



MISSISSIPPI LIBRARIES

Volume 73, No. 4

Winter 2009

A Quarterly Publication of the
Mississippi Library Association
©2009

ISSN 0194-388X

EDITORIAL STAFF

EDITOR

Tisha M. Zelner
Cook Library
The University of Southern Mississippi
118 College Dr. #5053
Hattiesburg, MS 39406-0001
tisha.zelner@usm.edu
601-266-6170

ASSISTANT EDITOR

Blair Booker
McMorrough Library
Holmes Community College
bbooker@holmescc.edu

COPY EDITOR

Tracy Carr Seabold
Mississippi Library Commission
tcarr@mlc.lib.ms.us

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ulrmm@olemiss.edu

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tharry@olemiss.edu

BOOK REVIEW EDITOR

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jennifer.brannock@usm.edu

MLA PUBLICITY COMMITTEE CHAIR

Unavailable at press time

INDEXER

Shirlene Stogner
The University of Southern Mississippi
shirlene.stogner@usm.edu

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On the cover: *Winter at Sunset*, by Margaret A. Bell. The photograph *Winter at Sunset* was taken on February 12, 2006, and captures the sun as it sets on a pleasant winter afternoon in Bolton, Mississippi. Margaret Bell is administrative librarian at the Vicksburg Learning Resources Center of Hinds Community College.

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Mississippi Libraries is a publication of the Mississippi Library Association (MLA). The articles, reports, and features herein represent the viewpoints of their respective authors and are not necessarily the official opinions of the Association.

Subscription Rates: \$16.00 per year (\$4.00 per issue); \$24.00 per year outside of the U.S.; free to MLA members. Back issues are available from University Microfilms International.

Advertising Rates: Rates are available upon request from the Advertising Editor.

Advertising Deadlines: Spring: February 10; Summer: May 10; Fall: August 10; Winter: November 10

Submissions: Manuscripts must be submitted in electronic format in Microsoft Word, WordPerfect, or ASCII text format. Documents can be sent as an attachment via e-mail or on a CD-ROM or a 3½ inch disk via surface mail.

Deadlines for submission: Spring: February 2; Summer: May 2; Fall: August 2; Winter: November 2.

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

Dues must be paid by March 15 in order to receive the Spring issue of *Mississippi Libraries*.

Mississippi Library Association

PO Box 13687
 Jackson, MS 39236-3687
 Office Hours: 9 a.m. – 1 p.m. M, Tu, Th, F
 E-mail: info@misslib.org
 Executive Secretary: Mary Julia Anderson
 MLA Web site: <http://www.misslib.org>
 Webmaster: Molly Signs McManus, signsmj@millsaps.edu

MLA EXECUTIVE BOARD**Jan Willis****President**

Director
 Lee-Itawamba Library System
jwillis@li.lib.ms.us
 662-841-9029

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Head of Bibliographic Services
 The University of Southern Mississippi
ann.branton@usm.edu
 601-266-4350

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Assistant Director for Technical Services
 Jackson/Hinds Library System
jcard@first.lib.ms.us
 662-429-4439 x120

Amanda Powers**Treasurer**

Reference Services Librarian
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apowers@library.msstate.edu
 662-325-7677

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 Robers-LaForge Library, Delta State University
jslagell@deltastate.edu
 662-846-4441

Sherry Laughlin**ALA Councilor**

Director of Libraries and Learning Resources
 William Carey University
libdir@wmcarey.edu
 601-318-6170

Deborah Lee**SELA Representative**

Coordinator of Library Instruction
 Mississippi State University Libraries
dlee@library.msstate.edu
 662-325-0810

Mary Julia Anderson

MLA Executive Secretary
 PO Box 13687
 Jackson, MS 39236-3687
 Phone: 601-981-4586 Fax: 601-981-4501
 E-mail: info@misslib.org

Shirlene Stogner

Parliamentarian
 Information Services Librarian
 The University of Southern Mississippi
shirlene.stogner@usm.edu
 601-266-6168

2009 SECTION CHAIRS**Judith Hilkert****ACRL Section Chair**

jrhilkert@hindscc.edu

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lsurden@bolivar.lib.ms.us

Melissa Moak**School Library Section Chair**

melissa.moak@msa.k12.ms.us

Tracy Carr Seabold**Special Libraries Section Chair**

tcarr@mlc.lib.ms.us

Harriet Kuykendall**Trustees Section Chair**

hkuykendall1@comcast.net

For additional information and a list of committees and roundtables, see the Mississippi Library Association's Web site at <http://www.misslib.org/>.

PRESIDENT'S PAGE

As our association's centennial year closes, the wonderful success of our 2009 annual conference in Hattiesburg resonates with all of us. What a conference! Vice President Ann Branton and her entire team created an unforgettable one hundredth birthday celebration that both commemorated our accomplishments during our first century and focused on why libraries are truly indispensable to our state in our second century.

Join me in applauding Ann Branton; Sherry Laughlin, Local Arrangements Chair; Kay Behm, Exhibits Chair; Elizabeth Doolittle and Kathleen Wells, Registration Co-Chairs; Kimberley Corbett and Miao Jin, Hospitality Co-Chairs; Joyce Shaw, Poster Sessions Chair; Elizabeth Chapman, all around Girl Friday at the conference; and the entire USM family that made our conference so successful. It was truly a family experience.

The Mississippi Library Commission was also magnificent. Sharman Smith and everyone at MLC provided constant support and advice for all aspects of our conference, from the opportunity for conference grant funding to every need that came to their attention.

I am so grateful to the members of the executive board for their commitment to MLA and their support during this year. MLA officers for 2009 were Jeff Slagell, Immediate Past President; Ann Branton, Vice President/President-elect; Marsha Case, Secretary; Amanda Clay Powers, Treasurer; Sherry Laughlin, ALA Councilor; and Deborah Lee, SELA Councilor. Section chairs were Judith Hilkert, Association of Colleges and Research Libraries; Lynn Shurden, Public Libraries; Melissa Moak, School Libraries; Tracy Seabold, Special Libraries; and Harriet Kuykendall, Trustees Section.

Under the editorial leadership of Tisha Zelter, this and every issue of *Mississippi Libraries* shares our achievements with the world. Our Webmaster, Molly Signs McManus, has made our MLA Web site in 2009 even more essential to our mission. And Mary Julia Anderson, Executive Secretary of MLA, is the "can do" person we all turn to for her expertise, her positive attitude, and her enjoyment in what she does. She represents the spirit of all the people who make up MLA.

People. That's what libraries are about. People. Our fellow librarians as well as the people we serve, every day, from toddlers to senior citizens. We take our degreed training, our continued pro-

**Jan Willis**

fessional development, our commitment to our calling, and we touch the people who enter our libraries every single day. We do so in a way that makes a *difference* in their lives. That is the story we will share in 2010. It's not only imperative that we do that, but it's crucial as we face the funding challenges in 2010.

It has been an honor to serve as your president during our centennial year. I look forward to working with all of you in 2010 as immediate past president. As we prepare to enter our 101st year, we will meet our challenges and take advantage

of our opportunities with the same patient perseverance that marked our first century of service. Mississippi's libraries are as vital an educational institution as our schools, colleges, and universities. We contribute to our state's economic development and quality of life just as much as we do to education. We are at the very center of democracy in our state's communities, and our work in 2010 will emphasize the difference we make. As our 2009 conference keynote speaker Louise Schaper noted, when "times are tough, then the library is needed even more."

Let me close with a personal moment that Glenda Tilson of the Mississippi Library Commission recently shared about the difference we make with people:

"Last Friday afternoon I stopped off at the lumber yard to pick up some paint. While waiting my turn for assistance, I overheard a customer talking to the clerk about how he was out of a job. The clerk who was mixing his paint told him to go online at various URLs. When the man told her he didn't have a computer, she told him to go to the public library. She stressed that the library staff were very helpful, would help him learn to use the computer, help him find job-related Web sites, and told him she'd spent the last several months at the library's computers looking for work. I think libraries are really getting the message across when lumberyard paint-mixers are praising our services to others."

We are getting the message across, and those are the personal stories that each of us must share, at the local and state levels, with our elected officials, and to our communities in 2010. And we will. ■

Greening Our Libraries: Practical Advice for Saving the Planet and Your Budget

Greg Johnson

Abstract

Just when environmental awareness begins to enter mass consciousness, the United States enters into recession, dashing your hopes to design a new LEED certified building. Logical wisdom might ask, "With budget cuts affecting staff and acquisitions, how can we afford to go green?" This article hopes to answer "How can we afford not to?" by explaining a number of ideas that will help the environment while saving your library money. The environmental/financial solutions presented here require very few specialized skills and little or no money and they apply to any library – public, school, or academic.

Virtually everywhere you look, we are being urged to go green. With discussions about carbon offsets and cap-and-trade legislation, it can be confusing to determine our best courses of action to improve our impact on the environment. Will new environmental policies end up hurting business? Will the costs be too high to do anything? All of these questions can understandably lead many of us to think the problems are too huge, too complex, and too expensive to even consider changing our behavior. There are, however, some very simple solutions that will go a long way toward reducing our negative impact on the environment while also reducing our library operating costs. Whether you think humans have no impact on global climate change or you don't care about mercury from coal burning power plants

contaminating our lakes and streams, it is highly unlikely that anyone can object to saving money for your library.

What's the Big Deal with Green Libraries

As public awareness of the world's mounting environmental problems has increased, it is no surprise that many librarians have become concerned about our libraries' environmental impacts. In response, several library organization meetings, including the Mississippi Library Association, have featured environmentally-themed conferences; *Library Journal*, *Public Libraries*, and other publications have highlighted articles on sustainable libraries; and several blogs are now devoted to green library ideas. Monika Antonelli states that the "[Green Library] Movement emerged in the early 1990s and gained popularity in the library profession around 2003."¹ The many facets of this movement include constructing LEED certified libraries, "greening existing library facilities, providing green library services, and embracing environmentally supportive and sustainable practices within the library."²

Solutions

While there are countless solutions to examine in greening our libraries, this article only focuses on a few in the areas of energy consumption, paper usage, and recycling.

Energy Usage

According to the federal government's Energy Star program, aimed to help Americans protect the environment and save money, "Electricity demand in the U.S. will grow by at least 40% by 2032 [and] new power generation equal to nearly 300 (1,000 [megawatt]) power plants will be needed to meet electricity demand by 2030."³ Currently half of the electricity produced in the U.S. comes from burning

coal, which is targeted for greenhouse gas emissions, removal of mountaintops, mercury pollution, and recently, disastrous coal ash spills.⁴

Though you might not have listened to your mamma's pleas for you to turn off the lights when you leave a room, her advice provides the basis for some of the simplest solutions to our current environmental and economic crises. Unplug or power down electronic devices that aren't in use, or at least the ones that don't need to be on all the time. There is no sense burning coal and paying extra to keep that second fax machine on all the time, when nobody ever uses it. Take inventory of all the devices you have plugged in and turned on. Do they all need to be on 24/7? While you are at it, check to see which components are the power hogs. (One device that allows you to easily and accurately know how much electricity is being used at any given time is a Kill-a-Watt.) It may make sense to replace high energy consuming products with more efficient ones. To find energy efficient office products, visit www.energystar.gov. If you can't replace a device now, consider an Energy Star rated product in the future, when the original dies or finances improve. At the very least, consider turning devices off until they are needed.

Many devices in your library draw electric current even when they are turned off and not in use. These are known as "power vampires." The amounts of electricity used by these power vampires vary and are often small. However, these small amounts can add up to a lot. According to Energy Star, "The average U.S. household spends \$100 per year to power devices while they are off (or in standby mode).... This accounts for over one hundred billion kilowatt hours of annual U.S. electricity consumption and more than \$10 billion in annual energy costs."⁵ Cordless phones, laser printers, VCRs, DVD players,

Greg Johnson is blues curator and associate professor in the department of archives and special collections at the University of Mississippi's J. D. Williams Library; e-mail: gj1@olemiss.edu.

microwave ovens, and cell phone chargers are common culprits. If you don't want to go around plugging and unplugging devices each day, place these on power strips and simply flip a switch. There are even new smart strips that can sense when a computer is turned off and will automatically kill the power to peripheral devices such as printers or scanners.

Consider using more efficient lighting in the library. Compact fluorescent (CFL) bulbs use 75% less electricity than incandescent bulbs and last ten times longer. According to Energy Star, a CFL bulb will "pay for itself in about six months."⁶ Newer light-emitting diode (LED) bulbs use 90% less energy than incandescent bulbs and can last over 50,000 hours (incandescent bulbs often last around 750 hours). Also, try utilizing natural light to better effect.

All public buildings must have lit exit signs, and many older buildings use incandescent bulbs in these signs. According to www.energystar.gov, these older exit signs "consume over 350 kilowatt-hours (kWh) and cost \$28 each to operate annually." Newer highly efficient LED signs cost less than \$4 each per year to operate. Maintenance costs will also decrease, as the LED bulbs (on 24/7) can last for more than ten years, while the incandescent bulbs will often burn out in 2.8 months.⁷ If your exits receive plenty of light in the daytime, you can even use photoluminescent exit signs that glow in the dark; these use no power.

Heating and cooling account for the largest energy costs for most buildings. Turning off air conditioners, however, isn't an option for many libraries, especially in the South, where high temperature and humidity levels can contribute to mold growth and very unpleasant environments. Most people don't enjoy sitting in a meat locker, so it makes no sense to cool our buildings so much that sweaters are needed in August. Let common sense regulate library temperatures.

Computer energy consumption is another area where we can make a huge difference. Do you need to keep every computer in the library on all day, every day? Keene State College in New Hampshire has determined that it costs \$59.14 to power one standard computer 24/7 for

an academic year. Keeping it on sixteen hours a day costs \$39.43, while powering a computer for eight hours a day plus eight hours in sleep mode costs \$29.56.⁸ Assuming your library has one hundred computers, it would cost \$5,914 per academic year to keep these powered 24/7. By keeping them all powered for only sixteen hours each day, you would save \$1,971 over the same period. If they were powered for eight hours and put into sleep mode for another eight hours each day, you would see a savings of \$2,958. If you want to save even more, completely turning off the computers after eight hours would save \$3,943 per academic year. These figures don't even take into consideration the savings from not having to cool the building an extra few degrees to compensate for the heat generated from running so many computers.

While it is easy for staff to control shut down procedures for their own computers, it can be tedious to manually control the power for all of your library's public stations. Fortunately, software exists to automatically control when computers power down and start up. Talk to your IT staff about computer power management possibilities. There are already basic power management options for all common

operating systems. It is easy to have your computer go into a reduced power state when you are away from your desk. You can even manually turn off the monitor if you will be away for lunch or a meeting.

For LCD (liquid crystal display) monitors, screen savers are no longer necessary to prevent screen burn-in. Since screen savers require small amounts of processing power, set the screen to go blank after a set number of inactive minutes on your computer. These little steps can add up to significant savings over time.

When purchasing new public access computers, consider thin-clients, which can use 90% less electricity than standard computers.⁹

Energy Audit

Many of us are inadvertently heating and cooling the outsides of our libraries due to improper sealing around doors, windows, and seams. An informal check of the building can often show us where these leaks are occurring, though a formal energy audit can give us very detailed information about where our buildings are losing energy. The government provides very useful information at www.energysavers.gov about how to conduct your own energy audit and how to contact your power company or

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

In learning more about energy efficiency measures, don't limit your searches to sustainable library information; many of the same ideas for small businesses and offices apply to libraries as well.

Barnes, Laura. *Librarian's Environmental Toolkit*. Illinois Waste Management and Research Center. http://www.istc.illinois.edu/info/library_docs/other_pubs/Librarians-Environmental-Toolkit.pdf

Going Green @ Your Library. <http://greeningyourlibrary.wordpress.com/>

Green Libraries. <http://www.greenlibraries.org/>

McKiernan, Gerry. The Green Library. Blog <http://thegreenlibraryblog.blogspot.com/>

Sustainable Library Design. <http://librisdesign.org/docs/SustainableLibDesign.pdf>

Sustainable Office Toolkit. <http://www.p2ad.org/toolkit/>

other agencies for a professional energy audit.¹⁰

Once you know where your building is vulnerable to energy leaks, many of the solutions become quite easy. A caulk gun and weather stripping will fix many of your problems, though you may need to add more insulation in some areas. Inefficient windows often allow for large amounts of heat transfer into the building. If you cannot afford new highly efficient, low-emittance windows, several companies manufacture an easy-to-apply window film that can reduce over 70% of heat transference and block up to 99% of UV rays. These will substantially lower your energy costs and reduce light fading of books.

Paper Usage

When it comes time to purchase new printers and copiers, consider upgrading to ones that allow duplexing – printing on both sides of a sheet of paper. Reducing the amount of paper we use cuts back on deforestation while saving money. (If you use photocopying to make money for your library, then just use two-sided printing and copying on staff machines.)

