



MISSISSIPPI LIBRARIES

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ANRT (Automation and Networking)
 BLACK CAUCUS
 ECRT (Educational Communication and Tech)
 GODOPT (Government Documents)
 LIRT (Library Instruction)
 NMRT (New Members)
 SCRT (Special Collections)
 TSRT (Technical Services)
 ZYCRT (2 Year College)
 YPSRT (Young People's Services)

For additional information see the MLA Organization
 Web page: <http://www.misslib.org/org/main.html>

PRESIDENT'S PAGE

30TH ANNUAL NATIONAL LIBRARY LEGISLATIVE DAY!

Nine Mississippians joined with over five hundred librarians, library trustees, board members, and other library friends to talk with their senators and representatives about issues of concern to the library community. This was the largest number of attendees ever to attend the event, held each year in May.

Prior to the congressional office visits, a short briefing was done by MLA Legislative Committee Co-Chair, Mrs. Frances Coleman. A strategy was developed for presenting issues and for distributing informational folders. The packet from the Mississippi delegation contained materials from the Warren County-Vicksburg Public Library, the Mississippi Library Commission, and the American Library Association. It served as a demonstration of Mississippi's use of Library Services and Technology funds and was delivered with a genuine message of thanks for congressional support. Senators and Representatives were commended for supporting the passage of the Museum and Library Services Act of 2003 and for support for E-rate discounts. It reauthorizes library funding for the Institute of Museum and Library Services from FY 2004 through 2009. In meetings, the Mississippi delegation requested support for several library and library related programs:

Fund the Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) at \$232 million. LSTA funding promotes the use of technology and sharing of resources to public libraries in Mississippi. This money is especially important as Mississippi faces cut backs in state and local funding. As one librarian from Illinois pointed out, the demand for library services peaks when the economy is down and funding is short. The ability of libraries to offer programs for families and new readers in their community cannot be expanded without an increased federal investment.



Juanita Flanders

Fund the Improving Literacy Through School Libraries at \$100 million. As part of the No Child Left Behind Act, Congress authorized the improving Literacy Through School Libraries program to provide schools with reading materials and technology to increase literacy skills. However the President's FY2005 budget freezes funding for this program to \$19.5 million. By providing \$100 million for Improving Literacy Through School Libraries program, each state will be able to receive a portion of this funding.

Support full funding for the Federal Depository Library Program and Government Printing Office. Free public access to government information is ensured through the operations of the Federal Depository Library Program.

Protect the Freedom to Read: Patriot Act. A bill introduced by Senators Craig, Durbin, and others would return the standards for the FBI to the standards that applied before the Patriot Act was passed.

Protect Principles of Fair Use: 2004 Anti-Piracy Legislation. Librarians are concerned about the trend toward further criminalizing copyright law as the broad language in bills leads to potential risks for libraries and educational institutions. Libraries support copyright legislation that would restore the balance in copyright law and not threaten the principle of fair use. Certainly libraries are not opposed to the effort to deal with legitimate concerns about copyright infringement.

Our Mississippi legislators and their legislative aides made us feel welcome in Washington. They were eager to listen to our concerns and welcomed the written information. Can you believe that Senator Cochran, greeted by first name most of the MLA delegation? Yes, they know librarians!

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Contents

President's Page27

Making Every Dollar Count: Mining MAGNOLIA for Business Resources
By Deborah Lee29

USA PATRIOT Act: Threat to Terrorists, Not Libraries
By Stan Harris and Gaines Cleveland31

Novels in Verse for Teens: A Poetry Phenomenon
By Rosemary Chance34

Good Grooming: Basic Issues in Weeding and Weeding Policy in Library Collections
By Malachi Martin and Nashaat Sayed36

MLA Officers for 200539

Call for Poster Sessions40

What's So Special About.....41

Tech Notes, et al.....43

Call for Nominations for the Peggy May and Outstanding Achievement Awards46

News Briefs47

People in the News49

News from SLIS.....50

About Books.....51

About Children's Books.....53

MLA 2005 Conference Committee Preference Form54

MLA 2004 Conference Hotel Accommodations55

MLA 2004 Conference Preview56

MLA Executive Board Meeting Minutes.....57

MLA Treasurer's Report.....58

On the Cover: The cover artwork is "Bloom Where You Are Planted," 36" x 36" acrylic on gallery wrap canvas, by Hattiesburg artist Amy Giust. In the collection of Cups of Madison. Ms. Giust's work will be featured on the covers of *Mississippi Libraries* for Volume 68.



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NOTICE: In order to assure the widest possible audience for the work published in *Mississippi Libraries*, that work is added in electronic form to the Mississippi Library Association Web site and, by contractual agreement, to one or more EBSCO Publishing databases. *Mississippi Libraries* is also indexed in *Library Literature and Information Science Abstracts*.

Dues must be paid by March 1 in order to vote in election of officers and to receive the Spring issue of *Mississippi Libraries*.

Making Every Dollar Count: Mining MAGNOLIA for Business Resources

By Deborah Lee

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Business resources constitute one of the major areas for any library collection. Both business journals and reference tools can place a major strain on any acquisitions budget, however. Luckily, Mississippi librarians and users can turn to the resources found in MAGNOLIA (Mississippi Alliance for Gaining New Opportunities through Library Information Access) for help.

The MAGNOLIA consortium was developed during the 1997 legislative session with an initial allocation of \$568,000 from the Mississippi legislature. The goal of the initial consortium was to provide publicly funded K-12 schools, public libraries, community college libraries, and university libraries with access to a core group of online databases. Today, MAGNOLIA provides access to a wide array of resources, many of which can help expand your library's business collection.

EBSCOHOST DATABASES

The EBSCOhost databases, available through MAGNOLIA, offer a comprehensive mix of business journal literature, company reports, financial newspapers, and business reference resources. *Business Source Elite*, a notable among this collection, provides indexing and abstracting for almost 1,800 business journals, with 1,125 available online via full-text access. Approximately 150 core business titles have been selected for full-text access back to 1985 (or the first issue published for later imprints.). *Business Source Elite* has recently revised its searching interface to allow for more focused searches. Users may now search by the company name, NAICS code,

geographic region or key personal name. In addition to full text journals, *Business Source Elite* provides access to 10,000 substantial company profiles from Data-monitor. The company profiles provide extensive company information in a downloadable pdf file format. The reports typically include business description and history, discussions of key products and competitors, biographies of key executives, and company financial data. Selected reports also include a SWOT analysis, offering overviews of company strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats.

A companion product, *Regional Business News*, provides access to regional U.S. business publications and newspapers. Over 60 newspapers within the database offer 90-day "rolling" coverage, making this a good source for recent business news. Business publications, on the other hand, are archived longer; *Mississippi Business Journal*, for example, is available full-text back to 1990.

While *Business Source Elite* and *Regional Business News* are obvious choices to for business research in EBSCOhost, other databases in the collection also provide business coverage. The *Premier* databases, *Academic Search Premier* and *MasterFile Premier*, often provide more extensive backfiles and may also offer more pdf versions of articles. In addition, *MasterFile Premier* provides access to 373 reference books, many of which are relevant to business researchers. Titles such as *100 Best Careers for the Twenty-First Century*, and *Business 2010*, are available online through *MasterFile Premier*.

GALE DATABASES

A number of Gale databases available through MAGNOLIA shore up the business collection. *Business & Company Resource Center* combines the traditional features of indexing and abstracting core literature and selected full-text access with business data drawn from reference

resources. The version purchased by MAGNOLIA also includes *PROMT, Predicasts Overview of Markets and Technology*. *PROMT* can be searched as an integrated part of the database or as a separate item from the Gale menu.

An asset of *Business & Company Resource Center* for the reference librarian is the integrated business and investment reports, company histories, industry rankings, and financial data of all publicly traded companies and selected private companies. Users can conduct keyword searches through the journal articles or search by company name or industry keyword. A typical entry for a publicly traded company might include balance sheet data, industry rankings, a company history, and a company profile with key officers, contact information, and headquarters data. Information on private companies includes some financial data, contact information, articles and rankings information, and an industry overview.

Another asset of *Business & Company Resource Center* is its core online reference sources; some titles are no longer available in print but are updated electronically through the database. These titles alone represent a business reference collection worth tens of thousands of dollars. The advanced search feature allows users to search by keyword or company name in a particular reference source.

General BusinessFile ASAP is another option for business information, providing access to over 200,000 company profiles and more than 50,000 full-text *Investext* Reports. Users will find full-text listings from *Ward's Business Directory* and *Graham and Whiteside's Major Companies of the World*. *Business Index ASAP* is a subset of *General BusinessFile ASAP*, and may be searched as part of the database or selected as a separate search from the Gale database menu. (Users who are only interested in journal articles, might prefer to search only *Business Index ASAP*.)

CONCLUSION

These resources are just a few of the valuable online tools the MAGNOLIA project has made available to all Mississippians through their school and public libraries. To find out about accessing MAGNOLIA remotely, check out the January 2004 newsletter, available at <http://www.lib.usm.edu/~magnolia/jan04newsletter.pdf>. While acquisitions budgets are tight, the MAGNOLIA suite of business databases can help school, public, and academic librarians extend their business collections.

TABLE 1. USEFUL WEB SITES

■ **MAGNOLIA Home Page:**

<http://www.lib.usm.edu/~magnolia/magnolia.html>

■ **EBSCO Database Title Lists:**

<http://www.epnet.com/titlelists.asp>

■ **Gale Title Lists:**

<http://www.gale.com/>
(select title lists from the left menu)

■ **CSRC Mississippi Business Corner:**

http://library.msstate.edu/csrc/MS_Business_Corner.asp

TABLE 2.

BUSINESS & COMPANY RESOURCE CENTER REFERENCE TITLES

American Wholesalers and Distributors Directory
Brands and Their Companies
Business Rankings Annual
Consultants and Consulting Organizations Directory
Encyclopedia of American Industries
Encyclopedia of Associations
Encyclopedia of Emerging Industries
Encyclopedia of Global Industries
Graham and Whiteside Major Company Series
International Directory of Company Histories
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Notable Corporate Chronologies
Publishers Directory
Telecommunications Directory
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USA PATRIOT Act: Threat to Terrorists, Not Libraries

*By Stan Harris and
Gaines Cleveland*

*United States Attorney's Office
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Earlier this year, at the invitation of Norman Graham, Vice President of the Friends of the Gulfport Libraries (and former Director of the Gulfport-Harrison County Library System), we spoke to the Friends of the Gulfport Libraries on the issue of the impact of the USA PATRIOT Act on libraries. We welcomed the opportunity to provide background on the Act and to help answer the concerns of the library community. This article is an expansion of our presentation.

BACKGROUND OF THE ACT

The title of the USA PATRIOT Act is an acronym for Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing the Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism. The law was enacted to strengthen the effectiveness of law enforcement in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. The legislation received overwhelming Congressional support from both parties.

The Act gives terrorism investigators the same tools that federal agents long have employed in ordinary criminal cases, but were unavailable in national security cases. The Act also helps our laws catch up with technological advances that have handicapped law enforcement. In addition, it promotes the sharing of important information within and among law enforcement agencies, which previously had been discouraged.

The Act also has direct benefits for libraries and others subject to victimization by computer hackers. It allows law enforcement to assist victims in monitoring computer trespassers, something not clearly authorized under the prior law, which effectively elevated the hacker's privacy rights over the victim's. In addition, the Act shields remote computer service providers who volunteer information about

suspected terrorist activities and other threat emergencies from civil liability.

ANSWERING LIBRARY CONCERNS

Prior to the meeting with the Friends of the Gulfport Libraries, we learned that the American Library Association (ALA) had adopted a resolution raising various concerns about the Act. In order to address these concerns, we consulted the ALA Web site. There, we found a variety of materials discussing the Act, including the ALA resolution, a Congressional Research Service (CRS) analysis, and an ALA analysis of the Act as it relates to libraries.

CRS: ACT NOT AIMED AT LIBRARIES

According to the CRS report "Libraries and the USA PATRIOT Act," the Act "contains no provisions specifically directed at libraries or their patrons." But the Act does have "several provisions...that might apply in a library context."

The CRS Report made several observations worth bearing in mind in considering the Act. One is: "Although the library community stoutly defends the importance of library-patron confidentiality, federal law has yet to recognize its privileged status..." Another is, "As a general rule, libraries must comply with federal grand jury subpoenas, search warrants and court orders." Thus, information concerning library patrons has long been subject to disclosure in federal criminal cases, well before the USA PATRIOT Act was ever enacted.

