

The Southeastern Librarian

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I Feel the Need, the Need to Weed! : Maintaining an E-book Collection

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Libraries and library collections are evolving. Formats are changing as technology advances, and physical libraries are expanding into an ever increasing digital world. Acquiring more materials in several different formats, including electronic brings on the issue of what to do with it all. Anyone, or any entity, that collects books in print or electronic format will eventually come to the realization that their space is finite. In order to acquire new materials they must either expand their space or do that horrible “four letter word”...weed. The word itself sends shivers down the backs of librarians everywhere. How can any self-respecting librarian get rid of precious materials? If money was no issue libraries everywhere would continue to build or acquire additional virtual storage space to avoid discarding something that may be valuable to some user sometime in the future.

Space, either physical or virtual, is not the only reason to remove materials from collections. Technology and science subject areas are advancing so rapidly that the information in those materials becomes outdated quickly. Should these be left on the shelf or in collections with incorrect information forever? This could be damaging for students who use them and are not aware they are outdated. It is unnecessary to keep all old editions of a work after new editions have been released; unless they are very rare items, older editions are outdated and take up precious shelf and virtual space. There are many issues that need to be taken into consideration when weeding. Having a good collection development and weeding policy is a must for all types of libraries. Researcher Ian McEwen (2012) advises that “weeding requires a small time commitment, some knowledge of what to look for, and a willingness to let go of the deadwood” (pp. 33-34). Despite the work involved, weeding is very beneficial to the health of a library’s collection.

Most libraries are hesitant to weed their collections, and it has been so for many years. John Berry (2013) in his article “The Weeding War” states that “careless weeding of library collections has been the source of tremendous misunderstanding, disruption, bad publicity, and all-too-frequently, the departure of library directors. [...] Weeding is controversial” (p. 10). Libraries must overcome the panic of throwing something away, and discard delicately to avoid a panic in their patrons. This is an ongoing issue, and the idea of more is better does not always hold true. Weeding is a necessary part of collection management and not only applies to print materials but also includes electronic books.

With advances in technology, formats of materials obtained by libraries are changing. Many items that were bought in print are now available in an electronic format. Electronic books, electronic journals, and streaming video are in increasingly high demand. Libraries are trying to keep up with demand for these items from the accelerating numbers of distance students or students who desire the accessibility and instant access these formats provide. Although many resources are being switched to, or only offered in, electronic format there will always be a place for print materials in libraries.

There are many advantages to electronic books: they take up no physical shelf space; they cannot wear out, nor can they be damaged, lost or stolen by patrons. They do not need to be re-shelved, are never overdue, and titles rarely go out of print. Peter Spitzform (2011) explains in his article “Patron-Driven Acquisition: Collecting as if Money and Space Mean Something” that an advantage to switching from print is that “electronic books may well help libraries manage their collections less expensively, and acquiring only those specific titles that patrons want, rather than purchasing all those that we think patrons might someday need, will certainly reduce the footprint of the print collections” (p. 22), slowing the expansion and aiding in creating space on the shelves.

E-books have been around since the 1970s, beginning with Project Gutenberg, but have only really grown in popularity in the last several years. Although Project Gutenberg was the first provider of e-books the term “electronic book” was coined earlier in 1968 by a professor at Brown University, Andries Van Dam. More libraries became aware of e-books and their capabilities in the late 1990’s with netLibrary launching their Internet-based e-book service, and in 2004 Google Books was released (Cheek and Hartel, 2012). Since then software applications, tablets and phones have made accessing e-books increasingly easier for users.

However, during this early startup of electronic books many libraries did not have the technology to allow users to access the e-book, because it, as well as the technology to access the e-books were very expensive. Platforms to view the e-books could also potentially add ongoing yearly maintenance fees to already strapped budgets. Some patrons resisted the technology, in part because they prefer the print materials. They were not true Luddites, but they found the platforms difficult to navigate, and prefer the simplicity of reading traditional books. There are also many subject areas that lend themselves better to print such as arts and architecture, leading publishers to publish more

in print and reducing the number of resources in electronic format in these areas as opposed to other subject areas.

E-books allow users to have instant access to materials in or outside the library 24/7. Currently, there are several avenues to obtaining e-books for libraries: libraries can purchase them through subscription services where they can get large collections of materials by subject matter, they can order single titles or implement a demand driven e-book acquisitions program. A Demand Driven Acquisitions (DDA) model or a Patron Driven Acquisitions (PDA) model are both e-book programs that provide large amounts of e-books without a huge upfront fee. Only the items that are used are paid for. The patrons choose an e-book and “check it out” or “borrow” it, and these are the only ones the library will pay for. It is a fantastic return on investment when every e-book purchased is assured to have at least one use, and it increases patron involvement in collection decisions. A comparative study by Kay Downey et al. (2014), about print books and DDA e-book acquisition and use discovered that there is “some evidence that suggests that user-selected resources have better long-term use than those selected by bibliographers,” and it is estimated that only around 40% of librarian selected print books have ever circulated (p. 140).

Input in selection for electronic or print materials from users appears to be a good plan for libraries. It will save money, insure use, and cut down on unwanted or possibly unused items. Patrons create a just-in-time model as opposed to the librarians collecting materials in a just-in-case model. “In the digital world, PDA of e-books allows for immediate access and shifts library funds from speculative buying to purchasing at point of need” (pp. 218), according to researchers Rebecca Schroeder and Tom Wright (2011) in their article “Electronic books: a call for effective business models.” Kay Downey et al. (2014) found that “studies [...] show that the circulation of the print collection is slowly declining, [...] and that] libraries are generally discovering that user-selected books, in print or e-book format, have better circulation rates than books acquired via the traditional approval method” (p. 144). However, there are some downsides to DDA programs, which include inconsistent pricing and purchasing models that are not very flexible. Despite those issues, DDA programs are becoming increasingly popular.

Although there is no physical book, preservation is still an issue with e-books. Portico, LOCKSS (Lots of Copies Keep Stuff Safe), and CLOCKSS (Controlled LOCKSS), can assist with digital preservation and can assist in preserving library purchased e-books. These systems also provide a platform to allow libraries to acquire single title e-books from vendors without having to purchase the vendor’s platform to be able to access it. According to Crosetto (2011), “[L]ibrarians and publishers must continue to work together to ensure that e-books can mesh with such systems. Innovation will prevail and, as a result, the formats and interfaces of e-books will change. The decisions made today will affect access to e-books in the future, so publishers and librarians must plan accordingly

to preserve e-book content in the best possible format” (p. 134).

As e-book collections grow, so does the need for a weeding policy. A literature review did not result in much information about weeding e-books. This could be for several reasons. Most likely is that DDA programs and e-books in general are just now really taking off, especially in small or underfunded libraries. Libraries and patrons are excited about all of the electronic books that they now have access to, or could have access to, and are instead focusing on how to build their collections. Some programs are still small at this time, but will grow in the foreseeable future. Libraries may not be thinking about future issues, but are concentrating on the here and now. At the moment, space may not be a concern and the material coming in is all current, but what happens 5-10 years down the road when these materials are no longer current or if libraries continue to suffer cuts in their materials budgets?

While many vendors of subscription services weed their own packages, it is particularly critical for libraries to weed single title e-book purchases and from their DDA programs, where large amounts of e-book records are loaded at one time. Many libraries choose to load bibliographic records into their Integrated Library System (ILS) to provide increased searchability and access, as well as to make use of the statistical features that the system provides. When weeding, this feature makes it easy to group and remove titles. The downside to having bibliographic records for e-books is that these records take up room in the ILS, and therefore room on the server. New servers, or increased server space, for these items could cost libraries thousands of dollars to purchase and additional monies to maintain. David A. Tyckoson (2014), an Associate Dean at Fresno State University, has found that “while weeding is viewed by most academic librarians as a common good, it is usually a process that is relegated to a secondary or tertiary priority in actual practice” (p. 66). During daily workflows this makes sense with other seemingly more important deadlines or tasks; however, the low priority given to weeding could be damaging the integrity of the e-book collection.

