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From the Editor

compiled by Plummer Alston "Al" Jones, Jr., Editor

A Call to Lead, A Call to Serve

*A*s Past-Past President of the North Carolina Library Association, I am serving as Nominating Committee chair for the 2003-2005 biennium. To assist me in putting together a slate of officers for the 2005-2007 biennium, I appointed Carol G. Walters, Director of Libraries, Sandhill Regional Library System, and graduate of the NCLA Leadership Institute, and Deb Schultz-Fidali, School Media Specialist in the Forsyth County Schools.

The Nominating Committee must identify NCLA members to serve as Vice President, President Elect; Secretary; Treasurer; two Directors at Large; Southeastern Library Association (SELA) representative; and American Library Association (ALA) councilor. Nominees must be NCLA members in good standing.

The Vice President, President Elect position requires an eight-year commitment: two years as Vice President, who also serves as the chair of the biennial Conference Committee; two years as President, the chief executive officer of NCLA; two years as Past President; and two years as Past-Past President and chair of the Nominating Committee. The Vice President, President Elect and the President both serve on the State Library Commission, each for a four-year term. The President leads all executive board meetings and is spokesperson for NCLA.

The Secretary serves a two-year term and is responsible for taking minutes of eight quarterly executive board meetings during the biennium. NCLA minutes are published in *North Carolina Libraries*.

The Treasurer serves a four-year term and is responsible for all of the finances of NCLA. The Treasurer works closely with the Vice President in planning and hosting the biennial conference and with the President in carrying out executive board decisions involving financial obligations, including dues and scholarship and loan funds.

Two Directors at Large serve two-year terms and assist the Membership Committee in addressing the concerns of NCLA members. The SELA representative and the ALA councilor serve four-year terms and keep the NCLA executive board informed of activities and meetings of SELA and ALA. Candidates for these offices must be members of NCLA as well as either SELA or ALA respectively.

Please contact me at jonesp@mail.ecu.edu, Carol Walters at carol.walters@nmail.net, or Deb Schultz-Fidali at dfidali@wsfcs.k12.nc.us to let us know of your interest in serving. The Nominating Committee will present a slate of nominees for NCLA offices in the fall. There will be two nominees for every office with the exception of the Directors at Large, for which there will be four nominees of whom two will be elected.

The Nominating Committee challenges each NCLA member to consider very carefully and seriously the prospect of serving as an NCLA officer. You will be rewarded by the opportunity of working closely with the leaders of the library profession in North Carolina. Paraphrasing NCLA President Pauletta Bracy, I urge each of you to get professionally engaged!

From the President

Pauletta Brown Bracy, President

Productive Engagement in Salary Equity

Former American Library Association President Maurice Freedman launched a campaign of awareness and action during his 2002-2003 tenure. He appointed the Better Salaries and Pay Equity Task Force which published a helpful resource, *Advocating for Better Salaries and Pay Equity Toolkit* (2003). The task force's pay equity advocacy program is founded on the reality of a predominately female workforce which is less well paid than those in fields of comparable work dominated by males. Simply defined, pay equity means that all people receive equal pay for work regardless of race or gender. Salaries of librarians regrettably lag behind those of other professions. In 2002, the average estimated salary of librarians was \$44,430, according to the U.S. Department of Labor National Occupational Employment and Wages Survey. Pertaining to type of library, the following salaries were posted:

Elementary and secondary school library media specialists	\$47,000
Local government (Public)	\$39,080
College and university	\$48,530
Junior college	\$49,650

The Special Libraries Association published a median salary of \$57,000 in its 2003 salary survey.

Considering librarians to be essential managers, a comparison of our salaries to administrative services managers revealed an annual median salary of \$59,350. In the related field of network systems, the median projected salary was \$61,390. The median for computer systems analysts was \$64,890. An information scientist's salary was projected at \$80,510. The median salary of library technicians was estimated at \$25,280.

Statistics maintained at the State Library of North Carolina calculate the average salary of public library directors to be \$60,270. The minimum salary for a librarian with an M.L.S. is \$32,027. Hourly rates for library paraprofessionals range from \$8.60 to \$11.40, according to educational preparation of high school diploma, two-year degree, and 4-year degree recipients.

Examination of salary data at both national and state levels provides impetus for a statewide consideration of pay equity. Professional library associations in California, New Jersey, and Vermont, have undertaken successful initiatives to equalize pay. Public libraries in Minnesota, New York, Washington, Australia, Canada, and Maryland as well as the library of Southern University of Baton Rouge are case studies of successful efforts.

Undergirding any movement toward pay equity is the notion of *demonstrating value*. It is critical that we become our own messengers—making the case and delivering it to the appropriate broad-based constituencies. It is a twofold enterprise: the economic value of libraries must be substantiated; and the professional workforce, including library technicians, must be endorsed as individuals who are well qualified to advance the community library agenda. Three tasks are pertinent for preparation: organization, justification; and documentation.

Assertive advocacy leads to progressive pay which is essentially equitable. Any such venture is an undeniably empowering example of productive engagement.

Good Medicine and Good Music:

The Virtual Life of Mrs. Joe Person at East Carolina University

by *David Hursh*

Alice Person, known during her life as Mrs. Joe Person, was a woman ahead of her time. Professional musician, patent medicine entrepreneur, women's rights advocate — all are appropriate titles for this colorful North Carolinian. The convergence of several occurrences in Alice's life led her to earn these titles at a time when such activities on the part of a woman were looked at askance. Today, however, Alice's unique life is being celebrated through a digital exhibit hosted by East Carolina University's Joyner Library.

A Life Out of the Ordinary

Born and raised in Petersburg, Virginia, Alice relocated to Franklin County, North Carolina, after her December 1857 marriage to Joseph Arrington Person, a member of a wealthy central North Carolina family. A few years later, the couple's happy life was abruptly interrupted when Joseph's debilitating stroke and the Civil War surrender of the South to the North left them with no way to support their young family. For several years, the couple provided for their growing family by selling the land that Joseph was unable to farm. During this time, one of their young daughters became ill with scrofula, a type of tuberculosis that was common before milk was pasteurized. On the night that the local physician gave up hope for the child's survival, a neighbor woman came by to offer help in the form of a remedy that was given to her father by an old Indian. Alice was skeptical, but could see no harm in trying the medicine if it offered any hope at all of saving her child. Alice and her neighbor gathered the ingredients from the woods, prepared a batch of the concoction, and gave it to the child throughout the night. By morning, the child's condition had improved, and in three weeks she was cured. As her family's land and money slowly dwindled, Alice continued to prepare the remedy and share it with friends who were ill, never ceasing to be amazed by its ability to cure any number of health problems.¹

Alice's faith in the remedy soon became a calling; one which also offered a cure for her family's ailing financial situation. With this in mind she began her mission by marketing the remedy in the nearby city of Raleigh. Though she met with some resistance from the Raleigh medical community, Alice persisted and headed for Charlotte, Tarboro, and other North Carolina cities. With time, the remedy proved itself and attracted a faithful following of satisfied customers. The promise of quick profits also attracted several unscrupulous investors and partners. Though it was not easy, Alice was always

able to pull herself out of these situations and maintain the remedy's solid reputation.²

As with her remedy, Alice felt a strong devotion to the power of music.



Photograph of Alice Person which appears on the cover of Louise Stephenson's 1971 typescript of Alice's unpublished book.

She initially viewed her piano playing as something for the enjoyment of her family and friends. However, a visit to the Raleigh Exposition, predecessor to the North Carolina State Fair, transformed it into much more. While there, some of Alice's friends asked her to play a few of her infectious southern tunes on one of the pianos on display at a piano dealer's exhibit. She did, and soon attracted a large gathering of fair-goers. The piano dealer was so delighted by the attention she brought to his display that he hired her to play at future exhibits. This opportunity led to similar engagements in cities like Atlanta and Dallas, to name but a few. Eventually people asked Alice to publish her arrangements so they could play them at home. She did, and delighted in the fact that she now had three friends that brought her near to the people while adding to her income — her remedy, her playing, and her music.³ Alice continued to produce and market the remedy along with her piano playing and sheet music until the age of 70, thus becoming known for her "good medicine and good music" throughout the South.⁴

The Exhibit's Genesis

The concept for a digital exhibit on Alice's life had its origins in the September 2000 donation of two pieces of Alice's published music to the ECU Music Library by ECU alumnus and great, great grandson of Alice Person, Harry Stubbs. As I examined the well-used, century-old sheets, Stubbs related to me snippets of the composer's colorful life. My curiosity was peaked, so in the days that followed Stubbs' visit I did some research on Alice. I was delighted to find that she had been given some attention in the published literature, and that her papers were part of the Southern Historical Collection at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. I could not, however, find any indication of efforts to preserve the tangible results of Alice's musical activity — the pieces donated by Stubbs. I hoped to fill that gap by preserving and cataloging these pieces for the benefit of future generations.

My interest in his grandmother's music spurred Stubbs to arrange dinner with his cousin and Alice's great granddaughter, Mrs. Louise Scott Stephenson. At our dinner I learned that Stephenson had donated Alice's papers to the Southern Historical Collection, and also that she had in 1971 produced a typescript of the handwritten manuscript of Alice's unpublished book, a copy of which she presented to me for addition to the music library's collection. Stephenson verified my findings with regard to the lack of attention to Alice's published music, and was pleased to learn of my desire to preserve her cousin's donation. We also discussed the possibility of a lecture recital featuring Alice's music on the ECU campus. She was certain there were more pieces that should be included in such an event, and set about to locate them. Before she could complete the task of rounding up the stray pieces of music, Stephenson passed away. When Stubbs informed me of her death, he apologized for the fact that our plans with regard to a recital had been for naught. I suggested that perhaps they were not. What better tribute to a great lady and champion of Alice Person's memory than to dedicate an Alice Person digital exhibit and opening lecture recital to Louise?

Serendipity played a role in the development of the exhibit. Just a few months after my dinner with Stephenson, I mentioned Stubbs's donation to the Friends of Joyner Library board at one of their monthly luncheon meetings. After the meeting, board member Franceine Perry Reese shared with me

the fact that not only was she a native of Franklin County, the county in which Alice Person resided for the better part of her life, she was by marriage a distant relative of Alice's. Several weeks later, Reese brought me a folder full of invaluable information about Alice, her home, and her family. This information was used either directly in the creation of the exhibit, or it led to the discovery of other important facts, articles, and pictures that added much to the exhibit's quality.

The Exhibit

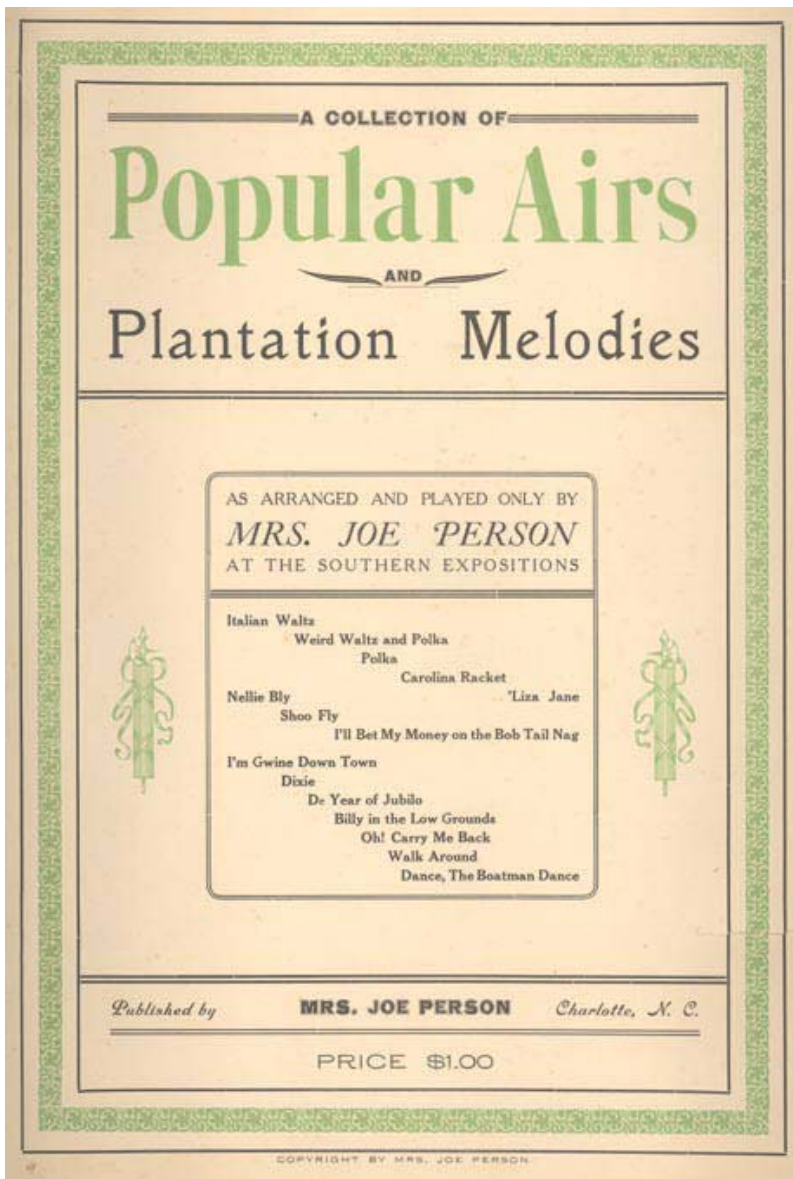
The exhibit, titled *Alice Person: Good Medicine and Good Music* and located at <http://www.lib.ecu.edu/digital/music/person/>, is the first musical digital exhibit to be hosted by Joyner Library. While the exhibit focuses on

Alice's music, it includes information on all aspects of her life because her musical endeavors were closely tied to her other activities. The exhibit is divided into three parts: (1) Music, (2) Medicine, and (3) More.

The "Music" portion features the digitized versions of the two sheet music compositions donated by Alice's great, great grandson. The first is titled *A Collection of Popular Airs and Plantation Melodies* and consists of Alice's piano arrangements of fifteen folk tunes, both popular and rare. The second is titled *A Transcription of the Beautiful Song "The Blue Alsatian Mountains"* and contains two other folk tune piano arrangements in addition to the title song. Links from the digitized version of each piece allow the exhibit visitor to hear the music they see in front of them as interpreted by Dr. Charles Bath, Chair of the Keyboard Department at the ECU School of Music. This section also includes a scholarly article on the first collection of pieces, press releases from the cities in which Alice performed, and her ponderings on the value of music.

The three subsections of the "Medicine" portion of the exhibit provide information on the birthplace of the remedy, the story of the remedy, and the marketing of the remedy. The house in which Alice first produced her remedy still stands in Franklin County, and because Alice married into a prominent family, it is historically significant. The exhibit contains several articles about the structure. The story of the remedy could only be told by the one who lived it. For this reason, this part of the exhibit contains the digitized version of Alice's unpublished book *The Chivalry of Man, as Exemplified in the Life of Mrs. Joe Person*. Though Alice planned to publish it, she never did. Fortunately, her great granddaughter created a typescript of

the handwritten manuscript titled "Banny's Book." Banny, a British term of endearment for a grandmother, was the family name for Alice. The last subsection of the "Medicine" portion of the exhibit features several digitized advertisements illustrating Alice's creative marketing techniques. The final part of the exhibit contains Alice's lengthy obituary as well as several articles about her life.



ECU's digitized version of the cover of the sheet music for Alice's *Collection of Popular Airs and Plantation Melodies*.

The Opening of the Exhibit

The digital exhibit opened on March 12, 2004, at 7:00 p.m. with a lecture recital in Fletcher Recital Hall on the ECU campus. The guest lecturer was Dr. Chris Goertzen, Ethnomusicologist and Associate Professor of Music History at the University of Southern Mississippi. Goertzen shared his published research on Alice's adaptations of early blackface minstrel and southern folk tunes. Dr. Charles Bath, Professor of Piano at ECU, assisted Goertzen by playing excerpts of Alice's music to demonstrate the concepts on which Goertzen lectured. The event concluded with a reception at which guests had the opportunity to view a "live" exhibit of the original documents featured in the digital exhibit, as well as some of the antique bottles that at one time held Alice's remedy.



