heel Libraries*. It is reprinted here for the benefit of the readership of *North Carolina Libraries*.

Libraries Make a Difference

Recently I met an extraordinary fellow. I was tending to the Reference Desk one morning when a circulation librarian escorted a gentleman to me and said, "Ross, this is Mr. Holmes. You've got to hear his story!"

Mr. Holmes was George Holmes, a semi-retired Episcopal clergyman and former chemical engineer. He was visiting Asheboro while his wife was at an appointment in town, and he stopped by the library — to say thanks.

He explained that, when he worked as an administrator at a prosperous engineering firm in Asheboro during the 1970s, he suffered two detached retinas back-to-back. He knew that something like this might happen one day; doctors had told him so during the waning days of World War II in Europe, as he recovered from injuries sustained when he was shot down while flying a reconnaissance mission over Frankfurt.

Thirty years later, he suddenly found himself looking at a long recuperation from emergency surgery, unable to see for awhile and with limited vision for a long period following. He faced the prospect of being unable to work — especially unnerving when you have nine kids. "It's very frustrating when you think your working days are over. It's scary," he said.

As he recovered from two rounds of surgery, friends told him about the services for the blind and visually impaired available through the Randolph County Public Library and put him in touch with then director (and former NCLA President) Charlesanna Fox. In short order, he was receiving material such as technical manuals and EPA reports in audio and large-print formats, material that was essential if he was to keep up with his fast-moving job.

"The library kept me working," he said. "I never thought the library would turn your morale around," George said.

George went on to tell me (with a fair amount of prompting) how he landed with the 29th Infantry at Utah Beach on D-Day to establish the first Allied air strip, and how, once recovered from his wounds after his air crash, he volunteered to fly Poles liberated from Dachau and Buchenwald away from the camps to hospitals and home towns. It was something he would never forget, and something that led him into the ministry.

I was amazed, and I felt privileged to have met him. I also felt humbled on understanding anew the difference libraries make in peoples' lives.

After our conversation, I realized what day it was. It was June 6.

The Case for Digitizing Fiction with History

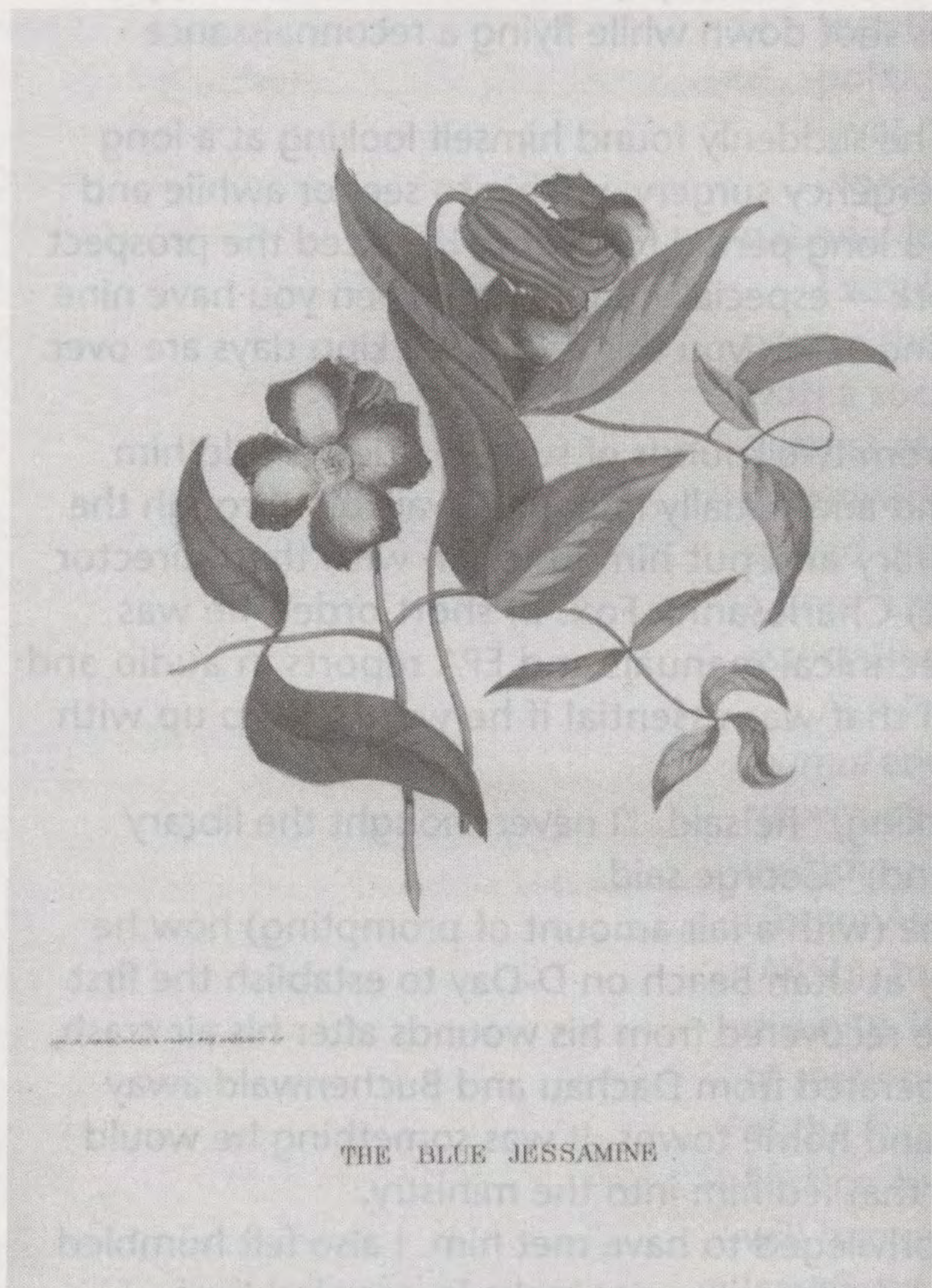
by Nancy Patterson Shires

Is there a case for digitizing fiction in support of history? Some librarians might be surprised to find that there is, and others might be surprised at the actual reasons or the perhaps the strength of the reasons.

In September 2001, J. Y. Joyner Library at East Carolina University opened to the public the Eastern Carolina Digital History Exhibits <<http://www.lib.ecu.edu/exhibits>>, which initially included: the tobacco industry in Pitt County; the steamboat industry that was active in the rivers and sounds of the eastern part of the state; the life and activities of John Lawson, an early eighteenth-century explorer of North Carolina; and the beginnings of East Carolina University. The aspects of history chosen are particularly important to the eastern region of the state, which the university and its library serve.

About the same time that the digital history exhibits went public, the North Carolina Collection at Joyner Library, which is responsible for one of the exhibits, received a remarkable collection of fiction set wholly or partially in North Carolina. The fiction includes some rare items, a number of historical novels, and novels written during important historical periods, such as the Civil War, or set locally, such as in New Bern or Kinston.¹ The question naturally arose: could the fiction be used to support the digital historical exhibits also benefit those interested in eastern North Carolina history?

This question led to a search of the Internet to see if fiction is being included in digital history Web sites. I found that most of these Web sites do not include fiction — a notable exception being the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill's Documenting the American South.² However, considering the realities of digital history projects, it is perhaps amazing that fiction is included at all. First of all, these projects are undertaken largely by academic libraries and state archives, whose first concern is to provide primary source material such as letters and diaries. Most digital history Web sites are relatively new and just developing. The technical difficulties, copyright problems, time, effort, staff, and costs of



THE BLUE JESSAMINE

Beautiful plates of native wildflowers adorn the first children's book with a North Carolina setting (New Bern), Mary Ann Bryan Mason's *A Wreath from the Woods of Carolina*.

the projects are high, with the result that relatively few sources can be digitized and selection of sources tends to be rigorous. Finally, and not to be ignored, are widely held cultural biases affecting fiction, or what Joseph Gold calls Frock Coat (fiction is the lofty privilege of a small class of well-to-do dilettantes); Waste of Time (fiction is frivolous, impractical, untrue, non-essential, and not productive of money); and Criticizing to Death (fiction is objects of art approachable only by a few, self-appointed experts).³

In spite of the obstacles, fiction does appear on some digital history Web sites and, as Erich J. Kesse, director of the Digital Library Center at the University of Florida <<http://web.uflib.ufl.edu/digital/ops>>, says: "I have faith that as digital history libraries mature, particularly in the South with its long traditions of oral history and fiction, we'll include more fictional resources."⁴ For the Florida Heritage project, he anticipates converting the works of Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings and Zora Neale Hurston, among others.

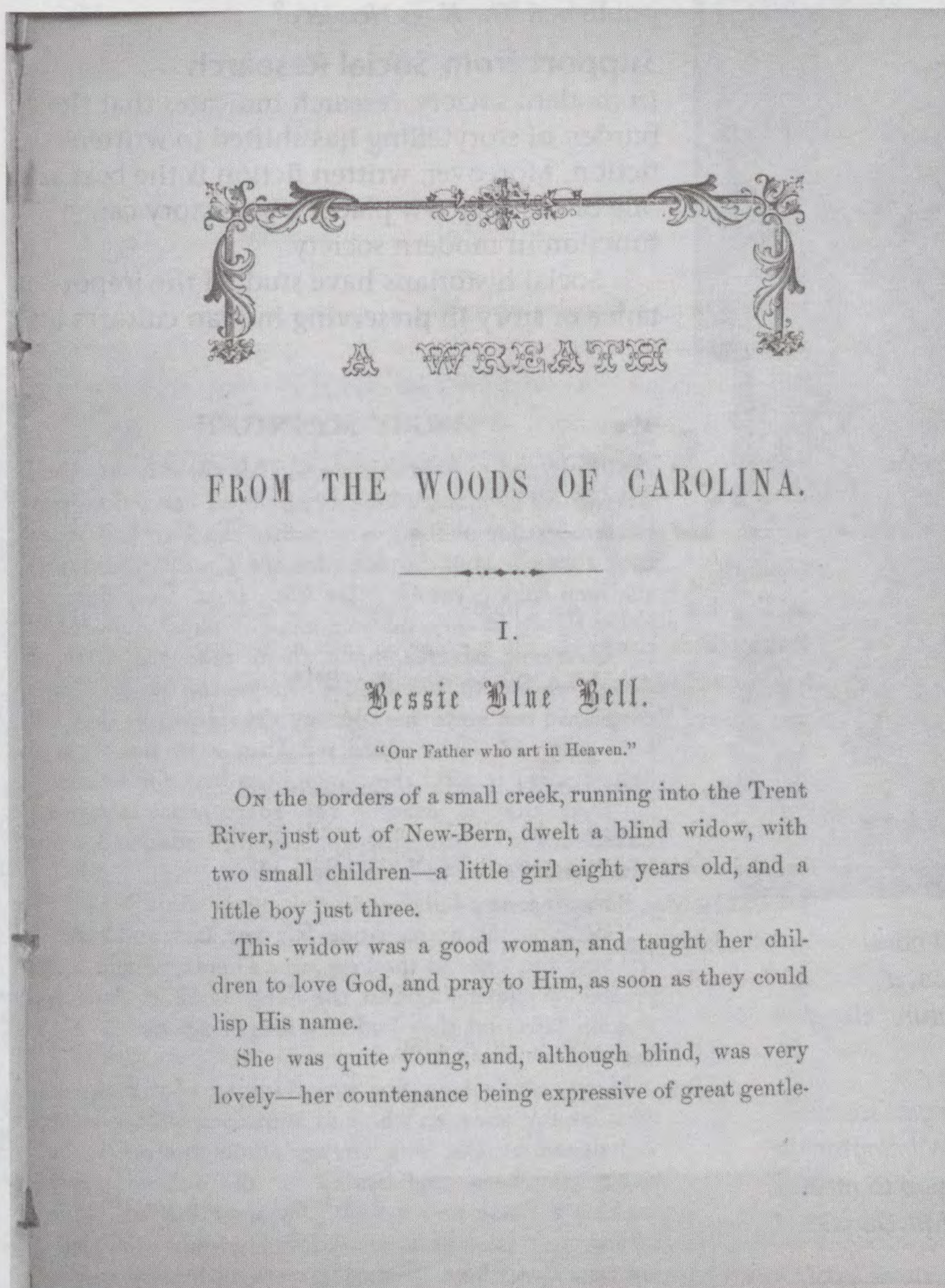
Further research provided some surprising and compelling reasons for keeping fiction in the queue of documents to be digitized, and for those

who are considering the inclusion of fiction in a digital history project — or particularly for those who have never even considered the idea — some of these reasons are summarized below.

Support from the Classroom

Novels, particularly historical ones, are neither new nor out-of-date in the history classroom, simply because they are effective in teaching and learning. The *OAH Magazine of History* recently devoted a special issue (Winter 1999) to the use of literature in teaching history. One participating teacher, for example, reported using Hawthorne's *The House of the Seven Gables* and Margaret Fuller's *Woman in the Nineteenth Century* to add context to American history for secondary and college students.⁵

In other research, a teacher found that "historical fiction is not the most efficient way to teach history ... nor is it the most interesting way ... Historical fiction is, however, the most effective way It gives children a background for historical events, allowing them to relive the past, to internalize it, and thereby remember it far better than they remember information from a textbook. It encourages them to consider the causes of historical events and the consequences of those events on human lives."⁶ The curriculum lab librarian at Central Connecticut State University found that many students were novices at historical research and had difficulty formulating research questions, but that historical fiction



The moralistic tone of Mason's 1859 book is typical of the literature for children at that time.

could give them both necessary background and an entry into research.⁷ Jay Pecora, who teaches at Satellite Academy in New York City, is quoted online at the History Matters Web site under "Secrets of Great History Teachers": "I want students to walk away from my classes excited by the narrative of history. I also want them to discover their inner resources for handling situations of conflict in their lives ... and understand the actions of people in the past in a visceral way."⁸

Speaking to many students and teachers at the 2002 North Carolina Literary Festival, journalist Susan Byrum Rountree related her own experience. She took every North Carolina history course offered at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill but did not develop any real enthusiasm or appreciation for history until she moved to Georgia and had to read that state's "official history," Margaret Mitchell's novel *Gone with the Wind*. Consequently, she became a historian and recently published *The Nags Headers*.⁹

Support from Social Research

In modern society, research indicates that the burden of storytelling has shifted to written fiction. Moreover, written fiction is the best and one of the very few places where story can function in modern society.

Social historians have studied the importance of story in preserving human cultures and

174

MEGGY MACINTOSH

funds in hand to help them, and keep them loyal. And I doot it will be many a long day before I can wring reimbursement oot o' the government. His Excellency saw to it that the ship did not pass the *Cruizer* without all the men taking the Oath of Allegiance. They'll get to Cross Creek in time tae join the Highland regiment."

"Governor Martin made them take the Oath of Allegiance before they landed?" repeated Meggy. "But they have not seen this country yet. How can they tell how they will feel toward it? They may not wish to fight against it after they have been here for a time."

"Aye, that is exactly the contingency that His Excellency is endeavoring to forestall," admitted Flora MacDonald's son-in-law composedly.

"But it is not fair!"

"Perhaps not, perhaps not. It's war, lass, and besides, 'tis best for them in the long run. There's nought to be gained by fighting against the King. Look at Culloden, and the fate that they had who fought against the King there."