Large quantities of e-books clutter searches with an overabundance of results, many of which are old, outdated or contain wrong information. Librarian Alice Crosetto (2012) in her article “Weeding E-books” explains that “e-books are long overdue in being evaluated and weeded. [...] [O]utdated resources could contain nonrelevant, misleading, even potentially harmful information, especially in the areas of natural and health sciences. Providing the most relevant resources in the areas of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, collectively referred to as STEM, is paramount for all libraries, particularly academic and K-12” (pp. 95-96). Patrons become frustrated and overwhelmed by the amount of hits returned by their search, many of which may be irrelevant. They frequently choose among the top few results for ease, but may not be getting the information they really need or want. Linda W. Braun (2013) provided a thought provoking question in her research, stating:

“Imagine what happens to discoverability if e-collections aren’t weeded. How does a ...[user] find the most up-to-date or useful materials if there are items showing up in search and browse that aren’t useful...?” (p. 42-43) If libraries do not weed their e-book collections, the outdated and irrelevant resources will drastically decrease the findability of quality resources.

Libraries whose DDA programs contain large numbers of e-books provide a bigger pool for patrons to use, potentially increasing the number of loans and purchases the library would incur. Over time, this can drive up the expense of the DDA program. Projections by Karen S. Fischer et al. (2014) for DDA programs are predicting increases in use due to “growing user familiarity with e-books [...] the changing universe of titles available in the PDA program; a dynamic user base (new faculty, new students); and changing curricula” (p. 480). Libraries have less control of e-book titles contained in subscriptions because they are usually purchased in subject specific packages. However, removing e-books from the DDA program that are duplicated in any subscriptions would save libraries from unnecessary purchases.

Criteria for weeding e-books should be similar to those that should already be in place for print resources. While the physical condition is not an issue, the content is still applicable. Libraries should evaluate if patron needs have changed, and if some subject area use has decreased. These areas could potentially be weeded. How current should the collection be? It is easy to only collect the most current items in a DDA program, and just as easy to eliminate the older titles. Librarian Kay Downey (2013) advises that libraries will “need to formulate parameters for weeding DDA-eligible content. Factors such as older publication date and superseded editions may be targets for periodic weeding” (p. 99). Alice Crosetto (2012) emphasizes that “it is essential for libraries to learn from each vendor and to understand the purchasing model that may govern how e-book titles can eventually be weeded or made inaccessible” (p. 99). When setting up procedures for weeding, Alene E. Moroni (2014), author of “Weeding in a Digital Age”, suggests that “ebooks should be treated in the same way as physical collections, with guidelines for retention based on use, accuracy of information, and relevance to the patron [... libraries should strive for a] collection that enjoys high use, high demand, and high patron satisfaction.” Libraries may already have a weeding policy that can easily be applied to their e-book collection (pp. 26-28).

There are many ways to approach weeding of materials, a good example is the Texas State Library and Archives Commission, who has published a manual for weeding called *CREW: A Weeding Manual for Modern Libraries*,

written by Jeannette Larson and Belinda Boon (2012), and most recently updated by Larson in 2012. The Texas State Library and Archives Commission uses the CREW method to weed and has included a section specific to e-books. The term CREW means ‘Continuous Review, Evaluation, and Weeding’ (p. 11). When evaluating print materials they use the MUSTIE approach and adapt the relevant sections to e-books. “MUSTIE; Misleading, and/or factually inaccurate; Ugly, not applicable for ebooks; Superseded, by a truly new edition or by a much better book on the subject; Trivial, of no discernible literary or scientific merit; Irrelevant, to the needs and interests of your communication; Elsewhere, the material can be obtained expeditiously somewhere else” (pp. 52-53). The Texas State Library and Archives Commission also claim that “the two major reasons for weeding physical materials remain the two major reason for weeding e-books: 1. Low use 2. Outdated content” (p. 51).

As e-book numbers continue to climb in library collections, the need to weed will become more crucial. Keeping everything is not an option when virtual space and monies are limited, and it is inadvisable to keep large amounts of outdated and inaccurate materials that could be damaging to the integrity of researchers’ work. While e-book weeding may be time-consuming, it is an essential and much needed collection management duty that will ensure the quality of the libraries’ electronic book collections and allow for easier searching and better findability of quality e-books. Every library, whether they use the MUSTIE approach or have their own internal policy for weeding, should have a weeding policy for e-books in addition to the policy for print or other formats.

From the literature evaluated for this article, it was found that the general consensus of researchers who discussed weeding was that e-books too were a collection area that should be weeded in libraries. Use of e-books are increasing, as is the amount of e-books that libraries have in their catalogues. These ever increasing numbers of e-books like print books do need to be removed from libraries/catalogues for a variety of reasons, but mainly for the overall health of the collection. Larson and Boon state that “good collection management will create the need to remove some electronic items from collections” because the amount of e-books purchased are growing, and include possible outdated and irrelevant titles that clutter the catalog and distract “patrons from locating needed items” (p. 49). Collections at libraries that are just beginning to collect these e-books may not feel the need to weed quite yet, but larger libraries with larger collections should consider adding the weeding of e-books to their weeding policy.

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Written in Light: Creating Access to Photographic Collections

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The value in photographs is noted “in our culture because they are inexpensive, easy to acquire, and serve as accurate, detailed records of our environment and activities” (Schmidle, 1996). But, many challenges are presented to the archivist and librarian by the discovered or donated collection of photographs because in their abundance and variety, they can surpass all other forms of information housed in institutions. For a university archives, holdings include photographs culled from manuscript collections, from individual photographers and alumni, but the majority come from in-house production. For the librarian, the provenance of the photographs will be as varied as the images themselves. This article seeks to answer the question: What are we going to do with these file cabinets of photographs? Solutions and examples of how to deal with these are quite wide-ranging. This paper will review how an archivist and a photograph librarian/curator in a special collections department, are adapting cataloging strategies to meet the demands of researchers in the digital age, while foregoing item level processing and reducing cataloging time. The article also reviews familiar obstacles and alternatives in providing access to these collections.

A key element in answering this question was the examination of best practices on how to make multitudes of images available for general access through the Internet. The authors found that by using a digital resource management tool (PastPerfect) to digitize and document collections, and by paring down item level description, that more access was achieved. We also show how user input and knowledge can help to make these collections even more valuable. We had rich collections that we wanted to share and knew if access is not handled correctly, these materials will join the many already “hidden collections” contained in our libraries and archives. This “problem” of hidden collections is one of the oldest and most vexing in modern archives and libraries. Unprocessed and under processed back-logs of special collections are, for all intents and purposes, unavailable and often unknown to scholars. They are demoralizing and frustrating to librarians and archivists. They prevent us from realizing to the full—est possible extent our professional commitments to public service, to teaching, and to outreach” (Jones, 85).

The University Archivist first became aware of photograph cataloging while working at the Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS). In the KSHS collections, there were many file cabinets filled with photographs. The system was locally based and used the library’s specialized county

cutter system developed for books. The county photographs received an alpha-numeric, e.g. A3 = Allen County, P1= Pawnee County. The photographs were then further subdivided by alpha-numeric codes indicating towns and subjects, such as schools, homes, banks, and churches. Moving on to East Carolina University (ECU), the Archivist found a spreadsheet was created to describe images at the item level. Every photo, slide and negative received a unique number. Photos were boxed by subjects and negatives/slides were boxed in numeric order. The spreadsheet included these fields: photo number, negative number, description, photographer, date, size, number of copies, and subjects. Using the KSHS system as a guide, ECU photos were regrouped into a system of twelve series: Views, Buildings & Structures, Portraits, Groups & Associations, Athletics, Events, Department, Fundraising, Logos & Symbols, Collections, and Non-ECU Images. These series were further subdivided using alpha-numeric codes to indicate buildings, fraternities, and individuals. Some subject groups were eliminated such as “snow” and “animals.” Snow images were added to the most relevant series, and the term “snow” was moved into the database system as a subject heading.

The spreadsheet was reconfigured into a database wherein the subject and photographer fields were moved into new tables in order to become repeatable and searchable fields. New call number fields were added to reflect the levels of the new series/subseries system. Item level descriptions continued to be created. Incoming photographs were no longer automatically divided by subject. They were evaluated as collections, and wherever possible, kept together as organized by the photographer or collector. With the aid of ECU Library Systems programmers, the University Archivist created a live, online searchable, photograph database: http://media.lib.ecu.edu/archives/photo_search.cfm. The entire cataloging system is outlined on the photograph collection website: <http://www.ecu.edu/cs-lib/archives/photocat.cfm>. Digitization was researcher driven, and an attempt was made to have representative images for each series. Whenever images were scanned, thumbnails were added to the online database. The digital copies were maintained on a server at various sizes so the originals are not subjected to multiple scanning.

