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Art direction and design by Pat Weathersbee of Books, etc., Winterville, NC.

From the Editor

Plummer Alston "Al" Jones, Jr., Editor

Calendar year 2002 was a year of transition for *North Carolina Libraries*. We published three electronic issues in Volume 60: Nos. 1 & 2 (Spring/Summer 2002); No. 3 (Fall 2003); and No. 4 (Winter 2002). All three issues were cumulated into the print annual for 2002.

The graphic designer/layout artist for the electronic issues and the annual print cumulation was Pat Weathersbee of Books Etc. in Winterville, North Carolina. She also is the liaison for *North Carolina Libraries* to Walker-Ross Printing of Rocky Mount, North Carolina, the printer of the annual print volume. She began her tenure with the journal during Frances Bradburn's editorship, working strictly in a print format. Although she had misgivings about working in the electronic format, she agrees with me that the electronic format has distinct advantages. While costs for graphic layout/design continue, the costs for postage, mailing, and printing are eliminated for the quarterly issues.

NCLA Treasurer Diane Kester and I have been anxiously watching the figures for the production of *North Carolina Libraries* for the 2002 calendar year. We printed 1,500 issues of the print annual at a cost of approximately \$6,970. The layout charge for the print annual was \$1,200. For a total of \$8,170, each of the 1,500 issues costs approximately \$5.45. At 133 pages, the cost per page for the print annual was approximately four cents, far less expensive than the cost of a single photocopied page!

Reflections on Going Electronic

Each quarterly issue of *North Carolina Libraries* during the 2001 budget year cost approximately \$7,000 per issue or \$28,000 for four issues. During the 2002 budget year after going electronic, the three electronic issues cost approximately \$2,000 per issue or \$6,000 total for layout and \$8,170 for the annual, including layout and printing, for a total of \$14,170.

Going electronic has literally cut the publication budget for *North Carolina Libraries* in half, without sacrificing quality or quantify of information made available to our readership. For estimation purposes, it is safe to estimate the cost per electronic issue at \$2,000 and the cost for the print annual at \$8,000. The NCLA Finance Committee can use the figure of \$16,000 as the budget for 2004.

We would not have been able to publish such a quality journal at such a reasonable price without the help of an all-volunteer staff. We owe a debt of gratitude to the *North Carolina Libraries* Editorial Board, including editors Joline Ezzell from Duke University; Mike Van Fossen, Paula Hinton, and Page Life from UNC-Chapel Hill; Diane Kester from East Carolina University; and Joan Sherif from Northwest Regional Library. Michael Cotter, librarian emeritus from East Carolina University, served as Indexer; Dorothy Hodder of New Hanover Public Library, as compiler of the North Carolina Books column; Suzanne Wise of Appalachian State University, as the compiler of the Lagniappe/North Caroliniana column; and Ralph Scott of East Carolina University, as compiler of the Wired to the World column. Terry Brandsma of UNC-Greensboro has been our Web master, working in close contact with graphic/layout designer Pat Weathersbee to make *North Carolina Libraries* available on the Web through the NCLA Web page within a few days of receiving the electronic file. Although not a member of the *North Carolina Libraries* Editorial Board, NCLA Secretary Martha Davis has supplied the NCLA Executive Board minutes for each issue right on schedule.

The print annual included ten feature articles, three columns each of From the Editor, From the President, North Carolina Books, Lagniappe/North Caroliniana, Wired to the World, and NCLA Minutes, as well as the Index to Volume 60. In an era when organizations are expected to be fiscally sound, the NCLA membership can take great pride in the knowledge that *North Carolina Libraries*, even after going electronic, has maintained its standing as a quality state library association journal with national and international readership.

From the President

Ross Holt, President

In 1976, library scholar Robert Hauptman visited a bunch of libraries and asked reference librarians for information on how to make a bomb. Like Claude Rains in *Casablanca*, he was shocked — shocked! — that librarians would give him relatively unquestioning (if sometimes ineffective) assistance. In the resulting article, he argued that librarians have a responsibility to the safety of the community that outweighs our traditional commitment to protect the individual's right to seek information — in short, that librarians should narc on patrons whose information needs seem dangerous.

It is not my intent here to engage all the ethical issues that Hauptman raises; the literature does that effectively. The confidentiality of patrons' library use is settled both in terms of professional ethics and law; forty-nine states extend some measure of protection to library users and proscribe the bounds within which librarians can breach confidentiality. At the same time, any individual with concrete knowledge of some unlawful plot must examine his or her conscience and decide on a course of action. The problem now is that Hauptman's research — and the discussion it generated — might never take place, or might be squelched in the process, chilled by the post 9/11 surveillance society.

PATRIOT Games and Patriot Acts

These days — whether a librarian dropped a dime on him or not — Hauptman might find himself in big trouble over his little research effort: he might have to answer to federal agents. If the feds were not to believe his library science defense, he might be declared a terrorist, detained indefinitely, and denied access to an attorney.

Think this is a ridiculously hypothetical scenario? Consider the case of Amy Simpson. In the communal area of her Raleigh apartment complex, Ms. Simpson was observed using a public Internet computer to read an article headlined "Bomb School" on the Web site of Durham's *The Independent Weekly*, an alternative newspaper so widely circulated that it's almost mainstream. The article was an investigative piece about issues related to demolitions training at a military base in eastern North Carolina. As she related the experience in a subsequent edition of the *Independent*, Ms. Simpson some days later received a visit from Raleigh police, who thought she might be a mad bomber. The story, distilled to its essence, is this: an average citizen drew the attention of the government for reading a newspaper in public.

Welcome to 1984

It is this type of threat to the individual's right to seek information without government interference that so concerns librarians about the current climate of intimidation occasioned by elements of the USA PATRIOT Act. Just as no librarian wants to see obscenity displayed on a public Internet computer screen, no librarian wants terrorists using the library to further a nefarious cause. This does not mean, however, that filtering is an effective way to block obscenity; nor does it mean that government surveillance of library users is an effective way to prevent terrorism.

It is true that some of the 9/11 hijackers used library Internet stations to communicate by e-mail. Nevertheless, according to widely published mainstream media accounts, the government had all the information it needed to prevent the 9/11 attacks without visiting a single library; the various agencies just didn't put the pieces together.

Moreover, the government's long and sometimes bizarre interest about what people do in libraries precedes 9/11. Whether it's McCarthy underboss Roy Cohn surveying U.S. Information Service libraries for supposedly Communist books, or the Federal Bureau of Investigation's creepy Library Awareness Program of the 1970s and '80s (this time, hunting for Soviet spies), there seems to be a school of paranoid thought in some government circles that the free exchange of information as embodied by libraries is a threat to the United States. It's almost as if 9/11 provided "see, I told you so" justification for a surveillance power that the country's security apparatus long has desired.

Ultimately, the issue for libraries is not about preventing terrorism, however laudable that goal is. It's about the larger issue of protecting — indeed promoting — the individual's right to inform him- or herself without interference from the government, without having to explain him- or herself and ultimately without the fear of becoming ensnared in a nightmare of guilt by circumstance. It's this value that makes, and keeps, America free. Protecting the free exchange of information is a true "patriot act."

The seeking and finding of information is not dangerous, although some individuals might use the information they uncover in dangerous ways. True, librarians had no way of knowing if Hauptman was a mad bomber. On the other hand, he might have been an author writing a thriller. It turned out, as one of the rejoinders to his article noted, he was a library scholar, doing research.

Elements of a Powerful Partnership

by Carol A. Brown

The primary purpose of the Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) is to promote the use of technology for the sharing of information between libraries and community agencies. To achieve this goal, LSTA funds are made available to state library agencies, with subgrants to public, academic, research, school, and special libraries within each state. Secondary goals are to provide extended library services and increased access to information for children and youth within their communities.¹

The Powerful Partners Collaboration Grant is a collaborative effort using LSTA funds for educational outreach and increased visibility for libraries in the community. Powerful Partners are perfect examples of successful partnerships between libraries and communities for reaching children and youth.²

Between the years 1997 and 1999, the State Library of North Carolina participated in a study to determine how well the leaders in libraries across the state were meeting the vision for providing children and youth opportunities to “learn to read, love to learn, and have access to the world,” one statement of several other goals included in *Evaluation of the Library Services and Technology Act Plan for Implementation*.³ Surveys and focus groups were used to gather information from both public and school libraries. Based on these findings, a number of objectives were defined for reaching LSTA’s goals of learning to read and loving to learn. These include (1) services strengthened by collaboration with agencies in the community; (2) services based on long-range community-based plans; (3) programs that are attractive to children and teens, making them aware of library services; (4) access to accurate, current, and attractive resources; and (5) access to services that respond to their needs and interests.

In 1999, the Powerful Partners plan was finalized as a means of ensuring that youth and children of North Carolina would be able to benefit from collaborative efforts that promote a love for learning and reading. Grant writers and recipients of Powerful Partners grants must be visionaries, who can serve as leaders for the purpose of combining resources and efforts for the benefit of youth and children. Indeed, the use of effective strategies for successful collaboration is a qualifying characteristic for grant recipients. Stated within the grant’s guidelines are clear directives for identifying community needs and providing services to meet those needs by forming strong, well-developed partnerships. The creative energy resulting from these collaborations provides young people opportunities to experience a variety of resources, talents, and perspectives. In addition, community-based projects bring diverse perspectives

that can strengthen the quality of the collections in school libraries, and attract school children to the public library.

What Does a Powerful Partner Look Like?

Granville County. When two creative minds come together, the collaboration can sometimes be even better than either originally envisioned. Such is the case with a Powerful Partners grant co-written by Dasie Roberts and Markie Duckworth. They had been discussing for some time their shared vision to bring authors and illustrators to visit their libraries, but lacked the funds to turn the vision into reality. Their grant for \$56,200 (\$50,000 from the State Library and a matching \$6,200 from local sources such as individual schools, the Kiwanis Club, and the Granville Education Foundation) was written in June 2000. Its title, *Books Alive: The Literary Connection*, succinctly phrased its purpose: to make books, writing, illustrating, and the literary process come alive for the children of Granville County. A major aspiration was to get as many authors and illustrators as possible in front of as many children as possible. Sixteen authors and illustrators eventually visited both the Granville County Schools and the Richard Thornton Library. And quite an eclectic guest list it was. Placing a concerted effort on promoting multiculturalism, the program attracted authors as diverse as Christopher Paul Curtis, Kimberly Johnson, Cowboy Jim Gregory, and Pat Mora, and illustrators as different as Michael White and Javaka Steptoe, who shared their work and work ethic with the children of Granville County.

Durham County. Teens recruited through area school media centers delivered storytime programs to nearly 3,000 elementary students at the Durham County Public Library. In addition, they teamed up with the Durham Public Library's bookmobile to present stories at daycare centers and local library branches. What made this partnership especially unique was the development of an original children's story. Over a time period of eight years, a total of twenty-four students will be trained for these highly coveted, paid positions as storytime developers and presenters. Also in Durham, Youth ALIVE! provides opportunities for local youth to train as guides, presenters, animal keepers, classroom assistants, exhibit researchers, and designers for the Museum of Life and Science.

Wake County. Wake County Public Schools, Boys and Girls Clubs, and Wake County Public Libraries worked together to prepare youth in the community to become better users of technology for practical research and information organization skills. Powerful Partner grant funds were used to purchase computers and software that could be used for "Teens Training Teens" projects. North Carolina requires students to pass a computer skills test before being promoted from the eighth grade. For this project, technologically fluent teens were selected and trained to serve as tutors to help other teens gain skills in computer and information literacy.

Perquimans County. Pettigrew Regional Library, Perquimans County Library, and area schools worked together to create a community of readers. According to Jeri Oltman and Melissa Fields, "it all came about through our conversations ... everything we could do for parents to have activities that promote a community of readers." Both testified to a strong sense of personal trust as they brainstormed ideas that included Family Reading Nights, storytellers, book fairs, Read Across America, and even parents trying their hands at Accelerated Reader® tests. Both held the same values for a shared vision for promoting readers among families in this rural community in eastern North Carolina.

There are other success stories that support the value of community partnerships among libraries, schools, and other agencies. A description of Powerful Partner Grants for years 2000 to 2002 is provided in Table 1.⁴

Table 1. State Library of North Carolina Powerful Partners Grant recipients and their partners over a two-year period, 2000/2001 – 2001/2002. Surveys were mailed to a participant for each project.

