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*92nd Annual
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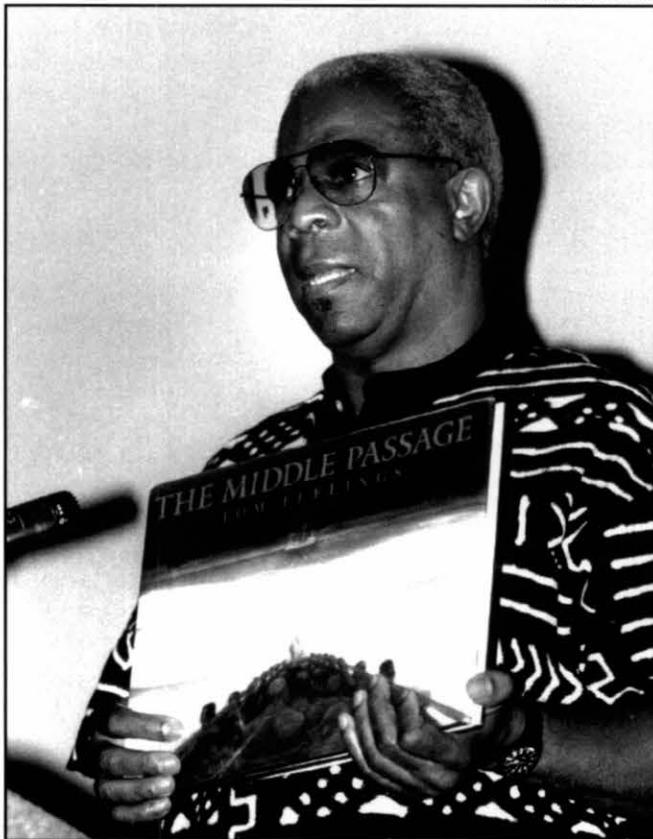
*The VIVA Private
College Funding
Initiative*

*CONFU Still Grappling
with Fair Use*

*Reclassification of the
Foreign Law Collection
at the College of
William and Mary
Law Library*

Virginia Books

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*On the cover: noted artist
Tom Feelings was an effective
keynote speaker at this year's
annual conference.*

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Virginia Libraries

October/November/December 1997, Vol. 43, No. 4

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SPECIAL FEATURE

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Virginia Libraries is a quarterly journal published by the Virginia Library Association whose purpose is to develop, promote, and improve library and information services and the profession of librarianship in order to advance literacy and learning and to ensure access to information in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The journal, distributed to the membership, is used as a vehicle for members to exchange information, ideas, and solutions to mutual problems in professional articles on current topics in the library and information field.

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Items for publication and editorial inquiries should be addressed to the editor. Inquiries regarding membership, subscriptions, advertising, or claims should be directed to VLA, P.O. Box 8277, Norfolk, VA 23503-0277. All personnel happenings and announcements should be sent to the *VLA Newsletter*, Susan Trask, Marshall-Wythe Law Library, College of William and Mary, South Henry Street, Williamsburg, Virginia 23187, Fax: (804) 221-3175. *Virginia Libraries* is available by subscription at \$20 per year.

The guidelines for submissions to *Virginia Libraries* are found on page 4.

OPENERS

Annual Conference—Good News and Bad

by Cy Dillon

Putting this issue together has given me a chance to remember and reflect upon the various activities of the Virginia Library Association 1997 Annual Conference. As you can see from the excellent program reports from dedicated committee and forum participants, as well as from the perceptive photographic work of Pierre Courtois, this year's event was lively, informative, and challenging.

The interesting speakers, comfortable meeting rooms, fine meals, and great company more than made up for the inconveniences of traffic, parking, and a fire alarm that sent us all outside for no apparent reason. I especially enjoyed hearing Chuck McClure rave about the speed of technological change, Judith Krug discuss filtering and censoring the Internet, Tom Feelings explain how he used techniques usually associated with children's books to increase the emotional impact of *Middle Passage*, and Dale Henry use a keen comic sense to help us believe we can lighten up without slacking off. But among all these professional speakers, the most memorable words of the Conference came from Stephen E. Story, winner of the Trustee Award and a trustee of the Norfolk Public Library. Mr. Story's brief statement, read in his absence by Olivia Osei-Sarfo of Norfolk Public, is an eloquent tribute to all library staff. It is reprinted in full in our Conference coverage, and I expect it will be reprinted and repeated often in the coming months.

From the perspective of the Association, the 1997 Annual Conference was generally successful. VLA members and participants in the District of Columbia Library Association totaled 513 attendees. Seventy-one vendors bought and filled seventy-nine booths, and enough hotel rooms were occupied to fulfill the contract with the Hyatt. All in all, the attentive management of Linda Hahne and the

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change to survive.**

Conference Committee assured that VLA actually made a profit on the Conference in 1997, and that was a marked improvement over 1996.

In spite of all the positive qualities of the 1997 Conference, I cannot avoid being concerned about the future of our yearly meetings. The attendance at a number of the programs was simply not enough. It was especially embarrassing to be in the small group that gathered Saturday to hear Tom Feelings' superb talk on his life as an artist, but it was also distressing to hear the vendors complain, quite fairly, that there was too little traffic in the exhibits to justify their expense and time.

We can hardly expect to continue to afford first-rate presenters

and draw substantial advertising dollars if our membership stays home. Don't get me wrong; I'm not trying to make the majority of our members feel guilty. I am suggesting that our Annual Conference is going to have to change to survive. Association officers and staff are already evaluating potential adjustments. They are particularly sensitive to the concerns of the vendors who contribute a large share to the financial success of the Conference. The frequency, length, location, content, and cost of these meetings will all have to be examined in order to produce an event that fits the needs of our membership and advances the purposes of the organization. VLA is already committed to sites, partnerships, and formats for at least two years, but now is the time to begin planning for the years we can change.

Only eighty of this year's Conference attendees completed an evaluation. Is it then fair to assume that only one VLA member out of fifteen has anything important to say about our association's largest annual event? If you have ideas or opinions concerning Annual Conference, make sure they get to VLA Council. Pass them along to a friend or colleague in that group or, if you want a larger audience, send them to me in the form of a letter to the editor. Discussion and the free exchange of ideas is a sign of a vibrant organization, and VLA wants to hear from everyone with something to say. **VL**

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

Designated Agenda Sparks Successful Year

by Lis Chabot

At this time last year, I was preparing for my leadership year. I began by reviewing the Association and its mission, budget, membership, and current circumstances. I then asked the question, "What are some worthy outcomes that could result from this particular set of variables?" I knew that I needed to engage Association members in this discussion, so the February Council meeting included a collaborative effort to develop a 1997 VLA Designated Agenda with a focus on the following concepts: advocacy, access, communication, partnerships, continuing education/mentoring, and member services. Council member comments and ideas were then used to formulate the specifics of the agenda.

At the April Council meeting, Phil Abraham, our legislative liaison, reviewed the 1997 legislative session and discussed the development of an advocacy plan for the remainder of 1997 as well as the 1998 General Assembly session. In addition, Tom Hehman shared strategies gleaned from his successful local funding initiative. During the summer, a Legislative Committee was formed to begin planning for the 1998 legislative session. The primary focus for the session will be the restoration of full funding of the state aid formula for public libraries. A position paper has been prepared and shared with the library community. We hope that ongoing advocacy activities will assist libraries in Virginia in their efforts to develop and maintain quality collections and services.

I am pleased to report on the success of two partnership initiatives during 1997. VLA, in association with the Virginia Association of Law Libraries and the Virginia Coalition for Open Government, funded the participation of Josh Wheeler, Director of Programs at the Thomas Jefferson Center for

The Association has maintained a similar structure for several years, during which member interests and needs have evolved. It is a challenge to respond to these changes....

the Protection of Free Expression, in ALA's "Lawyers for Libraries" Institute. Josh subsequently presented a well-received program on "Libraries and the First Amendment" at our annual conference. VLA also jointly sponsored an ALA/PBS video conference on the implementation of new telecommunications discount rates for schools and libraries.

During the year, the VLA Conference Committee worked diligently to plan an educational and stimulating 1997 conference. Three keynote speakers addressed the conference theme "Bridging the

Boundaries: Partners in Knowledge" from a variety of perspectives. The conference programs are reviewed in detail in the other articles in this publication. We were pleased with the attendance and member feedback. I am very pleased to report that we were able to conclude the conference with a profit after taking care of all expenses! The structure and content of the annual conference were discussed and reviewed at the June Council meeting. This information has been shared with the current Conference Committee.

In the areas of communication and access, we continue to receive positive feedback on the VLA web site. The VLA Jobline has proven to be a popular service with employers and job seekers. In partnership with the Library of Virginia, a VLA listserv has been established to enhance communication among members of the Association.

The discussion at the September Council meeting focused on a review of VLA's organizational structure. The Association has maintained a similar structure for several years, during which member interests and needs have evolved. It is a challenge to respond to these changes through the mechanism of a volunteer organization. A Task Force made up of members of the Administrative Services Committee and the Continuing Education Committee was appointed to study this issue. Pertinent information to be reviewed by the Task Force includes the results of the bi-

annual Membership Survey and the 1997 Needs Assessment. The Executive Committee will review the Task Force Report and use the information in its planning process at the annual retreat in January of 1998.

The Executive Committee has reviewed the current management requirements of the Association and developed relevant documentation and policies. The annual management services review process now includes the opportunity for comment from all Association members. During the past year, we have attempted to develop activities, publications, and services in view of our financial base. We now have accurate budget information for a calendar year and will use this

data to make recommendations for future operations.

I believe that we successfully addressed many of the Designated Agenda items in 1997. I am certain that Tom Hehman, the incoming VLA President, joins me in welcoming ideas and comments from the membership. It remains our goal to build on VLA's current strengths, while at the same time continuing to evolve to meet future challenges and opportunities.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the general membership, the members of VLA Council, my fellow Executive Committee members, and Linda Hahne of Association Management, Inc., for a very rewarding, stimulating, and educational year. **VL**

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Guidelines for Submissions to *Virginia Libraries*

1. *Virginia Libraries* seeks to publish articles and reviews of interest to the library community in Virginia. Articles reporting research, library programs and events, and opinion pieces are all considered for publication. Queries are encouraged. Brief announcements and press releases should be directed to the *VLA Newsletter*.

2. Manuscripts are accepted single-spaced on letter-sized paper. If at all possible, manuscripts should be submitted as text files on 3.5-inch computer disks. Both manuscripts and disks become the property of *Virginia Libraries* upon publication. Unpublished articles will be returned within one year.

3. Illustrations, particularly monochrome images and drawings, are encouraged and should be submitted whenever appropriate to accompany a manuscript.

Illustrations will be returned if requested in advance.

4. Bibliographic notes should appear at the end of the manuscript and should conform to the latest edition of the *Chicago Manual of Style*.