At Western Kentucky University (WKU), building upon these previous experiences, the Archivist was able to further refine a cataloging system. The WKU archives

image collection was arranged in an alphabetical subject system: buildings, people, events, etc. There are also large collections created by Athletic Media Relations and University Public Relations that are housed separately, in addition to photographs found in departmental collections. Images, regardless of format, were placed in folders containing no more than 10 images each. There were many folders, especially for individual people with a single image. Each image in a folder was assigned the folder number. Access was gained through a set of photocopies arranged in alphabetical order and duplicated in a variety of subjects as necessary, which were placed in binders in the centralized reading room. Digitized images were placed on the server with a database describing individual images. Finally, with the implementation of PastPerfect, these images were given a unique cataloging number.

This software provides four components: archives, photograph, library, and objects for collection management. The ECU-style photo collection series and sub-series systems were modified to a numeric system and placed in the archives module. Container lists were created for each series or sub-series. These lists include names of individuals, subject headings, organizations, and other descriptive terms. Additionally, finding aids are generated from the PastPerfect database and posted in the university's institutional repository (TopSCHOLAR) wherein people can search across all finding aids (<http://digitalcommons.wku.edu/>).

Negatives and slides are being pulled from the file cabinets, assigned unique numbers, and placed in protective binders in a separate location. They are described in the series, subseries in which they belong. Oversized images are handled in a similar fashion. New individual photo collections are no longer being pulled apart and put into the alphabetical subject system. They are treated as a collection of papers with provenance and filing systems preserved. This speeds the processing of incoming photographs such as the Athletic Media Relations photo collection. This collection was organized by date and subdivided by sport when it arrived and the photos are housed in boxes and folders. The folder list has been duplicated in PastPerfect. Opposing teams and individuals are listed when that information is available. The University Public Relations photographs were transferred with box and folder lists and have been added to the PastPerfect database to facilitate access.

Descriptions of individual digitized images were placed in the PastPerfect photograph module along with thumbnails of the images. The digital files were renumbered to match the originals, e.g. images scanned from Folder 100 became F100-1, F100-2, F100-3, etc. PastPerfect allows for multiple images to be added to an individual record. As 35-millimeter negatives are scanned, they are attached to a single photograph record in the database.

New digitization and processing is researcher driven. As patrons look for images, they are scanned and the photocopies pulled from the binders. These are sent to WKU Archives, where the images are pulled, evaluated and

assigned to a series and/or subseries, and information entered into the archives module of PastPerfect. The images to be digitized are renumbered and item level descriptions are added to the photograph module. Again, incoming collections are being evaluated according to creator. Where images are found within existing archives collections, a photograph series is created and the photos and papers are linked through the allied materials field in the database. This aids in capturing the context while caring for different formats. Additionally, there has been an excellent response to the feedback feature in PastPerfect, as alumni, faculty/staff and students, who live in the area or across the country look at the images and provide excellent identification or information that we would not have had otherwise. The entire cataloging system is outlined on the photograph collection website: <http://www.wku.edu/library/archvie/pc.php>. Thus, institutional archives at WKU provide a sense of history and unity for both the university and community.

In addition to the WKU Archives photo collection, there is a larger community based photograph collection housed in the Special Collections Library/Kentucky Library Research Collections (KLRC) area. The collection holds items that represent a timeline of photographic history with daguerreotypes/ambrotypes, tintypes, glass plate negatives, stereo cards, cabinet photographs/carte-de-visites, black and white/color film negatives and slides, and some digital image files. For the photographs found in the Special Collections Library, the librarian began with a triage system that sampled the best of the collection. The most frequently requested, (usually of local interest) and those materials that are high research/reference value driven are among the first chosen for PastPerfect cataloging. The librarian also uses criteria such as the age, uniqueness, preservation problems, and the historical significance of the images to evaluate them for digitization and cataloging. Artificial but logical collections are created in many instances by user-generated contexts, family or subjects groups and arranged for patron convenience and retrieval. Consequently, these photographs may be of the same person or subject and only representative images are added to the online component of PastPerfect, but excellent, detailed descriptions, keywords and identifications are provided. The librarian also donates to other libraries, archives and societies, what may be excellent photographs, but that do not fit in the scope of WKU Libraries' collection policy.

An assessment by the librarian can quickly identify duplicates that may need weeding/deaccessioning, but it also provides the opportunity to find those photographs that should be retained. Boxes of unidentified images, that do not contain names, dates, events or even landmarks can be discarded because "stripped of its original context, an old photograph is reduced to mere curiosity" (Schmidle, 1996). The author is also experimenting with the idea of using existing paper finding aids, such as spreadsheets or scanned materials, and saving them to PDF files for inclusion in the institutional repository. This can then be linked to initial catalog records that are created in PastPerfect. Examples and templates for this can be found at

<http://clir.pacscl.org/2012/03/19/excel-to-xml-the-spreadsheet-from-heaven/>.

By using the PastPerfect system, the above methods and procedures, and adapting/modifying the strategies outlined,

the authors have found that they are “plowing” instead of “plodding” through the backlog of photographs and thus have become better stewards of the photographs in their collections.

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SELA/GENERAL NEWS:

SELA/COMO Joint Conference

The deadline to submit COMO 2015 proposals has been extended to May 22, 2015, so you have a few more weeks to brainstorm!

The following program topics have been requested for 2015 Georgia COMO! Are you doing this already in your work site? If so, please submit a proposal!

- Workplace environment
- Managing students and volunteers
- Recruiting volunteers
- Financial literacy
- Leadership
- Consortiums
- Collaboration between different types of libraries
- GALILEO
- Creating infographics
- Geo-caching 101
- Dress for success/Successful interviews
- E-books
- E-magazines
- Library safety and security
- Banned books/Freedom of information
- STEM programs
- STEAM programs
- Starting book clubs
- Stress management
- Maker spaces
- Friends groups
- Library marketing
- Grant writing
- Continuing education
- Managing local history collections
- Story time ideas
- Managing change
- Genealogy programs
- Georgia Archives

Guidelines and forms for submitting your proposal(s) can be found on the Georgia COMO website at <http://www.georgiacomo.org/presentation-proposal-form/>.

For questions regarding proposal submissions, please contact Chris Sharpe at csharpe@kennesaw.edu.

We look forward to seeing you at the Classic Center in Athens, Georgia, October 7-9th!

Frankenthaler Scholarship

The Frankenthaler Scholarship information is now updated on the SELA website:

<http://selaonline.org/about/scholarships.htm> The deadline for completed applications is June 1st.

SELA Mentoring Program

SELA has developed a mentoring program that can provide you with the necessary assistance to either make change in your current position or move on to a more fulfilling job within a library. The SELA Mentoring Program was created by and for librarians, library paraprofessionals and library science students. The mentoring program connects a mentee with a mentor whose background matches the mentee's area of interest.

Interested in finding out more about the SELA Mentoring Program? Please take a few minutes and check out the SELA Mentoring Program at <http://selaonline.org/membership/mentoring.htm> or at the SELA Web Page (<http://selaonline.org>) under the Membership link. If you have any questions about the SELA Mentoring Program, contact Hal Mendelsohn, Chair, Membership and Mentoring Committee at hal@ucf.edu.

List of Winners --ALLA/SELA 2015 Free Give Away At Membership Mentoring Table

- 1 Year Free Membership (New Member) – Lynn Hutchins, Mobile (AL) Public Library
- 1 Year Free Membership (Renewal Member) – Sue Knoche – ETSU Quillen College of Medicine Library (Johnson City TN)
- Basket (TN) – Crystal Gates – Jackson Parish Library (LA)
- Basket (GA) – Jamie Cutlip – Ingram Books
- Auburn T-Shirt – Muriel Nero – University of South Alabama
- Auburn T-Shirt – Camille McCutcheon – University of South Carolina Upstate
- Auburn T-Shirt – Blair Stapleton – Young Harris College (GA)
- Pin/Pendant – Asteria Ndulute – Tuskegee University (AL)
- Univ. Central Florida items – Amanda Scott – Auburn University (AL)
- Computer wrist rest and mouse pad – Becky Akins - Kennedy Public Library
- Friends of Sterne Library bag – Rebecca McKenzie – Library Media Center, Calera AL
- Friends of Sterne Library bag – Alisa McLeod – APLS
- Friends of Sterne Library bag – Lisa Hullett – Wallace State (AL)
- Friends of Sterne Library bag – Linda Harris – Univ. of Alabama Birmingham
- Friends of Sterne Library bag – Jeff Simpson – Troy University (AL)

- Friends of Sterne Library bag – Sheryl Somathilake – Mobile Public Library (AL)
- Friends of Sterne Library bag – Margaret Alexander – Tuskegee University (AL)
- Friends of Sterne Library bag – Laura Poe – Athens-Limestone Public Library (AL)
- Friends of Sterne Library bag – Janette Curry – Mobile Public Library (AL)
- Friends of Sterne Library bag – Jia He – University of South Alabama
- Russell Stover gift bag – Doris Young – Emmett O’Neal Public Library (AL)
- Ghirradelli candy – Della Darby – Samford University (AL)
- Cupcakes – Leasha Martin – Education Dept. – Poarch Creek Indian Band (AL)
- Cupcakes – James Gilbreath – University of Alabama

LIBRARY NEWS

Georgia

Technical College System of Georgia

Central Georgia Technical College held their 5th Annual Poetry Contest from March 1 through March 23, 2015. One hundred and five entries were received. Prizes for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd place winners in the categories of Student Haiku, Student Free Verse, Employee Haiku, and Employee Free Verse were awarded at the Poetry Contest Celebration on April 8 at the Macon Campus. Reading their original poetry at the Celebration were Hilde Holmes, Freddie O’Connor Riley, Judson Mitcham, and Ron Self. The winning entries were also read.