Name of Project	Amount of Funds	Partners
Low Income Family Literacy Project	\$55,000	Asheville-Buncombe Library System and the Buncombe County Health Department
West Asheville Hispanic Community Outreach Project	\$55,000	Asheville-Buncombe Library System, the Migrant Education Program of the Buncombe County Schools, Western North Carolina Community Health Services, Catholic Social Services, and others
A Community Celebration of History	\$5,500	Sherrills Ford Branch of Catawba County Library System, Sherrills Ford Elementary School, and the Catawba County Community School Program
Library Youth Partnership Project	\$31,484	The Durham County Library, the NC Museum of Life and Science, and Hillside and Southern High Schools. Includes 550 elementary school children and 12 high school students.
Minority and At-risk Youth Writing and Photography Project	\$30,616	Forsyth County Public Library, County Hispanic Services, the Winston-Salem <i>Journal</i> and <i>Que Pasa</i> newspapers, and the Sawtooth Center for Visual Art
Write Between the Lines	\$47,695	Haywood County Public Library, Haywood County Community College, Haywood County Public Schools, and <i>Smoky Mountain News</i>
The Village Storytelling Festival	\$11,269	Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County, University City Regional Library, Nathaniel Alexander and Morehead Elementary Schools
Family Computer/ Internet Workshops	\$5,500	Cherokee County Library and the Cherokee County Schools
A Community of Readers	\$40,150	Pettigrew Regional Library, Perquimans County Public Library, Perquimans County Public School System, County Chamber of Commerce, Communities in Schools, and the Childcare Resource and Referral Programs
The Literary Connection	\$56,200	Granville County Public Library, West Oxford Elementary School, Butner-Stem Middle School, and Granville Education Foundation
Middle Mix-ups Book Discussion Groups	\$16,720	Watauga County Library, Watauga County Schools, Appalachian State University, and the Watauga Education Foundation
Hispanic Literacy Outreach Program	\$13,970	Wake County Public Library, Zebulon Elementary, Eastern Regional Human Services Center, and St. Eugene Catholic Church
PAIRS (Partners in Reading)	\$26,345	Cumberland Public Library and Information Center, Cross Creed Reading County, and tutors provided by local schools' Beta Clubs and National Honor Societies
Project InterAct	\$14,386	Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County, Children's Theatre of Charlotte, and at-risk children from area schools
Life Skills through Cooperative Extension Programs	\$46,000	Northwestern Regional Library (includes 4 counties), community colleges, and Cooperative Extension Programs
Our Own Back Yard a Very Good Place to Start	\$50,000	Rockingham County Public Library System, Rockingham County Schools, School Media and Technology Center, and multiple community agencies
Mastery of Computer Competencies for 8th Graders	\$49,678	Wake County Public Libraries, Boys and Girls Clubs, and East Wake Middle School
Web of Support	\$30,509	Wiley International Elementary Magnet School, Pullen Memorial Baptist Church, and Wake Technical Community College

Research Questions and Method for Gathering Data

State Library Federal Programs Consultant Penny Hornsby serves as the contact person for the Powerful Partners Collaboration Grants. In an interview, she reported that the operative word for Powerful Partners is collaboration. To be competitive for the grant, the applicant must describe a project that includes elements of a successful collaboration. Guidelines for the partnerships include recommendations from the Amherst H. Wilder Foundation. The Wilder Foundation is a nonprofit health and human services organization that supports research and evaluation to strengthen individuals, families, and communities.⁵ As a result of its ongoing research, the Wilder Foundation provides basic elements needed for achieving successful collaborative projects. These are categorized as image; mutual trust; sustained enthusiasm; shared vision, goals, and objectives; accountability; flexibility; and communication. Within these eight categories, the Wilder Foundation has identified twenty factors that influence successful collaboration and provided criteria for establishing the partnerships. Using these twenty factors, an inventory (in survey format) was developed for the purpose of gathering information on Powerful Partners grant recipients. Responses from the surveys were tallied, and scores calculated by figuring the average for each response to items in the inventory. The Wilder Foundation recommends the following values for scores: 4.0 – 5.0, strong likelihood for success; 3.0 – 3.9, borderline performance, needs to be discussed by the team; 2.9 or lower, not likely to have success in the project, revisions in group processes needed.⁶

For this study, there were three questions. First, have Powerful Partner grant recipients been satisfied with partner organizations and is there a perception that outcomes were positive? Second, what factors can be identified as predominant within the partnership, and, third, are there correlations between scores from the case study provided by the Wilder Foundation and scores from a survey sent to North Carolina librarians and their partners? Both quantitative data from surveys and qualitative data from telephone interviews were used to draw conclusions related to these questions. A forty-eight-item survey was developed to measure perceived satisfaction and effectiveness for the partnership. The survey items replicated the content suggested by the twenty factors for successful collaboration recommended by the Wilder Foundation. Three of the survey items were designed to gather demographic information on the survey participants, including geographic location, economic conditions, and level of illiteracy of the community. Participants in the survey were instructed to respond to each item by selecting 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 on a Likert Scale, where 1 = strongly disagree, and 5 = strongly agree.

Using contact information available from the State Library of North Carolina, surveys were mailed to Powerful Partners grant recipients. These included public library personnel and school librarians, who had partnered with the public libraries. Of the twenty-two surveys mailed, thirteen responded. Two of the responses were from school librarians. The remaining eleven were from public librarians. The results were tallied and calculated to determine the average score for each item as in the Wilder Foundation's case study.

Results

Participants were from all areas of the state, including rural and urban areas of the mountains, coastal plain, and piedmont regions. Communities were diverse with industry, farming, tourism, retail/commercial businesses, and research/education as the predominant categories of employment. Illiteracy was a concern for many of those responding to the survey, but it was not as serious as predicted.

In addition to recommendations for successful partnerships, the Wilder Foundation has also provided information from case studies that can be used

as baseline data needed for identifying collaborative projects that are likely to be successful.⁷ This data was used to make comparisons between Wilder Foundation case study projects and Powerful Partners projects in North Carolina. Although the number of participants from North Carolina was small, those responding clearly showed positive perceptions of their projects, one of the factors associated with successful collaborations. As can be seen in Table 2, scores for North Carolina Powerful Partners are closely aligned with scores supplied by the Wilder Foundation case studies. A close examination of scores for each of the individual factors shows four factors in which Powerful Partners projects and the Wilder Foundation projects differ.

Table 2. Comparison of factors affecting collaboration between NC Powerful Partners and case study provided by Wilder Foundation.

Factors Affecting Success in Collaboration 1 = highly disagree, 5 = highly agree	Average Scores Powerful Partners of NC N=13	Average Scores Wilder Foundation N=18
History of collaboration or cooperation in community [V*, T*]	3.75	4.2
Group seen as legitimate leader in the community [V, T, G*]	4.15	4.4
Favorable political and social climate [V]	4.4	4.5
Mutual respect, understanding and trust [T]	4.8	3.3
Appropriate cross section of members [V, G]	4.2	4.4
Members see collaboration as in their self-interest [V, G]	4.8	4.5
Ability to compromise [G]	4.1	4.3
Members share a stake in both process and outcome [V, T]	4.3	4.4
Multiple layers of participation [V, G]	4.1	4.6
Flexibility [T]	4.4	4.4
Development of clear goals and policy guidelines [G]	4.1	4.1
Adaptability [T]	4.2	4.6
Appropriate pace of development [G]	3.75	4.3
Open and frequent communication [T]	4.3	4.4
Established formal and informal relationships [T]	4.5	2.4
Concrete attainable goals and objectives [G]	4.5	4.2
Shared Vision [V]	4.35	4.4
Unique purpose [V, G]	4.15	4
Sufficient funds, staff, materials, and time [G]	3.9	4.5
Skilled leadership [T]	4.5	4.4
Average scores for 20 factors	4.265	4.215

* Survey item includes elements of the following:
V = shared vision, T = mutual trust, G = distinctive goals

Note in Table 2 the survey item related to “mutual trust and respect.” Powerful Partners scored an average response of 4.8 on the Likert scale, whereas the Wilder Foundation reported a much lower average response of 3.3 from participants in their case studies. A second factor of interest is related to “establishing formal and informal relationships.” Powerful Partners scored a high 4.5 average response for the survey item related to “establishing formal and informal relationships.” The Wilder Foundation reported a much lower average response (2.4) for this same survey item. Other differences included self-reported satisfaction with “adaptability of team members to make needed

changes” and “availability of resources (human services) to achieve goals for the project.”

Telephone interviews were used to gather additional information beyond the quantitative data provided in items on the survey. Open-ended questions were designed to determine the occurrence of three main themes for each

Table 3. Factors Affecting Collaboration for Powerful Partners in North Carolina

Factors	Description	Average Response
Mutual Trust	Characteristics of group members are important. An assessment of individual skills, attitudes, and cultural norms and values would provide information needed for developing mutual trust and respect. The collaboration should include someone from each segment of the community, who would be affected by the project activities.	4.8
Formal and Informal Relationships	There are times and circumstances that are appropriate for each exchange of information. In the beginning, formal letters are important. Later, informal contact by telephone or personal meetings may be needed to sustain motivation and interest.	4.5
Concrete, Attainable Goals	Goals and objectives must be purpose-driven, based on needs, crises, or opportunities discovered in the community. They must be set high enough to maintain motivation and interest, yet realistic and obtainable to prevent abandonment.	4.5
Open and Frequent Communication	Communication must be open, clear, and appropriate to meet the needs of a diverse group.	4.3
Shared Vision	Reaching consensus is important since it would be impossible for the group to agree about every issue throughout the life of the project. The unique and distinctive vision for a project can be determined in advance, or born out of dialogue occurring during early planning meetings.	4.3
Appropriate Cross Section of Members	Be sure to include talented, key people from each layer of the organization or agency.	4.2
Image as legitimate leaders in the community	The group should project an image within the community that suggests reliability and competence. An initial assessment of group members’ reputations in the community may reveal areas of deficiency. Assessment of image within the community should be on-going throughout the life of the collaboration.	4.15
Unique Purpose	The purpose for the project must be distinct from any goal or purpose already named by individual agencies or organizations. This serves two purposes: (1) sustained interest, and (2) avoidance of “turf issues” related to individual goals or objectives.	4.15
Ability to Compromise	Flexibility in problem solving is essential to overcome unexpected delays and stumbling blocks. In addition, roles, rights, and responsibilities for each group member should be clearly communicated. Begin with a firm set of guidelines, gradually moving to more flexibility as group members will eventually gravitate to their preferred roles and objectives.	4.1
Sufficient funds, staff, materials, and time	Over time, it may become necessary to change group members. As goals are matched to available resources, disbursements of resources and funding may change.	3.9
History of Collaboration	Consideration should be given to collaborative projects in the past and how these have affected the social, political, and environmental factors within a community.	3.75
Appropriate Pace	Plans should be implemented to ensure a progression of smaller successes so that major goals are realized.	3.75

partnership. These were “shared vision,” “mutual trust and respect,” and “distinctive and unique objectives” for the project. Interviewees were selected from survey respondents with consistently high scores or those who had highly variable scores. In the final analysis, six individuals were interviewed by telephone or in a face-to-face taped interview. Table 3 provides the predominant themes that emerged from telephone interviews. In Column 1 are factors that relate to the three emergent themes of “shared vision,” “mutual trust,” and “distinctive goals and objectives.”⁸ Descriptions for each factor are provided in Column 2. The corresponding scores from surveys mailed to Powerful Partner participants are in Column 3.



Illustrator James Melvin brought delightful art samples and techniques for Powerful Partners in Granville County. For more information on Melvin’s work see <<http://www.suzannetate.com/authorillus.htm>>. (Photo provided by Robin Boltz, Library Media Coordinator, Granville County Schools.)

Note that survey factors related to the major themes of mutual trust, shared vision, and distinctive objectives have the highest average scores as reported by respondents to the survey. North Carolina Powerful Partners scored a high average for all factors, slightly higher than the average for the eighteen projects used in the Wilder Foundation case studies (NC = 4.26, Wilder cases = 4.21). One other difference is noteworthy. For the factor, “history of collaboration within the region,” Powerful Partners had an average score of 3.75, whereas the Wilder Foundation was 4.2 (see Table 1).

Elements of Shared Vision

Clearly, a shared vision is a common and reoccurring theme for all the partnerships interviewed. Each of the participants stated that the partnership “came together” because they wanted to serve the youth and children in the community through books, technology, or other information resources. For those who started with a conceptual idea for an already existing project, initial meetings consisted of brainstorming sessions to talk about problems and issues in the community. Dialogue in these meetings was for the identification of problems and for generating possible solutions. Those participating in the first few meetings made recommendations for additional partners who might be suitable for the project. For others, the project goals and objectives had been defined earlier in the grant process. Their first meetings were more focused on timelines, sharing of resources, and strategies for implementation of the project goals. Whether or not project goals were already established, their visions were completed through the interagency collaboration process. The following comments from a rural coastal community, with high illiteracy, support the idea that a shared vision is critically important to the success of the projects.

Whatever little problems that we might have encountered did not interfere with our goal for getting books and resources into the hands of these children.... Shared vision was the result of a need in our community.

Another project resulted from economic needs within a rural mountain community.

We wanted to provide information and support for preparation, training, and specialized education for good jobs. It was gratifying to see this shared vision. There was a process for generating this shared vision. We met regularly to determine our goals and a common vision. We had to

build relationships to do this and it took time. All those on the planning team formulated the vision statement....

The following statements reflect a situation in which a shared vision evolved from open communication and trust. These comments are from a respondent in an urban setting located near a research-based, academic community.

Our shared vision began as a result of our conversations. We started by inviting potential partners. By starting from no preconceived idea of our goal and by developing goals together, we were easily able to develop a shared vision. We brainstormed and looked at the needs for the community. Actually, the best part of the collaborative experience was during the initial meetings.

Note in Table 1, high scores for both “shared vision” and “open communication” were reported by a large number of survey respondents.

Elements of Mutual Trust

The interviews contained many comments focused on conditions leading to personal feelings of trust. For one participant, failed trust was a factor leading to some disappointment.

We started well, then lost trust in the end. We met regularly but some members didn't reveal that they were experiencing failure and that they were struggling. Thus, at the end, we lost the trust that we had experienced in the beginning.

Most of the participants reported a positive experience for mutual trust and respect. Further study on the values and norms for this geographic region, compared to other regions in the country, may reveal a difference in levels of trust and respect. For example, did the grant participants enjoy camaraderie simply because of the success of the partnership or did camaraderie produce a sense of trust? What about similar values and norms? Could these be stronger factors than positive personal relationships?

I think our shared vision built trust ... another thing that built trust was the type of relationship we enjoyed ... we developed a mentor-mentee relationship. This was meaningful for both of us and contributed to our trusting relationship.