From left to right: Joanne and Charles Bath, the author, and Chris Goertzen pause during the reception for a picture with what could be the last unopened bottle of Alice's remedy.

In her unpublished book, Alice wrote fondly of one of her "knights," a Mr. John Baseler, for the kindness he showed her by transcribing the musical notes in her head to paper free of charge, while she repeatedly played them for more than two days straight.⁵ With the assistance of modern technology, ECU's Joyner Library has picked up Baseler's gauntlet and once again "transcribed" Alice's music into a format that will allow it to live on long after its printed pages have crumbled.

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¹ Alice Person, "Banny's Book," ed. by Louise Stephenson (Raleigh, 1971), 1-4.
² *Ibid.*, 5-46.
³ *Ibid.*, 48-51.
⁴ N.G. Terry, Jr., "Mrs. Person, Medicine Maker, Recalled Here," *Halifax (VA) Record-Advertiser*, 30 Mar. 1972; "Spring Blossoms," *Greenville (NC) Daily Reflector*, 21 Mar. 1898. The phrase "good medicine and good music" was chosen for the title of the exhibit because it was coined in the local newspaper of Greenville, home of ECU, where the exhibit is located.
⁵ Person, "Banny's Book," 51.

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- ¹ Alice Person, "Banny's Book," ed. by Louise Stephenson (Raleigh, 1971), 1-4.
² *Ibid.*, 5-46.
³ *Ibid.*, 48-51.
⁴ N.G. Terry, Jr., "Mrs. Person, Medicine Maker, Recalled Here," *Halifax (VA) Record-Advertiser*, 30 Mar. 1972; "Spring Blossoms," *Greenville (NC) Daily Reflector*, 21 Mar. 1898. The phrase "good medicine and good music" was chosen for the title of the exhibit because it was coined in the local newspaper of Greenville, home of ECU, where the exhibit is located.
⁵ Person, "Banny's Book," 51.

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_____. *A Collection of Popular Airs and Plantation Melodies*. Kittrell, NC: Alice Person, 1889.
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An Informal Examination of Technological Skills in Library Jobs

by *Nina Exner*

As any librarian can attest, librarianship has always required a wide variety of skills from its professionals. Librarians have always had to cultivate a highly diverse knowledge base to maintain their skills and keep up with the changing requirements of the field. Various discussions have been made about how the librarian's position is evolving and how librarians must seek new skills to grow with it.¹ Recently, however, technological knowledge and skills have been increasing at a phenomenal rate. In 1996, 66.9% of academic library jobs required some form of computer skills.² While many traditional skills continue to form the bulk of library job descriptions, one sees technological jargon, acronyms, software names, and so on appearing in library job advertisements with increasing frequency.

This increase of technological terminology can be a source of confusion for people involved in all parts of librarianship. Administrators seeking new systems personnel may have an impression of what competencies they need but lack the proper technological terminology to describe those skills with precision. Librarians wanting to increase their technological knowledge or to change career paths within librarianship can find that they do not have the ability to decipher the jargon well enough to decide which areas to study. Librarians who are already techno-savvy may not know how best to keep abreast of the field and hone their abilities. Even in library schools and library assistant programs there is a need to determine the most useful technological skills and begin integrating them into the curriculum.

Technological skills in library job advertisements are becoming more difficult to interpret, rather than easier. Some job advertisements list skills which seem fairly self-descriptive. Other job advertisements are so full of technological jargon that the reader is hard pressed to determine the position's true responsibilities. Job advertisement readers — this author included — may see terms they are unfamiliar with as well as frequently seeing skills listed in ways that confuse them. To help clarify these terms, both for the understanding of job seekers and for the edification of potential job advertisement and job description creators, this article undertakes to define a sampling of recent technological skills sought in the library field. Because this informal examination is not a quantitative analysis, it does not

enumerate the frequency with which various terms occurred; it merely lists a year's worth of technological job skills and defines and roughly categorizes them with the intention of making a snapshot of the state of the market as well as helping job seekers and job creators to understand those terms.

Methods

The LIBJOBS mailing list was examined for one year, from December 2002 to November 2003. LIBJOBS is an international mailing list for library jobs, run by the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions. More information about this mailing list can be found at its home page: <http://www.ifla.org/II/lists/libjobs.htm>. Skill lists were copied from sections describing required and preferred applicant qualifications, and mined for all technological, computer, and digital-library-oriented skill descriptions. These skill descriptions were then classified loosely and defined, with links to official sites.

Classifying these skills turned out to be an unexpectedly difficult task. The degree of overlap between areas makes it difficult, if not impossible, to

categorize the skills into groups by function. Therefore, they have only been separated loosely into acronyms and branded or named technologies. There is still a little overlap, of course, and efforts have been made to add references in these cases. Then definitions were added to the terms. Definitions were synthesized from anecdotal personal knowledge, dictionary definitions, and Internet sources.³

Furthermore, links to the official site of the standard, software, or technology in question were added where available. The intention is to provide the creator or responsible body's official view of the technology in question, and an attempt was made to use that official information as a main data source whenever possible.

A large number of qualitative skills were also encountered, and considerable thought was given to their best classification and definition. Most job-hunters know that while it is simple to define HTML, it is much harder to know for certain what writers of advertisements mean if they require knowledge of and familiarity with "standard Internet applications." Despite this, many technology advertisements, especially for systems supervisors, concentrated on these more descriptive statements. Therefore they have been synthesized and included at the end of the article without attempt at definition or explanation.

Acronyms of Skills Required

- ASP** – Active Server Pages, a server-side scripting technology that primarily uses the VBScript or JavaScript languages. Like CGI scripting, it describes a method for allowing Web pages to interact with a server.
- ASP.NET** – Microsoft's Web application development software/environment for the .NET framework. <http://www.asp.net/>
- CFM** – ColdFusion Markup files use CFML, ColdFusion Markup Language. ColdFusion is a proprietary development environment for making dynamic Web pages without needing to know a programming or scripting language. This allows the author to do many of the same functions as with server-side scripts.
- CGI** – Common Gateway Interface, the most common specification used for executing server-side scripts. Perl is the most common language used for CGI scripts, but C++ and Visual Basic can also be used. Server-side scripting is the main method for allowing Web pages to interact with a server in order to do highly dynamic and responsive tasks, including drawing from or writing to a database, composing e-mails, and otherwise responding to online forms and input.
- CSS** – Cascading Style Sheets are used in conjunction with HTML or other markup languages to control the style and appearance of Web sites. <http://www.w3.org/Style/CSS>
- DC** – Dublin Core is one of the most commonly used metadata initiatives. It attempts to be interoperable and broadly functional and adaptable for a variety of uses and purposes. <http://dublincore.org>
- DHTML** – Dynamic HyperText Markup Language is something of a misnomer, actually referring more to the process of using HTML, JavaScript, and CSS together and sometimes with other scripting languages to create dynamic effects that HTML alone cannot make.
- DOI** – A Digital Object Identifier is an identifier similar to a barcode for documents, pictures, and other items of intellectual property in a digital environment. This may come up in "deep linking" of electronic documents in the library catalog to items in online databases. <http://www.doi.org>

Results

A year's worth of job advertisements on the LIBJOBS listserv yielded a total of 194 postings, running from November 2002 to December 2003. This represented a total of 206 job openings examined in the data-mining process.

Examination of the skills reveals a very broad range; technological skills are so widely needed in the library field that they can be found in all arenas. Many technological skills were required not only in the ever-increasing number of systems jobs but in public and technical services areas as well.

It is worth noting that skills frequently described as being in one category by the employer would be more accurately classified in another. For example, metadata skills were grouped with Web skills in some advertisements; it was unclear whether they were intentionally being mixed together. This confusion simply reinforces the impression that job description writers and job search committees may need better understanding of the skills for which they are searching.

Over fifty items were identified for definition and explanation. These ranged widely, from highly specific skills (such as programming languages, specific applications, network configurations, and operating systems) to broader topics (such as familiarity with standards and general procedures). Online Public Access Catalogs (OPACs) by specific brand name were excluded, however. Suffice it to say that if OPAC administration knowledge was required for a position, generally preference was given to candidates who knew the in-house system.

Discussion

Though the primary goal of this paper was to provide concise definitions of currently sought-after skills to promote a clearer understanding for job seekers and job description writers alike, it is worth discussing these skills somewhat. In examining the list one can see what skills were in demand during this time period.

Not surprisingly, some of the most commonly required software-specific skills were proficiency in the use and support of Windows terminals and knowledge of Microsoft Office suite applications. Even jobs

Acronyms continued

DTDs – Document Type Declarations are files that have been written to interpret XML and other extensible languages.

EAD – Encoded Archival Description is a metadata format intended for describing archival information and materials. <http://www.loc.gov/ead/>

FGDC – The Federal Geographic Data Committee produces metadata standards on geospatial information. http://www.fgdc.gov/metadata/meta_stand.html

HTML – HyperText Markup Language is the most common method of preparing text for display on the Web. Many advertisements specify proficiency in “handcoding” HTML, which means being able to mark up HTML documents by hand rather than creating them in an HTML editor.

IIS – Internet Information Server is Microsoft's operating system software for running a Web server.

LAN – Local Area Network.

LDAP – Lightweight Directory Access Protocol is a network protocol for retrieving information from directories.

LOM – Learning Object Metadata is a metadata system for assigning attributes to describe things relevant to educational technology. <http://ltsc.ieee.org/wg12/>

MARC – MACHine-Readable Cataloging is the format for storing library catalog records for use by Online Public Access Catalogs. <http://www.loc.gov/marc/>

Marc21 – The current standard of MARC.

METS – Metadata Encoding and Transmission Standard is an XML-based standard from the Library of Congress, used for encoding metadata regarding objects within a digital library. <http://www.loc.gov/standards/mets/>

NITF – News Industry Text Format is an XML-based system for defining the structure, content, and metadata of news articles. <http://www.nitf.org>

OAI or OAI-PMH – Open Archives Initiative for Metadata Harvesting Protocol is the format in which OAI-participating institutions should encode their documents. http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/openarchives_protocol.html

which otherwise would not be described as particularly technological often mentioned Microsoft Office products such as Word, Excel, and PowerPoint. Croneis and Henderson found that between 1990 and 2000, 18.8% of computer-oriented library jobs required program or technical support.⁴ This figure, however, does not include the number of non-computer

oriented librarians who also perform program and technical support tasks. Other studies found that by the late 1990s computer technologies had become routine across the board in academic libraries.⁵ Office suite use and support could be considered one of the most fundamental such skills likely to be needed.

Of particular interest is the burgeoning field of metadata and digital library skills. These skills were widely in demand for a variety of areas outside of the system department, particularly cataloging and archives. Image processing and scanning experience were often linked to metadata knowledge in the archives areas, whereas traditional cataloging abilities and MARC knowledge were unsurprisingly emphasized in metadata cataloging positions. Systems jobs describing metadata skills tended to group them with Internet skills and Web authoring knowledge. Metadata and digital-library-related skills were numerous; this is noticeably a growing field of interest.

Server and network administration skills tended to be more broadly and qualitatively described. A few jobs had several very specific protocol and process descriptions, but most preferred to describe skill sets in general terms such as “Windows network technology,” or “client/server architecture.”

Web coding skills (HTML or a page authoring program of some kind) were also asked for frequently. Basic, sometimes very basic, familiarity with Web page creation seems to have become ubiquitous as a skill requirement among library job applicants in public services. However, the ever-evolving world of Web design may be reflected in the fact that there was not as a wide variety of Web skills as might have been imagined. Though a great many Web skills were listed in job advertisements, there were also many

Acronyms continued

OCR software – Optical Character Recognition software is used to convert scanned documents to text.

ONIX – ONline Information eXchange is a standard, XML-based format for storing and transmitting information about books, used by the publishing and bookselling industries. <http://www.editeur.org>

OpenURL – The Open Uniform Resource Locator standard is for encoding Web-transferable metadata and identifiers for information on the Internet to create URLs that are context-sensitive. http://www.niso.org/committees/committee_ax.html

OSI – 1) Short for ISO/OSI, the International Organization for Standards Open Systems Interconnect, the model which defines the seven layers of types of interrelated interactions in a network, a fundamental concept in networking. 2) Open Source Initiative is an organization which promotes free distribution of software, along with the source code (the uncompiled program, for people to see how it was written).

PHP – PHP Hypertext Preprocessor is a scripting language used mostly for server-side scripting that can be embedded in HTML pages. It is gaining popularity versus other server-side scripting methods. <http://www.php.net>

PURL – Persistent Uniform Resource Locators point to an intermediate resolution service which associates the PURL with the actual URL. PURLs are a project of OCLC’s research division in collaboration with other groups. <http://purl.org>

SGML – Standard Generalized Markup Language is an ISO standard for markup languages.

SQL – Structured Query Language is the most common language for making database queries to retrieve information from a database.

TCP/IP – Transmission Control Protocol / Internet Protocol is a set of protocols for computers to communicate over a network. Network administrators have to know how to configure computers’ TCP/IP settings.

TEI – Text Encoding Initiative produces a standard for encoding text, primarily in the humanities, in digital format. <http://www.tei-c.org/>

VRA Core – Visual Resources Association Core Categories is a metadata system for describing and encoding works of art and images. <http://www.vraWeb.org/vracore3.htm>

XML – eXtensible Markup Language is a flexible system for creating markup for documents and their associated metadata, geared towards use on the Web. <http://www.w3.org/XML/>

Z39.50 – Z39.50 refers to the International Standard, ISO 23950: Information Retrieval (Z39.50): Application Service Definition and Protocol Specification. <http://www.loc.gov/z3950/agency/>

Brand Names/Technological Terms

- Adobe Photoshop** – A graphics processor for all purposes <http://www.adobe.com/products/photoshop/main.html>
- Checkpoint** – A security and firewall system <http://www.checkpoint.com>
- DSpace** – DSpace is a digital library or repository that helps capture, store, index, preserve, and redistribute research documents and output. <http://www.dspace.org/>
- EZProxy** – A user authentication system <http://www.usefulutilities.com>
- Fireworks** – A graphics processor, particularly for Web graphics <http://www.macromedia.com/software/fireworks/>
- Flash** – An online video creation program <http://www.macromedia.com/software/flash/>
- ILLiad** – OCLC's software for sharing interlibrary loan documents with other libraries using ILLiad <http://www.oclc.org/illiad/>
- Java** – A programming language for writing programs on and off the Web, not to be confused with and not generally interchangeable with client- or server-side scripting languages. <http://java.sun.com>
- JAVApplets/Javascripting** – *JAVApplets* are programs written in the Java language, and *JavaScripts* are usually client- side scripts for manipulating HTML and interacting with users.
- JavaScript** – A scripting language, mostly though not always used for creating quick client-side scripts to make dynamic Web page effects.
- Linux servers** – An open source operating system for workstations or networks/servers, available in several different distributions or versions.
- Macromedia Dreamweaver** – A Web-authoring program <http://www.macromedia.com/software/dreamweaver/>
- Microsoft FrontPage** – A Web-authoring program <http://www.microsoft.com/frontpage>
- MSOffice** – A productivity suite (Word, Excel, PowerPoint, etc.) <http://office.microsoft.com>
- Novell network** – A networking operating system <http://www.novell.com>
- Perl** – A programming/scripting language, often used for writing server-side scripts via CGI
- Shibboleth** – A user authentication system <http://shibboleth.Internet2.edu/>
- Sun/Solaris** – Solaris is the operating system used on Sun Microsystem's SPARC and x86 servers. <http://www.sun.com/software/solaris/>
- Unix** – An operating system. Unix and Linux systems (which are closely related but not the same) together account for the majority of Web server space on the Internet.
- Windows NT** – An operating system, mainly for networked computers. <http://www.microsoft.com/windows/>
- Windows 2000** – An operating system, mainly for networked environments. <http://www.microsoft.com/windows/>

skills, programs, and page authoring environments that were not listed. This might indicate that libraries are all using the same few authoring tools, or it may simply mean that many job creators are content to let most tools and standards fall under the heading of broad descriptors such as “accessibility issues” and “Web development tools.”