In order to consider ALA's specific concerns, we turned to ALA's "Analysis of the USA Patriot Act Related to Libraries." The document is divided into two parts that examine individual provisions of the Act: "Enhanced Surveillance Provisions Affecting Library Confidentiality" and "Other Provisions That Do Not Directly Affect Libraries."

ALA FOCUSES ON THREE PROVISIONS

In addressing the impact of the surveillance provisions on libraries, ALA singled out three provisions of the Act in order of importance to the library community: Section 215, Section 216, and Section 214.

Section 215: Access to Records and Other Items Under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA). This section, which has received considerable media attention, has been largely misunderstood and, in fact, has been rarely, if ever, used.

Long before the USA PATRIOT Act, ordinary grand juries were able to issue subpoenas for all records relevant to criminal inquiries, including library records. An example of law enforcement's need for such records is the UNABOMBER case, which involved a multi-year manhunt and, prior to the arrest of Ted Kaczynski, included the FBI's obtaining circulation records from a Utah public library regarding the circulation of books dealing with the subject of explosive devices similar to those Kaczynski used. At the same time, federal intelligence agents were only authorized to obtain a limited category of documents: car rental and travel records, storage facility and hotel accommodation records, but no other documents, even though they may have been needed to give the agents a complete picture of a potential threat. The USA PATRIOT Act seeks to remedy this problem.

Section 215 authorizes the FBI director or a senior FBI official to apply to the Foreign Surveillance Intelligence Court "for an order requiring the production of any tangible things (including books, records, papers, documents and other items)." The application must specify that the records are sought for an authorized investigation "to obtain foreign intelligence information not concerning a United States person or to protect against international terrorism or clandestine intelligence activities." The application also must certify that it is not directed at "a

United States person solely upon the basis of activities protected by the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States.”

The section further requires that the Justice Department regularly account to Congress about use of the Act and provides for Congressional oversight. As of September 18, 2003 (the latest date that information regarding use was declassified), no request under this provision had yet been issued – to libraries or anyone else.

ALA's principal concern is that this allows the FBI to compel the production of any tangible thing, including library circulation and Internet use records stored in any medium. But this is no different than what the FBI can obtain by means of a grand jury subpoena or court-authorized search warrant in ordinary criminal cases. The provision simply puts the FBI on the same par in conducting a national security investigation as in investigating fraud or drug trafficking.

A second ALA concern is that Section 215 includes no requirement to demonstrate “probable cause” (which ALA describes as “the existence of specific facts to support the belief that a crime has been committed or that the items sought are evidence of a crime”). What this concern disregards is that no such showing is required for grand jury subpoenas. The probable cause standard is reserved for search warrants and arrest warrants, not investigative subpoenas. What the Act does require is a certification, not required for grand jury subpoenas, that the records are sought to protect against international terrorism or clandestine intelligence activities.

The last concern that ALA expressed is that Section 215 prohibits recipients of FISA requests (including libraries) from disclosing the existence of the request. But the USA PATRIOT Act did not invent this requirement. It is already the law for other types of investigations, particularly bank fraud and other financial fraud investigations.

ALA's commentary omits to mention a number of safeguards in Section 215. First is that the application must come from a senior FBI official. Second, the agent must apply to a federal court, which is not required for ordinary grand jury subpoenas. Third, the agent must certify

the proper purpose of the investigation. Fourth, the investigation of a United States person is not to be conducted solely on the basis of activities protected by the First Amendment. Finally, the provision requires regular reporting and Congressional oversight.

Section 216: Expanded Use of Pen Register and Trap-and-Trace Devices. Federal law long has permitted courts to issue orders for pen registers and trap-and-trace devices. A “pen register” is a device that keeps a record of the numbers dialed from a telephone. Much as a cellular telephone bill lists numbers dialed, a pen register gives this same information to law enforcement. A “trap-and-trace device” (similar to caller I.D.) keeps a record of the telephone numbers of incoming calls.

Prior to the USA PATRIOT Act, orders for pen registers and trap-and-trace devices were valid only in the issuing court's jurisdiction and were basically limited to telephone lines; it was unclear if they were applicable to the Internet. Thus, the law failed to address the realities of modern technology. As new means of communication became available, the law did not keep pace.

Section 216 serves to correct these deficiencies in two ways. First, courts may issue such orders that are valid “anywhere in the United States.” Thus, law enforcement officials no longer need rely on officials in other jurisdictions where the communications facilities may be based to obtain these orders. Second, the law makes clear that these provisions apply to facilities other than telephone lines, such as the Internet. This change recognizes the reality that people now use the Internet much as they do the telephone.

ALA is concerned that the Act extends the telephone monitoring laws to include routing and addressing information for Internet traffic. But the law specifically says “that such information shall not include the contents of any communication.” That is, information in the text or subject line of an e-mail would not be disclosed.

ALA complains that agents seeking this information need only affirm that it is relevant to a criminal investigation. But that is the same requirement that exists under the present law; it must relate to an ongoing investigation. ALA notes that

state law enforcement officials can get access to these records, but that was equally true of the old law.

ALA also says the Act requires recipients of monitoring orders to provide cooperation to law enforcement and to not disclose the order. Neither of these requirements is new, however. There are similar provisions in the prior law.

Finally, ALA warns that “libraries that provide access to the Internet and e-mail... may become the targets of a court order requiring the library to cooperate in the monitoring of a user's electronic communications sent through the library's computers or networks.” But, according to the Act, such orders are only directed at providers of “wire or electronic communication service.” This portion of the Act is directed at telephone and Internet service providers and the like – not at libraries.

Section 214: Pen Register and Trap-and-Trace Device Authority Under FISA. This provision streamlines the process for obtaining pen registers and trap-and-trace devices by intelligence agents and helps place terrorism investigations on the same footing with other law enforcement officials in obtaining orders for pen registers and trap-and-trace devices.

ALA complains that agents seeking such orders need only affirm that the information sought is relevant to terrorism or intelligence activities, but this simply parallels similar provisions that apply for ordinary criminal investigations. Why should investigations into terrorism and foreign intelligence activities be treated any differently?

OTHER PROVISIONS WITH NO DIRECT AFFECT ON LIBRARIES

After discussing the three provisions of the Act considered most significant for libraries, ALA addressed four other provisions that do not directly affect libraries: Section 218, Section 219, Section 220, and Section 206.

Section 218: Foreign Intelligence Information Requirement for FISA Authority. The sum total of this provision is to amend FISA to provide that law enforcement may obtain a surveillance order or may request physical items if foreign intelligence gathering is a “significant purpose” of the investigation, rather than “the purpose” as provided under the

old law. ALA says this provision relaxes the legal standard for FISA surveillance, but the change simply serves to reduce the need to evaluate whether an investigation is for criminal or intelligence purposes and allows greater cooperation across agency ranks. The former requirement that the sole purpose for court-approved surveillance was to obtain foreign intelligence information discouraged information sharing and hampered efforts to root out terrorists.

Section 219: Single Jurisdiction Warrants for Terrorism. This provision allows federal courts to issue search warrants that are valid in other districts for investigations involving terrorism, rather than limited to their specific federal judicial district. This helps expedite the process for obtaining search warrants in time-sensitive, multi-district terrorism investigations. Plus, it lets the judge who is most familiar with the case issue the warrant. Law enforcement agents still must satisfy the court there is probable cause to justify a search.

Section 220: Single Jurisdiction Search Warrants for Electronic Evidence. Like Section 219, this provision permits federal courts with jurisdiction over an investigation to issue search warrants for certain electronic communications (unopened e-mails that are less than six months old) stored by providers in other districts. The provision recognizes that most Internet service providers are located in California and Virginia, and allows courts in other jurisdictions to issue such warrants. As with Section 219, this section clears outdated jurisdictional roadblocks slowing law enforcement in terrorism and other investigations.

Section 206: Roving Surveillance Authority Under FISA. The Act updates the law to provide what is called "roving" authority for electronic surveillance approved by the FISA court. The Act recognizes that in an era of disposable phones, easily available e-mail accounts, and endless communications options, it is more effective to follow a suspect rather than a communications device. Such roving surveillance authority long has been available in drug and racketeering investigations. The Act extends this authority to FISA warrants, but only if the FISA court

finds that the actions of the target may thwart the identification of the target.

SAFEGUARDS IN THE ACT

The USA PATRIOT Act is subject to a number of important safeguards. One is the requirement of court approval for certain of the law enforcement tools authorized under the Act, and the availability of judicial scrutiny for violations of the Act. Another protection is the provision for the Department of Justice Office of the Inspector General, which reports to both the Attorney General and to Congress, to investigate and respond to claims regarding civil rights or civil liberties violations under the Act. A third safeguard is that Congress is required to

receive periodic reports on the implementation of the Act and Congress's exercise of oversight responsibilities, with frequent interaction with the Department of Justice about the Act's impact. These safeguards help ensure that the Act focuses on its intended targets.

For more information about the Act and how to report any suspected abuses, consult the Department of Justice Web site at www.usdoj.gov.

¹ Stan Harris is First Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi and coordinator of the Anti-Terrorism Advisory Council. Gaines Cleveland, Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, is the district's terrorism prosecutor and a regular patron of the Gulfport Public Library.



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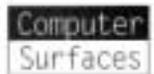
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Novels in Verse for Teens: A Poetry Phenomenon

By Rosemary Chance

As the population of young people ages twelve through eighteen has increased in the United States, so has the demand for poetry written specifically for teens and by teens. At a 2003 preconference sponsored by the Young Adult Library Services Association (YALSA) in Toronto, Canada, librarians eagerly gathered to learn about poetry slams, open mike nights, and other ways to involve teens in poetry.

A new poetical type has emerged from this focus on poetry: novels in verse. These are stories written in a variety of poetry styles. Through a series of poems, sometimes through the viewpoints of many characters, readers are treated to a narrative that is sometimes funny and sometimes sad. Novels in verse are full of emotion, sparsely but elegantly written, with plenty of white space on the pages. Teen readers respond positively to this style with its compelling stories and ease of reading.

Three novels in verse are generally credited with beginning this phenomenon: Virginia Euwer Wolff's *Make Lemonade: A Novel* (1993), Mel Glenn's *Who Killed Mr. Chippendale? A Mystery in Poems* (1996), and Karen Hesse's *Out of the Dust: A Novel* (1997), which won the 1998 Newbery Medal.

Make Lemonade is the first in a planned trilogy about seventeen-year-old Jolly, a single mother with two children. Jolly needs help coping with Jilly and Jeremy, and she posts a sign: "Babysitter Needed Bad." LaVaughn, fourteen years old, responds and she and Jolly struggle to keep the children clean and fed and safe. In the second book, *True Believer* (2001), the focus of the story shifts to LaVaughn, now fifteen trying to make the best of her life in an inner city. Through many short chapters, 66 and 85 respec-

tively, and with natural pauses at the end of each line, Wolff's style and story take readers on an emotional journey.

Mel Glenn, a high school English teacher in Brooklyn, New York (now retired), has been writing free verse collections since 1982 with the publication of *Class Dismissed: High School Poems*. Each poem written in first person in his collection focuses on one high school student, and most poems are accompanied by a black and white photograph. From this collection design it was a natural progression to develop a story with each character giving a viewpoint of the conflict. Characters expanded to include school personnel, such as guidance counselors and teachers. Glenn managed to take diverse viewpoints written in free verse and create a cohesive and suspenseful story, first in *Who Killed Mr. Chippendale? A Mystery in Poems* (1996) and then in four more novels in verse: *Jump Ball: A Basketball Season in Poems* (1997), *The Taking of Room 114: A Hostage Drama in Poems* (1997), *Foreign Exchange: A Mystery in Poems* (1999), and *Split Image: A Story in Poems* (2000).

Karen Hesse's *Out of the Dust: A Novel*, captures the problems of 1934-1935 during the Oklahoma Dust Bowl through the life of Billie Jo, who is fourteen years old. Billie Jo is disfigured in an accident that killed her mother and alienated her from her father.

Each poem is titled by subject and dated by month and year, adding to the forward movement of Hesse's fine story. In "Homeward Bound," dated August 1935, Billie Jo speaks about her father after she has left him.

Getting away,
It wasn't any better.
Just different.
And lonely.
Lonelier than the wind.

Emptier than the sky.
More silent than the dust,
Piled in drifts between me
And my father.