5. Articles should be 750-1250 words.

6. Submit manuscripts to:
Cy Dillon
Ferrum College
P.O. Box 1000
Ferrum, Virginia 24088

7. Deadlines for submissions are: December 15 for January/February/March; March 15 for April/May/June; June 15 for July/August/September; September 1 for October/November/December. **VL**

The VIVA Private College Funding Initiative

by John Jaffe

The following remarks are in response to my request to explain the rationale behind the Virginia Private College and University Library Association's legislative funding request for \$500,000 in matching funds to Virginia Libraries readers. As we go to press, the money asked for is not in Governor Allen's proposed budget, but efforts continue with the General Assembly. CD

The initiative to expand VIVA to include funding for independent colleges is a natural outgrowth of VIVA's success. VIVA has always included the independent institutions in each resource initiative it has pursued. Each contract negotiated has provided a mechanism for independent colleges to buy in to the sharing of information and resources that is the core of VIVA, and that is one component of how VIVA is transforming libraries in the Commonwealth. The impetus to expand VIVA to fully include all the independent institutions (eligible non-profit institutions of higher education as defined in 23-9,10:3 of the Code of Virginia) in VIVA contracts that are newly nego-

tiated in the next biennium arises from several sources and will bring several benefits.

First, in the initial ventures, VIVA was able to achieve significant benefits from extending resources in cost effective contract-

Benefits from the initiative will accrue to a wide variety of the Commonwealth's learners.

ing because the number of institutions involved represented all the publicly funded colleges and most of the independent institutions. The benefits of negotiating contracts for the higher education institutions in the Commonwealth that represent both independent and publicly funded colleges is greater than benefits that can be had from negotiating for the two groups separately. In addition, as the variety of resources increased, independent colleges participated at differing levels in each, diminishing the sense on the part of

information providers of the uniform nature of VIVA and raising questions about its future growth. The move to include independent institutions in all resource sharing efforts will address this potential difficulty.

Another impetus to the initiative, and one that is seen by many as the primary reason to expand VIVA in this way, is the increase in educational offerings for citizens in the Commonwealth available through distance education. Learners in these programs require access to a level playing field of library resources. Often, they access collections and information at independent institutions. Instructors and area coordinators of these offerings also use independent college libraries. Through expanding VIVA to provide a uniform base throughout the Commonwealth for learners accessing higher education institution libraries, the value of these educational offerings can be increased and the success of the opportunities to learn offered citizens will be enhanced.

There are also expansion ideas for VIVA that include extension beyond higher education. The desire to enable VIVA, which

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The Virtual Library of Virginia

began as a clearly focused higher education initiative, to cover higher education as comprehensively as it is able and to demonstrate its success prior to expanding beyond higher education is another impetus for the independent college initiative.

Benefits from the initiative will accrue to a wide variety of the Commonwealth's learners. Students at independent institutions, many of whom are citizens of Virginia, will benefit. Faculty at all institutions will have expanded resources available that can enhance the quality of education available. Distance learners, distance education practitioners and

others who use independent college libraries will benefit from the uniform resource base an expanded VIVA can provide. By having expanded resource access available and expanding access to independent college collections, the sum total of library resources available in the Commonwealth will increase. Just as at Sweet Briar, several faculty live in Charlottesville and use the resources of the University of Virginia in their research and class preparation on evenings and weekends, so too there are several Sweet Briar faculty either also teaching at the University or University faculty resident in the Sweet Briar area

who use our library. The VIVA expansion will benefit both groups and their students. Countless similar examples can be found throughout Virginia.

The fiscal benefits are also of value as the expansion is on a matching fund basis in that the independent colleges are providing \$500,000 to increase VIVA funds and match the legislative investment. This increased purchasing power along with the increased and uniform nature of VIVA, incorporating the majority of higher education institutions, will lead to greater negotiating presence in working to increase shared resources. **VL**

CONFU Still Grappling with Fair Use

by Sarah K. Wiant

This article was first published in the November 1997 number of Information Outlook.

The United States Conference on Fair Use (CONFU) was convened in September 1994. CONFU's mission was three-fold: to bring together copyright owners and users, to discuss fair use issues, and to develop guidelines for fair use of copyrighted works by librarians and educators.¹ Although the guidelines failed to receive sufficient endorsements by organizations to warrant official action, proposed guidelines in several areas were issued in an interim report to the Commissioner of the PTO.² During the following months organizations considered the guidelines for endorsement. In May 1997 the conference concluded with a final report to be issued later. Additionally, some subgroups of CONFU continue to work informally toward developing more broadly accepted fair use guidelines with the hope that more organizations would agree to endorse them.

The 1976 Copyright Act provides limited rights to copyright owners and specifies certain exempted uses which are outside of the rights of the copyright owner. The broadest of these limitations on owner's rights is the fair use doctrine.³ The fair use doctrine provides a defense to copyright

infringement when the challenged use satisfies the statutory four-pronged test to be characterized as fair.⁴

In 1993, President Bill Clinton created the Information Infrastructure Task Force (IITF) to implement the administration's vision of a National Information Infrastructure (NII). A Working Group on Intellectual Property Rights,

The Working Group believed that existing fair use guidelines would be difficult to apply in the electronic environment.

chaired by Bruce Lehman, Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, was formed as part of the IITF. The Working Group was charged with evaluating the intellectual property implications of the NII and recommending changes to existing U.S. intellectual property law and policy.

The Working Group released its preliminary draft report (Green Paper)⁵ on July 7, 1994. The Green Paper expressed concern over limitations on copyright owners' exclusive rights to provide public access to copyrighted works transmitted digitally. Specifically, the Green Paper addressed the limita-

tions contained in the fair use provisions of the Copyright Act. The Working Group believed that existing fair use guidelines would be difficult to apply in the electronic environment.

To address these concerns, the Green Paper called for a conference to bring together copyright owners and users to develop guidelines for library and educational fair use of copyrighted works. Thus, CONFU was created. The Working Group issued its final report (White Paper)⁶ in September 1995. The fair use concerns expressed in the Green Paper were notably absent from the White Paper. When the White Paper was released, CONFU was still at work. CONFU's objectives were similar to those of the congressionally-created Commission on the New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU). CONTU was created to develop guidelines for interlibrary loan and to determine the copyright implications of computer software and electronic databases.⁷

Guided by a five-person steering committee, CONFU held public meetings beginning in September 1994. Forty organizations representing copyright owners, librarians, and educators were asked to submit agenda items along with up to three principles which should apply to educational and library fair use in the digital environment. Participants' statements were discussed at CONFU's first meeting. Several proposed princi-

ples predominated: policy concerns, media application, marketplace, licensing/transaction tracking, Internet/online browsing, and new guideline concerns. From these principles, agenda topics were developed through a series of presentations and discussions which included specific scenarios as examples of how fair use guidelines would affect the parties involved.

From this preliminary work, CONFU split into six topical working groups: digital images, distance learning, educational multimedia, library use of computer software, electronic reserve systems, and interlibrary loan/document delivery.

The goal of the digital images working group was to establish guidelines for digital archive creation, digital images used for educational purposes, and digitizing of pre-existing analog images as well as newly acquired images. After several discussions this group dissolved, but CONFU thought the issue so important that another working group was organized with professionals from other fields, including art history, science, and biomedicine. The group issued its proposed guidelines with the recommendation that parties work with the guidelines for one year in hopes that broader endorsement will come at the end of that trial period.⁸

The guidelines proposed by the distance learning subgroup extend the face-to-face teaching exemptions in § 110 of the Copyright Act. However, the guidelines apply only to real time performance and display of copyrighted works, not to asynchronous delivery of distance learning via computer networks.⁹ Beginning again in September 1997, the distance learning working group continues to work towards more broadly accepted guidelines. Although it is unlikely that the members will reach a consensus about extending the exemp-

tions of § 110 to asynchronous delivery, the group believes that continuing discussion is valuable.

Work on the multimedia guidelines was begun by the Consortium of College and University Media Centers before CONFU was convened, and that group continued to meet while regularly reporting to CONFU. Members of CONFU were encouraged to participate. The educational multimedia

electronic reserve guidelines were included in CONFU's report. Many proprietors believe that electronic reserves are a form of course pack publishing and are not fair use, while some library organizations viewed the proposed guidelines as too restrictive to endorse. In the meantime, however, some library associations as well as some major universities feel that the guidelines are sufficiently restrictive to warrant their implementation.

The interlibrary loan/document delivery working group decided unanimously that it is not possible to draft widely acceptable guidelines at this time.

In evaluating library use of computer software, the subgroup developed different scenarios to illustrate library use of computer software. CONFU participants decided that the scenarios were sufficient to provide guidance in this area, and therefore did not draft guidelines.¹³

The original forty groups invited to participate in the September 1994 meeting grew to over ninety-five organizations participating in November 1996. Although no guidelines had broad enough support to warrant final approval, proposed guidelines in many areas were included in the December 1996 Interim Report to Commissioner Lehman.¹⁴ CONFU will reconvene in May 1998.

The Special Libraries Association is the only organization to date to endorse all of the CONFU guidelines. The SLA views development of these guidelines as a starting point and believes that the guidelines should evolve with technology and users' changing needs. The SLA hopes that people working in the field will put the guidelines to use in the electronic environment to determine the benefits and problems which will arise under the guidelines. Only then should the guidelines be read into the legislative record.

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proposed guidelines apply to copyrighted works used in multimedia projects by students and educators as part of systematic learning activities at nonprofit educational institutions.¹⁰ Nonprofit educational institutions are defined as nonprofit institutions with the primary focus of supporting research and instructional activities of teachers and students. The educational multimedia guidelines met with significant endorsement by those CONFU members actively involved with multimedia; however, most members, including most library organizations, opposed the guidelines.¹¹

Electronic reserve systems allow for the storage, access, display, and downloading of electronic versions of materials to support the instructional requirements of a specific course at a nonprofit educational institution. Guidelines in this area were viewed by many as an extension of existing library reserve guidelines.¹² Unfortunately, the guidelines proposed by the working group met with significant opposition within CONFU, and no

End Notes

¹ See Notice of First Meeting of Conference on "Fair Use" and the National Information Infrastructure (NII), 59 Fed. Reg. 46,823 (1994).

² The Conference on Fair Use, *An Interim Report to the Commissioner* (1996), www.uspto.gov/web/offices/dcom/olia/confu/ [hereinafter CONFU Interim Report].

³ 17 U.S.C. § 107 (1994).

⁴ The factors to be weighed in the fair use analysis are: "(1) the purpose and character of the use...; (2) the nature of the copyrighted work; (3) the amount and substantiality of the portion used...; and (4) the effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work." 17 U.S.C. § 107 (1994).

⁵ Information Infrastructure Task Force, Working Group on Intellectual Property, *Rights, Intellectual Property and the National Information Infrastructure: A Preliminary Draft of the Report of the Working Group on Intellectual*

Property Rights (1994).

⁶ Information Infrastructure Task Force, Working Group on Intellectual Property, *The National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works, Final Report* (1979). CONTU's recommendations on computer programs were codified at 17 U.S.C. § 117 (1994). The interlibrary loan guidelines were published in the Conference Report that accompanied the Act. See H.R. Rep. No. 1733, 94th Cong., 2d Sess. (1976).

⁷ *The National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works, Final Report* (1979). CONTU's recommendations on computer programs were codified at 17 U.S.C. § 117 (1994). The interlibrary loan guidelines were published in the Conference Report that accompanied the Act. See H.R. Rep. No. 1733, 94th Cong., 2d Sess. (1976).

⁸ Proposal for Educational Fair Use Guidelines for Digital Images, CONFU Interim Report, App. H (Dec. 1996).