Elements of Distinctive Goals

Collaboration requires the commitment of organizations and their leaders. “Two or more organizations are not just mashed together,” but instead, a new common mission and goals are created.⁹ Many of the studies of successful collaboration consistently identify a unique goal or set of objectives for the project. These should be separate and distinctively different from goals and objectives already identified by contributing agencies, organizations, or individuals.¹⁰ Each agency will have specific resources that are available for the community. Because of administrative and bureaucratic policies, these resources are often carefully guarded by the contributing agency. The desire for personal recognition can hinder the blending of resources to achieve a distinctive goal for the project. Some of the participants for this study reported problems with ownership of goals and needed a “coming together” to generate a distinctive goal statement for the project.

We had to build relationships to do this and it took time. I think you can't rely on just one key relationship but reach out to several who may contribute to the collaboration. There is some frustration in building these relationships.

Others reported a more favorable experience when determining distinctive goals for the project.

Our goals were related to computer literacy, but the unique and distinctive goal for the partnership was to experience successful collaboration.

So, while the youth were learning research skills on the computer, team members learned about strategies for successful collaboration.

Time

In two of the interviews, the Powerful Partners reported concerns with lack of time for scheduled meetings, planning, and meeting deadlines for the project.

We as sponsors had to deal with illness, job transfers, and scheduling conflicts with facilities, but we still were able to pull it off and very successfully! ...The only negative aspect was that there never seemed to be enough time. It was often difficult for people of different organizations and different schedules to coordinate meetings, activities, etc. ... we however made the best of the time together.

Conclusions

Powerful Partners grant recipients from North Carolina libraries have demonstrated positive outcomes for projects that required interagency collaboration to meet an identified need within the community. Although the sample size was small, interviews and survey responses came from urban, rural, and suburban populations, representing a diverse cross section of North Carolina. Average scores from self-reported survey data indicated that grant participants had adopted recommendations for successful collaboration as reported in the literature. There was also willingness among several of the participants to offer candid remarks on changes needed for improvement in future projects.

Survey respondents with high scores for all items and respondents with varying scores were interviewed by telephone. Those with low scores in the item "formal and informal communication," and for the item related to "adequate human resources," reported through interviews that lack of time and/or motivation by partners seemed to reduce effectiveness of the partnership. Partners may not have been able to schedule time for planning, thus commitments for resources and other contributions were lacking. Lack of time and strategies for time management were obstacles.

A second concern was related to open communication and follow-up with all the stakeholders involved. Comments related to open communication indicated a lack of time by one or more partners within the collaboration. Lack of sustained motivation was also mentioned which would suggest that partners, who were fully and consistently informed for all facets of the projects, were more likely to maintain enthusiasm and commitment. Mattessich emphasizes the importance of ongoing visibility of goals throughout the life of the project.¹¹ Informal communication that reminds partners of mutually beneficial goals could provide the incentive needed for partners to remain committed even when obstacles related to time and dwindling resources occur. Another important factor is related to type of communication.¹² Impersonal correspondence or other forms of written communication may not have the effect needed to gain attention from a partner, who faces new and more pressing priorities. When partners lose interest, personal contact through telephone or visits may revitalize interest.

There were others, who reported a very high level of satisfaction, because, even with obstacles such as lack of time to meet and plan, goals were achieved. There were those, participating in the interviews, who exhibited a synergy that is hard to define and quantify. One partnership resulted in a mentor-mentee relationship. The principle grant writer provided valuable guidance and mentoring for the younger, less-experienced partner. One explanation for this kind of outcome could be related to initial brainstorming sessions in which all partners worked together to generate the shared vision statement. Natural leaders would emerge and those with unique and specific skills could be identified for the good of the project. Another constant theme that seemed to contribute to synergy among partners was the mutually altruistic desire to achieve goals for the good of their community. Comments from those participating in the

interviews consistently reported that commitment to the project's goals was stronger than barriers caused by lack of time.

The Wilder Foundation's twenty factors for successful collaboration can be aligned with the three commonly occurring themes: (1) shared vision, (2) mutual trust/respect, and (3) unique/distinctive goal statements. These clearly emerged during an analysis of the interviews. Organizations and agencies may find it useful to begin planning with these three themes in mind, followed by implementation of more specific (and measurable) strategies based on the twenty-factor inventory.

Although participants were able to identify and report problems that caused some dissatisfaction with the partnerships, those responding to the interviews voiced a desire to participate in future or continuing partnerships with others in their community. Clearly, the personal satisfaction experienced by realizing their visions and achieving goals for services to children and youth in their communities was a dominant theme.

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The Future of Our Past

An Address Delivered Before the North Carolina State Meeting of the Colonial Dames of the XVIIth Century

March 21, 2003

by *Thomas Kevin B. Cherry*

There are so many tales that can be told, but thinking about the future of our past, I think that tonight, I'll tell you a story about "Shocco" Jones.¹

Joseph Sewell Jones was born around 1806 in Warren County, along the banks of Shocco Creek. His father was a fairly well-to-do planter and his mother was the niece of one of North Carolina's leading statesmen, Nathaniel Macon — the decidedly anti-federalist politician. It was said about Jones, a few years after his death: "The time has been when the sayings and doings of this singular personage were chronicled with as much avidity as is displayed by the Court Journal in the narration of the British Queen." He was an antebellum media darling, a lawyer, politician (of sorts), prankster, and puller of hoaxes as big as his tales were tall.

Jones got his nickname, "Shocco," for his hometown creek, while attending the university in Chapel Hill. There were other Joneses among the student body, and his fellows decided to set him apart — as did the faculty, when, after two and a half years, they examined his grades and tallied up his absences and found that the Warren County boy was not quite a scholar — and for that matter, at ninety-eight absences, hardly a student at all. They sent him home. A couple of years passed, and Shocco did what just about anybody who has flunked out of Carolina would, I suppose, do. He went off to attend Harvard Law School, where, after dropping out three times, he was finally given a degree in 1839.

Shocco didn't become famous as a lawyer, although he was a good talker. One of the best. He was what we today would call a "people person." He knew everybody. As one man remembered at Shocco's death, "He was full of anecdote. He knew Van Buren, Jackson, both Adamses, Calhoun, Clay, Randolph, and every man who had figured on the world's stage for the thirty years past, and had anecdotes to tell of each. He knew the private history of everybody who had any 'private history,' and danced with the belles of two generations, had dined with all of the foreign ministers of seven administrations, and was au fait of all the political and domestic scandal of Washington for as many reigns." (Au fait is French for "in on the doings.")

Stories of Shocco's exploits abound. I'm not going to tell you about the time he claimed to have killed a man during a duel near Portsmouth, Virginia, caused an Edenton schoolmaster to switch clothes with him to help him "escape" from the dueling grounds, and then — of course — manage to make all of the national newspapers. (Shocco produced the bloody battleground, a witness who had heard

the shots, and a red-stained handkerchief in the midst of his tale, but he never could produce the poor ill-aiming corpse. It was up to the perplexed schoolmaster to return to the dueling grounds some days later, and there he found the unfortunate victim — a pig — “nothing more than a Pasquotank Roaster.”)

I’m not going to tell you how he invented a beautiful sister-in-law for colonial governor William Tryon, a young lady by the name of Miss Esther Wake, and had folks believing that it was for her the state’s capital county was named — even the people of New Bern, who, for the life of them couldn’t remember a neighbor by that name — which *was* odd because she was so good looking, after all. Still, there she was in print, so she had to have existed. As late as the twentieth century, a noted historian was to fall for this Shocco hoax.

I definitely won’t go into how Warren County’s Shocco Jones wandered in to economically hard hit, Columbus, Mississippi (a few steps ahead of men interested in speaking with him about that faked duel) carrying two large parcels, one labeled “Cape Fear Money” and the other “public documents.” Shocco announced to the Mississippians that he was an agent for the Bank of the Cape Fear looking to make investments in that part of the world. The local folks who hadn’t seen hard money in a long time could hardly take their eyes off that package marked “Cape Fear Money.” But then Shocco told the salivating bank tellers that he was also an agent for the U.S. Treasury Department come to get the local banks to repay the deposited federal funds that had been lost in a recent economic failure. I can imagine how fast those greedy Mississippi eyes traveled over to that other packet labeled “public documents.” Shocco Jones had those poor Mississippians living a mixture of shaky nerves and green greed. Needless to say, the potential investor/forecloser (Shocco) was wined and dined by everyone who was anyone — including the governor of the state. Everybody wanted to be on Shocco’s good side. And this lasted for about six months until the North Carolina talker gave a federal marshal a wrong answer to an innocuous question, and his charade was discovered — but by the time Mississippians could come after him, Shocco Jones was in Alabama, and the parcels he left behind they discovered to be full of nothing but newsprint and blank sheets of paper. Newsprint and blank sheets of paper!

Wouldn’t that make a good movie? I’ll not tell that story.

No, I’m going to tell you what happened when Shocco Jones took issue with Thomas Jefferson who had once stated that the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, North Carolina’s legendary document — which claimed to be the first statement of independence by any of the colonies — was spurious. An insult! Jefferson had also said that “we had no greater Tory in Congress” than William Hooper, one of North Carolina’s signers of the Declaration of Independence. A double insult! Someone must stand up for North Carolina’s honor! Shocco rose to the occasion. Knowing his track record, the Warren County Jones probably would have challenged Thomas Jefferson to a duel right then and there upon hearing the sentences uttered, but the sage of Monticello was already dead. (Of course, that would have fit right in to Jones’s style of dueling. He always came out better in the test of arms when he wasn’t opposed.)

At any rate, Shocco set out to do the next best thing — prove Thomas Jefferson to be a base liar. The Warren County boy, Carolina drop-out, and Harvard law school student decided to write a book, and, in 1832, during one of his many hiatuses from law school, spent months collecting materials and interviewing elderly Tar Heels “from Cape Hatteras to the Blue Ridge.” He was diligent. Shocco was allowed to consult the official papers of the state (now you would call what he looked at, the State Archives). He also sought out and investigated private papers of the state’s leaders and leading families. And believe it or not, he wrote his book. His *Defence of the Revolutionary History of the State of North Carolina from the Aspersions of Mr. Jefferson*, appeared in September 1834. It was well received, especially in North Carolina. But that’s not the end of the story, of course.

People began to wonder what happened to all of that material, the letters and the papers, that Shocco had managed to collect while writing his book. The way

Jones spoke of them, the raw materials he used must have been invaluable. Most people who cared about these things — especially Governors William A. Graham and David Lowry Swain — figured that Shocco Jones, even though he was in quite a hurry when his neighbors last saw him, must have taken those valuable letters and papers to Mississippi with him. That was not the case. When he fled his native state on the way to the Old Southwest, Shocco Jones left a trunk full of papers with a relative. And when that relative left the state, the trunk was given to yet another man. This man figured that the trunk must hold something valuable, and, without looking inside, he put it in the Raleigh branch of the Bank of Cape Fear. The trunk and its contents sat there for fifteen years, while leaders of the state looked for it. The governor tried to get Shocco Jones, who had returned to Mississippi, to give the papers to the people of North Carolina. Jones just kept saying, “They’re already in the state,” but he wouldn’t say where.

When the talented talker and big-time hoaxster died in 1855 (after living his final years as a hermit in a cabin in the woods), the search for the famous papers heated up, and the University of North Carolina’s president, former governor David Lowry Swain, ran a note in a student publication, asking if anyone had any clues about where Shocco Jones may have hidden his trunk full of papers. The Jones family friend, that third party, read this notice and thought, “Could that be the trunk I put in the bank?” and he invited the powers-that-be to come take a look.

I know what you are all now expecting me to say. You think I am going to say, “That trunk was full of newsprint and blanks sheets of paper.” But it wasn’t. I guess you could think of it, in a way, as Shocco Jones’s reverse hoax — or double hoax. Sitting here 148 years later, we expect to be tricked by Ol’ Shocco, but we aren’t — so we were tricked, after all.

There, just as if they had been tossed in fifteen minutes before and not twenty years before, were manuscript records from North Carolina’s Revolutionary War leaders — Joseph Graham, James Iredell, Sr., Richard Henderson, and Samuel Johnston, among others — true treasure, if ever North Carolina could claim one. If they ever finally do find Blackbeard’s trunk, it couldn’t hold anything more valuable. These papers tell OUR story. Preserved. Shocco Jones, the “Mammouth Humbug,” as he came to be known during his day, had managed to collect and save primary source material that is still being consulted today by historians and other researchers. It is the raw material — the true stuff of history — and we should all tip our hats to him.

That is all well and good, you say, but the title of your talk is “The Future of the Past.” What does Shocco Jones have to do with that? A great deal as it turns out. Shocco Jones could put his papers in a box, lock them up, and sit them in a vault, run off to Mississippi, and die. His papers could mold and grow dusty, but somebody, someday, was going to open that trunk. You just don’t leave trunks sitting in bank vaults forever and not have them opened at some point by somebody. That is the way a great many of our old records — the evidence upon which we base our stories and our memories — come to us. They sit in an attic or a basement or a closet or a shoebox under a bed or a filing cabinet in an office, and they age. The letter from Aunt Janie at ten years old is “ok,” maybe interesting, but that same letter from Aunt Janie after 90 more years will grab your attention. Then, these attention-grabbing pieces of paper (and now photographs and even audio- and videotapes) find their way to our libraries, museums, and archives.