One of the rising stars in the novels in verse field is Sonya Sones. On April Fool's Day of this year, Sones presented her poetry along with her inner teenager at the 37th Fay B. Kaigler Children's Book Festival, an annual event of the School of Library and Information Science at The University of Southern Mississippi in Hattiesburg. At an evening gala, poetry and dessert paired up when participants came to the Lake Terrace Convention Center to hear Sones read excerpts from her new and third novel in verse for teens, entitled *One of Those Hideous Books Where the Mother Dies* (2004). Ruby's mother does die, and Ruby is sent to Los Angeles to live with her Oscar-winning father, who hasn't seen her in fifteen years. Sones's quirky sense of humor relieves the potential deadliness of the storyline. On the other hand, her first book, *Stop Pretending: What Happened When My Big Sister Went Crazy* (1999), chronicles the painful story of her older sister's breakdown and subsequent diagnosis as manic-depressive. Her second novel, *What My Mother Doesn't Know* (2001), takes a lighter tone like her third book, and features Sophie, a teen who is searching for the right boyfriend.

Although novels in verse are typically written in free verse, Sones doesn't limit poetic form in her three novels. To add more layers to her story, she uses a variety of form, rhyme, and rhythm to best convey the emotions she wants her readers to experience. In *What My Mother Doesn't Know*, she incorporates a concrete poem to express Sophie's wish that she could shrink in size. In "The Midnight Swing" in *Stop Pretending*, the

movement of a swing in motion is mimicked in the rhythm of carefully chosen words. Also in *Stop Pretending*, Sones uses a traditional poetic form in "My Sister's Christmas Eve Breakdown," writing a series of cinquains, non-rhyming stanzas consisting of five lines with two syllables first, then four, six, eight, and two again. The poem begins:

One day
she was my big
sister, so normal and
well-behaved, the next she was a
stranger

Other new and noteworthy novels in verse for young teens include *Escaping Tornado Season* (2004), and *The Trial* by Jen Bryant (2004). *Escaping Tornado Season* is a growing up story with thirteen-year-old Allie at the center. Her family usually spends each summer in Minnesota to avoid the tornado season in Nebraska. After her father dies and her mother runs off, Allie will be spending more than the summer with her grandparents as she tries to figure out her family and why she can't be friends with Joey Redfern and Lidia, a beautiful Ojibwe girl. Williams's first novel is captivating and will be another fine title to catch and hold the attention of teens.

Equally captivating is Jen Bryant's historical fiction, *The Trial*. In 1932, America is shocked by the kidnapping of Charles Lindbergh's baby son. Katie Leigh Flynn, twelve years old, has the chance of a lifetime when she becomes an assistant to her reporter uncle, bringing a fresh view to the events unfolding in the courtroom.

Librarians who are stocking their shelves with novels in verse will want the answer to this question: Are novels in verse novels or poetry? One of the participants at the YALSA preconference on poetry said it doesn't matter. She puts one copy on the fiction shelves and a second copy on the poetry shelves so that teens can easily find these gems in either location. Novels in verse offer teens accessibility to fine stories and an exciting opportunity for a pleasurable reading experience dependent upon poetry.

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Good Grooming: Basic Issues in Weeding and Weeding Policy in Library Collections

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THE NATURE OF A LIBRARY COLLECTION

No library collection is static. Collections change. During the life cycle of a collection, any number of items may be added or removed. Not all libraries circulate their print materials, and some libraries employ more stringent policies concerning use than others. Obviously, these factors will play a part in the durability and constancy of a collection from its creation and during the span of its life. In his book, *Weeding Library Collections*, Slote (1997, pp. 3-7) identifies three important forces that shape and alter collections after their establishment: theft and vandalism, the misshelving of items, and circulation. Slote maintains that as much as one-fourth of a collection will be in circulation at any given time. A decline in the purchase of monographs and other print materials is also a significant force in altering the makeup of a collection, and is bound up with the increasing availability of materials in electronic format.

The role and purpose of the library within the larger institution or community will shape these forces, and when a collection development policy is established, such factors as specific users, user information need, library size and budget are important. Even these forces do not remain constant, and as every librarian knows, user needs may change and budgets will fluctuate.

Thus, it is the nature of a library collection to continuously change, and the forces of change are not always rooted in the deliberate decisions of the administration. Indeterminacy and accident play a part. Some measure of similarity and constancy is desirable, however, and although a collection will change over time, such change is usually in small increments, not drastic. Many users desire and expect a collection with some recognizable continuity.

THE WEEDING OF A COLLECTION

As the deliberate administrative selection of materials for removal, weeding or deselection may be viewed as a reinvigorating force in collection maintenance or as a necessary evil. Weeding implies administrative deliberation in removing materials from the collection. In other words, the administration formulates a policy and then, in accordance with that policy, selects materials for removal over time. The results of weeding may imply either loss of information or no change at all in information within the collection as a whole. If materials are placed in new formats (for example, a newspaper placed in microfilm or electronic form) then the information content of the material is retained even as the structure of the collection is altered. So, weeding does not necessarily imply information loss in a collection.

Slote (1997, pp. 9-11) identifies several premises underlying weeding, including the position it is expressly a professional endeavor, borne of the necessities of conserving physical space for additional materials, and the desire to maximize library usage by removing unused items. He also identifies increasingly accepted

views, including the position that weeding must facilitate circulation and maximize usage of materials, while phasing out moribund materials. The last view is the most commonly associated with weeding. A library may, for example, adopt the position that gives print materials a specified range of time to remain in the collection without usage before it is removed. Ultimately, weeding is a given for any library maintaining a collection whose purpose is to provide up-to-date and relevant information (Johnson, 2003, 124-125).

Not all weeding is undertaken simply to prevent or curtail the consumption of inaccurate information. Duplicate items may be weeded, and materials, however accurate or up-to-date their content, may eventually be deemed out of touch with the collection's purpose and thus removed. Considerations of accuracy and relevancy, in conjunction with other practical concerns outlined above, typically mandate weeding.

Views on weeding will vary from extreme disapproval to wholesale acceptance. To some, it is an inglorious, dreadful task. Others see it as necessary to the health of the collection. Disdain for weeding may be grounded in the view that the unchanging collection is most beneficial; the collection cannot undergo retraction or loss of items without loss of value. As a force in shaping a collection, users may be opposed to weeding altogether or actively seek the removal of certain items. Public and school librarians are especially prone to user influence, and should carefully consider the effects of weeding (Haynes, 2001, p. 79). However, many librarians agree that weeding plays a positive role in usage and improves the collection, making it a necessary facet of maintenance.

ETHICAL ISSUES AND WEEDING

An unweeded collection, as it ages, has the potential to convey outdated and irrelevant information to its users. The real question is what principles should underlie weeding practice and what pressures should determine which items are removed. Usage and relevancy are certainly important considerations, and a library may decide to weed out items unused for a certain period of time, but what if an external force or agency expresses disapproval for certain items remaining in the collection? What weeding philosophies best facilitate the preservation of diversity, information access, and collection viability?

The mission of the library and the needs of the library's users are, of course, paramount. The more caution employed in weeding the greater the likelihood that irrelevant materials will continue to persist in the collection. On the other hand, a radical weeding policy, even if only short-term, has the potential to offend clients and users. A few years ago the weeding practices of the Chicago Public Library, with nearly 1,000 titles being removed daily, culminated in a public outcry and a lawsuit (Eberhart, 2001, pp. 24-25). Sensitivity to user perceptions of the collection is thus a very important aspect of weeding.

Over-sensitivity to community feedback can result in the converse error. Some individuals and groups may oppose views held by certain items in the collection and may desire their removal. Not all such groups are traditional or conservative in nature. Reichman (2001, p. 18) holds that, in addition to groups advocating specific political and religious views, historically disenfranchised groups may also demand the removal of offensive materials. Most would contend that expulsion of materials based on individual

or group bias is blatant censorship (Reichman, pp. 6-7). School and public libraries are most prone to this form of pressure.

The ALA Code of Ethics (ALA, 1995, online) states: "We uphold the principles of intellectual freedom and resist all efforts to censor library resources." No voice should be silenced, and a general collection does not exist to enshrine a single voice. Consequently, weeding policies should not exist to accommodate any one group at the expense of another, but to preserve the integrity and viability of the collection. When addressing user needs and practical concerns, the preservation and extension of diversity complements sound principles of intellectual freedom.

POLICY ISSUES AND CONCERNS

Library collection development policies and procedures are a diverse and vast collection in their own right. Many are very concise; in some cases, policies are divided into sections that are a study by themselves. The Fondren Library at Rice University shares an in-depth analysis on policies by dividing *format* and *discipline* as two separate categories that address the collection. Each department is allocated a list of formats, a list of subject headings and a LC classification level. A general collection development statement is addressed towards users with general research needs (Fondren Library, 2001, online).

Libraries with collections in various locations often employ collection development policies specific to each location. The document delivery services of The National Library of Australia serve 30 million from locations that share all their resources as a national asset. This requires elaborate policies for transactions that occur between the member libraries, and the responsibility of the National Library to adopt and execute those poli-

cies for each collection (NLA, 1998, online).

THE FORMULATION OF WEEDING POLICIES

The formulation of a weeding policy relies on the collection development policy. Gauging what users want to read leads to the question of user identity. As a result, a community assessment and a collection assessment are vital preparatory research before a weeding policy can be created. As previously stated, weeding can be controversial, and the construction of a policy does not alleviate the concerns. The policy simply helps in understanding the steps that librarians may take to ensure integrity and relevancy.

Electronic resources are the new future for collection development. The Library of Congress Collections Policy defines "electronic resource" as any work encoded and made available for access through the use of a computer. The policy maintains an electronic context covering aspects of online resources, digital works, and the criteria for their evaluation (Library of Congress, 1999, online). With the increasing number of electronic resources, the formats that may be evaluated include databases that offer subscription services, web sources (that are continuously changing) and dated material that are stored in microfiche, microfilm and tapes, etc. Measuring and justifying the usage of these different formats becomes a part of the weeding process (Indiana University Weeding Resources, 2002, online). The criteria used to evaluate electronic resources are similar to the book review guidelines or other formats. The cost of work, cataloging, storing, preserving, subscription renewals, and usage issues must be considered in the decision.

The weeding process still remains a subjective study of sources. When elec-

tronic resources are discontinued, we are at a risk of losing access to the database that may hold a large quantity of information. For this reason, an automated process is only one of the ways to determine the usage of resources. In the case of databases, the amount of users connecting to the database over a period of time (weekly, monthly, yearly) is a good statistical report. Web resources/links usage can be determined by the amount of users linking to the page, and/or clicking links on that page. The weeding process becomes simpler when lists of unused resources versus heavily used resources are generated.

This pattern of study is similar to the weeding process of other formats. The reports may consist of usage statistics, including latest checkout date for items currently being circulated, date each item was added to the collection (accession date) and previous checkout dates for items not currently circulating. A **C**ontinuous **R**eview, **E**valuation and **W**eeding (CREW) Manual for public libraries outlines a method for automated processing where each list includes author, title, barcode number, publication date, last circulation date and number of copies for each item. The list is then divided by subject category and used as a catalog drawer. This will probably take longer than a non-computerized process, at least until all the items in the collection have been entered into the computer. But as the process becomes more streamlined it will become faster (Boon, 1995, pp. 29-30).

Other processes suggest the use of computer programs that work with the OPAC to generate reports. The weeding policy can include information about the process for the community, which also alleviates concerns as to why or what is being weeded.

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What's So Special About...

Column Editor: Peggy Price, The University of Southern Mississippi

The AAEC Editorial Cartoon Digital Collection at McCain Library and Archives

By Nadia Nasr

Digitization Specialist

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Former *Bangor Daily News* editorial cartoonist, Vic Runtz, describes him as a “spry little cat in a sporty bowtie.” Never officially named, the cat made appearances in Runtz cartoons for 35 years, sometimes making comments; dutifully taking notes on a notepad, recording what he saw; or even participating in the action. His various expressions within the cartoons have included states of surprise, shock, concern, sympathy, and an occasional twinkling smile. Figuratively, and sometimes literally, he curled right up in the cartoon and made himself at home.



Vic Runtz's spontaneous and charming feline character symbolizes the unique role of the editorial cartoonists who are the eagle-eyed observers, documenters, and reporters of current events. This unique perspective is one feature in particular that is so special about the Association of American Editorial Cartoonists (AAEC)

Editorial Cartoon Collection housed in the McCain Library and Archives at the University of Southern Mississippi. The collection, part of the University Library's special collections, consists of the original artwork of approximately 6,500 editorial cartoons from over 200 cartoonists who have been or still are members of the AAEC. The AAEC was chartered in 1957 for the purpose of promoting and stimulating public interest in the editorial page cartoon. Featured artists in the collection include, naming only a few, Gene Basset (*Scripps-Howard Newspapers*), Eddie Germano (*Brockton Enterprise*), Jack Jurden (*Wilmington Evening Journal*), Eldon Pletcher (*Times-Picayune*), and Vic Runtz (*Bangor Daily News*).