⁹ Proposal for Educational Fair Use Guidelines for Distance Learning, CONFU Interim Report, App. I (Dec. 1996).

¹⁰ Proposal for Fair Use Guidelines for Education Multimedia, CONFU Interim Report, App. J (Dec. 1996).

¹¹ The *Proposal for Fair Use Guidelines for Educational Multimedia* along with a current list of the organizations endorsing the guidelines is available at www.sju.edu/~lees/JFU-let-intro.html.

¹² See American Library Association, *Model Policy Concerning College and University Photocopying for Classroom Research and Library Reserve Use* (1982), reprinted in 4 Coll. & Res. Lib. News 127-31 (1982). Also available at www.cni.org/docs/infopolis/www/ALA.html#mpup.

¹³ Statement on Use of Copyrighted Computer Programs (Software) in Libraries-Scenarios, CONFU Interim Report, App. K (Dec. 1996).

¹⁴ *Supra* note 1. **vi**

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All Geographic Areas Welcome!

Reclassification of the Foreign Law Collection at the College of William and Mary Law Library

by Haibin Hu

The College of William and Mary Law Library owns a substantial collection of foreign and international law material, which has been acquired over the decades. In December 1994, a major project, necessitated by changes in the Library of Congress' classification schedules for foreign law during the past decade, was undertaken to reclassify the library's foreign law collection. By the time this reclassification was completed in summer 1996, a large number of volumes in the collection were reassigned a new call number and shifted around to new locations in the library. The resultant foreign law collection is better organized, integrated, and more accessible to patrons of the library. In this article, I will share our experience and insights with those who may be considering similar endeavors.

Why Reclassify?

The William and Mary Law Library's classification scheme, like that of most law and research libraries' around the country, follows the principles and practices of the Library of Congress (LC) classification system. A major advantage of following LC practice is, obviously, that our collection is com-

patible with the collections of law and research libraries over the country, which benefits library management (e.g., bibliographic control) and resource-sharing (e.g., interlibrary loan).

However, observing LC practice

**However, observing
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comes with a price. Whenever LC decides to change its own classification, we must make changes to our collection accordingly. For instance, LC used for many years the KJ number for European law, and classified laws of European Community (EC) under KJ. Later on, however, when the European Community law emerged as a separate body of law, LC responded by creating a new KJE number to cover European Community (now European Union) law. As a result

of the shifts in the LC classification, our collection on EC/EU law became separated into two classes: the older material in the KJ number and the more recent in the KJE number.

This separation of classification meant physical separation in shelf locations, which caused confusion and difficulty to the patron accessing the entire subject material by shelf reading or online browsing. The same kind of split also existed for material on other jurisdictions, such as Japan, Italy, and Australia. In order to provide better access to foreign law material for the patron, it became necessary for the library to reclassify its collection of foreign law.

Implementation of the Project

1. Removal from the shelf and dusting. At first, the reclassifying cataloger had to remove the books needing a new classification from the shelf and take them to the Technical Services Department (TSD) for processing. Since a number of our foreign law books were as much as eighty, ninety, or even more than 100 years old (for example, *Constitutional History of France* by Henry C. Lockwood was published in 1890, the 1885 *Code De Commerce Espagnol* was published

in 1891, and the 1866 *Code Civil Italien* was published in 1896), and many of them had rarely been used for a long time, dust had gathered on those books. Thus before the intellectual work of reclassifying began, dusting had to be done for both preserving the books and making them "appealing" to the patron. (This posed a special challenge to the cataloger who happens to be allergic to dust.)

2. The re-numbering. After dusting, the cataloger examined each book carefully to find out where it would fit under the new LC classification schedule. This invariably involved searching the local online catalog and a national database (OCLC) and using a variety of cataloging manuals and tools. After the right class number was identified, a new call number was constructed from that class number, and this was written onto the book to replace the old call number. Meanwhile, such change was made into the local online system.

3. Making up for name changes. Over the decades, the political geography of the world has been constantly changing. For instance, while two Germanies were merged into one union, the unified Soviet Union broke into fifteen republics. In addition, countries/governments changed names from time to time.

For example, Tanganyika changed into Tanzania, whereas the European Economic Community first became European Community and then European Union. All these changes make it necessary for LC to regularly update its name authorities to match the changed realities. During the reclassification, while the call number of an

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item was being corrected, the subject term(s) used to describe this item, including country names, were also checked against currently effective LC subject headings to determine if they were still valid. If not, the old terms were updated by the new ones, and the update was entered into the online catalog accordingly.

A Few Final Thoughts

Throughout this project, several hundred volumes in our foreign law collection were reclassified,

which led to greater patron access to the material. The success of our reclassification project was attributable to several factors.

First, concise instructions came from the project supervisor. At the outset of this undertaking, the head of the TSD developed specific written instructions and discussed them with the responsible cataloger in detail. Relevant questions and concerns were raised and addressed.

Second, we attended to goal setting and time allocation. A target date by which the project was to be finished was specified, and one day a week was set aside for the cataloger to work on the project. This protected the project time from erosion by the regular library functions, and prevented the program from being prolonged indefinitely.

Last, persistence paid. At one point the project had to be halted temporarily so that the cataloger could work on some critical tasks in preparation for an American Bar Association inspection of the library. However, as soon as the inspection was over, the project was put back on track quickly.

Since these elements contributed to our success, they may prove helpful to other libraries undertaking a similar effort. The results were certainly worth the trouble. **VL**

92nd Annual Conference Report

Opening General Session

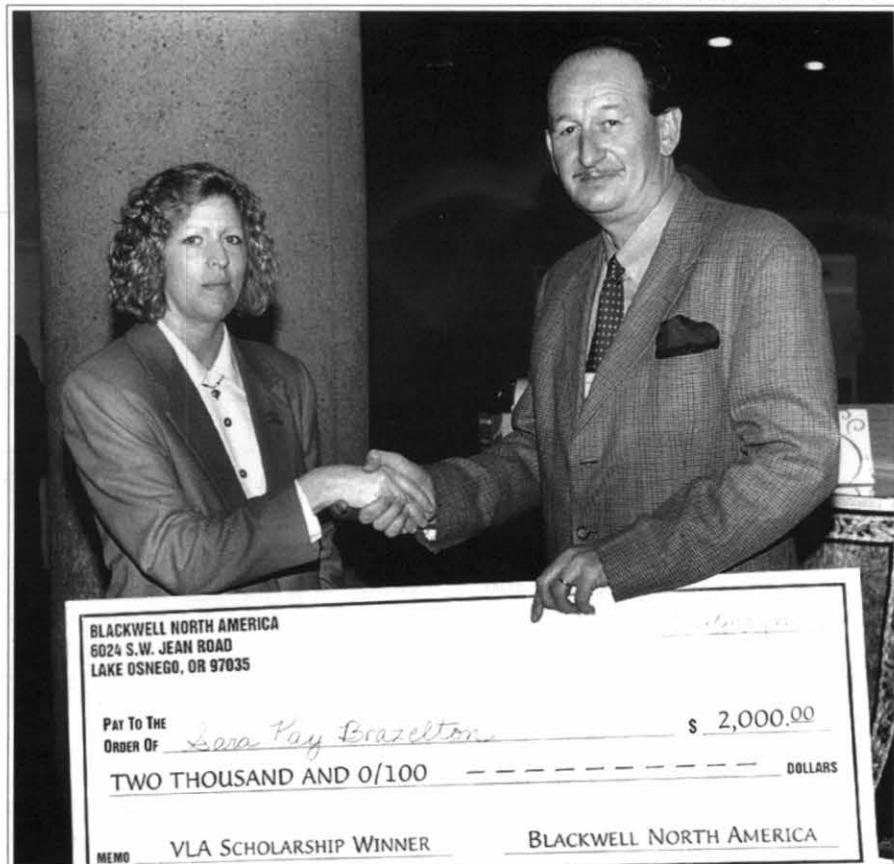
Virginia Library Association President Lis Chabot opened the 92nd Annual Conference by recognizing the members of the District of Columbia Library Association who were participating in our joint Conference. Dennis Reynolds, DCLA President, welcomed attendees as did Barbara Ford of Virginia Commonwealth University, who is current President of the American Library Association and a VLA member of long standing.

After Linda Hahne, VLA Executive Director, recognized the members of the Conference Committee, Rachel De Haven announced this year's Jefferson Cup Award winners. Jean Thesman, author of *The Ornament Tree*, won the Cup, as well as Scholastic's *Dear America* series, in which each book is written as a girl's diary recording the events of an historical period. Kathryn Lasky, author of three of the books in the series, spoke later Thursday at the Jefferson Cup session.

The keynote speaker for the opening meeting was Judith Krug, Director of the Office for Intellectual Freedom, American Library Association. Krug, who has worked with OIF since 1967, gave us an overview of ALA's court battle over the Communications Decency Act, explained ALA's position on Internet filters in libraries, and discussed a number of concerns related to libraries and the new information environment.

According to Krug, 47 percent of public libraries provide Internet access to patrons, and 70 percent of those that do not provide service now expect to add it within a year. Since library users deserve to seek information from all points of

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Sara Brazelton, one of two VLA Scholarship winners, accepts her check from BNA.

view without restriction, Krug insists that "The likes and dislikes of some of our users should not limit other users' right to access." ALA resisted the Communications Decency Act because it was the kind of restriction on access that the Library Bill of Rights was intended to prevent, and ALA's victory was what Krug considers "the greatest intellectual freedom victory in our lifetime."

Krug sees current attempts to employ Internet filtering software in libraries, including some Virginia public libraries, as another violation of the Library Bill of Rights. Contending that "Adults

deserve age-appropriate material, also," Krug asked if any medium could be lawfully limited to material suited to children. As opposed to filtering, Krug emphasized the role of librarians in educating children about safe and appropriate Internet use, and she stated that current ALA policy labels filtering in libraries as a violation of the Library Bill of Rights. "You don't read books over users' shoulders; why should you spy on their Internet sessions?"

Rather than spending our energies filtering and eliminating, Krug suggests that it is the librarian's duty to "be out in front of the



Harriet Edmunds of the Library of Virginia enjoys the opportunity to spend a few minutes with motivational speaker Dale Henry.

world" in finding, classifying, and using the best Internet resources. She hinted that ALA was already at work on a list of recommended sites, and she also alluded to a possible action against filtering software on the part of the American Civil Liberties Union. Since up to 80 percent of Americans have no Internet access except through libraries, we cannot hope the problems will go away. Krug urged us to learn more about the Internet and use it constructively with our patrons.