This leads to something of a digression. A great deal of confusion continues to exist about programming and scripting for Web pages. Authors of advertisements for Web developers may have some misapprehensions about the roles of different Web languages. Java and JavaScript, which are very different tools, are often confused and lumped together. In fact, it is not unusual to see a variety of basically unrelated skills such as HTML, XML, CGI, and “Java/JavaScript” grouped together in a listing as alternatives to each other (for example, “candidates must have one or more of these skills”). Java is made for writing full programs, which can be executed either within or outside of a Web browser. Java is *not* generally used for making simple Web page effects and elements, unlike JavaScript. Java and JavaScript, while often confused by non-technological personnel, fill two very different roles. Tools for Web markup, client-side scripting tools, server-side scripting tools, and programming languages simply are not comparable in the Web design world. Adding skills like XML, which is properly thought of in relation to metadata rather than Web pages, though it actually overlaps both categories, merely confused the issue. As a guideline, client-side tools, such as JavaScript, are used for making interesting dynamic page effects, as well as useful but simple tasks such as browser validation. Server-side tools like CGI, PHP, some ASP, and ColdFusion, are intended to allow the Web page to interact with a server. This includes writing to a database, generating response pages, creating e-mail messages, and so on. Style controllers like CSS and XSL

Broad Categories of Skills Required

Administrative and Interdisciplinary

- Budgeting
- Contracts and licenses; licensing agreements
- Copyright issues
- Evaluation of electronic resources
- Familiarity with library automation products (especially portal concepts, desk-top computing and Web applications)
- Hardware and software purchasing
- Programming and application development; some programming experience
- Project management experience

Digital Libraries / Metadata / Archiving

- Awareness of the issues involved in archiving electronic resources
- Broad knowledge of current practices in digital library development
- Demonstrated knowledge of the principles, practices, and techniques of archival descriptive standards
- Digital rights management
- Familiarity with digitization production processes and standards
- Knowledge of digital imaging management formats
- Relevant digital library issues, trends, and standards, including metadata
- Scanning and imaging

Instruction

- Electronic classroom teaching experience
- Trends in instructional technology

Technical Support and Networking

- Client/server computing architecture
- Computer skills in a PC/Windows environment
- Integrated library systems
- Knowledge of relational database management systems
- Network technology
- Networking and data communications technology
- PC support
- Understanding of data communications protocols, software and networks

Web Authoring

- Accessibility issues
- Demonstrated experience with the design, development, and management of Web sites, including HTML authoring, form creation, editing/site management software
- Demonstrated working knowledge of database-driven Web sites
- Experience with online bibliographic tools, Web database software, Web design
- HTML authoring, form creation, editing/site management software
- Internet and Web-based information tools
- Log analysis, graphic editing tools
- Previous experience in graphic design
- Standard Internet applications
- Technical issues associated with electronic publishing and Internet development
- Thorough knowledge of CSS and the use of templates and library items in Dreamweaver
- Thorough understanding of Web design principles and techniques
- Usability testing
- Web and server administration experience
- Web authoring tools

are used to control details of the appearance of Web pages in ways markup alone cannot. All of these still depend on the basic tool of Web page authoring, HTML or XHTML which make the page display in the browser-readable format. When writing an employment advertisement, it is preferable to use broad skill descriptions and to indicate that knowledge of certain categories of authoring, such as server-side scripting or hand-coding of dynamic Web pages, are required by applicants.

Original programming and software development skills were rather rare as requirements, outside of specialized areas, including Web and database programming skills. This is probably reflective of the increasing number of computer professionals in libraries to deal with such specific tasks.

Qualitative skill descriptions were very common, and ranged widely. Some were clear, descriptive, and well articulated. Others were either very broad or very vaguely phrased, leaving the reader puzzled as to the exact skills being sought. Even a simple phrase such as "Windows XP," if unaccompanied by an explanation, might imply anything from basic familiarity with the use of the operating system, to in-depth troubleshooting skills, to XP network administration.

In all areas, computer skills showed considerable mixing. All sorts of technological skills were observed in all subsets of library jobs, within all parts of public services, technical services, administrative positions, and systems positions.

Conclusion and Suggestions for Future Research

Technological skills have become ubiquitous in librarian positions. It is almost pointless to attempt to separate technological from non-technological library jobs; all library jobs have become technologically oriented to the point that they require a level of proficiency with at least some programs. Whether in systems, administrative, technical

It is almost pointless to attempt to separate technological from non-technological library jobs...

services, or public services positions, librarians must have some technological knowledge.

Many in-depth analyses of library jobs have been completed. These have included considerable discussion of the increases in technological skills in library positions. It would be interesting to see a similarly in-depth analysis looking at more specific technological skills and software in the library community. In other words, a more quantitative analysis would be a fascinating study, concentrating not on the definitions but on the frequencies of occurrence of technological skills. Likewise, surveys of favorite software packages in libraries or other means of enumerating how many libraries currently favor certain technologies and technological skills would be intriguing. This informal examination shows the breadth of technologies currently sought, but it reveals the need for an analysis of which technologies are most prevalent in libraries. Future researchers might consider expanding on this in a quantitative study.

It has become increasingly difficult for job seekers to know which technological skills are most important. Workstation and office-suite troubleshooting skills are important for public services librarians, while technical services personnel need a knowledge of emerging technology such as metadata, as well as an understanding of more traditional technical services tools and programs.

The number of required possible skills is unfortunately large, but seeing the entire range may provide some career guidance for librarians. Likewise, seeing the skills sought by other institutions for specific positions may help job creators more accurately write job descriptions. The library job market has enough pitfalls for both employers and employees without adding confusion about technical jargon.

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² Penny M. Beile, and Megan M. Adams, "Other Duties as Assigned: Emerging Trends in the Academic Library Job Market," *College & Research Libraries* 61 (July 2000): 336–47.

³ S. M. H. Collin, *Dictionary of Computing*, 4th ed. (London: Peter Collin Publishing, 2002); *Microsoft Computer Dictionary*, 5th ed. (Redmond, WA: Microsoft Press, 2002).

⁴ Karen S. Croneis, and Pat Henderson, "Electronic and Digital Librarian Positions: A Content Analysis of Announcements from 1990 through 2000," *Journal of Academic Librarianship* 28 (July 2002): 232–37.

⁵ Beverly P. Lynch, and Kimberley Robles Smith, "The Changing Nature of Work in Academic Libraries," *College & Research Libraries* 62 (Sept. 2001): 407–20.

History of North Carolina Libraries and Librarianship. A Bibliography

Part II

— Compiled by Wiley J. Williams

The first installment of this four-part bibliography, including general historical works about North Carolina public libraries, and histories of libraries from (alphabetically) Alamance through Guilford counties, was published in the Spring 2004 issue of *North Carolina Libraries*. Part two contains histories of public libraries from Halifax through Yadkin Counties, part three will include references to general works on North Carolina library history and histories of special libraries in the state, and part four will describe materials on college and university libraries and library associations. Many of the works about individual libraries may not be considered traditional library history, however, an effort has been made to include all works that may be of use to librarians and researchers who are studying specific institutions.

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Tar Heel Hoops: A Review of Books about College Basketball in North Carolina

by *Christina L. Hennessey*

It seems that every year around “March Madness” time there is a flurry of new books about college basketball, and especially about basketball in North Carolina. How can you tell these books apart? Is there a book that covers all of North Carolina college basketball history? Which book on Duke coach Mike Krzyzewski is the right one for your collection? Is one book on North Carolina State University’s 1983 national championship enough, or is there a reason to have more? Which books have lots of color photographs, and which have few or no pictures? How good are the coaching and management texts by North Carolina college basketball coaches? Which books should you recommend to a researcher of North Carolina sports? The aim of this bibliographic essay is to help librarians answer all these questions. I have reviewed every book on college basketball in North Carolina that I could find (special thanks to Orlando Penetrante, Loyola Marymount University Document Delivery supervisor, for his help in obtaining many of them). Seventy-four books were identified as being relevant through a search of bibliographic databases, and 48 made the cut for this essay. Both new and older titles are included; the oldest was published in 1958, the most recent in 2002.

The criteria for inclusion in this survey were:

- books about North Carolina college basketball in general
- books about any college basketball team in North Carolina
- books about, or authored by, coaches of North Carolina basketball teams

Books of these types were excluded:

- books about a North Carolina college, but not primarily about basketball at that college
- books about North Carolina sports in general, but not primarily about college basketball
- books about college basketball in the Atlantic Coast Conference, which includes four North Carolina teams, but not primarily about those teams
- books about, or authored by, basketball players who played at a North Carolina college
- books for children
- books and theses available on microfilm or in electronic format only
- media guides and annual publications about North Carolina college basketball teams

In compiling this list of books, I was disappointed to find that there are no books written about basketball outside the realm of the Big Four ACC schools in North Carolina: University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (UNC), Duke University, Wake Forest University, and North Carolina State University (NCSU). Writers have ignored the strong tradition that includes national championships by the smaller NCAA Division II & III schools, NAIA schools, and historically black colleges in the state. Also, the majority of the books were either by or about coaches; only a few were about the college basketball programs themselves. The exception is coverage of North Carolina teams' NCAA national championships (most recently, UNC in 1982 and 1993; Duke in 1991, 1992, and 2001; and NCSU in 1983). Due to the unfortunate lack of books on womens college basketball in North Carolina, all the books in this survey deal with men's programs. The books are grouped by subject and then reviewed by publication date, beginning with the most recently published.

Overviews of College Basketball in North Carolina

Barrier, Smith. *On Tobacco Road: Basketball in North Carolina*. New York: Leisure Press, 1983. 352 pp.

Jacobs, Barry. *Three Paths to Glory: A Season on the Hardwood with Duke, N.C. State, and North Carolina*. New York: Macmillan, 1993. 397 pp.

Menzer, Joe. *Four Corners: How UNC, N.C. State, Duke, and Wake Forest Made North Carolina the Center of the Basketball Universe*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1993. 302 pp.

Joe Menzer, sportswriter for the *Winston-Salem Journal*, begins *Four Corners*, his look at the "Big Four" ACC schools, with a review of the 1997/98 season of each team. He then profiles important coaches: NCSU coach Everett Case, UNC coach Frank McGuire, Wake coach "Bones" McKinney, Duke coach Vic Bubas, and UNC coach Dean Smith in the 1960s. These coaches' careers span many changes in North Carolina basketball: the growth of the sport in the state, the recruiting, point shaving, and gambling scandals, and the popular Dixie Classic tournament. After a short chapter on black athletes in the South, Menzer races through the next twenty years, returning again to highlights of the 1997/98 season at the end. There is little information about any team that wasn't doing well at the time, and very little coverage of Wake Forest outside of Bones McKinney. Wake Forest probably should not have been included in the title to this book (see Jacobs below; he did it right). The work is repetitive and jumps around chronologically, making it hard to determine what era the author is talking about. *Four Corners* is not recommended; the other two books in this section are quite sufficient.

Barry Jacobs, who went on to write books about UNC coach Dean Smith, Duke coach Mike Krzyzewski, and ACC basketball, offers a detailed account of the 1992/93 basketball season in *Three Paths to Glory* from the point of view of three ACC schools: Duke, which had just won two national championships in a row; UNC, which won the 1993 championship that year; and NCSU, which had a player commit suicide during the season, had just fired Jim Valvano and hired Les Robinson, and whose players experienced major injuries and academic problems. The book moves chronologically from the pre-season to the NCAA final, and it is fascinating to watch Duke's national championship attitude fade away, UNC's confidence rise, and NCSU's season deteriorate. Stories and background about individual players on all three teams are included in the narrative without detracting from the action, and you can chart their development throughout the season. Jacobs often contrasts the styles of the three teams; for example, he shows the recruiting styles or the practice plans of all three coaches in the same chapter. He presents an unbiased account, giving positive and negative details from all three programs and weaving in the history of each throughout the book. A few black-and-white photos accompany the text. The one disappointment is that there is no reflection or summary of the season at the end of the book; Jacobs abruptly ends with the

NCAA final and UNC's celebration in Chapel Hill. However, *Three Paths to Glory* is recommended for the fascinating contrast and detailed account of three programs in a single season.

Although *On Tobacco Road* was written twenty years ago, it is still the best book on North Carolina basketball history. All aspects of basketball in the state are covered: women (AIAW), small colleges (Division II & III, NAIA), and black colleges (CIAA, MEAC). Barrier, a writer and sports editor for *Greensboro Record* and *Greensboro Daily News* for almost forty years, brings experience and extensive research to this project. He writes of the beginnings of college basketball in North Carolina at Guilford College, its spread to the bigger schools, and the establishment of the Southern Conference championships. Prominent coaches are profiled: Everett Case, Murray Greason, Frank McGuire, Bones McKinney, Vic Bubas, Dean Smith, Lefty Driesell, Norm Sloan, and Bill Foster. The Dixie Classic (1949-60) is covered well in a chapter that includes a summary of each tournament and a list of all games played. The "terrible times" of North Carolina basketball, including the point shaving, recruiting, and gambling scandals, are well chronicled here, including the direct text from the North Carolina State Consolidated University Board of Trustees report on the matter. A chapter on the black colleges in North Carolina covers Clarence "Big House" Gaines at Winston-Salem State, the programs of NC A&T and North Carolina College (now NCCU), the CIAA, and the formation of the MEAC in 1970. The women's game, the NAIA schools, and the advent of recruiting black athletes at North Carolina NCAA Division I schools get their own chapters. The book wraps up the narrative section with the 1982 UNC and 1983 NCSU national championships. The last 100 pages are filled with statistics about the "Big Five" schools (the "Big Four" plus Davidson): lists of their All-Americans, season and coaching records, and the tournament and conference records back to 1921, including the all-conference and all-tournament teams from each year. This is a fantastic book that should be in every North Carolina academic library, as it seems that every college in the state with a basketball program is mentioned. *On Tobacco Road* is highly recommended as a first stop and continued reference for North Carolina basketball history.

Books not reviewed that might be relevant:

- Effron, Seth (ed.). *Triangle ACC Men's Basketball Coaches Quoted in Coachspeak*. Raleigh: The Insider, 1995. 101 pp.
- Grundy, Pamela. *Learning to Win: Sports, Education, and Social Change in Twentieth-Century North Carolina*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2001. 377 pp.

Books About Duke University Basketball

General Overviews

- Brill, Bill, and Mike Krzyzewski. *A Season Is a Lifetime: The Inside Story of the Duke Blue Devils and Their Championship Seasons*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1993. 270 pp.
- Cragg, Mike (ed.). *Back to Back: Duke: The Story of Duke's 1992 NCAA Basketball Championship*. Durham: Duke University Press, 1992. 115 pp.
- _____. *Crowning Glory: The Story of Duke's 1991 NCAA Championship Season*. Durham: Duke University Athletic Dept., 1991. 120 pp.
- Feinstein, John. *Forever's Team*. New York: Villard Books, 1990. 375 pp.
- Landwehr, Hazel. *Home Court: Fifty Years of Cameron Indoor Stadium*. Durham: Phoenix Communications, 1989. 136 pp.