Meggy was silent. She was thinking of that terrible oath; and of the men who had been compelled to swear. Exhausted by the long voyage across the ocean they must have been, and braced for the difficult task of making a home and a living for their families in this strange new land where most folk knew not their Gaelic tongue. How those cutting phrases must seem to have been coined for them . . . "May I be killed in battle as a

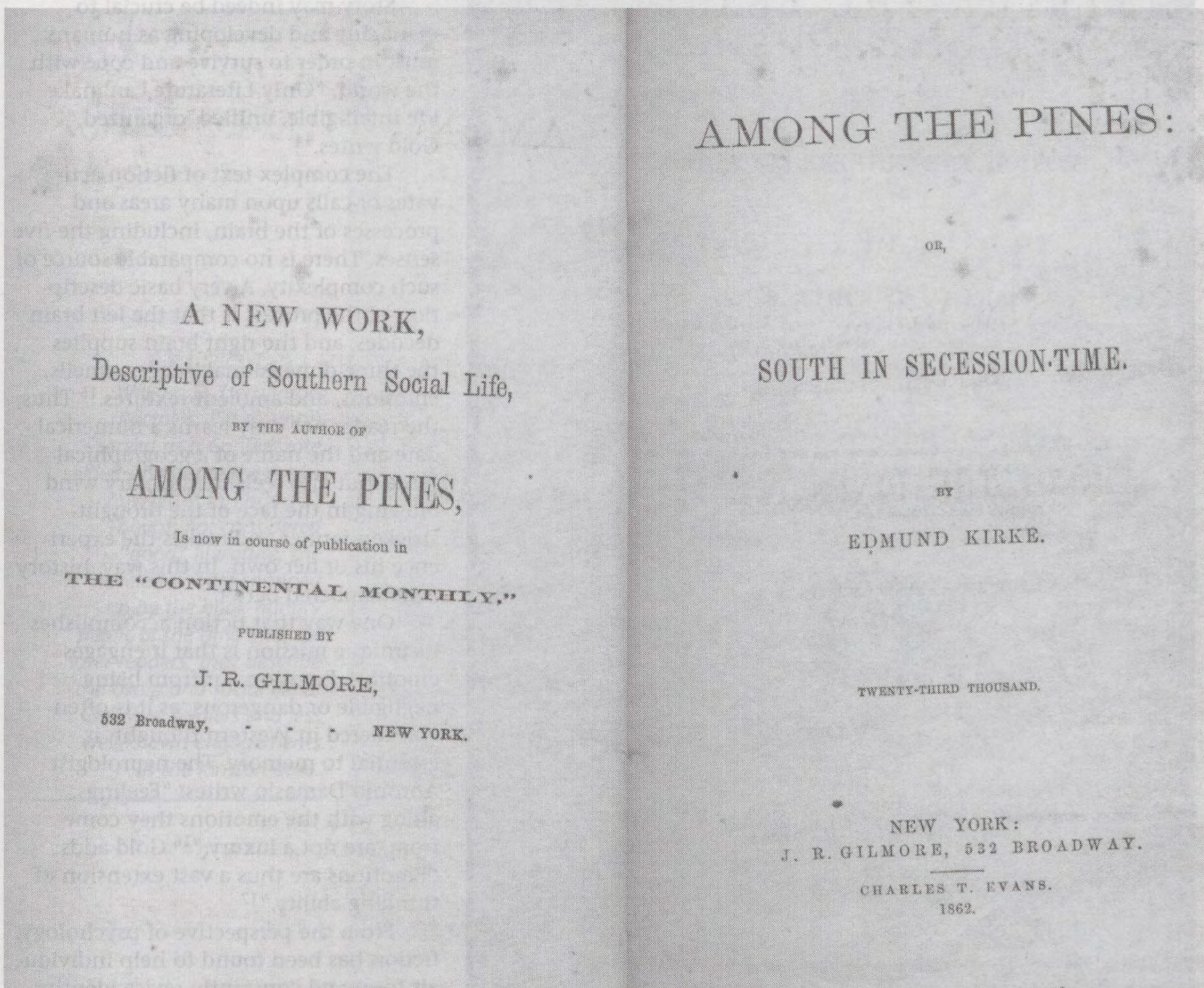


Though listed as a juvenile book, Gray's 1930 novel *Meggy MacIntosh* is a fine read for adults, too. It established new standards for children's literature, lifting it from its didactic past.

Right: *Meggy MacIntosh*, a young Scottish girl, sneaks aboard a ship to the Carolina colonies (Wilmington) just before the American Revolution to meet her heroine Flora MacDonald.

have documented the fall of the oral tradition and the rise of the written one, with all the resulting changes in social classes, power structures, and lines and means of communication. The rise of the modern media and "the information age" in relation to human communities has also been studied. Significant findings are:

- The modern media, including television, radio, newspapers, and magazines, have not taken over the responsibility for story and, in fact, more often than not, discourage it.¹⁰
- Fiction engages and connects, provides complexity, humanizes, and makes whole or completes. Story allows individuals to "live" meaningful experiences outside their limited time periods and geographical locations and to know other people intimately and connect with them.¹¹ These qualities are particularly important in modern society, where the common characteristics are alienation or detachment (e.g., bored adolescents who find school irrelevant); simplification or oversimplification (e.g., dumbing down); dehumanization (e.g., how violence is used to attract



In 1862 James Gilmore (under his pseudonym Edmund Kirke) wrote the story of a New Yorker's visit to friends in southeastern North Carolina (Whiteville?) in *Among the Pines: South in Secession-Time*. The novel records their long conversations about slavery.

audiences); and incompleteness (e.g., shallowness of most news stories). Neil Postman writes: "As no other medium before or since, the book promotes a sense of a coherent and usable past."¹²

Support from Brain Research, Neurolinguistics, Psychology, and Related Areas

Evidence from various scientific fields is revealing that the human brain has evolved in a way that prefers or relies on the structure and process of story. In his new work *The Story Species: Our Life-Literature Connection*, Joseph Gold asserts that human brains will organize data into stories no matter what they are constructing. Literature (i.e., fiction or story) is

"built upon a brain process for managing and transmitting information" and is "an evolved brain strategy that uses story sequencing as a management tool for organizing vast amounts of information."¹³

Story may indeed be crucial to managing and developing as humans must in order to survive and cope with the world. "Only Literature can make life intelligible, unified, organized," Gold writes.¹⁴

The complex text of fiction activates or calls upon many areas and processes of the brain, including the five senses. There is no comparable source of such complexity. A very basic description of the process is that the left brain decodes, and the right brain supplies the three-dimensional images, smells, emotions, and ambient textures.¹⁵ Thus, the reader not only learns a numerical date and the name of a geographical place, but also feels the hot, dry wind blowing in the face of the drought-stricken farmer and makes the experience his or her own. In this way, history is remembered better.

One way that fiction accomplishes its unique mission is that it engages emotion. Emotion, far from being negligible or dangerous, as it is often considered in Western thought, is essential to memory. The neurologist Antonio Damasio writes: "Feelings, along with the emotions they come from, are not a luxury."¹⁶ Gold adds: "Emotions are thus a vast extension of thinking ability."¹⁷

From the perspective of psychology, fiction has been found to help individuals form and constantly revise identity, a process necessary for growth and maturation. Also, when emotion is joined with thought, the person ad

BERTHA THE BEAUTY:

A

STORY OF THE SOUTHERN REVOLUTION.

BY

SARAH J. C. WHITTLESEY,

AUTHOR OF "HEART-DROPS FROM MEMORY'S URN;" "THE STRANGER'S STRATAGEM;"
"HERBERT HAMILTON; OR, THE BAS BLEU," ETC.

It was a very proper answer to him who asked, why any man should be delighted with Beauty? that it was a question that none but a blind man could ask; since any beautiful object doth so much attract the sight of all men, that it is in no man's power not to be pleased with it. —Clarendon.



PHILADELPHIA:
CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER,
Nos. 819 & 821 MARKET STREET.
1872.

Williamston author Sarah J. C. Whittlesey's 1872 novel *Bertha the Beauty* is typical of the sentimental literature published after the Civil War (1872).

vances toward wholeness.

As for television, brain research shows that during the barrage of advertising messages or other bits of information or entertainment, the neocortex is largely inactive and neural networks are slowed down in change and growth.¹⁸

Conclusions

Including relevant fiction along with digitized history helps the reader to deal effectively with the various letters, photos, and census records or the individual bits and pieces of history revealed. It is an organizer and a model and helps the reader form the fragments of digital history into

FACSIMILE EDITION

The Captain's Bride

A Tale of the War

and

The Deserter's Daughter

by

William D. Herrington

William D. Herrington (Pactolus, Pitt County) served as a Confederate soldier and wrote these two novelettes in 1864-65. Though not considered "good" literature, the novelettes were snapped up by the book-hungry public of the time and, for later readers, they describe the camp and social life of Civil War soldiers and less well-known engagements in the Kinston area.



EDITED BY W. KEATS SPARROW

a meaningful whole.

A further implication for librarians arises: how much more effective could a digital history site be if the whole were envisioned as a narrative, the story of a particular thing, with all the digitized documents contributing chapters, subplots, characters, and such? The undergirding structure of story can bring the parts together into a meaningful whole, something to be kept in mind as priorities are established and resources selected and as documents are gathered into sections and cross-links provided.

Edward Ayers at the University of Virginia suggests, "Could it be that digital archives might move us toward more complex, more literary, forms of narrative?" He foresees that digital archives will proliferate and that historians can be catalysts in the creation "of a more literary kind of history."¹⁹

Adjustments may have to be made. If a novel is quite long, for example, or if it is readily available in many libraries, perhaps only a chapter or significant passages can or should be digitized. Still, such fictional selections could be valuable and also would lead Web site readers to the full original work of fiction.

In conclusion, for a variety of reasons — educational, social, psychological, biological — fiction is important in the study of history. Not only can novels and stories be valuable additions to digital history Web sites, but also narrative structure itself can enhance their usefulness.

References

- ¹ The fiction titles discussed here are included in the Snow L. and B. W. C. Roberts Collection, donated in May 2001, and called by appraiser Joseph Natale of Chapel Hill, "one of the largest, if not the largest such collection ever formed by an individual," in his appraisal letter of April 21, 2001.
- ² This site is available at <<http://docsouth.unc.edu>>. Fiction is listed clearly as one of the categories.
- ³ Joseph Gold, *The Story Species: Our Life-Literature Connection* (Allston, MA: Fitzhenry & Whiteside, 2002), 222-33.
- ⁴ Erich J. Kesse, e-mail, June 4, 2002.
- ⁵ Elizabeth Fay and Wayne Hatmaker, "Lived History: A Multimedia Approach," *OAH Magazine of History* 13 (Winter 1999): 14-16.
- ⁶ Kathy Nawrot, "Making Connections with Historical Fiction," *The Clearing House* 69 (July/Aug. 1996), 343-45.
- ⁷ Frances A. Nadeau, "Fiction as a Springboard to U. S. History Research Projects," *The Social Studies* 85 (Sept.-Oct. 1994): 222-24.
- ⁸ Jay Pecora, interview, available at <<http://historymatters.gmu.edu/d/6479>>.
- ⁹ Susan Byrum Rountree, North Carolina Literary Festival, Chapel Hill, April 6, 2002. Author of *Nags Headers* (Winston-Salem: John Blair, 2001).
- ¹⁰ See, for example, Chapter 10: "Media Madness," in Gold, *Story Species*, 166-81.
- ¹¹ Terrence W. Deacon. *The Symbolic Species: The Co-Evolution of Language and the Brain* (New York: Norton, 1997), 430.
- ¹² Neil Postman, quoted in Gold, *Story Species*, 215.
- ¹³ Gold, *Story Species*, xxiv, 17.
- ¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 46.
- ¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 113.
- ¹⁶ Antonio Damasio, *Descartes' Error* (New York: Grosset/Putnam, 1994), xv.
- ¹⁷ Gold, *Story Species*, 77
- ¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 159.
- ¹⁹ Edward L. Ayers, "The Pasts and Future of Digital History," available at <<http://www.vcdh.virginia.edu/PastsFutures.html>>.

From Manteo to Murphy: Young Adult Historic Fiction Set in North Carolina

by Pat McGee

North Carolina with its status as one of the original thirteen colonies, not to mention its role in secession and the Civil War, possesses a fascinating history. With its three distinctive geographic and climactic regions, the state has even been marketed as the "Variety Vacation Land." Why then do social studies students complain so bitterly about the dullness of its history? Perhaps the answer to that question lies in the materials used to teach the state's past. Textbooks by their very nature are filled with facts yet lack narrative unity, excitement, and personal connections for young readers. While textbooks provide an important framework for structuring the teaching of history, young adult literature is a valuable classroom supplement.

We need to heed Christopher Collier's exuberant charge that there is "no better way to teach history than to embrace potential learners and fling them into a living past."¹ Historical fiction allows young people to "appreciate important historical events on human terms, from the eyes of individuals of adolescent age who experienced history."² Certainly my own interest in history was fostered by my reading of Alice Turner Curtis's Little Maid historical series. The fact that I lived in Rhode Island and could read the adventures of *A Little Maid of Narragansett Bay* and *A Little Maid of Newport* made my connection with my state's past all the more real to me.

Few would argue with Ly Lee's assertion that, "Young Adult Literature is an important and valuable tool for helping students learn and for motivating them to read."³ Classroom teachers have long recognized that reading is indeed a gateway skill to other learning and that reading skills apply across the curriculum. From my own experience as a classroom teacher, I have found that well-written young adult fiction is indeed an effective way to engage middle-school students and capture their imaginations. I have used both Ester Forbes's *Johnny Tremain* and Mildred Taylor's *Roll of Thunder* in middle-school social studies classrooms, and while these are excellent works, they lack North Carolina connections.

The question that I propose to examine is whether North Carolina classroom teachers can draw upon a strong body of young adult historic fiction that will bring the social studies curriculum to life for middle-grades students. Are there stories with clearly recognizable North Carolina settings and a connection to the history of our state that meet the criteria of

While textbooks provide an important framework for structuring the teaching of history, young adult literature is a valuable classroom supplement.

literary excellence, relevant themes, realistic plots, and appealing characters? Does young adult literature possess examples that would give young readers a realistic understanding of life's and history's "ambiguities, unanswered questions and loose ends" and at the same time encourage our young people to read?⁴ In searching for appropriate titles I sought out works that were set in a clearly defined historical period from the colonial times to the 1950s. I looked for titles, which could be directly connected to the North Carolina social studies curriculum, that are historically accurate and that have lively, interesting characters. I also looked for characters with whom young adults could identify and who face issues and themes of universal relevance.

Colonial Origins and the American Revolution:

North Carolina's beginnings are revealed in protagonist Jessabel Archarde's lively and colorful narrative of the voyage of the Red Lyon from England to the shores of Roanoke Island. Author M.L. Stainer has clearly done considerable historical research and vividly recounts the miseries of the transatlantic voyage, the conflict between John White, leader of the Lost Colony, and Simon Fernandez, the ship's captain, and the perils of life in the New World. Jessabel comes of age witnessing birth and death, threats from the Spanish and hostile Indians, illness, and privation. Four succeeding volumes carry on the story of the settlers, but I found the later volumes disappointing crossovers into the genre of historical romance. Jessabel falls in love with Akaiyan, a member of the Croatan Indian tribe, in the second volume, and, in the third volume, they are wed.

In Albert Leeds Stillman's *Drums Beat in Old Carolina*, Jamie Hill is transported in irons to the New World for poaching one of the king's deer. Jamie survives mutiny and storms that toss him up upon the shores of Hatteras, only to have his indenture purchased by a disguised French aristocrat who is illegally manufacturing saltpeter. Jamie gets caught up in the backcountry Regulator movement and through a series of rollicking adventures gains his freedom. Through his skills as gunpowder maker, Jamie fulfills his desire to tweak King George's nose. Stillman's story is one that challenges the young reader; the dialogue is filled with period language and the vocabulary is complex. Readers will have to seek out dictionaries in order to discover that collops and manchet are bread and bacon. Nevertheless, this action-filled story rewards the persevering.

David B. Weems's melodramatically titled, *Son of an Earl ... Sold for a Slave*, describes the hardships of life as an indentured servant. The protagonist, John Gour, a young Scottish earl who is tricked into indentured servitude by his evil uncle, crosses paths with legendary Scottish heroine Flora MacDonald and is a participant in the Revolutionary War Battle of Moore's Creek. Weems's tale raises important questions about loyalty, a perennial issue with young adults, and social class. Gour ultimately decides to keep his new identity as "John Scott" and to reject his heritage of class distinction. John chooses to support the Patriot cause in America and not return to Scotland to "be the one who looked down on other people."⁵

Slavery and the Civil War:

Slavery comes alive in all its brutality and cruelty in Belinda Hurmence's finely crafted *A Girl Called Boy*. Boy is Blanche Overtha Yancy, a pettish and rather spoiled youngster, who finds that "something strange and awful had happened to her, and she didn't know what it was."⁶ She has traveled back in time to 1853 and, in the company of two other escapees, Ike and his son Isaac, is on the run from slave catchers. Boy is captured by an overseer and loaded on a wagon to be returned to the Yancy plantation. Hurmence has done an excellent job of capturing the details of the lives of

slaves and the differences between house and field hands.

A gifted and eloquent writer who uses vivid and colorful details, Hurmence creates realistic, balanced, and sympathetic characters. Boy becomes entrapped in the subtle psychological snares of slavery. "She knew she had gotten mentally lazy; she had quit thinking for herself." She flees the plantation and, as she crosses into her own world, she learns the powerful lesson that it is not magic that makes things happen. "Boy possessed her own powers. She was free to choose, and she understood that now."⁷

Mary E. Lyons's *Letters from a Slave Girl* is a fictionalized autobiographical account of the life of a real person, Harriet Jacobs. Jacobs, a literate slave from Edenton, North Carolina, spent seven years living in a store-room hiding from the relentless searching of her vindictive masters. She was smuggled on board a ship that sailed to Philadelphia and freedom in 1842. Lyons has recreated the language of the period while at the same time crafting a book that young adult readers will find very readable. The work has the added plus of excellent period illustrations and an account of Harriet's life as a free person.