—Cy Dillon

Jefferson Cup Program

With tales of seasickness, misbehaving kids, and Plymouth Rock, Kathryn Lasky, respected author of *A Journey to the New World: The Diary of Remember Patience Whipple*, entertained and enlightened us with a discussion on writing historical fiction at the Jefferson Cup Program. Held in the Jefferson Room from 3:15 p.m.-4:15 p.m. on Thursday, October 30, 1997, the program started with the Out-

going Chair of CYART's Jefferson Cup Committee, Rachael DeHaven, reading a speech from the Jefferson Cup winner, Jean Thesman. Ms. Thesman, author of *The Ornament Tree*, was unable to attend due to a personal commitment. The Jefferson Cup by definition honors a distinguished biography, historical fiction, or American history book for young people. This year the committee also chose a Jefferson Cup series winner, *Dear America*, published by Scholastic and represented by Kathryn Lasky, one of the series' authors. Scholastic stated that the concept for the *Dear America* series was to create a series of diaries written by everyday girls living through a critical moment of history. Lasky described this type of writing as "key-hole history." In writing historical fiction, Lasky stressed the importance of basing fiction on fact, stating that the purpose of historical fiction is to enlighten and entertain but never to indoctrinate. While researching *The Diary of Remember Patience Whipple*, Lasky found many interesting

events and characters to include in her story, and she explained how she used them with this series entry. Currently, Lasky is working on a novel about the Lewis and Clark expedition. During the course of the program, we were informed of a similar historical series for boys entitled *My Name is America* forthcoming from Scholastic. This new series will also be written in journal format and will be more adventure-based than the *Dear America* series. The program then ended with Kathryn Lasky autographing some of her books.

—Ginger Armstrong

Outsourcing

The DCLA Technical Services Interest Group sponsored this lively session on a topic that has made fewer headlines here than in Hawaii, but must nevertheless be considered by every library manager. Dick Murphy, Director of the Prince William Public Library System, delivered a fast-paced presentation with the most creative use of Power Point this reporter has seen at any meeting.

Murphy emphasized the need for planning with input from as much staff as possible and with the clear goal of customer satisfaction. He reviewed reasons for outsourcing, and reminded his audience that libraries already use outsourcing extensively.

Since outsourcing is a way of trying to improve a process, the process should be the focus of analysis, and the library staff should be the ones doing the analyzing. We tend to accept procedures we have helped shape, and ignoring the staff opinions and creativity is one sure way to cause problems with outsourcing. The new procedures should focus on the desired outcome—better customer service and satisfaction.

Murphy left us with an optimistic view of the potential of out-

Right, Chuck McClure interrupts his presentation to pose for the VLA photographer.

Below, Liz Hamilton and Tom Hehman share a break between meetings with Steve Helm.



sourcing if it is handled well.

Elizabeth Willson of CAPCON then gave a step-by-step guide to successful use of outsourcing in libraries featuring simple, practical methodology. She discussed pros and cons of outsourcing, matching needs to services available, working with vendors, evaluating and monitoring the project, and ways of locating contractors.

This session indicated that libraries that can avoid draconian methods will continue to find new and effective ways to use outsourcing in improving services.

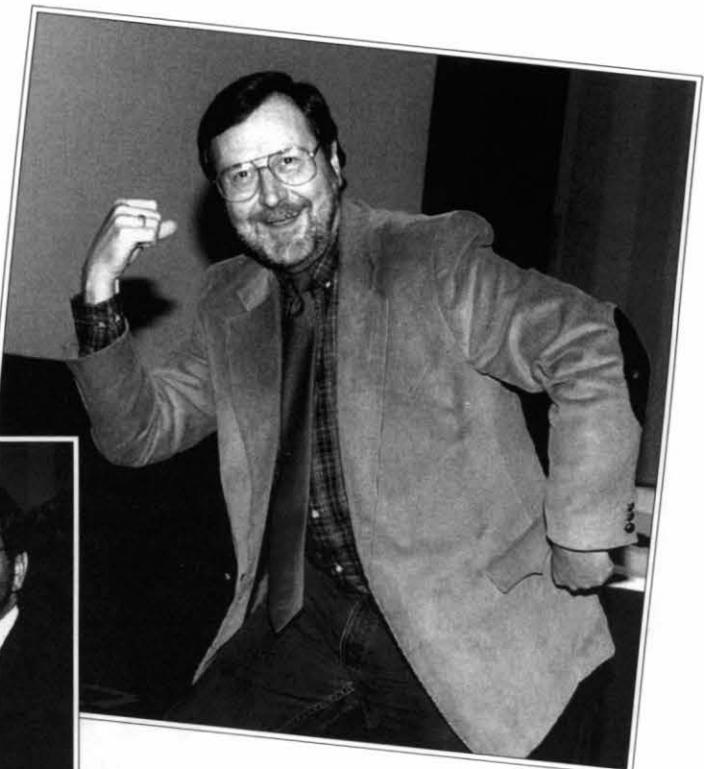
—*Cy Dillon*

ALA Session

VLA's Chapter Councilor to ALA, Scottie Cochrane, and her DCLA counterpart, Gail Avery, hosted the annual ALA Information Ses-

sion at the Hyatt Crystal City. In addition to ALA President Barbara Ford (VCU), our other special guest and speaker for the session was Gerald Hodges, ALA Chapter Relations Officer, who journeyed down from Chicago to be with us and share information about what the national association is up to.

After updating us about ALA Goal 2000 initiatives including federal legislation under the new Library Services and Technology Act, improving citizen access to information, increasing the diversity of librarianship, and enhancing the responsiveness of the world's largest library association, Gerald solicited ideas from the attendees about what ALA needs to be doing for them and their libraries. The message was loud and clear that ALA is listening and responding to member concerns.



In fact, just as that message was being brought home, there really WAS a loud and clear message to evacuate the building because of a fire. Fortunately, the day was fine outside, and we continued our conversations as the fire trucks roared to the back of the hotel and took care of the problem.

Because there were so many outstanding programs scheduled at the same time, our attendance was sparse, but those who made it were vocal and spirited in responding to Gerald and Barbara.

—*Lynn Scott Cochrane*

The Valley of the Shadow Project

This session, sponsored by the VLA Local History and Genealogy Forum, introduced an innovative Worldwide Web project that has made a wealth of historical material readily available about two communities on opposite sides of the Civil War. The project compares Franklin County, Pennsylvania, to Augusta County, Virginia, in great detail, focusing on the



Left, Michael Gilley and Bess Haile report on technology in rural libraries.

Below, many quality sessions filled to capacity.



impact of the war on the communities and their citizens.

Anne Sarah Rubin, a doctoral student at the University of Virginia, described the project and gave her audience a detailed tour of the web site (www.iath.virginia.edu/vshadow2/intro2html). The site, soon to be published as a CD-ROM for easier classroom and library use, features census records, tax records, agricultural census material, and newspapers in full text format. Many of these data sources are searchable, and they will eventually be supplemented by service records. There are already maps, based on those drawn by Stonewall Jackson's cartographer, that show the location of every house and the exact route of roads and railroads.

The project has already employed a total of twenty-five scholars, and began with a grant from IBM in 1991 that covered equipment only. It is an excellent example of cooperation between technical experts and historians, and it shows the potential of the

Web for making local history available to a large public.

—Cy Dillon

Libraries and the First Amendment

Josh Wheeler, Director of Programs for the Thomas Jefferson Center for the Protection of Free Expression, offered a concise guide to the First Amendment and freedom of speech, concentrating on the statement of the amendment that "congress ... shall make no law ... abridging the freedom of speech" and its expansion by the Fourteenth Amendment in 1868, which guarantees that no citizen shall be deprived of rights without due process of law. These statements, he said, mean that govern-

ment cannot abridge the freedom of speech, but they do not mean that we, as citizens, can say whatever we want wherever we want. As public libraries are government entities, they must be aware of their obligations as set forth in the amendments. Libraries have a right to restrict expression in terms of time, place, and means, which may be appropriate to the circumstances, as long as such restrictions are universally applied. However, great care must be taken to insure that they are fairly and universally applied and that their application is not skewed by traditional, and perhaps erroneous, usage, particularly in regard to expression which may be of a religious nature.

This excellent program was sponsored by the Virginia Coalici-

tion for Open Government, the VLA Intellectual Freedom Committee, and the Virginia Association of Law Libraries. Linda Farynk introduced the speaker.

—Bill Brown

Safety on the Information Superhighway

A panel discussion, moderated by Neal Wyatt, Intellectual Freedom Committee, and Jeff Clark, Media Roundtable, focused on one of the most complex and difficult issues facing libraries today. Wyatt noted in her introductory remarks that the handout, a bibliography on the topic of filtering software, is available on VLA's web site at www.vla.org. This report, in its entirety, is also to be available there.

The five panelists were: Angela Bennett, Supervisor of Library and Information Services, Arlington Public Schools; Lydia Patrick, Networking Coordinator, Fairfax County Public Library; Chuck Anderson, Director, Chesapeake Public Library; Tom Hehman, Director, Bedford Public Library System; and Steve Helm, formerly of the Montgomery-Floyd Regional Library, now McConnell Library Technology Manager at Radford University.

The five panelists represented a wide range of responses to filtering software. Chesapeake has filtering software on all of its children's workstations, but none for adults. Arlington has 30 schools and the decision to filter or not to filter is left up to each individual school. They have a student code of conduct in place which applies to the use of print or electronic media. This acceptable use policy has to be signed by both the student and parents. Students are then held responsible for their behavior. In Fairfax, where 3 out of 31 stations are filtered, there is a sheet that patrons must sign before using the

computer agreeing to the library's acceptable use policy. The Montgomery-Floyd and Bedford systems do not use filtering software at all.

According to the panelists, there have been very few problems or complaints from patrons regarding Internet access. The most frequent complaint involves heavy patron demand for just a few workstations. In Chesapeake, a patron wanted to know how children can be allowed to use the Internet when there are adults waiting. In Fairfax, a gentleman brought to the attention of the librarian the fact that a child was looking at the National Basketball Association web site. In another instance, a woman came to the desk to complain about the lewdness that two students were viewing. It turned out they were looking at an encyclopedia on CD-ROM.

The most serious challenge was related by Hehman regarding an incident that took place at the Bedford Central Library. A patron

sitting between two Internet stations, with her husband to her right and a young male to the left, looked over to the left and saw vulgar, filthy, disgusting pornography being viewed by the child. Later that day, she wrote a letter to the library director, mayor, a city council member, and newspaper about it. Hehman's response assured her that the library did not support, endorse, condone, or facilitate access to pornography. Nevertheless, filtering software is ineffective in blocking out all the objectionable sites while, at the same time, it restricts access to those which may be useful or inoffensive. Bedford decided to install privacy screens that effectively block side views of what is displayed on the monitor.

Filtering software is not perfect. Both Surfwatch and CyberPatrol allow staff to review the list of blocked sites and update it. Chesapeake has found the *Virginia Pilot* blocked and Fairfax found its own web site blocked, probably due to



Artist Tom Feelings made a memorable presentation Saturday.

adult recommended reading lists. Helm recommended visiting web sites that demonstrate what is being censored by filtering programs, such as cgi.pathfinder.com/netly/spoofcentral/censored and www.peacefire.org.

Helm concluded that the librarian should be very skeptical. We cannot have a software solution that is foolproof, because software does not have judgment. Patrick added that this is a fluid, rapidly developing technology that may change in just a few months. Hehman stated that our mission is to provide access to materials, not to protect people from them.

—Donna Pletcher

Beyond the MLS

The VLA Continuing Education Committee sponsored a session at the 1998 annual conference entitled *Beyond the M.L.S.: An Informal Discussion of Continuing Education Needs and Solutions*. Juleigh Clark, Chair of the Continuing Education Committee, led this informal discussion group that dealt with continuing education issues.