Another small change that can save a lot of paper over time is to encourage employees to reduce margin sizes when possible. Margin defaults can be set to $\frac{3}{4}$ or even $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch on all sides. The idea is simple; according to www.changethemargins.com, “Narrower margin settings = more text/page = less paper used = fewer \$\$ on my credit card at Office Depot.”¹¹

You can also encourage employees to print less when possible and to use the backs of used paper for printing non-official printouts. Think about cutting up used paper and allowing patrons to use it as scratch paper.

Recycling

When most of us hear the oft-used slogan “reduce – reuse – recycle,” we tend to focus on recycling more than the others. Recycling, however, should really be our last stage effort after we have tried to reduce our consumption of resources and after we have found multiple uses for those resources (e.g., using old printouts as scratch paper). Recycling is good, but it is much better for the environment to use a reusable bottle or glass than to keep throw-

ing plastic water bottles into the recycling bin every day. Of course, when you do finish that can of soda, it is much better to recycle it than throw it away.

Materials all have varying rates of recycling efficiency. While most plastic recycling is fairly inefficient (though improvements are being made every day), there is no question that recycling aluminum is extremely efficient. According to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), “The aluminum can recycling process saves 92% of the energy needed to produce aluminum from bauxite ore.”¹² Enough energy is saved by recycling one can to power a 100-watt bulb for three hours¹³ (or a 100-watt equivalent CFL bulb for twelve hours). The process of recycling aluminum is so much more efficient than mining it that recycling centers will pay money to collect your recycled cans. According to the Can Manufacturers Institute, “Americans earn about \$1 billion a year recycling aluminum cans.”¹⁴ Perhaps your library can earn a little money recycling all the aluminum cans that patrons and staff go through each year.

Additional Ways to Go Green

With all the savings from enacting these low-cost measures, your library will hopefully be freed up to begin purchasing recycled office paper and more efficient lighting, computer monitors, and other devices. Perhaps you could even install a passive solar water heating system, which has a relatively short payback period.

If funds allow, you could invest in a solar panel or two. If large photovoltaic systems are too expensive for your library, look into smaller panels that can easily power all of your outside accent/landscape lights.

It All Comes Back To Books

All of these savings in energy costs translate into more money to purchase books and database subscriptions or to host more programs in our libraries. If you cannot enact all of the ideas mentioned here, do what you can. Small measures can add up to big results. These actions can save money, improve the quality of life in the library, and lessen our negative impact on the environment. ■

NOTES

¹ Antonelli, Monika, “The Green Library Movement: An Overview and Beyond,” *Electronic Green Journal* 1, no. 27 (2008): 1, <http://repositories.cdlib.org/uclalib/egj/vol1/iss27/art1>.

² Ibid.

³ “Energy Strategy for the Future,” Energy Star, http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=business.bus_energy_strategy (accessed November 23, 2009).

⁴ “Coal,” United States Environmental Protection Agency, <http://www.epa.gov/RDEE/energy-and-you/affect/coal.html> (accessed November 21, 2009); “Coal Ash Reports,” United States Environmental Protection Agency, <http://www.epa.gov/osw/nonhaz/industrial/special/fossil/surveys2/> (accessed November 21, 2009); “Beyond Coal,” Sierra Club, <http://www.sierraclub.org/Coal/> (accessed November 21, 2009).

⁵ “Standby Power and Energy Vampires,” Energy Star, <http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=about.vampires> (accessed November 20, 2009).

⁶ “Compact Fluorescent Light Bulbs,” Energy Star, http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=cfls.pr_cfls (accessed November 20, 2009).

⁷ “Save Energy, Money and Prevent Pollution with Light-Emitting Diode (LED) Exit Signs,” Energy Star http://www.energystar.gov/ia/business/small_business/led_exitsigns_techsheet.pdf (accessed November 20, 2009).

⁸ “Green Computing and Office Energy Use Savings Suggestions,” Keene State College Sustainability, http://www.keene.edu/sustain/gg_computing.cfm (accessed November 15, 2009).

⁹ Urbanska, Wanda, “A Greener Library,” *American Libraries* 40, no. 4 (2009): 52-55, *Academic Search Premier*, EBSCOhost (accessed November 24, 2009).

¹⁰ “Home Energy Audits,” Energy Savers, U.S. Department of Energy, http://energysavers.gov/your_home/energy_audits/index.cfm/mytopic=11160 (accessed November 20, 2009).

¹¹ Change the Margins, <http://www.changethemargins.com/> (accessed November 15, 2009).

¹² “Aluminum,” United States Environmental Protection Agency, <http://www.epa.gov/waste/conservation/materials/alum.htm> (accessed November 24, 2009).

¹³ Deneen, Sally, “How to Recycle Practically Anything,” *E – The Environmental Magazine* 17, no. 3 (2006): 26-63, *Academic Search Premier*, EBSCOhost (accessed November 24, 2009).

¹⁴ “Recycling Fun Facts,” Can Manufacturers Institute, <http://www.cancentral.com/funfacts.cfm> (accessed November 24, 2009).

Going Electronic with Acquisitions Processes

Gail Herrera

Abstract

The University of Mississippi Libraries have made a concerted effort to streamline and go electronic with acquisitions processes. Going electronic is an important step in reducing the amount of paper used. In addition to going paperless, a number of significant efficiencies were identified.

Introduction

One of the largest challenges for libraries trying to “go green” is paper. The use of paper greatly impacts our environment and libraries depend on it heavily. Libraries are charged with preserving information and much of that information is stored on paper. As a part of our daily business operations, we also use and dispose of a great deal of paper. For internal workflows at the University of Mississippi, there are a number of functions that require paper to comply with internal auditing protocols, such as signing time sheets and requesting payment. Campus-wide, our library is ranked first in recycling plastic and second in recycling paper. It is very encouraging that we and our users are recycling so much. The numbers, though, might make you wonder why we are still using so much paper. For our public areas, we have added scanners as an alternative to photocopiers. Virtually every database has e-mail functionality and some even have text messaging. We offer Microsoft Office on our library computers which should make copying and pasting very easy. For years, we have also been sending circulation and interlibrary loan notices electronically. Overall though, many of us have not figured out how to go totally elec-

tronic or effectively work with electronic materials. Try to go without printing for even a few days and you will probably agree that it can be very challenging. Going electronic with the acquisitions processes of ordering, claiming, invoicing, and receiving is one way to reduce the use of paper.

Some Environmental Facts

The Environmental Paper Network (EPN) is a coalition of over one hundred organizations around the world working to transform the paper industry. According to a report by the EPN, the average American consumes more than seven hundred pounds of paper each year. Effects can be seen in the loss of forests, which destroys important habitats, the pollution of air and water with toxic chemicals, and the production of methane, a greenhouse gas.

The report contains several interesting environmental facts about paper (Steering Committee of the Environmental Paper Network 2007):

- The paper industry is the fourth largest emitter of greenhouse gas among United States manufacturing industries, and contributes 9% of the manufacturing sector's carbon dioxide emissions.
- Paper accounts for 25% of landfill waste (and one-third of municipal landfill waste).
- If the United States cut office paper use by just 10% it would prevent the emission of 1.6 million tons of greenhouse gases or the equivalent of taking 280,000 cars off the road.

Offices are notorious for using exorbitant amounts of paper and the first step in going green is to reduce. In their list of *10 Ways to Go Green at Work*, the Sierra Club recommends going paperless when possible (Hattam 2007). It is important to consider ways to go green since every change – even a seemingly small one – adds up.

A Word about EDIFACT

EDIFACT (Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport) was developed “jointly by the ANSI and several European EDI groups, with the United Nations” (Xerxes Mazda and F. F. Mazda 1999). In essence, it is a protocol for exchanging structured data. It has been adopted as an International Organization for Standardization standard (ISO 9735) and allows libraries to efficiently exchange purchase orders and invoices. Since the data exchanged is electronic, it reduces human keying errors and the use of paper, as well as speeding up transaction time (Hargrave 2001). This standard is the basis of how we moved away from paper ordering and receiving.

The First Move to Electronic Firm Ordering & Claiming

Prior to 2004, the University of Mississippi Libraries received thousands of paper slips from different vendors as a part of the paper ordering workflow. Student workers spent considerable time sorting the paper slips among the seventeen selectors. Some of the slips could be recycled but others were carbon or carbonless copy paper that was not recyclable. If selectors had not received slips for specific items, they filled out a paper form. These forms could be difficult to transcribe and were filed to track orders.

In October 2004, the University of Mississippi Libraries began a local shift to move our firm ordering process to electronic ordering. To move from paper to electronic ordering required two changes. First, we needed a Web tool for submitting orders that would allow us to track who ordered the purchase. Second, we needed a new workflow for processing electronic orders.

Upon investigating the workflow, we discovered that the paper orders were kept for auditing purposes, as well as for the claiming/receiving process. The first step then was to make sure that moving to elec-

Gail Herrera is the assistant dean for technical services & automation and associate professor at the University of Mississippi Libraries; e-mail: gherrera@olemiss.edu.

tronic records would be supported by campus auditing. We confirmed that moving to EDIFACT ordering and receiving did not pose a problem for auditing, so we began to work on all the tools and workflow changes needed.

Our integrated library system used a Web form that was originally created to allow users to submit suggestions. It could also be used by selectors to place orders. We reworked the form and identified several willing participants for a pilot project to test this new method for submitting orders electronically.

The overwhelming positive gathered from the pilot was that the form allowed selectors to copy and paste order information into an online form which was then imported into the library system. Because all of the information was already electronic, deciphering handwriting was no longer an issue. The pilot project helped us work out several kinks with authenticating the form in order to have the selector's name automatically added to the record. Although the form helped streamline the process by importing the order information into the bibliographic and order records, it was not very flexible. Overall, those involved in the ordering were pleased to be moving forward with electronic ordering and moving away from paper.

After shifting to electronic orders only for selectors, a major issue arose. For those who had been working primarily with paper slips in the past, typing the information into the electronic order form was more time-consuming than the previous paper workflow. Since we were discontinuing our approval plan and receiving electronic slips instead, paper slips were slowly ceasing. To help selectors be effective and efficient with their role, a better overall solution was needed to help them manage firm ordering.

The Leap to Integration with YBP/GOBI 2007

YBP (formerly Yankee Book Peddler), now a subsidiary of Baker & Taylor, has a database of over two million titles called GOBI (Global Online Bibliographic Information). After reviewing their selection database, along with those from other ven-

dors, our selectors preferred GOBI. It has a sophisticated acquisitions and collection management support system with many useful customization and reporting features. GOBI can load holdings as well as work with OpenURL link resolvers to perform real-time library catalog searches. It also has electronic notification functionality that can be easily set up by a selector or as part of an approval plan. In negotiating a contract with YBP, they were able to give us a better discount than our previous vendor. They also offer electronic books as a part of their collection, including packages as well as individual titles. Because availability of shelf space is increasingly becoming an issue, we are making a concerted effort to purchase electronic books through GOBI.

Ordering

Prior to moving to GOBI, even if a vendor had a Web-based ordering system, acquisitions staff, and not selectors, would manually identify books to order. With GOBI, selectors are able choose materials and queue them for ordering. After deduping the queued items, acquisitions staff export the GOBI order selections and import them into the library's integrated library system. This process creates a brief bibliographic record and an order record. The orders are automatically queued for transmission to YBP using EDIFACT formatting. It is with YBP's receipt of these orders from our library system that the order is actually placed. Our local order record number is the key piece of information being transmitted. This number is used as a match point in the subsequent invoicing and status updating processes.

A library investigating a switch to electronic ordering may benefit from the experiences of other libraries using the same integrated library system. Vendors are also very helpful in providing the needed information to make these changes.

There are several benefits to automating the ordering process. Automatically creating bibliographic and order records, even with very brief bibliographic information, eliminates all of the manual keying from the paper ordering workflow. Selectors prefer that the faculty are able to follow the

progress of their requests. Patrons and interlibrary loan staff also like having on-order materials displayed in the library catalog. Examining time saved, one acquisitions ordering staff member reported, "What took a week, now takes one day."

Invoicing

We also began using EDIFACT invoicing for firm orders. Previously, we only used EDIFACT invoicing with our main serials vendor. Importing this electronic invoice saves staff from manually keying in each item of the invoice. Although there are only a few sheets of paper to save with each shipment, the time savings is very significant. Even without moving to electronic ordering using EDIFACT, a move to importing electronic invoices would be a very beneficial first step.

Although we did not perform true time studies, we were able to gather some interesting information after the first few months. With these changes, accounting staff no longer had to manually key the vast majority of invoices. The person who performed these functions estimated that 80% of her time had been spent performing this manual keying. In fiscal year 2008, 7,383 YBP orders were invoiced electronically, all of which would previously have required manual keying. Compared to our total of 8,339 orders received for that same year, 89% of the orders that previously had been keyed manually were now coming pre-entered on electronic invoices. Freeing up this time allowed this employee to move onto other needed work and also alleviated manual keying errors.

Claiming/Status Updates

Another added bonus of enabling EDIFACT with vendors is the ability to add status updates while the material is on order. Previously, vendors sent paper updates regarding orders. Our staff would look up and manually enter information about each order. As a part of going electronic, we switched to using our library system's claiming function for firm orders. Adding EDIFACT status updates to orders was also very helpful. In fact, the workflow for status updates is very similar to importing an electronic invoice. The status report

matches on the order record number and automatically adds notes about the statuses of the orders. Having this information in the order record speeds up the claiming process and is also informational for anyone else interested in the status of the order. Learning to download the status reports was also a very easy process. As with EDIFACT ordering, it is important to inform the vendor to cease sending paper slips. Using the status reports was reported to speed up claiming by 30%.

Implementation

The implementation of the EDIFACT system required several steps. Changes made to our integrated library system included setting up our vendor EDI information and creating two load tables. The first load table is for ordering and it creates the order and queues it for transmission to YBP using file transfer protocol (FTP). The second load table is called during the receiving invoicing process and can be used to overlay outsourced copy cataloging. It did take considerable work to develop the load tables due to special local workflows.

Setting up GOBI also required some effort. First, we set up our agreement with YBP. Then we went through two rounds of training for the acquisitions staff and selectors. All of the accounts, funds, and location codes were entered. Since several of our selectors work with more than one fund, training them to use templates that automatically fill out their order information was both important and helpful.

Positives

In addition to going green, all of the time saved allowed for some shifting and consolidating of duties. Knowing that you are working smarter, being good to the environment and being effective also helps boost morale. User satisfaction also greatly improved. In fact, several selectors reported that using GOBI cut their ordering time at least in half. Reviewing our shifting from paper to electronic ordering, we have made a great deal of progress with 99% of our ordering being electronic for fiscal year 2009 (see figure 1).

In essence, we have consolidated much

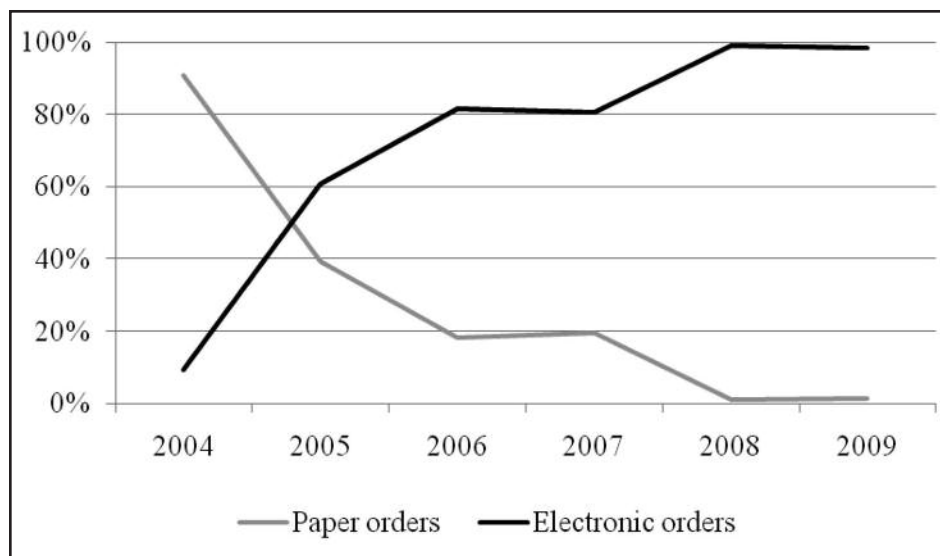


Figure 1. Electronic ordering progress.

of our book purchasing to one major vendor. In doing this and switching to EDIFACT communications, our average turnaround went from 14.59 weeks in 2005 to 4.64 weeks in 2008. When taken into consideration that for libraries, our technical infrastructure is already in place and that we can gain efficiencies by using EDIFACT, going electronic really makes sense.