Today, the professionals responsible for preserving and maintaining the records of the human enterprise are faced with a daunting task. They are facing a sea of information, no longer tied in red ribbons and stored in shoeboxes, but encased in the hard plastic shells of computers.² I can’t go home tonight, grab my computer, and carry it down to the closest branch of the State Employees Credit Union and say, “Could you put this in the vault. Someone is going to come get it out in fifty years, and they’ll want to see what I have stored in it.” First of all, a computer can’t hold information that long. Its storage capability is highly unstable. The piece of the computer upon which the information is stored will break down over a relatively short period of time, and the information in that computer will be lost. Second,

even if we could make the computer able to store the information for as long as paper (and a good piece of paper can last hundreds of years), the software used to read that computer information is always changing. Any of us who have computers know about “upgrades.” If we have that imaginary indestructible computer fifty years from now, there probably will be very few — if anyone — who have kept the tools that can get the information out of it. And more and more of our business and our government and our personal life (anybody heard of e-mail?) is conducted through electronic — computer — information.³ If we want the folks in the future to know what happened during “our days,” to be able to tell our stories with as much relish as I can talk about ol’ Shocco, then we must come to terms with how to “archive” computer-based, electronic records.⁴

I am happy to report that it is possible to preserve electronic information. Some of the top minds in the country have stepped up to this challenge, but to do so takes a great deal of planning and constant management of the computers and their information. We can save the records of our days, but we can’t do it by imitating Shocco Jones. We can’t stuff them in a box and run off to Mississippi.⁵

I grew up on a tomato farm, and I like to compare saving electronic records to the work of a farmer, which never ceases. You make it through one season, and it is time to begin working for the next, that leads to the next, which brings you back where you started. We may say we do, but we never truly lay our crops by, and in the archives of today, we never get to the point where we can lay those electronic records by like Shocco Jones did. The equivalent of spring comes, and you have got to replant onto another computer storage disk, harvest information from yet another, or prepare a new field of computers for a fresh planting. It’s continual. It’s labor intensive. And it must be done.

I am president of the Friends of the State Archives of North Carolina. I am a member of this organization because I want to do my small part to help preserve the records of the state of North Carolina, and the best way I can think to do this, is to be a member of an organization that supports the workers of our state’s chief archival agency. No other group of people works harder to address issues such as the potential loss of electronic records than do the folks in our State Archives. They believe strongly in preserving the memory of the people of North Carolina. They take it seriously. It is their mission. And they know what a huge task looms before them. Still, they plug along, and they are optimistic, even though there are now seventy-three fewer employees in our state’s Division of Archives and History than there were approximately ten years ago (and it was not that big a unit to begin with).⁶

We await a new round of budget cuts as we meet here tonight. North Carolina is not alone in this type of reductions. In Florida, the governor has proposed cutting that state’s archives to the bone — actually, past the bone — and shuttling it off to a department like Environmental Protection, essentially doing away with a full archival program.⁷ The former mayor of New York City has attempted to pull his public papers and place them in a private repository — a scary proposition for researchers’ full access — claiming that the municipal archives don’t have the resources to handle them.⁸ Of course, it was his administration, which had cut those resources to that department to begin with. I could continue along these lines, but I will cut to the chase: public support of archival and related programs across the country is being cut at the very time when archives and archivists are facing their greatest challenge ever. EVER. At no other time has mankind faced the proposition of losing so many of its records, the materials upon which we base our corporate memory. When those records are gone, they are gone forever. They cannot be recovered.

I am telling you this because I know you care about these things. I know the

If we want the folks in the future to know what happened during “our days,” to be able to tell our stories with as much relish as I can talk about ol’ Shocco, then we must come to terms with how to “archive” computer-based, electronic records.

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good work that your organization and others like it do and have done through the years. The Colonial Dames know the value of preserving the past to help us all understand our present and prepare for our future. I am telling you this because I think you can help. Support the archives, join the Friends of the Archives as individuals and as a group.⁹ Let people know of your interest in maintaining the state's official records — and the challenge their official caretakers, the state's archivists, face. Carry the message. Spread the word. Help where you can. And if you are kin to a legislator, bend an ear. I know we will be successful. We have to be, if we are to be able to tell the stories of today to the Tar Heels of the future.

At this time of challenge, if we are to preserve our records successfully, we must give our "preserving" institutions greater support. If we do not, when someone "opens" that huge computer of the future, he will find the electronic equivalent of Shocco Jones's old newsprint and blank sheets of paper. We can't let that happen to *our* history, our stories.

Note: This is a slightly shortened and edited version of the original address.

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² For a much-cited discussion, see Paul Conway, *Preservation in the Digital World* (1996), located at <http://www.clir.org/pubs/abstract/pub62.html>

³ Helen Tibbo of the School of Information and Library Science at UNC-Chapel Hill and Duke University Archivist Tim Pyatt are currently involved in an important, federally funded study of the way university employees organize and maintain their e-mail records. As recent events such as the Columbia shuttle disaster have indicated, the often dashed off, informal e-mail messages are beginning to be treated as records, just as if they had been placed in an envelope with a stamp and then stored in manila folders inside a filing cabinet.

⁴ A good resource for a fuller discussion of electronic preservation may be found on the Digital Library Federation's preservation Web site located at <http://www.diglib.org/preserve.htm>

⁵ For an overview of electronic records, see the National Archives and Records Administration's "Electronic Records Archives," located at http://www.archives.gov/electronic_records_archives/index.html

⁶ According to North Carolina Division of Archives and History's Director of Historical Resources David Olson, at a Friends of the Archives Board meeting, Mar. 17, 2003.

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The Earle W. Webb, Jr. Memorial Library and Civic Center: A Morehead City Landmark Awaits an Uncertain Future

by *Susan W. Simpson*

The Earle W. Webb, Jr. Memorial Library and Civic Center, in Morehead City, North Carolina, is a unique institution facing an uncertain future.¹ Originally established in the 1930s through a private trust, the library is a public institution, but receives no public funds.

Located on the corner of 9th and Evans Streets, Webb Library is a neighborhood library and meeting place. It sits adjacent to the busy waterfront where charter boat and head boat captains take tourists Gulf Stream fishing, “snowbird” boaters traveling the Intracoastal Waterway stop on their way north or south depending upon the season, and multi-national crews peer down from their ships docked at the State Port close by. Recently the nearby town of Beaufort has attracted some of this business away from Morehead City, but both benefit being situated midway between New York and Florida, with access to a reliable, deepwater inlet. The town enjoys what some call “good geography,” and Webb Library enjoys some of the best geography in town. City leaders recognize this, and the library is included in the town’s promotional literature, which advertises downtown revitalization efforts. These efforts have brought restaurants, art galleries, shops, and a history museum to Webb’s neighborhood. Municipal offices stand nearby and across the street from the library is a multi-story residential retirement center. Even “The Promised Land” is not too far away. This is the name given to that area of town settled around the turn of the twentieth century by families from Core and Shackleford Banks, Outer Bank islands located off Carteret County. Spurred to relocate by a series of devastating hurricanes and failing maritime economies, many “Banker” families floated or sailed their houses from the islands to permanently moor them on lots along Morehead City’s Evans and Shepard Streets.

Library users reflect this neighborhood mix of municipal, business, and residential activities, but it is doubtful that many of these users understand the critical situation that their unique neighborhood library faces.²

The Beginning

Earle Wayne Webb, Jr., a student at Durham’s Trinity College (now Duke University), collapsed as he stepped off the train in Morehead City. It was December 23, 1932, and he was headed home for Christmas. Before the holiday was over, the young student had died from pneumonia. He was his parents’ only son, and they were devastated. The Webbs were among Morehead City’s leading families. The father, Earle Webb, Sr., was a self-made man, the sixth of

eleven children born to Morehead City's telegraph operator. Earle Webb, Sr. had attended Trinity like his son, but graduated from the University of Michigan in 1902, before completing a law degree at New York University. It was in the big city that Webb met his wife Eva Arnold, and, in 1921, he became an attorney with General Motors. That's where he met and attracted the "favorable attention" of Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., who was an officer in the corporation. As a result, Mr. Webb was eventually placed on the board of directors for General Motors Chemical Corporation, the company, which took the "knock" out of engines by placing lead in gas. Webb was named President of Ethyl Gasoline Corporation in 1925 and remained at the helm until 1947.³ This captain of industry never forgot his hometown.

Earle W. Webb, Sr.

The Webbs returned to Morehead City on frequent visits, and Earle, Sr. eventually built a large vacation and retirement home outside of town on Bogue Sound (now Brandywine Bay). He owned one of Morehead City's four cars and gave a lift to anyone who asked for it. His wife, who bought her new clothes in New York City, always made sure to donate her old things to the needy in Morehead. It was only natural that the Morehead City Woman's Club would turn to the Webbs for help with their public library project.



Earle W. Webb, Sr. set up the irrevocable trust to support the building and its operations.

In 1934, the Morehead City Woman's Club established the Morehead City Library in one second-floor room of the municipal building (now the town's police and fire department). When the collection grew to 1,278 volumes, threatening to spill out in the hall, the ladies understandably asked the town officials for more space. They were denied.⁴ Sitting nearby at the corner of 9th and Evans Street, was a 10,000 square-foot, two-story, red-brick office building that Earle Webb, Sr. had recently constructed. The Great Depression hadn't limited its rental potential. Since it sat close to a new hospital, two doctors maintained offices on the first floor, while the second floor housed different businesses, including at one time a garment company. The ladies of the Woman's Club petitioned Mr. Webb for library space, and he obliged them with use of one upstairs room (now the library's Classics Room). An adjoining telephone closet served as the librarian's office. Like many Woman's-Club-sponsored libraries of those days, the Morehead City Library grew at a rapid pace, and eventually the Woman's Club took over the entire building, "running off" all the businesses in the

building, except for the two doctors. Books spread through two downstairs rooms and the children's library and reading room filled the upstairs.

The local Woman's Club maintained a regular correspondence with Earl Webb and ultimately influenced his decision to give up on the building's commercial potential and memorialize his son, the former Trinity student, by dedicating his building to public service, "to promote educational, charitable, and religious causes." In 1937, the Woman's Club honored the Webb Family by dedicating the Earle W. Webb, Jr. Memorial Civic Center and Library. At the same time, Earle Webb, Sr., set up the irrevocable trust to support the building and its operations. It had taken the ladies of Morehead City only three years to move from a small room in a municipal building to an endowed brick library building, and it was the Webb family — in the midst of the Great Depression — that made that leap possible.

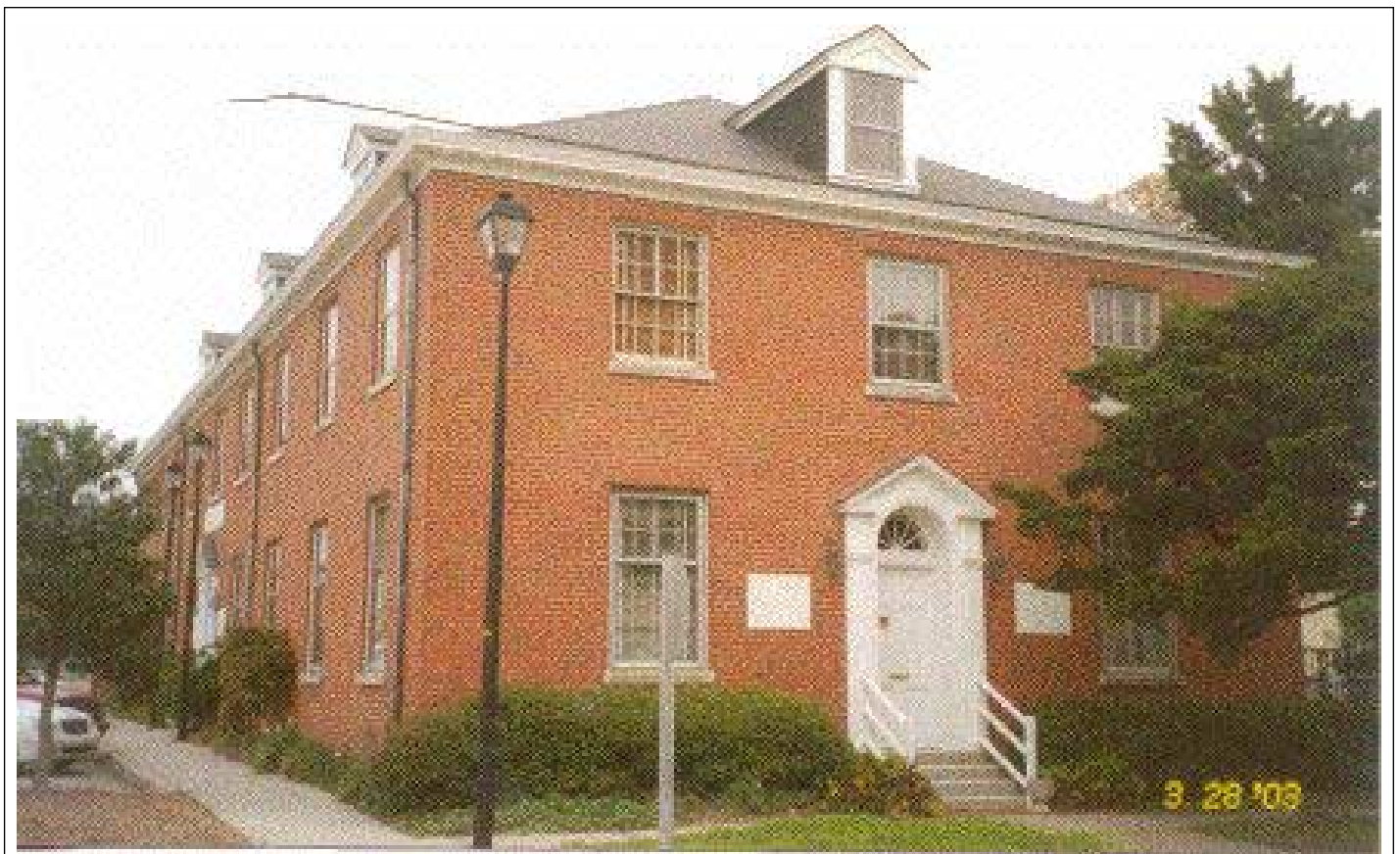
The Webb Center became a hub of civic activities as many organizations held their meetings in the various rooms, not the least of which were the all-important ladies' bridge tournaments. The Morehead City Woman's Club claimed one upstairs room as space for their meetings and designated one

downstairs the “Gentleman’s Room.” Eyewitnesses say that when the Gentleman’s Room door opened, cigar and pipe smoke streamed out into the hall where a sign read, “Smoking is Allowed & Dogs Must Be Carried.” Not too far away, library volunteer clerks smoked, too, as they checked books in and out. It was a busy and noisy and much-loved place.