Ms. Donna Noble, Administrative Services Division Chief of the Arlington County Public Library system, shared the results of a

needs assessment conducted within the Arlington County Public Library system. The survey results showed what skills staff members felt they needed in order to be more knowledgeable and efficient employees. Computer and management skills ranked highest on this needs assessment. Ms. Noble discussed the actions taken to try and meet these needs.

A list of questions for discussion in regard to continuing education issues was distributed. These questions were the catalysts for discussing issues such as what types of workshops and/or training sessions should be offered and how to go about justifying the need for time and funding in order to take advantage of continuing education opportunities. Those attending this session were open in sharing their feelings about the types of

workshops they considered profitable. The general consensus was that continuing education is an essential element that enhances one's on-the-job performance, and that sessions designed to teach a specific skill or cover a specific topic are the most beneficial. It was obvious from the questions asked and the comments shared that continuing education is a vital issue for those working in Virginia's libraries.

—Lydia Williams

How to Work Together to Run a Library

In our rapidly changing world, the library director cannot do it all anymore. In order to effectively lead a library, management teams are now a necessity. However, a problem exists: management



Above, speakers were always willing to stay and talk to VLA members after a session.



Left, Friends of the Victoria Library were recognized for their fund-raising efforts.



A Conference at Halloween changes all dress codes.

teams are the most difficult teams to develop because of the human tendencies of being competitive.

Sullivan outlined key competencies for management teams, as well as key steps for individuals in the team development process. Management teams need to envision the future, think critically, listen, develop others, be flexible, and develop a good system of communication. Individually, people need to appreciate and be themselves, give and solicit feedback, engage in honest conversations, know their strengths, and acknowledge their limitations.

Sullivan then spoke about the steps for starting a management team. Some are: develop ground rules, agree upon a format for meetings, clarify roles and responsibilities, prepare a leadership philosophy statement, create a set of leadership practices, spend time together, do regular assessments, and recognize achievements.

Throughout Sullivan's all-too-brief presentation, many excellent questions were raised, adding

another dimension to this worthwhile program.

—Tina Massengale

Teaching Critical Evaluation of Web Sites

The VLA Library Instruction Forum, the VLA Microcomputer Interest Group, and the DCLA Library Instruction Committee put on this presentation by two University of Maryland librarians, Maggie Cunningham and Judy Markowitz. The session was filled beyond capacity, but was not negatively impacted by the overflow.

Cunningham and Markowitz provided a simple, well-organized handout with a clear example of a methodology for site evaluation and clearly have a command of the research on the topic. They were especially effective in communicating the process of making a good presentation about Web resources, emphasizing the importance of having two presenters when possible and using a combination of live and "canned" sites

for discussion.

They showed a variety of resources related to their topic, including a Web page listing over 500 possible criteria for site evaluation. They stressed that a presentation to potential evaluators should state the reasons for evaluation in the particular setting, the criteria that have been identified, and a comparison of sites to illustrate the importance of the criteria.

The six criteria Cunningham and Markowitz listed as crucial in almost all contexts were authority, purpose, content, bias, currency, and ease of use. True to their own methodology, they used live examples to compare sites such as a research university's pages on vegetarianism versus a hobbyist's page on the same subject.

This well thought out and organized session kept the attention of the large crowd, and left most of the audience feeling better prepared to teach colleagues how to be more selective about information derived from the Internet.

—Cy Dillon



Energetic speakers including Scott Brandt made sure audiences stayed focused.

this subject area.

First, Nancy Hiegel, Manager of Research and Video Resources at the ABC News Library in Washington, DC, described a unique professional archival service. ABC's New York location houses a collection of more than 900,000 pieces of film and video dating from 1963, stored under environmentally controlled conditions. The New York and DC libraries research video requests for producers in search of material for news stories, documentaries, etc. Ms. Hiegel highlighted the manner in which materials are cataloged, requests are processed, and noted some of the most common precautions that are taken to preserve the archives and protect them from natural disasters.

This practical example was followed by an exclusive focus on preservation, provided by Gerald Gibson of the Library of Congress Preservation Directorate. Mr. Gibson described our long-term dilemma in the preservation of non-print media formats. There are a multitude of audio and video formats that require preservation of the originals, in addition to future copying to newer formats. Yet the move to digital media remains problematic because of the rate of obsolescence of newer formats (as well as old), the maintenance problems of older playback equipment, and the frequent difficulty of deciding exactly when to make transfers for preservation. He noted, ironically, that digital formats are not a panacea, and that analog tape is often the safest solution for preservation copies—yet the remaining manufacturers of analog tape products are dwindling as time goes by. A sign of hope is that unified preservation standards are being developed to help us combat time and obsolescence. Mr. Gibson cited an excellent new video program on the dilemma of non-print preserva-

Rural Library Development

Michael Gilley of the Wythe-Grayson Library System and Bess Haile of the Essex Library, two of Virginia's most resourceful public library directors, reported on a SOLINET conference entitled Rural Librarians as Leaders in Technology, which they had been selected to attend. Both directors felt the topics and emphases of the conference were well chosen and that their own skills had been enhanced by their attendance.

They explained that rural librarians often serve as a community's leader into telecommunications technology, and that their success can have a very positive impact on the community. As telecommunications technology becomes readily available in isolated communities, small budgets may not be the barrier to progress we expect. In fact, attitudes and habits may be more of a threat to a library's potential to take a leading role in introducing new information sources.

The SOLINET workshop focused on planning for technology, with the assumption that favorable telecommunications rates will go to institutions with plans in place. The plans required should focus on specific audiences, and more than one plan may be necessary for particular libraries. A team should be chosen to do the writing, and a timetable should be provided for the team. The plans should be clearly written, cover a three-year period, and be updated regularly. Obviously, plans related to access to new technology may require reallocation of resources.

Both presenters felt the experience was worthwhile, and both were positive in sharing their insights with other library directors.

—Cy Dillon

Bridging the Past into the Future

Two professional speakers involved with media use and preservation offered a stimulating overview of

tion, "Into the Future," produced by the American Film Foundation to complement an earlier program dealing with print, "Slow Fires."

Both Ms. Hiegel and Mr. Gibson fielded practical questions from the audience after their formal presentations. They also provided excellent handouts with a wealth of preservation tips and references to suppliers and web sites.

—Jeff Clark

Second General Session

The Second General Session began with a report on the 1998 VLA elections from Caroline Parr, Chair of the Nominating Committee. The new officers are: President Elect, Sandra Heinemann; Second Vice President, Stella Poole; Treasurer, Terry Sumey.

The Legislative Committee, represented by Spenser Watts, reported that plans for the 1998 Legislative Day are already underway, and that full funding, VIVA, developing a statewide technology plan, special library telecommunications rates, and sales tax exemptions for friends' gift shops are priorities this year. Full funding and VIVA are at the top of the list.

VLA Scholarships were presented to Shelia Chimento of the Fairfax County system and Sara Brazelton of the Loudoun County Public Library by representatives of

two sponsors, Information Access Company and Blackwell North America.

The 1997 VLA Friends of the Library Award was presented to the Friends of the Victoria Public Library, who raised \$30,000 in matching funds for a new building. Steven Story, a Trustee of the Norfolk Public Library, received the VLA Trustee Award, and his acceptance statement made such an impression on the VLA members present that it is reproduced in full on the next page.

The George Mason Award for 1997 was then presented to Dennis Robison, Dean of Integrated Learning Resources, James Madison University. Dennis, who will retire this year, has directed two large aca-

demic libraries in Virginia, was a key leader in the development of VIVA, and has been a long-time champion of resource sharing.

VLA's Volunteer Management Roundtable presented the first VLA Volunteer of the Year Award to Carol Berlauk, a volunteer in the library at Carlisle School in Martinsville. Mrs. Berlauk volunteers as much as twenty hours per week cataloging, working in circulation, and doing research. She is a registered nurse with three children.

After the awards presentation, Chuck McClure, a professor at Syracuse University's School of Information Studies, addressed a group on the new roles for public libraries in an evolving networked environment. McClure empha-



Above, Dennis Robison won the George Mason Award.



Left: As always, events sponsored by the Paraprofessional Forum drew enthusiastic participation.

sized the speed of change in the virtual library environment, indicating that librarians are in for constant re-education if they are to stay effective. He predicted that new MLS degrees would have a "half life" of only two years, or less from schools that were not innovative.

McClure asked his audience to think of ways in which public libraries could provide added value in the networked information world, because that is the way for libraries to maintain a patron base in an environment that is increasingly decentralized, collaborative, global, converging, and unpredictable. In fact, the planning process in such an environment has to become constant, and planners have to accept that they have to approximate outcomes rather than plan with as much control as we had in the past. According to McClure, no one really knows very far ahead what is going to happen to the Internet.

This rapid change challenges our profession to change our roles, identify the essential jobs, and be prepared to take risks in ways we have been trained to avoid. The potential new roles for librarians, according to McClure, include making deals with public and private institutions, planning and integrating technological change, developing virtual collections, training the public in new technologies, providing remote services, rewarding good ideas and products, and taking calculated risks. At the same time, librarians have to convince funding agencies and the public that even with the new technology, there is a limit to the potential to "do more with less."

McClure concluded by describing strategic thinking for libraries as requiring a vision, emphasizing planning and making choices, leveraging resources, knowing the needs of the clientele, exploiting competitive advantages, and posi-

Steven Story's Acceptance Speech

A Trustee of the Norfolk Public Library, Steven Story received the VLA Trustee Award and sent this compelling message in response.

I am truly sorry I cannot accept this award in person. I am grateful and feel deeply honored to be named VLA's Trustee of the Year.

Like so many individual recognitions, this should actually be a group award. I had the privilege of leading an outstanding group of trustees, working with a wonderful director and superlative staff, and closely collaborating with a vibrant friends organization. Perhaps most importantly, I was continuously inspired and energized by citizens who were willing to sign petitions, appear at hearings, and perform countless other tasks in support of their local library system.

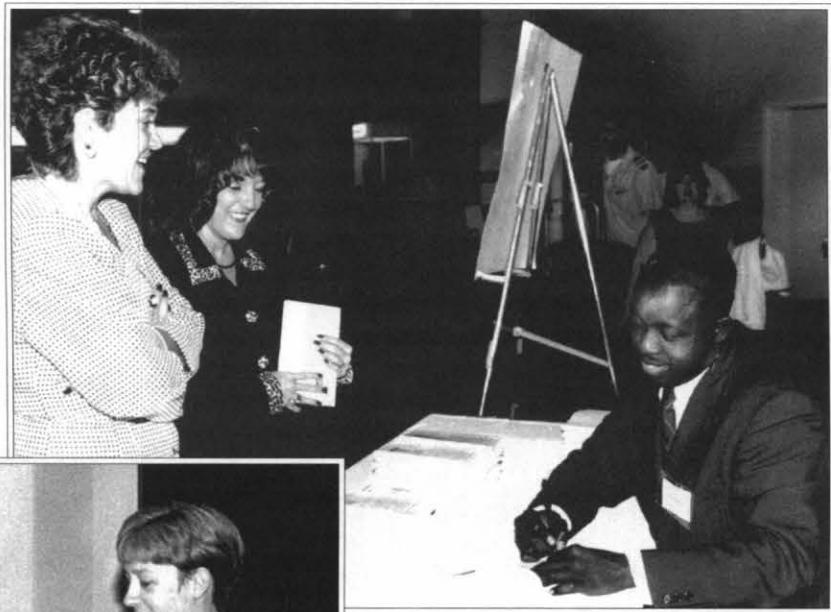
In addition to thanking you for the award, I grappled with what message I might send to a statewide audience of librarians. Most of you are overworked, all of you are underpaid, and on a daily basis you struggle with the stress of keeping up with rapidly developing technologies and delivering front-line customer service, often without the necessary training, time, personnel and funding. Notwithstanding these impediments, the work you do is vital, and no one, absolutely no one, has the potential to touch and reach more lives than you. Standing in your libraries tomorrow morning, face beaming, may be the next Ernest Hemingway or Maya Angelou, just waiting to be transformed to another world, inspired or motivated—by you. Librarians change lives. You are to be thanked and commended. In a better world, it is each of you who would receive an award here this afternoon and a trustee advocating increased library funding would be neither necessary nor noteworthy. Thank you.