The unique story of how the McCain Library came to acquire this collection begins in 1966. Librarians solicited three cartoons per annum from each of the members of the AAEC and purchased others to expand the collection. In 1968, AAEC president Arthur B. Poinier of the *Detroit News* organized a traveling exhibit of cartoons created by AAEC members. The exhibit was made available to journalism schools, university libraries, and other interested institutions for a two-week display period.

The Library's collecting objective and the AAEC's administration of the traveling exhibit converged in August of 1970. James Hanson, Curator of Special Collections at the McCain Library, was contacted by Thomas Curtis, cartoonist and active member of the AAEC. Curtis informed Hanson of the opportunity to acquire the traveling exhibit. In exchange, the Library would assume the responsibility of contin-

uing to circulate the exhibit. A contract was negotiated, correspondence was traded, and with the support of the University, the Library assumed administration of the exhibit in 1971. As the exhibit continued to travel, new cartoons were infused as old cartoons were retired and became the property of the Library. During the mid-1980s, donations of original artwork from AAEC members tapered off and it can be assumed that the traveling exhibit was retired soon after.

The informal title of the exhibit was “Them Damn Pictures,” a phrase attributed to William Marcy Tweed, the notorious “Boss” Tweed of New York City's Tammany Hall political machine during the 1860's and 1870's. He was reacting to political cartoons about himself, created by Thomas Nast for *Harper's Weekly*. As the story goes, Tweed is reported to have said to his lieutenants, “I don't care so much what the papers say about me. My constituents can't read. But, damn it, they can see pictures!” This reaction points to the impact of the editorial cartoon as a message medium, echoing the saying that a picture is worth a thousand words. “Pictures came before alphabets. Graphics go right from the eye into the brain. You do not have to be literate to understand a cartoon,” stated Ranan R. Lurie, political analyst and another featured editorial cartoonist in the collection.

In the introduction to his book *Here Today...Twenty-Five Years of Cartoons by Vic Runtz*, Runtz points out that editorial cartoons have historical value because they provide commentary on events that many today only know in historical terms, thereby juxtaposing the past with the present. “One

glimpse at a cartoon brings you up to date, ignites your imagination, deepens your political sophistication, satisfies your craving for a smile, and broadens your veins with humor," concluded Lurie. Take, for example, Runtz cartoon that features a "Checkpoint Charlie" at the entrance to the 1968 Democratic Convention. A delivery man has been granted access, but not before the cake labeled "Happy 60th Birthday LBJ" he was sent to deliver has been ruined on the tip of a soldier's bayonet, ostensibly for security reasons. The tongue in cheek satire of the response to the social unrest and public riots during the convention in Chicago is clearly depicted. With humor, the cartoonist has caught the attention and provided a jumping off point for further study about an historical event.



In the fall of 2000, special collections staff began efforts to enhance access to and preservation of the cartoons, and to provide learning opportunities to remote users by digitizing the cartoon collection. This effort includes the creation of Dublin Core metadata and digital surrogates, which are marked up as HTML web pages and then indexed in a keyword searchable database. Digitization efforts have provided practical cataloging and research experience for library science and history students at the University. To date, a total of 1500 cartoons have been digitized, and almost 700 are available for viewing by the public. The online exhibit

and searchable database can be accessed at <http://www.lib.usm.edu/~spcol/aaec/index.html>.

Subject headings for the cartoons are those selected from the bibliographic database *America: History and Life*, a database that provides bibliographic references to the history of the United States and Canada. Published since 1964, it comprises almost 500,000 entries for periodicals that date as early as 1954. The bulk of editorial cartoons in the Library collection range in topics gleaned primarily from the years during the early 1960s through the mid-1980s, and includes such topics as civil rights, various presidential terms and elections, the Watergate affair, the Vietnam War, economic issues, and social protest.

Future plans for this special collection include the continued digitization of the remaining 5,000 editorial cartoons and the addition of artists' biographical information to the online exhibit (<http://www.lib.usm.edu/~spcol/aaec/index.html>). Additional learning opportunities include practicums for library science or history students and subject and name authority control. Recently, the Bibliographic Services department at Cook Library at Southern Miss has taken an interest in replacing subject headings from *America: History and Life* with Library of Congress Subject Headings, since the AHL list is not a true thesaurus and uses abbreviated forms of some headings. This will provide a wider variety of more accurate subject headings for description of cartoons, and may potentially lead to the creation of a unique controlled vocabulary for editorial cartoons that could be shared with other repositories that hold similar collections.

Editorial cartoonists personify history with humanity, humble the proud with witty caricature, and counterbalance tragedy with sympathy and indignation. Tom Curtis sums up the cartoonists function succinctly: "In addition to giving the public an occasional laugh (no mean contribution), the cartoonist offers an encapsulated vision of the important events of the political scene."

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Tech Notes, et al.

Column Editor: Rick Torgerson, Delta State University

The Basics of LC and Dewey

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The Roberts-LaForge Library at Delta State University received a phone call awhile back from a local librarian who was only familiar with the Dewey Decimal Classification (Dewey or DDC) scheme, but who needed to know about the Library of Congress Classification (LC) scheme. At Delta State's Roberts-LaForge Library, the main collection is in LC, while most of the media and instructional resources are in Dewey, so we have the "luxury" of being familiar with both. For those libraries, librarians, and patrons who use one classification scheme to the exclusion of others, it seemed that a short article explaining the Dewey and Library of Congress classification systems might be useful, since these two are probably the most popular schemes in use in the United States.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

The Library of Congress classification system is used by most academic libraries in the United States. It's considered to be easier to use with larger collections because: 1) its enumeration is based upon large numbers of items on its shelves with very few notations for broad categories,¹ and 2) LC allows for a more economical notation than does DDC, whose numbers for specific topics can become large and cumbersome.²

The LC system starts with letters that stand for the broad categories.³

- A General works
- B Philosophy, psychology, religion
- C Auxiliary sciences of history

- D History of Europe, Asia, Africa (Eastern Hemisphere)
- E-F History of the Americas (Western Hemisphere)
- G Geography, maps, anthropology, recreation
- H Social sciences
- J Political science
- K Law
- L Education
- M Music
- N Fine arts
- P Languages and literatures
- Q Science
- R Medicine
- S Agriculture
- T Technology
- U Military science
- V Naval science
- Z Library science, bibliography

These categories can be divided up further with second or third letters, e.g.:

- BC Logic
- BJ Ethics
- KF United States law
- KFM Mississippi law
- PG Russian literature
- PS American literature

Then each letter category is also divided by whole numbers:

- BF309 Consciousness, cognition, periodicals, societies
- BF311 Consciousness, cognition, general works
- BF313 Consciousness, cognition, schemas
- BF314 Consciousness, cognition, cognitive maps

The combinations of letters and numbers together as given in the examples immediately above are called the *classification number*, or class number. Then a

book number and date are added for the individual book. The book number is also referred to as the "cutter number" because the tables used deriving book numbers for the Dewey classification scheme were originally created by Charles Ammi Cutter. While the LC classification scheme employs a different table used for deriving book numbers, the term "cutter number" has been applied to it as well, and "cutter number" has become a generic term for the book number, no matter what classification scheme is used and no matter what physical format of material is being classified.⁴ Additionally, "cutter" has come to be used not only as a noun or an adjective, but also as a verb (e.g. "to cutter" or "cutting").⁵ Usually, the cutter is for the author of the book, but in the absence of an author's name it is sometimes based on the title. In some cases in the LC system, two cutter numbers may be used (often referred to as a "double cutter"). The LC cutter always starts with a letter, and the number is always interpreted as a decimal. For example, the LC cutter for the author John Smith might be something like .S65. The LC cutter table can be found in various sources, including *Immroth's Guide to the Library of Congress Classification*.⁶

Double cutters are used in some portions of the system for subject access, e.g.:

- Special forms of emotion
- BF575.A3 Aggressiveness
- BF575.A5 Anger
- BF575.A6 Anxiety
- BF575.B3 Bashfulness
- BF575.C8 Courage

From here, a second cutter would be added for the author. Thus, an LC call number for a book about courage by

John Smith in 2002 would look like this: BF575.C8 S65 2002

Note that the second cutter does not start with a decimal point, but the number is still considered a decimal.

Another form of second cutting is used in the literature section. Older authors may be cuttered for their last name, e.g.:

PS2664.P3 Prime, Samuel Irenaeus
PS2664.P4 Prime, William Cowper

More contemporary authors, however, are actually cuttered under the second letter of their last name, since the class number encompasses the first letter of their last name, e.g.:

PS3531.A27 Paine, Albert Bigelow
PS3531.E13 Peabody, Josephine Preston
PS3531.H5 Phillips, David Graham

In the schedules, particularly in the literature section, the user will frequently be referred to a specific table (generally found in the back of each schedule volume). These tables indicate how that particular class number should be cuttered. When allowed by the schedules, another form for the second cutter can also be by geographic location.

In the Library of Congress classification system a publication date is always added to the end of the call number. Older call numbers without dates do exist, but the current policy is to add a date. Conference papers use the date of the conference rather than the date of publication.⁷

Occasionally there will be a letter at the end of the date. The letter "a" means the work is a photocopy of the original bearing that publication date. The letter "z" indicates that the date of publication is estimated to be in a particular century or decade. For example, if it is 1970z, then it is assumed the material was published between 1970 and 1979. The letters b,

c, d, etc. indicate that numerous editions of the book were published during the same year. In this case, they are given the next available letter, based on the order in which they were received by the cataloging agency.⁸ The letter "x" has been used by some libraries to indicate that the call number has been created by the local library instead of the Library of Congress.

There are numerous places to get LC classification numbers. Bibliographic utilities like OCLC contain many bibliographic records that already have LC classification numbers. These do need to be checked to make sure they both are correct and will fit into the local shelving scheme. Some books have cataloging-in-publication (CIP) data on verso of the title page, and these will contain an LC classification number. These, too, need to be checked for their accuracy. For deriving one's own LC class number, the Library of Congress has print schedules which depository libraries may receive as a depository item. They are also available on a subscription basis. Additionally, the Library of Congress offers the Classification Web software as a subscription product. In the *Library of Congress Subject Headings* books there are some classification numbers that are suggested for certain individual subject headings. The authority records in the OCLC Authority File are still another source, as many records for both authors and subjects give a classification number or a range of numbers.

DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION

The Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC or Dewey) is used by many public and school libraries in the United States. The numbers can be as complicated or as

short as the individual library needs to make them.

Dewey classification system uses numbers instead of letters for broad subject categories.⁹ The categories are given below:

000	Generalities, computers
100	Philosophy, paranormal phenomena, psychology
200	Religion
300	Social sciences
400	Language
500	Natural sciences, mathematics
600	Technology, applied science
700	Fine arts, music
800	Literature, rhetoric
900	Geography, history

From these general categories, the numbers get more precise as the subject area of the material is determined. The following is the breakdown for the class number for eggplants:

600	Technology
630	Agriculture
123.	Garden crops, vegetables
123.1.1.8.	Edible garden crops
123.6.	Edible garden fruits and seeds
123.64.	Other garden fruits
635.646	Eggplants

As with libraries that use LC, libraries employing DDC also use a cutting system for the book number. Some libraries use the Cutter-Sanborn tables,¹⁰ while others use a certain number of letters taken from the author's last name. The tables used with the Dewey classification system are usually more rigid than their more general counterpart in the LC classification system. Unlike the LC cutters, cutter numbers in the Dewey classification system start with the letter and no decimal point. Nevertheless, the number portion

is still interpreted as a decimal.

When using the Cutter-Sanborn tables, most libraries also use a letter at the end of the cutter number to designate the title of the book. This letter is called a work mark. Some libraries classify books *about* an author with the books *by* the author. If this is the case, books of criticism then may be given a work mark of z. Also, if a library has more than one edition of a book, they may use a number after the work mark to designate the edition.¹¹

Sometimes a publication date is used to distinguish among various editions emanating from one publisher.¹² Except for this, dates are generally not used in Dewey call numbers. They can be useful in determining an item's placement on the shelves, though, and the Roberts-LaForge Library at Delta State University will occasionally use dates in Dewey numbers for this purpose.

Building Dewey numbers is the most difficult task when using this classification system. The system might designate a general classification number for the subject and then specify that numbers can be added to make it more specific, such as geographic coverage. Looking at examples in the schedules and deconstructing them into their more general components can be instructive, and there are books available that describe how to help build Dewey classification numbers.