Mississippi

Mississippi Library Commission Announces 2014 Mississippi Library Leadership Graduating Class

The Mississippi Library Commission is pleased to announce the graduation of the 2014 class of the Mississippi Library Leadership Institute. Twenty rising stars in the library profession participated in a year-long program designed to grow the next generation of library leaders in the state of Mississippi.

The Mississippi Library Leadership Institute is a transformational experience requiring participants to attend four three-day training sessions, study leadership theory between sessions, and undertake a community project. The Institute emphasizes experiences that build strong relationships with community partners and involve a very high level of intensity and risk-taking.

“Through MLLI, I was given the extraordinary opportunity to create a meaningful project for my library and my community, which I would not have pursued otherwise. In doing so, I learned about managing my first large-scale project, met dedicated and talented librarians from around

the state, and tested my potential as a leader. For these things I am so very grateful.” – Hilary Richardson, Mississippi State University

The goals of the Mississippi Library Leadership Institute are to improve participants’ abilities to:

- Make judgments and decisions by effectively analyzing evidence, arguments, claims, beliefs and alternate points of view; make connections between information and arguments; interpret information on the best analysis; reflect critically on learning experiences and processes.
- Communicate clearly by articulating thoughts and ideas effectively using oral, written and nonverbal communication skills; listen effectively to decipher meaning; use communication for a range of purposes; utilize multiple media and technologies and know how to judge their effectiveness in communication.
- Guide and lead others through the use of interpersonal and problem solving skills to influence and guide others toward goals; leverage strength of others to accomplish common goals; inspire others to reach their very best via example & selflessness; demonstrate integrity and ethical behavior in using influence and power.

Participants in the 2014 Mississippi Library Leadership Institute represented nineteen different institutions from across the state including K-12 schools, public libraries, community colleges, private colleges, four-year universities, and state agencies. Participants were selected in a competitive application process that required written statements on the future of librarianship, the applicant’s vision of service, and how participation in the Institute would benefit the individual and his or her community.

“What can you say about a program that literally changes your vision and much of your outlook on life? While I am still fearful of being the “center of attention,” and through the institute I have learned to adapt and overcome that fear in ways I never thought I could. I have learned to look at myself through the eyes of others and also to accept and to use the leadership ability that has always been buried in my fear.” – Darlene Morgan, Pike-Amite-Walthall Library System



Photo by Joy Garretson

2014 Mississippi Library Leadership Institute class:

- Ashley Biggs, Central Mississippi Regional Library System, Flowood, Miss.
- JoAnn Blue, Carnegie Public Library of Clarksdale & Coahoma County, Clarksdale, Miss.
- Jamie Elston, Jackson-George Regional Library System, Moss Point, Miss.
- Antoinette Giamalva, Delta State University, Cleveland, Miss.
- Crystal Giles, Northwest Mississippi Community College, Senatobia, Miss.
- Joshua Haidet, East Mississippi Regional Library, Quitman, Miss.
- Shivon Rockward Hess, Mississippi Library Commission, Jackson, Miss.
- Lisa Justis, East Mississippi Community College, Mayhew, Miss.
- Sarah Mangrum, University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, Miss.
- Erica McCaleb, Mississippi Library Commission, Jackson, Miss.
- Lindsey Miller, Columbus Lowndes County Library System, Columbus, Miss.
- Darlene Morgan, Pike-Amite Walthall Library System, McComb, Miss.
- Jennifer Parker, Magee High School, Magee, Miss.
- Jesse Pool, First Regional Library System, Horn Lake, Miss.
- Hillary Richardson, Mississippi State University, Starkville, Miss.
- Elizabeth Simmons, Puckett Attendance Center, Puckett, Miss.
- Violene Williams, Coahoma Community College, Clarksdale, Miss.
- Jamie Wilson, Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss.
- Callie Wiygul, The Library of Hattiesburg, Petal, & Forrest County, Hattiesburg, Miss.
- Abbie Woolridge, Meridian Lauderdale County Public Library, Meridian, Miss.

The Mississippi Library Leadership Institute is made possible in part by a Laura Bush 21st Century Librarian Program grant from the U.S. Institute of Museum and Library Services to the Mississippi Library Commission. For more information about the Institute, visit <http://mlc.lib.ms.us/ServicesToLibraries/mlli.html>.

North Carolina

New ALA-accredited Program

There is a new ALA-accredited program in the Southeast! The Master of Library Science Program at East Carolina University in Greenville, North Carolina is now accredited by the American Library Association. The ALA Committee on Accreditation voted to grant initial accreditation at their

January 2015 meeting. ECU's MLS is delivered entirely online and has been identified as the nation's "Best Buy" in online librarianship education by GetEducated.com. For more information about ECU's MLS program, contact Dr. John Harer, harerj@ecu.edu.

CODE+ART Winners Announced

The NCSU Libraries announced the winners of its inaugural Code+Art Student Visualization Contest, sponsored by Christie® Digital Systems. The contest enabled students to develop large-scale, data-driven "generative art" for the twenty-foot wide Art Wall and curved iPearl Immersion Theater at the James B. Hunt Jr. Library.

Anthony Smith, a senior in Computer Science with a concentration in Game Development, won first prize for his Fractal Forest visualization. Fractal Forest features an interactive planet that develops different types of trees as guests enter the Hunt Library.



Anthony Smith hopes "that people will have a different experience every time they see my work. Just like nature, it is always changing, so every viewing will be unique."

The team from WKNC 88.1 FM, NC State's student-run radio station, won second place with their music visualizer of the WKNC internet radio stream. This team consists of Cameren Dolecheck, Harrison Wideman, Neal Grantham, Dylan Stein, and Colin Keesee.



Of their visualizer, the team said, “In the wake of many other college radio stations being shut down, we hope to show that [WKNC] brings people together, enough to even make a work of this magnitude. ...We hope this piece shows how much more goes on with a radio station other than DJing.”

This contest marks the first open call for students to create and showcase data-driven art for the video walls at the James B. Hunt Jr. Library. Mike Nutt, Director of Visualization Services and creator of the Code+Art program says, “The video walls were installed to create a dialog with library patrons about the world around them. Code+Art re-envision the role that data plays in a university setting, turning data into part of our library’s aesthetic fabric.”

The winning pieces are on display at the Hunt Library until April 29, 2015. For more information about the exhibit, visit <http://www.lib.ncsu.edu/event/christie-codeart-exhibit>.

James B. Hunt Jr. Library Receives Architizer A+ Award

NC State University’s James B. Hunt Jr. Library received the 2015 Architizer A+ Popular Choice Award for educational libraries in the typology category. Designed in collaboration by the NCSU Libraries, Snøhetta, and Clark Nexsen, the Hunt Library was the only U.S. library named as a finalist.

Finalists were candidates for the Architizer A+ Jury Award, which was selected by a distinguished jury, but public voting determined the Architizer A+ Popular Choice Award. The popular choice award polls were open online at the Architizer A+ Awards website from March 17 to April 3.



Since opening in 2013, the Hunt Library has strengthened NC State University’s position as a leader in innovative education and research. The library offers students and faculty an incubator for new technologies, modes of collaboration, and approaches to learning and research. The library provides access to 35,000 books on open shelving,

while an Automated Book Delivery System (ABDS), or bookBot, allows the NCSU Libraries to store up to two million items in one-ninth the space required by traditional shelving. As a result, the majority of its square footage can be devoted to collaborative study rooms, open seating areas, and transformative technology and visualization spaces.