Other Directions

While we have been successful in this small way, we are certainly moving forward to make other improvements. We have been working to expand electronic workflows to our other vendors. We are also working along with the graduate school to go completely electronic for theses and dissertations, as many other schools have done. For internal meetings, we are beginning to consider scanning materials for sharing rather than printing handouts. In a recent episode of *Stuff Happens*, Bill Nye, the host, explained that if everyone would decrease their printing margins by half, we would use 5% less paper. This would save over six million trees and over 500,000 tons of greenhouse gases. It would also be the equivalent of taking 133,000 cars off the road (Sayenga 2008). Sometimes using paper is simply the best option. In those cases decreasing margins, as well as printing on both sides, can reduce the number of pages printed. In shifting to

electronic, it is also important to consider similar strategies for our computers. Reduce by upgrading computers before replacing them. It is also important to find a company that recycles computer parts rather than exporting the computer waste to third world countries. By using a combination of different approaches, you can lessen your libraries' impact on the environment and often obtain increased efficiencies. ■

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This article was originally published in *Reference Services Review*, volume 37, number 3, 2009, pages 313-325, and is reprinted here with the author's permission.

Building a Sustainability Collection: A Selected Bibliography

Mary Beth Applin

Abstract

Purpose – This is a bibliography for collection development purposes. It is a list of fundamental reference books, serials, monographs, DVDs, and Web sites for academic libraries that are supporting sustainability efforts on their campuses.

Design/methodology/approach – Resources were identified using subject article databases, ARBA (American Reference Books Annual 2007, 2008), Choice Online, Books in Print, Ulrich's, and AASHE (Association for the Advancement of Sustainability in Higher Education) Publications on Campus Sustainability (<http://www.aashe.org/resources/publications.php>). Numerous reviews of reference works and monographs were used to ensure the relevance and value. Brief annotations are provided.

Findings – More colleges and universities are signing on to the American College & University Presidents' Climate Commitment (ACUPCC) particularly with the new emphasis on green-ing from Washington, D.C. The author conducted an extensive review of sustainability literature in an effort to develop a comprehensive bibliography of core titles for academic libraries that will be supporting sustainability projects and curricular initiatives of their colleges or universities.

Originality/value – This is the first published bibliography of its kind of core sustainability titles for academic libraries.

Keywords – Sustainability, environmental science, environmental studies, global warming, green resources, bibliography, collection development

Article Type – Literature review

Building a Sustainability Collection: Bibliography of Core Titles for Academic Libraries

Support for sustainability efforts has gained new ground as evidence intensifies of the detrimental and perhaps irreversible impacts on our world from global warming, resource depletions and environmental stress [pollution].

As the evidence for man-made global warming mounts, many colleges and universities, aware of their responsibilities as role models and teaching entities, have created programs to address these responsibilities. One example is the American College & University Presidents' Climate Commitment (ACUPCC) which

now boasts a membership of over 560 colleges and universities from fifty states. The ACUPCC commitment requires each university to effectively neutralize its greenhouse gas emissions and accelerate its research and educational efforts to promote greener living. In addition to the ACUPCC, the National Wildlife Federation conducted a national survey of 667 colleges and universities and found that more than half of those surveyed now have written declarations that state that educating students about sustainability or stewardship is an essential part of their school's academic mission. The American Association of Sustainability in Higher Education (AASHE) reported that in 2007, at least twenty-seven schools had launched new sustainability-themed degrees, certificates, or academic programs, up from twenty-two in 2006 and three in 2005. The rapidly increasing number of college and university commitments, initiatives, and sustainability-related course offerings suggests that sustainability efforts in higher education are likely to continue to accelerate.

A library must be prepared to support its college or university's commitment to sustainability initiatives with collections that support both the institution's projects (e.g., carbon neutralization, resource management, energy reduction) and its curricular activities. The following bibliography is a list of core titles intended to give academic libraries a foundation from which to build a more comprehensive sustainability collection. The list is comprised of titles by many leading sustainability experts and researchers but should not be considered inclusive. The resources were identified using a subject article databases, ARBA (American Reference Books Annual 2007, 2008), Choice Online, Books in Print, Ulrich's, and AASHE (Association for the Advancement of Sustainability in Higher Education) Publications on Campus Sustainability (<http://www.aashe.org/resources/publications.php>). Numerous reviews of reference works and monographs were utilized to ensure the relevance and value.

SELECTED REFERENCE WORKS

Entries here are comprehensive reference resources covering a range of subject areas relevant to sustainability. Most are available online.

Cleveland, Cutler J. (ed.) (2004), *Encyclopedia of Energy*, 6 vols., Elsevier. (ISBN 0-12-176480-X). Available online via Science Direct

An exhaustive, wide-ranging, and authoritative reference on all aspects of energy. Covers topics of energy in individual disciplines but also in disparate fields such as history, ecology and economics.

Geist, Helmut (ed.) (2006), *Our Earth's Changing Land: An Encyclopedia of Land-Use and Land-Cover Change*, 2 vols., Greenwood. (ISBN 0-313-32704-1)

Written by leading scientists, this comprehensive resource covers 300 years of global land use, ecology, and land-cover changes and up-to-date citations and statistics that help provide a context to emerging issues.

Giles Atkinson, et al. (2007), *Handbook of Sustainable Development*, Edward Elgar Publishing. (ISBN 1-84376-577-2)

A comprehensive and multidisciplinary resource of the theory and practice of sustainable development. Covers the fundamentals of sustainable development and intergenerational equity and other issues such as: the capital approach, ecological resilience, population growth, safe minimum standards, urban and corporate sustainability, green accounting, and sustainability indicators.

Harvey, L. D. Danny (2006), *Handbook on Low-Energy Buildings and District-Energy Systems: Fundamentals, Techniques, and Example*, Earthscan/James & James. (ISBN or UPC 1-84407-243-6)

Comprehensive and critical sourcebook on low-energy buildings. Coverage includes: thermal envelopes, heating, cooling, heat pumps, HVAC systems, hot water, lighting, solar energy, appliances and office equipment, and community-integrated energy systems (cogeneration, district heating, and district cooling). Examples provided of exemplary buildings and techniques from North America, Europe, and Asia.

Magoc, Chris J. (2006), *Environmental Issues in American History: A Reference Guide with Primary Documents*, Greenwood. (ISBN 0-313-32208-2)

Explorative essays on major environmental issues in American history. Includes coverage of major environmental issues such as the damage done by early industrialization, wildlife destruction, the Hetch Hetchy Dam, causes of the Dust Bowl, use of lead in gasoline, air pollution, pesticides, toxic waste, and the use of nuclear energy.

Oliver, John E. (ed.) (2005), *Encyclopedia of World Climatology*, Springer, 1st ed. Corr. 2nd printing, 2008, (ISBN 978-1-4020-3264-6)

Includes information on climates in all the major continental areas. Provides a clear explanation of current knowledge and research directions in modern climatology and explores the relationship between climatology and the physical and social sciences. Written for professionals and specialists in climatology, atmospheric science, physical and social geography, meteorology, and global circulation.

Pfafflin, James R. and Edward N. Ziegler (eds.) (2006), *Encyclopedia of Environmental Science and Engineering*, 5th ed. 2 vols., CRC Press. (ISBN 0-8493-9843-6)

Interdisciplinary coverage spanning the entire spectrum of environmental science and engineering.

Robbins, Paul (ed.) (2007), *Encyclopedia of Environment and Society*, SAGE. (ISBN 1-4129-2761-7)

Coverage of key individuals, policies, processes, and theoretical concepts of socio-environmental problems in the broad topical areas of agriculture, animals, biology and chemistry, climate, conservation and ecology, countries, history, movements and regulations, organizations, people, politics, pollution, and society.

Scheuering, Rachel White (2004), *Shapers of the Great Debate on Conservation: A Biographical Dictionary*, Greenwood. (ISBN 0-313-32826-9)

Biographical sketches of some of the key figures in the debate on conservation. Explores the evolution and history of the conservation movement, its social and political impact, and how individuals contributed to lasting definitions of conservation concerns.

Schreurs, Miranda and Elim Papadakis (2007), *Historical Dictionary of the Green Movement*, 2nd ed., Scarecrow. (ISBN 0-8108-5614-X)

International comprehensive overview of green parties, people and movements, green issues, and green concepts within the movement.

Stevenson, L. Harold et al. (2007), *The Facts on File Dictionary of Environmental Science*, Facts on File, Inc. (ISBN 0-8160-6437-7)

Multidisciplinary resource covering topics in administrative and environmental law, epidemiology and public health, management, and the natural and social sciences. Includes entries for past and present environmentalists, places, environmental organizations, and government agencies.

Trimble, Stanley W. (ed.) (2008), *Encyclopedia of Water Science*, 2nd ed. 2 vols. CRC Press. (ISBN 9780849396274)

Coverage includes design, methods, and solutions for enhanced performance of water quality, treatment, conservation, and irrigation as well as improved water efficiency in industrial, municipal, and agricultural programs. Includes regional case studies, current debates in the field and expertise on vital issues such as current laws and regulations, irrigation management, environmental water economics, agroforestry, erosion control, nutrient best management practices, water sanitation, stream and lake morphology, and processes.

Wool, Richard P. (ed.) (2005), *Bio-Based Polymers and Composites*, Elsevier Science & Technology Books. (ISBN 0-12-763952-7)

Includes information on the green engineering, chemistry and manufacture of bio-based polymers and composites derived from plants. Gives a thorough introduction to bio-based material resources, availability, sustainability, bio-based polymer formation, extraction and refining technologies, and the need for integrated research and multi-disciplinary working teams. Provides an in-depth description of adhesives, resins, plastics, and composites

derived from plant oils, proteins, starches, and natural fibers in terms of structures, properties, manufacturing, and product performance.

SELECTED DATABASES

Entries here are the most comprehensive databases currently indexing journals and magazines in sustainability and environmental sciences.

Environment Complete, EBSCO, coverage varies – some back to 1940s.

Citation and full-text from national and international journals and books covering: agriculture, ecosystem ecology, energy, renewable energy sources, natural resources, marine & freshwater science, geography, pollution & waste management, environmental technology, environmental law, public policy, social impacts, and urban planning.

Environmental Sciences and Pollution Management, Proquest, 1967-present.

Citations from scientific journals, conference proceedings, reports, books and government publications covering: agricultural and environmental biotechnology, bacteriology, ecology, energy resources, environmental engineering, environmental impact statements (U.S.), hazardous waste, industrial hygiene, microbiology related to industrial & environmental issues, pollution, risk assessment, safety science, toxicology & toxic emissions, waste management, and water resource issues.

Environmental Universe, LexisNexis, 1975-present.

Citations and full-text coverage of journals, conferences, government reports, newspapers, consumer and trade magazines, newsletters, law reviews, environmental codes, case law, and regulatory agency decisions. Areas covered include energy, air pollution, toxicology, land use and pollution, water pollution, wildlife/biodiversity, population/sustainable development, global warming, waste management, and agriculture.

GreenFile, EBSCO, coverage varies – some back to 1913.

Citations and full-text coverage of scholarly, general-interest, and government titles in an array of disciplines including agriculture, education, law, health and technology and covering such topics as global climate change, green building, pollution, sustainable agriculture, renewable energy, and recycling.

National Service Center for Environmental Publications, available at: <http://www.epa.gov/nscep/>

Environmental Protection Agency's premier site for accessing EPA publications with more than 7,000 in stock and 28,000 digital titles, free of charge. EPA's print publications are available through the National Service Center for Environmental Publications (NSCEP), and EPA's digital publications are stored in the National Environmental Publications Internet Site (NEPIS) database.

Sustainability Science Abstracts, Proquest, 1995-present.

Citations from peer-reviewed science journals covering: human population dynamics, population-environment relations, population statistics and policy, ecotourism, sustainable living and consumption, environmental awareness and education, environmental law, conventions & policy, sustainable resource bases, economic drivers, sustainable development and production, sustainable energy, sustainable transportation/mobility. (In 2006, Sustainability Science Abstracts was expanded and merged with the subfile Human Population and Natural Resources Management.)

SELECTED PRINT AND ONLINE SERIALS

Most of the serial publications listed here are dedicated specifically to sustainability and environmental issues, research, and news of interest to students, academics, and practitioners.

AASHE Bulletin (2006-), Weekly, Internet Publication, Association for the Advancement of Sustainability in Higher Education, available at: <http://www.aashe.org/archives/bulletin.php>

A compilation of news, opportunities, new resources, job postings, and events related to sustainability in higher education. Online free.

AASHE Digest (2006-), Annual, Internet Publication, Association for the Advancement of Sustainability in Higher Education, available at: <http://www.aashe.org/publications/digest.php>

A review of news stories and resources on campus sustainability efforts collected from AASHE Bulletin. Online free.

Applied Environmental Education and Communication (2002-), Quarterly, Peer-reviewed, Taylor & Francis Inc. (ISSN 1533-015X)

Presents the most current information in the environmental fields of social marketing, journalism, education, sustainability, and health communication including initiatives in governmental and corporate public awareness, behavioral science, media, and worldwide education/communication campaigns.

Campus Ecology Yearbook (1997-), Annual, Internet Publication, National Wildlife Foundation, available at: <http://www.nwf.org/campusecology/resources/yearbook/>

Provides case studies about campus environmental projects from campus team members. Produced annually by the National Wildlife Federation's Campus Ecology Program.

Co-op America Quarterly (1985-), Quarterly, Internet Publication, Green America, available at: <http://www.coopamerica.org/pubs/caq/index.cfm>

Magazine devoted to educating consumers on how to use their purchasing power to effect positive changes in social and environmental causes.

***EcoHealth* (2004-), Quarterly, Peer-reviewed, Springer Press. (ISSN 1612-9202, eISSN 1612-9210)**

An international journal focusing on issues, research, and practices that integrate concepts and theory from ecological sciences with those from biomedicine and health sciences to address health and sustainability challenges.

***Ecotecture*, Philip S. Wenz, (editor and publisher), Internet Publication, available at: http://www.ecotecture.com/about/about_eco.html**

Focuses on aspects of the ecological design (such as the re-design of cities) for better ecological performance, sustainable agriculture, ecological housing, and alternative energy.

***Electronic Green Journal* (1994-), Semi-annual, Peer-reviewed, UCLA Library. (ISSN 1076-7975). Available at: <http://repositories.cdlib.org/uclalib/egj/>**

A peer-reviewed, international, open access forum for digital articles on a gamut of environmental topics.

***Global Environmental Change* (1990-), Quarterly, Peer-reviewed, Pergamon Press. (ISSN 0959-3780). Available online through ScienceDirect.**

An international and interdisciplinary journal that focuses on the theory and applied research of global environmental change in the fields of social and natural sciences.

***International Journal of Low Carbon Technologies* (2006-), Quarterly, Peer-reviewed, Manchester University Press. (ISSN 1748-1317)**

Provides research on issues of climate change, sustainable development and the built environment related to architecture, building and building services engineering, civil engineering, urban design, and related disciplines.

***International Journal of Sustainability in Higher Education (IJSHE)* (2000-), Quarterly, Peer-reviewed, Emerald. (ISSN 1467-6370)**

Provides analysis of sustainability programs and initiatives at colleges and universities worldwide. Published by Emerald Group, London in conjunction with the Association of University Leaders for a Sustainable Future.

***International Journal of Sustainable Manufacturing* (2008-), Quarterly, Peer-reviewed, Inderscience Publishers. (ISSN 1742-7223)**

Multi-disciplinary journal covering innovative developments in sustainability products and systems. The journal aims to be a channel of communication between the academic community, management and marketing researchers, manufacturers, and the government.

***Journal of Education for Sustainable Development* (2007-), Quarterly, Peer-reviewed, Sage. (eISSN 0973-4074, ISSN 0973-4082)**

International journal covering theory and practice in the emerging

field of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD). The journal offers news, opinion, research, project descriptions, academic opportunities, and reviews.

***Journal of Nature Science and Sustainable Technology* (2006-), Quarterly, Scholarly, Nova Science. (ISSN 1933-0324)**

Publishes information concerning technological solutions that promise long term sustainability. It includes articles on innovative research in thermodynamic reversibility, negative entropy, direct applications of solar and wind energy, and direct-use fuel cell.

***Journal of Sustainable Agriculture* (1990-), Quarterly, Peer-reviewed, Hawthorn Press. (ISSN 1044-0046, eISSN 1540-7578)**

Devoted to the field of sustainable agriculture and the study and application of sustainable agriculture for solutions to the problems of resource depletion and environmental misuse.

***Population and Environment* (1978-), Peer-reviewed, Springer Press. (ISSN 0199-0039, eISSN 1573-7810)**

Multidisciplinary journal focusing on links between population, natural resources, and the natural environment in the fields of sociology, policy, life sciences, and natural sciences.