Webb Library Today

A wooden office desk just inside the Evans Street door welcomes users to the Webb Library. On it, sit three oversized rolodexes, filled with borrower information. New users may check out one book; if that is properly returned within the three-week loan period, he or she can check out more. (Fines run ten cents a day.) Parents sign out their children’s books, and the venerable card inside the back cover serves as the circulation record. Dark pine wood paneling, antique chandeliers, sofas, reading lamps, easy chairs, and the pervasive aroma of lemon polish furnish the ten rooms that make up the library, each featuring one or two complete wall-length custom bookcases. The downstairs center hallway features a large portrait of Earl Webb, Jr.

The first floor houses most of the library’s book collection. The Webb Library divided its collection by genre long before mega-bookstores made the practice popular. The Mystery Room, across from the circulation desk, has an impressive selection of new authors and titles, and “general fiction” is in an adjoining room. The Military History room contains a bookcase of titles arranged chronologically from the Spanish American War, ending with the Gulf War, and across the hall is the former home of the Carteret County Historical Association’s local history collection. (The Association moved recently into its new “History Place” on Arendell Street, and with it went the Webb’s local history and genealogy materials.) Books by North Carolina authors rest



The original 10,000 square-foot building at 812 Evans Street is included in the revitalization efforts of downtown Morehead City.

in the hallway, and the reference and general nonfiction room follows Dewey Decimal Classification, a guide to which is framed and hangs on the wall. There are “BC” books (Biography Contemporary), and “BH” books (Biography Historical), and “CB” titles (Children’s Books). The reference section is small, and in a far corner sits the one computer in the library, an Internet access station for public use. (A local Internet Provider, <http://www.starfishnet.com>, supplied the computer and the dial-up access. Printing is 25 cents per page.) Travelers use the computer to check their e-mails. Others may check the online catalog of the Carteret County Library in nearby Beaufort (a constituent of the Craven-Pamlico-Carteret Regional Library). There is a lounge (a former kitchen), technical services area, and a couple of offices on the first floor as well.

A carpeted stairway leads up to the second floor where there are four large rooms. The Carteret County Arts Council currently rents one for a studio, and another, the Carol Webb Beyer Meeting Room, is available to the public for meetings, special events, or private parties. Also upstairs is the Eva Arnold Webb Children’s Reading Room and Library. Story times and the summer reading programs are conducted in this spacious room full of books, toys, and decorations. The children’s books are classified with color codes, and easy books are kept on the bottom shelf. As children grow, the books for their age group climb the bookcase. The fourth room contains the Franklin Moffitt Classics Reading Room, a spot just a bit musty with the smell of old books and leather bindings.

When Earle Webb, Sr. passed away in 1965, books from his personal library were donated to Webb Library with some mistakenly going to his alma mater, Duke University. It took some years but eventually Webb’s entire collection of 1,700 volumes were deposited with the Webb Library. The librarian at the time, Marion Chandler, thought it would be a good idea to keep Mr. Webb’s books together. A recently retired Stanford professor of literature offered to help, provided he could arrange the books as he wanted. The result is the Classics Reading Room where the books are arranged generally in chronological order of date of publication. Reshelving is aided by a special code penciled



In the Classics Reading Room, the books are arranged generally in chronological order of date of publication.

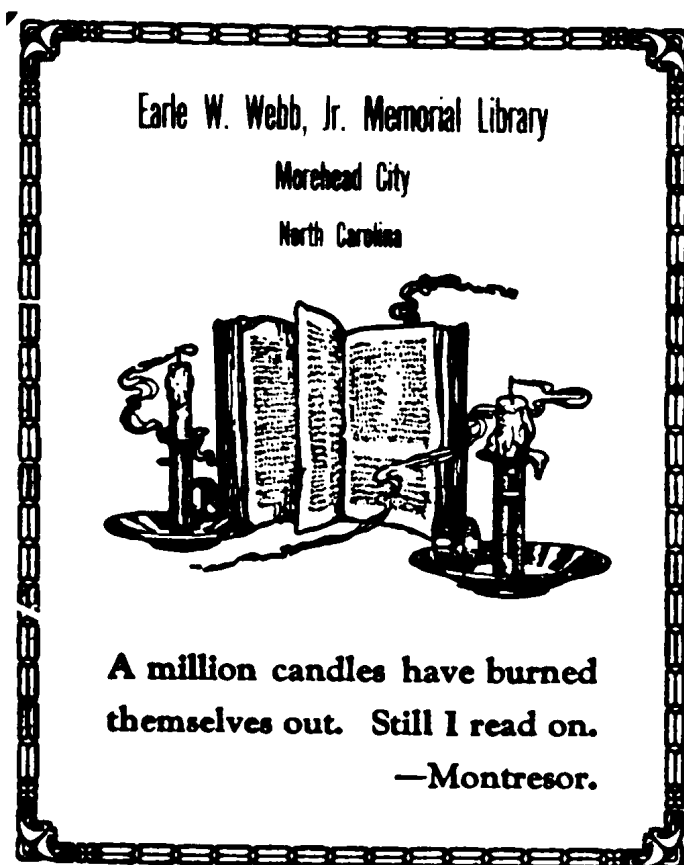
onto the books, indicating the home bookcase, unit, and shelf.

Presiding over this collection since 1996 is Gloria Fleming, a retired Special Education teacher and former Peace Corps volunteer. Helping her are two part-time employees who work eight hours a week and eight volunteers who assist with day-to-day operations. Fleming reports to a Board of Trustees composed of Webb family members. The three remaining trustees live in Florida

and rarely visit Morehead City, giving the director a great deal of flexibility.

Fleming keeps no operational statistics because such information “has never been requested by the trustees.” She estimates that the library has about four hundred registered borrowers and that its circulation has fallen in recent years to about twenty-five books per day. No one knows how many items are held by this books-only library, but there are considerably fewer than the accession record’s 40,000. No one has kept track of the number of lost or withdrawn items over the years.

According to Lorna Bertino, retired librarian (M.L.S., Long Island University) who worked at Webb Library part-time for six months, when Fleming started there was no classification system and no organization to the books, although a shelflist existed. (A few years ago volunteers from Carteret Community College entered shelflist information into a software program, the list was printed and copies were made available to the county library in Beaufort and the community college library. This database has not been updated in about a year, although shelflist cards are kept for all new books received.) With one volunteer and reference materials from the county public library, the two women set up the different genre rooms, and cataloged the entire collection. The women also attached the attractive spine labels that were adapted from the library’s original bookplate. (Classification information is hand printed on the label.) “It’s nice to see the results of what we did,” Bertino says.



Classification information is hand printed on spine labels that were adapted from the library’s original bookplate.

Budget and Physical Maintenance

Webb Library was established through a trust, and its portfolio generates revenue, which supports the library. In the eyes of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, Webb Library is “a private trust operating as a charitable public foundation.” It holds tax-exempt status, but also generates income. Up until the late 1970s the librarian also handled the stock transactions as instructed by absent advisors. The librarian would take funds down to the local broker with instructions to buy or sell specific stock. This practice had ended by the time Fleming’s predecessor, Marion Chandler, became librarian in 1987.

Fleming is quick to say there is no budget, but when pressed it becomes clear that she does not have a formal administrative budget (and thus no planning tool), but she has an excellent grasp on how much it costs to operate the Webb Library. In her monthly report to the Trustees, she itemizes the library’s expenses and revenues. The broker sends a monthly check of about \$3,700 (although Fleming comments that “one never really knows how much”), which she uses to pay the bills, including payroll. The director receives a salary of about \$14,400 (remember, she is full-time), and the two part-time employees receive a stipend of \$1,800. When large expenses are anticipated, like annual insurance premiums, Fleming writes the trustees to request additional money. Books are purchased through Ingram and from local bookstores, which give Webb Library good discounts. At one time, Fleming spent about \$400 a month on books, but recently that has dropped to \$200. The library does, however, receive many welcome donations and a few fines. Other funds come from the Carteret County Arts Council, which rents space and charges groups using the library meeting room and kitchen. (It costs \$25

to hold a meeting after regular library office hours; no charge if the library is open. About once a month a private reception or shower is held, and these are charged \$100.) Webb Library also has an artist in residence who pays \$175 a month for a small studio space. (At one time, Fleming says, the library had three artists in residence.)

Ms. Fleming also has a firm appreciation for all the labor volunteered (especially by her husband) to keep the building going. The Webb Library facility is 10,000 square feet and was built in the 1930s. (The structure was built to accommodate a third floor, which is now taken up largely with ductwork.) It has a basement with moisture problems, frequently requiring new sump pumps; many of the walls are stucco, which require constant care even though the building now has central air-conditioning and heating. The plumbing and electrical fixtures are old. Volunteer labor cleans, maintains the gardens, and keeps the entire operation neat and spotless. Groups that meet in the building know that Fleming expects the room to be as they found it. "This building is like a big house and I'm the mother!" she says.

Challenges

The Webb Library continues to be funded through investment revenue of the original trust established by Earle Webb, Sr. and administered by a Board of Trustees composed of three of his descendants, none of whom lives in the area. As interest rates have plummeted and the Stock Market has declined, so has investment income. Sadly, even the trust's principal has dwindled, leaving little to invest. As Fleming says, "It is just hard to swallow that the bottomless pit of money is drying up."

The Trustees have contacted Fleming about the dire situation, and, they have scheduled a visit in June 2003 to discuss alternatives and options. She was told she needed to raise \$50,000 and was encouraged to pursue local fundraising efforts, even seek corporate sponsorship from sports-fishing tournament interests, but she balks at this. She maintains that fundraising at that level is not her job, nor her expertise. One option before the trustees is to sell the building, which would essentially be the end of Webb Library.

Fleming has explored various ideas for keeping Webb Library afloat. She approached the town of Morehead City for an appropriation, but was turned down. Officials said the town already has a public library in the community college library, which is catering more and more to the general public.

In an option that interests the trustees, the Carteret County Arts Council proposes to fund the library's budget (an unknown amount of money) in exchange for rent. Fleming was shocked when she overheard members of the Arts Council discussing among themselves plans to move the Children's Room downstairs and dispose of ("give away or sell") the entire classics collection. In a grim moment she admits to preferring that the library be dissolved rather than suffering a slow death under such

an administration.

Incorporating Webb Library into the regional public library system faces many economical, technical, and political complications. Presently a new branch library is under construction in the western part of the county and soon to open, but only because a group of individuals formed a Friends



Gloria Fleming, a retired Special Education teacher and former Peace Corps volunteer, presides over the collection.

group and raised \$250,000 to make it happen. Frankly, Webb Library lacks the cohesive energizing public support (like a Friends of the Library organization) that could galvanize such action. A few years ago Fleming put on a gala reception to honor the trustees on one of their rare visits. Invitations were sent out, food was catered, wine donated, and musicians arranged. Although the weather was poor, almost 250 people attended. A sign-up sheet was available that night for anyone interested in forming a Friends of Webb Library organization. About forty persons attended the first meeting, a number that dropped to five at the second meeting. Fleming blames the magnitude of the fundraising needed for the drop in interest.

Dreaming the Future?

What if money was not a problem? Fleming is quick to answer. She would like longer operating hours, even Sunday hours; more computers with fast Internet access for the public (she is neutral on automating library operations); and third on her list would be attention to the integrity of the building itself, which needs new windows, new plumbing, and foundation work. Her colleague, Bertino, identifies similar issues. There is a need for a catalog to the collection. Without it, access to the book collection is limited, and, she believes, there needs to be less dependence on volunteers “who are hard to depend on.”

But, when she was asked about the strengths of the Webb Library, Bertino did not hesitate to answer. She quickly identified the library’s service to and close ties with the citizens of Morehead City and Carteret County for almost seventy years. Even today, the Webb Library and Civic Center remains a busy place. Children walk to the library from a nearby parochial school, homeschoolers use its resources, the Morehead City Woman’s Club, Book Club, and Garden Club continue to meet upstairs, as does the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Municipal committees and civic organizations also make use of the facilities so conveniently located to the municipal offices. And, of course, there are those who still visit, claim a chair to read, or take a book home.

The Earl Webb, Jr. Library and Civic Center is a community facility, a part of Morehead City’s history, looking for a secure place in its future. Everyone agrees that its future is uncertain.

References

¹ I am grateful to Gloria Fleming, librarian and director of Webb Memorial Library for her time, patience, and confidences. A great deal of the information in this paper came from her. Also, I thank Dr. Veronica S. Pantelidis and Thomas Kevin B. Cherry of the Department of Librarianship, Educational Technology, and Distance Instruction at East Carolina University for their instruction and encouragement.

² “A Legacy of Books” *Carteret County News-Times*, June 28, 1998.

³ Robert, Joseph C. *Ethyl: A History of the Corporation and the People Who Made It*. University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville. 1983. pp. 128-74.

⁴ *Morehead City Woman’s Club. A Pictorial Review of Morehead City History 1714-1981*. Compiled and published by the Club in 1982. pp. 174-76.