The Architizer A+ Awards winners were announced on April 14, 2015 and will be recognized at a gala in New York City in May, where they will receive a complimentary copy of the annual book of all A+ Award winners, published by Phaidon. Now in its third year, the global architectural awards program recognizes excellence and identifies industry leaders for architecture and design worldwide. While entries were received from more than 100 countries, only five entries in each category were named finalists.

To learn more about the Architizer A+ Awards, please visit <http://awards.architizer.com/about/awards/>.

In Memorium

William Stevens Powell, the acknowledged dean of North Carolina historians, died April 10 at age 95 in Chapel Hill.

Powell was the author or editor of more than 100 books, pamphlets and articles about North Carolina and its history. As a professor at Carolina from 1973 to 1986, he taught North Carolina history to more than 6,000 students. Thousands more learned about the state through Powell’s carefully researched reference books: “The North Carolina Gazetteer,” the six-volume “Dictionary of North Carolina Biography” and the “Encyclopedia of North Carolina.”

Without Powell, would we have ever figured out that Enola in Burke County got its name from the word “alone” spelled backwards? Or that the name of Quewhiffle Creek in Hoke County is probably a mispronunciation of the Gaelic word for “smuggler”? Or how Tar Heels really got their name?

“Bill Powell’s contributions to our understanding of the history of North Carolina are truly remarkable, both in quality and quantity,” said Bob Anthony, curator of the North Carolina Collection and director of the North Carolina Digital Heritage Center. “I simply cannot imagine my North Carolina Collection colleagues and I trying to do our research and reference work without the ‘Powell trilogy.’”

For more casual history readers, Powell wrote “North Carolina: A History.” He also wrote textbooks on North Carolina history for elementary and middle school students as well as the college text “North Carolina Through Four Centuries.” His “First State University: Pictorial History of the University of North Carolina” has been through multiple editions and still remains a go-to reference for the University’s first 200 years.

As a boy growing up in Statesville, Powell shared courthouse benches with Civil War veterans, listening to their stories. That fascination with history continued the rest of his life – a fascination not so much with dates as with the people and political forces that shaped their times.

Powell graduated from Mitchell Junior College in 1938 and from Carolina in 1940, then served in the Army in World War II. After the war, Powell returned to Carolina to get a master's degree in history and a bachelor's degree in library science. He became a researcher for the North Carolina Department of Archives and History then served as the librarian of the North Carolina Collection from 1951 to 1973. He then taught history at the University from 1973 to 1986, writing volume upon volume of history about his home state well into his retirement.

"I got my most thorough introduction to North Carolina history when I worked as a graduate student intern on the 'Encyclopedia of North Carolina History,'" said Cecelia Moore, University historian. "Even at 83, Mr. Powell was highly capable with a computer and email. I quickly came to value his knowledge, his energy and his ability to negotiate the backstage spaces and stairwells of Davis Library."

Over the years, Powell received many honorary degrees and other accolades. In 2000, he received the North Carolina Award for Literature and in 2008 he was inducted into the North Carolina Literary Hall of Fame.

"Countless Tar Heels learned about the place they call home through his talks to alumni clubs, local history organizations and professional organizations," Anthony said. "There wasn't a corner of the state he would not travel to if invited to lecture. The resources he produced during his 70-plus years as a 'professional North Carolinian' will continue to be much consulted and appreciated in the years to come."

Powell is survived by his wife and fellow researcher of 63 years, Virginia. He is also survived by his three children John Powell of Raleigh, Charles Powell of Concord and Ellen Feild of Lynchburg, Virginia, 11 grandchildren and one great grandson.

A private memorial service will be held at a later time. Memorial contributions may be sent to the William S. Powell Fund at North Caroliniana Society, c/o Wilson Library, Campus Box 3930, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-8890 or to Duke Homecare and Hospice at 4321 Medical Park Dr. #101, Durham, NC 27704.

South Carolina

SCLA Annual Conference

The South Carolina Library Association will hold their annual conference on October 21-23, 2015 at the Marriott Downtown in Columbia, SC. We will be celebrating our 100th Anniversary and have big plans in the works for the

celebration. This year's conference theme is "100 Years in the Making," celebrating SCLA's centennial anniversary (1915 – 2015). For more info go to: <http://scla.org/content/scla-conference-2015>

Friends of the Library Southern Author Festival

From March 19-May 23, the Greenville County Library System hosts the first ever Friends of the Library Southern Author Festival— a series of programs that offers readers the chance to explore regional themes and characters. With generous support from the Friends of the Greenville County Library System come discussions, films and an exciting exhibit that springs from the private collection of Professor Hal Poe of Union University of Tennessee. Following a discussion of the life and work of William Faulkner, visit the Sound of William Faulkner Exhibit on May 19-July 31 and features photographs, movie posters, first editions of Faulkner's novels and more.

Culminating in a visit from distinguished Southern authors George Singleton, Karen White and James McTeer, the Southern Author Festival aims to promote literacy and foster community connection. The following events are related to this festival:

The Sound of William Faulkner Discussion
Tue, May 19, 7p-8p, Hughes Main Library, Meeting Rooms A-C

Dr. Hal Poe, Professor of Faith & Culture at Union University of Tennessee, returns for a discussion on Southern author, playwright, screenwriter and poet William Faulkner.

The Sound of William Faulkner Exhibit May 19-July 31,
Hughes Main Library

From the private collection of Professor Hal Poe comes this exciting exhibit which explores Faulkner's literary and Hollywood career. Items featured include photographs, movie posters, first editions of Faulkner's novels, and primary documents such as tax records.

Friends of the Library Southern Author Festival
Sat, May 23, 9:30a-3p, Main, Meeting Rooms A-C

Join us for this daylong event celebrating Southern fiction and poetry. Meet humorist, short story writer and novelist George Singleton, New York Times bestselling author Karen White and the winner of the 2015 South Carolina First Novel Prize, James McTeer. Authors' books will be available for purchase. This program is generously underwritten by the Friends of the Greenville County Library System.

Book Discussion
Mon, May 11, 1p-2:30p, Travelers Rest
The Sound and the Fury by William Faulkner.

FILMS

Paperback Projections: Literary Film Series

Join local educational film group The Film House for the screening and discussion of a movie based on a play or book. All films rated G-PG13. Call 527-9293 for more information.

The Sound and the Fury (Not rated)
Fri, May 22, 6p-8:30p, Main, Meeting Room A

The Long, Hot Summer (Not Rated)
Sat, May 23, 3p-5:30p, Greer

Tennessee

The Germantown Community Library received a \$2300 grant from the Tennessee State Library and Archives for a digital scanner to preserve historical records.



From left to right:

Tennessee Secretary of State Tre Hargett, Library Director Daniel Page, Germantown Vice Mayor/Alderman Rocky Janda, Tennessee Genealogical Society President Joe Burns, State Senator Brian Kelsey.

PERSONNEL NEWS:

Florida

University of Central Florida Libraries

The University of Central Florida (UCF) Libraries is proud to announce the arrival of **Shane Roopnarine**, who joined the Universal Orlando Foundation Library at the Rosen College of Hospitality Management as Public Services Librarian on February 13, 2015. Roopnarine received his MSLIS from the Florida State University. Before coming to UCF, he has a background in both academic (Florida State University Libraries) and public (most recently Orange County Library System) environments. He co-authored a chapter "Preserving Your Community Memories: Developing Librarians for Digital Preservation" in the book *Creative Management of Small Public Libraries in the 21st Century*, which was published in December 2014.



The Libraries also announces the arrival of **Leah Kriebel**, who joined the faculty of the UCF Regional Campus Libraries on March 13, 2015 as the Osceola Regional Librarian. Kriebel received her MLIS from the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee. Before accepting the position with the UCF Libraries, Kriebel was a reference librarian at ITT Technical Institute (Orlando) and Valencia College (Winter Park).



The University lastly reports the arrival of **Lindsey Ritzert**, who joined the Libraries faculty as Head of Circulation Services on March 13, 2015.



Ritzert received her MLIS degree from Kent State University, Kent, Ohio. While working on her undergraduate degree in English, she served as Circulation Assistant for four years in the William Howard Doane Library, Denison University. Prior to receiving her MLIS,

Ritzert worked in Circulation in the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County as well as the Langsam Library, University of Cincinnati, and McDonald Library, Xavier University, also in Cincinnati.

Ritzert's first professional library position was at the McDonald Library where she was Head of the Circulation Department for approximately eight years before accepting the position of Head, Circulation Services, at the John C. Hitt Library, University of Central Florida.