***SUSTAINABILITY: The Journal of Record* (2008-), Peer-reviewed, Mary Ann Liebert, Inc. in conjunction with Association for the Advancement of Sustainability in Higher Education (AASHE). (ISSN 1937-0695)**

Multi-faceted journal (for professionals in academia, industry, policy, and government) focusing on the environment, global warming/climate change, energy, ecology, and resource conservation. Includes papers, laws and policy, initiatives, news and commentary, interviews, and profiles of leading people as well as corporate profiles.

***Sustainability: Science, Practice, & Policy* (2005-), Peer-reviewed, Published cooperatively by the National Biological Information Infrastructure (NBII), U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), and CSA (Cambridge Science). (ISSN 1548-7733). Available at: <http://ejournal.nbii.org/>**

Open access journal providing dissemination of new practices and cross-disciplinary discussions emerging out of the field of sustainability.

SELECTED MONOGRAPHS

This list is by no means comprehensive, but the titles represent an array of works by some of the leading sustainability and environmental experts and researchers in the country. Many of the books support campus sustainability efforts and curricular development.

Bargagli, Roberto (2005), *Antarctic Ecosystems: Environmental Contamination, Climate Change, and Human Impact* (Ecological studies, 175), Springer. (ISBN 3540220917)

Authoritative work that describes the various geological, climatological and ecological elements of climate change and the ultimate impact on the structure and function of Antarctica's ecosystems.

Barlett, Peggy F. and Geoffrey W. Chase (eds.) (2004), *Sustainability on Campus: Stories and Strategies for Change*, MIT Press. (ISBN 0-262-02560-4)

A collection of narratives and case studies from campuses across the country describing experiences, issues and advice for developing policies, curriculums, green buildings, community relations, and campus initiatives.

Barnett, Vic (2004), *Environmental Statistics*, Wiley. (ISBN 0-471-48971-9)

Authoritative and scholarly overview of the statistical methodology used in the study of the environment. The work is particularly useful for statisticians and students of statistics and environmental studies.

Blewitt, John and Cedric Cullingford (2004), *The Sustainability Curriculum: The Challenge for Higher Education*, Earthscan/James & James. (ISBN 1-85383-948-5)

A look at the evolution of sustainability education in higher education and its current impact with examples of how sustainable development has been integrated in various disciplines.

Brown, Lester R. (2008), *Plan B 3.0: Mobilizing to Save Civilization*, W. W. Norton, (ISBN or UPC 0-393-06589-8). Available free online at <http://www.earth-policy.org/Books/PB3/index.htm>

Third book in Brown's series describes the signs of humanity's unsustainable lifestyle and offers common sense approaches for raising energy efficiency, developing renewable energy sources, and repairing our ecosystem.

Bryson, Michael A. (2002), *Visions of the Land: Science, Literature, and the American Environment from the Era of Exploration to the Age of Ecology*, University Press of Virginia. (ISBN 0-8139-2106-6, ISBN 0-8139-2107-4)

Historical critical analysis of various writers (science, literature, and others) and their literary works that have influenced and shaped our conceptualization of nature and science.

Christian, David (2004), *Maps of Time: An Introduction to Big History* (California World History Library, 2), U. of California Press. (ISBN 0-520-23500-2)

Substantial work of "big history" which utilizes multidisciplinary means to explain historical patterns of change from the big bang to the 20th century and places into an historical context the environmental impact of human modernization.

Corcoran, Peter Blaze and Arjen E.J. Wals (eds.) (2004), *Higher Education and the Challenge of Sustainability: Problematics, Promise and Practice*. Springer London. (ISBN 1-4020-2026-0)

An international collection of authors contribute to this work that

explores the history and current theory and practice of sustainability in higher education.

Feldman, David Lewis (2007), *Water Policy for Sustainable Development*, Johns Hopkins. (ISBN 9780801885884)

A scholarly review of issues of water resource management and sustainability, this book offers an historical overview of river basin management, a look at international efforts as well as case studies in the U.S. that demonstrate how the adaptive management of river basins efforts could work.

Filho, Walter Leal (ed.) (2002), *Teaching Sustainability at Universities: Towards Curriculum Greening*, Peter Lang Publishing. (ISBN 0-8204-6021-4)

Collection of case studies from international authors describing approaches, methods, and projects to curricular integration of sustainability.

Forrant, Robert and Linda Silka (eds.) (2006), *Inside and Out: Universities and Education for Sustainable Development*, Baywood Publishing. (ISBN 0-89503-361-5)

A collection of case studies written by faculty at Massachusetts universities who have developed or instituted sustainable development programs using the service-learning model.

Jacobson, Susan K., Mallory D. McDuff and Martha C. Monroe (2006), *Conservation Education and Outreach Techniques: A Handbook of Techniques*, Oxford University Press. (ISBN 0-19-856772-3)

Reference tool creating effective education and outreach programs for conservation written for education and non-education professions involved in conservation projects.

Jones, Van with Ariane Conrad (2008), *The Green Collar Economy: How One Solution Can Fix Our Two Biggest Problems*, HarperOne. (ISBN 978-0-06-165075-8)

In this work Jones, a leading environmental activist and political advisor, provides a unique plan for reducing waste and pollution while creating a new economy.

King, Leslie and Deborah McCarthy (2005), *Environmental Sociology: From Analysis to Action*, Rowman & Littlefield. (ISBN 0-7425-3507-X, ISBN 0742535088)

Textbook, written for Environmental Sociology courses, uses a collection of articles from journals and some influential books to analyze key environmental issues.

Krupp, Fred, et al. (2008), *Earth: The Sequel: The Race to Reinvent Energy and Stop Global Warming*, W. W. Norton. (ISBN or UPC 0-393-06690-8)

Collection of stories from around the world of businessmen and inventors who work toward developing affordable, manageable, and profitable domestic renewable energy sources.

Moskow, Keith (2008), *Sustainable Facilities: Green Design, Construction, and Operations*, McGraw-Hill. (ISBN 0-07-149474-X)

Resource for building professionals interested in green architecture and construction, this book examines 20 large scale building projects from planning through operations.

O'Brien, Martin (2008), *A Crisis of Waste?: Understanding the Rubbish Society* (Routledge Advances in Sociology, 33), Routledge. (ISBN 9780415960984)

Multidisciplinary, historical and critical analysis of the evolution of waste and its inevitable place in society.

Orr, David W. (2006), *Design on the Edge: The Making of a High-Performance Building*, MIT. (ISBN 0-262-15117-0)

From the designer of the first "substantially green" campus building, the Adam Joseph Lewis Center for Environmental Studies at Oberlin College, author David Orr describes his personal journey into environmental and design studies and the project that resulted.

Paehlke, Robert C. (2003), *Democracy's Dilemma: Environment, Social Equity, and the Global Economy*, MIT. (ISBN 0-262-16215-6)

A scholarly and well-researched look at the realities of globalization and the pragmatic interventions that could be employed to balance the economic, social, and environmental needs of global trade partners.

Philips, Michael and Andrea Putman (2006), *The Business Case for Renewable Energy: A Guide for Colleges and Universities*, A P P A: The Association of Higher Education Facilities Officers. (ISBN 1-56972-036-3)

Written by two energy consultants, this is a resource for colleges and universities looking for valuable information on saving (or making) money on renewable energy sources. It uses case studies of other higher education institutions to demonstrate how innovative solutions have worked around the country.

Sachs, Jeffrey D., et al. (2009), *Common Wealth: Economics for a Crowded Planet*, Penguin. (ISBN or UPC 0-14-311487-5)

This scholarly and well-researched treatise from renown economist Sachs gives a candid portrait of the four main crises facing humanity – overpopulation, global warming, poverty, and political gridlock – and offers practical solutions and cost projections for recovery.

Selinus, Olle with Brian J. Alloway, et al. (eds.) (2005), *Essentials of Medical Geology: Impacts of the Natural Environment on Public Health*, Elsevier. (ISBN 0-12-636341-2)

An in-depth resource providing case studies, research, clinical

data, and policy analyses on how geologic processes impact human and ecological health.

Simpson, Walter (2008), *The Green Campus: Meeting the Challenge of Environmental Sustainability*, APPA. (ISBN 1-890956-46-5)

Authored by experts and scholars from the field, this edited collection provides articles on campus sustainability principles, campus issues and opportunities, and case studies of exemplary programs.

Toor, Will and Spenser W. Havlick (2004), *Transportation and Sustainable Campus Communities: Issues, Examples, Solutions*, Island Press, (ISBN 1-55963-922-9)

A comprehensive guide to sustainable transportation planning for colleges and universities with case studies that highlight what does and doesn't work.

Vanderheiden, Steve (2008), *Atmospheric Justice: A Political Theory of Climate Change*, Oxford. (ISBN 9780195334609)

A methodical and well-researched political theory analysis that explores international, generational and moral accountabilities issues as legal foundations for sound environmental practices.

Van Kooten, G. Cornelis (2004), *Climate Change Economics: Why International Accords Fail*, E. Elgar. (ISBN 1-84376-812-7)

An examination of the economic effects, good and bad, of climate change on countries and why current international treaties need to offer different incentives than are currently offered if the effects of global warming are to be mitigated.

Weber, Edward P (2003), *Bringing Society Back in: Grassroots Ecosystem Management, Accountability, and Sustainable Communities*, MIT. (ISBN 0-262-73151-7)

Using three grassroot ecosystem management case studies, the author demonstrates how local resource management can be successfully achieved through stakeholder participation in the information gathering and decision-making process.

SELECTED DVDs

***Architecture to Zucchini: The People, Companies and Organizations Pioneering Sustainability* (2005), DVD (129 min), Green Planet Films. (UPC 854628001013).**

Available from: <http://www.arnoldcreekproductions.com>
Educational video showcasing a variety of successful companies who have adopted sustainability practices.

***The Business Case for Sustainability* (2008), DVD (55 min), New Society Publishers Limited. (ISBN 0-9784140-0-4)**

In this video, Bob Willard, a leading expert in business sustainability, offers pragmatic guidance to business leaders who want to be environmentally responsible while maintaining their profit lines.

***Crude Impact* (2007), DVD (98 min), Vista Clara Films, available from: http://www.crudeimpact.com/page.asp?content_id=9638**

This award winning video documents the issues facing humanity from its dependence and inevitable exhaustion of oil.

***e2: Design. Season 1, 2 & Energy* (2006), DVD, PBS Home Video, (ISBN 0793692512)**

Videos one and two in this series explore the economic advantages of green building design. The third video on energy looks at the sustainability innovators.

***Global Warming: The Signs and the Science* (2005), DVD (60 min), PBS Home Video, (Item # GWSS601)**

Alanis Morissette narrates this documentary filmed in the U.S., Asia, and South America showing global warming's impact on people and events and how science and communities are pulling together to solve the problems.

***Human Footprint* (2008), DVD (90 min), National Geographic, (Item # 1075293)**

A look at how we, as individuals, impact the world around us through our consumption and waste.

***An Inconvenient Truth* (2006), DVD (100 min), Paramount**

Nobel Prize winner Al Gore's documentary presenting the case for man-made global warming and the catastrophic effects if global action isn't taken soon.

***Kilowatt Ours: A Plan to Re-Energize America* (2007), DVD (55 min), available from: <http://KilowattOurs.org>**

Award winning documentary that examines the environmental issues caused by production of electrical power and provides pragmatic solutions individuals can employ to save energy.

***Six Degrees Could Change the World* (2007), DVD (90 min), National Geographic, (Item # 1075283)**

Documentary exploring current issues of global warming and the catastrophic prospects that could result from further temperature increases.

SELECTED WEB SITES

***American College & University Presidents' Climate Commitment* (ACUPCC), available at: <http://www.presidentsclimatecommitment.org/> (accessed December 2008)**

Provides a framework and support for America's colleges and universities to go climate neutral.

***Arizona State University's School of Sustainability Related Links and Resources*, available at: <http://schoolofsustainability.asu.edu/sustainability/resources.php> (accessed December 2008)**

From the nation's first School of Sustainability, this page is a gateway to a variety of resources including links to sustainability-related institutions, corporations, university, national and international organizations, and government sites.

***Big Picture TV*, available at: <http://www.bigpicture.tv/> (accessed December 2008)**

Streams free video clips of leading experts, thinkers, and activists in environmental and social sustainability. Offers a general audience analysis and commentary from a growing number of world leaders including scientists, journalists, economists, businessmen, designers, and politicians.

***Campus Environment 2008: A National Report Card on Sustainability in Higher Education: Trends and New Developments in College and University Leadership, Academics and Operations*, 2nd ed., available at: <http://www.nwf.org/campusEcology/campusreportcard.cfm> (accessed December 2008)**

Produced by National Wildlife Foundation.

***Discovery of Global Warming*, available at: <http://www.aip.org/history/climate/> (accessed December 2008)**

Created by Spencer Weart (Director of the Center for History of Physics of the American Institute of Physics), the Web site reviews the history of climate change research. Contains a complete history through dozens of essays on topics such as: Influences on Climate, Climate and Society, Climate Data, and Theory.

***Environment & Energy (E&E) Publishing*, available at: <http://www.eenews.net/tv/> (accessed December 2008)**

Leading source for comprehensive, daily coverage of environmental and energy policy and markets. Includes: U.S. environmental legislation and regulation; international and U.S. climate policy issues; global energy resources and markets; alternative energy; air and water issues; hazardous and toxic substances; public lands; endangered species; mining, agriculture; and technology.

***Energy Information Administration*, available at: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/> (accessed December 2008)**

Created by Congress in 1977, this statistical agency of the U.S. Department of Energy includes information on international/country energy information, state and U.S. historical data, forecasts, analysis, green house gas data, information on households, buildings, industrial and transportation energy consumption, and multitude of data and information on all energy source types (e.g., petroleum, coal, nuclear).

***Green Energy TV*, available at: <http://www.greenenergytv.com/> (accessed December 2008)**

Online Television Channel dedicated to airing green videos for millions of viewers around the world. Allows people to watch, upload, and share green videos.

***National Center for Appropriate Technology*, available at: <http://www.ncat.org/> (accessed December 2008)**

Provides assistance to economically disadvantaged people by providing information and access to technologies that can help improve their lives such as weatherizing houses, training farmers, monitoring energy use, and demonstrating renewable energy technology. ■

A Brief History of the Lamar County Library System

Linda Matthews

Introduction

The Lamar County Library System (LCLS) is headquartered in Purvis, the seat of Lamar County, Mississippi. There are four branch libraries within the system, one in each of the four major communities in the county: Purvis, Sumrall, Lumberton, and Oak Grove. The county covers 497 square miles and has a population of approximately 49,121.¹ The county is predominantly rural and the municipalities of Purvis, Sumrall, and Lumberton reflect this as stereotypical small southern towns. The community of Oak Grove is sometimes referred to as West Hattiesburg because areas of Oak Grove (in Lamar County) have been annexed by the city of Hattiesburg (the seat of Forrest County) and the area serves as a suburb of the city. Because of this, parts of Oak Grove are heavily developed and there are a large number of subdivisions. The library communities patronizing the four branches show a similar division. Those in Purvis, Sumrall, and Lumberton tend to be less affluent, of a broader racial mix, and less conservative than those in Oak Grove.

Visitors and new arrivals to Lamar County likely accept the existing library system as a given. However, long-time residents have been witness to a great deal of change in both form and function over the past sixty years. Libraries in Lamar County began as local endeavors, merged into a regional system in the 1950s, and reformed into a county system in the 1990s. Central to those changes were demand, interest, and funding.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to document the history, mission, funding, servic-

es, and organization of the Lamar County Library System.

Research Questions

Specific research questions addressed in this study include:

- R1. What is the background and history of the Lamar County Library System (LCLS)?
- R2. How is the LCLS funded?
- R3. How is the LCLS organized and staffed?
- R4. What is the mission of the LCLS?
- R5. What are some of the services and programs provided by the LCLS?
- R6. What information is available on the LCLS Web sites?

Limitations and Assumptions of the Study

This study was limited to documentation found in the files of the LCLS, on the library system's Web sites, in the libraries and special collections at the University of Southern Mississippi, in government publications, and in scholarly literature. It is assumed that the information provided by these resources is accurate.

Importance of the Study

By examining one particular county, this study adds insight into the development of county library systems in the South and in Mississippi, thus contributing to the larger body of Library and Information Science research. It may be useful for librarians as a window on how a county library system broke off from a regional library system, how it is funded, and how it has changed over time. This could be beneficial information for other growing counties in Mississippi and elsewhere in the South as well as for scholars examining the history of the county, state, and region with either a general approach or a library-centered focus.

Literature Review

A search of related literature on this subject quickly yielded state documents, theses and dissertations, as well as books and journal articles specific to the field of library science. The story of library development in the region and in the state appears regularly in the literature beginning in the 1930s.