Two exceptionally well-written Civil War titles are Sandra Forrester's *Sound the Jubilee* and Belinda Hurmence's *Tancy*. The former is the story of Maddie, an eleven-year-old house slave, who lives with her family on River Bend Plantation. As the Yankee soldiers come increasingly close, the mistress seeks refuge with her house servants, Maddie's family, at the family's summer home on Nags Head, Roanoke Island. Maddie is pulled between her mother's desire for safety and security at the expense of freedom and her father's spirit of rebellion and resistance. But even Roanoke Island is not safe, and when the Yankees invade the island Maddie's family chooses to cast their lot with the northerner invaders.

Forrester realistically portrays the difficulties of the ex-slaves in coping with freedom and the adjustments faced by both races. She unflinchingly illustrates the racial prejudices of the Yankee troops who vandalize the colored school and terrorize the colored church congregation. While life on Roanoke Island provides a measure of safety from the war, in the end the white landowners receive pardons and regain title to their property. Maddie's papa dies on a Tennessee battlefield, and his family is left without even the comfort of burying his body. The family moves to the mainland with the hope of buying land. Maddie takes her dreams with her. "She wanted to go to the North ... to see the cities and the people She wanted to learn everything about everything."⁸ For those students who become especially caught up in the story of Maddie and her family, Forrester has written a sequel, *My Home is Over Jordan*, that carries on the story of Maddie, who wants to become a teacher.

Tancy, the central character in Belinda Hurmence's book of the same name, is a house slave living at Gaither's Mill about twenty-five miles from Statesville. Because she has had an indulgent master, she has learned to read and discovered that she was born on June 17, 1848, to Lulu. Now that she knows her real birthday, she wants to find out about her mother. In this story of growth and self-discovery, Tancy thwarts an attempted rape by her half-brother, finds out her mother had been sold off from a neighboring plantation, and after emancipation and the end of the war, sets off with Jemmy, an abandoned boy, to find her mother. She obtains a clerical job with the Freedman's Bureau in Knoxville, Tennessee, and later becomes a teacher for the same organization.

The novel illuminates not only the good intentions but also the shortcomings of the Freedman's Bureau and the difficulties of postwar adjustment. Tancy reunites Jemmy with his natural mother, although she disap

proves of the way his family lives. She discovers her mother, but like many of life's discoveries, the knowledge carries a measure of pain. Tancy's birth mother, Lucinda, called Sin, is the landlord for the black shantytown and regarded as a "stingy old crook" by the inhabitants. When her Freedman's Bureau job vanishes with the closing of the Bureau itself, Tancy returns in despair to Gaither's Mill. She finds that the people of her former home try to manipulate the course of her life. She rejects their interference and returns to Knoxville, but this time she returns "healed and whole." In this powerful story with its vivid setting, young adults will find Tancy a character with whom they can readily empathize. Tancy faces reality without flinching, makes difficult decisions, and, in the process of discovering her mother, discovers herself as well.

The 1890s:

North Carolina's coastal region and the Outer Banks at the turn of the century are vividly depicted in Theodore Taylor's Hatteras trilogy—*Teetoncey*, *Teetoncey and Ben O'Neal*, and *The Odyssey of Ben O'Neal*. Vivid settings, strongly drawn characters, and eloquent language characterize all of Taylor's stories.

Ben O'Neal, the son of a Hatteras lifesaving captain, who was lost in a powerful storm, and his widowed mother give refuge to Wendy Lynn Appleton, the sole survivor of the wreck of the *Malta Empress*. The people of the Outer Banks regard Wendy, who is mute from the shock of her experience, with suspicion. Ben and his mother hope to care for the girl, whom they name Teetoncey "Tee," until she recovers from her ordeal. At the end of the first volume she recovers the power of speech and reveals that the *Malta Empress* was carrying bullion from the sale of Appleton property in the Caribbean.

In the second volume, Ben, Tee, and friends become involved in a search to recover the two chests of silver that went down with the *Malta Empress*. When word leaks out of the treasure, the chief of the lifesaving station, accompanied by the British consul, the federal taxman, and others, launches a salvage operation witnessed by the entire community. The silver is rescued, only to be cut loose and dropped into deep water by Ben's mother, who fears the destructive impact the money will have on the community. After Ben's mother dies from pneumonia, the British consul makes arrangements for Teetoncey to return to her home in England and the guardianship of a hated uncle.

In the final volume, Ben, now an orphan, ships out to Barbados as steward's boy on a square-rigger. Tee manages to escape from the consul and books passage on the same ship as Ben. On the run from the authorities, she sails to Barbados, returns to Norfolk, and then moves on to London, Ben accompanying her along the way. Told by Ben in 1914, after he and Tee have married and settled on the Outer Banks, the stories have the added bonus of youngsters who outwit and outflank adults, a sure-fire draw for young readers.

The Conspiracy of the Secret Nine, set at the time of the Wilmington Riot of 1898, deals with perhaps the most horrific racial event of the post-Civil War period in North Carolina. Troy Worth, African American, and Randy Hollis, his white next-door neighbor, are friends, despite Randy's father's bitter prejudice. The two boys stumble onto the conspiracy of whites to wrest political control from the hands of the African American/white Republican coalition. Bland has peopled her work with loosely disguised real characters — Lawyer Upton for Armand Scott and Alex Strong for the newspaper publisher Alex Manly. The friendship between the two boys is shattered by the events of the riots, and Troy plays an important role in Strong's last-minute escape from the raging mob. In the final scene of the

story Troy and his family also flee Wilmington. The story accurately depicts both the setting and the events. However, Bland's characters are flat and lack development. For example, she provides no plausible explanation why the friendship between Troy and Randy is so easily destroyed. It is disappointing that a significant event in the state's history is recounted in such a skimpy fashion.

The Beginnings of the Twentieth Century:

Piedmont life is revealed in William H. Hook's *A Flight of Dazzle Angels*. Annie Earle Roland, the fifteen-year-old protagonist copes with a very special brother, Brodie Lacewell, who frequently lapses into a fugue state, her mother, who spends her days reclining on a chaise lounge beset by "illness," and Annie Earle's own clubfoot. Buoyed by the support of Queen Esther, the granddaughter of the family's housekeeper, and strengthened by a short-lived romance with the handsome Achilles McPherson, Annie Earle thwarts the predatory machinations of her Aunt Kat and learns that she can and will live her life as she chooses. Annie Earle's grand plans for her future include commercial development of the town, certainly a nontraditional role for a woman in the early part of the twentieth century.

In *Thirteen Miles from Suncrest*, Donald Davis has attempted to weave together the strands of family life and national events in the journal entries of protagonist Medford McGee. Medford's journal records life on a small farm in the Appalachian Mountains from 1910 to 1913. However, by having his protagonist recount the headlines of the day, Davis has crammed in chunks of historical fact that sometimes intrude upon the even flow of the story. The didactic quality of the prose is a trifle overwhelming to the young reader and at times interferes with the flow of the story.

The Depression:

Circle of Fire by William Hooks and *With Wings as Eagles* by Patsy Leary are set in the difficult times of the 1930s and deal with issues of race relations. In Hooks's *Circle of Fire*, Harrison Hawkins, the eleven-year-old white protagonist and his two African American friends, Scrap and Kitty Fisher, stumble onto an encampment of Irish tinkers who are fleeing from the Ku Klux Klan. Harrison's world is torn apart by fear—fear that his father might be involved with the Klan and fear for his friends. "Kitty and Scrap were my best friends in the whole world, and I knew it and they knew it. And something awful was running in on us, shoving us apart, dividing us up in a way none of us wanted." In a violent confrontation between the Klan and the gypsies, Harrison, Kitty, and Little Hattie set fire to the broom sage around the camp to drive off the nightriders. Harrison's father had meanwhile alerted the sheriff and made arrangements for a safe campsite for the tinkers in Latta, South Carolina. Harrison learns that "human decency doesn't seem to be a God-given gift. It's a precious thing you have to learn early and keep working at."⁹

In Patsy Leary's coming-of-age story, *With Wings as Eagles*, Bubba Hawkins discovers that when his father returns from prison, "it seemed a stranger had come; this wasn't the daddy he remembered."¹⁰ The Hawkins family has survived with the aid and comfort of a neighboring African American family, but Bubba in exploring the circumstances behind his father's arrest and conviction comes to question this friendship. Leary has crafted a complex story that weaves together themes of interracial friendship, the Ku Klux Klan, and the hard times of the Depression.

World War II:

Leonard Todd's *The Best Kept Secret of the War* portrays the North Carolina home front in the western mountains. Cam Reed is worried about his

father, who has landed with the Normandy invasion forces, and his mother, who is going for rides with Henry Cawley, the town's nursing home operator and black-marketeer. Cam rescues Jeddah Whitmire, an escapee from Cawley's institution. Whitmire, who recovers his powers of speech in the midst of the Sunday church service, blurts out an explanation of reproduction. He interrupts the preacher's hellfire and brimstone sermon in one of the funniest scenes dealing with sex education that I have ever read. In this complex picture of the impact of the war on the lives of families, the pieces of Cam's "life had been scattered as the ships and flags on Charlie's map of the war. Now one by one, I was finding them."¹¹

The 1950s:

Jerrie Oughton's *Music from a Place Called Half Moon* is a powerful story of prejudice and human relations set in 1956. Edie Jo Houp's father stirs up a hornet's nest when he declares that "the mission of a church is to nurture a whole community" thus opening the door to potential hordes of half-breeds attending Vacation Bible School. As Edie Jo said, "I thought April evenings were chilly, but they weren't anything compared to days when your daddy wants to integrate a town that's digging its hind feet into the dirt the whole nine yards." Edie Jo forms a fragile bond with Cherokee Fish, an Indian boy, who is accidentally killed by his older brother. In this powerful coming-of-age story, Edie Jo learned where she stood. "One at a time, I could accept people for who they were."¹²

Donal Harding's *The Leaving Summer*, while lacking a strongly defined historical theme such as race relations, nevertheless gives a lively account of subsistence farm life in western North Carolina. Eleven-year-old Austin

Carroll's world has shifted, or at least that was the explanation offered by Miss Dixie, the family's housekeeper, due to the events of the summer of 1958. His mother has left home, for unexplained reasons, to stay in Winston-Salem. His father has brought home two convicts to help with the farm work, but they seize the first opportunity to escape into the surrounding western North Carolina mountains evading the sheriff and his search party. While Harding's tale has excessive plot strands and a central character with whom young adult males may have difficulty identifying, the story raises issues about justice and loyalty which young readers will easily understand.

Sadly, there is not an extensive body of historic fiction with North Carolina settings that is appropriate for classroom use.

Conclusion:

As I read through these young adult novels certain trends began to appear. A majority of the titles have either a strong female protagonist or a strong male protagonist. Few authors have managed, as Theodore Taylor and Jerrie Oughton do so skillfully in their books, to write stories that have appealing characters of both genders in leading roles. While having stories with powerful female heroines is not a bad thing, it is a reality that young adult males will for the most part resist reading "girl books."

Moreover, while both the mountains and the coastal plain have been readily used as settings, far fewer stories have a piedmont setting. It is unfortunate, given the importance of industrial development and the rise of mill villages in the history of North Carolina, that young adult authors have neglected to write about life in the mill village or early town life.

I was also disappointed that, in spite of the present day emphasis on multicultural education, the range of ethnicity of the characters is quite

limited. While there are wonderful stories with African American characters, Belinda Hurmence's marvelous stories immediately come to mind, other ethnic groups are not well represented. Jerrie Oughton in *Music from a Place Called Half Moon* has written a powerful account of race relations between whites and Native Americans, but this is an exception.

Of the historic periods surveyed, only the Civil War era comes close to having the number of quality titles that would enable a teacher to assign different works to small groups. The advantage of the small group approach is that it allows students to share their reading experiences with their peers by means of projects, presentations, and discussions. Moreover, while some schools might be reluctant to spend the dollars required for a classroom set of novels, the small-group approach sidesteps this issue.

Sadly, there is not an extensive body of historic fiction with North Carolina settings that is appropriate for classroom use. Overall I found the results of my examination to be disappointing. Many of the recent works turned out to be mediocre or uninspiring, while older stories contained racial and linguistic stereotypes, clichés, and a tolerance for behavior which modern readers find horrific.

I can wholeheartedly recommend only a few select titles by authors whose works shine above the rest. William Hooks, Theodore Taylor, Jerrie Oughton, and Belinda Hurmence have written excellent stories that work both as literature and as an introduction to history. If the twofold purpose of using historical fiction in the middle grades classroom is to encourage reading and stimulate an interest in North Carolina's past, then we need look no further than the titles from these exemplars.

References

- ¹ Christopher Collier, "Fact, Fiction and History: The Role of Historian, Writer, Teacher, and Reader," *ALAN Review* 26 (Winter 1987): 7.
- ² William G. Brozo, and Michele L. Simpson, *Readers, Teachers, Learners: Expanding Literacy in Secondary Schools*, Second ed. (Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1995), 241.
- ³ Ly Lee, *The Glory of Young Adult Literature*, ED 406 686 (New York: ERIC, 1997), 3.
- ⁴ Collier, 10.
- ⁵ David B. Weems, *Son of an Earl ... Sold for a Slave* (Gretna: Pelican, 1993), 138.
- ⁶ Belinda Hurmence, *A Girl Called Boy* (New York: Clarion, 1982), 30.
- ⁷ Hurmence, 129, 163.
- ⁸ Sandra Forrester, *Sound the Jubilee* (New York: Dutton, 1995), 153.
- ⁹ William Hooks, *Circle of Fire* (New York: Atheneum, 1982), 105, 140.
- ¹⁰ Patsy Baker O'Leary, *With Wings as Eagles* (Boston: Houghton, 1997), 8.
- ¹¹ Leonard Todd, *Best Kept Secret of the War* (New York: Knopf, 1984), 164.
- ¹² Jerrie Oughton, *Music from a Place Called Half Moon* (Boston: Houghton, 1995), 27, 155.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS ...

Pat McGee

Position: Coordinator of Media Services, Angelo and Jennette Volpe Library and Media Center, Tennessee Technological University

Degrees: B.A. (American Civilization), University of Pennsylvania; M.A. (History), University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; M.L.I.S., University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Nancy Patterson Shires

Position: North Carolina Collection, East Carolina University

Degrees: B.A., Hiram College; M.L.S., Kent State University; M.A. (Russian Language and Literature), Pennsylvania State University

Library and Information Science Research 2002: A Bibliography of Master's Papers from the University of North Carolina School of Information and Library Science

The following master's papers were submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the master of science in information and library science degree at the School of Information and Library Science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The subject headings used to index them have been given. They are available for interlibrary loan.

Alligood, Tammy. "Privacy Online: A Study of Policy Effectiveness in Electronic Commerce Web Sites." April 2002. 71 pages.

Headings: Electronic commerce; Internet –! Legal aspects; Internet – Security measures; Right of privacy; Surveys – Right of privacy.

Auman, Sarah Abigail. "High School Students' Decisions to Read Print or Electronic Text: Learning Outcomes and Preferences." April 2002. 66 pages.

Headings: Books in machine-readable form; Electronic books – Aims and objectives; User interfaces – Evaluation.

Bonnett, Cara. "Mirroring and Managing in Electronic Mentoring: Factors in Interactivity Between Student-Scientist Pairs." April 2002. 66 pages.

Headings: Mentoring; Mentoring in education; Computer-mediated communication.

Brown, Ron T. "Studying Database Problems in Small Businesses." April 2002. 45 pages.

Headings: Database administrators; Database management systems; Software analysis; Data Quality; University press; Usability.

Bulger, Jennifer Rae. "A Usability Study of Mental Health Websites with an Emphasis on Homepage Design: Performance and Preferences of Those with Anxiety Disorders." January 2002. 74 pages.

Headings: World Wide Web – Homepage; World Wide Web – Usability; Human computer interaction; Mental health – Anxiety disorders.

Cahall, Molynda. "Authentication and Access Issues for Electronic Library Resources at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill." July 2002. 41 pages.

Headings: Authentication; College and university libraries; Computers – Access control; Distance education; Internet – Security measures.

Cheemalapati, Sambhavi L. "Information and Development: Strategies for Disseminating Development Literature." April 2002. 64 pages.

Headings: CD-ROMs – Developing countries; Information technology – Africa; Information technology – Developing countries.

Davis, Garad Megan. "Serials Holdings Records in an Online Environment — A Comparison of Fifty Academic Libraries in the United States." April 2002. 48 pages.

Headings: Cataloging of serial publications; Electronic journals; Online catalogs.