Georgia

Georgia Southwestern State University

The 2015 Carroll Hart Scholarship, which is awarded to cover registration at the Georgia Archives Institute, has been awarded to **Elizabeth (Beth) Whitlock**. Beth is a presently with Athens-Clarke County Library in Athens, Georgia as a part-time Information Services Librarian.

Technical College System of Georgia

Michael Miller, Appalachian Campus Librarian at Chattahoochee Technical College, is retiring on May 31. He has been employed in a Technical College System library since October 2, 1989.

Margaret Pitts, Library Assistant at the Paulding Campus of Chattahoochee Technical College will be retiring on June 30. She has been employed in a TCSG library since September, 23, 2002.

North Carolina

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Library is pleased to announce the appointment of **Lawrence Giffin** as Electronic Records Archivist.



Mr. Griffin is part of the University Archives and Records Management Services department in the Wilson Special Collections Library. In this position, he will help evaluate, acquire, and preserve official electronic records of the

University and of the University of North Carolina General Administration. He will also conduct outreach to and training for University staff. He worked most recently as the electronic records archivist for the Digital Services Section of the State Archives of North Carolina in Raleigh. His prior position was as records services archivist at UNC.

Mr. Griffin holds an M.L.S. from Queens College in New York City, an M.F.A. in creative writing from the University of Massachusetts in Amherst, and a B.A. in English literature from Florida State University in Tallahassee.

South Carolina

The Florence County Library System's information services manager, **Aubrey B. Carroll**, was recently honored by the Friends of South Carolina Libraries at its annual meeting. Mr. Carroll was awarded the 2015 Public Library Employee Excellence Award.

Mr. Carroll has worked with the Florence County Library System for nearly 16 years. His current position involves managing the reference and information services department

During his tenure at the library, Mr. Carroll has assisted the library in receiving a \$100,000 Leatherman grant and has also received the Outstanding Program Award from the Southeastern Library Association.



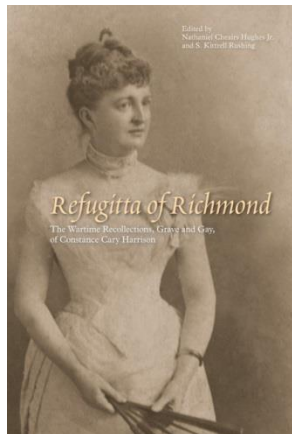
Tennessee

Sandra Clariday is retiring on June after over forty years in education as a teacher, school librarian, and academic librarian. For the past 28 years she has served as a professor and director of the library at Tennessee Wesleyan College, Athens, TN. She was also the recipient of the 2015 Frances Neel Cheney Award given by the Tennessee

Library Association for “a significant contribution to the world of books and librarianship through the encouragement of the love of books and reading”. She has been active in SELA as part of the Membership and Mentoring Committee.

BOOK REVIEWS

Refugitta of Richmond The Wartime Recollections, Grave and Gay, of Constance Cary Harrison. Edited by Nathaniel Cheairs Hughes, Jr. and S. Kittrell Rushing. Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 2011. ISBN 1-57233-747-8. \$46.00



Opening the first pages of this edited memoir by authors Hughes and Rushing, my initial question was “Refugitta? What does that mean? Was it a nickname for Constance Cary Harrison? Was it an area near Richmond? Was it a family name?” Searching the Index, a reference to page 68 led me to learn Refugitta was the name of a horse loved by Constance whom she described as “a beautiful high spirited little creature I had ridden several times”. Like many of Constance’s detailed writings of her life and adventures in this book, we observed Constance displaying a beautiful high spirit as the famed Refugitta.

Constance Cary Harrison (1840-1920) recorded, in diaries, on pieces of discarded paper, in the stories she wrote, and in her newspaper articles, a significant literary contribution in the female voice of the years before and through the Civil War. Living in Richmond and being a part of the literary circle and social life of the times, Constance gives insights to us of the early administration of Confederate President Jefferson Davis. Compared to Mary Boykin Chestnut and Eliza Frances Andrews, Constance is recognized as one of the outstanding memoir writers of the period (Front flyleaf of book, Hughes and Rushing).

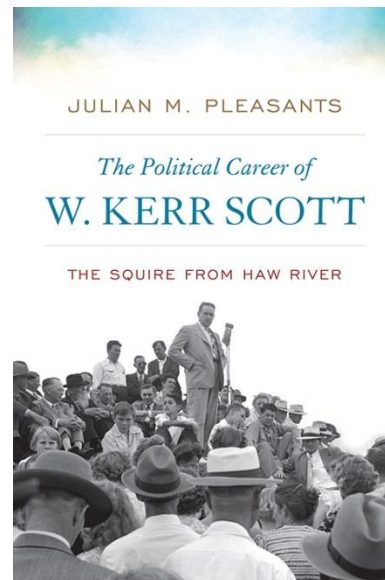
Constance’s intricate stories are easy to read, entertaining and filled with social gossip fit for a serialized movie. Her remembrances are infectious and can be imagined as one might imagine those in English novels. While her memories might not appear to be truth-telling, they open the reader to want to know more about the time from her

perspective. Civil War history is often filled with death, dying, devastation and misery for all involved; but Constance’s remembrances counter those tragedies in this memoir by her writings of light, caring, detailed and mysterious happenings behind the scenes of the battles and the conflicts.

This memoir is Constance’s window on the times and her experiences in and around Richmond and those close to the offices of President Jefferson Davis. It is an entertaining look at the context of the times in the early days of the Civil War. I recommend it for high school and college students who study American History and the Civil War. Also it is a great choice for a book club or for members of associations like the United Daughters of the Confederacy, www.hqudc.org. The historical photographs, the Epilogue, the well-developed section, Chapter by Chapter Notes, the Bibliography and the Index provide good primary resources for the researcher.

Dr. Carol Walker Jordan
University of North Carolina Greensboro

The Political Career of W. Kerr Scott: The Squire from Haw River. Julian M. Pleasants. Lexington, KY: The University Press of Kentucky, 2014. ISBN: 978-0-8131-4677-5. 414p. \$50.00.



Historian Julian M. Pleasants’ engaging biography, *The Political Career of W. Kerr Scott: The Squire from Haw River*, documents the transformative leadership of a populist politician in mid-twentieth century North Carolina. Framing his study around the years that Scott held office as the state’s Governor and US Senator (1949-1958), Pleasants argues that Scott played a pivotal role in modernizing the state’s economy, improved the quality of life of its most vulnerable citizens, and inspired a new generation of liberal democrats to seek public office. His political career drew upon and helped energize the brief

political ascendancy of Southern liberalism within the Democratic Party. Scott's push to improve roads, medical care, and education for all North Carolina citizens won him a strong following; yet, he also was seen by many politicians and business leaders as controversial and polarizing. During his time in office, Scott would be buffeted by the regional and national headwinds of segregationist politics and strident anti-Communism. This biography reveals how a deepening conservative backlash against southern liberals adversely impacted Scott's political fortunes and forced him to moderate his position on a host of issues including the question of racial segregation.

Who was W. Kerr Scott? Contrary to the negative press accounts of him as an unpolished country rube, Pleasants notes that Scott came from a prosperous and educated farming family. Influenced by the Grange Movement and President Roosevelt's New Deal, Scott decided to run for state office and held the position of Agriculture Commissioner for eleven years. He built up a strong base of support amongst farmers but remained a relative unknown to most North Carolinians. Thus, it was a surprise to many that Scott entered the 1948 Democratic Gubernatorial Primary and mounted a successful grassroots campaign against the Party's entrenched political machine. In explaining this victory, Pleasants argues that Scott's candidacy exposed an ideological and regional rift within the North Carolina Democratic Party. Scott's electoral strategy had been to weave together a coalition of farmers, small businessmen, and African-American voters.

Drawing on newspaper accounts, oral histories, and archival materials, Pleasants details how the newly elected governor translated his core progressive beliefs into sweeping legislation. Scott's "Go Forward" legislative agenda called for the paving of thousands of miles of dirt roads, raising teacher salaries by twenty percent, building or rehabbing schools, and constructing hospitals in isolated rural counties. He also pressured public utilities to bring phone and electrical service to thousands of farming families. Recognizing that many legislators, lobbyists, and business leaders would oppose such enormous state spending, Scott barnstormed the state and distilled his 15 point plan to a simple populist slogan—Better Schools and Roads.