One difficulty with the Dewey Classification system is the discontinuation of

certain numbers, and their reappearance as numbers representing a different subject. A case in point is the number 784, which was used for "Voice and vocal music" in the 19th edition. Currently, in the Web version of Dewey, 784 represents "Instruments and instrumental ensembles and their music." Lists are published from time to time of discontinued, relocated, or changed numbers, and these are commonly known as phoenix schedules. Numbers that have changed their meaning or have been discontinued dictate that a library make a decision to either continue to use the older edition, to change all the numbers in the affected area, or to have similar subject materials shelved in two different numbers.

CONCLUSION

While there are other classification schemes in existence, the Library of Congress and Dewey Decimal classification systems are most commonly used in the United States. While both work in much the same way to classify items, and both make use of similar conventions, each system has its own strengths and weaknesses, and librarians probably prefer the one to which they are most accustomed. For those familiar only with DDC, or only with LC, it is hoped this article will help shed some light on the one that is not so familiar. For more information, some relatively current sources are listed below.

REFERENCES

- ¹ Wynar, Bohdan S., and Arlene G. Taylor. *Introduction to Cataloging and Classification*. Littleton, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1985, p. 375.
- ² *Ibid.*, p. 381.
- ³ All examples in this section are taken from the Library of Congress classification schedules.
- ⁴ Wynar and Taylor, p. 426.
- ⁵ Scott, Mona L. *Dewey Decimal Classification, 21st Edition: a Study Manual and Number Building Guide*. Englewood, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1998, p.178.
- ⁶ Chan, Lois Mai. *Immroth's Guide to the Library of Congress Classification*. 4th ed. Englewood, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1990, p. 347.
- ⁷ *Ibid.*, p.323.
- ⁸ *Ibid.*, p.68.
- ⁹ All examples in this section are from WebDewey, an online product from OCLC.
- ¹⁰ *Cutter-Sanborn Three Figure Author Table*. Swanson-Swift rev. Chicopee, Mass.: H.R. Hunting Co., 1969.
- ¹¹ Scott, p.179.
- ¹² Wynar and Taylor, p. 428.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Chan, Lois Mai. *A Guide to the Library of Congress Classification*. Englewood, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1999.

Dittmann, Helena. *Learn Library of Congress Classification*. Lanham, Md.: Scarecrow Press, 2000.

Future of Classification. Brookfield, Vt.: Gower, 2000.

Hunter, Eric J. *Classification Made Simple*. Burlington, Vt.: Ashgate, 2002.

Mortimer, Mary. *Learn Dewey Decimal Classification (Edition 21)*. Lanham, Md.: Scarecrow Press, 2000.

Scott, Mona L. *Conversion Tables*. 2nd edition. Englewood, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1999.

Scott, Mona L. *Dewey Decimal Classification, 21st edition: a Study Manual and Number Building Guide*. Englewood, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1998.

Nominations Needed

The MLA Awards Committee is calling for nominations for the Peggy May Award and for the Outstanding Achievement Award to be awarded at this year's MLA conference. The deadline is September 1, 2004. Nomination forms are in this issue of *Mississippi Libraries*.

The Peggy May Award recipient must be:

1. A person in the field of endeavor who has made **special contributions in the area of library development**, such as:
 - a. Outstanding work on any statewide committee whose activities lead to specific accomplishment in library development.
 - b. The organization of local and/or statewide groups for this purpose.
 - c. Leadership at the local level that results in accomplishments which have statewide application.
2. A person who has made **substantial efforts in recruiting new personnel to the profession**.

The Outstanding Achievement Award recipient is:

1. A **librarian** who is recognized for contributions in one or more of the following areas:
 - a. Library promotion resulting in permanent library service improvement
 - b. Contributions to professional literature
 - c. Outstanding service in one individual library unit
2. A **library trustee** who has planned and executed a program of library promotion that resulted in permanent library improvement in the development of public libraries.
3. Any **citizen** who has been instrumental in bettering public knowledge and understanding of library and professional resources, needs and uses.

MISSISSIPPI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

PEGGY MAY AWARD

I hereby nominate the following person for the Peggy May Award:

Nominee: _____

Library: _____

Address: _____

Nominee's Position: _____

Awards, accomplishments and contributions to library development in Mississippi. Attached additional sheet if necessary.

Remarks: _____

Nomination submitted by: _____

Address: _____

Deadline: September 1, 2004

Please mail completed nomination form to:

Billy Beal, MLA Awards Committee

Meridian Community College • 910 Highway 19 N • Meridian, MS 39307

OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

I hereby nominate the following person for the Outstanding Achievement Award:

Nominee: _____

Library: _____

Address: _____

Nominee's Position: _____

Awards, accomplishments and contributions to library service in Mississippi. Attach additional sheet if necessary.

Remarks: _____

Nomination submitted by: _____

Address: _____

Deadline: September 1, 2004

Please mail completed nomination form to:

Billy Beal, MLA Awards Committee

Meridian Community College • 910 Highway 19 N • Meridian, MS 39307

News Briefs

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ARTIST AT BOOK SIGNING

Clinton artist Wyatt Waters held a book signing during National Library Week at the **Winston County Library** in Louisville. Wyatt signed copies of all his books, including *Painting Home*, *A Southern Palate*, *An Oxford Sketchbook*, and *A Very Southern Christmas*. The book signing was a great success, with approximately 120 people attending. In addition to signing, Wyatt also sketched drawings in the books.



Artist Wyatt Waters signs books at Winston County Library's National Library Week celebration.

— ❖ —

MOTHER DAUGHTER TEA

The Friends of the Library sponsored a Mother and Daughter Tea at the **luka**



Daughters and mothers feast at a "proper tea" and story time sponsored by the Friends of luka Library.

Library during National Library Week. Young ladies in grades 1-3 and their mothers were invited to a "proper tea" and story time at the library. It was a gala affair, with soft music in the background, a program on good manners, and a special tea party story time. After the delicacies and tea were served, the young ladies enjoyed games and a craft. It was the first of what it is hoped will be an annual event.

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PAWS FOR A GOOD BOOK

On Saturday, April 24 at the **Hernando Public Library**, young library patrons, parents, staff members, and canine and human volunteers celebrated the kickoff of the library's R.E.A.D. program. R.E.A.D. stands for Reading Education Assistance Dogs. A specially trained dog and its human handler make up a 'Pet Partner' therapy team. Children registering for the program will have individual reading sessions with their canine literacy mentor throughout the summer. The program provides a relaxed, non-threatening environment for kids to improve their reading skills and read-aloud confidence. Over 20 children signed up at the kickoff event.



A young library patron greets an enthusiastic "Pet Partner" at the kick-off of Hernando Public Library's R.E.A.D. program.

HANCOCK LIBRARY SYSTEM JOINS PARTNERS FOR STENNIS

The **Hancock County Library System** (HCLS) has been selected to join Partners for Stennis (PFS), a volunteer group of representatives from government, the private sector, and economic development in Mississippi and Louisiana. PFS was formed to promote the economic, technical and academic growth and stability of the John C. Stennis Space Center in Hancock County. Partners for Stennis projects insure that government decision makers, business interests and interested citizens know the value and importance of the Center. Representing HCLS are Prime Plauché, Director; David Woodburn, Assistant Director; and Mary Perkins, Public Affairs Officer.

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MLA MEMBER NAMED BUSINESS OF THE YEAR

The City of Bay St. Louis named **Bookends Bookstore** the "Business of the Year" at the 2004 Hancock County Chamber of Commerce Annual Awards Gala Salute to Business & Industry. Owned by MLA member **Susan Daigre**, Bookends is an independent bookstore and was recognized for its community involvement and partnerships. Daigre is passionate about her relationship with the Hancock County Library System, and personally coordinates the children's weekly story hour and assists with the Summer Reading Program. She has been a member of the Library Foundation of Hancock County Board of Directors since its inception in 1996. As a member of MLA, she has coordinated book sales for the Annual Conference.

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LAMAR COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM TO EXPAND

The **Lamar County Library System's Lumberton Public Library** branch will soon be expanding in order to further meet the needs of its patrons. During an April 22nd open house, the architect's rendering and engineering plans for the Martha Namie Children's Room was revealed. Ms. Martha Namie served as the Lumberton librarian for over thirty years. Her service to all patrons, but particularly her dedication to children, will always be remembered and appreciated. The dedication of this room in Ms. Namie's honor is by the Lamar County Library System Board of Trustees and administrative staff. The nine hundred sq. ft. expansion, budgeted at \$90,000, is funded through a matching grant from the State of Mississippi, administered by the Mississippi Library Commission, and through matching funds contributed by Lamar County and the City of Lumberton.



Artist's rendering of the new Lumberton Public Library expansion.

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MISSISSIPPI UNIVERSITY TECHNICAL SERVICES LIBRARIANS

The charter meeting of the **Missis-**

sippi University Technical Services Librarians (MUTS) met on April 13th, 2004 to discuss issues and concerns impacting academic libraries in public institutions of higher learning. Technical Services leadership who attended were Ann Branton, USM; June Schmidt, MSU; Gail Herrera, UM; Rick Torgerson and Sheryl Stump, DSU; Linda Lewis, JSU; Ann Kimbrough, MVSU; and Walter Morton, Rowland Medical Center. The forum was created by invitation from the Mississippi Library Directors Council, chaired by Terry Latour, in recognizing the importance of discussion among the librarian leadership from different areas of library service to better address the needs of publicly supported academic libraries in Mississippi through shared experiences and ideas.

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SUMMER READING PROGRAM WORKSHOPS

The **Mississippi Library Commission's Summer Library Program** attracts more than 35,000 children to Mississippi public libraries every summer. The 2004 Summer Library Program, "Step to the Beat...Read!" is an arts-based theme encompassing music, visual arts, dance, and drama. The kick-off for "Step to the Beat...Read!" was in March with six workshops held throughout the state. Approximately 200 children's librarians attended these workshops. The workshops focused on display, program, craft and game ideas and services to special populations. The purpose of the workshops was to give ideas and resources to the children's librarians that will aid in planning successful programs for the summer. For the past two years, Mississippi has participated in a Summer Library Program cooperative with four other states: Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia. Participation in the cooperative has enabled the Library

Commission to add several new dimensions to the Summer Library Program. For example, a new song and public service announcement allows Mississippi public libraries to partner with their local radio and television stations in an effort to attract even more children to the Summer Library Program. This year's program also includes a young adult manual with program ideas for upper elementary and lower middle school children.



Librarians attend a MLC workshop in preparation for the 2004 Summer Reading program, "Step to the Beat ... Read."

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SELA/NCLA CALL FOR POSTER SESSIONS

The SELA Poster Sessions Committee invites you to submit a poster session proposal for the **SELA Biennial Conference** to be held November 9-13, 2004, in Charlotte, NC. Poster sessions are informal presentations of unique and trendsetting programs and activities carried out in academic, research, public, and/or special libraries. Potential presenters of poster sessions should contact the following for an application form for participation: **Jessica Buehring** or **Elizabeth Urbanik**, SELA Poster Sessions Coordinators, Mitchell Memorial Library, Mississippi State University, P.O. Box 5408, Mississippi State, MS 39762-5408. The deadline for submitting a completed form is August 20, 2004.

People in the News

Patricia Furr has been named the Coordinator of Automation and Technical Services at the Hancock County Library System. She holds a Bachelor's Degree from Florida State University and a MLIS from The University of Southern Mississippi. She comes to HCLS from the New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary Library, where she was the Director of Technical Services and Horizon System Administrator.

Jamie Elston has joined the staff at the Hancock County Library System as the new Coordinator of Community Services. She holds a Bachelor's Degree from Binghamton University, New York, and a MLIS from The University of Southern Mississippi. Before coming to HCLS, she was the Coordinator of Programming for Teens and Adults at the Jef-



Jamie Elston

ferson Parish (Louisiana) Library System.

The Dixie Regional Library System, headquartered at the Pontotoc County Library and serving Calhoun, Chickasaw and Pontotoc Counties, announced several staff changes in March 2004. **Regina Graham** has been named Assistant Director for the DRLS and **Kay Sappington** has stepped into Graham's former position as Pontotoc Branch Librarian.

Graham received her undergraduate degree from the University of Mississippi and her MLIS from The University of Southern Mississippi. She has been



Regina Graham



Kay Sappington

employed as Pontotoc Branch Librarian for nine years and actually began her career at PCL as a high school student worker in 1988. Sappington received her undergraduate degree from the University of Maryland, European Division, Heidelberg, Germany, and her MLS from the University of North Texas. Before moving to the North Mississippi area, Sappington's previous positions included Technical Services/Reference Librarian at the Lancaster Veterans Memorial Library in Lancaster, TX and Serials Supervisor at the Dallas Baptist University in Dallas, TX.