- Deacle, Jane Register. "Are Alphabet Books Appropriate for Preschool Children to Use to Learn the Alphabet?: A Content Analysis of Age Appropriateness of Ten Alphabet Books Published from 1991-2000." April 2002. 61 pages.
Headings: Alphabet books; Children's reading – Educational aspects; English language – Alphabet – Juvenile literature.
- Decker, Ellen Caskie. "The Portrayal of Japanese Americans in Children's Picture Books (1980-1999)." April 2002. 37 pages.
Headings: Children's literature – Evaluation; Content analysis – Children's literature; Japanese Americans; Minorities in literature.
- Dockendorf, Dionne M. "Web Page Support for Use of Slang Terms During Internet Searching in Sexual and Reproductive Health." April 2002. 23 pages.
Headings: Contraception – Slang; Internet searching; Reproductive health.
- Donaghy, Roger. "Evaluating Online Newspapers Using Established Web Design Guidelines." July 2002. 80 pages.
Headings: Web sites; Web sites – Evaluation; Design – Evaluation; User interfaces – Testing.
- Fenton, Serena Jardine. "A Case Study in the Organizational Development of a Digital Library: SunSITE-MetaLab-Ibiblio." April 2002. 121 pages.
Headings: Digital libraries – United States – Planning; Digital libraries – Collection and preservation; Digital libraries – Design; User interfaces (Computer systems) – Case studies.
- Florence, Brandi L. "'Busting Out All Over': The Portrayal of Superheroines in American Superhero Comics from the 1940s to the 2000s." April 2002. 79 pages.
Headings: Comic books, strips, etc.; Comic books, strips, etc. – Women; Comic books, strips, etc. – Evaluation; Women in literature.
- Florio, Melissa B. "The Development of a Conversion Model for Programmers Converting a VSAM File to Oracle Tables." April 2002. 75 pages.
Headings: Database – Management – Systems; Databases; Database conversion; Information systems – Design.
- Foster, John. "Institutionalizing Success: The Growth of a Digital Strategy in the Cornell University Library System." April 2002. 52 pages.
Headings: Preservation of library materials – Automation; Virtual library; Historical libraries and collections – New York; Optical data processing.
- Gotzkowsky, Jolayne S. "Medicine for What Ails You?: A Content Analysis of Information Presented in a Sample of Direct to Consumer Television Advertisements." April 2002. 76 pages.
Headings: Information systems – Special subjects – Drugs; Information systems – Special subjects – Consumer education; Content analysis – Television advertising.
- Harper, Corey A. "Functional Requirements for Application Profiles: A Step Towards Increased Semantic Interoperability for Metadata." April 2002. 40 pages.
Headings: Dublin Core format; Metadata; Conversion; Standards.
- Harvey, Aisha A. "Homeless Perspectives of the Public Library." July 2002. 63 pages.
Headings: Libraries and communities; Libraries and the homeless; Public libraries – North Carolina.
- Hollands, Neil. "Adaptation of Novels into Film — A Comprehensive New Framework for Media Consumers and Those Who Serve Them." April 2002. 75 pages.
Headings: Film and television adaptations; Film and television adaptations – Evaluation.
- Hyde, Kara. "From Suffrage to Postfeminism: An Evolution of the Library of Congress Subject Treatment of Women's Issues." April 2002. 46 pages.

Headings: Subject headings, Library of Congress; Subject cataloging; Subject headings, Women; Women – United States – History – 20th century; Feminism – United States – History – 20th century; Sexism in language.

Imamoto, Rebecca. "Building National Libraries: The British Library and the Bibliotheque Nationale de France." April 2002. 66 pages.

Headings: Library architecture; Library buildings; Architecture and building – National libraries; Architecture and building – Program and planning; National libraries – Britain; National libraries – France.

Knowlton, Sean P. "The Future of Latin American Area Studies Librarianship." July 2002. 63 pages.

Headings: Academic libraries; Area studies; Content analysis; Job analysis; Latin America.

Jarvis, Erica C. "Redefining the Feminine in Children's Picture Books." April 2002. 76 pages.

Headings: Sex role – Juvenile literature; Picture books for children – History and criticism; Caldecott Medal – Juvenile literature.

Katte, Jill. "Reaching Out to Researchers: A Model for Web-Based User Education Resources for Archives and Manuscript Collections." April 2002. 46 pages.

Headings: Archives – Public relations; Archives – Reference services; Archives – Technological innovations; Library orientation; Reference services – Automation.

Johnson, Corey M. "Online Chat Reference: The Awareness of, Use of, Interest In, and Marketing of This New Reference Service Technology." April 2002. 76 pages.

Headings: College and university libraries – Reference services; Reference services – North Carolina; Reference services – Automation; Reference services – Evaluation; Surveys – Reference services.

LeBlanc, Barbara L. "An Analysis of the Effect of Organizational Placement on the Annual Budget of Special Libraries." April 2002. 43 pages.

Headings: Special libraries; Surveys – Special libraries; Budgets; Placement of librarians.

Long, Holley. "An Assessment of the Current State of Digital Library Evaluation." April 2002. 44 pages.

Headings: Virtual library – Evaluation; Information systems – Evaluation; Research techniques; Use studies – Virtual library.

Lu, Xiaoran. "Web Design and Development for the East Asian Resources of the UNC-Chapel Hill Academic Affairs Library." May 2002. 41 pages.

Headings: World Wide Web – Design; World Wide Web – Web sites; World Wide Web – Academic libraries; North Carolina libraries – Internet.

McConnell, Kristen. "The Professional Development of Music Librarians." April 2002. 47 pages.

Headings: Music librarians; Music librarians – Education; Continuing education; College and university librarians – Education.

Mikkelsen, Susan K. "Materials Availability and Programming Activities for Hispanic Students: A Survey of North Carolina Elementary School Media Centers." April 2002. 48 pages.

Headings: School libraries – Services to Spanish Americans; School libraries – North Carolina; School libraries – Book selection; Multiculturalism; Hispanic.

Mohanty, Suchi. "Physical Comfort in Library Study Environments: Observations in Three Undergraduate Settings." April 2002. 51 pages.

Headings: Architecture and building – Color, decoration, etc.; Architecture and building – Programming and planning; College and university libraries; Furniture.

- Myers, David. "Ticket Tracker: An Electronic Web/Database Ticket System Using Oracle 8 and PHP 4." July 2002. 57 pages.
Headings: Database – Management – Systems; Web databases; Systems analysis; Information storage and retrieval – Design; User interface – Design; User interface – Analysis.
- Odess-Harnish, Kerri A. "Making Sense of Leased Popular Literature Collections." April 2002. 45 pages.
Headings: College and university libraries – Acquisitions; College and university libraries – Collection development; Fiction – Acquisitions; Special collections – Special subjects – Popular Culture; Surveys – College and university libraries.
- Parramore, David. "Ironman Triathlon Digital Library: Design of an Online Training Resource for Triathletes to Plan, Execute, and Advance in Their Training and Racing Goals." July 2002. 76 pages.
Headings: Database – Management – Systems; Databases; Information storage and retrieval – Design; Information systems – Design; Web databases.
- Peng, Yutao. "Information Quality of the Jordan Institute for Families Web Site." July 2002. 58 pages.
Headings: World Wide Web; Information quality; Web sites – Evaluation; Survey.
- Ruvane, Mary. "Rebuilding a Community with Information: A Community Assessment of Social Capital, Concerns, and Needs." April 2002. 90 pages.
Headings: Community; Community analysis studies; Community development – United States; Information needs; Information needs – Analysis; Regional planning – United States – Citizen participation.
- Sanborn, Emily C. Jackson. "Other-Field Citation Rates of Library and Information Science Literature." April 2002. 44 pages.
Headings: Citation analysis; Library and information science research.
- Signorile, Catherine. "The Perception and Potential of Preservation in Public Libraries." April 2002. 42 pages.
Headings: Preservation of library materials; Public libraries.
- Smith, Avena-Lyn. "'A Spell of White Magic': L. M. Montgomery and the Appropriateness of Her Novels for Readers' Advisory Librarians' Use with Adolescent Women." July 2002. 38 pages.
Headings: Public libraries – Readers' advisory services; Young adult literature – Lucy Maud Montgomery.
- Stambaugh, Emily. "Do Libraries Create Social Capital?" April 2002. 42 pages.
Headings: Librarianship – Social aspects; Public relations of libraries – Public libraries; Library programs; Volunteers.
- Stachowicz, Christine. "The Effectiveness of Storyboard Surrogates in the Subject Indexing of Digital Video." April 2002. 62 pages.
Headings: Indexing – Video recordings; Information retrieval; Information systems – Special subjects – Video recordings; Internet video; Subject access; Video surrogates.
- Sult, Leslie. "A Qualitative Analysis of Internal Marketing Practices at Academic Libraries That Have Undertaken Service Quality Studies." April 2002. 42 pages.
Headings: Personnel – Administration; Research libraries – Evaluation; Total Quality Management; Working conditions; College and university libraries – Staff.
- Tay, Endrina. "Public Library Paraprofessionals and Their Use of Web Search Tools." April 2002. 61 pages.
Headings: Libraries – North Carolina; Paraprofessionals – Training; Use studies – Internet; Internet – Teaching; Internet – Public libraries; Internet search engines.

- Topper, Joby. "Francis Douce and His Collection: An Antiquarian in Great Britain, 1757-1834." April 2002. 77 pages.
Headings: Douce, Francis, 1757-1834; Collectors and collecting – Great Britain; Antiquarians – Great Britain – History – 19th century.
- Urquhart, Nicole. "The Effects on Government Documents Reference Service as a Result of a Merger Between the Government Documents Department and Reference Department in an Academic Library." April 2002. 35 pages.
Headings: College and university libraries – Reference services; Depository libraries – Reference services; In-service education; Integrated collections; Reference librarians – Education.
- Viscount, Carol. "Using the Balanced Scorecard Process for Evaluating the Contribution of a Competitive Intelligence Effort." April 2002. 52 pages.
Headings: Competitive intelligence – Evaluation; Environmental scanning – Evaluation; Knowledge management; Information systems – Special subjects – Corporations; Business literature – Evaluation; Performance management.
- Wang, Yuehong. "AIMS Online Teaching System, An Interactive Web-Based Testing System for Medical School Courses." July 2002. 51 pages.
Headings: Web-based testing; Computer-based testing; Online testing.
- Warmouth, Emily K. "The UNC Plant Information Center's 'Ask the Expert' Module: A Usability Study." April 2002. 36 pages.
Headings: Ask the Expert; Usability; Interface; World Wide Web; Plants, Botany.
- Warren, Nikki. "Website Log Analysis: Approaches for the Library of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences." July 2002. 76 pages.
Headings: Internet – Environmental libraries and collections; Internet – Statistics; Use studies – Internet; Web sites – Case studies; World Wide Web – Statistics.
- Webster, Linwood. "The Missing Minority Presence: Minorities, Technology, and Recruitment to Top Ranked American Library Association Information and Library Science Programs." April 2002. 53 pages.
Headings: Black librarians; Information technology; Information industry; Recruiting for librarianship; Library schools – Students; Minority librarians – Education.
- Westman, Gretchen Daub. "Fixed or Flexibly Scheduled School Library Programs: Teacher Perceptions." April 2002. 63 pages.
Headings: Media programs (Education); School libraries – Evaluation; School libraries – Relations with teachers and curriculum; School libraries – Scheduling.
- Whedbee, Lesley. "The Development of Collaboration Skills in Graduate Programs for School Library Media Specialists." April 2002. 36 pages.
Headings: School library media specialists – Professional guidelines; School library media specialists – Graduate education.
- Wooten, Kelly. "Women's Zines in the Sarah Dyer Zine Collection." July 2002. 51 pages.
Headings: Dyer, Sarah (Collector); Fanzines; Self-publishing; Young women – United States – Social life and customs; Feminism – United States; Underground press publications – United States.
- Zhang, Yihua. "Design and Implementation of a Database-Driven Online Survey System for the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Survey by the National Database on Environmental Management Systems (NDEMS) Project." May 2002. 82 pages.
Headings: Online survey – Design; Database – Management – Systems; Information systems – Design; Interface design; Web databases.

ACRL from the Inside: An Interview with Recent ACRL President Mary Reichel

Dr. Mary Reichel, University Librarian at Appalachian State University, recently completed a term as president of the American Library Association (ALA)'s Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL). In this interview with *Lagniappe: North Caroliniana* editor, Suzanne Wise, Reichel reflects on her experiences during the past year.

Wise: How did you come to run for ACRL president?

Reichel: I served on the ACRL Board from 1994 to 1998, and really enjoyed that experience. It solidified my belief in the importance of ACRL and its representing academic libraries and librarians. When I was asked to run for president, I must admit I was delighted. I am very appreciative of the support from the administration and my library colleagues at Appalachian State that allowed me to do it.

Wise: What types of activities did you engage in as president?

Reichel: As president I got to do a number of things. I was chair of the ACRL Board and the Board's Executive Committee. I took it as my particular role, as my predecessors have, to help the Board coalesce, to understand its function and operate effectively. The president chairs meetings of the Board twice and the Executive Committee twice, so you really have to get in there and move; you don't have many chances! Another major responsibility, which I really enjoyed, was giving presentations at ACRL chapter meetings and state conferences across the country.

Wise: What issues did you focus on in your presentations?

Reichel: I was able to swing back to my dissertation topic of scholarly communication and the research I did for it in the early 1990s that projected scholarly communication and faculty use of information to 2001. I also gave a number of presentations about academic libraries as learning communities. I am someone who loves to interact with the audience, so I really enjoyed meeting people and hearing what they're doing in their libraries and what their concerns are. I think I gave about four presentations as vice president-president elect of ACRL and eight as president.

A third activity, and one of the most important, was working with ALA. As an officer of ACRL, I had the opportunity to meet with the other division officers in my "class" and with the ALA staff to discuss issues that needed attention from the division officers. I also recommended people for ACRL committees.

The fourth major activity was being a spokesperson for ACRL. I was surprised, and I think Mary Ellen Davis, the Executive Director of ACRL, was as well,

at the number of news opportunities we had. I was interviewed by probably 3 or 4 national papers. Deanna Marcum, who is president of the Council on Library and Information Resources, and I did a "Colloquy Live" Web session for the *Chronicle of Higher Education* on trends in student use of academic libraries. I also did a Web cast on "The Changing Library" sponsored by the TLT Group (Teaching Learning Technology). It was difficult to do live conversations in a Web forum, but I enjoyed it.

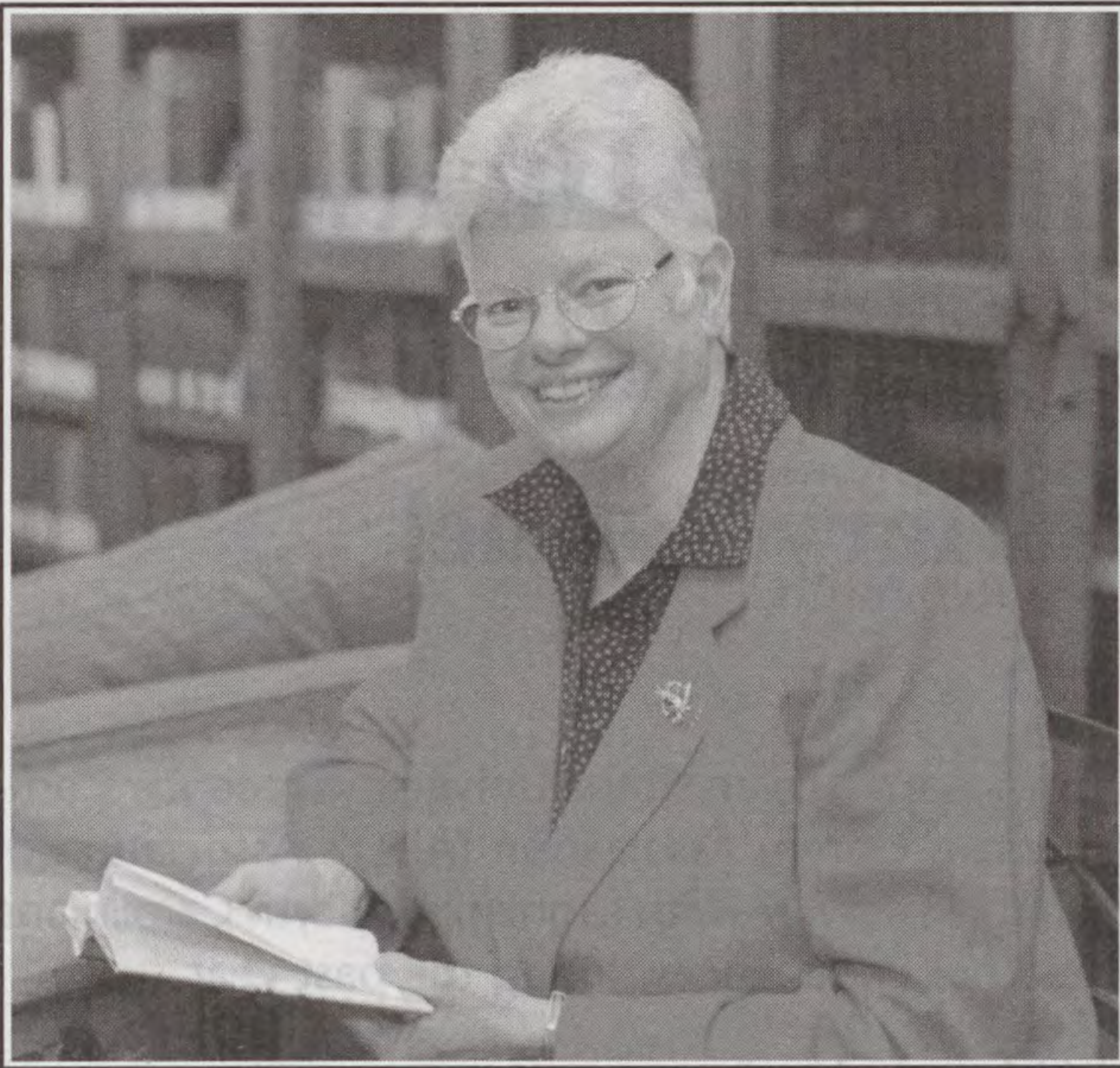


Photo courtesy of
Appalachian State University
News Bureau.