The Scholarship Committee did an exceptional job raising funds for future awards.

Right, these three participants reflect the positive mood that prevailed.

Below, Carol Berlauk receives the first Volunteer of the Year Award.



tioning the library in the community and governmental structure. Throughout his remarks the inevitable speed of change was held up as our greatest challenge, and he emphatically warned us not to adopt the policy that it is always best to wait when we are not perfectly sure what to do.

—Cy Dillon

Forging Effective Partnerships

Nelson Worley, Division Director, and Libby Lewis, Head of Library Services, Library Development and Networking Division (LDND), The Library of Virginia, presented four case studies that highlighted library trustee and director relationships. The four studies were

developed from situations outside Virginia that Wayne Modlin, Public Library Consultant, LDND, The Library of Virginia, had researched. The cases represented combinations of proactive and reactive directors with proactive and reactive trustees, clearly demonstrating the benefits to libraries of being proactive. Barbara Severin, Fauquier County Board of Trustees, and Tom Hehman, Director, Bedford Regional Library, discussed possible responses to each situation, and members of the audience—a good mix of trustees and directors—added more comment. Many of those present, including both panelists, had experienced situations similar to those in the case studies. At the end of discus-

sion on each case, the resolution was given, to the satisfaction of some of the participants, but with reservations from others. Everyone agreed that the session came to an end too soon. More discussion of local experience would be highly beneficial for both trustees and directors.

—Barbara Severin

Frugal Software

Cosponsors CYART and School Library Section offered "Bridging Cost Boundaries: Software on a Frugal Library Budget" with speaker Calvin Ross, author of *The Frugal Youth Cybrarian*. Mr. Ross explained that his involvement in searching out inexpensive computer resources began as an attempt to find interesting materials for his young son. From this came his interest in the phenomenon of the explosion of the availability of freeware and shareware on the Internet.

For medium and small school and public libraries that must stay within tight budgets, the material is out there, Mr. Ross says. He showed examples of many



Lis Chabot and Linda Hahne have made a great management team for VLA.

resource sites, including bargain software for cataloging, desktop publishing, clip art, graphics presentations, and many, many more programs. He suggests that we load children's computers with plenty of games, instructionals, and other materials of shareware and freeware. Don't automatically accept all information as reliable, though. Evaluation of sites is a must, and Ross devotes a whole chapter of his book to site selection.

Everything discussed in Mr. Ross's presentation, including a special collection of shareware, freeware, and web resources, is available at www.napanet.net/calross/index.shtml.

—Sherry Pearson

Planning for Excellence

The Virginia Public Library Directors Association sponsored a meeting to discuss the latest draft of the Virginia's public library guidelines, *Planning for Library Excellence*. Committee chairs for access, staffing, collections, technology, and facilities commented on progress, summarized major issues, and asked for discussion.

A common theme was a need for formulas to satisfy funding agencies while retaining flexibility to meet the diverse needs of libraries. Access raised questions about definition of users and residents. The staffing committee is striving for easy-to-understand, simple-to-use guidelines. At a minimum, no library should be staffed at any time with less than two employees. Questions were raised as to validity of using circulation as a measure when use of technology, service points, type of system, hours of service, and service roles are also factors.

Collection issues include a goal of 20% of operating budget for materials and whether a "fudge factor" be included, should 25% be budgeted for new materials, and how should electronic resources be counted. Participants urged flexible goals depending upon library service roles: local history, genealogy, reference, popular materials, classics, etc.

A major factor for technology is wait time to access catalog and Internet. Guidelines stress need to push for support of desired services with attention to emerging tech-

nology and knowledgeable planning. Another emphasis is on public training and access. Ten percent of staff time should be devoted to technology training. Staffing support will depend on type of local system and how much activity is outsourced. A glossary will be included and will need regular review and revision.

Facility recommendations retain the .6 square feet guideline which has worked for many projects. This criteria, used in combination with thresholds or trigger points, would provide guidance when community needs differ. Suggestions were made for creating ranges for square feet, parking, etc. to help achieve guidelines that work for all.

The session concluded with a reminder that the guidelines are not meant to rate libraries, are goals, and services can be measured and valued in a variety of ways depending upon the community served and funds available.

—Karen Dillon

The Next Galaxy of Instruction

D. Scott Brandt, Assistant Professor of Library and Information Services at Purdue University, entertained and instructed a Saturday session sponsored by the College and University Section, the Community College Forum, and the Personnel Practices Forum.

Many libraries are creating online, interactive tutorials on subjects such as "How to Use Local Library Resources" or "How to Use the Internet" and are making them available on the Web. Mr. Brandt, a.k.a. "Techman," described Purdue's PLUTO project; he then showed parts of PLUTO's quiz on keyword searching, "Go for the Gold," created by James Madison University library staff, and a few other examples of web based resources.

He emphasized the need to engage the learner, and demon-

strated some animated frames he is working on to add some visual punch to his presentations. Mr. Brandt admitted the most important component of a tutorial—meaningful content—can be difficult to write, but reminded the group that librarians are well equipped for the task. He assured his audience that the technical skills a librarian needs to produce a Web tutorial can be easily learned. We do not need to become in-depth "techies" ourselves so long as we have someone around with that expertise.

Mr. Brandt's presentation will be available on the World Wide Web at: <http://thorplus.lib.purdue.edu/~techman/vla.html>. JMU's Go for the Gold can be found at <http://library.jmu.edu/library/gold/modules.htm>.

—Sandra Beeson

Young Reader Program

The Virginia State Reading Association's Young Reader Program Committee presented their excellent 1997 Lists of Book Titles along with short book talks. After an introductory segment on the basics of the Reading Program, Valerie Thompson, CYART's representative on the committee, chaired the meeting and shared with the Elementary Chair, Peggy Howell, the job of describing the group's organizational structure and the responsibilities of the members. The committee is made up of classroom teachers, reading teachers, school librarians, and public librarians. The forty members meet in September and April to discuss their yearlong reading and create a list composed of seven to ten titles in each of the levels primary, elementary, middle school, and high school. Young readers (or listeners) are required to hear or read at least four titles from their level's list in order to be allowed to vote on a favorite. The

Dale Henry's talk was motivating, but Tom Hehman may have wished someone else was the target of this joke.



winning works are announced in March.

Valerie Thomas presented the primary list, and made it clear why *Suddenly* and *Leah's Pony* made the list. Peggy Howell also did an excellent job presenting the elementary list, giving lively book talks on *Junebug* and *Fig Pudding*. Nora Jane Natke encouraged the audience to read *Gideon's Place* and *Yolanda's Genius* from the middle school selections, while Scott Phillips presented an outstanding book talk on *Between a Rock and a Hard Place* from the high school list. This program ran late, but even then the enthusiastic audience was reluctant to break up.

In the past two years VLA and VEMA officers such as Caroline Parr and Arlene Schmidt have cooperated to increase support of the Young Reader Program, and the Library of Virginia has extended the number of Young Reader Program packets mailed to school and public libraries around the state. Contact Al Buchanan, 414 Worster Avenue, Hampton, Virginia 23669, or call him at (757) 728-9625 if you wish to be

considered for membership on the committee.

—Nora Natke

Distance Education MLS Programs

This session, hosted by Linda Farynk of Radford University and featuring George H. Hoemann of the School of Information Sciences of the University of Tennessee, attempted to describe the current state of UT's program now being offered in Virginia and explain some of the problems related to distance MLS programs in general.

Hoemann's presentation had the air of an apology for glitches related to the UT program, but his optimism eventually prevailed and he noted that 120 students were participating in classes as of last spring. Registration for the program is temporarily closed, though holders of the MLS can take classes as continuing education. New students should be accepted again in 12 to 18 months.

Linda Farynk's question and answer session with three current distance education students, two

from UT and one from Syracuse, proved to be more informative and more lively. The audience learned that distance programs were fairly expensive, that Internet access was a must for every student since the courses are almost totally interactive, that library access can also be a problem, and that the programs can take up to six years to complete with 36 to 43 credit hours required. None of the students regretted enrolling, and all seemed optimistic about the impact of an MLS on their career.

Near the end of the session Dr. Hoemann noted that UT is planning a large scale distance education program for the U. S. Army, and that a Ph.D. program in information science might be one of the results of this expansion.

—Cy Dillon

Closing General Session

This session opened with the traditional passing of the VLA gavel to the incoming President, Tom Hehman of the Bedford County Public Library. Tom discussed his views on the challenges for the association next year, summarizing them as education, access, and advocacy. He expressed his belief that VLA accompanies us in our individual efforts, and pledged himself to keeping the organization strong. Hehman also reminded the attendees that the 1998 VLA Annual Conference would be in Virginia Beach, and that it would be a joint conference with the Virginia Educational Media Association.

Tom Feelings, well known painter and Professor of Art at the University of South Carolina, began his keynote address by recalling that one of the commit-



New President Tom Hehman outlines his priorities for 1998.

ments of the International Year of the Child (1979) was to teach all children to read so that they could have the freedom to develop their potential to the fullest. He endorsed the idea that giving children the books they need to read today will help make a better world tomorrow. In particular, Feelings believes children can learn the truths of history, including the tragic history of race in America, through reading and through illustrated books.

As a successful children's book illustrator, Feelings felt able to use art in a book to teach very difficult truths, and he was willing to undertake the difficult task of creating the illustrations for *Middle Passage* with hope that the message would be understood. As an artist, he needed to communicate

his own roots in African culture and his own sense of separation from the artistic tradition he studied in college.

Feelings' moving account of his life as an artist and his years living in Africa and South America was an eloquent expression of both pain and joy that exacted absolute attention from his audience. He described his early attempts to draw the children in his neighborhood in New York as a student, his trip south in 1959 and 1960 to paint scenes from segregation and blues musicians, and his growing awareness that the "pain of what was happening to Black people in America was beginning to get to me."

The painter credited his two years in Africa in the 1960s with enabling him to reflect a sense of dance and movement and with making him want to create books for children that showed the positive side of African life and experience. Still, "The joy of the rhythm is not an evasion of the sorrow," as Feelings sees his art—and life.