Ann Branton, Head of Bibliographic Services, University Libraries at The University of Southern Mississippi, was awarded the USM Excellence in Librarianship Award on April 27, 2004. The award is given every two years to a Southern Miss librarian with more than five years of experience who has made significant contributions to the success of the library organization.

Renew your MLA membership online with PayPal.
www.misslib.org/buy/join.html

News From SLIS

By M. Jay Norton, Director
School of Library
and Information Science
The University of Southern Mississippi
Melanie.Norton@usm.edu

COULD YOU BE A MENTOR?

The Advisory Board of the School of Library and Information Science (SLIS) and attendees at the last two MLA conferences have urged USM's SLIS to look into the possibility of involving practitioners in mentoring our students. It was suggested that students needed exposure to the "real world" of libraries. As practitioners and professionals, we recognize the incredible value of experience to aid in the development of a new librarian. Exposure to many voices from the field can help students connect theories to examples of reality. Exposure to the actual field cements the value of the information base to the real world of librarianship.

Taking up the challenge, SLIS views implementation of a mentoring system as a program worth attempting. SLIS objectives are to design a system to connect specific mentors with students, develop goals for the interaction, institute regular evaluations of the interactions and the program itself, and document the processes. Because our students are spread all over the country, mentoring would largely occur via electronic means, through our virtual classrooms accessible via the Internet. The roles that are necessary for the project are:

- 1) Program planning: identify what types of mentoring activities will be most useful to the practitioners and the students and how these activities can be evaluated;
- 2) Planning mentors: people willing to

help develop a process for connecting mentors with mentees;

- 3) Actual mentors: practitioners willing to work with a student, probably an hour every two weeks;
- 4) Program evaluators: practitioners who will talk to the participants to conduct an evaluation of the experience and the program, so that we can keep improving it.

Your involvement is critical to the success of the program. Mentoring assists both practitioners and students. Practitioners provide students with a reality check by sharing their practical experience. Students provide practitioners with the opportunity to mentor and self evaluate, to share the wealth of real world experience and influence newcomers to the field. Additionally, mentoring can be a method to attract new employees.

Please consider joining us in this venture. Send an email to slis@usm.edu with "Mentor" in the subject line, and include your name, mailing address, professional position and role you might be able to have in the project.

ELECTRONIC DISCUSSION BOARDS, JOB POSTINGS, AND MORE...

SouthernMiss@TheLibrarySchool is a site in our online courseware and a tool to encourage practitioner and student interaction. We have space for online discussion boards, virtual classrooms for chats and interactive discussion of specific topics. Our initial invitation to practitioners, alums and friends lead us to believe the instructions were too detailed and time-consuming, so we are proposing another method for you all to join us. Simply send an email to slis@usm.edu using the subject

line "SouthernMiss," include in your message your name, mailing address, email address, phone number and professional position, and we will enroll you in the site. After we place you in the site, we will send you instructions for entering the site and requesting time in the chat room, or to start a new discussion board.

If you have positions you'd like to announce, send the ads to slisjobs@usm.edu or to Amy.Thornton@usm.edu. Use "Job Announcement" in the subject line and we will post the positions to a moderated e-mail list, used by our students to follow job ads.

For presentation, teleconference announcements, events or other messages of interest to SLIS students, contact us through lisnews@usm.edu or Amy.Thornton@usm.edu. Use "Announcement" in the subject line and it will be posted, if appropriate, to the moderated mailing list.

Those interested in participating in a discussion forum on Facilities, Governance, Budgeting, Personnel, Legal Issues, or Education of Librarians, should contact us at slis@usm.edu, using "Forum" in the subject line, and your name, position and specific interest in the message.

Also, the School of Library and Information Science would like to arrange several small focus group discussions on the future role of library education in Mississippi and the southeastern United States. Please email slis@usm.edu using "Focus Group" in the subject line, along with your name, address and professional affiliation in the message, if you are interested in such a group.

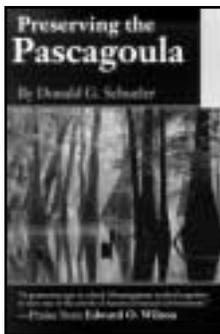
Please note, to discourage computer viruses, we only open emails with subject lines.

About Books

Schueler, Donald G. *Preserving the Pascagoula*. Jackson, MS: Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks, 2002. 192 pp. (includes photographs and compact disc) \$18.00.

Preserving the Pascagoula is a narrative account of the three-year campaign by Mississippi state government officials and the Nature Conservancy to preserve the swampland of the Pascagoula River from clear cutting by acquiring 32,000 acres of riverfront property for the state in 1976. Spearheaded by Avery Wood, the director of the state Game and Fish Commission, and Dave Morine, a vice president at the Nature Conservancy, conservationists of many stripes cooperated to secure a legislative appropriation to purchase land from the stockholders of the Pascagoula Hardwood Company for wildlife conservation. Former University of New Orleans English professor Donald Schueler recounts their efforts in an engaging work examining the political, environmental, legal, and business aspects of the affair.

Even with its occasionally necessary digressions into the dry intricacies of tax laws and legislative procedures, Schueler's account is an enjoyable read because he tells a surprisingly interesting story in all its complexity, avoiding any simplification or stereotyping. Schueler draws vivid character sketches for all the players in the drama, from the steely members of old moneyed landholding families in Laurel and Washington, D.C., to folksy yet cunning Mississippi state legislators. He examines the backgrounds and motiva-



tions of the tenacious organizers of the conservation campaign to reveal the importance of individual personalities in the success of the effort. Although Schueler clearly approves of the land acquisition, to his credit, he does not demonize the landowners reluctant to sell. He paints them as generally likable people whose natural instincts for profit were still tempered by recognition of the public good.

Schueler gives the tale an even greater importance by appreciating the context of impending urban and agricultural development in Mississippi in the early 1970s. He notes that the participants realized the greater social value of their efforts by recognizing how hunting and fishing made the natural environment essential to Mississippians' traditional way of life. Consequently, the twin threats of chainsaws and social decay surround the story from beginning to end.

The only great drawback of the book is its lack of sources, either in endnotes or in an essay. Nevertheless, Schueler's appealing use of direct quotations reveals that he conducted numerous interviews to reconstruct the story. The reader can easily imagine him making the rounds of the participants to hear their recollections of people and events.

The book was originally published in 1980 by the University Press of Mississippi; the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks arranged to reissue it in a slightly augmented form in recognition of a new coalition created in 2001 to plan future conservation efforts for the Pascagoula. The new edition includes a new preface, afterword, and the text of Pulitzer prize-winning biologist Edward O. Wilson's keynote address for a coalition event held on the river in October 2001. A compact disc recording of Wilson's 23-minute speech accompanies

the book, but it really adds nothing to the printed text. *Preserving the Pascagoula* is recommended for public and university libraries.

Hans Rasmussen

Catalog Librarian

The University of Southern Mississippi

Kolin, Philip C. *Deep Wonder*. Takoma Park: Grey Owl Press, 2000. 112 pp. \$12.95 paperback.

A journey from devastation to exaltation, these 67 poems, written in 100 days, chronicle Philip C. Kolin's recovery from the sudden ending of his relationship with his fiancée. Although Kolin, a University of Southern Mississippi professor, has published over twenty books, this is his first book of religious poetry.

Deep Wonder is reminiscent of David's Psalms in the sense that these are, according to the author, "love poems to God." The book is divided into four parts: The Desert, Jesus Ministers, The Banquet of Christ, and Bravissimo, Abba! We follow the poems from the calling out of the desperate, isolated soul all the way to ecstatic union.

Filled with familiar biblical imagery, the book begins with the broken heart crying out for deliverance from the desert filled with "scorpion doubt" and "lizards of lust." In poems such as "Where am I Lord?" and "Boost Me, God" we hear the voice of the lost lamb calling out fearfully for the Shepherd.

In "Jesus Ministers," Kolin turns to the Bible for comfort. He revisits stories such as the virgin birth, the prodigal son, Lazarus, the Samaritan woman at the well, and the Crucifixion. Again we see images of longing and loss, especially in the poem "The Sea Lane Cross.": "...A

dark light, a freezing/Penumbra clouds like/A morgue sheet/Over those who want/To live, to love, to trust..."

With "The Banquet of Christ" begin the celebration poems. Filled with color and light, in settings like gardens and Heaven, poems like "Wedding Roses" and "Christ, My Courtier" anticipate the joyful coupling that will occur in the last segment. It is in these last two sections that we see Kolin truly ignite his creative powers. The format of the poetry begins to vary and metaphor starts to escape common Christian images and come straight from the author.

The last section of *Deep Wonder* can only be described as euphoric. From the "valley of the shadow of death" the lost soul has now been delivered. Again the reader is showered with color. In "A Coronet of Words" we see a "star-speckled/ Causeway" as well as a "...rainbow of /Amethysts, emeralds, /Alexandrites, rubies, /Sapphires, opals,/ And citrine..."

Although Kolin has unfortunately sprinkled in some of his views on abortion and risks becoming trite by using such well-worn imagery in the first sections of his book, most readers will be able to focus on the larger theme and be pleasantly surprised by the joy and playfulness in the closing sections.

Recommended for all public libraries in Mississippi that have an interest in collecting Christian fiction and literature.

Adrienne Lee

Information Services Librarian

The University of Southern Mississippi

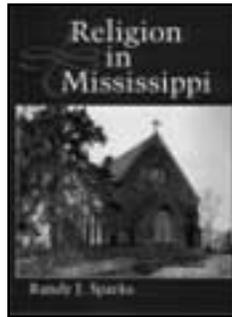
Sparks, Randy. *Religion in Mississippi.* University Press of Mississippi, 2001. 370 pp. \$42.00.

It's a paradox that the South can never forget: a hotbed of Protestant evangelical tradition has also been the scene of our nation's worst social injustice. Sparks, an associ-

ate professor of history at Tulane and the author of *On Jordan's Stormy Banks*, a history of early American evangelicalism, offers a 300-year overview of religion in Mississippi from a non-denominational perspective, with attention to the shocking contrast between "ethics which permitted racism, slavery, segregation and other social ills to occur" and the concurrent, almost phenomenal growth of religious bodies in "numbers, wealth, prestige, and influence."

According to Sparks, the role of religion in colonization is a dubious one. The French did not have much success with imposing Catholicism in the coastal region and committed many injustices in the name of religion. Sparks points out that by the time the United States acquired the Mississippi Territory in 1797, established religion was virtually nonexistent, although a number of Protestant evangelicals were beginning to migrate to the frontier.

As the Great Revival reached Mississippi, evangelicals reached out to others who were poor and disenfranchised like themselves, and "their message of spiritual equality resonated with women and blacks, who joined in large numbers." In Sparks' view, churches during this period challenged some aspects of Southern society but did not really attack the existence of the slaveholding system. As evangelicals grew in prosperity and many



joined the ranks of the slaveholders, church leadership became more invested with the preservation of a hierarchical and patriarchal order. The early spirit of social protest died out, though religion's wide populist appeal was unabated. (Sparks comments in an epilogue that nothing like the radical Quaker tradition really ever existed in the South.)

As sectional tensions rose during the antebellum period, religious leaders rallied to the Confederate cause, and according to Sparks, black Southerners saw the prospect of a Union victory as an incredible fulfillment of hope. This period saw the gradual segregation of churches and the rise of independent black churches. Black Baptists were the state's largest denomination by the 1930's.

During the early twentieth century, fundamentalist churches sprang up among black and white Christians, especially in times of economic hardship. Sparks describes the way in which, post-World War II, black churches became the foundations of the civil rights movement, important for their role as social networks and for the profound way in which religious belief influenced the activism of church members.

Sparks also traces the role of several religious minorities in the state, namely Catholics, Jews, and Mormons. The chapter on civil rights, and the ensuing vicious opposition from the Christian right, is astounding. Also notable are the discussions of church music and Sparks' summation of how modernist and fundamentalist views have fared since the 1970s. Recommended for all academic libraries and for public libraries and secondary schools collecting Mississippi history.

Laura Simpson

Information Services Librarian

The University of Southern Mississippi

About Children's Books

Editors' Note: We would like to express our deep appreciation to Rosemary Chance for her contribution to Mississippi Libraries and wish her well in her new endeavors. Dr. Chance's column "About Children's Books" has been a regular feature of Mississippi Libraries for a number of years.

CORETTA SCOTT KING AWARDS, 2004

AUTHOR AWARD

Johnson, Angela. *The First Part Last.* New York: Simon and Schuster Books for Young Readers, 2003. 131 pp. \$15.95.