Visitor Information

Downtown Morehead City is undergoing major revitalization efforts, and Webb Library is included on an advertising Web page:

www.downtownmoreheadcity.com/Attractions/webblibrary.htm.

Library Ghosts of North Carolina

by Dorothy Hodder

A fanciful person might say that every library is haunted by the spirits of the authors of the books that wait on its shelves for readers to share their thoughts and memories. Librarians are not fanciful as a general rule, however, which may lend extra credence to the few who will admit to paranormal manifestations in their buildings. Stories unearthed in a recent informal survey of North Carolina's public library directors on the subject are tantalizingly brief and uniformly tame, in keeping with the quiet, modest, hard-working, conscientious, and discreet image of the typical librarian or scholar.

A good example of a library staff ghost belongs to the Bladen County Public Library in Elizabethtown, North Carolina, which is situated across the street from a cemetery. Library Director Sherwin Rice remembers that "Years ago our janitor, Mr. Stephens, swore he heard books and furniture being moved in the early morning hours before we opened." Clearly this is the spirit of a person who is lost without work, even in the afterlife.

Library director Corki Jones from Hickory reports that her predecessor Elbert Ivey used to check on his old library regularly after his death, and that the elevator would move from floor to floor without assistance during his inspections. None of the staff ever saw him, but they heard footsteps and doors opening and must have recognized him from his habits. Corki herself heard him walking down the hall one night after hours when she was alone in the building. No doubt his restless spirit was relieved to find the new director working late.

An unidentified ghost haunts the Alexander County Library in Taylorsville, according to Director Doris Stephens, although the building is only twenty-five years old and has no major tragedies in its history. Her staff describe a woman in a dark coat who walked past the circulation desk one night after the library was closed and the outer doors were locked, but simply disappeared when they went looking for her. On another occasion a woman walked from a workroom into the staff lounge after closing time—again, nobody could be found. Staff have also heard someone rattling the locked door to the workroom and tidying shelves in the reference section when the building is closed and the lights are out. Doris has not personally witnessed any of these phenomena in spite of working alone and far into the night on many occasions. "Most of the peculiar noises we hear off and on no doubt are just our resident attic squirrels, who routinely wear combat boots and dance the Highland Fling," is her assessment, but the evidence points to another library staffer who continues to put in time from the beyond.

The New Hanover County Public Library (NHCPL)'s North Carolina Room is

home to the ghost of a local historian who apparently did not complete her research before her death about twenty years ago. The only person who has ever reported seeing this ghost was an elderly gentleman who volunteered in the department seven days a week as long as his health permitted, who identified her as the deceased researcher. Some of the woman's files turned up on librarian Beverly Tetterton's desk soon after the funeral, but when Beverly thanked bereaved family members for contributing the materials to the collection they each denied having been the one to drop them off. Arthur Myers documented a paranormal presence in the room in *The Ghostly Register: Haunted Dwellings, Active Spirits: A Journey to America's Strangest Landmarks* (Contemporary Books, 1986).

Although ghostly visits have diminished over the years, staff who work evening shifts in NHCPL's local history department have frequently heard books being pulled off the shelves in the stacks behind them at times when they knew themselves to be alone in the room, and are particularly likely to find the papers of the state's Civil War Governor lying open on the shelf when they check out the disturbance. A former employee (who has since moved to the West Coast) was returning a book to a locked case one evening when the glass door of the case began to shake violently. He sensed a distinct presence that seemed to want access to the case and summoned his courage to apologize for needing to lock it, at which the presence gave a "Hmmmph!" and dissipated. This ghostly behavior is all the more curious because locked file cases are rather commonly found standing open in the mornings when staff come on duty, with Civil War records spread across work tables. Beverly also complains that the cleaning crews who work after hours do a less-than-thorough job in her room — apparently the ghost disapproves of noise in her domain at any time and hurries the janitors along by unplugging their vacuum cleaners.

NHCPL's headquarters library was under renovation during 2002 and the early part of 2003, and local history materials were moved while the department was expanded. The ghost's attitude toward the upheaval remains to be determined, but since some historical materials in storage in the basement seem to be in regular use without assistance from staff there is reason to believe that she has not been driven from her research. This is good news for staff who find a resident ghost to be an asset for holding the attention of grade-school tour groups, although as time goes on they observe that children have an increasingly hard time coping with the lack of crime and gore in the story.

Some libraries inherit ghosts when they occupy previously owned buildings. The Beaufort-Hyde-Martin Regional Library headquarters is housed in the old Beaufort County Courthouse (ca. 1789), and claims many eerie stories. The original courtroom is still upstairs, and everyone who enters it reports smelling cigar smoke. The Reference Librarian likes to entertain school children with a story about a horse thief who attempted to evade trial by jumping out the courthouse window and running to the building next door to hide, not realizing that the building next door was the jailhouse. The occasional sound of breaking glass is heard in the library, bearing the story out.

Director Mark Pumphrey reports weird happenings at Polk County Public Library's new Saluda Branch Library. It is in an old turn-of-the-century building that has been many things over the years, including a mercantile store, a café, and apartments. The librarian, the technical services librarian, and several volunteers and library users all claim to hear muted sounds like people talking on a telephone and footsteps on the stairs.

"I think we had a ghost once in Scotland County, but he moved to Ashe County," says Scotland County Director Robert Busko. "Apparently he liked western barbeque better than eastern and the other ghosts were friendlier." Robert's cheerful nonchalance typifies the library professional's respect for the

privacy and tolerance for the eccentricities of patrons.

A story about a library that ought to be haunted but doesn't seem to be was shared by Pender County Public Library Director Mike Taylor. Mike heard about a public library in the state, not his own, that found two caskets in a crawl space or basement underneath the building when they installed computer wiring in the 1990s. By the state of the human remains in the caskets, they had been there for a very long time. The discovery was duly reported to the proper authorities, but evidently matched no known crime. By one account no one would take responsibility for the bodies or take them off the library's hands; by another the caskets still residing under the library are empty.

The director of the library in question, who naturally wishes to minimize local publicity about the mystery, says she has heard about caskets and loose bones being found under the old library. It was built on the site of an A.M.E. church which had a cemetery beside it, and possibly the library encroached on part of the graveyard. "I never saw or heard any ghosts," she staunchly maintains. "When things get quiet in the new library it sounds as if some heavy-footed creature is tromping on the roof. I am sure it's the building settling."

Mike Taylor is not so easily derailed from his ghoulish enjoyment of this story, however. "Where did the bodies come from?" he speculates. "I wonder if a search of records of unrecovered books, some missing cherished tome from the past, might at last account for two patrons who mysteriously disappeared, supposedly on their way home from the library one night after closing on a moonless, dark night?"

In conclusion, Sampson-Clinton Public Library Director Robin Williford remembered a story her husband told her when he first took her to meet his mother's family in Johnston County. It seems when he was a little boy, about twenty years ago, the Johnston County Library bookmobile accidentally took a turn for the worse and ran — literally ran — through a low brick fence into a rural cemetery. His grandfather thought it was such a sight he actually took him out to see the wreckage. Readers may decide for themselves whether they believe that was truly an accident, or a case of excellent library service to a homebound patron.

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Dynamic Reference Linking

Reference linking is a relatively new concept in librarianship. Some of you may be familiar with the 856 MARC record field, which is a type of static reference linking. For example, in the online public access catalog (OPAC) when you look under the title *National Wildlife*, there is a 856 link in the MARC record that links via a Web browser to the site: www.nwf.org. This works very well as long as the link remains the same. If, however, the National Wildlife Organization changes its name or the URL becomes obsolete, then the MARC record becomes out of date. The aim of dynamic reference linking is to develop a dynamic system to seek out and re-direct the link to the correct location using an open URL reference interface.

Dynamic Reference Linking is sometimes called Context Sensitive Linking, because the linking occurs within the context of your database. For example, if you have an OPAC, NCLIVE, or Web of Science database at your library, Dynamic Reference Linking would attempt to integrate these sources into a seamless interface for your patrons. If a patron located, either through an OPAC or a table-of-contents service, an article that they wanted to view in full text, it would be the task of the Dynamic Reference Linking provider to locate a full-text copy of the article that the library has subscribed to. The source where the article was found is called the "Referrer." The full-text article is called the "Referent," while the Dynamic Reference Linking provider is called the "Resolver." When the Resolver receives a request (the Referent) from a computer, it attempts to use the metadata in the URL of the Referent to locate where the full text can be found. What is important with Dynamic Reference Links (sometimes called a Link Server) is that the journey from the patron to the source is transparent to the user. No matter where your resources are located, they are all cross-linked through the server.

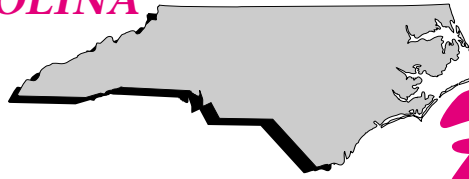
The server can identify not only the request and the source, but also the user category. This type of server allows different levels of access between faculty, students, and community users, thus assuring that licensing agreements are being met in actual day-to-day use. The open URL becomes a sort of hook upon which the request is hung. This hook is sent to the Link Server where it is processed and routed. The Link Server maintains a series of

rules in its database by which it determines the routes of requests received. You can enter into the server all of the full-text holdings that you have from NCLIVE. The server would then route requests for full-text articles provided by NCLIVE to the appropriate vendor. Similar in-house digital files can be entered into the server to route the patron to the appropriate file.

Some of the set-up for the Link Server system is on the provider's operational level. You will need, for example, to contact the staff at NCLIVE to have the dynamic links enabled through their server system. This process will have to be also conducted with non-NCLIVE vendors such as the vendor for your library's OPAC and full-text providers such as JSTOR. The actual installation of the SFX software is through a highly scripted Unix software installation, which includes the SFX code as well as needed standard server, database management, and Perl and Java software.

Basically, the SFX program functions as a MySQL database, which holds the list of the referrers and attempts to match the incoming referent with a this list of referrers. The interface of these database files occurs to the user via a drop-down Web menu where one can select a number of options. If you select an author's name, you can choose which databases you would like the search run in. This, of course, has all been previously set up as to which referrers (vendors) and referents (reference sources) are to be used. One can also add services to the Link Server such as document-delivery forms (which will present to the user your ILL request form), OPAC searches (for locally held journals), and an author e-mail address look-up service, which is provided by SFX as a value-added component.

There are a number of continuing operational issues with Dynamic Reference Linking. As library journal holdings change they must be updated in the SFX database. Often vendors change URLs, sometimes without notice. With some consortial agreements, no-cost access to journal articles may be limited to a specific number of articles per year, after which fees will apply. This all has to be tracked and processed by the Link Server. While the value of Dynamic Reference Linking is obvious to patrons and librarians, a good amount of work needs to be done to make the Link Server function as intended. Dynamic Reference Linking promises to be an exciting and challenging task.



Dorothy Hodder, Compiler

Guides

Frank J. Schwartz, professor and curator of fishes at the University of North Carolina Institute of Marine Sciences at Morehead City, has distilled more than forty-five years' worth of study into a handy guide to the ninety-one species of *Sharks, Skates, and Rays of the Carolinas*. The introduction discusses past, present, and future Elasmobranchs (primitive fishes with cartilaginous skeletons and five to seven pairs of gill slits not covered by an opercle) briefly but in impressive detail. Vacationers will be especially interested in the author's analysis of common factors in shark attacks in North Carolina's waters between 1870 and 2002. Each of the fifty-six species of sharks and thirty-five species of sawfish, skates, and rays is described in an individual entry of about a page in length, accompanied by a sketch. A short section of excellent color photographs precedes the dichotomous keys to identifying the different species, a glossary, references, and index. (2003; University of North Carolina Press, P.O. Box 2288, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27515-2288; 161 pp.; paper, \$15.95; ISBN 0-8078-5466-2.)

Cherokee Heritage Trails Guidebook describes the homeland of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, the mountain region of western North Carolina, eastern Tennessee, and northern Georgia. Authors are Barbara R. Duncan, Education Director at the Museum of the Cherokee Indian in Cherokee, North Carolina and editor of *Living Stories of the Cherokee*, and Brett H. Riggs, research archaeologist at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Selecting seven hubs in the original Cherokee homeland, they include sites of interest, side trips, scenic drives, and events for each. North Carolina's points of departure are Robbinsville, Franklin, and Murphy. Printed on high-quality paper, the book also includes Cherokee stories, poems, folklore, and genealogical resources, as well as a lavish selection of color photographs and maps. (2003; University of North Carolina Press, P.O. Box 2288, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27515-2288; 368 pp.; paper, \$16.95; ISBN 0-8078-5457-3.)

The Natural Traveler Along North Carolina's Coast, by John Manuel, is a good-enough guidebook as far as it goes but not the ecotourism guide the title suggests. By choosing to cover the state's entire coastline and including "all the popular sites found in traditional guidebooks," he sacrificed a great deal of depth to breadth. Natural areas and national seashores get a few pages of description each, while the state aquariums and a serpentarium get the same half page of text as art museums and a movie studio. Travelers may wish he had included more detailed maps, and serious nature lovers will find little new here. Index and bibliography. (2003; John F. Blair, Publisher, 1406 Plaza Drive, Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27103; 322 pp.; paper, \$18.95; ISBN 0-89587-272-2.)

A Guide to North Carolina's Wineries, by husband and wife Joseph Mills and Danielle Tarmey (appropriately enough they met while both were teaching in Bordeaux, France), is a more manageable topic for a satisfying guidebook. After a brief history of wine in North Carolina and an introduction to the basics of making wine, they profile twenty-two Tar Heel wineries, drinking their way from west to east across the state. Their essays on each establishment are detailed and personal, delving into the histories of the businesses and the science, art, craft, and philosophy of the winemakers. Each profile begins with contact information and directions for finding the winery, and concludes with a complete wine list and recipes or menu suggestions from the owners. Three brief listings for wineries that opened after the book was completed precede a helpful list of resources and the index. This labor of love should be especially helpful to new Tar Heel wine lovers. (2003; John F. Blair, Publisher, 1406 Plaza Drive, Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27103; 195 pp.; paper, \$10.95; ISBN 0-89587-268-4.)