Margaret Rufsvold's 1934 article "A History of School Libraries in the South" offers a brief synopsis of school library development from the turn of the twentieth century to the mid-1930s. It touches on the relationship between public and school libraries in the South, especially where the former could help cover gaps in the latter. The author highlights the overall problem by noting that as late as 1926, Mississippi had failed to make library provisions for some 83 percent of its school-aged population and that while those schools in cities and counties with public library service profited from their existence, those were the exception.² The potential benefit to schools of a well-organized county library system was substantiated by the Rosenwald County Library Demonstration, begun in 1929.³

The Julius Rosenwald Fund made great contributions to schools and libraries in the South in this era, primarily aimed at improving education for the black population. The Rosenwald County Library Demonstration varied from the fund's usual theme by addressing the entire population of the counties in the demonstration – black, white, urban, rural, in school, and out of school – for a period of five years. This demonstration served as the backdrop for *County Library Service in the South* by Louis Wilson and Edward Wight in 1935. Overall, the demonstration counties (eleven in seven southern states) were atypical of their states by being more urban than rural. However, the demonstration county in Mississippi was an exception. The Clarksdale Public Library, a Carnegie library built in 1914, in Coahoma County was the focus in Mississippi

Linda Matthews is a graduate student in the school of library and information science at the University of Southern Mississippi; e-mail: linda.k.matthews@gmail.com.

and received by far the least funding. One reason for this was the requirement that the county match funds at an increasing rate for each year of the study. Also, a major difference between Coahoma and the other demonstration counties was the fact that it was over 77 percent black.⁴ In spite of these differences, most of the conclusions and recommendations of Wilson and Wight also applied in Coahoma, including the need for the development of state-wide long-range library plans based on studies (surveys) and the need for provision of state aid for public libraries.⁵

One significant outcome of the demonstration, highlighted by Robert Downs' 1936 "The South Looks at its Libraries," was that the premise of the county as the ideal administration unit for a library system was shown to be faulty. Because much of the South's population was thinly spread across its counties, tended to be rural, and tended to be poor, a multi-county regional library system was proposed as a likely better fit.⁶

The post-World War II years saw an increased interest in improving southern libraries that yielded the 53-page pamphlet, *Libraries in Mississippi, A Report of a Survey of Library Facilities, 1946-1947*. Augusta Richardson, the editor of this document, reached one overwhelming conclusion through this analysis: "Lack of finances explains the majority of the faults to be found with the municipal libraries of Mississippi."⁷ The same logic carried over to the county libraries of the state (there were only thirty-one county libraries in the state's eight-two counties). In addition to remarking on training and salary deficiencies for library workers, Richardson bemoaned the disjointed efforts of these libraries and the scattered assets of these uncoordinated small units because there was as yet no regional library within the state.⁸ However, she was hopeful because of recent legislation (1944, 1946) authorizing municipalities and counties supporting public libraries to specifically levy to support them at the rate of one mill and one-half mill respectively. Another sign of progress in finances was the 1948 passage of legislation appropriating \$45,000 for state aid to public libraries – the first such measure recognizing the need and providing the funds.⁹

Another volume addressing the need for and fiscal benefit of regional library systems was Gretchen Schenk's 1954 work, *County and Regional Library Development*. This text was aimed directly at establishing "library systems covering larger areas, serving more readers and supported by larger budgets" with an emphasis on "centralizing technical processing and routine administration and decentralizing and strengthening a greater variety of real services to a greater number of people in a larger geographic area."¹⁰ While not specifically aimed at the South, the author's own location in south Alabama informs her work. This text is part instructional manual and part textbook – a sort of how-to guide on establishing and organizing extension services and regional systems with background information included.

These emphases on funding, organization, and staffing continued over time as did the modus of the survey. The 1966 piece by Charles Bunge entitled "Statewide Library Surveys and Plans: Development of the Concept and Some Recent Patterns" reflects this trend while also capturing some of the historical context. Though not regionally targeted, a significant portion of the article looks at the southeast.

Bunge traces the library planning movement – which drives the surveying process – to the 1934 establishment of the ALA's planning committee. This step was undertaken in light of the need to have coherent ideas substantiated by data in order to pursue library development, especially at a time of such fiscal constraint as the Great Depression. The author then follows the involvement of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in state-wide library projects from the mid-1930s. Limited funding and the need for federal and state supplements for libraries appear here as does the push for regional libraries rather than county-level units.¹¹ Bunge highlights 1956 as one of the most momentous years in library development because it saw both the publication of new standards in ALA's *Public Library Service* as well as passage of the Library Service Act to provide federal funding, these two working in concert to establish the requirement for state-wide planning and providing a bar to measure performance. Bunge

summarizes, "The most important force of all has been the realization on the part of professional leaders at the state and local levels that public-library service was inadequate and that something should be done about it."¹²

Following up on Bunge's observations and his emphasis on surveys was a piece of graduate research. A thorough statement of patron needs was the subject of Lora Alcorn Long's 1972 dissertation, *The Patron of the First Regional Library of Mississippi: His Needs, Desires and Recommendations Relating to the Public Library*. Long's study centered on patron surveys as the means of determining the effectiveness of library services.¹³ Looking specifically at this one regional library system, among the conclusions she draws is that patrons, while generally interested in new services and expanded programs, will not suggest changes – but will respond to identified problems.

This year, 1972, also marked the creation of the *Long-Range Program for Library Development in Mississippi: A Comprehensive Five-Year Program for Meeting the Library Needs of the People of Mississippi* by the Mississippi Library Commission (MLC). This detailed plan of action specified the goals and objectives that the MLC (and the Mississippi Library Association (MLA)) aimed to address as well as identifying significant targets, by year, that would fulfill them. The authors of this report and its 1978 supplement recognized that they would need substantial increases to federal and state funding to realize their objectives.¹⁴ The most costly proposals within this plan were construction and renovation projects for thirty facilities, including new buildings for Lamar County's three libraries (Sumrall in 1975, Lumberton in 1976, and Purvis in 1978).¹⁵

Based on Richardson's 1949 work, as well as these 1970s documents, it seems apparent that the librarians of Mississippi and the staff of the MLC long realized the need for change and growth, but it took time to gather the support and wherewithal to initiate that development. The funding forthcoming from the Library Service Act of 1956 and its 1964 successor, the Library Services and Construction Act, addressed salary shortfalls and facility

needs, as well as books and materials. State legislative appropriations followed up on this in the 1970s, allowing major headway to be made in Mississippi.

This progress was documented in 1975 by Margarete Peebles and J.B. Howell in *A History of Mississippi Libraries*. These authors gathered together a wide range of historical information and statistical data marking the advancements made by libraries of all sorts in the state. The First Regional Library of Mississippi, covering four counties, was the first in the country to reach across such a wide area in 1950. By 1971, Mississippi had fifteen regional libraries serving 49 counties – a massive change in thirty years.¹⁶ This document also introduces the Pine Forest Regional Library, established in 1957, and its fourteen participating libraries that include the three Lamar County facilities.¹⁷

All of these publications point to the identification of needs and movement over time to address those needs, in the South and in rural areas in general. Fiscal support for libraries seems to have been the loudest recurring theme, with the 1960s and 1970s marking the greatest advancement in Mississippi specifically.

Methodology

The Lamar County Library System director, Jeanne Crider, was quite interested in this study (and its possible follow-on) and graciously provided both published and unpublished documents from her files, primarily relating to the establishment of the county library system, its funding, its facilities, and its holdings. This information, combined with that made available through the LCLS Web sites and Margarete Peebles' *A History of Mississippi Libraries*, informed much of this study's historical narrative of the libraries within the county.

For descriptive statistics, in addition to the data received directly from the LCLS, this study also drew heavily on the printed and online publications of the Mississippi Library Commission, as well as some online U.S. Census data for particular years marking intervals and milestones in the county's library development. These data points included service population, number of staff, funding levels, circulation, and facilities information. Some elements

of this data reflecting change over time have been rendered in a table while other elements were absorbed into the narrative.

Some triangulation was achieved in this study through the intersection of sources, significantly Mississippi Library Commission reports corroborating dates for events also reported in historical texts and local histories. However, the potentiality for circular reporting prevents one from claiming a greater degree of triangulation regarding the statistical data.

Background and History of the Lamar County Library System

The Early Years of the County

Lamar County was established in 1904 from portions of the old Marion County. Even at that early date, Purvis, Sumrall, and Lumberton were established municipalities. Each had a local book collection or small library that developed over time largely through the efforts of local women's groups. The facilities housing these libraries were often multi-purposed or repurposed buildings with earlier identities as post offices, groceries, or banks.¹⁸ During the 1930s and 1940s the WPA helped to establish proper libraries in each of these municipalities as part of a state-wide program, primarily by buying books and funding salaries for library workers.¹⁹ These were still local libraries that had no central organization within the county nor on any larger scale.

1957-1997, Pine Forest Regional Library

In 1957, the Pine Forest Regional Library (PFRL) was established. Headquartered in Richton, Mississippi, in Perry County, the system joined Covington, Lamar, Perry, and Stone counties. In 1969, Greene County joined the PFRL.²⁰ By joining this system, the three libraries in Lamar County, having been forced to close following the end of the WPA, were able to reopen. Sumrall and Purvis reopened in their former WPA locations, while Lumberton received a new facility.²¹ Each of these three was able to get a new library building in the 1970s under the auspices of the *Long-Range Program* of 1972 and 1978: Sumrall in 1975, Lumberton in 1976, and Purvis in 1978.²² Through the years of Lamar County's participation in the PFRL system, the system's service population grew (see table 1).

Table 1. Pine Forest Regional Library service population growth

Year	Service Population	Amount of Increase
1963 ²³	43,070	
1975 ²⁴	54,922	11,852
1980 ²⁵	69,155	14,233
1997 ²⁶	88,625	19,470

This pattern of growth was greatest for Lamar County. By 1997, Lamar County accounted for approximately forty percent of the PFRL service population.

Breaking Away

Not only did Lamar County hold two-fifths of the PFRL's population, they contributed one-third of the county-level funding for the entire system in 1997. However, Lamar County received a one-fifth share of general outlays (less that required for administrative overhead), as did each member county. This lopsided relationship became untenable for Lamar County. In the summer of 1997, their Board of Supervisors, having reached an impasse with PFRL, exercised their right to withdraw from PFRL and form the Lamar County Library System (LCLS) effective October 1, 1997 – the start of the new fiscal year.²⁷

Based on anecdotal information and the tone of some of the correspondence from this period, the split from PFRL was not an amicable one, although all involved did seem to maintain their professionalism in written communication. The first course of action pursued by LCLS for maintaining service was to contract with PFRL for service before transitioning to full independence; PFRL declined this arrangement without discussion of monies.²⁸ The Pine Forest Regional Library was also quick to reclaim all large-print books and audio tapes procured through the system (without any mention of one-fifth of these materials throughout the system reasonably being perceived as transferrable to LCLS), as well as curtailing interlibrary loan services and retrieving these materials – all had to be accomplished before the end of the 1997-1998 fiscal year.²⁹

Since that time, LCLS has continued to

grow to meet the needs of one of the fastest growing counties in the state. In October 2003, a purpose-built library branch opened in the Oak Grove community, largely funded through the 1999 twenty-million-dollar state bond issue to improve libraries. Also, in 2007, Lumberton received the most recent construction project – an expansion for a children's room.³⁰

Funding has kept pace with growth and sourcing this has been one of the biggest challenges for the LCLS director. She has managed to maintain and grow externally-funded personnel incentive grants that allow adequate staffing for all four branches and the headquarters while maintaining a budget justifiable to the Board of Trustees and the Board of Supervisors.

Table 2. Comparisons between LCLS and PFRL

	LCLS	PFRL
Service Population		
1998	34,843	40,482
2002	38,127	56,046
2007	47,698	61,434
County-funded Income		
1998	\$94,777	\$218,952
2002	\$244,700	\$236,944
2007	\$486,993	\$248,125
Total Income (w/ federal and state)		
1998	\$168,009	\$377,108
2002	\$417,042	\$462,074
2007	\$671,490	\$496,752
Total Expenses		
1998	\$94,823	\$375,967
2002	\$507,758	\$386,151
2007	\$661,112	\$553,594

Table 2. Comparisons between populations, income, and expenses for Lamar County Library System and Pine Forest Regional Library in 1998 (the year following the split), 2002 (four years later), and 2007 (two years following Hurricane Katrina).³¹

Funding

The largest segments of funding for the Lamar County Library System come from the county's general fund, via the Lamar County Board of Supervisors, and are supplemented by state and federal grants. Additional funds are generated by bank

interest, donations, and library fees and fines.³² In addition to this direct funding, the libraries within the system receive indirect and non-monetary support from the *Friends of the Library* groups attached to the branches. These enthusiastic citizens volunteer to hold book sales and other fund raisers, as well as provide occasional landscaping and greens keeping services for their local branch. The personnel portion of the budget is easily the largest expense, accounting for roughly 75 percent of expenses in 1998 and 62 percent in 2003.³³ Materials and other operating expenses take most of the remainder, but facility construction costs are usually addressed through state or local bond issues rather than as part of the system's annual budget.

Organization and Staffing

The Lamar County Board of Supervisors appoints one member of the LCLS Board of Trustees (BoT) for each district within the county. The trustees are empowered to act on behalf of the county in matters relating to the LCLS. The BoT hires the LCLS director who becomes a non-voting participant of the BoT. The director regularly reports to the BoT, who in turn reports to the Board of Supervisors. The director is responsible for hiring the remainder of LCLS staff in consultation with branch managers.³⁴

The result is an LCLS administrative staff comprised of a director, an administrative assistant, and three staff. Each branch has a manager and two to four additional staff; LCLS has a total of sixteen personnel in their employ, although not all are full-time.³⁵

Mission

In their "Mission Statement," the Lamar County Library System states that its purpose is to make available to everyone within the county "books and other material which will assist and encourage them to:

- Continually educate themselves;
- Become better citizens of home and community;
- Be aware of progress in all fields;
- Improve occupational skills;
- Reach their creative potential;

- Appreciate more fully the arts and literature; and
- Use leisure time in such a manner as to promote their personal and social well being."³⁶

This wide array of goals may seem daunting unless one realizes that the library's mission is only to assist and encourage patrons toward these ends. The elements of the mission statement drive each library within the system. Activities including collection development, book clubs, story times, computer services, art displays, and author visits are all aimed at fulfilling this mission.

Services and Programs

The activities and services referred to above are part of the overall services and programs provided by LCLS. The system as a whole and each branch specifically, working with area schools, local patrons, and *Friends of the Library* groups, arranges programs targeted at young children, teenagers, and adults. These are primarily reading-based programs and groups, but some of the groups reach out to other interests such as food and games. While each branch will tailor events to its own patrons, some larger scale activities are held in Oak Grove regardless of the sponsoring branch because of Oak Grove's greater size (7,000 sq. ft. versus 4,000 sq. ft.) and collocation with a community center.³⁷

All branches within the system provide certain services in addition to traditional book lending. These include interlibrary loan (ILL), reference, Internet-connected computers, free wireless Internet access, and access to MAGNOLIA (Mississippi Alliance for Gaining New Opportunities through Library Information Access) resources.³⁸

LCLS Web Sites

The LCLS Web sites have recently been redesigned to consolidate information common to the system and provide an overview of activities at each branch. Each linked branch Web site has schedules of activities and programs, general information, and reference chat links. The main LCLS site, found at www.lamar.lib.ms.us/, includes operating hours for each branch,

online catalog browsing and searching, access to MAGNOLIA databases, access to the *ReferenceUSA* database, links to online research tools, and access to the Learning Express Library (for test preparation). Library patrons can access Ancestry.com for genealogical research. The main LCLS site also includes information on how to obtain a library card and access your account to file requests (holds and ILL) and renew materials. Those branches maintaining blogs and social networking pages (on sites such as Facebook and MySpace) provide links to those from their branch pages.³⁹

Conclusion

This study has revealed how libraries have developed in Mississippi and in Lamar County specifically, focusing on the establishment of the Lamar County Library System. There appears to be a simple corollary between size, urbanization, and type of library system. Below a certain threshold, a group of relatively sparsely populated counties is best able to manage a library system centrally. Above that threshold, or when one county with a regional system becomes inordinately large, natural growth promotes a county or city-county system. In Lamar County, the county system seems to be working well based on funding, circulation, and community sentiment. As the city of Hattiesburg continues to grow, Lamar County will continue to feel increasing pressure on its infrastructure, including its libraries. As Hattiesburg continues to annex into Oak Grove, potentially including its library, arrangements will have to be negotiated between the competing systems.⁴⁰

Detailed analysis of funding and growth within Lamar County in comparison to other counties following a similar path may present the opportunity to identify the critical point at which the transition from a regional to a county library system is probable and most likely in the best interest of the growing county.⁴¹ With that information in hand, county leaders and librarians can develop realistic plans for their future, anticipating change rather than hitting it. ■

Note: Lamar County Library System Web site subsequently changed to www.lamarcountylibraries.org/.