Wise: How prepared were you to carry out the duties of the office? Are there additional skills or knowledge you wished you had?

Reichel: I had served on the ACRL Board for four years and been active in ACRL since 1977, so I had an excellent grasp of the division and its Board. Where I wish I'd had a quicker start out of the gate is in understanding the division president's responsibilities in interacting with ALA. I would have been more effective if I had been more knowledgeable there. I had the privilege of working with Mary Ellen Davis and her colleagues in the ALA offices, and they were very helpful and supportive, even in the face of staff vacancies.

The thing most different from my normal job was the interaction with the press. ALA provides some training on public relations and presswork for newly elected division presidents, which helped a lot. Also I, my family, and the library people at Appalachian knew going in that the ACRL

presidency is a lot of work, and we were right! The associate university librarian at Appalachian and the rest of my colleagues took on a tremendous burden while I was doing ACRL work, and for that I'm very grateful.

Wise: What were your priorities as ACRL president?

Reichel: Presidents are asked to work within the context of the ACRL strategic plan, which is easy to do because it is a good strategic plan and covers the areas of importance for academic libraries. So within that context I followed up on my own lifelong professional interest in information literacy — working with students and faculty and promoting the importance of academic libraries. I chose learning communities as my theme — "ACRL: The Learning Community for Excellence in Academic Libraries." I chose that because it capsulized for me and I hope for others the idea that through active participation in ACRL all of us come together to improve services and collections in our libraries. In my more than 25 years of involvement in ACRL, I can't tell you how many times I've seen a good idea and then been able to implement it or suggest implementation at the library I was working in. It has really helped me understand how to provide the best library services possible. The learning community theme was also a good umbrella for promoting the instructional role of academic libraries and our involvement with students as well as our assistance of faculty in their teaching and research.

The culmination of the year is the president's program at the summer meeting (Atlanta, 2002). That program, "Transformational Learning Communities," featured Barbara Leigh Smith, a national expert in learning communities from Evergreen State College, and was attended by nearly 900 people. I was very pleased, considering that we had a Monday afternoon slot. We were highlighted by *LJ Academic Newswire* as an outstanding program, and they gave us a very nice write-up. In addition to a panel of reactors, the program featured poster sessions, which got the audience up and walking around and talking with the people who presented the poster sessions. It also gave librarians who are younger or spread across the country an opportunity to participate — in fact there was a poster session by a librarian from France —and it fostered a lot of discussion among the session attendees.

Wise: What is it really like inside the ALA bureaucracy?

Reichel: Many of the readers of *North Carolina Libraries* know as much or more about it than I do! ALA is a complex bureaucracy, with more than 60,000 members, a Council of about 180 members, and an Executive Board elected by Council. I think it should be an ongoing concern for all ALA members to do what they can to help ensure that Council is an effective governing body for the association. I served on Council 1990 to 1994, and of course have observed it since. It does seem that Council can become the hostage of people who have special agendas that are not representative of the membership. ALA does a lot of its work through committees. It is a large political organization, so it is very complicated.

Wise: What did you enjoy the most about your year as president?

Reichel: I really loved interacting with academic librarians across the country when I did presentations. During Larry Hardesty's term as president a few years ago, ACRL established an Excellence in Academic Libraries award. The award, sponsored by Blackwell's Book Services, is given each year to a community college, a college, and a university in recognition of the accomplishments of its librarians and staff in supporting the mission of their institution. The recipients receive a \$3,000 award. I was able to present the awards for community colleges and colleges. The ACRL president goes to the institution along with representatives from Blackwell's, and the institution's president and board of trustees' members are there, as well as library faculty and staff. It is just a fabulous event.

As it happened, Appalachian State University was named the regional university of the year by *Time* magazine in 2001, and it was fun to be president the same year and share the Appalachian story with my colleagues nationally. I also really enjoyed working with the ACRL Board and staff; they were a great group of colleagues.

Wise: What did you like least?

Reichel: As my colleagues at Appalachian would know, I hated having to read all the email! Also, I have a husband and a fifteen-year-old son, and they spent a lot more time on their own than during a typical year! I have to say that I am glad that my son got to know a professional association and meet people who are giving of their time and talent. As he finishes his education and goes on to whatever career he may choose, he'll recall his experiences and understand the importance of being involved, so I think that's a real plus.

Wise: What was the most surprising thing about your year as president?

Reichel: You know, I had a lot of fun! I thoroughly enjoyed being president of ACRL. Because the University Librarian at Appalachian has an endowed professorship, the income from it allowed me a little flexibility to do some fun things, such as sponsor receptions that involved a lot of people in the association. I also enjoyed being in a position as president to appoint individuals who had not previously served in the association to committees and to interact with some of the younger librarians.

Wise: What can ACRL do to improve?

Reichel: I would say that there are a couple of things, and they are in line with my priorities as president. We need to value members, and we really did a great job this last year, but it is something that I think always has to be present. ACRL is a volunteer organization, and everybody does the work that they do for the association using personal time and often their own money. We need to make it as easy as possible for members to contribute, for their work to be noted, and to get the kind of responses they need as quickly as possible. Another track that I, current ACRL president Helen Spalding, and everyone on the Board are concerned about is that we continue to promote the importance of academic libraries in the higher education enterprise, and the importance of collections and services and instruction for students' education and faculty's research. So that's why ACRL has advertised in the *Chronicle of Higher Education*. We did three ads

last year, one featuring faculty, the second administrators, and the third students, in which they talked about the importance of academic libraries from their perspectives. We need to continue to do things like that as well as work with higher education organizations. One of the accomplishments that I don't really take credit for, but that happened during my tenure, is that ACRL has developed a new vehicle to promote scholarly communication. Scholarly communication has been largely the purview of the Association of Research Libraries (ARL), and they've done a great job. But scholarly communication issues affect a much broader range of academic libraries than the major research libraries, so it's great that ACRL now has a Scholarly Communication Committee. We are going to hire a scholarly communication contract officer.

Wise: How did the experience change you?

Reichel: Professionally, I consider myself an articulate person, but I would say I grew in my ability to present an argument in a concise, effective way. The experience of working with the press and with people outside the library and higher education communities was a real growth experience for me.

Wise: Was it worth it? Do you believe you truly made a difference?

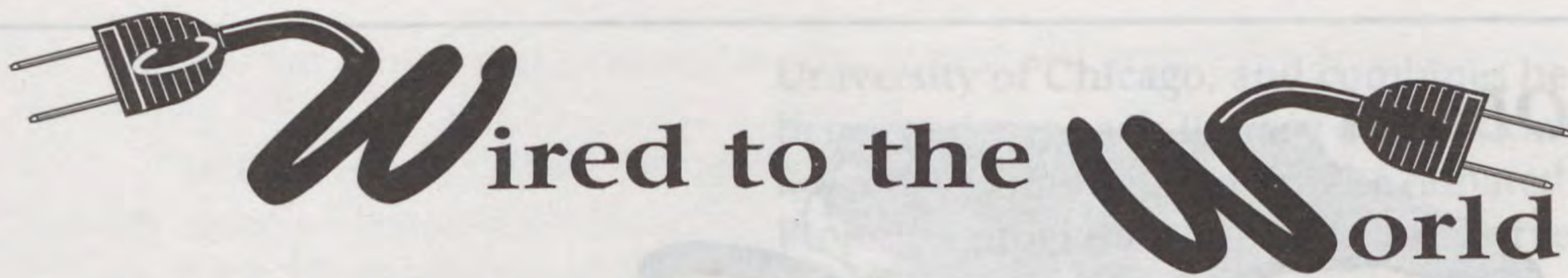
Reichel: Yes, I do feel I made a difference. I am a person who is eager to meet new people and interact with them, and I think I made a difference by being a very accessible representative for ACRL and making opportunities both for new members and less active ones to meet and talk with the president in a different way.

Wise: What advice would you offer librarians who aspire to professional leadership?

Reichel: That's an interesting question, because I think what we worry about as officers and elected Board members in the association is whether the generation of librarians who are now in their twenties and early thirties will WANT to be as involved as we have been. I have a continuing concern that we make ACRL relevant for librarians who are close to their graduate degrees and are just starting in the field, so that they will see the benefits of being involved in their professional organization, as do those of us who are "no longer in our twenties and thirties!" Professional organizations of all types are having to examine how they are structured so that young people will find them relevant. For instance, doing more work electronically and accommodating an in-out-in volunteer pattern for individuals whose time available for participation varies during their careers. Your question actually makes me very reflective because I have a kind of good pat answer for how to become involved, but the concern is whether people will want to be involved. For those who have already identified the importance of being active in ACRL or another professional association, I would say it really pays to be a regular conference attendee and to participate in different types of committees. Through the years I was chair of the Appointments Committee, chair of the President's Program Planning Committee, served on the Board of ACRL, and served on a number of section committees. That kind of exposure to the different activities really is helpful. You know, people start recognizing you after 25 years!

Wise: Do you have a word for North Carolina academic librarians specifically?

Reichel: Yes. I think involvement in state and regional associations is really important, and I encourage those librarians who are able to also get involved in ACRL or other appropriate sections and divisions of ALA. I really value going to the state and regional meetings and being involved there, but there is something about bringing the strength of the Southeast to the national level that is so exciting. Librarians in the Southeast should showcase our attributes of great collegiality and wonderful diversity at the national level. And last but certainly not least, I hope to see many, many North Carolina academic librarians at the biennial ACRL conference in Charlotte next spring. We have the opportunity to shine! COME TO THE ACRL CONFERENCE IN CHARLOTTE, APRIL 10-13, 2003!



Wired to the World

by Ralph Lee Scott

Get a Handle on Spam

Those of us of World War II vintage and even later will recall Hormel's Spam, a processed meat product that was for decades a staple of the American diet, served morning, noon, and night. A recent phenomenon, junk e-mail (a.k.a. another type of Spam), has become the bane of our collective existence. When I returned from vacation this summer, I found some 493 e-mail messages waiting to be read — timeshare offers, yet more low-priced toner cartridges, and offers of millions of dollars from Nigeria if I would only contact Mr. So-and-So with my bank account numbers. Microsoft Outlook and Outlook Express offer Rules Wizards and filters that can remove some Spam. A lot of unwanted e-mail still clogs up e-mail systems, and several programs have recently become available to help clean out our electronic mailboxes.

My current favorite is iHateSpam. This program is available from <<http://www.sunbelt-software.com>> on a 30-day trial with the individual license being \$19.95. This program requires little set up and filters Spam into four "Quarantine" folders that are automatically created: Adult, Hazardous, Junk, and Subscription. Once incoming e-mail has been filtered into these four Quarantine folders you can review them as you have time or delete them in bulk. Users get a window showing a list of incoming e-mail that has been diverted to the Quarantine folders so you can review and retrieve any that you want to look at immediately. The Outlook version of iHateSpam is slightly more powerful than the Outlook Express version. Both versions check incoming e-mail for spammers — key phrases and words that are likely (such as "cheap toner") to come from bulk mailers. If something slips through the iHateSpam server list, iHateSpam allows you to designate incoming e-mail as either "Junk" or "non-Junk" by clicking on an icon. One can also add a specific e-mail address to a "friends" or "enemies" list by clicking on another icon. In short iHateSpam learns from incoming e-mail and gets better with time in putting e-mail in Quarantine correctly. While this program will not eliminate all spam, it is great to see all the junk mail going into the Quarantine folders. In fact, while I was writing this article, an e-mail entitled "Share your opinion and win \$1000" went right into

the wastebasket!

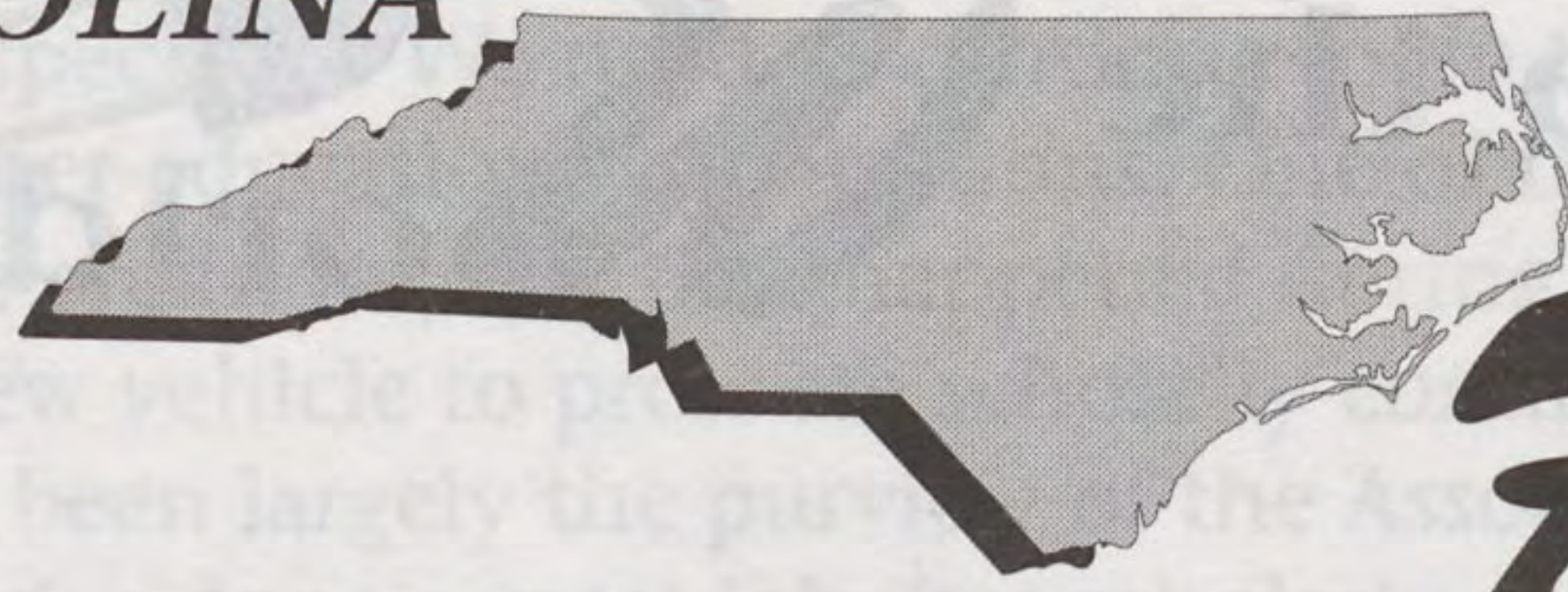
Another anti-Spam program is SpamWeasel available from <<http://www.mailgate.com>>. SpamWeasel is free but takes some time to set up and is not initially as effective as iHateSpam at filtering out junk e-mails. SpamWeasel requires you to negotiate a long list of difficult-to-comprehend rules involving the "root domains" from which you want to ban incoming e-mail. I finally gave up trying to configure SpamWeasel because I could never get it to filter out unwanted e-mail correctly. If you have the time and inclination the price (free) is right.

Remove Me Now! (<<http://www.removemenow.com>>) uses another approach to controlling Spam. Remove Me Now! offers an annual membership for \$9.95, which places your e-mail address in a database that is shared with e-mail marketers who subscribe to this service to clean up their bulk e-mailing lists. If Remove Me Now! receives a large number of complaints against a spammer, they write a letter to the spammer's ISP and ask to have the account canceled. For the \$9.95 fee, you can submit an unlimited number of e-mail addresses. The theory behind this service is that marketers will want to increase their profits by removing unwanted prospects from their lists in order to lower e-mailing costs.

If you have ever wondered where in the world some of this Spam comes from there is a program that can locate the IP or address of the e-mail. This software is called e-mailtrackerpro and is sold by Visualware for \$29.95 for a single user license. E-mailtrackerpro analyzes the incoming e-mail header and provides you with the IP address of the sender and also tracks the location of the address on a world map. In the example they give on their Web page, the e-mail "Long Distance — 4.9 cents a minute no fees" comes from an IP address in Singapore. Using "Whois" you can obtain the real name of the sender of "anonymous" e-mails from Hotmail and Yahoo! e-mail accounts. You can use this program to locate and ask senders to stop filling up your electronic mail box with unwanted e-mail.