A Season Is a Lifetime, which coach Mike Krzyzewski co-wrote with long-time *Roanoke Times* sports editor Bill Brill, begins with a 65-page recap of Duke's 1990/91 national championship season, including the huge upset of previously undefeated UNLV. The rest of the volume recounts the 1991/92 championship season in entertaining detail, with much attention accorded key players Christian Laettner and Bobby Hurley and their development as players

and leaders. This book gives inside information about the team that only a coach could provide, such as locker room talks. One of the highlights is the account of what is considered by many to be the “Greatest Game Ever Played,” the 1992 Duke-Kentucky game in the NCAA East Regional, won by Duke. *A Season Is a Lifetime* is recommended as an entertaining look at a team through the eyes of its coach. It can be combined with the commemorative books listed below to get a more complete picture of the Duke back-to-back championships.

The 1991 commemorative publication *Crowning Glory* celebrates the 1990/91 Duke national championship, the first in Duke’s basketball history. The 1992 book *Back to Back* covers much of the same ground for the 1991/92 national champions, with a quick nod to the 1991 national championship and the historical importance of winning back-to-back championships. Both books feature professional color photographs of game action and posed player portraits. *Back to Back* includes a narrative, photos, box scores, and pictures from every regular season game while *Crowning Glory* has only a few paragraphs about each regular season and ACC tournament game. Both books cover post-season play in detail, with game descriptions, pictures, and box scores; depict the “aftermath” of winning it all, with photos of the celebrations in Durham, visiting the White House, and Duke’s annual awards banquet; profile each player, with greater attention to key players like Bobby Hurley and Christian Laettner; and include the *Sports Illustrated* covers featuring Duke during the year and a few newspaper front pages from the day after they won each championship. Both books are a must have for the Duke fan and libraries collecting North Carolina basketball history.

John Feinstein, the author of the ACC basketball chronicle *A March to Madness* and many other sports books, got his start as a sportswriter for the Duke University student newspaper in the 1970s, and he returns to his roots in *Forever’s Team*. The Duke basketball team went from last place in the ACC in 1977 to NCAA runner-up to Kentucky in 1978. Most of the 1978 team gathered for a ten-year reunion in 1988, and Feinstein used that reunion and subsequent interviews to look back at the Cinderella team. Part One of *Forever’s Team* introduces each of the players in the four recruiting classes comprising the 1978 team and helps the reader get to know the coaches and players personally. Part Two covers the 1977/78 dream season, then the high expectations of Duke for the next two seasons and the subsequent letdown when they did not return to their former glory with many of the same players. It closes with Bill Foster leaving to coach South Carolina. Part Three follows what happened to all the players and coaches of that 1977/78 season in the next ten years. Not all the stories are positive or optimistic, but all are honest. Many of the players are successful their chosen careers: business, law, the NBA, ministry, and coaching, to name a few. Some have moved on from the championship game and their experience at Duke; some still have many regrets. One must keep in mind that these players came from many different backgrounds, worked together for a short time, and then went off to live their separate lives, even though they are forever linked in the minds of fans. Feinstein tells the story in an entertaining manner, and the reader really comes to care about the people and their lives. *Forever’s Team* is a reminder that not all Final Four basketball players live enviable lives. It is highly recommended to all sports fans, and especially to those who want to understand what the Duke program was like before the Krzyzewski era.

Home Court is a 1989 commemorative book celebrating the history of Duke’s Cameron Indoor Stadium, of one of the oldest basketball arenas to play in the country. When Cameron was constructed in 1939 with money from the Duke football team’s Rose Bowl trip in the same year, it was the largest indoor arena in the South. Renovated several times since, it is now one of the smallest indoor arenas in the country and also one of the loudest and most difficult places for opponents to play. *Home Court* covers the story of the building’s namesake (Eddie Cameron, former Duke basketball and football coach and

administrator), the greatest games played in Cameron, the Cameron Crazies, the UNC-Duke rivalry, and other significant events in the arena's history. It includes mostly black-and-white photos and also contains original architectural drawings of the building. This is an excellent narrative and pictorial history of one of the most important parts of Duke basketball lore, and is recommended for North Carolina basketball history collections and architectural collections.

Books not reviewed that might be relevant:

Brill, Bill. *Duke Basketball, an Illustrated History*. Dallas, TX: Taylor Pub. Co., 1986. 192 pp.

Books About/By Coach Mike Krzyzewski

Doyel, Gregg. *Coach K: Building the Duke Dynasty: The Story of Mike Krzyzewski and the Winning Tradition at Duke University*. Lenexa, KS: Addax Pub. Group, 1999. 219 pp. Also available in e-book format.

Jacobs, Barry (ed.). *Coach K's Little Blue Book: Lessons from College Basketball's Best Coach: The Message of Mike Krzyzewski*. Kingston, NY: Total/Sports Illustrated, 2000. 128 pp.

Krzyzewski, Mike. *Inside Basketball with Coach K* (alternate title of: *Inside Basketball with Mike Krzyzewski*). Durham: Regulator Press, 1993. 75 pp.

_____. *Duke's Motion Offense: Attacking Man and Zone Defenses*. Durham: s.n., 1989. 55 pp.

_____. *Duke's Team Man-to-Man Defense*. Durham: s.n., 1986. 44 pp.

Krzyzewski, Mike with Donald T. Phillips. *Five-Point Play: Duke's Journey to the 2001 National Championship*. New York: Warner Books, 2001. 239 pp. Also available in e-book format.

_____. *Leading with the Heart: Coach K's Successful Strategies for Basketball, Business, and Life*. New York: Warner Books, 2000. 291 pp. Also available in audio and e-book formats.

Five-Point Play, which Krzyzewski co-wrote with Donald T. Phillips, the author of several books on leadership, covers Duke's most recent national championship season (2000/01) from the coach's point of view. Beginning with Duke's loss of the 1999 national championship to the University of Connecticut, the book discusses Coach K's hip replacement surgery and the departure of seven players after the 1999 season either by graduating, transferring, or leaving school early for the NBA. The outlook was bleak, but the 1999/2000 team was able to win the ACC title and went into the NCAA tournament ranked number one before losing to Florida. Krzyzewski felt that for the 2000/01 team to make the NCAA Final Four, they would have to create a "no jealousy" zone and to focus on the "The Fist," which was the team's name for the five fundamentals necessary to make a team great: communication, trust, collective responsibility, caring, and pride (the "five-point play" of the book title). He takes us through the pre-season preparations with his coaching staff, and the entire season game by game, with special attention to the post-season games.

Five Point Play provides a sense of the context in which each game was played, his coaching and motivational strategies, and of the ups and downs of the team and particular players. The book is entirely from Coach K's point of view; a lot of conversations with the players are recounted where all the player says is, "Yes, coach." The book is not an "everything was perfect" account, as some of the championship season books are—you really get the sense that Duke earned this championship. A few black-and-white photographs are included in this book, but the text is so descriptive that pictures are not necessary to generate excitement. You can really feel the love and the pain this team experienced. Krzyzewski includes stories about his family throughout the book. This is not a commemorative book of the season, but a fantastic look into what a team must do to rise to championship levels. *Five-Point Play* is highly entertaining, and is recommended to all basketball fans, coaches, and general readers. It was my favorite book in this entire review.

If you need a good beginning leadership book for sports fans, *Leading with the Heart* is an excellent choice. Coach K teams up again with Donald T. Phillips to present good management style through examples from his life and coaching career. Many Duke players and memorable game situations mentioned will be familiar to the basketball fan, and it is interesting to read about the underlying leadership style and ideas. The book is organized into several sections: pre-season (getting organized, building your team, and establishing discipline); regular season (teamwork, training/development, turn negatives into positives, and game day); post-season (refresh and renew, handling a crisis, focus on the task at hand, and celebrating tradition); and all-season (blueprint basics, core of character, friendship, and life). Each chapter's lessons are summarized as "Coach K's Tips." This is an entertaining read that provides insight into Krzyzewski and what makes his program successful. It is recommended as a beginning leadership book and as a book on Coach K.

Barry Jacobs has been around the Duke program since the mid-1970s. *Coach K's Little Blue Book* begins with a good short wrap-up of Krzyzewski's life and career, including some of the negative incidents, like his outburst at the Duke student newspaper for rating his players, his purging of long-time assistants after the last place finish in his absence, and his consideration of coaching the Boston Celtics. The rest of the book is composed of quotes by Coach K presented in context and arranged by topical chapters: the game of basketball (including thoughts on defense, officials, and some of his past teams), the post-season, people in the game (the Duke fans, and thoughts on former players and fellow coaches), leadership, the game of life (how he feels about UNC, and his players leaving early for the NBA), and what he says about himself (his age, his family, his use of profanity). There are already many fine books about Krzyzewski's philosophies which give the reader a better idea of the "message of Mike Krzyzewski." Jacobs wrote a very similar book about Dean Smith in 1998, and for some reason this formula worked there where this one does not. *Coach K's Little Blue Book* is not recommended.

Gregg Doyel, the ACC basketball writer for the *Charlotte Observer*, opens his version of the Mike Krzyzewski story, *Coach K: Building the Duke Dynasty*, with Duke's loss in the 1999 NCAA final to University of Connecticut and Krzyzewski's hip replacement surgery a few days later. Then he recounts Krzyzewski's childhood in Chicago, his days as a player for Bobby Knight at Army, and his coaching career before Duke (including working as an assistant to Knight at Indiana). Krzyzewski was not a household name when he was hired as head coach at Duke (the student newspaper headline was "Coach Who?"). He followed popular Duke coach Bill Foster, and Duke was the ACC patsy for Coach K's first few years. However, with some great recruiting and having the courage to stand up to Dean Smith (there is an entire chapter on Krzyzewski vs. Smith), he made a name for himself and the program became successful. Duke won national championships in 1991 and 1992, but the pressures on his time and his failing health began to take their toll. Back problems forced him to be out most of the 1994/95 season, and he fired most of the coaching staff when he returned to coach after that 4-15 record in his absence (he petitioned the NCAA so those losses would not go on his coaching record). Duke soon returned to elite status. There are chapters on his friendship with Jim Valvano, his lost friendship with Bobby Knight, and the Duke fans (the "Cameron Crazyies"). Doyel is not afraid to be critical of Krzyzewski. The chapters on his relationships with Dean Smith Bobby Knight are unique to this book. *Coach K: Building the Duke Dynasty* is entertaining, factual, and highly recommended as a recent history of Coach K.

Mike Krzyzewski wrote three books specifically for basketball coaches: *Inside Basketball with Coach K*, *Duke's Motion Offense*, and *Duke's Team Man-to-Man Defense*. All three include black-and-white photographs of Duke players either posed or in game situations, and may be useful for retrieving rare pictures of Duke basketball. *Inside Basketball with Coach K* is written informally

and is easy to follow, even for the non-coach. It may help the Duke fan understand more about Krzyzewski's coaching style and tactics. Other highlights for the Duke fan are sample Duke practice plans and examples of motivational quotes he gave to specific players at certain times in their careers. Coaching topics covered include practice planning, motivation, fan support, game day, defensive drills, and concern for players. *Inside Basketball with Coach K* is recommended for general basketball collections. Both *Duke's Motion Offense* and *Duke's Team Man-to-Man Defense* are pamphlets that one might have gotten at a coaching seminar in the late 1980s, and would be of interest only to basketball coaches or special collections that seek to be comprehensive.

Books About North Carolina State University

(From the editors of the ACC Basketball Handbook). *North Carolina State University National Championship, 1983*. Charlotte: UMI Publications Champion Book, 1983. 167 pp.

Golenbock, Peter. *Personal Fouls*. New York: Carroll & Graf, 1989. 311 pp.

Herakovich, Douglas. *Pack Pride: An Illustrated History of N.C. State Basketball*. Cary: Yesterdays Future, 1994. 134 pp.

Towle, Mike. *I Remember Jim Valvano: Personal Reflections and Anecdotes About College Basketball's Most Exuberant Final Four Coach, as Told by the People who Knew him*. Nashville, TN.: Cumberland House, 2001. 240 pp.

Valvano, Bob. *The Gifts of Jimmy V: A Coach's Legacy*. Chicago: Triumph Books, 2001. 192 pp.

Valvano, Jim. *Too Soon to Quit: The Story of N.C. State's 1983 National Championship Season*. Raleigh: Coman Pub. Co., 1983. 110 pp.

Valvano, Jim and Curry Kirkpatrick. *Valvano: They Gave Me a Lifetime Contract, and Then They Declared Me Dead*. New York: Pocket Books, 1991. 259 pp. Also available in audio format.

One might expect an exceptional or insightful book on the exuberant Jim Valvano by a family member who is also a coach and broadcaster, but *The Gifts of Jimmy V*, by Jim's younger brother Bob, is a disappointment. Bob Valvano, who calls his brother his hero, states that he wrote the book to help clear up misconceptions about what happened during the *Personal Fouls* era at NCSU. The author does much more than address that issue; the book is a descriptive biography of Jim Valvano covering their childhood together in New York, Jim's coaching days, his broadcast career, and his fight with cancer and creation of the V Foundation. However, there is way too much of Bob Valvano in this book—Bob manages to inject himself into every story about Jim. The details of Jim's life through 1991 and his defense against the allegations at NCSU are well covered in Valvano's own 1991 book *Valvano*, and his post-1991 career and battle with cancer is better covered in Mike Towle's 2001 book *I Remember Jim Valvano*. The lone inclusion of new information is the chapter on Valvano's career in broadcasting with ABC Sports, and the entire text of his famous ESPY speech, but these two items are insufficient to recommend this book. Mike Towle says in the preface to *I Remember Jim Valvano* that he only met Valvano once, but he manages to come up with a creditable book. Towle has written "I Remember" books about several sports figures, and has mastered the formula. He did extensive interviews with people from all the stages of Valvano's life, and weaves quotes from these interviews into a biography in a way that works. Towle goes back to Valvano's coaching days before NCSU, interviewing players from that time. He then chronicles Valvano's days at NCSU, his battle with cancer, and his legacy. He closes with a chapter of Valvano's own sayings, thoughts, and quotes on various topics. This book gives a more balanced view of Valvano's life than the others considered here, and it is an entertaining read as well. If you can buy only one Valvano biography, make it *I Remember Jim Valvano*.

Pack Pride, a comprehensive history of North Carolina State basketball, is an excellently researched pictorial history of NCSU basketball starting with its

origins in 1910, when the school was “North Carolina A&M”. Many black-and-white and a few color photographs complement the text. In addition to details and stories from each season, there are sidebars about the coaches and players and the various buildings the team used as its home court. There are so many great stories in this book; in addition to the obvious highlights of the 1974 and 1982 national championships, Herakovich tells how Everett Case changed the status of basketball in North Carolina by speaking at high schools all over the state and encouraging them to create new basketball gyms (300 new gyms were built in the state between 1947 and 1957), and how he started the Dixie Classic. The darker aspects of NCSU basketball history are also covered, including the several times the team has been on probation and the release of the book *Personal Fouls*. Of all the North Carolina basketball books reviewed, this is the best overall history of one program. *Pack Pride* is highly recommended, not only as a NCSU basketball history, but also because it chronicles the growth of basketball both in North Carolina and nationally.

After Peter Golenbock’s *Personal Fouls* was released, Valvano told his side of the story in the 1991 book *Valvano*. He references the Golenbock book in the introduction, noting that he chose to publish his book with Pocket Books because they showed integrity in refusing to publish *Personal Fouls*. The first two-thirds of *Valvano* is quite lighthearted and reads like a stand-up comedy routine, as Valvano recounts his life before NCSU: growing up in Queens, marrying his high school sweetheart, playing and coaching at Rutgers, and filling several head coaching assignments before NCSU. Each era of his life is illustrated with amusing anecdotes. By comparison, the last 100 pages are deadly serious. Here Valvano discusses *Personal Fouls*, his fall from the position of athletic director, and his firing as basketball coach. This is a fascinating read, as it gives a calendar of the events—rumors start about a NCSU muckraking book being shopped to publishers, Pocket Books decides they won’t publish this “flawed manuscript”, another publisher picks it up, the book comes out, the NCAA starts to investigate the program, Valvano steps down as athletic director, NCSU Chancellor Bruce Poulton resigns, and Valvano leaves as basketball coach. Valvano attacks some of the allegations in *Personal Fouls* directly, but never quite addresses the reports from the players that he would promise playing time, that he wasn’t around much, and that there was drug use on the team.