NOTES

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, Lamar County Quick-Facts, <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/28/28073.html> (accessed July 22, 2009).

² Margaret Rufsvold, "A History of Libraries in the South," *Peabody Journal of Education* 12, no. 1 (July 1934): 16. Rufsvold was drawing on information from L.R. Wilson, *Reading as a Southern Problem* (Chicago: ALA, n.d.), 2, 36.

³ Rufsvold, 17.

⁴ Louis Wilson and Edward Wight, *County Library Service in the South: A Study of the Rosenwald County Library Demonstration* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1935), 23.

⁵ Wilson and Wight, 221, 227.

⁶ Robert Downs, "The South Looks at its Libraries," *Social Forces* 15, no. 1 (October 1936): 124.

⁷ Augusta Richardson, ed., *Libraries in Mississippi: A Report of a Survey of Library Facilities, 1946-1947* (Ann Arbor, MI: Edwards Brothers, 1949), 4.

⁸ The First Regional Library of Mississippi was established in 1950, by that very name.

⁹ Richardson, 42.

¹⁰ Gretchen Schenk, *County and Regional Library Development* (Chicago: ALA, 1954), iii.

¹¹ Charles A. Bunge, "Statewide Library Surveys and Plans: Development of the Concept and Some Recent Patterns," *The Library Quarterly* 36, no. 1 (January 1966): 26-27.

¹² Bunge, 32.

¹³ Lora Alcorn Long, "The Patron of the First Regional Library of Mississippi: His Needs, Desires and Recommendations Relating to the Public Library," Ed.D. diss., University of Mississippi, 1972, 3-5.

¹⁴ Mississippi Library Commission, *Long-Range Program for Library Development in Mississippi: A Comprehensive Five-Year Program for Meeting the Library Needs of the People of Mississippi*, Jackson, MS, 1972, 43.

¹⁵ Mississippi Library Commission, *Long-Range Program for Library Development in Mississippi: A Comprehensive Five-Year Program for Meeting the Library Needs of the People of Mississippi, Supplement*, Jackson, MS, 1978, 6-7.

¹⁶ Margaret Peebles and J.B. Howell, eds., *A History of Mississippi Libraries* (Montgomery, AL: Paragon Press, 1975), 141.

¹⁷ Peebles, 120-122.

¹⁸ Leonard L. Slade, *Lamar County Mississippi: History and Families* (Paducah, KY: Turner Publishing, 1999), 25; Margaret Peebles and J.B. Howell, eds., *A History of Mississippi Libraries* (Montgomery, AL: Paragon Press, 1975), 121-122.

¹⁹ Peebles, 168.

²⁰ Peebles, 209.

²¹ Peebles, 120-122.

²² MLC, *Long-Range Program, Supplement*, 6-7; MLC, *Mississippi Public Library Statistics, 2002-2003* (Jackson, MS: MLC, 2003), 21-22.

²³ MLC, "Regional Libraries in Mississippi" in *Public Library Service for the Trade Area of Laurel and Jones County: A Proposed Public Library System* (Jackson, MS: MLC, 1963).

²⁴ Peebles, 156-157.

²⁵ MLC, *Statistics for Public Libraries, 1980-1981* (Jackson, MS: MLC, 1981), 12-13.

²⁶ MLC, *Mississippi Public Library Statistics, 1997-1998* (Jackson, MS: MLC, 1981), 12-13.

²⁷ Lamar County Library System, letter to the Public Employees' Retirement System of Mississippi, November 19, 1997.

²⁸ Ruth Pierce, MLC letter to LCLS Board of Trustees, September 30, 1997.

²⁹ LCLS, Information Sheet, December 18, 1997.

³⁰ LCLS, History of the Lamar County Library System, <http://www.lamar.lib.ms.us/about/history.htm> (accessed July 22, 2009).

³¹ Data from MLC's *Public Library Statistics for 1997-1998 and 2002-2003*, as well as those available online for 2007 at <http://www.mlc.lib.ms.us/AboutMLC/MSPubLibStatistics.html> (accessed August 1, 2009).

³² LCLS, History of the Lamar County Library System, <http://www.lamar.lib.ms.us/about/history.htm> (accessed July 27, 2009).

³³ LCLS, Budget for Fiscal Year 1997-1998; MLC, *Mississippi Public Library Statistics, 2002-2003*.

³⁴ LCLS, Bylaws, August 26, 1997.

³⁵ MLC, *Mississippi Public Library Statistics, 2007*, <http://www.mlc.lib.ms.us/AboutMLC/MSPubLibStatistics.html> (accessed August 1, 2009).

³⁶ Lamar County Library System, Mission Statement, <http://www.lamar.lib.ms.us/about/index.htm> (accessed July 27, 2009).

³⁷ LCLS, History and Services Offered, <http://www.lamar.lib.ms.us/about/index.htm> (accessed August 1, 2009).

³⁸ MAGNOLIA provides full-text access to a multitude of online databases, particularly those for scholarly journals, for publicly-funded libraries and schools in the state. The program is centrally funded by the legislature and began as a compact disc distribution system before growing into the present fully online service.

³⁹ LCLS, Welcome, <http://www.lamar.lib.ms.us/index.html> (accessed August 1, 2009).

⁴⁰ Such an arrangement was necessary when Hattiesburg annexed areas that included the new Oak Grove high school, allowing the school to remain part of the Lamar County School District. The outcome would likely be the same for the library because Hattiesburg (Forrest County) uses a city-county system.

⁴¹ This runs counter to the recommendation presented by Evans that public libraries in Mississippi should be organized into large systems, each serving at least 500,000 people or into inter-regional systems incorporating academic, special, and school libraries. Evans' argument is based on efficiencies gained by centralizing functions and costs cut by increasing the number of less-trained library workers. Charles Evans, *Better Library Service for Mississippi: A Study Carried Out for the Long-Range Program Committee of the Mississippi Library Commission and the Mississippi Library Association* (n.p., 1975), 56-57.

2009 MLA Annual Conference Report

Ann Branton, MLA Vice President

The 2009 Mississippi Library Association Annual Conference was a success with 356 people in attendance. The centennial anniversary of MLA was celebrated at the Thad Cochran Center on the campus of the University of Southern Mississippi, October 21-23, 2009. The conference had some great speakers, representing states coast to coast and as far away as Alaska. About fifty programs, workshops, and events were given, and twenty-three poster sessions were presented, making it a well-rounded conference. Over forty vendors participated in the exhibits hall and a list of sponsors who supported many of the events and special needs of the conference – such as printing, conference tote bags and anniversary cups, popcorn, ice cream, and the MLA anniversary cake – can be found on the MLA Web site. We appreciate their continued support of MLA.

Wednesday, October 21

Wednesday is the traditional start of conference and this year two workshops were presented – MAGNOLIA and “Developing History Scrapbooks” – along with several programs about online resources and grant opportunities. The wonderful Black Caucus Scholarship luncheon featured speaker Peggy Brooks-Bertram speaking about her book, *Go Tell Michelle*, and first lady Michelle Obama. The first general session followed with guest speaker Louise Schaper, director of the Fayetteville Public Library, speaking to the theme of the conference, “Eco-Friendly Libraries.” Schaper talked about her experiences and successes in building and

implementing environmental sustainability at her library in Arkansas. The ever-popular “Afternoon Tea with Authors,” sponsored by the Friends of Mississippi Libraries, featured five authors this year: Rick Cleveland, Vicki Niolet, Kathy Chase Young, Andy Taggart, and Jere Nash. The afternoon included the first of three poster sessions and a first-ever MLA film screening. Eight posters were presented and the screening of *The Hollywood Librarian* was very well received.

The President’s Reception was held late in the afternoon at the Southern Miss Museum of Art. The reception featured *Artists in Mississippi Libraries*, an art exhibit of eight artists who also work in public, school, and academic libraries. The exhibit included paintings, drawings, photographs, fabric art, and whimsy works in gourds and ceramics. All eight artists – Carla Carlson, Jeanette Gurley Stone, Susa Nawrocki, David Lee Schommer, Melissa Moak, Nell Branch, Laura Capell, and Diane Ross – were present to enjoy and share a splendid exhibition of their artworks. The reception and exhibit were closely followed by the MLA One Hundredth Anniversary Bash at the Bottling Company restaurant in historic downtown Hattiesburg. Greg Johnson from Ole Miss led his group, *Celtic Crossroads*, in Irish songs that entertained everyone. The evening concluded with a beautiful cake and the singing of *Happy Birthday* to MLA (and Ken Waldman, YALSA speaker and performer whose own birthday coincided – what a nice surprise for him!). Proceeds from the event support the MLA scholarship fund.

Thursday, October 22

Thursday began with *Breakfast with Rick Bragg*, sponsored by the Two-Year College Roundtable and the Public Library Section. Bragg is a regional author and favorite speaker in Mississippi. Programs sponsored by Library Instruction and Gov-

ernment Documents Roundtables presented information on electronic tools and resources. The Young People’s Services Roundtable (YPSRT) hosted a two-hour program, *Fun with Poetry*, by Ken Waldman that included music and activities to inspire young people to enjoy poetry. The YPSRT also sponsored a luncheon with guest Paul Griffin, a New York author and one of the speakers for the national ALA YALSA Great Stories Program. Eight more poster sessions were presented in the morning and seven more in the afternoon about topics as diverse as audiobooks, authorities, clickers, Cutter numbers, graphic novels, and online exhibits.

A number of eco-programs were given during the day. Practical methods and ideas for introducing “green” living were provided by Greg Johnson in his program, *Greening Our Libraries*. The ACRL luncheon also focused on the green theme with Fred Stoss who spoke about being *Sustainable and Green @ Your Library* and stressed the importance of supporting green initiatives in the communities where we live and work. Another green program given in the afternoon was *Why Should I Go Green?* by community activist Leia Lewis. Lewis is a representative of the national group GreenForAll.com and president of the non-profit organization Sankofa Visions, in Shreveport, Louisiana. She shared her experiences about organizing neighborhood gardening projects and summer programs for children.

The really big evening event we all look forward to each year, the Mississippi Authors Awards, honored two Mississippi authors. Recognized for a non-fiction work was Gerard Helferich for *High Cotton: Four Seasons in the Mississippi Delta* (2007), published by Counterpoint. Kathryn Stockett was recognized for her work in fiction, *The Help* (2009), published by Putnam.

Ann Branton is 2009 MLA Annual Conference chairperson and head of bibliographic services at the University of Southern Mississippi Libraries; e-mail: ann.branton@usm.edu.

Friday, October 23

The final day of the conference began with a breakfast sponsored by the Special Libraries Section and the USM School of Library and Information Science with guest speaker Sheila Snow-Croft, of the National Network of Libraries of Medicine. Snow-Croft also gave an interesting program on African American Community Health Resources shortly afterwards. Jan McGee gave two wonderful programs with rave reviews: *Books That Bite!*, about the new young adult craze for vampire fiction, and *Web-vertise Your Library*, about ideas to promote library services via the library Web site. Brad Eden, technical services

librarian and editor of two books about the future organization of technical services, gave an impressive overview of what we can look forward to in his presentation, *Technical Services Futures: What Are They?* A morning showing of the film *Kilowatt Ours* emphasized that we can take control of our use of electricity by simple measures, such as replacing incandescent bulbs, turning off lights, and unplugging appliances.

The MLA Awards Luncheon marked the traditional end of this conference, marking the centennial anniversary of the association. A number of awards were presented to worthy MLA members (see sidebar). ■

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2009 MLA Award Winners

- **Carroon Apple Award:**
Cindy Newman, Denman Junior High School
- **Mary Julia Anderson Award:**
Lorietha Myers, division assistant, Mississippi Library Commission
- **Past President's Award:**
Jennifer Walker, development services division director, Mississippi Library Commission

Scholarship Awards

- **Beta Phi Mu, Beta Psi Chapter Scholarship:**
Abigail Slattery, USM SLIS graduate student
- **Peggy May Scholarship:**
Katrina Castilaw, systems administrator, Copiah-Jefferson Regional Library
- **Virgia Brocks-Shedd Scholarship:**
Sarah Heidelberg, USM SLIS graduate student

Public Relations Awards

- **Best effort by an individual library to publicize library services around a single theme or event:**
Mississippi Library Commission
- **Best newsletter submitted by library group:**
Mississippi State University Libraries

Mississippi Authors Awards

- **Non-Fiction Category:**
Gerard Helferich, *High Cotton: Four Seasons in the Mississippi Delta* (2007)
- **Fiction Category:**
Kathryn Stockett, *The Help* (2009)

News Briefs

Tina Harry, Editor

EMCC Joins MSU-led Regional Library Consortium

Administered and maintained by Mississippi State University, the Golden Triangle Regional Library Consortium is adding East Mississippi Community College as its newest member. EMCC President Rick Young joined MSU President Mark Keenum recently in making the announcement.

Established in 1993 with initial participation from MSU and Mississippi University for Women, the Consortium provides a central database that allows patrons to access resources available at participating libraries in the Golden Triangle area.

Starkville High School, Armstrong Middle School, the Tombigbee Regional Library System, and the Oktibbeha-Starkville Public Library all are members, and each has added bibliographic and patron databases to the comprehensive computer server used for its circulation, online catalog, acquisitions, and serials system needs.

In August, the databases for both Mayhew and Scooba EMCC campuses were integrated into the library server housed at Mississippi State University Libraries.

"This consortium is a wonderful example of sharing resources and creating efficiencies that benefit students in area schools," said MSU President Mark Keenum. "We're pleased that EMCC has become the newest member."

Donna Ballard, EMCC's district librarian, said the Consortium "provides an opportunity to work with other libraries in the area and offers easy access to resources throughout the Golden Triangle." She added: "Our patrons not only will have access to the collections at the other member libraries, but we also will be able to share our collection with others."

Stephen Cunetto, MSU Libraries' administrator of systems, said one-stop searching is a key advantage of the consortium.

"One of the goals always has been to provide seamless access to resources throughout the Golden Triangle," he said.

"No longer does a student have to search multiple databases to identify a library in the area that has the materials they need. During these economic times it makes even more sense to work together and to share our materials and our technical expertise."

For more information on the Golden Triangle Regional Library Consortium and on MSU Libraries, please visit <http://library.msstate.edu/gtrlc>.



Mississippi State University President Mark Keenum (seated, right) shakes hands with EMCC President Rick Young after signing the consortium agreement. EMCC's Donna Ballard and MSU's Stephen Cunetto stand behind the presidents. Photo by Kristen Hines Baker, Mississippi State University Relations.

Tina Harry is associate professor/catalog and assistant automation librarian at the University of Mississippi; e-mail: tharry@olemiss.edu.

— Submitted by Angela M. Patton, library assistant, Mississippi State University Libraries

MSU Libraries Celebrates Archives Month with Herring Collection

Mississippi State University Libraries celebrated National Archives Month in October with a program honoring one of the Libraries' newest collections.

The Todd A. Herring Collection was officially welcomed on October 9, 2009 and was honored with an open house and month-long exhibit, "A Historian Collects: Selections from the Todd A. Herring Collection," in MSU Libraries' Special Collections Department.

Former Starkville, MS, resident and current Lincoln University professor of history Dr. Todd A. Herring, who earned both his master's and doctoral degrees from MSU, collected his first document in 1977 at the age of 11. After that, Herring was hooked. For the next thirty years he added to his collection a variety of historical materials from stoneware jugs used to hold liquor to thousands of documents and rare books, publications, and artifacts. In 2008, Herring began donating materials to his alma mater, and to date, MSU Libraries' Manuscripts Division of Special Collections has received some 18 cubic feet of traveler's accounts; estate, military, and business records; religious materials; photographs, letters, and pamphlets; rare books; newspaper articles and journals; artifacts; and more.



Dr. Todd A. Herring visited with MSU Libraries' Special Collections Department staff and faculty prior to his October 9, 2009, presentation. Pictured here (l to r) with portions of the Herring Collection are Dee Dee Baldwin, Donisha Smiley, Dr. Herring, Gerald Chaudron, Mattie Sink, Lynne Mueller, and Jana Hill. Photo by MSU Libraries.

Herring's strong interest in the Natchez and lower Mississippi Valley area is reflected in the in-depth focus of his collection on those areas. Herring's collection also features documents and artifacts from other areas of Mississippi, the South, and other regions of the United States and from his extensive travels to twenty-six countries.

For more information on MSU Libraries and on the Todd A. Herring Collection, please visit <http://library.msstate.edu/spcoll> or contact Mattie Sink at 662-325-3848.

– Submitted by Lyle Tate, special events coordinator, Mississippi State University Libraries

MSU Libraries Join Contemporary Japan Program

Want to learn about Japanese history, art, culture, politics, and more? Come to Mississippi State University Libraries.