In the area of social and racial progress, Pleasants argues that Scott was a moderate who could carefully press for change and skillfully deflect criticism. He believed that an inclusive government would contribute to the general advancement of civil society. As Governor, he appointed the first woman to the state superior court and a prominent African-American educator to the state School Board. Yet, Pleasants finds that Scott's moderate racial political views were being overtaken by national events and segregationist politicians. For example, Scott seems to have failed to realize the extent of the shift in political attitudes and discourse with his appointment of the liberal Frank Porter Graham to an empty US Senate seat. The subsequent contentious democratic primary revealed how the issue of integration was being used as a political litmus test.

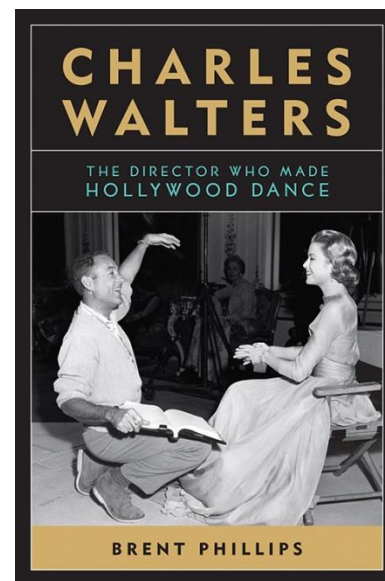
Graham's 1950 primary loss, Pleasants believes, dealt a significant blow to Scott's progressive agenda.

With the Supreme Court's landmark 1954 decision in *Brown vs. Board of Education*, the backlash against Southern liberals solidified around the issue of desegregation. Pleasants argues that Scott immediately recognized that he would need to speak out against school integration if he wanted to remain a viable candidate for public office. After winning a bruising Senate election in 1954, Scott frequently spoke out against integration while actively pursuing progressive legislation for farmers, the elderly, and the poor. Despite witnessing the growing Civil Rights movement, Scott chose to stand with his state and his party and oppose the Civil Rights Act of 1957. With his untimely death in office in 1958, W. Kerr Scott was not able to witness the profound economic and social changes that he helped to foster with his "Go Forward" program. As Pleasants' biography shows, Scott was a key architect in laying the foundation for the rapid modernization of a poor rural state.

Keith Gorman

The University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Charles Walters: The Director Who Made Hollywood Dance. Brent Phillips. Lexington, KY: University Press of Kentucky, 2014. ISBN 978-0-8131-4721-5. \$36.36.



The splendid contents of this marvelous work about movie director Charles Walters include Preface, Chapter One the Anaheim Hooper, Chapter 2. A "New Face" in Town, 3. Beginning the Beguine, 4. The Show is On, 5. Broadway's "Ranking Dancing Juvenile," 6. Backstage, 7. "You Think Like a Director," 8. Putting His Best Foot Forward, 9. A Company Man, 10. Good News, 11. A Swell Couple, 12. Fred and Ginger, 13. Metro-Goldwyn-Schary, 14. Get Happy, 15. "A Dear Dame" 16. Playing the Palace, 17. Hi-Lili, Hi-Lo, 18. "A Masterpiece of Modern Moisture," 19.

“Two-Faced Woman,” 20. Cinderella Stories, 21. In High Society, 22. Branching Out, 23. A Virgin and a Housewife, 24. Spoiled Spinster, 25. “What Elephant?”, 26. Ain’t Down Yet, 27. After the Lion, 28. Final Ovation, Appendix: The Works of Charles Walters, Acknowledgments, Notes, Index, and Illustrations follow page 130. The work has some connection to the Southern USA by content. Judy Garland, best known for her portrayal of a Southern USA Kansas farm girl in *The Wizard of Oz*, was a movie star Charles Walters directed extensively as well *Meet Me in St. Louis*. Charles directed *Texas Carnival* starring Esther Williams and Red Skelton. Louis Armstrong, New Orleans entertainer and musician, starred in *High Society* with Grace Kelly and Frank Sinatra directed by Charles Walters. Charles was born in Pasadena on November 17, 1911. He was raised in Southern Anaheim, California. As a youth, he was in the school theaters and attended California theatres with companions. He was also a teacher at University of Southern California.

The writing style is easy to read. The content is excellent sharing the directing of numerous beautiful movies by Charles Walters like *Ziegfeld Follies* of 1946, *Lili*, *Easter Parade*, *The Glass Slipper*, *High Society*, and his last Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer (MGM) movie *The Unsinkable Molly Brown*. The cost of movies Charles directed and earnings are disclosed. Walters worked for MGM for twenty two years. Chuck and Gloria Swanson danced together all night at various supper clubs in New York between WWI and WWII. Chuck for a while resided with his longtime companion John Darrow in Malibu. Chuck had residences in Malibu, Las Palmas, and Palm Springs. Two other friends were Jimmie Morrissey and Joe Anthony.

The perceived interest to the readership of SELn is perfect due to the unparalleled research on this movie director. Fifty three black and white splendid photographs reveal the Walters in action directing numbers of people and famous movie stars. The cover photograph of Charles and Grace Kelly enchants. Phenomenally astounding are the thirty four pages of exhaustive notes categorized by the twenty eight chapters and preface. The twenty two page index is well detailed. Appendix the Works of Charles Walters is a magnificent timeline of Charles Walters including Stage Work: Performer, 1931-1939, Stage Work: Choreographer 1938-1951, Stage Work: Director 1954, Film Work: Choreographer (Other Than in his Own Movies) 1942-1948, Film Work: Performer 1943-1953; Film Work: Director 1945-1966; Uncredited Film Work: Director 1958-1961; Television Work: Director 1970-1976.

Illustrious movie star Joan Crawford asked Chuck Walters to direct her in “Torch Song.” Chuck had more than working relationships with Judy Garland, Joan Crawford, and Tyrone Power and considered them his friends, visiting one another’s residences. Novelist Sidney Sheldon wrote scripts for MGM with Walters such as *Easter Parade*. Chuck worked with spectacular marvels including Doris Day, David Niven, Debbie Reynolds, Judy Garland, Joan Crawford, Leslie Carone, Ava Gardner, Gene Kelly, Fred Astaire, Gloria Swanson, Shirley MacLaine, Zsa Zsa Gabor, Esther Williams, Sidney Sheldon, Vincente

Minnelli, George Sidney, Busby Berkeley, Stanley Donen, Arthur Fred, Ray Thompson, Imogene Coca, Audrey Christie, Lucille Ball, Nancy Walker, and Dorothy Kennedy Fox. Charles Walters was thought of chiefly as a director of ladies. After retirement, Chuck displayed in his residence signed photographs of Gloria Swanson, Joan Crawford, and Debbie Reynolds. Charles Walters died at age seventy-one caused by peritoneal mesothelioma with metastasis. The author, Brent Phillips, is a New York University archivist of media. Conclusively, the success about movie director Charles Walters is indispensable for academic and public libraries. The recommended audience is researchers of movies and movie directors, readers interested in movies and their making, and also anyone studying Charles Walters.

Melinda F. Matthews
University of Louisiana at Monroe Library

Race and Ethnicity in Arkansas: New Perspectives. Edited by John A. Kirk. Fayetteville: University of Arkansas Press, 2014. ISBN 978-1-55728-665-9. 220p. \$24.95



The Little Rock Integration Crisis in 1957 became world news when President Eisenhower ordered Federal troops to Little Rock, Arkansas, to protect nine black students who were court ordered to integrate a “whites only” school. The fervor and violent tempers of those days brought the state of Arkansas to the forefront of questions involving rights to educational opportunities for all citizens in Arkansas and throughout the United States.

In the 1950s, as a child growing up in a small town in western North Carolina, I remember asking my Father, “Dad, why does that bus go right by our school in the morning and cross town to another school?” His response to me was “those were black children and they like their own school”. At the time, I did not question his logic. Our lives in that small town were lived “that way”, white here and black there.

Picking up this newly edited book, “Race and Ethnicity in Arkansas New Perspectives”, gave me a chance to see a

collection of studies and research on the history of racial perspectives in Arkansas. This collection that arose from a conference “Race and Ethnicity: New Perspectives on the African American and Latina/o Experience in Arkansas” sponsored by the History Department at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock contains a deep trove of data and period stories. Writers and researchers whose works are featured in the book mainly focus on three critical periods of state history: slavery, emancipation, and the post-Reconstruction era (p. xi).