Valvano makes some good points: it’s hard to recruit good students since NCSU’s academic reputation lies primarily in professional programs like engineering; and athlete graduation rates should be compared to those of the general student population at the same school, not of those of other schools. He also blames the University for admitting these students, since according to their SATs and high school GPAs, they were expected to be in academic trouble; the University should have offered them extra help and kept an eye on them. After the investigation the NCAA dropped all charges except that the players sold tickets and shoes, and banned the team from the NCAA tourney for the 1989/90 season. Valvano initiated high profile legal negotiations with NCSU to get a buyout/payout of his contract. Many of the details of Valvano’s fall appear in this book alone. *Valvano: They Gave Me a Lifetime Contract, and Then They Declared Me Dead* provides balance to *Personal Fouls*, and readers should have access to both.

Peter Golenbock is a successful author of several well-received sports books before and after 1989. However, he is most famous in North Carolina for being the man behind *Personal Fouls*, the book that brought down the North Carolina State University basketball program in the late 1980s. Despite attempts by NCSU to block the release of the book, Golenbock found a publisher and it became a best-seller. But is it a good book?

Most of the criticisms of *Personal Fouls* are correct; it is riddled with errors and does make many claims that turned out to be untrue under further scrutiny. But this is a fascinating story that contains some grains of truth about a

coach who spent less and less time with the team as other demands on his time increased, who wasn't always a nice guy, and who wanted to win at all costs. Golenbock's main information source was NCSU team assistant John Simonds, who had reasons to be disgruntled because Valvano promised him that he would play on the team eventually if he helped with team management. However, Simonds admits many of his own transgressions, like helping the players cheat during practice, covering for players when they stole a bedspread from a hotel and when they charged a \$550 team meal to another coach's bill, and accepting Valvano's offer to fix his grades. Other allegations in this book are that the NCSU players "threw" the 1987 NCAA first round game to avoid being tested for drug use, and that their grades were adjusted so that they could remain academically eligible.

Personal Fouls is an important book in North Carolina basketball lore, but is recommended with caution. Collections with this title should also include *Valvano* to present both sides of the story.

The commemorative book *North Carolina State University National Championship, 1983* was published by the editors of the annual ACC Basketball Handbook, who released a similar book for UNC's 1982 national championship a year earlier. The text, enhanced with several fantastic full-page color photographs, follows a regular format, with the chapters as follows: "The Team of Destiny" contains profiles and photographs of the coaches, players, and staff; "The Season" devotes a page to each game from the regular season, and includes a narrative, a box score, and one small picture; "The ACC Tourney" and "Western Regionals" also provide a narrative and box score from each game, plus additional pictures; "Final Four" has lots of photographs with captions, and a narrative by longtime sportswriter Caulton Tudor of the *Raleigh News & Observer*; and finally, "The Celebration" and "The Return" recount the celebration by the students and the town after the final, and the return of the NCSU team to Raleigh. The best part of this book is the last chapter, "The Media," which gives full reproductions of the front pages and sports pages of several North Carolina newspapers from the day after the championship. The book concludes with several quotes from Coach Valvano and his players about the final game. The collection of newspaper front pages from across North Carolina is a valuable research tool for reminding the reader of the societal context in which this championship was won. This book is recommended. It is interesting to read, especially in tandem with *Too Soon to Quit*, and reflects what the world thought of Jim Valvano before his downfall at NCSU and his inspirational battle with cancer. It makes you realize just how improbable and amazing this NCSU championship was.

Valvano's version of the 1983 championship season, *Too Soon to Quit*, is funny and witty, much like the coach, and gives an insider's view of the program. He writes about every game, and his comments are augmented by box scores, quotes, and an occasional photograph. The post-season games in the ACC and NCAA tournaments get a longer narrative, more quotes, and more photographs (primarily black-and-white). "The Response" chapter covers the aftermath of winning the championship: visiting the White House, the pep rally at Reynolds Coliseum, and the following summer. Valvano offers thoughts on every player on the championship team. *Too Soon to Quit* is recommended; Valvano's writing gives a real sense of atmosphere, and you can feel the excitement building on the team as the season progresses and culminates with the upset win over the University of Houston in the NCAA finals.

Books not reviewed which might be relevant:

Herakovich, Douglas. *Wolfpack Handbook: Stories, Stats, and Stuff About N.C. State Basketball*. Wichita, KS: Wichita Eagle and Beacon Pub. Co., 1996. 163 pp.

Ingram, Sarah Sue. *Pack Attack!: The 1983 Championship Season*. Charlottesville, VA: Spring House Pub. Co., 1983. 72 pp.

Books about the University of North Carolina (Chapel Hill)

General Overviews

- Chansky, Art. 1993. *Return to the Top: The Inside Story of Carolina's 1993 NCAA Championship*. Chapel Hill: Village Sports, 1993. 128 pp.
- Daly, David. *One to Remember: The 1982 North Carolina Tar Heels NCAA Championship Team, Then and Now*. Asheboro: Down Home Press, 1991. 120 pp. (From the editors of the ACC Basketball Handbook). *North Carolina National Championship, 1982*. Charlotte: UMI Publications, 1982. 159 pp.
- Harris, Tom. *Tar Heels Handbook: Stories, Stats, and Stuff about UNC Basketball*. Wichita, KS: Wichita Eagle and Beacon Publishing, 1996. 157 pp.
- Holstrom, Steve. *The Carolina Corporation: Inside Dean Smith and the Tar Heels*. Dallas, TX: Taylor Pub. Co., 1988. 226 pp.
- Lea, Bruce (ed). *The Winning Tradition: A Pictorial History of Carolina Basketball*. Virginia Beach, VA: Jordan & Co., 1979. 152 pp.
- Rappoport, Ken. *Tales from the Tar Heel Locker Room*. Champaign, IL: Sports Publishing, 2002. 192 pp.
- _____. *Tar Heel: North Carolina Basketball*. Huntsville, AL: Strode Publishers, 1976. 283 pp.
- Sather, Sally. *Carolina Basketball: Images of Excellence*. Birmingham, AL.: Menasha Ridge Press, 1987. 127 pp.
- Williamson, Thad. *More Than a Game: Why North Carolina Basketball Means So Much to So Many*. Cambridge, MA.: Economic Affairs Bureau, 2001. 320 pp.

Ken Rappoport wrote books on both the history of North Carolina basketball and football in 1976 (each was revised in 1979). The 1976 volumes follow the same format: several black-and-white photographs in context and short chapters on an era, a good season, an exciting or colorful player, or an important game. In *Tar Heel: North Carolina Basketball*, chapters are arranged chronologically, from the advent of UNC-CH basketball in 1909 through the 1975/76 basketball season, one season before UNC-CH lost in the NCAA final to Marquette. The appendices, which cover through 1976, are helpful to the historical researcher. They include a list of winners of annual internal awards (most valuable player, most inspirational player, etc.); the record of UNC-CH versus every other college team they have played; the all-time statistics leaders; scores of every game played; and a list of every letterman.

Rappoport released a new version of the book in 2002, *Tales from the Tar Heel Locker Room*. The revised edition has a chapter for each decade, with much longer chapters for the more recent years. Almost all the stories covered in the 1976 edition are here in shorter versions, but are often less well introduced. This book focuses more on amusing anecdotes, stories, and features about the team. Not all the stories reflect positively on the program, but all are entertaining. This is not a detailed account, and very few photographs are included, but other books reviewed in this section (for example, see Harris's *Tar Heels Handbook*) provide detail at game and season levels. *Tales From the Tar Heel Locker Room* is an entertaining read, and more up to date than most of the titles reviewed here. However, the book does not stand alone as a history and can best be used as a pointer to more detailed material.

Thad Williamson, a Chapel Hill native, chooses to combine his academic background with his experiences as a North Carolina basketball fan to explore the basketball fan from a sociological viewpoint in *More than a Game*. He starts with his own very personal story of growing up in Chapel Hill as a Tar Heel fan, which included attending the same church as assistant coach Bill Guthridge. Williamson went on to work with the basketball Web site uncbasketball.com, and he became very uncomfortable with the criticism by his employer of then head coach Guthridge. Williamson eventually left that publication, but he wanted to explore what made Carolina fans tick. He devised a lengthy fan survey to gather data on this subject and received over 600 responses. Some of the more dedicated fans agreed to keep "fan diaries" during the 2000/01 season

of how they felt before, during, and after each game. The book reveals some fascinating data about hard-core Carolina fans, such as favorite and worst basketball memories (1993 National Championship, 1999 loss to Weber State); damage to a personal relationship because of their devotion to UNC hoops (a surprising number said yes); events that would end their support of Tar Heel basketball (many losing seasons, scandals), and desired changes (better seating for students and louder crowds in the Smith Center). As a lifelong Carolina fan and Chapel Hill native myself, I was surprised to see so much of myself in the fan diaries and answers to the survey questions. This book is a fascinating sociological study that would also interest the general basketball fan.

Tom Harris, former college sports writer for the *Raleigh News & Observer*, presents his version of the history of the UNC-CH basketball program in *Tar Heels Handbook*, which chronicles the beginnings of basketball in the state and UNC-CH's first team in 1909 through the 1995/96 season. This work is similar to the 2002 Rappoport title *Tales from the Tar Heel Locker Room*, but has more pictures and is easier to scan for information on a particular topic. It is also more inclusive, covering every season instead of just those seasons that had an interesting story or player. There are several sidebars on significant players, coaches, the buildings that the team used as a home court, and information on team colors and other UNC traditions. Although Rappoport is more up-to-date, including five more seasons and two coaching changes, Harris is a better reference book for quick information. Especially useful is the appendix of season records, coaching records, individual and team records, player honors, and lettermen. *Tar Heels Handbook* is recommended for North Carolina sports reference collections.

Return to the Top, the story of UNC-CH's 1993 national championship, is everything a commemorative book should be; it is essentially a scrapbook with many color photographs and lots of details about the season. Its standout feature versus other books of this type is the "senior diaries"—each of the five seniors wrote about part of the season from his perspective. These personal insights reveal the fun this close group had throughout the season ("wisecracking" was the second favorite team sport), and how even the non-starting players felt very much a part of the team. Ron Green, Jr. adds a good account of the personal side of Dean Smith, and there are shorter pieces "from the scorer's table" (Rick Brewer); "from behind the mike" (Woody Durham); "the view from Franklin St." (a fan); and perspectives on the win from UNC fans around the country. *Return to the Top* book does an excellent job of capturing the excitement of the 1993 team, and is recommended.

The short book *One to Remember* has intentions of being a work like Feinstein's *Forever's Team*. Feinstein revisited the Duke 1977/78 NCAA runner-up team ten years later, and David Daly does the same with the UNC 1982 championship team through individual interviews. However, where Feinstein's story is laced with drama, gives the positive and negative sides of the story, covers the season in depth and lets the reader get to know the players, and gives a context to the season and the player's lives since, Daly's work is just a quick rundown of the season and the lives of the players since. It offers only positive commentary and is quite a boring read. The starting five from the championship team each get four to six pages, and the bench guys each get two pages, with accompanying pictures for all players. Most of the starting five were still in the NBA in 1991, while the bench players either played overseas basketball or did not play basketball after college. The book contains a short "Dean Smith Q&A" of Smith's thoughts on each player on the 1982 team. His assessment of players like Michael Jordan and James Worthy are already well known, but it is interesting to read his impressions of the players who were not stars. There is also a section titled "Almost," covering the 1981 team that was the NCAA runner-up, and including updates on the players who graduated before the 1982 championship year. Daly was team manager for the Tar Heels 1978-82 and the director of the UNC-themed Blue Heaven basketball museum, so perhaps he is afraid to criticize

a program that impacts his livelihood. Most of the accompanying photographs are black-and-white, with a color section in the middle of the book. *One to Remember* is not recommended.

The theme of Steve Holstrom's version of the North Carolina story, *The Carolina Corporation*, is that Carolina basketball is run like an autocratic corporation, much like the old-style IBM. His analogies include Dean Smith as the CEO (also referred to as "The Man"), and North Carolina only recruiting men that follow the "company line." It is an interesting idea that becomes boring as Holstrom launches into the history of UNC basketball, and he seems to tire of the theme, because he abandons it altogether about a quarter of the way into the volume and begins covering the 1987/88 season in detail—game-by-game, with the good and the bad, including in-team fighting. Too bad this was the particular season that Holstrom chose to review, since it was a mediocre year with few interesting stories to report. *The Carolina Corporation* has a unique section on the media that reports on the Tar Heels and what each media outlet's angle is (e.g. *Carolina Blue* is an unashamedly biased booster, *Carolina Court* is too speculative and not enough pro-UNC for Dean Smith's taste). However, that is not enough to recommend this book.

Taken together, the two photography books on UNC basketball, *Carolina Basketball* (1987) and *The Winning Tradition* (1979), provide pictures of the school's basketball history from 1909 through 1987. *Carolina Basketball* is by Sally Sather, a top UNC basketball photographer since 1976. It contains little text, focusing on the pictures. Sather includes great close-up, emotional pictures from UNC teams during 1976-1987 in both black-and-white and color, and gives the context for each. *The Winning Tradition* has photographs from all the earlier eras of North Carolina basketball, from the first team in 1909 to the 1978/79 season. Along with the mostly black-and-white pictures is a concise narrative, including many of the same stories recounted in the Rappoport books. The strength of *The Winning Tradition* is the many pictures included here that are not in any of the other UNC books; especially notable are some great game action photos from the 1940s. UNC had not won a championship in 22 years when this book was written, so there is not the lionization of Dean Smith and his program that characterizes later works. Both these pictorial works are recommended for the excellent photographs of the UNC basketball program.

The commemorative book *North Carolina National Championship, 1982* is similar to the book released by the editors of the annual *ACC Basketball Handbook* a year later on NCSU's 1983 national championship. It contains several fantastic full-page color photographs covering the entire season. The text follows a regular format with the chapters as follows: "The Team" provides a brief biography and a photograph of each coach, player, and staff; "The Season" devotes a page to each regular season game and includes a narrative, a box score, and one small picture; "The ACC Tourney" and "Eastern Regionals" also have a narrative and box score for each game, with additional pictures; "Final Four" has lots of pictures and captions, a narrative by Smith Barrier (see the review of his book above); and finally, "The Celebration" and "The Return" recount the celebration by the students and the town after the final, the return of the team to Chapel Hill, and the large pep rally in Kenan Stadium. The best part of this book is the last chapter, "The Media", which gives all the *Sports Illustrated* covers featuring North Carolina during the season and full reproductions of the front pages and sports pages of several North Carolina newspapers from the day after the championship. The book concludes with several quotes from Dean Smith and his players about the final game. The collection of newspaper front pages and sports pages from across North Carolina is a valuable research tool for reminding the reader of the societal context in which this championship was won.

Books not reviewed that might be relevant:

Alexander, Chip. *Tar Heel Trivia: Tantalizing Tidbits from a Basketball Powerhouse*. Chapel Hill: Village Sports, 1991. 190 pp.

Chansky, Art, with Eddie Fogler. *March to the Top*. Chapel Hill: Four Corners Press, 1982. 120 pp.

Kilgo, John. *ACC Basketball Handbook's North Carolina National Championship, 1993: Season of Dreams*. Charlotte: UMI Publications, 1993. 183 pp.