In painting the scenes for *Middle Passage*, Feelings used his artistic skills to try to reverse the positive/negative associations usually attached to black and white, and he tried to paint the pictures from the perspective of the captive Africans. Nevertheless, Feelings did not attempt to leave out the agony inherent in the situation. "I wanted young people to understand the strength of the people we came from," he said. Then he closed with a statement that VLA members can easily acknowledge and support: "The key to knowledge and freedom is in books that tell the truth."

—Cy Dillon **VL**

Virginia Books

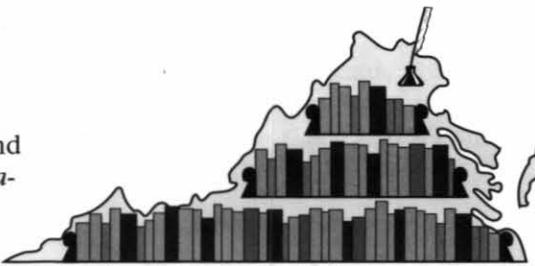
Reviews prepared by the staff of the Division of Publications
and Educational Services of the Library of Virginia

Julie A. Campbell, Editor

 Brooks Miles Barnes and Barry R. Truitt, eds., *Seashore Chronicles: Three Centuries of the Virginia Barrier Islands*. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1997. xxix, 249 pp. \$24.95.

Just the names of the islands are evocative: Fisherman's, Smith's, Ship Shoal, Rogue, Hog, Parromore, Metompkin, Assawoman, Wallop's, Assateague, and Chincoteague, the most famous of them all. They face the ever-churning Atlantic Ocean, and behind their protection lies the complex system of marshes, bays, and creeks that makes up the eastern, sea side of Virginia's Eastern Shore. Fourteen of the islands are today owned by the Nature Conservancy as the Virginia Coast Reserve, and others, including Assateague where the ponies still run, are under the protection of the federal government. In their present wild state, after three hundred years of futile efforts to inhabit them, the islands again resemble what the earliest European settlers saw.

Barnes, a librarian at the Eastern Shore Public Library and a historian, and Truitt, director of science and stewardship at the Virginia Coast Reserve, offer twenty-two selections about the islands spanning more than three centuries



and including such luminaries as Robert E. Lee, novelist Thomas Dixon, and ornithologist Olin Sewall Pettingill. One continuing

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theme in these fascinating accounts, from visitors and residents alike, is the summertime presence of the world's meanest mosquitoes, although those creatures did not deter the sportsmen in the late nineteenth century who almost wiped out the birds that use the islands as a nursery and way station. George Shiras, a member of the gunning club on Revel's Island, as a congressman at the

turn of this century introduced the original Federal Migratory Bird Bill, and in his essay reprinted here reports proudly twenty years later on the increased number of shorebirds as a result.

The barrier islands are fragile things. Little Cobb's Island emerged from the sea about 1905 to become eventually over one hundred acres at high tide; then the sands migrated again and the island is no more. This book makes a splendid introduction to these dynamic landforms. The editors also provide a concise history of the barrier islands, and the book is filled with illustrations, including a fourteen-page photographic essay that supplements the history.

—reviewed by John T. Kneebone



Gabrielle M. Lanier and Bernard L. Herman, *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic: Looking at Buildings and Landscapes*. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997. xi, 407 pp. \$55.00 (hardcover), \$29.95 (softcover).

Part of the Creating the North American Landscape Series and published in cooperation with the Center for American Places in Har-

risonburg, Virginia, this book is a field guide to the pre-1940 vernacular architecture of southern New Jersey, Delaware, and the Eastern Shores of Maryland and Virginia. The authors provide a methodology for studying vernacular structures by examining architectural forms and outlining details. As they peel back the layers of the history of each structure, they suggest the mutual influences of styles and offer in clear prose the overlapping nature of historical research. The book includes a glossary of architectural terms and a useful bibliography on vernacular architecture and material culture. But, because the authors focus their efforts on the vernacular architecture of the Delaware Valley, their list of preservation resources includes only those offices in Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland.

Lanier and Herman's goal is an appreciation and, ultimately, preservation of vernacular structures and their landscapes. They focus on agricultural structures and domestic architecture in towns; urban architecture is beyond the scope of this volume. The book begins with a chapter on house forms and lots then moves to construction techniques, architectural styles, farm outbuildings, and commercial, industrial, and institutional architecture. The authors offer as a case study Port Penn, Delaware, to demonstrate how to survey buildings and neighborhoods. The book concludes with a how-to chapter on recording historic buildings.

Throughout, the book is well-illustrated with black-and-white photographs and drawings of architectural details. The illustrations and detailed photographs of construction techniques are clear and informative. The authors offer a substantive review of architectural styles from Georgian to houses of the current century. For stu-

dents of architecture and preservation, this volume is a valuable guide to the art of reading buildings and historic landscapes.

—reviewed by Barbara Batson



Ronald Hoffman, Mechal Sobel, and Fredrika J. Teute, eds., *Through a Glass Darkly: Reflections on Personal Identity in Early America*. Chapel Hill and London: University of North Carolina Press, 1997. x, 464 pp. \$49.95 (hardcover), \$19.95 (softcover).

"Human beings make great efforts to leave their signatures on life."
This volume contains the fruitful results of searching for those signatures....

This volume, published for the Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture, Williamsburg, gathers thirteen essays originally presented in 1993 at a conference marking the institute's fiftieth anniversary. *Through a Glass Darkly* explores the issue of identity in pre-1815 America. The volume's essays are organized in three sections: "Histories of Self," "Texts of Self," and "Reflections on Defining Self." Three of the essays deal directly with Virginia history, and several others examine Virginia or Virginians as part of a larger colonial discussion. All reflect the growing importance of interdisciplinary research in the study of early America. The authors have combined historical inquiry with literary criticism, anthropology, psychology, and material culture to create challenging and thought-

provoking essays.

Particularly engaging are essays that break unfamiliar ground. Mary Beth Norton examines how gender was defined in early American society, using the seventeenth-century Virginia case of Thomasine (or Thomas?) Hall as a case study. Elaine Forman Crane combs letters and diaries to develop an understanding of the defining force of pain in early America, before relief for everyday ailments was readily available at the drugstore. W. Jeffrey Bolster tells the stories of African American sailors. And Laurel Thatcher Ulrich studies female property and identity in eighteenth-century New England by scrutinizing local records, genealogies, and an intricately decorated cabinet owned by Hannah Barnard, Hadley, Massachusetts. Her cupboard, covered with leaves, pomegranates, hearts, and diamonds, as well as her boldly painted name, was a practical receptacle for linen and silver, but it also reveals a great deal about decorative arts, inheritance patterns, and the female notion of self.

Through a Glass Darkly reminds us that history is a mystery pursued with all kinds of clues; artifacts, furniture, letters, poems, songs, and drawings provide tantalizing hints to people investigating the past and its inhabitants. "Human beings," writes Greg Denning in the book's introduction, "make great efforts to leave their signatures on life." This volume contains the fruitful results of searching for those signatures, like the sentence penciled inside a pine-and-poplar desk made in Norfolk ca. 1790-1820. After recording a succession of female names inside the desk's lid, an anonymous woman closed with a request for their reader: "If you see remember me." In *Through a Glass Darkly*, historians remember.

—reviewed by Jennifer Davis McDaid



Michael J. Puglisi, ed., *Diversity and Accommodation: Essays on the Cultural Composition of the Virginia Frontier*. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1997. x, 310 pp. \$45.00.

The thirteen essays in this stimulating collection are derived from the scholarly papers presented at the 1992 conference on the southern backcountry held at Emory and Henry College. They focus on the eighteenth century and the early years of the nineteenth and on the area of Virginia west of the Blue Ridge, including Kentucky.

Editor Michael Puglisi provides a fine introduction to the persistent old myths about the southern frontier and to the different perceptions that modern generations of scholars are providing as they investigate aspects of life in the zone between settled communities and the virgin lands of the west. Historical geographer Robert D. Mitchell, himself a thoughtful and original student of the region, outlines the different approaches that scholars are taking to reach new understandings of the backcountry and what the strengths and weaknesses of the various methods are.

The volume consists of brief and readable chapters on the mixture of people who lived in the area: descendants of old Virginia families who moved over the mountains; new immigrants from Scotland and Ireland; settlers from Germany and their near relations, the Pennsylvania Dutch; Native Americans, a relatively neglected population whose place it was to begin with; and African Americans, whose lives in the early west have scarcely been studied. How each of those groups individually adjusted to life in the areas of contact and how together they fashioned a distinctive culture and economic life are important subjects themselves. The eclectic architecture of western Virginia still pre-

serves in visible form some of its original variety, but it also shows how much amalgamation there has been in cultural as well as architectural change.

Not surprisingly, the contributors to this volume find that differing mixtures of immigrants produced distinctive societies in the different localities of western Virginia. There are some surprises here for people who have not kept up with the evolving literature on the first American West. Slavery was more common than has been

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recognized; women were often more economically independent and sophisticated and some were astute political advisors to their male relatives. One of the most significant legacies of the diversity of populations that intermingled in the Valley of Virginia and beyond during the century after 1725 was a respectful tolerance of religious diversity.

Separately and as a collection, these essays make a significant contribution to one of the liveliest and most interesting fields within the larger subject of Virginia's history.

—reviewed by Brent Tarter

 David B. Mattern, ed., *James Madison's "Advice to My Country."* Charlottesville and London: University Press of Virginia, 1997. xi, 119 pp. \$17.95.

This small volume comprises extracts from the voluminous writ-

ings of James Madison, arranged alphabetically under major headings such as "John Adams," "Agriculture," "Political Popularity," "Religious Freedom," "Tobacco," "George Washington," and "Wine." Compiled by one of the editors of the complete edition of the papers of James Madison at the University of Virginia, the book is a handy reference guide to those of Madison's writings that may be useful in public and academic discourse.

James Madison was one of the most learned and erudite men ever to take part in American public life, and he made some of the most important contributions to political theory of any American. His private letters, public papers, essays, and contributions to the *Federalist Papers* are among the most thoughtful and important state papers in American public writing. Madison was a supremely rational writer but not a gifted prose stylist, though he coined brilliant phrases that seize the imagination. He is therefore not so often quoted as many of his contemporaries, and when he is, it is more often at length than in sound bites.

This collection of sentences and short paragraphs provides a sampling of Madisonian wisdom. It contains comments about his contemporaries, then-current events, and large and timeless issues such as political liberty, statesmanship, and the relationship between scholarship and public virtue. The book is a worthwhile addition to the American history shelf.

—reviewed by Brent Tarter

 Edward D. C. Campbell, Jr., and Kym S. Rice, eds., *A Woman's War: Southern Women, Civil War, and the Confederate Legacy*. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1997. xv, 264 pp. \$24.95 (softcover).

This handsome book serves double duty, first as a catalog for an exhibit at the Museum of the Confederacy, Richmond, and second as a fine collection of learned essays. The exhibit ran from November 1996 to September 1997 and took a fresh look at the wartime experiences of southern women—white and African American, mistress and slave, rich and poor. The editors of the book, Rice and Campbell, take the same approach, presenting the thoughtful and original work of several well-known historians as well as photographs of many of the objects from the exhibit.