MSU Libraries was recently named a recipient of the Nippon Foundation's "100 Books for Understanding Contemporary Japan," a collection of books written by experts in their respective fields chosen

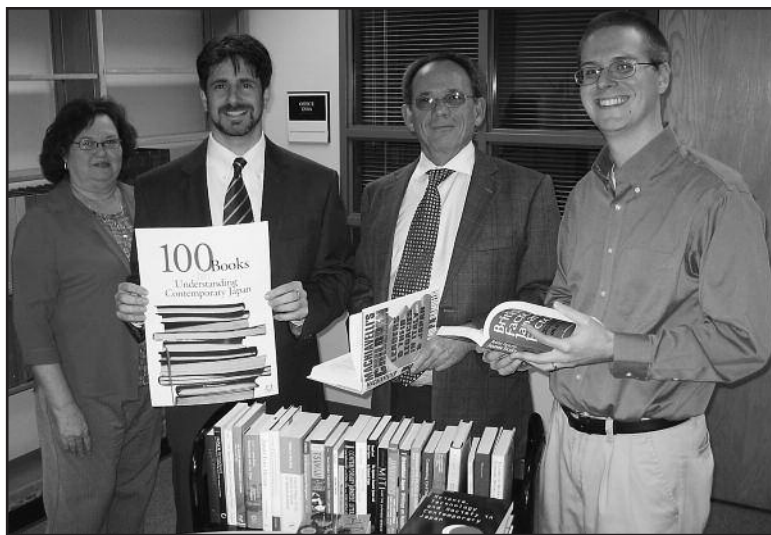
specifically to help non-experts gain a basic understanding of Japan.

Donated free to select university libraries, this prestigious collection contains works such as Kenneth Pyle's *Japan Rising: the Resurgence of Japanese Power and Purpose* and *Tsukiji: The Fish Market at the Center of the World* by Theodore Bestor. The collection is intended to expand international knowledge of Japan and to craft a clearer, more comprehensive understanding of contemporary Japan that transcends stereotypes and outdated ideas.

"The interdisciplinary nature of these books will benefit many programs from a variety of departments across MSU's campus," said David Nolen, MSU Libraries' humanities reference librarian. "Being able to provide access to these great resources will greatly help us support MSU's educational and scholarly goals."

For more information on MSU Libraries, please visit <http://library.msstate.edu/>.

– Submitted by Lyle Tate, special events coordinator, Mississippi State University Libraries



Pictured here with a portion of the Nippon Foundation donation are (l to r) Pat Matthes, MSU Libraries' associate dean for technical services; Brian Watkins, MSU's director of international business; Jack Jordan, head of MSU's department of foreign languages; and David Nolen, MSU Libraries' humanities reference librarian. Photo by MSU Libraries.

University of Southern Mississippi Receives IMLS Grant

The University of Southern Mississippi (USM) recently received a grant from the Institute for Museum and Library Studies (IMLS) to recruit ten minority students for its fully accredited, online, master of library science program. Students who are chosen for the grant will receive a full tuition waiver, \$400.00 per semester for the purchase of books, a laptop computer, and \$9,000.00 per year as a stipend. They also will attend special programming and training from the Mississippi Library Commission (MLC), and will attend the American Library Association annual meeting in 2011. The students must take nine hours of classes each semester and work five hours per week at either USM's Cook Library in Hattiesburg or the MLC in Jackson.

The Minority Scholarship Initiative, funded by the Laura Bush 21st Century Library Program, is designed to train and mentor students who might not otherwise be able to attend a full-time master's program in library science. Students will emerge from the program ready to take leadership positions in the field and to advocate for minority librarianship. They must agree to work for at least two years in a Mississippi library after earning their degree.

If you, or someone you know, is interested in applying or learning more about the scholarship, please contact USM's School of Library and Information Science. All students must be admitted to the program and the graduate school, and all materials for admission (including GRE scores) must be received by March 15, 2010, for an admit date of August 2010.

– Submitted by Jenny Bossaller, assistant professor of library and information science, University of Southern Mississippi ■

People in the News

Tina Harry, Editor

Sandra Childers

recently retired from her position as First Regional Library's business manager, a position she held for twenty years. A reception was held in her honor on September 26, 2009, where she received several gifts and well-wishes.



Sandra Childers

— ♦ —

Myra Haynes was recently recognized for her twenty-eight years of service to the Hancock County Library. Haynes is the manager of the Technical Services Department at the library system. Pictured with Haynes is Patty Furr, HCLS executive director.



Patty Furr and Myra Haynes

— ♦ —

Tina Harry is associate professor and catalog and assistant automation librarian at the University of Mississippi; e-mail: tharry@olemiss.edu.

Derek Marshall has been working in libraries since his first job as a shelver in high school. From there, he moved up to a part-time circulation/reference clerk. After graduating from college with a BA in English, he attended the University of South Carolina where he received a MLIS. Since graduating, he has worked in public libraries in Charleston, South Carolina; North Augusta, South Carolina; and, most recently as manager of the Friedman Branch Library in Augusta, Georgia. Derek is excited about his newest position as the Brandon Public Library branch manager and looks forward to serving the community and Central Mississippi Regional Library System.



Derek Marshall

When Marshall first graduated from library school, his brother, being the typical teasing older brother, said, "Since you're a librarian now, I guess you think you know everything." He replied, "No, but I can tell you where to find everything." Help us welcome Derek to Mississippi and CMRLS!

— ♦ —

Alice Pierotti and **Caroline Barnett** are the latest additions to the First Regional Library staff. Pierotti, branch manager of Emily Jones Pointer Public Library in Como, holds a BA in English from Western State College (Colorado) and completed eighteen hours of professional library science coursework with San Jose State University (California). Before joining FRL, Pierotti worked for three years at Colorado's Gunnison County Library District.

Caroline Barnett received a BA in American Government from the University of Virginia and a MLIS from University of Tennessee in Knoxville. Her work experience includes serving as the head of the children's literature department at the Cleveland (OH) Public Library and at the Memphis Public Library for many years, as a branch manager and as children's librarian. ■



Alice Pierotti, left, and Caroline Barnett

mla

About Books

Jennifer Brannock, Editor

CORRECTION: Stephen Cheek's name was misspelled in the fall issue of *Mississippi Libraries*. The editors apologize for the error.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG ADULTS

Burg, Shana. *A Thousand Never Evers*. New York: Delacorte Press, 2008. 301 pp. \$15.99 (hardcover)

It is the summer of 1963 in the small Mississippi Delta town of Kuckachoo, and twelve-year-old Addie Ann Pickett is absorbed in her daily routine: helping her mother in her job as maid for a prominent white family, and looking forward to attending the county's Negro junior high school in the fall. But events from the world outside Kuckachoo soon begin to change the course of her family's life, and Addie Ann's natural innocence and optimism come up against the hard truths of her time and place. An injustice against the town's black citizens by white authorities results in Kuckachoo's first civil rights meeting, which ends abruptly when a cross is burned outside. Addie Ann's brother has to go into hiding after he rescues her from two white bullies. And when her beloved uncle is jailed and threatened by the Klan for an offense he didn't commit, Addie Ann finds that she must gather her courage and reveal secrets in order to save her family and help her community stand up for their rights.

Shana Burg's interest in the Mississippi civil rights struggle was inspired by her father's role as a lawyer in the civil rights movement. She skillfully weaves actual

events – the murder of Medgar Evers, the March on Washington, the Birmingham church bombing – into the background of Addie Ann's narrative. The book includes an appendix of civil rights landmarks of the twentieth century for young readers who may not be aware of the history behind the story. Use of local color, such as the importance of butterbeans (!) to the plot, is effective and adds a light touch amid the serious subject matter. *A Thousand Never Evers* – the title refers to a white character's estimate of how long it will take for integration to come to Kuckachoo – is Burg's first novel. Recommended for Mississippiana and young people's collections in school, public, and academic libraries.

Kathleen L. Wells
Senior Catalog Librarian
University of Southern Mississippi



Campbell, Sarah C. *Wolfsnail: A Backyard Predator*. Honesdale, PA: Boyds Mills Press, 2008. 32 pp. \$16.95 (hardback)

Written and illustrated by Mississippians (author Sarah C. Campbell and her husband Richard), *Wolfsnail: A Backyard Predator* is primarily a non-fiction picture book. The large, simple text describes (with a bit of suspense) how one snail captures and eats another snail. The pages are dominated by photographs, most of which show the snail in larger-than-life scale on its quest for food. These are nicely done, uncomplicated illustrations, with enough detail to satisfy curiosity and spark conversation.

The last three pages are quite different, and seem geared to a more mature reader than the rest of the book. Two pages of "wolfsnail facts" contain a wealth of information in the style of a nature field guide.

The last page is a glossary with words such as "predator," "cannibal," "radula," and "slime." These last few pages will be above the reading level of many children, but are a nice addition for parents fielding questions or for young readers stretching their reading skills. (Parents, however, will need to decide if they are ready for their children to be introduced to words like "hermaphrodite.")

Wolfsnail is a Theodor Seuss Geisel Honor Book. The book is a great introduction to predators in the life cycle, and it will likely encourage children to explore their environment. The publisher categorizes it as appropriate for ages 4-9. It is recommended for libraries serving children of that age group.

Diane DeCesare Ross
Curator, Manuscripts and Archives
University of Southern Mississippi



Dodson, Jamie. *Flying Boats & Spies: A Nick Grant Adventure*. Madison, AL: OnStage Pub., 2008. 234 pp. \$9.50 (paperback)

The year is 1935, and outside of San Francisco sixteen-year-old Nick Grant dreams of being a pilot. But Nick must struggle to make good grades in school and help support his family while his father is away. Working as an assistant airplane mechanic, Nick has a chance meeting with Charles and Anne Lindbergh. Anne secretly gives Nick a package to deliver. This mission presents Nick with an opportunity to get a good-paying job aboard the supply ship, the *SS North Haven*, though he must lie about his age and run away from home. Unbeknown to Nick, he is now immersed in a deadly game that begins when Nick's boss is murdered for the very package Nick has delivered.

Jennifer Brannock is associate professor and special collections librarian at the University of Southern Mississippi; e-mail: jennifer.brannock@usm.edu.

Nick's adventure takes the reader island hopping across the Pacific as the Japanese try to obstruct Pan American Airlines' mission to set up bases for their flying boats, which are crucial in aiding China against a Japanese invasion. Nick meets many colorful and memorable characters throughout his adventure, which even includes a little romance. A resourceful, brave, and self-reliant Nick returns home a hero in this satisfying, easy read. The book ends with a great cliffhanger paving the way for the second book in the Nick Grant Adventure series.

Flying Boats & Spies is ideal for middle school students who love history, especially wartime nonfiction, adventure, or historical fiction. The technical information about the military, airplanes and aviation, historical facts, and historical characters appeals mostly to boys. The dialogue and character development are somewhat simplistic for the average high school and adult reader but may be good for some lower level teen readers. I recommend this book to middle and high school libraries, as well as public libraries.

Andrea Moreau
Library Media Specialist
East Hancock Elementary



Enderle, Dottie. *Man in the Moon*. New York: Delacorte Press, 2008. 160 pp. \$14.99 (hardcover)

The story *Man in the Moon* details one lunar month in the life of a struggling Texas family in the summer of 1961. They live a solitary life on a farm fifteen miles from the nearest 7-Eleven store. Many obstacles, including unemployment, shortage of food, oppressive heat, and a very ill son, plague the family.

The story focuses on the teenage daughter, Janine. She and her family hear sounds in the cornfield one hot summer night and later find footprints. They soon meet Mr. Lunas, the war hero who saved Janine's father's life in World War II. Despite the family's struggles, Janine's

father welcomes the peculiar, emaciated man into their home. Mr. Lunas' appetite and strength seem to fluctuate with the moon. The whole family recognizes Mr. Lunas' strange behavior and his changing appetite. While Janine is fascinated by Mr. Lunas' behavior, she keeps her distance.

Janine's brother Ricky has a chronic illness, and there is not enough money for medical care. As Mr. Lunas' stay continues, Ricky's health worsens. Adele's desperation over her son's poor health and the frustration she feels over her husband's inability to find a job climax into a mother's desperate grief and a miracle that only Janine witnesses.

Enderle's story begins with a mysterious tone, but quickly moves toward a sign that we are all indelibly connected with the natural world around us. While the story is well-written and keeps the reader wanting to continue, there are questions that seemed to be unanswered in the end. It would make a great read-aloud or book club choice. This book is best suited for upper elementary libraries.

Ann McGraw
Media Specialist
Magnolia Park Elementary



Holt, Kimberly Willis. *Piper Reed Gets a Job*. Illustrated by **Christine Davener**. New York: Henry Holt & Company, 2009. 149 pp. \$14.99 (hardcover)

Award-winning children's and young adult author Kimberly Willis Holt seems to have found success writing in another popular sub-genre for young readers: the early chapter book. This title is the third book in a semi-autobiographical series that shows every sign of continuing its momentum, even as she writes and publishes in other categories of children's fiction (including a forthcoming historical novel).

The young heroine is a smart and spirited fifth grader who struggles with dyslexia and a tendency to be scattered, but who is also wildly creative. Piper is the daughter of a Navy officer whose family has

moved around a great deal. They have lived all over the place – including California, Texas, and even Guam – but have now settled at the Pensacola, Florida, Naval Air Station. For the first time in Piper's young life she will be starting a new school year at the same school she attended during the previous one. But that may just turn out to be a problem, too; does she really have to be assigned the same classroom, the same teacher, and the *very same sea*?

Piper and her gang of fellow "Navy brats" have formed their own posse of sorts. They call themselves "The Gypsy Club" because their families move so much. Early in the book, the Gypsy Club members realize base housing does not quite afford the kind of space they need to hold their secret meetings, so Piper leads efforts to raise money for a pre-fab clubhouse which, according to the catalog, costs \$1999! The adventures that ensue involve learning to balance paying jobs – illustrator, babysitter, and party planner – with schoolwork. Will Piper spread herself too thin?

Piper has a close-knit but also very real family life. She is the middle child, with a dramatic younger sister (Sam, age 6) and a serious, poetry-loving older sister (Tori, a middle schooler). About Sam, Piper says, "Spelling prodigies read and write for fun. Tori wasn't a prodigy, but she liked reading and writing too. Chief (their father) said someone had to break the mold. I guess I was the mold breaker because I hated to read and write." Many lines in the book are laugh-out-loud funny, the verbal humor combined with a few slapstick incidents.

In this series, Holt depicts the ins and outs of life for families living in a base community. She highlights the fun and friendships that develop, but also describes the emotions surrounding frequent moves and having a parent who is deployed at sea for months at a time. I think this gives the *Piper Reed* series distinct appeal to children in military families, as well as a broad general audience.

I would not hesitate to suggest this short chapter book to fans of beloved children's authors Judy Blume and Beverly Cleary,

as well as a possible "What can I read next?" option for those who have recently outgrown *Junie B. Jones* and her friends.

Highly recommended for school and public libraries, large and small, who serve elementary-aged children.

Victoria Penny

Early Childhood Services Coordinator
First Regional Library



Napoli, Donna Jo. *Alligator Bayou*. New York: Wendy Lamb Books/Random House, 2009. 280 pp. \$16.99 (hardcover)

Tallulah, Louisiana, 1899. The story is narrated by Calogero, a thirteen-year-old Sicilian boy who was shipped to America after his mother died. Calogero is taken in by Francesco and his brothers who are also Sicilian. The brothers own a vegetable stand and are known for selling quality produce. Calogero and his young counterpart, Cirone, learn to speak English and try hard to get along with all of Tallulah's residents. Calogero is especially fond of Patricia, a smart and sassy African American girl. It is through Patricia that Calogero meets Charles, Ben, and Rock, who teach him and Cirone the thrill of midnight gator hunting. The Sicilians mostly keep to themselves because they are considered outcasts by the white community while the black community is skeptical. Tensions begin to rise as the brothers strive to be fair to both communities. The white community sees this as a threat, and they begin to terrorize the brothers, which leads to unfortunate events.

The book is based on actual events, and Napoli does a wonderful job of weaving together several storylines. We all know the struggle of African Americans, but not all are aware that many immigrants faced the same racism. Her attention to detail of the history shines through as she references the 1890 census in which some blacks learned for the first time that they were actually free from slav-

ery. She also gives reference to the Tunica tribe of Mississippi and Louisiana.

Recommended for libraries with a young adult collection, as well as an extensive adult collection.