A revised edition of B.W. Wells's classic *The Natural Gardens of North Carolina* features new line drawings and color photographs, an appendix that updates the botanical nomenclature, and an introduction and afterword by Lawrence S. Earley. B.W. Wells was professor and chair of the Department of Botany at North Carolina State College in Raleigh from 1919 to 1949, and was one of the first scientists to write and lecture about ecology. His book introduced the concept of "natural gardens" in 1932 as an attempt to help readers understand plants within their communities and so promote conservation. The first part of his book describes the vegetation and habitats of each of the eleven natural gardens he identified in North Carolina, and the second part describes the wildflowers of the state. Includes indexes of scientific and common names of plants. (2002; University of North Carolina Press, P.O. Box 2288, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27515-2288; 235 pp.; cloth, \$34.95; ISBN 0-8078-2667-7; paper, \$21.95; ISBN 0-8078-4993-6.)

Covered Bridges in the Southeastern United States, by Warren H. White, is an attempt to catalog presently existing authentic (usually historic) and non-authentic (usually modern and privately owned) covered bridges from Delaware south to Florida, and as far west as Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, and West Virginia. The author visited, measured, and meticulously described each one of them. While North Carolina had a few hundred covered bridges during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, he reports that today only five historic covered bridges remain. Of the total thirty-six covered bridges in the state, moreover, only two are authentic and only one of those is historic. One of the thirty-six bridges was omitted from the book at the request of the owner. The book is illustrated with black-and-white photographs throughout, and includes a section of fifty-five color photographs, all by the author, a nature photographer by profession. Includes a glossary, index, and appendix of World Guide Covered Bridge Numbers (WGCB). (2003; McFarland & Company, Inc., Publishers, Box 611, Jefferson, North Carolina 28640; 214 pp.; cloth, \$75.00; ISBN 0-7864-1536-3.)

Histories

The fifteenth volume of *North Carolina Troops, 1861-1865: A Roster* is now available, with detailed histories and rosters of the 62nd, 64th, 66th, 67th, and 68th N.C. Infantry Regiments. The names and military service records of more than 7,000 North Carolina Confederate soldiers are included, as well as nine maps and twelve photographs of individual soldiers. Far from a dry list of names, this remarkable volume memorializes a musician who was mis-

taken for a bear and shot dead while brushing his teeth in a moon-lit creek, a Lieutenant who died after eating a poisoned apple, a Private who deserted and, when captured, was made to play a tune on his fiddle before he was shot. The book is edited by Weymouth T. Jordan, Jr. (2003; Historical Publications Section, Office of Archives and History, 4622 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-4622; xv, 637 pp.; cloth, \$40.00 plus \$4.00 shipping and handling; ISBN 0-86526-306-X.)

For North Carolina During the Great Depression: A Documentary Portrait of a Decade, Anita Price Davis has selected 200 from among the more than 2,000 that eight federal photographers recorded in North Carolina during that era. The text is taken from newsreels and musical recordings of the time, from books, from interviews conducted by the Federal Writer's Project of the Works Progress Administration, and from interviews Davis conducted with subjects who lived through the Great Depression in the Tar Heel State. She organized the book in chapters on Water, Soil, and Industries Based on Natural Resources; Population; Education; Health; Housing; Labor; and Popular Entertainment; and with appendices on important federal photographers in North Carolina during the Great Depression, and on Roy Stryker. The book includes a bibliography and index. (2002; McFarland & Company, Inc., Publishers, Box 611, Jefferson, North Carolina 28640; 253 pp.; paper, \$42.00; ISBN 0-7864-1315-8.)

Stories

Weave Me a Song is the first in a proposed series of novels revolving around the crafts of the Appalachian Mountains. Freddie is called home from Phoenix by the illness of her beloved Gram, a weaver, by Paxton Palmer, the man she left behind. Pax had once proposed publishing a collection of Gram's weaving patterns, but the book proposal and patterns have disappeared. Would Freddie be so feckless as to give the project to a competitor? Could Pax be planning to capitalize on Gram's artistry after her death? Author Lila Hopkins writes, paints, and researches the arts and crafts of years gone by in Linville, North Carolina. She is the author of two juvenile novels, *Talking Turkey* and *Eating Crow*. (2002; High Country Publishers, Ltd., 197 New Market Center #135, Boone, North Carolina 28607; 227 pp.; cloth, \$19.95; ISBN 0-9713045-7-2.)

Annie Hollerman was a hotshot 26-year-old reporter on a Charlotte, North Carolina, newspaper. Then she buckled under the pressure of a deadline and plagiarized a news story, and was caught. Twenty years later, divorced and working as a literary agent, she meets the features editor of a Baltimore newspaper, who starts to rewrite her life. Will she trust him with the disgrace of her past? John Jaffe is the author of this novel about second chances, *Thief of Words*. (2003; Warner Books, Inc., 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10020; 243 pp.; cloth, \$21.95; ISBN 0-446-53080-8.)

Appalachian Paradise is a romance by Maggie Bishop, in which a woman who'd rather program computers than deal with personnel issues overcomes the distrust instilled by an alcoholic father and backs reluctantly into love with the laid-back guide her uncle arranges for her five-day backpacking trek in the North Carolina mountains. The romance is advanced by black bears, boar, and Girl Scouts. (2002; High Country Publishers, Ltd., 197 New Market Center #135, Boone, North Carolina 28607; 172 pp.; paper, \$9.95; ISBN 0-9713045-6-4.)

Charles Kuralt's People is a collection of columns written by Charles Kuralt early in his career, when he was a reporter for the *Charlotte News*, and for which he won the Scripps-Howard Ernie Pyle Award in 1957. Ralph Grizzle, who edited and compiled the volume, finds "a startling continuity" between these glimpses into the lives of ordinary people in and around Charlotte, and the work at CBS which later made Kuralt a national figure. One of the original 170 columns escaped being preserved on microfilm, the rest are all reproduced here in chronological order. The photographs that accompanied the columns, many of which were snapped by Kuralt, have also been lost, but Grizzle has reproduced as many as he could locate on microfilm. (2002; Kenilworth Media, 28 Kenilworth Road, Asheville, North Carolina 28803; 359 pp.; cloth, \$29.95; ISBN 0-9679096-1-9.)

Larry G. Morgan has recorded his memories of boyhood in Nantahala, North Carolina, between 1945 and 1955 in *Mountain Born, Mountain Molded*. He reminisces about mountain homes, tablefare, religion, medicine, farming, holidays, toys and games, funerals, parenting, home entertainment, and education. He concludes with a guide to mountain pronunciation and vocabulary. (2002; Parkway Publishers, Inc., Post Office Box 3678, Boone, North Carolina 28607; 168 pp.; paper, \$14.95; ISBN 1-887905-69-3.)

Laws

New from the Institute of Government is *Annexation Law in North Carolina*, volume 1, by David M. Lawrence, William Rand Kenan Jr. Professor of Public Law and Government. This first volume addresses topics that are relevant to any annexation, such as existing political boundaries, federal facilities, rural fire departments, electric and gas distribution systems, water and sewer systems, and election issues. Volume 2, forthcoming in the fall of 2003, will deal with voluntary annexation, while volume 3 will cover involuntary annexation. All three will be published in loose-leaf format, with sections clearly marked by tabs, and replacement pages provided annually. (2003; Institute of Government, CB#3330 Knapp Building, UNCCH, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3330; paginated by section; loose-leaf, \$40.00; ISBN 1-56011-413-4.)

An Overview of Contract Bidding Requirements for North Carolina Local Governments, by Frayda S. Bluestein, updates a previous guide by Warren Jake Wicker, *An Outline of Statutory Provisions Controlling Purchasing by Local Governments in North Carolina*, originally published in 1959 and updated eighteen times between then and 1996. The new publication is available in .pdf format. (1992; Institute of Government, CB#3330 Knapp Building, UNCCH, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3330; 18 pp.; paper, \$15.00; ISBN 1-56011-422-3.)

Planning Legislation in North Carolina, 19th edition, by David W. Owens, contains the full text of statutes through the 2001 session of the General Assembly dealing with local planning, land-use regulation, and develop-



NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Friday, January 31, 2003

King Public Library
King, North Carolina

Attending: Ross Holt, Martha Davis, Diane Kester, Jim Carmichael, Robert Canida, John Via, Irene Laube, Jean Rick, Elisabeth Leonard, Suzanne White, Jennie Hunt, Mark Pumphrey, Elizabeth Laney, Michael Sawyer, Jan Blodgett, Dale Cousins, Linda Hearn, Lisa Sheffield, Peggy Hoon, Patrick Valentine, Sandy Cooper, Peggy Quinn, Paula Hinton, Robert James, Beverley Gass, Caroline Walters.

(Full reports from the President, Treasurer, Lobbying Task Force, NC Association of School Librarians, New Members Round Table, Round Table for Ethnic Minority Concerns, Round Table on the Status of Women in Librarianship, Governmental Relations Committee, Intellectual Freedom Committee, Leadership Institute, Literacy Committee, Membership Report, Operations Committee, Scholarships Committee, North Carolina Libraries, and the Finance Committee can be accessed from <http://www.nclaonline.org/ExBd/meetings/agenda/mtg030117.html>.)

Call to Order and Welcome: President Ross Holt called the meeting to order at 10:00 a.m. Michael Sawyer welcomed the Board to King Public Library.

Minutes, October 18, 2002 Meeting: With two corrections via e-mail, the minutes of the October 18 NCLA Executive Board Meeting were approved.

President's Report:

Referring to his report on the Web, President Ross Holt said through no fault of our own, NCLA is "seeing a precipitous decline in income from two of our four primary revenue streams." These changes are causing us to reconsider the priorities of the organization and perhaps make some tough budget decisions. A significant variable is the decline of income from memberships. Some reasons are the withdrawal of many school library members of NCASL, the number of past members who have not renewed because they think they are still members, the decline in members from large library systems, the decline in members who are in the top salary ranges due to retirement, etc. Holt believes that NCLA must take steps to reclaim past members and recruit new members.

Other variables in income are administrative services to the State Library, which are decreasing because of changes in LSTA funding, revenue from conferences, and NCLA reserves.

Despite the decline in income, NCLA revenue and traditional operating expenses balance. Two budget items,

which are outside of the operating budget, will need to be considered carefully today: monies allotted for project grants and monies allotted for the lobbying effort.

Treasurer's Report:

Treasurer Diane Kester noted that all of the 2002 end-of-year financial reports and the January 2003 statement are available from the NCLA website.

Old Business

Commission on Charter Schools:

No report at this time. An article will be written on charter schools for publication in *North Carolina Libraries*.

Lobbying Task Force:

Peggy Hoon, Chair of the Lobbying Task Force and Chair of Governmental Relations, presented the report/recommendations on state-level lobbying. Research projects completed as a basis for this report are: (1) research concerning nonprofits, lobbying, and 501c3 status, and (2) lobbyist survey to other state library associations. State Librarian Sandy Cooper reported on the results of the lobbyist survey to other state library associations. A number of state library associations have had lobbyists for ten years. Funds allocated for lobbying efforts range from modest to large amounts.

Discussion followed on the contents of the report and the fact that a lobbying effort would be a shift in direction for NCLA. Support for a strong lobbying effort and strong legislative program would create a "fundamental cultural change in how the organization views itself and its role on behalf of its members and their libraries." A motion was made and passed to accept the report.

A motion was made and passed without opposition to approve the recommendations of the Lobbying Task Force as follows:

1. In the short term for the upcoming legislative session, beginning January 2003, NCLA will allocate a fixed sum to retain a lobbyist (possibly in partnership with

N.C. Public Library Directors Association (NCPLDA) to achieve goals and receive services mutually agreeable (similar to those attained during the lobbyist partnership with NCPLDA during the summer of 2002). If NCLA does not partner with another organization in the short term, it will consider how to set a legislative agenda quickly, and how to implement strategies suggested by the lobbyist. NCLA can allocate up to 20% of its exempt purpose expenditures (about \$18,000) for lobbying and other legislative efforts.

2. For the long term, NCLA will refocus its priorities and goals to reflect a strong commitment to an effective and active legislative program to include: (1) developing a NCLA legislative agenda, (2) developing a NCLA legislative network of skilled and knowledgeable advocates, (3) reorganizing/restructuring the Governmental Relations Committee, (4) retaining an outside lobbyist to monitor issues, give strategic advice, and to assist with access to legislators and their staff.

Section/Round Table Reports

Children's Services Section:

No report.

College and University Libraries Section:

No report.

Community and Junior College Libraries Section:

Chair Peggy Quinn reported on this section's recent efforts to increase membership. CJCLS Board members obtained the names of all library employees in each community college and sent a personal letter and newsletter which included a NCLA membership form. Four hundred letters (400) were mailed in mid-December resulting in eight new memberships and four to five renewals so far. In response to Quinn's suggestion to have the CJCLS newsletter and other section newsletters put up as templates for other sections to use, President Holt will talk to Bao-Chu Chang about adding a membership kit link on the NCLA Web site.

Documents Section:

No report.

Library Administration and Management Section:

Chair Dale Cousins said that a report is on the Web.

North Carolina Association of School Librarians:

Report is on the Web. There are currently 96 members of NCASL.

North Carolina Public Library Trustee Association:

No report.