Hopefully, the next Spam you have to deal with, will be the edible kind!

NORTH CAROLINA



Books

Dorothy Hodder, Compiler

In the 1820s, Sequoyah developed a writing system for the Cherokee language, which was to become the most famous of the indigenous Native American alphabets. The system is based on syllables rather than letters, so that each symbol represents a vowel or a consonant plus a vowel. The syllabary is a table of these symbols. According to legend, Sequoyah's system was so easy to learn that literacy became widespread, and Cherokees began to keep records, translate the New Testament and the Psalms, and publish a newspaper. Today, however, very few Cherokees can use the syllabary fluently, but read and write Cherokee using a variety of English-based phonetic systems instead. In this engaging study, Margaret Bender examines how the syllabary survives and functions for Cherokees in North Carolina. Far from gaining instant and universal acceptance, the syllabary was greeted with suspicion by many segments of the Cherokee community. In the early nineteenth century the Cherokee nation was trying to negotiate its identity between the traditional religion and Christianity, the old ways and new technologies, and separatism and assimilation with the United States. Bender demonstrates that the syllabary was a nexus for these social, political, and religious tensions, and indeed continues to act as such today.

Margaret Bender.

***Signs of Cherokee Culture:
Sequoyah's Syllabary
in Eastern Cherokee Life.***

Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2002.
187 pp. Cloth, \$49.95, ISBN 0-8078-2707-X; paper,
\$19.95, ISBN 0-8078-5376-3.

Bender visited several classrooms from the elementary to the adult levels to discover how the syllabary is learned and taught, and then examines how the syllabary is used in Cherokee daily life. The New Testament and the Psalms were among the first documents to be translated into Cherokee symbols, and these versions are still considered authoritative texts, much like the King James Bible to English speakers. Most adult Cherokees who study the syllabary do so for their Christian faith, and are esteemed for doing so. But the syllabary has also been used to transcribe the writings of medicine men on herbal remedies and magic.

In a thought-provoking final chapter Bender makes some very interesting points about the relationship between the syllabary and tourism, which has taken on a new importance since the opening of the casino and the subsequent increase in the numbers of visitors. She describes how the syllabary is marketed as a cultural product on everything from key chains to pottery, denoting a given item as "Cherokee." But the syllabary is also used as a sign to exclude tourists, a way of marking certain areas as "Cherokee only."

Margaret Bender is Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Wake Forest University. Her research interests include the relationship between language and culture. This book, her first, is based on her dissertation at the

University of Chicago, and combines her interest in Cherokee society with her experiences as a literacy educator in elementary and adult classrooms. Royalties from the book will be donated to the Eastern Cherokee Language Project, a program to study and preserve the language for future generations.

This scholarly book is very well and clearly written. Bender does an excellent job of defining terms and clarifying her points with examples, and provides notes, references, and an index. The illustrations include several very engaging representations of the syllabary from books, signs, and artifacts. The detailed linguistic analyses will not appeal to the casual reader, but Bender's discussion of the relationship between the syllabary and tourism will interest anyone who has ever been a "cultural tourist." This book is strongly recommended for academic collections, and is also suitable for public libraries in the western part of the state and those with Native American studies collections.

—Shannon Tennant
Elon University

W

hen a gold rush is mentioned one typically imagines intrepid adventurers panning for gold in California, or hardy souls braving the snowy Yukon. Although these gold booms were momentous in shaping the growing nation, the truth is that our first gold discovery occurred in North Carolina in 1799. The 22 essays published in *Gold in History, Geology and Culture* were planned as presentations at a 1999 bicentennial symposium that was ultimately cancelled due to the approach of Hurricane Floyd. The resulting anthology is a fitting commemoration and presents a pleasing variety of reflections on gold and its heritage of exploration, edification, and exploitation, with a core focus on the Carolina gold boom that began in Cabarrus County.

Richard F. Knapp and Robert M. Topkins, editors.

Gold in History, Geology and Culture: Collected Essays.

Raleigh: Division of Archives and History,
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 2001.
379 pp. Paper, \$20.00. ISBN 0-86526-291-8.

The authors include historians, geologists, geographers, educators, and mining engineers and professionals, and their collective output illustrates the diverse ways in which we remain fascinated by what H.G. Jones calls "that most alluring of metals." Topics range from I.S. Parrish's overview of global gold production from 4000 B.C. to 1500 A.D., to Elizabeth Hines's study of Cornish miners who settled in the North Carolina gold regions from 1830 to 1880. P. Geoffrey Feiss presents quantitative data couched in practical premises such as

"What is gold?" and "Where does it come from?" while other essays offer pleasing historical anecdotes. Brent D. Glass's essay on gold mining in North Carolina refers to Thomas Edison's shadowy visit to the Gold Hill district in 1890, and the *Carolina Watchman's* hopeful reportage that the inventor and his "wonderful friend and servant electricity" would bring about innovations to jumpstart the flagging mining industry. (Alas, Edison's interest lay in iron ore.)

Eight essays focus on North Carolina's major gold discoveries and mining operations, Charlotte's development, the history of the area mints, and the role of African Americans and slaves in the mining explosion. The other essays examine the global history and science of gold, and offer case studies of the major gold rushes in California, Nevada, Alaska, and Canada. The essays offer rich illustrations and extensive bibliographies and

references, providing the reader with exhaustive avenues to the wider world of gold literature.

The editors laud North Carolina's historic status as home to the nation's first gold discovery, but they make no attempt to challenge the looming stature of the iconic western gold rushes. Their goal here is to acknowledge the Tar Heel State's place in the timeline of gold, and it is this mix of pride and practicality that gives the collection its thematic strength. North Carolina's gold heritage is thoroughly detailed here; its commemoration within a greater context succeeds in H.G. Jones's introductory goal of promoting knowledge of "the role of gold in the life of state and nation." Recommended for public and academic libraries.

—Susannah Benedetti

University of North Carolina at Wilmington

Sea-born Woman" is the title of novelist B.J. Mountford's favorite story from Charles Harry Whedbee's *The Flaming Ship of Ocracoke*. It recounts the legend of Francis Spriggs, an eighteenth-century pirate captain who retired on the Outer Banks, and his housekeeper, Jerushia Spriggs O'Hagan. Jerushia's birth at sea spared a ship full of emigrants from the ruthless Spriggs, and supposedly gave her special gifts of communicating with water and its inhabitants and saving sailors from shipwrecks. B.J. Mountford continues the legend through the character of Roberta "Bert" Lenehan, another sea-born woman. A 50-something transplanted northerner, Bert comes to spend the summer as a National Park Service volunteer resident in Portsmouth Village at Cape Lookout National Seashore after an accidental fire kills the wife of the former volunteer.

B.J. Mountford.

Sea-born Woman.

Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, Publisher, 2002.

284 pp. Paper, \$14.95. ISBN 0-89587-265-X.

While learning to cope with ATVs, generators, nutria, and a mysterious fog, Bert meets the island's few remaining villagers, artifact hunters and other visitors from the mainland, and park staff. She becomes lovers with Hunter O'Hagan, a younger man and a distant relative of Jerushia's who is also new on the island, who gradually unfolds the family legend. After a villager dies from another accident, and as Bert notices strange behavior in the marine wildlife, the curious volunteer begins to suspect that the island really has suffered two murders. If the motive has something to do with Jerushia's house and Spriggs's tomb, Bert reasons, then anyone could be a suspect, even Hunter. Could supernatural forces be at work? If Bert can find the remains of the house and tomb, will she also find the killer?

Flashbacks to Jerushia's tragic life transport readers to the heart of the legend. An unleashed hurricane builds the tension to a crescendo before a plausible conclusion ties up all the loose ends. In addition, fully developed characters with authentic dialects contribute to the novel's appeal. Hot and heavy not only describes the humidity on the island, but also the refreshingly unconventional romance between Bert and Hunter. The result is a successful blend of mystery, suspense, romance, folklore, and local history.

Like her amateur sleuth, B.J. Mountford has relocated to North Carolina's coast, where she has worked as a volunteer resident at Portsmouth Village and braved several hurricanes. Her novel is recommended for academic libraries and public libraries, where it should be well received by fans of mystery and North Carolina fiction, and would make an excellent choice for book discussion groups.

—Angela Leeper

North Carolina Department of Public Instruction

If you live in North Carolina, you know about stock car racing. You may not be a fan, you may even think it is ridiculous to spend hours watching cars go around in circles, but unless you have been trapped in a very deep well for the past ten years, you are aware that stock car racing is big business. The sport, and especially the racing series sponsored by NASCAR, is more than a regional cultural quirk. NASCAR is second only to the NFL in national sports attendance and television viewership, and race drivers have become heroes to millions of people.

Driver #8 follows one of these racing heroes during an entire racing season. Dale Earnhardt, Jr., shoved into the spotlight early in his career because of his famous father and grandfather (NASCAR champions Dale Earnhardt and Ralph Earnhardt), stepped up to the NASCAR Winston Cup Series, the major leagues of stock car racing, in 2000 after winning the Busch Series "AAA" level championship the previous two years. The #8 of the book's title refers to the number of his race car. We are told that the words here are his own, with just a little polishing by Gurs, who owns a sports publicity firm. Each chapter covers a race and reveals a lot about relationships between drivers and crews.

What emerges is a portrait of a typical guy in his early twenties. Little E, or Dale Junior, or just Junior, as he is variously called, likes hot cars, hot music, and hot girls. He likes to hang out with his buds, playing video games, and drinking beer (Budweiser, since Anheuser-Busch is his primary sponsor). He's nice looking and, as they say, "built" (*People* magazine included him in their "Sexiest Man" issue), so along with an inside look at every Winston Cup race of 2000, we see what it's like to be a hot property. Junior does interviews with MTV, *Rolling Stone*, and countless television and radio people, signs literally thousands of autographs, and attends functions across the country promoted by the companies that sponsor his race team, where he answers more questions and signs more autographs.

Especially insightful are the peeks at the relationship between Dale Sr. and Dale Jr.—Big E and Little E. Big E was hard on his son, expecting him to stand up for himself and make his own way. "Coddle" was not a word with which Big E was familiar; he routinely bumped and battered his son's car during a race just like he did other competitors'. However, a deep love and respect between father and son shines through.

2000 started well, got better, and ended in a slide. Junior won twice early, then was victimized by a series of mechanical difficulties, tire problems, and crew and driver errors during the second half of the year. He acknowledges his rookie mistakes and we see him grow up a bit as he deals with disappointing race results. He needed all the maturity he could muster in February 2001 when his father was killed in a crash on the last lap of the Daytona 500. Junior handled his grief and heavy new responsibilities with admirable courage.

I began this book thinking of Little E as a somewhat spoiled young man whose way has been easy because of his father's clout. I finished it thinking that he has done the work and has handled both celebrity and adversity well. Kids could do a lot worse than view Junior as a role model.

Driver #8 will appeal to race fans of all ages, and most libraries in North Carolina should have it. It is the first stock car racing book to make the *New York Times* bestseller list. However, be aware that four letter words do crop up, one of Junior's favorite nouns being "shit." Recommend it to readers accordingly.

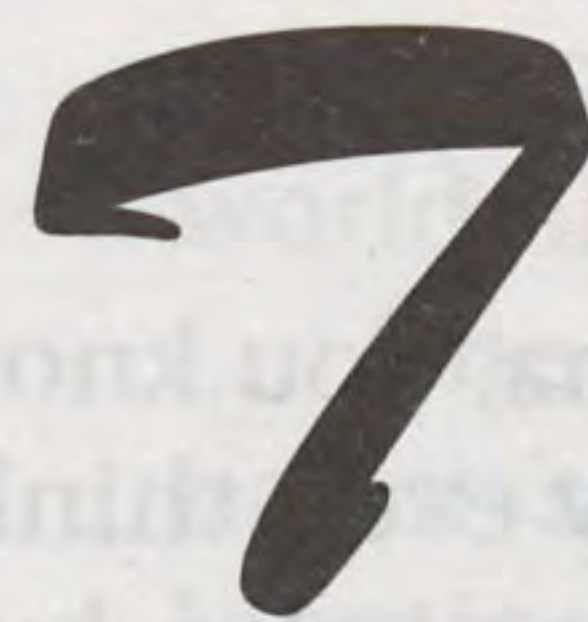
— Suzanne Wise
Appalachian State University

Dale Earnhardt, Jr., with Jade Gurs.

Driver #8.

NY: Warner Books, 2002. 298 pp. \$23.95.

ISBN 0-446-53030-1.



The Rise of a Southern Town is the second book on Wilson and Wilson County by Patrick M. Valentine, library director of the Wilson County Public Library. His first book, *The Episcopalians of Wilson County: A History of St. Timothy's and St. Mark's Churches in Wilson, North Carolina, 1856-1995* (Gateway Press, 1996) won the North Carolina Society of Historians' Ethel Twiford Religious History Book Award and the North Carolina Genealogical Society's Award for Excellence in Publishing, both in 1997.

Valentine's narrative is arranged by decades, from 1850 to 1920, with attention to social, political, economic, educational, religious, and cultural themes. He begins with a description of that area of Old Edgecombe County that eventually became Wilson County, and the early settlers of European stock who arrived about 1740 from Virginia, rather than directly from England or the Carolina coast. Slaves accompanied white Virginian slaveholders on their journey south. Agriculture was the dominant occupation of the region.

Transporting the reader forward a hundred years to the late 1840s, Valentine details the incorporation of the city of Wilson, still a part of Edgecombe County, formerly known as Toisnot (from the Tuscarora "Tosneoc" meaning "halting place" or "tarry not"), on January 29, 1849. On Valentine's Day, February 14, 1855, Wilson County was formed of land taken from the older counties of Edgecombe, Nash, Johnston, and Wayne.

Both the town and county of Wilson were named for former Edgecombe County Representative for five terms, North Carolina State Senator for fourteen terms, and hero who died during the Mexican War, Louis Dickens Wilson (1789-1847). Wilson County measures thirty miles east to west and twenty miles north to south and contains 373 square miles. Wilson County's capital, the town of Wilson, positioned at an elevation of 138 feet above sea level, is located at its center. Straddling the boundary between the clay soil of the Piedmont and the sandy soil of the Coastal Plain, the town of Wilson is located 47 miles from the state capital of Raleigh to the west, and 75 miles from the mouth of the Neuse River at New Bern to the east.

Valentine compares the lives of whites and African Americans in Wilson County before the Civil War, during the Reconstruction years, and in the years following emancipation. He tells the fascinating story of the educational reforms that brought educational opportunities to poor whites and African Americans.

The story of the economic life of Wilson and Wilson County is solidly supported by agricultural statistics from the federal censuses. Valentine shows how Wilson County agriculture in the 1880s was dominated by the cultivation of traditional crops, especially cotton. By the 1890s tobacco dominated the cultivated crops, so much so that in 1913 Wilson earned the epithet World's Greatest Tobacco Market.

Valentine paints an iconoclastic portrait of Josephus Daniels, native of Washington, North Carolina, who was editor of the *Wilson Advance* and the author of the autobiography *Tar Heel Editor*. Readers who may have idolized Daniels as the founder of the *Raleigh News and Observer*, Secretary of the Navy, confidant of President Woodrow Wilson, and Ambassador to Mexico under Franklin Delano Roosevelt, may find it difficult to accept Daniels's advocacy of white dominance and segregation that was part and parcel of the man. This particular political portrait is proof positive of Valentine's objectivity in his discussion of southern politics in general and

Valentine, Patrick M.

***The Rise of a Southern Town:
Wilson, North Carolina,
1849-1920.***

With a Preface by William S. Powell.
Baltimore: Gateway Press, 2002. 308 pp., illus.,
statistical appendices. LC# 2002100569. \$29.95 +
\$3.00 shipping and handling + \$1.95 NC sales tax.
Available from: Patrick M. Valentine, 3001 Landrum
Drive, Wilson, NC 27896-1260.

local politics in Wilson specifically.

Valentine's *The Rise of a Southern Town* is meticulously indexed and documented, with an 18-page index and 60 pages of endnotes to the approximately 200 pages of text. Appendices include regional population, agricultural, and manufacturing statistics for decades 1860 through 1920 for the counties of Edgecombe, Greene, Johnston, Nash, Pitt, Wayne, and Wilson, with totals for North Carolina; regional concentration of agriculture for the same counties with totals for North Carolina for the decades, 1860 through 1920 (with the exception of 1870); population statistics for towns and the county of Wilson for the decades 1860 through 1920; and selected officials of Wilson and Wilson County (mayors of Wilson, Chairmen of the County Commissioners, North Carolina Senators, North Carolina Representatives, Sheriffs, and Clerks of Superior Court).

One wonders why the State of North Carolina does not make grants available to historians of Valentine's caliber to help them write local histories such as this one. It is a wonderfully conceived and executed history, richly illustrated with vintage photographs—obviously a labor of love which Valentine has personally financed. *The Rise of a Southern Town* should be in the collections of academic libraries throughout the state and nation, public and school libraries in Eastern North Carolina, and in special collections of North Caroliniana wherever they reside.