Crystal Giles

Technical Services Librarian
Northwest MS Community College



Polette, Keith. *Paco and the Giant Chile Plant/Paco y la Plant de Chile Gigante*. Illustrated by **Elizabeth O. Dulemba**. McHenry, IL: Raven Tree Press, 2008. 32 pp. \$16.95 (hardcover)

Keith Polette, a child literacy specialist and professor of English education, adapts the fairy tale Jack and the Beanstalk in *Paco and the Giant Chile Plant/Paco y la Plant de Chile Gigante*. The dual-text story, nicely illustrated in the vivid colors of the American Southwest, follows Paco, who is sent off by his poor mother to sell the family cow. A mysterious old man with twinkling eyes convinces Paco to make the trade for a bag of golden chiles. When planted, the chiles grow into an enormous plant so tall the top is hidden in the clouds. Intrigued, Paco climbs higher and higher until he discovers the home of the terrible giant, who yells at Paco that he wants to squash him into a tortilla and eat him up. Polette then twists the tale in an unexpected and completely unforeseen direction, wrapping it all up later in the happy ending we have come to expect from contemporary retellings of early fairy tales. Polette's version is engaging and the action and expressive illustrations should keep children interested whether reading with an adult or on their own.

The surprise twist is not the most notable aspect of *Paco and the Giant Chile Plant*. Anyone familiar with the popular *Dora the Explorer* series will recognize the technique of teaching Spanish to English speakers by inserting Spanish words in place of their English equivalents in various spots throughout the story. For example, one line reads, "He waited.

Nothing happened," followed by, "He waited longer. Nada happened." "Nada" is in red, as are all the Spanish words, which are then listed in the back with English translations. While the picture book audience is generally ages 4-8, older children (and even adults) learning Spanish might find this fun, easy read useful.

Peggy Price

Curator, Special Collections
University of Southern Mississippi



Warren, Andrea. *Under Siege!: Three Children at the Civil War Battle for Vicksburg*. New York: Melanie Kroupa Books, 2009. 176 pp. \$21.95 (hardcover)

Period maps and drawings, photographs, and personal accounts introduce the modern-day reader to the hazards of daily life of the civilians and soldiers who endured the forty-seven day siege of Vicksburg. Author Andrea Warren reveals both the tribulations of war and the prevailing attitudes towards the war through the eyes of three children: ten-year-old Lucy McRae, daughter of a merchant; eleven-year-old Willie Lord, son of an Episcopal minister; and twelve-year-old Frederick Grant, son of Union General Ulysses S. Grant. As besieged Southerners, Lucy and Willie face hunger, fear, and brushes with death. Lucy almost suffocates after being buried in collapsed earth after a shell hits the cave that was supposed to provide protection for her family. Willie and his family watch their supper disappear after a shell blows out part of their home's roof and floor, passing through the food-laden table. Unlike Lucy and Willie, Frederick's presence at the Battle of Vicksburg was by choice. Frederick's mother felt camp life would make a man of him and sends him into the midst of war to be with his father. (What modern-day mother would do that?) Frederick's "rite of passage into manhood" led to an infected leg wound, dysentery, and typhoid fever – any one of which could have cost him his life.

This nonfiction book, with its index,

bibliography, and Web site listing, is good for report writers, but it also makes fascinating historical reading for a time period in which the prevailing attitude towards war was very different from our attitude today. Recommended for school libraries (grades 6-9) and the young adult section of public libraries.

Miriam Rone
Librarian
Oxford Middle School



Watkins, Steve. *Down Sand Mountain*. Cambridge: Candlewick, 2008. 336 pp. \$16.99 (hardcover)

Steve Watkins has masterfully created a believable character in Dewey Turner, the protagonist of the young adult coming-of-age novel *Down Sand Mountain*. Dewey, with various attempts to gain attention from his peers, manages to complicate his already difficult existence.

Prior to his seventh grade year, Dewey and his family go the Rotary Club's Annual Minstrel Show. Observing the success one of his classmates receives for a song-and-dance routine delivered in blackface, Dewey tries to emulate the minstrel look by applying black shoe polish to his own face. Predictably, the shoe polish doesn't wash off, and Dewey is forced to start school with shame and embarrassment. The attention Dewey receives from his classmates comes in the form of sneers and taunts, not at all what he had hoped for. While there are several high points to the year, such as his friendship with Darla, the year goes steadily downhill.

The 2009 recipient of the Golden Kite Award, *Down Sand Mountain* is a captivating story of a white boy's growing up in a small mining town in Florida in the turbulent sixties. Watkins' depiction of the painful journey from child to adolescent is masterful. He manages to show racism

from a different perspective than most civil rights novels. Rather than approaching the topic from the viewpoint of sympathetic black characters, Watkins gives readers a glimpse of racism from the inside of ignorance. Because of the nature of some of the circumstances, the novel is more appropriate for young adults.

Ellen Ruffin
Curator, de Grummond Children's Literature Collection
University of Southern Mississippi ■

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MLA Executive Board Meeting Minutes

**August 14, 2009, 10:30 a.m.
Mississippi Library Commission,
Jackson, MS**

President Jan Willis called the meeting to order at 10:35 a.m.

Secretary Marsha Case called the roll.

Executive Board members Present:

President: Jan Willis
Vice President: Ann Branton
Immediate Past President: Jeff Slagell
Treasurer: Amanda Clay Powers
Secretary: Marsha Case
ALA Councilor: Sherry Laughlin
Parliamentarian: Shirlene Stogner
MLA Executive Secretary: Mary Julia Anderson

Others present:

Judy Hilkert, ACRL Section Chair
Tracy Carr Seabold, Special Libraries Section Chair
Harriet Kuykendall, Trustee Section Chair

Approval of Minutes

The minutes from May 20, 2009, were read. One correction was made concerning the National Legislative Day registrations. The correction is to now read, "Jan Willis also asked that the National Legislative Day registrations and hotel be paid by MLA and then to be reimbursed by MLC." Jeff Slagell made the motion that the minutes be accepted with the correction as noted above. Judy Hilkert seconded the motion. Motion passed.

President's Report

Jan Willis welcomed Harriet Kuykendall to the MLA Executive Board as the chair of the Trustee section. Kuykendall told about her life as a librarian. Ann Branton made a motion to accept Harriet Kuykendall as the new Trustee section chair. Amanda Powers seconded the motion. Motion carried.

Treasurer's Report

Amanda Powers presented the financial report. A discussion was held concerning changing the "Black Caucus Donations" heading to read "Virgia Brocks-Shedd Donations." The bookkeeper has asked about correcting some unclear transactions. This was tabled until the October meeting. There was

nothing new to report on the electronic banking. Jeff Slagell made the motion to accept the financial report with the one change mentioned above. Sherry Laughlin seconded the motion. Motion carried.

Vice President's Report

Ann Branton and Sherry Laughlin presented an update on the MLA annual conference. Mary Julia Anderson had gone to USM on Wednesday, August 12, 2009, and had toured the conference center. Branton presented the conference logo. Laughlin passed out a list of hotel reservation information. Hotels offering MLA pricing are Hampton Inn, Courtyard by Marriott, Residence Inn, Fairfield Inn, and Baymont Inn. Most meals will be buffet. It was also suggested that groups verify what equipment they will need. Two movies will be screened: *The Hollywood Librarian* and *Kilowatt Ours*. Pre-registration will be Tuesday 3-6 p.m. at Courtyard by Marriott. The MLA Board meeting will be October 21 at 9 a.m. There will be wireless available for vendors. The fundraiser for the scholarship fund will be held at the old Bottling Company in downtown Hattiesburg on Wednesday night. This will be a birthday bash with open bar and heavy hors d'oeuvres. There will be two parking lots reserved with parking passes required. There is limited space so it was suggested that attendees carpool as much as possible. The President's reception will be held at the Art Museum on campus on Wednesday afternoon, with punch and light hors d'oeuvres. Past presidents will be recognized at the Awards Luncheon on Friday. Rick Bragg will be the featured speaker at the 2YCRT/Public Libraries Section breakfast. Paul Griffin will speak at the YPSRT luncheon. The Black Caucus luncheon will feature Peggy Brooks-Bertram, who edited *Go Tell Michelle*. Seventeen poster sessions were accepted. The Author Awards' winners were announced: Kathryn Stockett for fiction for *The Help* and Gerald Helferich for non-fiction for *High Cotton*.

Past President's Report

Jeff Slagell had no report.

ALA Councilor's Report

Sherry Laughlin reported that ALA was moving toward more electronic participation, including voting. The MLA's resolution for

Judith Krug was turned in. All resolutions were bound and presented to the Krug family.

Section Reports

ACRL

Judy Hilkert said that Fred Stoss is still coming and plans to attend the whole conference. The voting for new officers has been delayed, but will be ready by conference. She discussed changing section by-laws.

Roundtable Reports

NMRT

Ann Branton would like to see this roundtable reorganized and it then become more active.

Old Business

Pamela Pridgen is working on a way to publicize the Linda Milner Fund at MLA.

Ann Branton has contacted Glenda Segars and Deb Mitchell, MLA Legislative Committee, about help with getting a proclamation for the 100th birthday of MLA. The proclamation could come from the governor.

New Business

Judy Hilkert reported first case of swine flu at Hinds and expressed concern for public libraries in general.

It was announced that Mary Julia Anderson would be out of the office the following week due to her daughter's upcoming back surgery.

The conference then again became the topic of conversation with quite a lengthy discussion of exhibits and ideas for more vendors to contact.

The next MLA Board meeting will be October 21, 2009, at 9 a.m. at MLA with the December meeting being December 11, 2009, at 10 a.m. at MLC.

With no further announcements, Amanda Powers made the motion to adjourn, with Judy Hilkert seconding. The meeting adjourned at 11:59 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Marsha Case, MLA secretary

Minutes approved at MLA Board meeting October 21, 2009. ■

Treasurer's Report

MLA – Fund Balances as of September 30, 2009

CURRENT ASSETS

Account	Description	Amount
1001	AmSouth Checking	47,563.18
10010	CD 9/07	6,786.46
1002	AmSouth 5-yr. CD	17,445.97
100200	MLA Office Expenses	514.36
1003	TNB P May Brokerage Account	14,808.45
1007	B Stearns/P May Mutual Fund	4,224.00
1008	A/R NSF Checks	279.25
1009	Peggy May CD 9/07	12,207.44
	Fixed Assets	2,390.32
TOTAL ASSETS		106,219.43

LIABILITIES

Account	Description	Amount
2264	Deferred Lifetime Membership	7,285.00
	Other Current Liabilities	-3,381.54
Total Liabilities		3,903.46

EQUITY

Account	Description	Amount
2120	Peggy May Fund	24,399.72
2130	ANRT Fund	2,997.52
2140	2YCRT Fund	-722.32
2150	GODORT Fund	1,961.33
2160	LIRT Fund	1,201.91
2170	YPSRT Fund	-4,913.33
2180	ECTRT Fund	493.30
2190	TSRT Fund	1,399.59
2210	SCRT Fund	370.09
2220	NMRT Fund	511.84
2250	Black Caucus Fund	4,243.83
2260	Past President's Fund	149.16
2270	Property, Furniture & Fixtures	137.68
2280	Property, Equipment & Computers	72.66
3010	General Fund	35,482.08
3900	Retained Earnings	21,665.18
	Net Income	12,860.73
Total Equity		102,310.97
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY		106,214.43

MLA – Income as of September 30, 2009

Account	Description	2009 Budget	Jan.-Sept. 2009
General Income			
5200	Membership Dues	17,000.00	14,695.00
5201.5	Lifetime Memberships	600.00	1050.00
5202	Interest-General Fund	200.00	11.83
Mississippi Libraries Income			
5221	ML Advertising	1,000.00	295.50
5222	ML Subscriptions	350.00	272.00
5223	ML Other Income	236.35	
MLA Mid-Winter Income			
5301	Mid-Winter Registration	3,500.00	25.00
Peggy May Income			
5351	Interest Income-PM	75.00	0.00
5352	Peggy May Donations	335.00	1000.00
Virgia Brocks-Shedd Income			
5353	Interest Income -VBS	20.00	20.00
5354	VBS Donations	365.00	1000.00
Section Income			
5403	School Section Income		30.00
5404	Special Section Income		54.00
5405	Trustee Section Income		48.00
5410	ACRL Section Income		180.00
5420	Public Library Income		145.50
5400 Section Income - Total			457.50
Convention Income			
5510	Convention Registration	12,000.00	9,030.00
5520	Convention Exhibit Fees	18,000.00	12,400.00
5530	Convention Donations	5,000.00	105.00
5540	Conv. Gen. Sess. Income	5,000.00	360.00
5550	MS Author's Award Income	5,000.00	469.00
5560	Past President's Income		15.00

Convention Income (cont.)

5570	Convention Grant Income	10,000.00	9,600.00
5576	USM Alumni		69.00
Roundtable Income			
5610	ANRT Membership Income		36.00
5620	2YCRT Membership Income		51.00
5622	2YCRT Other Income		67.50
5630	GODORT Membership Income		21.00
5640	LIRT Membership Income		54.00
5650	ECTRT Membership Income		15.00
5660	NMRT Membership Income		39.00
5670	YPSRT Membership Income		90.00
5672	YPSRT Other Income		112.00
5680	TSRT Membership Income		102.00
5681	TSRT Workshop Income		413.00
5690	SCRT Membership Income		27.00
5695	Black Caucus Membership Income		87.00
5697	Black Caucus Other Income		180.00
TOTAL INCOME		79,650.00	51,105.68

MLA – Expenditures as of Sept. 30, 2009

Account	Description	2009 Budget	Jan.-Sept. 2009
Operating Expenses			
6001	Executive Secretary Salary	16,068.00	9,803.00
6002	Bookkeeper Salary	3,708.00	2,781.00
6004	Payroll Tax Expense	1,513.00	0.00
6100	Accounting Fees	300.00	0.00
6210	Bank Charges	200.00	0.00
6220	Bank Credit Card Fees	700.00	290.02
6230	PayPal Fee	50.00	56.94
6310	Maintenance & Repairs	1,200.00	1,189.99
6320	Postage	1,250.00	385.84
6330	Miscellaneous Expense	15.00	
6340	Office Expense	1,000.00	417.43
6350	Telephone	2,000.00	1,319.50
6360	Dues-ALA & SELA	155.00	
6410	Travel-President	2,750.00	0.00
6420	Travel-Vice President	2,250.00	699.16
6430	Travel-ALA Councilor	2,250.00	1,923.60
6440	Travel-SELA Representative		0.00
6460	Travel-Executive Secretary	750.00	180.00
6450	Travel-Legislative Comm. Chair	500.00	
Section Expenses			
6510	ACRL	750.00	0.00
6520	Public	750.00	0.00
6530	School	750.00	0.00
6540	Special	750.00	0.00
6550	Trustee	750.00	0.00
Committee Expenses			
6610	Awards	400.00	0.00
6620	Conservation	250.00	0.00
6630	Legislative	500.00	0.00
6640	Membership	100.00	0.00
6650	NLW	6,000.00	6,190.56
6660	Scholarship		2,000.00
Convention Expenses			
6710	Convention Exp-Exhibits	4,000.00	0.00
6720	Convention Exp-Gen. Session	5,000.00	0.00
6730	Convention Exp-Printing	1,500.00	0.00
6740	Convention Exp-Hospitality	300.00	0.00
6750	Convention Exp-Local Arrange.	5,000.00	0.00
6760	Convention Exp-Registration	500.00	0.00
6770	MS Author's Award Expense		0.00
Roundtable Expenses			
6810	Roundtable Exp-ANRT		-30.00
6865	Roundtable Exp-TSRT		143.79
Mississippi Libraries Expenses			
6910	ML-Mailing		1,090.84
6930	ML-Printing		7,334.85
6940	ML Editor Stipend	375.00	375.00
TOTAL EXPENSES		64,334.00	36,151.52
NET INCOME		15,316.00	14,954.16

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One of the primary forms of communication between MLA and its members is the MLA listserv. As a member of the MLA listserv you will receive important announcements from MLA via email and be able to discuss library related issues with your peers. If you are not already a MLA listserv member, can we add your email address to the listserv?

☐ Sign me up! ☐ I decline

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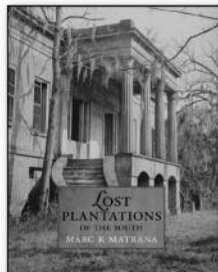
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Dues must be paid by **March 15** in order to receive the Spring issue of **Mississippi Libraries** and for annual election of officers. MLA may at times supply its membership list to professional organizations or library vendors.

☐ Check the box if you do not want your name included.

(Revised 12/09)

Must-Have Titles for Mississippi Libraries



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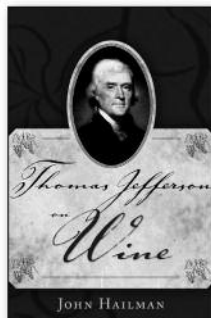
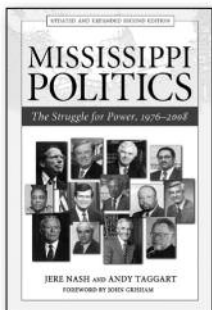
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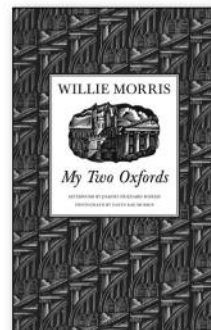
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