Public Library Section:

Chair Patrick Valentine said that the new Public Library Section brochure is almost completed.

Reference and Adult Services Section:

A reference workshop is planned for March.

Resources and Technical Services Section:

No report.

New Members Round Table:

Chair Jennie Hunt reported that the NMRT "Big Adventure" was successful even though the group was small and the weather was rainy. The next challenge is to provide programming and interesting activities at the conference that will appeal to new members, long-time members, paraprofessionals, and retired members. The section would like to sponsor a field trip to interesting libraries in the Triad area in the spring.

North Carolina Library Paraprofessional Association:

This section is finalizing plans to pay registration and lodging for one paraprofessional to attend the NCLA Conference in the fall. The section welcomes names of paraprofessionals to be considered for this trip.

Round Table for Ethnic Minority Concerns:

The REMCo Executive Committee met in November 2002 to develop a strategy to recruit new members and mobilize current members. Committee members are in the process of updating the REMCo brochure.

Round Table on Special Collections:

No report.

Round Table on Status of Women in Librarianship:

The RTSWL Executive Committee is finalizing plans for the "Marilyn Miller Award for Professional Commitment." Criteria and the nominating process will appear in the upcoming hard copy of *Ms. Management*, on the RTSWL Web page and other sites as needed. A plaque and a \$200 cash award will go to the recipient at the 2003 Biennial Conference.

Technology and Trends Round Table:

Members are working with the State Library to sponsor one of the LITA Institutes in Chapel Hill on May 5.

Committee Reports

Archives:

Chair Jean Rick said that the committee has been working to organize the NCLA archives. She suggested that they might compile information on when committees were formed and a list of speakers who spoke at NCLA Conferences before they became famous.

Conference:

Dale Cousins who is on the conference program committee distributed forms for conference programs due on April 4. For this conference, sections will be responsible for providing their own multimedia equipment for programs. At the last conference, thirteen thousand dollars (\$13,000) was expended to rent computer equipment, data projectors, etc.

The 2003 conference theme is: "Libraries — A North Carolina Value — Enriching, Inclusive, Essential."

The working budget has been increased by 5% in all areas except conference store. Registration will be raised by \$5.00. The final conference budget will be submitted for approval at the April Executive Board meeting.

President Holt has appointed John Via as chair of the 2004 NCLA Centennial Conference. Via reported that site choices have been narrowed to Winston-Salem and Charlotte. A decision is targeted for March.

Commission on the Future of Libraries and the Book:

This committee hopes to sponsor the speaker for the Ogilvie Lecture at the 2003 conference.

Constitution, Codes and Handbook Revision:

This committee is still working on updating and creating pagination for the electronic version of the *NCLA Handbook*.

Continuing Education:

No report.

Development/Endowment:

Chair Elizabeth Laney distributed two brochures for Board members to examine. One of the brochures lists all of the contributors to the foundation from its inception in 1999 through December 31, 2001. It also lists all persons who were recognized by a gift as an honoree or as a memorial. Within the next month, letters of recognition along with the two brochures will be sent to all contributors and their honorees for the year 2002. The committee continues to explore ways to interest the membership in supporting the endowment. Diane Kester suggested that a page be created on the NCLA Web site for the endowment.

Fundraising Liaison Committee:

No report.

Governmental Relations:

Chair Peggy Hoon thanked Guilford Technical Community College for hosting the USA Patriot teleconference which thirteen people attended.

On January 7, 2003, the Museum and Library Services Act of 2003 was introduced in the House of Representatives. ALA is urging all library supporters to contact their Representatives to sign as co-sponsors for this legislation.

Leadership Institute:

Robert James submitted a detailed written report on the 2002 Leadership Institute. Even though fundraising was not as successful as usual, resulting in a deficit of \$8,000 this year, the committee recommends the continuation of the Leadership Institute as a valuable educational experience. The committee listed six recommendations to expand the success of the Leadership Institute. The recommendations include moving the Institute to the spring instead of the fall and opening available seats to library personnel in other states.

Literacy:

Chair Mark Pumphrey reported that Steve Sumerford secured a \$300 donation to support the future work of the Literacy Committee from the Friends of the Greensboro Public Library's LilaWallace/*Reader's Digest* Literacy grant funds. Sumerford has also suggested that the committee consider sponsoring a biennial NCLA Literacy Award, an idea also suggested by Vice President Pauletta Bracy. The Literacy Committee will discuss possible criteria for a literacy award at its next meeting.

Marketing and Publications:

Bao-Chu Chang is putting up the new logo on the NCLA Web site.

Membership:

As of January 29, 2003, NCLA has 917 members. Membership Committee chair Teresa Wehrli has sent letters to Deans/Chairs/Heads of Library Schools in North Carolina asking them to invite her to speak to their students, to post NCLA membership information on their listservs or Web sites, or to provide the college with brochures that can be included in orientation packets or displayed as handouts. She worked with Caroline Walters to create a membership renewal letter, to be mailed to all members whose memberships expired last year.

Nominations:

Beverly Gass reported that Carol Freeman has withdrawn her name from the 2003-05 ballot for Vice-President/President-Elect. The Nominations Committee will find another candidate to fill the vacant spot.

Operations:

Chair Irene Laube thanked Caroline Walters for the things she is doing to improve services of the NCLA Office. Recently Diane Kester worked with Walters to load QuickBooks on the office computer so that Walters can generate the section and round table financial reports as well as membership reports. Walters has also assumed the maintenance of the listserv. Other activities in December 2002 included mailings to 500 community college librarians, mailing of 500+ renewal notices, and the creation of a database to track endowment donations and send notices to donors.

Scholarships:

The NCLA Scholarship Committee will continue to assist NCASL with the processing of its Appalachian Scholarship. Because interest rates are so low, current balances for all scholarships are insufficient to make awards in 2003. The Scholarship Committee recommends that neither the Appalachian Scholarship, the NCLA Scholarship, nor the Query-Long Memorial Scholarship be awarded during 2003. Because of lack of interest, the committee also recommends that no applications be considered for the McLendon Loan in 2003. Since funds are available, the NCLA Executive Board suggests that the Scholarship Committee seek applications for the McLendon Loan.

Other Reports**North Carolina Libraries:**

Al Jones is working on the publication of the annual print edition of *North Carolina Libraries*, which will be available in February 2003.

ALA Council:

Councilor Vanessa Work Ramseur, recently returned from the ALA Midwinter Conference in Philadelphia, was pleased to report that the ALA Council passed a number of items at this conference. Her written report lists all items that were passed and all items defeated in Council sessions. Much concern was also expressed at the closing of the library school at the University of Arizona and the dissolution of the state library function in Florida.

SELA Councilor:

Councilor John Via encouraged all to join SELA.

State Library:

State Librarian Sandy Cooper reported that the State Library has three openings that can now be filled. All else will depend on the new state budget proposals.

New Business**Intellectual Freedom:**

Chair Mike Sawyer said that no challenges have been reported to him, though he has heard that there was at least one incident involving the USA Patriot Act. A motion was made and passed for the Intellectual Freedom Committee to draft a resolution relative to NCLA's position on the USA Patriot Act. This draft is to be presented and voted on at the next NCLA Executive Board meeting.

Job Shadow Program:

Robert James reported via e-mail that all of the national sections of ALA have begun a year-long job shadowing program to give students a chance to "shadow" a workplace mentor as he or she goes through a day on the job. Robert wants to know if any NCLA sections would like to participate in this cooperative recruitment effort.

Finance Committee – 2003 Budget:

(A Finance Committee full report of the two options proposed for the NCLA 2003 budget can be accessed from <http://www.nclaonline.org/ExBd/meetings/agenda/mtg030117.html>.)

Chair Catherine Wilkinson could not attend the meeting today, but submitted, on behalf of the Finance Committee, a NCLA 2003 Proposed Budget with two options for consideration. An additional Finance Committee report gives explanatory information on revenue and expenses for both options. The Finance Committee recommends Option B.

President Holt went over both projections with the Board. Option A funds lobbying and project grants for a combined total of \$20,000. With the consideration that more money would have to be moved from NCLA reserves to fund Option A, Option B provides \$10,000 for lobbying and nothing for project grants. Since a modest amount has been projected for membership renewals, some monies from additional memberships could generate funds later for project grants. Vice President Bracy suggested that money saved in not renting data projectors from the convention center at the 2003 conference might provide extra funds for project grants. Concern was expressed about continuing to pull money out of NCLA reserves each year. However, since sections are now signing contracts for conference speakers, Patrick Valentine expressed the need for an amount to be placed in the NCLA 2003 budget for project grants.

Patrick Valentine made a motion to amend Option B to include an additional \$8,000 income from NCLA reserves and an \$8,000 expenditure for project grants in order to balance the budget. The amendment passed.

The motion was made to approve Option B as amended as the FY 2003 operations budget. The motion passed without opposition.

Membership Discussion:

President Holt opened the floor for discussion on how to increase and retain members. Some ideas generated were: (1) the NCLA President could write a letter to library directors encouraging them and their staff members to become NCLA members (Holt has already written such a letter to public library directors); (2) e-mails could be sent to individual library staff members; (3) draft a letter to academic directors and department heads to include membership in NCLA as a requirement for tenure; (4) academic library professionals can only publish in refereed journals to get counted toward tenure (identify *North Carolina Libraries* as a refereed journal to encourage academic library professionals to publish and become NCLA members. Jim Carmichael volunteered to help draft a letter); (5) continue to market and develop exciting programs at conferences for professionals and paraprofessionals; (6) market NCLA to library administrators who are not from North Carolina and have no "NC connection" as yet; (7) examine a list of ALA members from North Carolina for names of library professionals who do not belong to NCLA; (8) have each section accept a challenge to increase memberships by a certain percentage and present a reward for reaching the goal; (9) individual NCLA members contact non-members one-on-one; (10) be sure that membership renewal notices continue to be mailed on schedule; (11) sections accept the challenge to double section memberships; (12) individual NCLA members sponsor one person for membership for their first year; (13) NCLA President could send a letter to academic Presidents telling them of NCLA's lobbying efforts, etc., asking them to encourage their library professionals to join, and to include NCLA membership in tenure considerations; (14) encourage retired librarians to renew membership; and (15) encourage library trustees to join NCLA.

President Holt asked Board members to focus between now and April on lapsed memberships. Sections should be prepared to share a section membership goal for this year at the April Board meeting.

Announcements, Other Business:

President Holt announced that the next edition of *Tar Heel Libraries* is about to be published and mailed.

He encouraged all Board members to look at the following site: <http://www.plcmc.lib.nc.us/clc> or <http://www.plcmc.org/clc>.

The next NCLA Executive Board meeting will be held at Meredith College on April 25, 2003.

Adjournment:

The meeting was adjourned at 2:15 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Martha Davis, Secretary

Minutes approved by the NCLA Executive Board on Friday, April 25, 2003

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North Carolina Library Association

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES — OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
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North Carolina Library Association

Use the application form below to enroll as a member of the North Carolina Library Association or to renew your membership. All memberships are for one year from the anniversary date of first payment.

Dues (see below) entitle you to membership in the Association *and* to one section or round table. For each additional section or round table, add \$5.00. Return this form with your check or money order, payable to North Carolina Library Association (see address below).

Please print or type

Date Submitted _____

_____ New membership* _____ Renewal* Membership Number if Renewal _____

* Dues automatically include membership in New Members Round Table for NEW MEMBERS and for FIRST TIME renewals.

Name _____
Last First Middle

Title _____ Library _____

Business Address _____
City State Zip

Mailing Address (if different from above) _____

Daytime Telephone Number _____ E-mail address _____
Area Code

Check here if you DO NOT wish to be signed up for NCLA-L listserv

TYPE OF LIBRARY I WORK IN: Academic _____ Public _____ School _____ Special _____ Other _____

CHOOSE YOUR CATEGORY OF MEMBERSHIP

- FULL-TIME LIBRARY SCHOOL STUDENTS (two years only) \$10
- RETIRED LIBRARIANS \$15
- NON-LIBRARY PERSONNEL: (Trustee, Volunteer, or Friends of Libraries) .. \$15
- INSTITUTIONAL (Libraries or Library/Education-related Businesses) \$50
- LIBRARY PERSONNEL
 - Earning up to \$15,000 \$15
 - Earning \$15,001 to \$25,000 \$25
 - Earning \$25,001 to \$35,000 \$30
 - Earning \$35,001 to \$45,000 \$35
 - Earning \$45,001 and above \$40
- CONTRIBUTING (Individuals, institutions, and businesses interested in the work of NCLA) \$100

AMOUNT ENCLOSED: (SEE ABOVE)

\$ _____ Membership and one section/round table
_____ \$5.00 for each additional section/round table

\$ _____ TOTAL (PLEASE DO NOT SEND CASH)

Credit Card Info (VISA or MasterCard)

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CHECK SECTIONS AND ROUND TABLES

ONE IS INCLUDED IN BASIC DUES. (New Members & First Time Renewals should choose a section other than New Members Round Table.)

Add \$5.00 for each additional section or round table.

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- ___ Circulation SIG
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- ___ NC Association of School Librarians
- ___ NC Public Library Trustees Association
- ___ Public Library Section
- ___ Reference & Adult Services Section
- ___ Resources and Technical Services Section
- ___ New Members Round Table
- ___ NC Library Paraprofessional Association
- ___ Round Table for Ethnic Minority Concerns
- ___ Round Table on Special Collections
- ___ Round Table on the Status of Women in Librarianship
- ___ Technology & Trends Round Table

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NCLA Office Hours: Mon.-Fri. 9-1; Telephone: 919-839-NCLA; FAX: 919-839-6253; e-mail: nclonline@ibiblio.org



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 out-

standing 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.

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