Books About/By Dean Smith

- Chadwick, David. *The 12 Leadership Principles of Dean Smith*. New York: Total/Sports Illustrated, 1999. 206 pp.
- Chansky, Art. *Dean's Domain: The Inside Story of Dean Smith and his College Basketball Empire*. Atlanta: Longstreet Press, 1999. 302 pp.
- _____. *The Dean's List: A Celebration of Tar Heel Basketball and Dean Smith*. New York: Warner Books, 1996. 152 pp.
- Jacobs, Barry. *The World According to Dean: Four Decades of Basketball as Seen by Dean Smith*. New York: Total Sports Publishing, 1998. 128 pp.
- Mumau, Thad. *Dean Smith: A Biography*. Winston-Salem: J. F. Blair, 1990. 287 pp.
- _____. *The Dean Smith Story: More than a Coach*. Huntsville, AL: Strode Publishers, 1980. 224 pp.
- Rosenthal, Ken (ed). *Dean Smith: A Tribute*. Champaign, IL: Sports Publishing, 2001. 305 pp.
- Smith, Dean. *Basketball: Multiple Offense and Defense*. Boston: Allyn & Bacon, 1999. 304 pp.
- Smith, Dean, with John Kilgo and Sally Jenkins. *A Coach's Life: My Forty Years in College Basketball*. New York: Random House, 1999. 350 pp. Also available in audio, large print, and e-book formats.

Ken Rosenthal, a sportswriter for the *Baltimore Sun*, has written the most recent biography on Dean Smith, *Dean Smith: A Tribute*. While this book is not an authorized biography, he managed to interview over 100 former players and assistant coaches, coaching colleagues, opposing players, referees, and members of the media about Smith. Although Barry Jacobs's 1998 book, *The World According to Dean*, also features quotes (many of them repeated in other Dean Smith tributes), Rosenthal's work is based on current interviews of people asked directly about Smith, and on the public record, and has a more personal touch. The quotes, from people who worked with Smith or opposed him on the court in his 40 years in college basketball, are current and insightful. The interviews have been crafted into an entertaining, easy read, showing many sides and personality traits of Smith that have not been covered in this detail before. After reading eight other books on Dean Smith during this project, I found *Dean Smith: A Tribute* refreshing and learned things about Smith that I did not know. This excellent title is recommended.

After Smith's retirement from coaching in 1997, he wrote *A Coach's Life*, with the assistance of the former host of his radio and television shows, John Kilgo. Although Smith is famous for being a private man, he opens up in this memoir and reveals many details about his personal life: his upbringing in Kansas, his coaching career, and his thoughts and feelings about many topics dear to his heart, especially his spiritual and religious beliefs. He recounts the same basic story as all the other Dean Smith books, but now we get to know what he was thinking and feeling, including during many famous UNC games and his two championship years. He concludes with his latest concerns about the game of basketball, including the excessively rough play, and he makes some recommendations for changes to NCAA bylaws. Dean Smith was proudest of the accomplishments of his players after graduation, so this memoir includes a list of all his lettermen, with the degrees they achieved and their present occupations. He keeps the tone positive, skimming over bad incidents in his career and not naming those who criticized him along the way. The book includes many photographs from his personal collection, and you see a man whose family is very important to him. *A Coach's Life* presents the personal side of Dean Smith known only to his family, close friends, and players, and is a real treat. It is recommended for all college basketball collections.

Dean Smith's coaching manual *Basketball: Multiple Offense and Defense*, originally published in 1981, was reissued in 1999 after his retirement from coaching. Most of the text written in the late 1960s. The only change from the 1981 version is a few new pictures of UNC players, but the publisher did not even bother to update the list of UNC lettermen in the appendix (it goes through 1980), or to change the comments referring to "teams in recent years" which actually meaning teams in the late

1970s. However, if you are interested in detailed information and statistics from UNC's 1977-79 teams, you can find it here. The book focuses not on fundamentals, but on team offense and team defense, and is an easy read even for the non-coach. If you have a choice, add the original 1981 version of this book to your collection instead of the 1999 version, since the 1999 copyright date might lead your patrons to think this book has current information that reflects changes in the game like the shot clock and three-point shot.

Art Chansky, the author of several books on the North Carolina program, is the vice-president and publisher of Tarheel Sports Marketing and the founder of *Carolina Court*, a magazine covering North Carolina athletics. He has probably had better access over a long period of time to the North Carolina basketball program than anyone else who was not a player, coach, or employee of the athletic department. Chansky uses that access to tell some fairly interesting stories about Dean Smith and the North Carolina basketball program in *Dean's Domain*, many of which are not contained in other books about Smith. The less than flattering stories are very good. They include Smith's heavy hand in the search for a new UNC athletic director in 1997; preventing players from signing with "super-agent" David Falk due to bad experiences involving Michael Jordan and Brad Daugherty; the "Godfather"-like power that Smith wields to help his former players; his negotiation of the Nike deal for many UNC athletic programs; and his insistence on keeping John Kilgo on as the host of his radio call-in show when the multimedia company airing it wanted a different host to save money. Unfortunately, the text bogs down in rehashes of particular basketball games; this section could have been omitted to the benefit of the book. In the acknowledgments, Chansky comments, "After he reads this book, I hope he still likes me." Probably not! From what I read here and in other Dean Smith books, Smith can hold a grudge for a lifetime against someone he believes has wronged him, and Chansky is probably in trouble for his less than flattering stories about Smith's power in college basketball (and also for his use of swear words in the book, which Smith abhors). This book is definitely a necessity to balance all the Dean Smith titles that present him as perfect.

David Chadwick was a forward for the Tar Heels in the late 1960s and early 1970s. As a former player, he has special insight and access to Dean Smith and other UNC players that most writers do not, and he has written one of the best books on Dean Smith, *The 12 Leadership Principles of Dean Smith*. Chadwick, now a minister, claims that, "outside of my father, Dean Smith may have had the greatest impact on my life." Each chapter describes a different leadership principle (e.g. "Loyalty Prospers in a Family Environment," "The Team Before the Individual," "Making Failure Your Friend"), and gives examples of how Smith believes and follows these ideas. Chadwick discusses how he has been able to apply what he learned from Smith to his life and in his work as a pastor. Each chapter ends with a summary of the points covered, a list of self-reflective questions, and a "thought of the day" much like Smith gave to his teams to memorize in each practice. Some of the stories in the book are not covered elsewhere, such as when Smith talked to the 1971 team about the problems in his first marriage. This book is as much a management and leadership book as it is a chronicle of Dean Smith's coaching philosophies, and would interest general readers.

Barry Jacobs based his book *The World According to Dean* on his interviews with Dean Smith over the last 20 years and on the public record. He starts with a good short wrap-up of Smith's life and career up to his retirement in October 1997, including such personal tidbits as how he tried to hide his smoking habit and his support of social issues such as a nuclear freeze and opposing the death penalty. The rest of the book is composed of quotes by Smith, given in context, organized into several subjects: the game of basketball (including thoughts on "team chemistry," "the Four Corners offense," and the "tired signal"); people in the game (how freshmen are treated on his teams, and thoughts on his former players and fellow coaches); teaching and learning (education, the joy of coaching); the game of life (how he feels about beer advertising during college games, cheating, and coaching milestones); and what he says about himself (his smoking, being hung in effigy in

1965 by the UNC students, and the Smith Center). Rosenthal's 2001 publication *Dean Smith: A Tribute* has a similar format and is more personal, being based on current interviews of people talking about Dean Smith instead of things Dean Smith said. However, many quotes here are not included in other books, perhaps because Smith is such a private man, and it is interesting to read short descriptions of his philosophies and opinions on various matters. *The World According to Dean* is recommended.

Another Art Chansky book, *The Deans List*, is a commemorative book of Smith's coaching career through the 1995/96 season. Smith would coach only one more season after this book was released, so it is nearly a complete chronicle of his coaching career at UNC. Chansky recalls Smith's time as assistant to Frank McGuire at UNC, his first UNC team as head coach in 1960/61, and the tough conditions which he inherited (NCAA probation, McGuire leaving). The book summarizes each season, including a full roster of the team, with fantastic photos and stories. Sidebars profile "Deanovations"—innovations like wrist sweatbands, "huddling up," and "thanking the passer" (pointing to the player who passed you the ball after you score) started by Smith. *The Dean's List* does not offer personal insights about Smith or much about his coaching techniques, and is an entirely positive report. *The Deans List* is recommended as a detailed chronicle of UNC teams 1960/61–1996/97.

Thad Mumau, a sportswriter for the *Fayetteville Observer* for many years who now writes about college basketball recruiting, wrote the first full-length biography of Dean Smith in 1980, titled *The Dean Smith Story*. Mumau updated the book slightly in 1990 under the title *Dean Smith: A Biography*, adding interviews with 1980s-era UNC players and fellow coaches like Mike Krzyzewski and Bobby Knight. The tone of these books is slightly different. In 1980 Smith was a legend in the making, and his greatest accomplishments at that time were his gold medal for coaching the 1976 U.S. Olympic team and a 1971 NIT championship. By 1990 Smith was a living legend: he had a national championship, several more trips to the Final Four, and a basketball arena named after him. Most of the pre-1980 material in the two books is the same. A biographical profile covers Smith's childhood in Kansas with his dad the coach, his assistant coaching years at the Air Force and UNC, and a summary of each season that he coached at UNC. "The Little Things" and the "Smith Blueprint" cover what separates Smith's style from those of other coaches (he doesn't promise recruits they will start, he doesn't accept transfer players, the Four Corners offense, focus on high percentage shots, and his emphasis on teaching defense). Smith's pet issues are discussed—college freshmen should be ineligible, beer advertising should be prohibited during college games, and fans are too consumed with the success of the team on the court and not interested in the players' academic success. One of the better sections contains comments about Smith from players and other coaches. Mumau also looks at Smith's private life in "Inside Dean Smith." An appendix of all UNC lettermen under Smith (through the copyright year of each book) lists their present occupations and degrees received. If you want to buy one of these Smith biographies, choose the 1990 revision since it includes all of the 1980 version. However, the writing style is quite dry and there is little here that is not covered in the more recent biographies of Smith. The Mumau titles are recommended only for the most complete UNC basketball collections.

Books in production that were not released in time for review:

Scott, David. *Quotable Dean Smith: Words of Insight, Inspiration, and Intense Preparation By and About Dean Smith, the Dean of College Basketball Coaches*. Nashville, TN: Towlehouse Pub. Co., 2003. 144 pp.

Smith, Dean, and Gerald D. Bell, with John Kilgo. *The Carolina Way: Lessons on Leadership and Team-Building From a Life in Coaching*. New York: Penguin Press, 2004. 352 pp.

Books About/By Other UNC coaches

Barton, Donald F., and Bob Fulton. *Frank McGuire: The Life and Times of a Basketball Legend*. Columbia, SC: Summerhouse Press, 1995. 227 pp.

DeWitt, David. *True Blue: Matt Doherty Returns to Carolina Basketball*. Lanham, MD.:

- Diamond Communications, 2002. 400 pp.
- McGuire, Frank. *Offensive Basketball*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1958. 336 pp.
- _____. *Defensive Basketball*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1959. 268 pp.
- _____. *Team Basketball: Offense and Defense; Comprising Offensive Basketball and Defensive Basketball*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ.: Prentice-Hall, 1966. 217 pp.

David DeWitt, the executive editor of *Basketball America*, wrote *True Blue* about Matt Doherty's first season (2000/01) as the head coach of UNC, in which the Tar Heels went 26-7 and Doherty was named the AP National Coach of the Year. The narrative starts with the retirement of UNC coach Bill Guthridge, the failed attempt to hire former UNC assistant coach Roy Williams away from Kansas, and the eventual hiring of the UNC administration's fifth choice, Notre Dame coach and former UNC player Matt Doherty. This book is a very detailed game-by-game chronicle of Doherty's first season, including locker room talks with players and a few player profiles. DeWitt also touches on Doherty's life before becoming UNC coach. Doherty attempted to make the UNC program his own, making changes like bringing the students closer to the game floor and encouraging individual accomplishments (he left Jason Capel in a game so he could get a triple-double, only the second in UNC history, which went completely against the UNC team-first policy of so many years). The team achieved an 18-game winning streak, reached number one in the national polls, and won the ACC regular season championship, but then lost on the last five Sundays of the season, including the ACC tournament final and in the second round of the NCAA tournament. Doherty managed to preserve all the important UNC win streaks such as the streaks of 20-win seasons and top three finishes in the ACC regular season, at least for the 2000/01 season. In retrospect, the seeds of discontent in the program were germinating, as revealed in Doherty's angry outbursts and the selfish behavior of his players. The next year the Tar Heels went 8-20 and all the UNC win streaks were broken. Doherty was fired after the 2003 season and replaced by UNC's original coaching choice, Roy Williams. This book is an excellent chronicle of the changes in the UNC program after Smith and Guthridge retired, and of the beginning of the downfall of a promising coaching career for Matt Doherty. *True Blue* is recommended.

Although Frank McGuire spent more years coaching at South Carolina, he was an institution as the coach of UNC 1952/53-1960/61. Donald F. Barton compiled *Frank McGuire* from audio interviews he did with McGuire in 1993/94, the final year of McGuire's life. The book covers McGuire's reflections on his life and career as a basketball coach, and he saves some of his fondest memories for his years in Chapel Hill. McGuire ran what *Sports Illustrated* dubbed an "Underground Railroad" of recruiting that brought players directly from New York City, McGuire's original home, to the South and Chapel Hill. His UNC team defeated Kansas in triple overtime to win the 1957 NCAA title, but he eventually ran into problems with the NCAA over improper accounting for recruiting expenses, so he left college ball for the NBA as UNC went on probation. In part two of the book, "Memories of McGuire," many former players and coaching colleagues weigh in with opinions of McGuire. McGuire the Father and McGuire the Husband, based on interviews with his family, are very touching to read. The work is illustrated with a few unremarkable black-and-white photos of UNC players and teams. McGuire is covered well in many other UNC books, but this is the one book that reveals his reflections on his years at Chapel Hill at the end of his life.

While McGuire was the coach at UNC, he wrote two coaching manuals: *Offensive Basketball* and *Defensive Basketball*. These books, written in 1958 and 1959, include many game and posed pictures of the UNC players at the time, although he does not identify the individuals in the photographs. They would be useful for understanding the style of play that UNC employed while under McGuire, but he does not weave game stories or information about players into the text as some of the other basketball coaching books do. Once McGuire moved to South Carolina, he combined the two 1950s' publications into a single book, *Team Basketball*, which was released in 1966. This is essentially the same book text-wise, but the pictures of UNC players

have been replaced them with pictures of South Carolina players illustrating the same moves. If you are interested in pictures of UNC players, be sure you pick up the 1950s' books and not the 1966 release.

Books About Wake Forest University

McKinney, Horace "Bones," with Garland Atkins. *Bones: Honk Your Horn if You Love Basketball*. Gastonia: Garland Publications, 1988. 152 pp.

Odom, G. David. *The End Is Not the Trophy: Reflections on a Life in Coaching*. Durham: Carolina Academic Press, 1998. 185 pp.

Dave Odom, a North Carolina native, knew he wanted to be a coach from the age of five. He first coached high school basketball, and he looks back fondly on those years. Odom joined the college coaching ranks as an assistant coach at Wake Forest under Carl Tacy and then at Virginia under Terry Holland. *The End Is Not the Trophy* is not a coaching tactics text but an informal collection of thoughts on the philosophy of coaching in no apparent order. Odom does not get passionate or fired up about many topics in this book, but he does criticize the style of coaches coming up through the ranks today who are "programmed coaches" dependent on game film, computers, and stats, and not driven to coach "by the fire in the belly." A unique aspect of the work is a chapter by his wife on what being the wife of a high profile college coach is like; she admits that it isn't for everyone, especially a career-minded woman, but she personally loves her role as a coach's wife. The book is an easy read, but Odom's low key style is neither thought-provoking or exciting. *The End Is Not the Trophy* is recommended only for those interested in recent Wake Forest basketball.