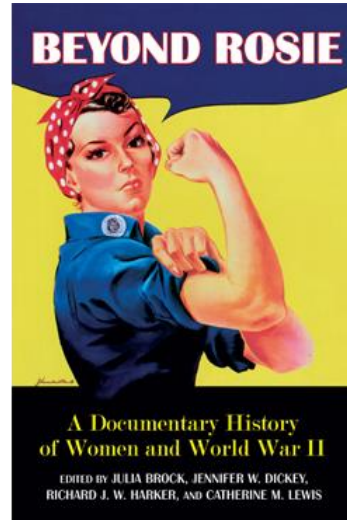
Little did I know of many of the detailed studies presented in these collected papers, particularly that African Americans by the thousands fled surrounding southern states to emigrate to Arkansas for land ownership and the right to work their own land and care for their own families. Fascinating parts of the book covered topics such as “from slavery to freedom”, “white violence”, “African American activism”, and “perspectives on Latina/o and Asian experiences in Arkansas”.

My Father’s response to me was an uneducated examination of the dynamics of the African American experiences in the 1950s in our little town. After reviewing “Race and Ethnicity in Arkansas New Perspectives”, I find myself wishing there were a book filled with historical research and data about North Carolina such as Dr. Kirk presented to us here. If it might be so human and so intensely written to educate us –I’d visit my Dad and we’d read it together! I now doubt his words, “they like their own school”.

The Notes, Contributors, and Index run from pages 165 to 201 and contain many primary research citations. I recommend this book to college and higher education students and faculty, historical societies, and museums.

Dr. Carol Walker Jordan,
University of North Carolina Greensboro

Beyond Rosie, A Documentary History of Women and World War II. Edited by Julia Brock, Jennifer W. Dickey, Richard J.W. Harker, and Catherine M. Lewis.; Fayetteville: The University of Arkansas Press Fayetteville Arkansas, 2015. ISBN 978-1-55728-670-7 (cloth) 978-1-55728-670-3 (paper). 245 p. \$22.95.



“More so than any war in history, World War II was a women’s war.” (p. x Introduction) Editors Brock, Dickey, Harker and Lewis explain the surge of women into war time efforts to help secure the winning of the Second World War. Women’s recruitment began after the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor in 1941, and the war effort increased exponentially. Women of all social levels in life were willing to enter non-traditional roles, be trained in war time expedient jobs, willing to relocate and travel, serve as wartime production workers, become enlistees in auxiliary units, journalists, members of voluntary organizations and resistance groups (p. xi). Between 1941 and 1949, women volunteered, worked, and successfully contributed successfully to the war effort.

This great resource gives to us the various primary sources of interviews with those who served, photos that portrayed their expertise, many documents that can substantiate times, individuals and moments in history! A great resource to use in any research.

Appendix is included as well as teacher aids for classroom activities and an annotated bibliography! A great resource for K-12 and for basic courses in women’s studies is available here.

And, if you want to know how Rosie the Riveter came to be, go to page 17. She was a fictional character created to entice American women into the workforce. Through Westinghouse for the War Production Coordinating Committee this image became the most enduring image of the involvement in World War II.

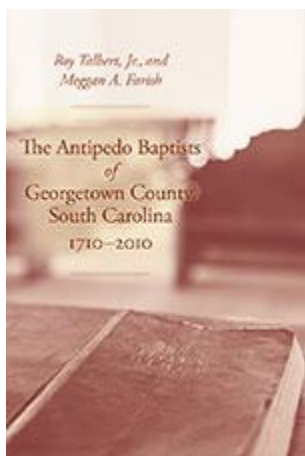
Norman Rockwell’s Rosie was published in the Saturday Evening Post on May 29, 1943 (p. 18), but the J. Howard

Miller's version became the iconic image of female war workers (p. 18).

The "Rosie" song goes: "All day long, whether sun or shine, she is a part of the assembly line, She's making history, working for victory...."(p. 18).

Dr. Carol Walker Jordan
University of North Carolina, Greensboro

The Antipedo Baptists of Georgetown South Carolina 1710-2010. Roy Talbert, Jr., and Meggan A. Parish
Columbia: The University of South Carolina Press, 2015. ISBN 978-1-61117-420-5. 192p. \$34.95.



"The Antipedo Baptists of Georgetown, South Carolina, 1710-2010" is a compiled history of the founding and flourishing of the First Baptist Church of Georgetown, South Carolina. From research that covered three hundred years of "tumultuous" social, political and cultural struggles (New Book News USC Press), Roy Talbert, Jr. and Meggan A. Parish present an easily readable and fascinating book. Beginning with an effort in Charleston and moving to Georgetown, the Baptist faith flourished, Talbert and Parish credit this as mainly due in the early years to high numbers of African American slaves.

The book will be of great interest to any past relatives or current members of The Antipedo Baptist Church, and now the First Baptist Church of Georgetown. Of equal value is the critical research for students and academic scholars whose focus may encompass religious and social science contexts of the 300 years recounted here.

One mystery to me was the book title, "The Antipedo Baptists of Georgetown, South Carolina, 1710-2010". I knew nothing about the title attached to the early years of this founding faith in Charleston. I learned "antipedo" is an archaic term meaning opposition to infant baptism (p. I, Introduction).

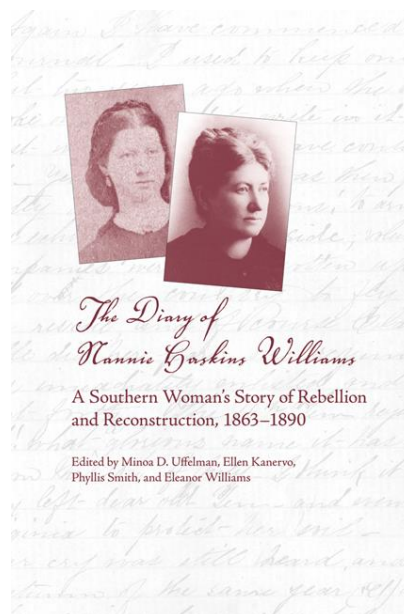
Why? What was the reasoning behind highlighting this particular belief in the founding of the 1710 Antipedo Baptist Church? cursory reviews of folklore reveal that it

might be connected to whether babies are born "afflicted by sin" or born with "free will"washed clean by submerging in water or simply named and blessed by sprinkling with water on the head. In Talbert and Parish's research, I did not see my questions addressed. However, I did note that the progression from Antipedo Baptists to Free Will Baptists arose as the church developed over the years, finally ending with just "Baptist".

Notes, Bibliography and Index may be found in pages 133 to 179 and provide excellent primary resources for teachers, faculty and students of religious studies.

Dr. Carol Walker Jordan
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The Diary of Nannie Gaskins Williams A Southern Woman's Story of Rebellion and Reconstruction, 1863-1890. Edited by Minoa D. Uffelman, Ellen Kanervo, Phyllis Smith and Eleanor Williams. Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 2014. ISBN 1-62190-038-X. \$34.95.



"The Diary of Nannie Gaskins Williams A Southern Woman's Story of Rebellion and Reconstruction, 1863-1890" is an intriguing publication, a part of "The Voices of the Civil War" series. Editors include Minoa D. Uffelman, Ellen Kanervo, Phyllis Smith and Eleanor Williams. Published by the University of Tennessee Press Knoxville 2014, the publication includes a classical group of photographs of the Gaskins and Williams families, soldiers, related structures and public buildings—a rich group of primary source material for students and researchers of Civil War history. The format of the writings flow easily from month to month and year to year, organized by day—1863 to 1890.

Nannie Gaskins Williams was born on May 25, 1846. Nannie was the daughter of a highly respected physician and socially prominent mother. She was educated at Clarksville Female Academy and became a staunch supporter of the Confederacy, and described in the Foreword as an “ardent Confederate”. Nannie lost two brothers in Civil War battles which heightened her passion for providing love and care for Confederate soldiers.

At 16, Nannie began to write recollections of the experiences she observed and learned of as the battles and war progressed around her. When compared with other women writers of memoirs or diaries, Nannie’s writings cover the Civil War’s beginning, during the Civil War and Post Civil War challenges during post-Reconstruction.

Through her writing, Nannie presented a revealing look at the daily life of a family and community between 1863 and 1890. Married to N.P. Williams, “a man of a large and prominent family connection” (p. 203) in Clarksville and Nashville, Nannie was mother to 10 children, managed life on a large family farm, managed and cared for slaves, while involving herself and her children in the lives of their communities. Many of the entries in her diary reveal details of her family and social life.

Due to the wealth of resources included in the text, this book is highly recommended for faculty and students of women’s studies, and Civil War history. A Conclusion begins on page 201, followed by Appendix 1 and 2, Notes p. 217, Bibliography p. 333, Index p.345 and ending at p. 371.

Dr. Carol Walker Jordan
University of North Carolina Greensboro

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