On his sixteenth birthday Bobby's girlfriend, Nia, tells him she's pregnant with his child. After the birth of their baby girl, Feather, Bobby refuses to give her up for adoption, leaving him a single parent with much to learn about parenthood. Bobby's fascination with his baby and his devotion to her is clear. "Her hands are translucent and warm. Baby hands. Warm, sweet-smelling baby hands. And all I can do is kiss them and pull her closer so she won't see my face and how scared I am." In alternating chapters, readers experience Bobby's life as a teenage father with flashbacks to his life leading up to his daughter's birth. The Printz Award Committee comments, "Bobby's voice comes strong and poignant, pulling readers into the heartache, confusion, and insecurity." With spare language and no sentimentality, Johnson shows readers the male viewpoint of teen pregnancy and childcare. (Also winner of the Printz Award 2004; repeated from *Mississippi Libraries* v. 68 #1)

AUTHOR HONOR BOOKS

Draper, Sharon M. *The Battle of Jericho.* Atheneum Books for Young Readers, 2003. 297 pp. \$16.95.

Jericho and his cousin are thrilled to be invited to join the Warriors of Distinction, a high school club for young men. As preparations for joining advance, Jericho is uncomfortable with some of the decisions he must make. As his discomfort increases, he wonders if this is the hazing his teacher talked about. Then in a final event

a tragedy occurs, bewildering everyone involved. Draper's knack for getting inside the minds of teenagers is once again in evidence in this tension-filled novel of peer pressure and popularity.

McKissack, Patricia C. and Fredrick. *Days of Jubilee: The End of Slavery in the United States.* Scholastic Press, 2003. 134 pp. \$18.95.

In this well-designed, readable nonfiction account, the McKissacks clarify the meaning of "jubilee" and how and when the days of jubilee occurred. Carefully selected slave narratives, letters, diaries, military orders, and other documents help create the essence of the emancipation of slaves. These authentic documents are woven into a chronological history bringing this period into sharp focus. A timeline beginning in 1860 and ending in 1865, a bibliography of sources, and an index complete this unique volume.

Woodson, Jacqueline. *Locomotion.* G. P. Putnam's Sons, 2003. 100 pp. \$15.99.

In a series of poems, eleven-year-old Lonnie Collins Motion describes his brief life. When he was seven years old, his parents died in a fire, and his little sister was taken away. Then, after living in a group home, he's lucky enough to go live with Miss Edna, who understands boys and cares about him. Poetry gives *Locomotion* a way to voice how he misses his family and how he lives now. Poetry helps him envision a new family, Miss Edna and his sister Lili. Woodson's novel in verse shows one boy's heartache through his unique voice of humor and innocence.

ILLUSTRATOR AWARD

Ashley, Bryan. *Beautiful Blackbird.* Atheneum Books for Young Readers, 2003. 32 pp. \$16.95.

Bryan takes a folktale of Zambia and enhances it with his vivid cut paper collages. Long ago the birds of Africa were the clear colors of the rainbow. Blackbird was the most beautiful since he reflected all the colors. The other birds begged him to mark them with black from a brew in his medicine gourd. He paints each

bird with unique markings to give them each a brand new look. The retelling contains onomatopoeia, such as "With a flip-flop-flapping of their wings, a stirring, whirring of the air." Repetition, songs, and verse merge with pure orange, red, green, blue, and yellow of the birds to create a magical visual story.

ILLUSTRATOR HONOR BOOKS

Nelson, Vaunda Micheaux. *Almost to Freedom.* Colin Bootman, ill. Carolrhoda Books, Inc., 2003. 40 pp. \$15.95.

Sally, a doll made from scraps for Lindy, a young slave girl, relates a story of an escape through the Underground Railroad. After Lindy's papa is sold and Lindy is beaten for asking Massa's son how to spell her name, Lindy and her mother steal away one dark morning to meet her papa. They cross a river in a skiff, hide in a storeroom under a kitchen, and continue on their journey. The doll Sally is left behind to wonder about Lindy and to comfort another little girl escaping slavery. The doll's narrative provides a fresh point of view for yet another tale of the Underground Railroad. Most of the action takes place at night. Dark blues, browns, and black are relieved by light blue, lavender, orange, and glimpses of white. Bootman's realistic, luminous art reflects the desperation of Lindy's family to find freedom.

Nolen, Jerdine. *Thunder Rose.* Kadir Nelson, ill. SilverWhistle/Harcourt, Inc., 2003. 32 pp. \$16.00.

Nolen concocts a tall tale set in the Old West, featuring a remarkable girl who names herself Rose on the day of her birth. In true tall tale style, Rose has marvelous abilities. Only a day old, she drinks a cow dry; at two years old she twists a thunderbolt shape out of scrap iron; and at twelve she stops a lead steer and makes him her pet. Later, she calms two tornadoes with her song and brings rain to the parched land. A big, bright blue sky combines with the earth tones of girl, cows, and dirt to support the humor and exaggeration of an engaging tale.

Rosemary Chance



Get involved in MLA by joining a committee!

Mississippi Library Association

2005 Committee Preference Form

Active participation by the membership is critical to the success of our Association.

Name _____

Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

Library _____ Position _____

Work Phone _____ Home Phone _____

Email Address _____

Section: ACRL Public School Special Trustee Friend

2005 MLA COMMITTEES

Current membership in MLA is required for committee assignments. Please rank, in order of preference, the committee(s) on which you would like to serve. Indicate whether you have previous experience. Please use the back to explain your experience and what you would bring to the committee. Committees are defined in the MLA Handbook, Chapter Four, at www.misslib.org. Additional information may be added to the back of this sheet, or on an attached sheet.

	Committee	Experience/Expertise		Committee	Experience/Expertise
<input type="checkbox"/>	Archives & History		<input type="checkbox"/>	Intellectual Freedom	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MLA Awards		<input type="checkbox"/>	Legislative	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mississippi Author Awards		<input type="checkbox"/>	Constitution Bylaws & Organizational Review	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Membership		<input type="checkbox"/>	Handbook	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Continuing Education		<input type="checkbox"/>	Long Range Planning	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Copyright Review		<input type="checkbox"/>	National Library Week	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nominating		<input type="checkbox"/>	Conservation	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Election		<input type="checkbox"/>	Publications	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Information Literacy		<input type="checkbox"/>	Publicity	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fiscal Management		<input type="checkbox"/>	Scholarship	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Internal Audit		<input type="checkbox"/>	Web Page	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Insurance				

MLA ANNUAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

The MLA annual conference will be held October, 2004, in Natchez. Susan Cassagne, 2004 Vice President/President Elect, will coordinate the conference. If you are interested in serving on a conference committee in addition to, or instead of, the above MLA Committees, please indicate your preference.

	Committee	Experience/Expertise		Committee	Experience/Expertise
<input type="checkbox"/>	Local Arrangements		<input type="checkbox"/>	Poster Sessions	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Registration		<input type="checkbox"/>	Exhibits	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Hospitality		<input type="checkbox"/>	General Volunteer	

Return completed form to: Susan Cassagne, Natchez Adams Wilkinson Library Service, 220 South Commerce Street, Natchez, MS 39120, or fax to 601.446.7795, or email scassagne@naw.lib.ms.us.

**Mississippi Library Association
2004 Annual Conference
October 19-22, 2004
Hotel Accommodations**



Isle of Capri Casino Hotel
645 South Canal Street
Natchez, MS 39120

RESERVATIONS

800.722.5825

601.445.0605

Fax 601.442.9823



Rate: \$50.00 plus 10% Tax, unless proof of Tax Exempt Status is provided.
Based on Double Occupancy; add \$5 per person additional.
Non-smoking rooms cannot be guaranteed, but early reservations are suggested.

Note: Hotel is **NOT** adjacent to Casino.

The Casino, itself, is "Under the Hill;" the Hotel is on the Bluff.

ROOM OVERFLOW: If the Isle of Capri Casino Hotel is full,
the **Ramada Inn** and **Comfort Inn** have also guaranteed rates to MLA, as follows:

Ramada Inn • 601.446.6311 • \$65.00 (plus 10% Tax)

Comfort Inn • 601.446.5500 • \$55.00 (plus 10% Tax)

*When making reservations, inform the Reservation Clerk that
you are with the "**Mississippi Library Association Conference.**"*

NOTE: Our Conference falls during the last week of
Natchez's Fall Pilgrimage (October 6-23, 2004).

Keep that in mind when making reservations.

A list of Bed and Breakfasts can be found on the
Accommodations link at the City of Natchez's Web site:

www.cityofnatchez.com

The Annual Balloon Races will be held in the
Bicentennial Garden of Rosalie, October 15-17, 2004.



MLA 2004 Conference Preview

The 2004 Mississippi Library Association Annual Conference will be held October 19-22 at the Natchez Convention Center. Where better to meet and greet fellow professionals than the place where the state's history began, Natchez? The Isle of Capri Casino Hotel will serve as the conference hotel; the Ramada Inn and the Comfort Inn, as well as downtown bed and breakfasts, will also be available for any necessary additional rooms. (The Isle of Capri Casino hotel is not adjacent to the Casino. The hotel is up on the bluff and the casino is down "Under the Hill" on the Mississippi River.) We are planning to have buses shuttling between the hotels and the Convention Center, which is located downtown. Everything downtown is within walking distance, including a beautiful view of the Mississippi River and "Natchez Under the Hill."

We have not finalized our keynote speaker, but are certain you will be pleased. We are planning several exciting events to coincide with the Conference. All event times have not been set; we will post details and the tentative schedule on the MLA Web site, www.misslib.org, in addition to sending information out on the e-mail list. (If you have not signed up for the MLA e-mail list, please do! It is the best way to stay in touch with your organization.) The link is <http://www.misslib.org/listserv.php>. Also, it is not too late to complete a Committee Preference Form, or to volunteer in some way.

Keeping in mind that nothing is final (just in the planning stages), think Natchez and authors and libraries. So many of you requested a repeat of the Progressive Dinner, held the last time MLA met in Natchez, that we are planning another Dinner this visit. We are trying to combine a tour of several historical libraries with the event, which also will be a fund-raiser for the Peggy May Scholarship fund. There will be a breakfast discussion of the recovery of the historical library of the antebellum home, Arlington, after a devastating fire. The Friends will, once again, serve Afternoon Tea with Authors! There will be storytellers, puppetry, librarians as movie-stars, MAGNOLIA training, excellent programs, presentations of papers, discussion groups, and too much to try to do! One of the biggest problems we have faced is trying to fit in everything that people want to do. In addition to the Author Awards Dinner, we are expecting Billie Jean Young, poet, actor, director, orator, and community organizer; and Brad Watson, Mississippi author. Of course, we will end Conference Friday afternoon with our Awards Luncheon.

Information about the City of Natchez is located at www.cityofnatchez.com. The Great Mississippi River Balloon Race takes place the weekend before our Conference. The adventurous among you may want to extend your visit to Natchez by coming in a little early and enjoying a hot air balloon ride! Also, our Conference falls during the last week of Fall Pilgrimage. Hostesses in period costumes welcome visitors to three houses each morning and three each afternoon, providing historic details and anecdotes about each home. Eighteen historic mansions are on tour on a three day rotation.

We hope you are as excited about our Conference as we are and that you come to Natchez prepared to mix business with pleasure. Have a wonderful time visiting with old friends while gaining information and knowledge from each other to take back to our own libraries.

MLA Executive Board Minutes

FEBRUARY 3, 2004

Board members attending:

Juanita Flanders, *President*
 Susan Cassagne, *Vice President/President Elect*
 Jennifer Smith, *Treasurer*
 Allison Mays, *Secretary*
 Prima Plauché, *Immediate Past President*
 Mary Beth Applin, *SELA Councilor*
 Bettie Cox, *School Libraries Chair*
 Randy Sherard, *Trustee Section Chair*
 Deborah Lundy, *Public Libraries*
 Nancy Tenhet, *Parliamentarian*

Others in attendance:

Mary Julia Anderson, *Executive Secretary*
 Kathy Davis, *Co-Editor of Mississippi Libraries*
 Yvonne Stanford, *Black Caucus Roundtable*
 Freda Hartness, *Friends of Mississippi Libraries*
 Mary Edmond, *Friends of Mississippi Libraries*
 Pat Rodgers
 Molly Signs, *Web Committee*
 Sharman Smith, *MLC*

President Flanders called the meeting to order at 12:22. The agenda was presented and a quorum was declared.