—Plummer Alston "Al" Jones, Jr.
East Carolina University

Waiting for the Trout to Speak is evidence of true literary talent in the voice of a poet who is both seasoned and refreshing. Irene Blair Honeycutt's most recent collection is comprised of 49 poems and prose poems. The book is divided into three sections: Steep Ravine, A Time for Moons, and All the Way Home Through the Dark.

Following these and other familiar landmarks, *Waiting for the Trout to Speak* takes the reader on a fascinating spiritual and intellectual journey through time and space. Along the way, Honeycutt points out intricate details of her observations about everyday living and human existence.

These poems are finely crafted works that sustain memory and feelings long after the last line is finished. The author touches on subjects that have a ring of truth for people everywhere, particularly the South. She makes skillful use of language, and her Southern voice is comforting as she talks about family, life and death, pain and sorrow, and moments of joy. Through her incredible use of imagery, she shows us alternative ways of seeing and thinking about ordinary and not-so ordinary things. In the poem "Embroidering, 1949," for example, she talks about homemade pillowcases and describes "lace around the edges that looks like snow/ clinging."

Honeycutt's writing is ripe with courage and rich with the dignity of the human spirit that prevails in trying times. An example is the poem "The Rest of Our Lives," which makes the reader privy to a telephone conversation between siblings. The brother is battling cancer and undergoing chemotherapy, but remains optimistic in spite of his agony, "his smile blossoming through the phone." All of the poems in this collection have the power to make the reader reflect deeply.

Irene Blair Honeycutt resides in Charlotte. She teaches creative writing at Central Piedmont College, teaches journal writing at Queens College, and serves as a writing workshop leader. Her poetry has appeared in numerous publications and won prestigious awards, notably the 1992 Sandstone Publishing's Regional

Irene Blair Honeycutt.

Waiting for the Trout to Speak.

Charlotte, NC: Novello Festival Press, 2002. 75 pp.
Paper, \$13.95. ISBN 0-9708972-3-5.

Poetry Contest for her first poetry manuscript, *It Comes as a Dark Surprise*. Other honors for Honeycutt include the 1998 Best of Charlotte Award for the Best Contribution to the Improvement of the Literary Climate in the City of Charlotte; the 1997 Adelia Kimball Founders Award for her advocacy for writers; a North Carolina Arts Council Scholarship to study at the Prague Summer Writers Workshop in the Czech Republic; and a 2000 Creative Fellowship from the Arts and Science Council.

Waiting for the Trout to Speak would be fine company on a quiet evening with a warm cup of tea, and will make a wonderful addition to school, public, academic, and personal libraries. It is ideal for serious students of poetry at the high school level and beyond, and will be a wonderful resource for anyone teaching poetry.

— L. Teresa Church
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Guidelines for the Preparation of Reviews for North Carolina Libraries

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES is the quarterly journal of the North Carolina Library Association. The "North Carolina Books" section reviews recently published fiction, nonfiction, and reference works thematically related to North Carolina. Reviewers are librarians or authorities on North Caroliniana. Reviewers are not paid, but keep the books they review.

Guidelines:

1. Read the book carefully; avoid the temptation to skim through it.
2. Generally, a review should begin with an interesting introduction, summarize the book's contents, and conclude with an objective critical analysis and statement of suitability for various types of libraries (academic, public, school, or special). The review should describe the author's goal and tell whether (s)he achieved it.
3. Mention the author's background and qualifications. If the book is the first by an author, say so; if it is not, mention other works. If possible, compare the book to earlier works.
4. For works of fiction, consider point of view, setting, plot believability, success of character development, and appropriateness of length.
5. For works of nonfiction, consider comprehensiveness, nature of source material, objectivity, currency, and illustrative matter. Note the presence of bibliographies, appendixes, and indexes.
6. Children's books require special care. Tell whether works of fiction are likely to be believable and stimulating. Judge the literary and artistic merit of the book; do not praise or criticize the book simply on the basis of its subject or theme. Be aware of stereotypes and generalizations in regard to race, sex, or age. Notice whether works of nonfiction are accurate, current, and free of oversimplification. For all books, notice and perhaps comment on the appropriateness of illustrative matter and its compatibility with the text.

Format:

At the beginning of the review, cite the author(s), editor(s) or compiler(s) in order; place of publication and publisher; number of pages; price; and ISBN. Note ordering information if this differs from publisher.

Examples: Anthony J. Badger. *Prosperity Road: The New Deal, Tobacco and North Carolina*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1980. 295pp. \$20.00. ISBN 0-8078-1367-2.

Generally, reviews contain about 400 words. The reviewer's name and institutional affiliation should appear at the end of the review.

Editing:

Reviews are subject to minor editing. The book review editor and the editorial board of NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES reserve the right to alter reviews to conform to style requirements of the journal (*Chicago Manual of Style*). If extensive modification is required, the review and a list of suggestions will be returned to the reviewer.

Address:

Please send reviews by e-mail to: dhodder@co.new-hanover.nc.us

If e-mail is not an option, please send a hard copy and a copy in Rich Text Format (.rtf) on 3 1/2" disk, formatted for IBM,

to: Dorothy Hodder
New Hanover County Public Library
201 Chestnut Street
Wilmington, NC 28401

If you have questions or problems, please call 910-772-7858 or fax 910-341-4357.

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Friday, April 19, 2002

Elon University

Elon, North Carolina

Attending: Ross Holt, Pauletta Brown Bracy, Martha Davis, Diane Kester, Jim Carmichael, Vanessa Work Ramseur, John Via, Al Jones, Irene Laube, Jennie Hunt, Evelyn Council, Joline Ezzell, Paula Hinton, Keith Burkhead, Beverley Gass, Robert James, Elizabeth Leonard, Linda Hearn, Peggy Hoon, Jan Blodgett, Priscilla Lewis, Laura West, Terry Brandsma, Gerald Holmes, Michael Sawyer, Sue Williams, Teresa Wehrli, Suzanne White, Phillip Barton, Patrick Valentine, Mark Pumphrey, Elizabeth Laney, Catherine Wilkinson, Cathy Rocco.

Call to Order, Welcome, and Approval of Minutes:

President Ross Holt called the meeting to order at 10:00 a.m. Laura West welcomed the NCLA Executive Board to Elon University and urged members to tour the new campus library before leaving today. John Via made a motion that the minutes of the January 25, 2002 NCLA Executive Board meeting be approved. After two corrections were noted by President Holt, the minutes were approved as written.

President's Report:

(Full report: <<http://www.nclaonline.org/ExBd/meetings/agenda/mtg020419.html>>)

President Holt noted that the Fall/Winter 2001 edition of *North Carolina Libraries* and the first edition of the newly revived *Tar Heel Libraries* have been published and that NCLA Executive Board members have been given copies today. Holt introduced Cathy Rocco as the new interim NCLA Administrative Assistant, who has been working in the NCLA office three days a week since early March. During that time, Rocco has mailed 2,000 postcards requesting address corrections for 1999-present NCLA members. Two hundred address corrections and 50 return addresses have been received to date, and 1,273 membership renewal packets containing the Fall/Winter 2001 *North Carolina Libraries*, the April 2002 *Tar Heel Libraries* newsletter, a membership brochure, an invitation to renew from President Holt, and a renewal form were delivered for mailing on April 17, 2002. In addition, Rocco will mail packets containing the publications, a membership card, and a personalized welcome letter to the 400 members who have already joined or renewed for

2002. The association has made great strides in the reorganization of the administrative office since January 2002.

Treasurer's Report:

(Full report: <<http://www.nclaonline.org/ExBd/meetings/agenda/mtg020419.html>>)

Treasurer Diane Kester reported that NCLA is stable financially, with money market accounts still earning in spite of low interest rates. Vice-President Pauletta Brown Bracy asked Treasurer Kester how the problems with unknown expenditures on the NCLA credit card occurred. Kester explained that NCLA obtained a credit card, but did not write guidelines for its use. The former NCLA Administrative Assistant submitted a synopsis of expenditures to the Treasurer. Kester thought all expenditures were legitimate until she was able to obtain and examine the bank statements. She said that unknown and unexplained expenditures were then reported to the bonding company, from whom NCLA will receive most of the money back. In answer to Mike Sawyer's question about pressing charges, President Holt replied that charges do not have to be filed in order to get the money back from the bonding company. Holt said that he has consulted an attorney for advice on the matter. Secretary Martha Davis explained that to insure a system of checks and balances for NCLA, some office processes have been changed. The NCLA credit card has been canceled and all check requests now go directly to the NCLA Treasurer instead of the NCLA Office.

Section/Round Table Reports

(Full reports for Community and Junior College Libraries Section, Documents Section, NC Association of School Librarians, Public Library Section, Reference and Adult Services Section, Resources and Technical Services Section, Round Table for Ethnic Minority Concerns, Round Table on the Status of Women in Librarianship, Technology and Trends Round Table are available at <<http://www.nclaonline.org/ExBd/meetings/agenda/mtg020419.html>>).

Children's Services Section:

No report.

College and University Libraries Section:

Chair Jim Carmichael reported that members of the College and University Libraries Section are working on programs to present at the Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL) National Conference to be held in Charlotte. Barbara Moran is in charge of this effort.

Community and Junior College Libraries Section:

Vice-Chair Keith Burkhead noted that the CJCLS Board met in January, discussed ways to recruit and retain members, and brainstormed ideas for a Fall 2002 workshop. On March 8, Chair Peggy Quinn promoted NCLA and CJCLS at a meeting of the Council of Community College Library Administrators with the NCLA display board and brochures for library directors to take back to their libraries.

Documents Section:

Chair Paula Hinton reported that Laura West has developed a program entitled "The Virtual Depository Library," which is scheduled for Friday, May 17, 2002, at the McKimmon Center at North Carolina State University.

Library Administration and Management Section:

Martha Davis reported that the LAMS Board held its first meeting at Guilford College on April 12, 2002. Topics of discussion included ideas for a workshop and the recruitment of members. Chair Dale Cousins has contacted possible presenters for two workshops on Customer Service in late fall, one in the eastern part of the state and one in the western part. Other possible workshop topics suggested were "marketing the message" and public relations in tough times.

North Carolina Association of School Librarians:

Chair Al Jones is seeking a school librarian who can assume the office of Vice Chair and work with him to revive this section. Meanwhile, Jones will be attending the AASL Affiliate Assembly meeting at the ALA Conference in Atlanta this summer on behalf of NCASL.

North Carolina Public Library Trustee Association:
No report.

Public Library Section:

The PLS Planning board met on February 15, 2002. Members discussed completion of the balloting, membership, participation in the Leadership Institute in October, and holding a "Disaster Planning and Recovery" workshop on Thursday, September 12, 2002, conducted by Robert James. Chair Patrick Valentine reported that the PLS Awards Committee is exploring a Public Librarian of the Year Award to be named after Bill Roberts. A \$2,000 donation to start the award has already been promised. The award is in the development stages only and will be brought to the NCLA Executive Board later.

Reference and Adult Services Section:

Chair Joline Ezzell reported that the RASS Executive Committee is working on a new membership brochure for the section. Committee members have also identified potential speakers and topics for a fall workshop to be held once in the eastern part of the state and once in the western part.

Resources and Technical Services Section:

Chair Evelyn Council reported that the RTSS Board will meet on May 7, 2002. The RTSS Board will discuss steps that can be taken to increase membership in the section and also brainstorm a list of possible topics and speakers for a late fall workshop. Possible topics will be how to deal with budget cuts and cancellations, electronic licensing, and electronic vs. print purchasing decisions.

New Members Round Table:

The New Members Round Table plans to send a welcoming letter to each new NMRT member by the end of May. Chair Jennie Hunt reported that NMRT is also interested in reviving the "Big Adventure" event, which focuses on group visits to several libraries and other major sites in a single city. Raleigh might be a possible site for a summer "adventure."

North Carolina Library Paraprofessional Association:

This section plans to have a workshop in October on paraprofessional certification.

Round Table for Ethnic Minority Concerns:

Vice-Chair Gerald Holmes shared that the REMCo Executive Committee met on February 15. Round Table members evaluated their NCLA program, HATS, discussed ways to increase membership and let NCLA members know that this section is not just a round table for African Americans, and brainstormed some possible off-conference year programs. Potential topics include evaluation of resources and services for diverse communities and recruiting minorities into the profession. Holmes is also recruiting volunteers for the

April 10-13, 2003 ACRL Conference to be held in Charlotte.

Round Table on Special Collections:

This section is planning two workshops in September, one to be held in the eastern part of the state and one in the western part. Focus of the workshops will be on outreach, marketing, and promotion of individual departments within the larger library.

Round Table on the Status of Women in Librarianship:

RTSWL is sponsoring a workshop on September 27, 2002, in Winston Salem. Dr. Arabelle Fedora will present "Effective Presentations to 1 or 1,000." Registration forms for this workshop will appear in the June issue of the *Ms. Management* newsletter. The section is also proceeding with plans to give a biennial award to a "library professional who has supported women in North Carolina librarianship." Hopefully, the first award will be given at the September 2003 Biennial Conference in Winston Salem.

Technology and Trends Round Table:

Chair Terry Brandsma reported that TNT is planning a full-day workshop possibly in mid-September 2002, centering on innovative uses of technology and creative problem solving using technology. TNT has also been approached by the UNC Teaching and Learning with Technology Collaborative and the University Library Advisory Council about possible participation in a "Best Practices Technology Fair."

Committee Reports

(The link to full reports for the Archives, Finance, Governmental Relations, Intellectual Freedom, Leadership Institute, Literacy, and Operations committees are available at <<http://www.nclaonline.org/ExBd/meetings/agenda/mtg020419.html>>).

Constitution, Codes, and Handbook Revision:

Chair Phil Barton indicated that this committee is starting to go through the NCLA bylaws and highlight issues that need to be examined. There is some confusion about how to do policy statements and where they go in the *NCLA Handbook*. President Holt said that there is a section for policies in the Web version of the *Handbook* and under "Standing Rules and Policies" in the back of the printed *Handbook*. We need to review the placement of policies in the *Handbook* and also create a section on contracts.

Continuing Education:

No report.

Development:

Chair Elizabeth Laney had no report at this time.

Intellectual Freedom:

Chair Michael Sawyer has received no reports of problems in North Carolina so far. Everyone is anxiously awaiting the outcome of the Child Internet Protection Act (CIPA) trial being held in Philadelphia. He spoke of other cases and decisions related to free speech. Details can be found in the NCLA Intellectual Freedom Committee Report on the Web.

Leadership Institute:

Chair Robert James said this committee is now accepting contributions for scholarships for people to attend the Leadership Institute. A brochure has been designed and will be mailed out in May to NCLA members along with information being posted to various listservs. Targets have been identified and fundraising for the Institute will soon begin.

Literacy:

Chair Mark Pumphrey reported that the Literacy Committee plans to have a workshop on English as a Second Language programs in libraries to be held in late September 2002 at the Glenwood Branch of the Greensboro Public Library.

Membership:

Chair Teresa Wehrli indicated that the Membership Committee created the welcome letter and a new business-card size membership card to go into the membership renewal packets now in the mail. She has a plaque for Frances Bradburn in appreciation of her years as editor of *North Carolina Libraries*. Committee members are also working to contact NC library schools and be able to attend introductory meetings in the fall to generate student interest in joining NCLA. Now that the membership database is up-to-date and many address corrections have been made, sections may request updated membership lists from the NCLA Office at any time.

Scholarships:

Chair Sue Williams reported that in spite of some technological difficulties, information and applications for the various scholarships have gone out. However, since interest rates are so low and monies available are less than expected, some decisions need to be made about the number and dollar amount of scholarships to be given before applications can be considered. Williams presented a proposal to fund the scholarships from money available to special projects. However, Catherine Wilkinson indicated that operating monies have never been used to fund scholarships. Endowment funds were used to supplement scholarships last year. Beverley Gass suggested that we move the scholarship interest monies into the Endowment and use those combined dollars to give scholarships. Since this suggestion met with general agreement from NCLA Board members, President Holt asked Elizabeth Laney, Chair of the Endowment Committee, to work

with Williams and the Scholarship Committee to explore this possibility. Laney noted that the Query Long Scholarship may have to be kept separate since it was established specifically for library school students who want to work with children. However, other scholarship funds are a combination of money. We can also receive at least 5% interest from the Endowment each year. The general feeling was that we need to give some scholarships (including the Appalachian Scholarship awarded through NCASL) this year according to funds available. Student loans also need to be considered. Records of repayment of these loans at 1% interest are kept in the NCLA Office.

Other Reports

ALA Councilor:

Vanessa Work Ramseur asked NCLA Board members to let her know of any issues and concerns that she should address at the ALA Council and the ALA Chapter Council meetings at the ALA Conference in Atlanta, June 13-19, 2002.