Suzanne Lebsack gets things off to a good start with a fitting foreword. Drew Gilpin Faust, Thavolia Glymph, and George C. Rable give an overview of women's experiences during the Civil War, providing, as do all the authors, plenty of fascinating examples. Joan E. Cashin discusses refugees, women who fled their homes in search of safety. Glymph outlines the varied stories of female slaves who crossed the lines to what they hoped would be relief and freedom with the Union forces. The editors collect riveting first-person accounts of death, hunger, and fear. John M. Coski and Amy R. Feely write a history of the enterprising women who remembered the Lost Cause through the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Confederate Museum (later the Museum of the Confederacy), Memorial Day, and other organizations and events. Marjorie Spruill Wheeler concludes the volume with a look at the war's effect on woman suffrage in the South.

Dozens of illustrations in color and black and white of people, artifacts, and ephemera add a pleasing and valuable visual texture. Extensive notes for each article and pages of suggestions for further reading show the depth of research that went into the book—

and the amount of research still waiting for future scholars. *A Woman's War* sets a high standard for similar works by other institutions.

—reviewed by Julie A. Campbell



Langhorne Gibson, Jr. *The Gibson Girl: Portrait of a Southern Belle*. Richmond: The Commodore Press, 1318 Loch Lomond Lane, Richmond, VA 23221, 1997. 234 pp. \$33.

The wellspring of this biography reaches back into Langhorne Gibson's childhood, when, while growing up near Greenwood, Virginia, in the late 1940s and early 1950s, he was stirred by the excite-

**...the sheer majesty of
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ment of his paternal grandmother's periodic visits from New York City. On these occasions, the sheer majesty of the woman swept the boy away, an effect shared by the many men whom Irene Langhorne Gibson mesmerized during her reign as one of her generation's most beautiful women. The author's attachment to his grandmother reminds the reader of something easily forgotten: how passionately and devotedly a child's heart may beat, experiencing emotions far out of proportion to age and experience that linger for a lifetime.

Years later, having written about the fortunes of other promi-

nent Richmonders, Gibson turned his attention to his own family. While rummaging through old documents and letters, trying to decide how to go about the project, he happened across a picture of Irene Gibson. He had not thought of her for years. While looking at her photograph, he suddenly experienced a powerful catharsis. The childhood awe that he had felt for her resurfaced, accompanied by repressed feelings that while a teenager he had neglected her when, as an old woman, she lay dying in his father's house. The moment became the impetus for this book.

When Irene Langhorne married the popular illustrator Charles Dana Gibson on 7 November 1895, most observers regarded the wedding as a match made in heaven. Both were beautiful, vibrant people, well-known to society. Gibson was riding the crest of celebrity status during the golden age of mass magazines. Benefiting from her father's financial success and using her own looks and accomplishments to her advantage, Langhorne had also achieved rare heights. From age fifteen and over several summers, she mingled with elements of high society at the prestigious resort, the Grand Central Hotel at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, learning the intricate arts of the southern belle. At parties distant from Richmond, her reputation as a beauty grew, culminating in her invitation to lead the cotillion at New York's Patriarchs' Ball in 1893, a unique triumph. Her marriage two years later to Gibson possessed all the ingredients of a storybook romance.

This perceptive account of Irene Langhorne Gibson's emergence as the South's pre-eminent belle is also an interesting study of the complex rules that regulated the genteel society that she mastered. It also credits her with projecting a

new ideal, one that relegated to obscurity the Victorian model with her faints and spells, replacing her with a more resolute woman, possessed of a strong-featured, symmetrical face and irresistibly feminine. This was the Gibson Girl, which her husband imagined using Irene's features as material to shape an image of astounding popularity.

It is also the story of Charles Dana Gibson's astonishing career and of the couple's singular lives together. They socialized with and befriended some of the most interesting people of their day. When their fortunes decline after the Panic of 1907, and Irene's popularity takes a back seat to her famous younger sister, Nancy, Lady Astor, the story becomes one of how the Gibsons, accustomed to attention and plenty, cope with loss. An honest, loving tribute to Irene Langhorne Gibson by perhaps her most devoted beau, her grandson, this story of a Virginia family is an absorbing portrait of life among the privileged classes at the turn of the century.

—reviewed by Don Gunter

 J. Anthony Alderman, *Wildflowers of the Blue Ridge Parkway*. Chapel Hill and London: University of North Carolina Press, 1997. 222 pp. \$12.95 (softcover).

The Blue Ridge Parkway, begun in 1935 to connect the Shenandoah and the Great Smoky Mountains along the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains, was completed in 1987. Considered a highlight of our national parks, the road runs along the backbone of the southern Appalachian Mountains between Waynesboro, Virginia, and Cherokee, North Carolina. Traversing terrain that rises from a low of 649 feet above sea level to a high of 6,047 feet, the Blue Ridge Parkway cuts across several climatic zones and as many botanical

life zones as a trip from Georgia to Canada. The result is almost 650 different species of flowering plants.

Wildlife photographer and naturalist J. Anthony Alderman discusses 205 of those species in *Wildflowers of the Blue Ridge Parkway*, giving the names, histories, and special characteristics of each and discussing the ways in which early human inhabitants of the Blue Ridge used the plants—"for food, medicines, and magic." At the

...the Blue Ridge Parkway cuts across several climatic zones...

request of the National Park Service, however, he reveals no rare or endangered species. After giving the reader instructions on how to find the myriad of wildflowers along the parkway, Alderman cautions against contravention of wildflower conservation with his set of "Ten Commandments," the first and most important being "Thou shalt not pick." He then divides his field guide into seven sections based on the color of the flowers.

In what is perhaps the most useful feature of the book, Alderman includes three maps of the parkway and a discussion and list of the flowers to be found at each of seventy-five of the best and most accessible sites along the route. A glossary, bibliography, index of the plants, and several pages for listing the wildflowers the traveler discovers on the trip are followed by close-up color photographs of 205 wildflowers, organized by color, shape, and the seasons when the various blooms can be observed. Each photograph is also keyed to the field-guide pages earlier in the book.

—reviewed by Emily J. Salmon

Virginia Bookends

 The University Press of Virginia has issued three popular titles, the first in its new series, the Virginia Bookshelf, which it describes as "paperback reprints of classic works focusing on Virginia life, landscapes, and people." Novelist Donald McCaig's *An American Homeplace* (1992, 228 pp., \$14.95) is a collection of essays centered on rural life in Highland County. Archaeologist Ivor Noël Hume contributes *The Virginia Adventure: Roanoke to James Towne, an Archaeological and Historical Odyssey* (1994, xxvii, 491 pp., \$19.95), his classic account of Roanoke Island and Jamestown. And Garrett Epps rounds out the trio with *The Shad Treatment* (1977, 444 pp., \$17.95), his infamous novel about 1970s politics, Virginia-style.

 Brandylane Publishers lists two recent Virginia titles. *Find a Way or Make One: The Selective Writings of Olie O. Smith* (1997, xi, 129 pp., \$14.95) collects a variety of Smith's essays, mostly the texts of speeches, on such topics as religion, education, and the civil rights movement. Smith, who now lives in Dahlgren, has been a principal in Westmoreland County and a naval advisor. *Shouts and Whispers: Stories from the Southern Chesapeake Bay* (1997, ix, 154 pp., \$12.95 soft-cover), by Jim Charbeneau, presents short stories about the Northern Neck by a recent retiree to the area. J. T. Carver contributes illustrations to the fourteen pieces. Brandylane's address is P.O. Box 261, White Stone, VA 22578.

 A slice of Virginia history wound up in an attic in Mobile, Alabama, before the Monroe County Heritage Museums turned it into a book. *Adventures of Charles L. Scott, Esq.* (1997, xvi, 168 pp., \$24.00 softcover plus \$2.00 postage and handling), edited by

Kathy McCoy, is the memoir of Charles L. Scott, born in Richmond in 1827. After schooling at the College of William and Mary, Scott became a lawyer, and in 1849 took off for California and its gold. He served as a representative to Congress from California and as a Confederate soldier before heading for the Venezuelan consulate and, finally, Alabama. He wrote his memoir in 1897 and reached the end of his eventful life in 1899. Luckily, Scott's descendants ended up with the manuscript and recognized its value. The Monroe County Heritage Museums' address is P.O. Box 1637, Monroeville, AL 36461-1637.

The League of Women Voters of the Fairfax Area has published *Tracing Our Roots: From Seneca Falls, New York to Fairfax, Virginia* (1997, 46 pp., softcover), by Bernice Colvard. The book honors the organization's fiftieth anniversary, and Chapter III covers Virginia's contributions to women's political life, including those of Hannah Lee Corbin, Anna Whitehead Bodeker, Elizabeth Van Lew, Lila Meade Valentine, and others. The league's address is 4026 Hummer Rd., Annandale, VA 22003.

Welcome to the Williamsburg Inn (1997, v, 101 pp. \$19.95), by Hugh DeSamper, celebrates sixty years of the elegant hostelry in Colonial Williamsburg. The book features 116 sumptuous color and black-and-white photographs of public and guest rooms, staff members, recreational facilities, restaurants, and notable visitors; viewing them is almost as good as being a guest at the inn. The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation published the coffee-table book in association with Lickle Publishing Inc. Colonial Williamsburg's address is P.O. Box 1776, Williamsburg, VA 23187-1776.

In *Battlefield Ghosts* (1997, 114 pp., \$12.00 softcover), B. Keith Toney, who is a licensed guide at Gettysburg National Military Park, a historian, a writer, and a skillful storyteller, reports on notable and reportedly haunted sites, mostly of the Civil War and the Revolutionary War, in Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania in addition to Virginia. He interviewed people who have, he says, "sworn to the accuracy of their experiences." And those experiences are doozies. For example, a modern-day visitor to Belle Grove



Julie A. Campbell

Plantation, in Middletown, thought he had stumbled onto a huddle of really good Civil War reenactors, then later realized what he had witnessed was a ghostly replay of the 1864 deathbed scene of Stephen Dodson Ramseur, a Confederate general, complete with mourner George Armstrong Custer. The book comes from Rockbridge Publishing Company, P.O. Box 351, Berryville, VA 22611-0351.

—*Julie A. Campbell* **vi**



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Annual Dues

Students, Friends, and salary to \$13,500	\$16.50
Trustees and salary \$13,501-\$15,500	\$22.00
Corporate Friends and salary \$15,501-\$20,000	\$33.00
\$20,001-\$30,000	\$44.00
\$30,001-\$40,000	\$55.00
\$40,001 and up	\$66.00

Institutions and Organizations \$66.00

Dues are paid for the calendar year.

Forums (Check one or more)

- Business Information Round Table
- Children and Young Adults Round Table
- Collections Management Round Table
- Community College Forum
- Ethnic Librarians Forum
- Interlibrary Loan Forum
- Library Instruction Forum
- Local History, Genealogy, and Oral History Forum
- Media Round Table
- Microcomputers Interests Forum
- New Members Round Table
- Outreach Forum
- Paraprofessional Forum
- Personnel Practices Forum
- Public Documents Forum
- Public Relations Forum
- Technical Services, Automation and Resources Forum (TSAR)
- Volunteer Management Round Table

Sections (Check one)

- College and University
- Public
- Trustee
- School
- Other _____

Regional Group Affiliation

- Region 1 Southwest
- Region 2 Southern
- Region 3 Tidewater
- Region 4 Piedmont
- Region 5 Northern
- Region 6 Northwest