I. OFFICER AND STAFF REPORTS

- A. Secretary – A. Mays presented minutes of both Board meetings on December 12, 2003. P. Plauché moved to accept the minutes. J. Smith seconded. The motion passed unanimously.
- B. Treasurer – J. Smith reported that MLA received a grant from MLC for Library Week promotional materials for 2004. Her report on the figures for Library Week does not include all registration fees because some were still coming in. There were 213 attendees registered so far; 196 was the “break even point.” S. Cassagne moved to accept the Treasurer’s report. P. Plauché seconded. The motion passed unanimously.
- C. President – J. Flanders reported that she and Jane Stauble attended the Midwinter ALA meeting. After hearing what other state library associations are doing, she feels very good about MLA and states that we are on track. Past-President – P. Plauché did not present a report as she is still clearing up unresolved issues from the previous Board.
- D. Vice-President – S. Cassagne presented the theme and logo for the 2004 ALA convention in Natchez (see attached). The logo is borrowed from the convention center with their permission. There will be a meeting at the MLC on Wednesday, February 4 for all who are interested in helping to plan the 2004 convention program. At this point J. Smith made a motion to accept the theme and logo, skipping ahead to New Business item C. P. Plauché seconded. The motion passed unanimously.
- E. ALA Councilor – No report presented.
- F. SELA Councilor – No report presented.
- G. Executive Secretary – No report presented.
- H. ML Co-Editors – At this point the agenda skipped to Old Business item A. K. Davis reported that she and P. Plauché are getting

answers to R. Sherard’s concerns about the indemnification clause which EBSCO says they cannot change. T. Latour had asked about royalties. J. Flanders said the EBSCO representative needs to get in touch with R. Sherard and finalize the documentation. R. Sherard said that we will have authors sign a waiver, and that EBSCO does not understand MLA has no assets. P. Plauché suggested getting in touch with other state library associations’ magazine editors to see how they have handled this issue.

II. SECTION REPORTS

- A. ACRL – No report presented.
- B. School Libraries – B. Cox reported that she is going through the 25 responses she received after asking MLA membership for suggestions for speakers. She asked about the fee for each speaker, which has been \$750 in the past. At this point, S. Smith announced that the Board of Commissioners had approved yesterday a grant of \$10,000 for speakers at MLA.
- C. Trustee – R. Sherard has the contract with the convention center in Natchez finalized. There will be 85 rooms blocked at Horizon’s, with 45 rooms also blocked at both the Holiday Inn Express and the Comfort Inn.
- D. Public Libraries – D. Lundy is considering Greg Iles as a speaker.
- E. Special Libraries – No report presented.

III. OLD BUSINESS

- A. EBSCO Contract update – Already covered under Officer & Staff Reports.
- B. 2004 Conference event insurance – J. Flanders is waiting to get the signed contract. MLA will use Farmers Insurance; they are also working on handling the insurance for the 2005 convention in Vicksburg.
- C. S. Smith reported that things are going well at MLC with many continuing education workshops scheduled throughout the state. Workshops will focus on dealing with the media and elements to be included in media stories about libraries. The upcoming Library 101 Institute will target all librarians with a special directors’ conference for public library managers planned. “Librarians’ Holiday” will feature a bus tour of the architecture in state libraries. An exhibit has been placed in the state legislature to remind legislators of the role libraries play in the state. She continues to monitor upcoming legislation relevant to Mississippi libraries.

IV. NEW BUSINESS

- A. Action item: Consider report of Nominating Committee for 2005 Slate of Officers (see attached). P. Plauché made a motion to accept the nominations. R. Sherard seconded. The motion passed unanimously.
- B. Action item: Appointment of Site Committee for 2006 Conference – J. Flanders said she will appoint this committee and that the VP usually serves as chair. S. Cassagne made a motion to table this until March. J. Smith seconded. The motion passed unanimously. P. Plauché suggested that they

check the MLA Handbook for a list of those who usually serve on this committee.

- C. Action Item: Approval of 2004 Conference Theme – Already covered under Vice President’s report.

V. COMMITTEE REPORTS

- A. Legislative Day – M. Anderson discussed the logistics for the evening event at Eudora Welty library. This year the name tags are color coded to differentiate senators and representatives in each district.
- B. Web Page Committee – M. Signs handed out her report (see attached). S. Smith about using BOBBY, a computer program which encourages compliance with existing accessibility guidelines for the visually impaired. J. Flanders said the web page is MLA’s most valuable tool and it is very important to keep it current.

VI. ROUNDTABLE REPORTS

- A. Automation & Networking – No report presented.
- B. Black Caucus – Y. Stanford reported that the roundtable met that morning and they wanted to ask the Board if they can have a fund raiser for scholarships. J. Flanders asked that they give her more information on what they want to do and what audience they will target. P. Plauché said there will need to be a section in the MLA Handbook about fund raising. The Caucus also wanted to know how to work with MLA to help recruit people to the library profession by going to career fairs around the state.
- C. Friends of Mississippi Libraries – F. Hartness gave the report. The roundtable members plan to be at the reception tonight and handwrote the invitations to the governor and legislators. They provided refreshments at the MLC exhibit at the capitol, talked to legislators and manned the exhibits.
- D. Technical Services (TSRT) – No report presented.
- E. Two Year Colleges (2YCRT) – No report presented.
- F. Young People’s Services (YPSRT) – No report presented.
- G. Government Documents (GODORT) – No report presented.
- H. Library Instruction (LIRT) – No report presented.
- I. New Members (NMRT) – No report presented.
- J. Special Collections (SCRT) – No report presented.

VII. ANNOUNCEMENTS

J. Flanders expressed her thanks to the staff at Hinds Community College Library for making the name tags for Legislative Day.

VIII. ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business by the Board, a motion was made, seconded and unanimously passed to adjourn. The Board adjourned at 1:02.

Respectfully submitted,
 Allison P. Mays, *Secretary*

Treasurer's Report

MLA – Fund Balances as of February 29, 2004

ASSETS		
Account	Description	Amount
1001	AmSouth Checking	31,406.99
1002	AmSouth 5yr CD	16,311.02
1003	TNB P May Brokerage Account	18,514.83
1004	2yr CD 2/01	6,105.08
1005	Peggy May 2yr CD	6,143.76
1007	B Stearns/ P May Mutual Fund	4,224.00
1008	A/R NSF Checks	162.25
	2004's Fixed Assets (less depreciation)	305.60
Total Assets		\$ 83,173.53

LIABILITIES		
Account	Description	Amount
	2004's Total Current Liabilities	104.12

EQUITY		
Account	Description	Amount
3010	General Fund	34,798.58
2120	Peggy May Fund	24,399.72
2130	ANRT Fund	2,694.52
2140	2YCRT Fund	-1,344.14
2150	GODORT Fund	-229.11
2160	LIRT Fund	799.91
2170	YPSRT Fund	-1,870.83
2180	ECTRT Fund	351.30
2190	TSRT Fund	352.00
2210	SCRT Fund	297.25
2220	NMRT Fund	267.84
2250	Black Caucus Fund	180.32
2260	Past President's Fund	149.16
2270	Property, Furniture & Fixtures	137.68
2280	Property, Equipment & Computers	72.66
3900	Retained Earnings	17,655.51
	Net Income	4,357.04
Total Equity		\$ 83,069.41
Total Liabilities and Equity		\$ 83,173.53

MLA – Income as of February 29, 2004			
Account	Description	2004 Budget	YTD (Feb 04)
General Income			
5200	Membership Dues	20,000.00	5,807.00
5202	Interest-General Fund	750.00	5.14
5205	Other Income	0.00	25.00

Mississippi Libraries Income			
Account	Description	2004 Budget	YTD (Feb 04)
5221	ML Advertising	1,750.00	775.00
5222	ML Subscriptions	300.00	288.00

NLW Income			
Account	Description	2004 Budget	YTD (Feb 04)
5301	NLW Registration	6,000.00	3,297.50
5300	NLW Income – Other		2,007.50

Peggy May Income			
Account	Description	2004 Budget	YTD (Feb 04)
5351	Interest Income–Peggy May		0.00
5352	Peggy May Donations	1,500.00	68.00

Section Income			
Account	Description	2004 Budget	YTD (Feb 04)
5403	School		12.00
5404	Special		0.00
5405	Trustee		0.00
5406	ACRL		24.00
5407	Public		1,006.00

Roundtable Income			
Account	Description	2004 Budget	YTD (Feb 04)
5610	ANRT Membership Income		33.00
5620	2YCRT Membership Income		24.00
5630	GODORT Membership Income + Other		2,369.44
5640	LIRT Membership Income		21.00
5650	ECTRT Membership Income		12.00

Roundtable Income (cont.)

5660	NMRT Membership Income		24.00
5670	YPSRT Membership Income + Other		1,482.72
5680	TSRT Membership Income + Other		741.65
5690	SCRT Membership Income		12.00
5695	Black Caucus Membership Income + Other		1,152.00
5698	Black Caucus Scholarship Income		45.00

Convention Income

5510	Convention Registration	12,000.00	0.00
5520	Convention Exhibit Fees	17,000.00	0.00
5530	Convention Donations	10,000.00	0.00
5540	Convention Gen. Sess. Income	5,000.00	0.00
5550	MS Author's Award Income	5,000.00	0.00
Total Income			\$ 19,231.95

MLA – Expenditures as of February 29, 2004

Account	Description	2004 Budget	YTD (Feb 04)
Operating Expenses			
6001	Executive Secretary Salary	13,260.00	1,981.25
6002	Bookkeeper Salary	2,400.00	0.00
6004	Executive Secretary FICA	1,197.00	200.32
6100	Accounting Fees	2,700.00	400.00
6210	Bank Charges	250.00	19.50
6220	Bank Credit Card Fees	600.00	48.66
6230	PayPal Fee	100.00	22.73
6320	Postage	1,500.00	150.00
6330	Miscellaneous Expense	628.00	110.00
6340	Office Expense	1,500.00	178.97
6350	Telephone	2,500.00	199.14
6360	Dues-ALA & SELA	240.00	0.00
6410	Travel-President	2,750.00	0.00
6420	Travel-Vice President	2,250.00	0.00
6430	Travel-ALA Councilor	2,000.00	0.00
6440	Travel-SELA Representative	750.00	0.00
6460	Travel-Executive Secretary	500.00	40.00

Section Expense

6510	ACRL	750.00	0.00
6520	Public	750.00	0.00
6530	School	750.00	0.00
6540	Special	750.00	0.00
6550	Trustee	750.00	0.00

Committee Expense

6610	Awards	150.00	0.00
6630	Legislative	500.00	141.92
6640	Membership	200.00	0.00
6650	NLW	6,000.00	6,463.41
6660	Scholarship	1,000.00	0.00

Convention Expense

6710	Convention Exp-Exhibits	5,000.00	0.00
6720	Convention Exp-Gen. Session	5,000.00	0.00
6730	Convention Exp-Printing	200.00	0.00
6740	Convention Exp-Hospitality	125.00	0.00
6750	Convention Exp-Local Arrange.	4,000.00	250.00
6760	Convention Exp-Registration	200.00	0.00
6770	MS Author's Award Expense	5,000.00	0.00

Roundtable Expense

6850	2YCRT		281.42
6880	Black Caucus		225.00

Mississippi Libraries Expense

6910	ML-Mailing	1,700.00	202.59
6920	ML-Miscellaneous Expense	200.00	0.00
6930	ML-Printing	14,270.00	3,960.00
6940	ML Editor Stipend	330.00	0.00

Total Expenses			\$ 14,874.91
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Apply Now
for
EDITOR
of
Mississippi Libraries

Advertised
by the Executive Board of
the Mississippi Library Association



Applications are now being accepted for the exciting and challenging position of Editor for the quarterly publication, *Mississippi Libraries*. This award-winning publication, published by the Mississippi Library Association, has had a long line of excellent editors. MLA seeks an enthusiastic and energetic person to follow in their footsteps.

The new editor will be responsible for issues of *ML* for a three-year period beginning with **Spring 2005** and ending **Winter 2007**. A stipend is awarded to the editor each year and he/she is able to choose his/her own editorial staff.

Qualifications include: experience in writing and editing; excellent organizational skills and ability to meet deadlines; excellent time-management skills in coordinating multiple projects/tasks at the same time; ability to delegate responsibility; ability to plan for and anticipate future areas of professional interest and develop new ideas; ability to be tactful and work well with others; excellent skills in computer software applications and proofreading skills. Experience in page layout/design is preferred.

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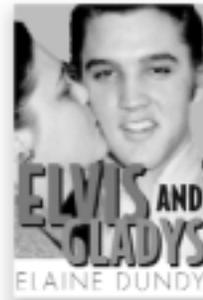


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