Bones, a book saluting the career of Wake Forest coach Horace "Bones" McKinney, is not so much a biography as a collection of stories about McKinney and his homespun style. The book is not a professional production, is poorly edited, and looks like it was printed on a late 1980s' Macintosh printer, but the stories and pictures give the reader an idea of McKinney's charm and humor. The book covers his upbringing in Lowland, North Carolina, the Durham High School team he played on that won every game, his playing days at NCSU and UNC, his days with the Washington Capitols as a player and then coach, coaching at Wake Forest and coaching the ABA Carolina Cougars. This book is also a piece of southern history, as McKinney gives readers a sense of what it was like growing up in North Carolina in the 1920s and 1930s, and being a part of basketball when it really started booming in the state. There are not many details of his life after the 1960s. *Bones* is recommended, despite its poor editing, because it does the best job of portraying the humor and spirit of Bones McKinney.

Books not reviewed that might be relevant:

Lawing, Barry Alan. *Demon Deacon Hoops: History of Wake Forest Basketball in the Twentieth Century, 1906-2000*. Winston-Salem: Barry A. Lawing Publishing, 2000. 245 pp.

Outlook for Future Titles

As this survey shows, the basketball history of the Big Four schools has been well-chronicled, especially the history and lives of certain coaches of these schools. However, there are still many gaps in the written record of North Carolina basketball history—it would be nice to see some books about the history of the smaller colleges or the growth of the women's game in North Carolina, instead of yet another book on Dean Smith. We should continue to expect commemorative books to be released when any North Carolina team wins a championship, and expect books on Roy Williams, the new UNC coach, within a few years.

Physical Security

A very important way you can enhance the security of your computer system is to provide additional layers of physical security. This means doing some obvious things such as not leaving your laptop on a seat in the airport while you go to get another latte, and locking your office door when you are out of the office, even for just a few moments. Keeping servers under lock and key and not allowing physical access to the room except to those who must have access is also important.

Using a BIOS password provides some protection, but a determined hacker can take the computer apart and remove the battery, thus destroying the BIOS password. Some people like to use bicycle-type laptop computer locks. You need to be sure that the end of the cable is attached to something secure, since attaching the cable to a wooden desk, for example, is probably not going to stop a determined thief.

An additional step you can take to protect your computer is to brand your hard drive with a program like Brandit (available from: <http://www.dmares.com/maresware/brandit1.htm>). Brandit places identifying information on your hard drive that cannot be erased by reformatting the drive. If your computer is recovered, you can activate a key that will reveal your original ownership of the system.

Other simple ideas can help, such as not having computers in locations where passwords can be seen as they are typed. Make sure that only authorized people have access to the office area where your computer is stored. Always lock doors when the room is unattended. Changing passwords often and making passwords that are a combination of letters, numbers, and special characters is important. If your computer has a lock system, use it. In fact, some libraries put theft detection strips in laptops so that the alarm will ring when the computer leaves the building.

Having an accurate inventory of your equipment is also an important part of physical security. Be sure to erase from paper records any log-on IDs and passwords. This will prevent hackers from “dumpster diving” for computer security information. This means also keeping electronic records secure: lock up disk and removable storage drives that might have password

and ID information written on them. Keeping public computers in a heavily used space with a clear view for supervision can also help. If you hide the computer in the stacks, it is an invitation to someone interested in destroying equipment.

Check your security logs frequently for usual activity: deleted entries, incomplete or short logs, logs with incorrect permissions or timestamps (like January 1st when the building was locked up), or odd records of rebooting or startups. Generally, if someone gets into your computer when you are not present, he/she will leave a log of his/her use in the event log. Simple tasks such as rebooting are logged into the event logs.

Check these logs for unauthorized times of access. For example, if you lock up your office laptop every day at 5:15 p.m. and you notice that the event log shows that the machine is turned on at 3 a.m. several nights a week, this is a clue that someone is using your machine when you are not at work. If you are unfamiliar with Windows event logs, just click on the start pull down menu and select “Help.” Then type in “event viewer-finding” in the index and “Help” will show you how to access these logs. There are actually three logs in Windows: Application, Security, and System. Check all three for unscheduled use of your computer.

Having taken steps to prevent physical access to computers, you also need to prevent physical access to the information in the computers. This can be done by encryption schemes that scramble the information on the disk. One of the widest used is CodedDrag (<http://www.fim.uni-linz.ac.at/codeddrag/codeddrag.htm>). This is a modest program that costs only \$30.

For the ultimate in personal computer protection, visit <http://www.uoe.dk/csworld/security-.html>, where you can read about an enterprising Dane’s instructions for encasing a personal computer in 110 pounds of concrete. Unfortunately, in an addendum to the story, the 110-pound computer was carted off and dumped in a nearby ditch!

This article concludes a four-part series on computer security, including the following topics: Spyware, Anti-Virus software, Firewalls, and Physical Security.



Dorothy Hodder, Compiler

History

Searching for the Roanoke Colonies: An Interdisciplinary Collection contains 16 essays presented at two conferences held on Roanoke Island in 1993 and 1998, which bring fresh insights to an old mystery. They are written from a lively mix of historical, archaeological, literary, and folkloric viewpoints. E. Thomson Shields, Jr., director of the Roanoke Colonies Research Office at East Carolina University, and Charles R. Ewen, director of the Southern Coastal Heritage Program, are the editors. (2003; Office of Archives and History, North Carolina Dept. of Cultural Resources, 4622 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-4622; 214 pp.; paper, \$15.70; ISBN 0-86526-309-4.)

James Iredell of Edenton was the first of two North Carolinians to serve on the U.S. Supreme Court. *The Papers of James Iredell, Volume III 1784-1789*, edited by Donna Kelly and Lang Baradell, cover the years of his life immediately preceding his appointment to the high court, during which he matured and achieved national recognition as a statesman. As a prominent attorney in private practice, his papers reflect the concerns and conflicts of a society moving from war and dependence to peace and self-reliance. (2003; Office of Archives and History, North Carolina Dept. of Cultural Resources, 4622 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-4622; 583 pp.; cloth, \$37.19; ISBN 0-86526-310-8.)

By Dauntless Resolution and Unconquerable Faith: Selected Anniversary Celebrations at the Site of the Wright Brothers' First Flight, 1928-1978, by Stephen E. Massengill, documents major anniversary celebrations leading up to last year's centennial. It is illustrated with 14 black-and-white photographs, and includes an index. (2003; Office of Archives and History, North Carolina Dept. of Cultural Resources, 4622 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-4622; 29 pp.; cloth, \$10.35; ISBN 0-86526-312-4.)

Julia Taylor Ebel is the author of *Addie Clawson, Appalachian Mail Carrier*, the story of a woman who bucked public opinion about proper work for women to deliver the mail in Watauga County in 1936. She bought a car and learned to drive it in order to take the job, which she held for 30 years. Where the route was too rough for her Model A, she rode a horse, and further scandalized the community by wearing jodhpurs. Illustrated by photographs and drawings. (2002; Parkway Publishers, Inc., PO Box 3678, Boone, NC 28607, 28 pp.; paper, \$9.95, ISBN 1-887905-67-7.)

Chills

In the course of its 50-year history, John F. Blair, Publisher, of Winston-Salem has published 23 volumes of ghost stories and folklore. As part of their 50th anniversary celebration, the publisher's staff has selected favorite stories from each of the 20 collections still in print. *Boogers and Boo-Daddies: The Best of Blair's Ghost Stories*, is a fond look back at a timeless folk tradition. (2004; John F. Blair, Publisher, 1406 Plaza Drive, Winston-Salem, NC 27103; 128 pp.; cloth, \$13.95; ISBN 0-89587-296-X.)

Pirates, Ghosts, and Coastal Lore: The Best of Judge Whedbee, is another volume commemorating John F. Blair, Publishers' 50th anniversary. Charles Harry

Whedbee is the author of Blair's all-time bestseller, *Legends of the Outer Banks and Tar Heel Tidewater*, and four other collections of stories from the Outer Banks, including *The Flaming Ship of Ocracoke and Blackbeard's Cup*. The five books have gone through a total of 58 printings and sold over 205,000 copies, and some of their best stories are reprinted for new readers in *Pirates, Ghosts and Coastal Lore*. (2004; John F. Blair, Publisher, 1406 Plaza Drive, Winston-Salem, NC 27103; 157 pp.; cloth, \$13.95; ISBN 0-89587-295-1.)

Psychologist Wanda Karriker has written a novel about a psychologist who uncovers and confronts a culture of ritual child abuse titled *Morning, Come Quickly*. This combination of love story, spiritual journey, and psychological thriller deals with transgenerational trauma, government-sponsored torture and terrorization of children, and the controversy over "false memories." Includes an extensive list of sources. (2003; Sandime, Ltd., 83313 Long Island Road, Catawba, NC 28609; 448 pp.; cloth, \$26.95; ISBN 0-9717171-0-9.)

Attorney Cyrus D. Hogue was a high school student in Wilmington in 1936, when the father of a classmate at New Hanover High School was tried for his daughter's murder. Apparently the accused had poisoned not only his daughter but also his wife and a former wife, although he maintained his innocence until he went to the gallows. The case attracted national attention and became a landmark for the use of circumstantial evidence. Hogue has fictionalized the trial and painted a portrait of life in Wilmington in the '20s and '30s in *The Tangled Mass*. (2004; Red Leaf Books, an imprint of October Publishing, PO Box 12710, Wilmington, NC 28405; 210 pp.; cloth, \$23.00; ISBN 0-9747374-1-0.)

Her Mother's Shadow is a novel about long-buried family secrets, set in the fictional Outer Banks town of Kiss River, North Carolina. Diane Chamberlain is the author of this mother-daughter story. (2004; MIRA Books, 225 Duncan Mill Road, Don Mills, Ontario, Canada M3B 3K9; 380 pp.; cloth, \$23.95; ISBN 0-7783-2017-0.)

Ellen Elizabeth Hunter of Greensboro is back with the second in her series of Wilmington mysteries, *Murder at the Azalea Festival*. Historic preservationist Ashley Wilkes tries to clear her client of a homicide that took place at a garden party, and the cast of a hot new locally produced television series are under suspicion. (2004; Writers' Group of the Triad, PO Box 38041, Greensboro, NC 27438-8041; 172 pp.; paper, \$12.99 plus \$2.50 shipping and handling; ISBN 0-9715069-5-7.)

Native Americans

In *Herbal Remedies of the Lumbee Indians*, authors Arvis Locklear Boughman and Loretta O. Oxendine describe and document the numerous plant and herbal remedies that the Lumbees have used for centuries and continue to use today. In the second part of the book they record the words, recollections, and wellness philosophies of living Lumbee elders, healers, and community leaders. Includes a brief history of the Lumbees, glossary, bibliography, and index. (2004; McFarland & Company, Inc., Box 611, Jefferson, NC 28640; 181 pp.; paper, \$35.00; ISBN: 0-7864-1332-8.)

Gerald Sider's *Living Indian Histories: Lumbee and Tuscarora People in North Carolina* was originally published by Cambridge University Press in 1993 as *Lumbee Indian Histories*. The new edition is updated in a lengthy preface by the author, carrying the native people's struggles forward into the new century. (2003; University of North Carolina Press, PO Box 2288, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-2288; lxxii, 309 pp.; paper, \$22.50; ISBN: 0-8078-5506-5.)

Hardaway Origins and Adaptations is a study of the Hardaway people and the Baucom Hardaway site adjacent to the Rocky River in Union County. Discovered by accident in 1979, the Baucom Hardaway site is a stratified multi-component site that has produced artifacts from the Paleo Indian, Archaic, and Woodland Periods. It has been excavated twice, from 1979 to 1982 and again in 1987. Fifty percent of the site remains intact today for further study. Edited by Rodney M.

Peck, president of the Piedmont Archaeological Society of North and South Carolina, Inc., the book is illustrated with photographs, sketches, maps, and charts. References are included. (2003; Rodney M. Peck, 4222 Winter Jasmine Place, Kannapolis, NC 28081; 98 pp.; paper, \$20.00 plus \$4.00 shipping and handling; no ISBN.)

Nature

How to Read a North Carolina Beach is a new field guide by Orrin Pilkey, Tracy Monegan Rice, and William Neal. Orrin Pilkey is a noted and sometimes controversial advocate for coastal conservation, perhaps best known as co-author of the 1979 book *The Beaches are Moving: The Drowning of America's Shoreline*. He is James B. Duke Professor Emeritus of Geology at Duke University, and co-editor with William Neal of a book series called "Living with the Shore." William J. Neal is professor of geology at Grand Valley State University in Allendale, Michigan. Tracy Monegan Rice is a coastal geologist working for the federal government. *How to Read a North Carolina Beach* explores large-scale processes like the interaction of wind, waves, and sand, as well as small features like bubble holes, drift lines, and black sands. It explains sea foam and the tiny sand volcanoes along the waterline. It discusses coastal life forms from crabs and turtles to microscopic critters, and contemplates the future of North Carolina's 320 miles of ocean beaches. (2004; University of North Carolina Press, PO Box 2288, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-2288; 162 pp.; paper, \$12.95; ISBN: 0-8078-5510-3.)

A new paperback edition of *Mammals of the Carolinas, Virginia, & Maryland*, by William David Webster, James F. Parnell, and Walter C. Biggs, Jr., is now available. It was first published in 1985 and is still the only guide of its kind. Maps and color photographs illustrate the information about 88 terrestrial and 33 marine mammals native to the four-state region. A glossary and index are included. (2004; University of North Carolina Press, PO Box 2288, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-2288; 272 pp.; paper, \$17.95; ISBN: 0-8078-5542-1.)

Laws

Cleanup Law of North Carolina is a new book by Richard B. Whisnant, which will be useful for property owners, buyers, sellers, neighbors, and attorneys involved with property requiring cleanup. It goes beyond analyzing the laws and court decisions to the administrative programs that put the laws into action. (2003; School of Government, CB# 3330 Knapp-Sanders Building, UNC-Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3330; 226 pp.; paper, \$35.00; ISBN 1-56011-404-5.)

Also edited by Richard Whisnant is the third edition of *Local Government for Environmental Policymakers*, in a useful looseleaf format. (2003; School of Government, CB# 3330 Knapp-Sanders Building, UNC-Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3330; 495 pp.; looseleaf binder, \$55.00; ISBN 1-56011-452-5.)

The 20th edition of John L. Saxon's *North Carolina Child Support Statutes* is a standard tool for law libraries and social service agencies. (2003; School of Government, CB# 3330 Knapp-Sanders Building, UNC-Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3330; 201 pp.; spiral bound, \$35.00; ISBN 1-56011-466-5.)

Arrest, Search and Investigation in North Carolina, by Robert L. Farb, is available in the new third edition. (2003; School of Government, CB# 3330 Knapp-Sanders Building, UNC-Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3330; 542 pp.; paper, \$35.00; ISBN 1-56011-410-X.)

A new publication by David Lawrence is *Annexation Law in North Carolina, Volume II Voluntary Annexation*. (2004; School of Government, CB# 3330 Knapp-Sanders Building, UNC-Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3330; paginated by section in a looseleaf binder, \$30.00; ISBN 1-56011-465-7.)

David M. Lawrence compiled the fifth edition of *The Local Government Budget & Fiscal Control Act*. (2004; School of Government, CB# 3330 Knapp-Sanders Building, UNC-Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3330; 35 pp.; paper, \$8.00; ISBN 1-56011-472-X.)