SELA Representative:

John Via reported that the SELA conference will be held in Charleston, October 24-26, 2002. He hopes that NCLA sections will not schedule workshops on these dates. Many interesting programs are planned for the SELA Conference including a proposed pre-conference on African Americans in Library Services in the 21st Century. Via is still looking for someone to do a program on new library buildings in the southeast. No lodging information is available yet.

North Carolina Libraries:

(Full report available at <<http://www.nclaonline.org/ExBd/meetings/agenda/mtg020419.html>>).

North Carolina Libraries has now entered into the electronic age. Editor Al Jones said that the NCL Editorial Board is accepting manuscripts on any topic of interest to librarians. Submission of manuscripts is entirely voluntary and no longer needs to reflect a common theme. Jones commented that the Editorial Board is still a volunteer organization of NCLA members but no longer has to include a representative from each NCLA section and round table.

State Library:

In Sandy Cooper's absence, President Holt reported that the State Library is sending mailing labels to the NCLA Office so that the *Tar Heel Libraries* newsletter can be mailed to state legislators and other key individuals, as well as to NCLA members. Kester reported that NCLA is still working with the State Library on the "Libraries, The Very Best Place to Start" project. Vice-President Bracy feels that NCLA knows very little about the projects it administers for the State Library and said that we should request a periodic written report from Sandy Cooper. Gass said that NCLA should also have a designated seat on the LSTA Board. That

representative could then regularly report on LSTA and State Library activities. President Holt will talk to Sandy Cooper about a designated seat on the LSTA Board and if she can provide a periodic report on progress with projects administered through NCLA. Currently, President Holt and Vice-President Bracy sit on the State Library Commission. Holt has recommended Richard Wells for a position on the LSTA Advisory Committee, but at this time does not know if he has been appointed. Kester reported that at this time the NCLA Treasurer and the NCLA Administrative Assistant are two NCLA officials mainly in contact with the State Library on these projects. She said that we are supposed to have a signed contract with the State Library for each collaborative project and that NCLA is paid for being the fiscal agent.

Old Business

Commission on Charter/Home Schools:

Vice-President Bracy asked the NCLA Executive Board members if they still want a position statement on charter/home schools. Some of the issues and concerns are (1) charter schools do not have to have school libraries staffed with accredited library professionals; (2) more often than not, charter schools do not communicate needs to the public libraries; (3) children are not getting adequate instruction at the "substitute" public library; and (4) public library collections and activities do not reflect the needs of school children in the same way that school libraries do. Patrick Valentine said that a position statement, which was addressed to the State Legislature, was presented to the NCLA Board about four years ago, but was not adopted at that time. John Via said that the NCLA position needs to be presented to the Charter Schools Association and to the State Board of Education that approves charter schools. Vice-President Bracy plans to have something in writing by the July 19 Board meeting so that an article can be written for *North Carolina Libraries*.

Finance – 2002 Budget:

On behalf of the Finance Committee, Chair Catherine Wilkinson submitted another draft of the NCLA 2002 Budget for possible approval. As she explained the budget items, Wilkinson noted that we carried over \$1,688 from last year. Conference profits were \$18,000 to be spread over two years—\$9,000 per year. One third of the projected 2002 revenue is from NCLA's administration of State Library projects. If we meet these revenue goals, only \$1,086 will have to be pulled out of reserves to balance the budget. In reference to budgeted expenses, there is concern about expenditures by committees. Last year, two committees spent the largest portion of funds budgeted for committee use. Therefore, the Finance Committee recommends that beginning with FY 2003 all standing committees submit operating budget requests for consideration by the Finance Committee in building the budget. Once established, the amounts indicated for each committee

in the approved budget may not be exceeded by more than 5% without prior approval.

Relative to the award of scholarships, the Finance Committee is of the opinion that operating funds should not be used for scholarships. Perhaps some scholarships should not be given this year if the funds have not generated enough interest. Private and corporate donations are being solicited to support the Leadership Institute. If enough monies are not donated, the Executive Board will have to consider whether or not to have the Leadership Institute this year. Wilkinson said that the bylaws state that we must have 10% of the budget in reserves. A motion was made and passed to adopt the 2002 NCLA Budget as presented.

Marketing and Publications – Logo:

The Marketing and Publications Committee had been given a charge to look for new NCLA logo ideas that would work equally well on the NCLA Web page, promotional items, and stationery. Chair Suzanne White presented several new NCLA logo designs to the Board for consideration. Board members expressed concern that none of the design symbols has any special meaning or significance for libraries or NCLA. White explained that if selected the symbol would become the symbol by which NCLA is recognized even if it has no obvious meaning now. Sawyer made a motion to accept the logo in the upper left corner of the suggestion page. Ramseur seconded the motion. The motion failed by a vote of 7 in favor to 8 opposed. Even though a logo is needed for the new NCLA Web site, Marketing and Publications Committee members were asked to solicit other designs more related to libraries and the NCLA mission statement for consideration at the July 19, 2002 Board meeting. Vice-President Bracy suggested that White's mother, the designer of these logos, should be paid even though she was willing to donate her time. Gass suggested that graphics staff in some of our libraries should be asked to submit logo ideas.

Fundraising Liaison Committee:

President Ross Holt will establish an ad hoc Fundraising Liaison Committee to create guidelines and coordinate the solicitation of corporate funding for any NCLA activities. He asked the chairs of the Development, Conference, Exhibits, and Leadership committees to submit names of members to serve on this committee. Robert James asked if NCLA has a media person to advertise donations in both print and electronic media. Holt stated that he will create a sub-committee within Marketing and Publications to be the media liaisons.

New Business

Nominating – Board Vacancy:

Since Teresa McManus has left the state, there is a vacancy on the NCLA Executive Board for a Director.

Nominating Committee Chair Gass made a formal recommendation that Robert Canida of UNC-Pembroke be appointed to fill the unexpired term formerly held by Teresa McManus. A motion was made and passed with no opposition.

Archives – Retention Schedule Changes:

In Jean Rick's absence, President Holt reported that the Archives Committee has proposed two changes to the NCLA archives retention schedule: (1) retention of a hard copy of the different versions of the NCLA Web pages as they evolve; and (2) placement of materials related to workshops held by round tables with other round table materials rather than in a miscellaneous category. Kester suggested that the first proposal needs to be more specific since Web pages change daily and many sections and round tables maintain their own Web sites. Diane suggested that a hard copy of the Web pages could be printed out and submitted with each section's biennial report. Since the first suggestion is complicated, the Board decided to table the discussion until July 19 when Jean Rick can be here. The second proposal was accepted by the Board.

Conference – Annual Conference Discussion:

Vice-President and Conference Chair Bracy indicated that the Conference Committee will hold its first meeting at the end of June 2002. She asked for three minutes of input on burning issues that should direct the theme for the 2003 Conference. Mike Sawyer suggested "Accessibility to Information." Al Jones suggested "Safeguarding Our Freedoms." Bracy suggested "Celebrate Librarians." Jan Blodgett suggested "Creating a Sense of Community." Evelyn Council suggested "United We Stand — Librarians Access Everything."

Vice-President Bracy also brought up the possibility of having annual conferences. John Via thinks that annual conferences are a viable idea since many state library associations have annual conferences and many NCLA sections and round tables schedule fall workshops anyway. Annual conferences might encourage more members to join NCLA each year rather than waiting to join just before each biennial conference. Yearly conferences might enable NCLA to do a joint conference with the Southeastern Library Association or other library associations. Sawyer commented that an annual conference might precipitate yearly elections of officers. Gass commented that an annual conference would need to be scaled down from the present conference. Others asked about the effect on getting exhibitors to come to an annual conference. To examine these and other questions, President Holt formed a Task Force on Annual Conferences with John Via, Vice-President Bracy, Patrick Valentine, Nancy Fogarty, and Elizabeth Leonard as members.

Governmental Relations – NC LIVE Resolution:

Chair Peggy Hoon presented a resolution drafted by

Kevin Cherry in support of NC LIVE and making access of information more equitable. Hoon made a motion that NCLA Executive Board accept this resolution as a general statement of support for NC LIVE by NCLA. Such a resolution could be used to solicit support for NC LIVE and libraries from political groups and gatherings such as the League of Women Voters, county commissioner conferences, NC Legislative Day. A friendly motion was made to change the word "citizens" to "people of North Carolina." The motion to adopt the resolution with this change passed with no opposition.

Hoon also reported that 8 NCLA members are going to participate in Legislative Day in Washington, DC, and that NCLA will have a luncheon at that event with our state representatives.

Operations – Office Computer:

Chair Irene Laube described the process used to hire interim Administrative Assistant Cathy Rocco and listed a number of things she has been able to accomplish since beginning work on March 11, 2002. Rocco has set up voice mail, updated the membership database, sent out the address correction postcards, worked on subscription claims, and prepared materials for the renewal/publication mailing. She has done a terrific job of getting the office moving again. However, since she is only temporary, the Operations Committee will need to advertise the position again soon.

Since the lease on the NCLA Office laptop will expire in two months, the Operations Committee has been exploring the purchase of a new laptop. Kester has proposed that NCLA purchase the existing laptop and give it to the NCLA Treasurer, and then purchase a new laptop for the NCLA Office. However, the Operations Committee needs to know how much money can be allotted for the purchase of a new office computer and possibly a laser printer. Wilkinson noted that in the newly adopted 2002 NCLA Budget, the \$24,000 budgeted for the Administrative Office includes \$5,000 for a new computer. The Operations

Committee can proceed with the purchase of a new laptop.

Listserv Policies – Commercial or Advertising Use:

The question was raised as to whether or not commercial messages should be allowed on the NCLA listserv (NCLA-L). The general consensus was that the NCLA listserv should be used for NCLA business only. President Holt asked the Constitution, Codes, and Handbook Revision Committee to prepare a statement for consideration at the July 19, 2002 Board meeting.

ALA CIPA Contribution Request:

Intellectual Freedom Committee Chair Mike Sawyer said that ALA is asking state library associations to contribute \$2,000 to support the CIPA legal action. Even though we might not be able to give that amount, Sawyer feels that NCLA should give some amount to ALA for this purpose. President Holt referred the issue to the Finance Committee to see what amount of money, if any, can be found within the 2002 Budget to contribute to the CIPA cause. A decision can then be made at the July 19, 2002 Executive Board meeting.

Announcements, Other Business

Elizabeth Laney made a motion that the NCLA Executive Board commend and express gratitude to Diane Kester, Martha Davis, Irene Laube, and Cathy Rocco for their contribution to the Association during the transition of the NCLA office. The motion passed without opposition.

The next NCLA Executive Board Meeting will be held on July 19, 2002 at Fayetteville State University. Evelyn Council is the contact person for this meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 3:15 p.m.

Respectfully Submitted,
Martha Davis, Secretary

Minutes Revised as Adopted on July 19, 2002

Founding Members and Contributors to the NCLA Endowment

Benefactor

Leland Park

Sponsor

Mr. & Mrs. William Powell

Sustainer

Robert Anthony

Phil Barton

Kevin Cherry

Sue Ann Cody

Theresa Coletta

Martha Davis

Maureen Fiorello

Janet Flowers

Charlesanna Fox

Lila Friday

Kate Hickey

Marion Johnson

Rita Durse Johnson

Plummer Alston "Al" Jones, Jr.

Diane Kester

Elizabeth J. Laney

James Laney

Teresa McManus

Marilyn Miller

NCSU Libraries

Mary Elizabeth Poole

Peggy Quinn

Benjamin Speller

Jerry Thrasher

Patrick Valentine

John Via

Allegra Westbrook

Friend

Thomas Blackmon

Michael Cotter

Dale Cousins

Betty Daniel

Rosemary Enos

Carol Freeman

Beverly Gass

Gwen Jackson

Virginia Lewis

Eileen McGrath

Pattie McIntyre

Melissa Mills

Carrie Nichols

Margaret Randall

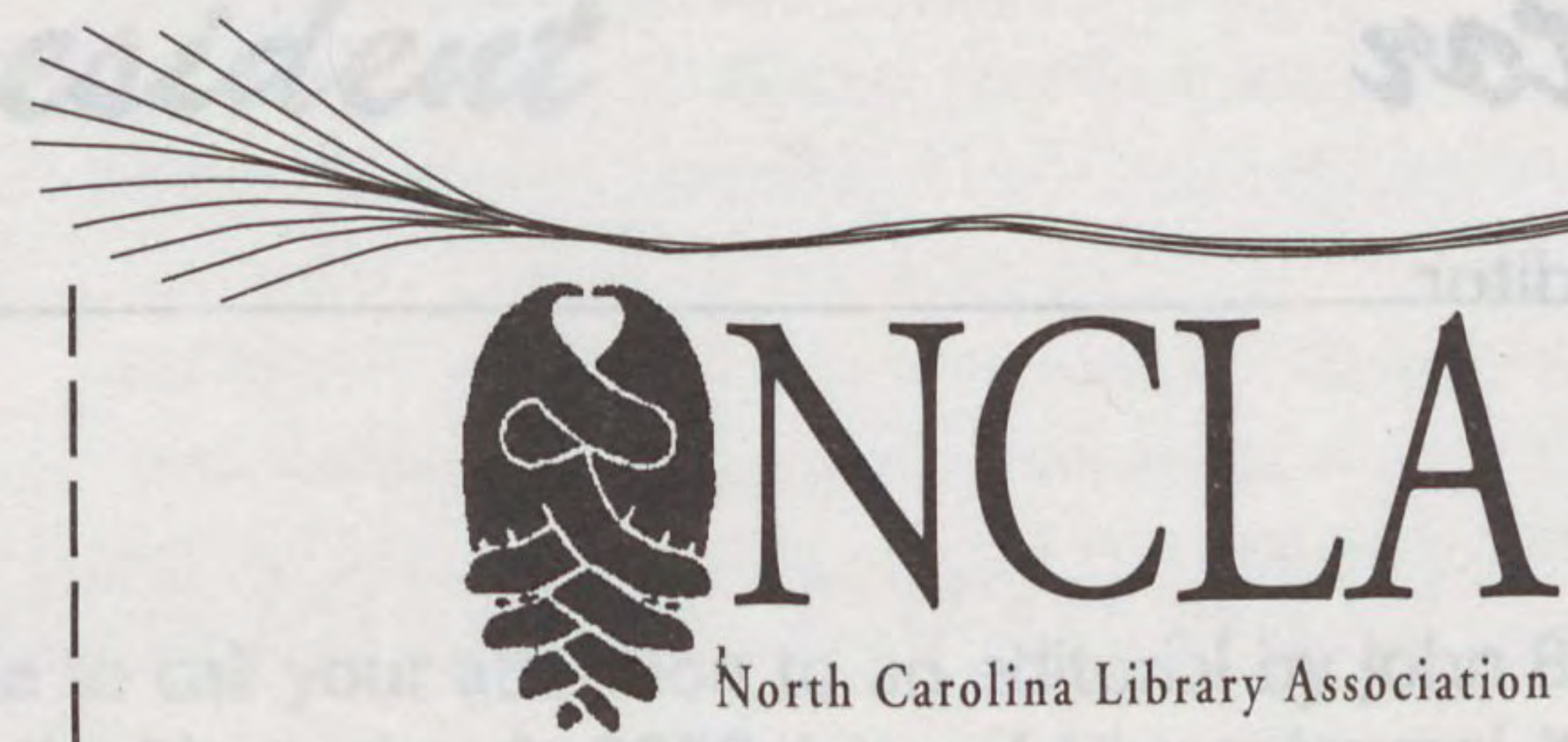
Sue Ann Scott

Carol Sutherland

Marie O. Spencer

Mae Tucker

Katherine Winslow



North Carolina Library Association

NCLA Endowment

Affiliate Fund of the North Carolina Community Foundation

The North Carolina Library Association established the NCLA Endowment Fund with the North Carolina Community Foundation in 1999. The purpose of the Endowment is to support the NCLA Scholarship Fund for library school students, to provide funding for outstanding speakers at the NCLA Biennial Conference, and to enhance continuing education of North Carolina librarians.

yes!

I want to contribute to the NCLA Endowment.

Name(s) _____

Address _____

Telephone _____ e-mail _____

Type of contribution:

Benefactor @ \$1,000 Up

Sustainer @ \$100-\$249

Sponsor @ \$500-\$999

Friend @ \$1-\$99

Patron @ \$250-\$499

Other @ \$ _____

SPECIAL GIFTS AND REQUESTS:

Corporate @ \$ _____

Company Name _____

In Memory In Honor of: _____

Acknowledgement to be sent to (name and address):

Donation of stock, real estate, etc., or bequest. Check here for further information, or contact the NCLA Administrative Assistant at the address below.

Make check payable to NCLA and write "Endowment" in the FOR line.

Send form with contribution to: NCLA Administrative Assistant
NCLA Endowment

4646 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-4646

For more information
call NCLA at (919) 839-6252