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Friday, January 16, 2004

Durham County Public Library

Durham, North Carolina

ATTENDING: Caroline Walters, Jean Rick, Sue Williams, Pauletta Bracy, Jean Moats, Jennie Hunt, Ross Holt, Betty Meehan-Black, Bryna Coonin, Steve Cramer, Priscilla Lewis, Euthena Newman, Bao-Chu Chang, Annis Barbee, Susan Wolf Neilson, Al Jones, Dale Cousins, Paula Hinton, Mary Ellen Chijioke, Carol Laing, Teresa Wehrli, Lynne Lysiak, Sherwin Rice, Robert Burgin, Phillip Barton, Sandy Cooper, Gerald Holmes, Rodney Lippard, Irene Laube, Keith Burkhead, Brenda Stephens, Elizabeth Laney, Vanessa Work Ramseur, David Paynter, Dan Maynard, Connie Keller, Brenda Stephens, and John Via

Call to Order and Welcome:

The meeting was called to order by President Pauletta Bracy at 10:00 a.m. at the Durham County Public Library. Phillip Cherry, Director of the Durham Public Library, welcomed us, and wished us a Happy New Year. President Bracy welcomed everyone, especially the new members. Introductions were given by everyone. Steve Cramer, Susan Wolf Neilson, and Dan Maynard represented BLINC. To forestall confusion, blue name tags identified those eligible to vote and yellow name tags identified the non-voters.

An agenda change moved the Installation ceremony before the approval of the Minutes of July 18, 2003. David Paynter (Director at Large) and Robert Burgin (Vice-President, President-Elect) were installed in a ceremony presided over by Al Jones. Gerald Holmes took a picture of the event.

Minutes, July 18, 2003

The minutes of July 18, 2003 meeting were approved. Robert Burgin moved; seconded by Priscilla Lewis; motion carried.

President's Report:

Biennium Agenda: The four points of President Bracy's Biennium Agenda are infrastructural integrity; strategic planning; organizational outreach; and the 2004 conference. The goal is an organization that will be productively engaged as defined by these four points.

Committee Structure: A review of the Committees will be undertaken to identify changes that might need to be made in the structure of the organization.

Suggestions included forming a committee to serve Hispanics and other population groups, change some committees to round tables, and become affiliated with REFORMA.

Appointment Procedures: President Bracy will appoint all committees and will contact the current chairs by letter. Each Committee, Section and Roundtable will appoint or recommend candidates for committee membership. A requirement will be that at least one member should have attended the NCLA Leadership Institute. A list of Leadership Institutes' attendees will be made available to the chairs. Discussion followed on ideas for increasing participation by the membership: change to membership form to ask for volunteers for committees and leadership positions, compile a list of some viable candidates, separate links and forms on the Web pages for volunteers, and include form in membership renewal and in *North Carolina Libraries*, NCLA listserv, and a President's Corner on the NCLA Web site. The names of all committee members are to be sent to President Bracy so official letters of appointment can be sent.

Each committee is to review its current charge at its first meeting and submit the recommended changes or revisions to President Bracy.

President Bracy will appoint a Parliamentarian and a Strategic Planning chair to work with Membership and Constitution and Bylaws committees. A planning committee for the new centennial will also be appointed.

President Bracy attended a "town meeting" at San

Diego. A town meeting program would be an open forum for the membership of NCLA to raise issues in a public forum at the 2005 conference. Robert Burgin will add to the 2005 conference agenda as a program idea. Ross Holt handled issues from the membership by bringing them to the board or by suggesting an appropriate committee or round table. Other means of getting issues of the membership addressed were the "President's Corner" on the NCLA Web site, membership renewal process and sending an "issue message" approved by President Bracy to the voting members of NCLA.

Old Business

There was no old business.

New Business

U.S. Patriot Act:

A Resolution on the U.S. Patriot Act by the City of Raleigh was brought before the board. After discussion, it was decided to draft our own resolution offering support and appending it to the City of Raleigh's proposal.

Rights and Permissions:

EBSCO wishes to include *North Carolina Libraries* in its database. License agreement is 9 pages. Peggy Hoon will be contacted to review the agreement with H.W. Wilson and EBSCO's license agreement. After discussion, the consensus was to accept agreement if okayed by Peggy Hoon. President Bracy can sign it at that time.

Peggy Hoon is an attorney, but not licensed to practice in North Carolina. President Bracy will contact Peggy Hoon about serving the NCLA Board in a legal advisory capacity.

Organizational Communication:

News will be communicated with the membership and the Board by the following means:

- 1) The Board has a Yahoo group. Caroline Walters, NCLA Administrative Assistant, is now moderator and she will keep the list updated. You will be e-mailed later on how to join and post.
- 2) Use the NCLA listserv to post announcements to the general membership..
- 3) *Tar Heel Libraries* focuses on people in the library community and what they were doing and State Library news. Pam Jaskot is the new editor. It is published in Asheboro. The idea behind *Tar Heel Libraries* is to build community by targeting people and news of what North Carolina libraries are doing. Announcements for news should be sent to Frannie Ashburn at the State Library. Information on these contacts should be or will be posted on the NCLA Web site.
- 4) NCLA Web site.

Locations of future meetings:

April 16, 2004, Wilmington (David Paynter)

July 16, 2004, Meredith or Guilford (Jean Rick or MaryEllen Chijioke)

October 15, 2004, Burlington (Priscilla Lewis will help with arrangements)

January 21, 2005, Meredith or Guilford (Rick or Chijioke)

April 15, 2005, Archdale (Ross Holt)

July 15, 2005, Boone (Lynne Lysiak)

October 21, 2005, Winston-Salem (Biennial Conference)

Special Considerations and Social Graces:

It was suggested that we send e-cards to Diane Kester (kester@coe.ecu.edu) to wish her well with her recent injury.

Teresa Wehrli volunteered to draw up guidelines for dealing consistently with deaths, injuries, illnesses, babies, etc. She will resolve these matters and bring the guidelines to the next Board meeting. Teresa Wehrli will then manage the guidelines as part of Membership Committee duties.

President Bracy reminded us all to vote in the upcoming ALA elections.

Treasurer's Report

The full Treasurer's Report, Finance Committee report, Operating funds, proposed budget, and sub-accounts reports are available on the NCLA Web site.

Section/Round Table Reports

Children's Services Section:

Chair Carol Laing reported briefly and will post a report to the NCLA Web site. The only concern was that they lost money on the conference by transferring from the Convention Center to the Adams Mark.

College and University Libraries Section:

Chair Rodney Lippard sent a report to *North Carolina Libraries* and will post it to the NCLA Web site. He indicated that his section wants to do programming with others. He will have more to report at next meeting.

Community and Junior College Libraries Section:

Chair Keith Burkhead plans to build on membership gains and explore programs for the next conferences.

Documents Section:

Chair Bryna Coonin mentioned that the upcoming Spring Workshop will be split between state and federal documents. For the Charlotte conference the program may center on collection development. The section is also pursuing a name change to "Government Resources Section."

Library Administration and Management Section:

No report.

NC Association of School Librarians:

Chair Al Jones reported that despite some school librarians pulling out of NCLA, we still have many school librarians as members. Ross Holt appointed Al Jones as chair to hold the position open. The Board discussed possible candidates to take leadership roles in this association. President Bracy will appoint a new chair to replace Al Jones.

NC Public Library Trustee Association:

Mary Hatcher is the new chair. The association's priority is to increase membership.

Public Library Section:

Chair Priscilla Lewis reported that the section had met and reviewed the biennial conference. They will add to new sub-committees: Bill Roberts Award Committee (chaired by Margaret Blanchard) and Genealogy sub-committee (chaired by Arthur Erickson). The section has discussed doing fewer, but better programs at conferences.

Reference and Adult Services Section:

Chair Lisa Sheffield indicated the report was on the NCLA Web site. The section had a 60% increase in membership. The section is working on joint conference plans and is requesting co-sponsorship of programs.

Resources and Technical Services Section:

Chair Euthena Newman indicated the section will meet next month and they are working on conference programming.

Literacy Round Table:

Betty Meehan-Black indicated that the full report of round table activity was on the NCLA Web site. The round table wants to do more than providing workshops. They are looking for members.

New Members Round Table:

Chair Jennie Hunt reported a successful showing at the conference event. The names of people and their interests were recorded. The round table is thinking about being the "welcome wagon for NCLA," and will work with SELA on the 2004 conference.

Round Table for Ethnic Minority Concerns:

Chair Gerald Holmes indicated that the full report is on the NCLA Web site. The round table is seeking proposals and ideas for programs for the 2004 conference. Brenda Stephens will serve as chair of the Road Builders award committee. The round table is planning to work on bylaws and organizational leadership.

Round Table for Special Collections:

Chair Joan Ferguson posted a report to the NCLA Web site. The round table sponsored five sessions during the biennial conference.

Round Table on the Status of Women in Librarianship:

Jennie Hunt reported on planning for the 2004 conference and the Marilyn Miller scholarship.

Technology and Trends Round Table:

Chair Lynne Lysiak reported that the round table is preparing for the 2004 conference.

Committee Reports**Archives:**

Chair Jean Rick reminded Board members to submit their reports and minutes to her for the NCLA archives.

Conference 2003:

President Bracy reported that the 2003 conference made money. Please share comments about the conference with President Bracy. The need to have a conference orientation before each conference was brought to the attention of the Board. The NC Paraprofessional Association has drafted a planning protocol for conference programs. It will be shared with Robert Burgin and John Via. It was suggested to save a program slot for non-committee members or round table members to have programs. A "Presidential" program was suggested as a way to accommodate these people.

Conference 2004:

Chair John Via suggested "A Splendid Combination" may be the name of the conference, but his committee is still deciding on the name and the actual theme. Conference committee is still in the planning stages. He is interested in centennial activities: raise \$100,000; Center for the Book; discuss future of libraries and librarians; digitize *North Caroliin Libraries*; catalog NCLA archives, etc.

NCLA will have fewer, but better programs because SELA will be having programs. It will be a three-day conference. Charlotte librarians will do local arrangements. Exhibits committee has two proposals. About 350 SELA members are expected to attend. Dates are November 9 – 13, 2004. John Via will make a list of committees for program planning. Some concern was expressed that Thursday is Veterans' Day. Pre-Conference workshops are available on the Tuesday before the conference (5 slots open).

Discussion followed on rates, social functions, receptions, vendors, banquet, recognition of past presidents and long-term members, recognition of all NCLA scholarship winners and authors that we knew before they became famous, tours, talent show, pre-conferences, dance, etc.

Commission on the Future of Libraries and the Book: Report is on the NCLA Web site.

Constitution, Codes and Handbook Revision:

Chair Phillip Barton reported that a review of the minutes came across some changes in the rules and

regulations that had not been included. These changes will be made in the near future.

Continuing Education:

No report. Sherwin Rice was just appointed committee chair last week. Sandy Cooper, State Librarian, said there is money for a new statewide needs assessment. President Bracy and Sandy Cooper will discuss this further.

Endowment:

Chair Elizabeth Laney reported that NCLA is still accepting contributions to the endowment fund. Forty contributions were made in 2004. The goal is to raise \$100,000 by the end of 2004. North Carolina Foundation, who manages the endowment investments, will provide a report in February 2004 for the 2003 calendar year.

Intellectual Freedom:

No report.

Leadership Institute:

No report.

Membership:

Chair Teresa Wehrli will find out the number of years members have belonged to NCLA and report to the Board. The committee has considered mailing to non-member conference attendees to encourage membership.

Nominations:

Chair Al Jones will e-mail the membership to identify those interested in serving on the nominating committee and as NCLA officers.

Operations:

Chair Irene Laube indicated the need for more hours in the administrative office. This will mean more salary expense. The association may need to raise the administrative assistant to full time, if we decide to have annual conferences. A request for a color printer for the NCLA office was granted, but the actual purchase was put on hold until the final budget is presented. The Board will consider more hours, also based on budget.

Publications and Marketing:

(Tar Heel Libraries and E-News)

Pauletta Bracy suggested moving the Web site out of this committee and for it to be a permanent seat on the Executive Board. Should Bao-Chu Chang have a vote? At this point, Chang, NCLA Web mistress, serves at pleasure of President Bracy and this issue will be resolved before the next meeting.

Scholarships:

No report.

NCLA Web site:

Bao-Chu Chang requests that the names of committees be used when submitting reports to the NCLA Web site. Searching will be enhanced. Each committee, section or round table should have a Web person for Bao to contact. The discussion forum Ibiblio.org doesn't provide service for private organizations. Plans are to scan old minutes so all will be on the NCLA Web site. A request was made for a workshop on how to create Web pages.

Organizational Outreach:

No report.

Strategic Development:

No report.

Other Reports

North Carolina Libraries

The annual print edition (1,800 copies) will be shipped in February. The centennial issue will feature a bibliography of histories of North Carolina libraries.

ALA Councilor:

Vanessa Ramseur indicated that her report will be on the NCLA Web site.

She reported on her trip to San Diego: the chair of the chapter relations committee Michael Dowling is available to attend meetings and conferences. The ALA Washington Office has a list of Web sites we could bookmark. Ramseur requested that we put these on the NCLA Web site. ALA's pay equity initiative passed in committee. Issues about chapters and ALA membership dues were discussed.

SELA Councilor:

No report.

State Library:

Sandy Cooper, State Librarian, reported on the updated graphic identity of the NC LIVE on the new posters. She is working on integrating this new look into Web page. Free mousepads will be available.

NC Library Paraprofessional Association:

Chair Annis Barbee reported that the NCLPA sponsored six conference programs and inaugurated a scholarship. Goals for the coming year are to develop programming, membership drive, plan on 2004 conference programming, examine COPE III, and focus on general marketing efforts. A full report is posted on the NCLA Web site. The association will have a Web person, newsletter, etc.

A Resolution for a NCLA Task Force to discuss collaboration and understanding between librarians and support staff passed by voice vote. President Bracy will appoint a task force.

BLINC – Business Librarians in North Carolina: Steve Cramer, Susan Wolf Neilson, and Dan Maynard represented BLINC. Their next meeting will be at the Greensboro Public Library. The group would advocate more business-oriented databases on NC LIVE and bibliographic instruction in business workshops. Dan Maynard indicated how important business information and business librarians are to the public.

Susan Neilson (NC State) petitioned NCLA for BLINC to join as a section. She related a brief history of the organization, what it can do for us, and what we can do for them. They have met the 100 signatures (169) required to submit a petition. The Board recognized the importance of business information in networking, continuing education, professional development and state initiatives. At NCLA conferences, BLINC will have programming, and help with marketing.

Motion: Ross Holt moved that we constitute BLINC as a section. Dale Cousins seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

Government Relations/Public Policy:

Ross Holt worked with Capitol Strategies and the NCLA lobbyist to avoid significant budget cuts for public libraries. Sandy Cooper indicated that funding for NC LIVE has become a problem. Public libraries can provide a statewide network to contact legislators. Capital Strategies is a public relations/fund-raising firm. Holt requested a budget of \$15,000 (\$12,500 to go to Capital Strategies). Holt indicated that for every dollar paid in the lobbying effort, libraries received \$85 in funding!

President Bracy was authorized to enter into an agreement to appropriate \$12,500 for lobbying to Capital Strategies, with an additional \$2,500 for expenses associated with this agreement. The motion carried.

A motion was made and seconded to change the name of the committee to the Public Policy Committee. The motion carried. Members are Holt, Sandy Cooper, Jerry Thrasher, Beverly Gass, and David Goble.

Finance Report:

Option B includes no NCLA Leadership Institute or Reserves. Robert Burgin suggested that we adopt Option B and add \$5,000 from Reserves to augment \$10,000. The Finance Committee questioned whether there would be an NCLA Leadership Institute in 2004. President Bracy will figure this out.

Chijioke made a motion for the Board to accept Option B for the budget, with an increase of \$5,000 from the reserves to cover the costs of the Public Policy Committee; it was seconded by Keith Burkhead. The motion carried.

Announcements, Other Business:

Gerald Holmes requested an update and clarification of vendor relationships with committees and round tables.

Orientation for new chairs, vice-chairs and new board members is scheduled for March 5, 2004, in Raleigh. Dale Cousins will let us know the actual location. Al Jones, Robert Burgin, and Ross Holt will help to organize it. It will be open to all NCLA members.

Holt will be a panel member on the discussion at D.H. Hill Library (NCSU, Raleigh) about the USA Patriot Act on February 10, 2004, 5:30–7:30 pm.

The meeting adjourned at 3:00.

— Respectfully submitted by
Connie Keller, Secretary

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