AMERICAN PUBLIC LIBRARY TOPICS

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

By the members of the Spring 2008 Public Libraries Seminar

at the School of Information and Library Science

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

UNC

SCHOOL OF INFORMATION AND LIBRARY SCIENCE

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FORWARD

During the spring 2008 semester at the School of Information and Library Science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, the members of the Public Libraries Seminar considered the state of the American Public Library from several aspects.

After pondering the philosophical, political, professional, and ecological contexts in which the public library exists, each of the members guided the seminar through a topic area that held special meaning for them. The result of these guided tours is the annotated subject bibliography contained in this report.

While the bibliographies are probably a full and fairly complete resource for anyone else interested in the topics discussed, the goal was not to create a dry academic resource. Rather the objective in creating the bibliographies was that the students list those resources that held particular meaning for them, and that their comments about the resources be personal, sincere, and tied to their individual concerns.

This is the fourth iteration of a public library bibliography and supplements the one created by the members of the spring 2005, spring 2006, and spring 2007 Public Libraries Seminars. The four together form a solid foundation for subsequent public library seminars to modify, add to, and enhance.

Ron Bergquist

Siobhan Loendorf

Since the establishment of the public library in the 19th century many individuals have donated their time, energy and money to the advancement of the institution. Most famous is perhaps the philanthropy of Andrew Carnegie, who donated over $55 million dollars for communities to build 1,689 public libraries in the United States between 1883 and 1929. The impact of his philanthropy on the public library extended beyond the physical buildings to include library funding practices, library design and the public perception of the library as the 'People's University'.

More recently, Bill and Melinda Gates have created a Foundation for the administration of their worldwide philanthropy. In 1997 they began their U.S. Library program aimed at bridging the digital divide in America. As a result, 99% of public libraries now offer free public access computers to approximately fourteen million library patrons across the country. In 2007, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation kicked off a new program aimed at maintaining public access to high quality computers and Internet access. It is difficult to gauge the full effect of the Gates grants on the public library as the program is ongoing, however, the materials included below will attempt to explore the possibilities.

The following books, articles and websites have been selected to provide background history and supporting evidence of the effect of the philanthropies of Andrew Carnegie and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation have had on the public library.

ANDREW CARNEGIE

Alderson, B.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (1909). *Andrew* Carnegie. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

> Bernard Alderson's biography of Andrew Carnegie was published in 1909 while Andrew Carnegie was still alive. Chapter nine is especially pertinent to the topic as it discusses Carnegie's *Gospel of Wealth*, a concept that has had a lasting impact on the public library in the way in which it seems to have influenced modern philanthropy.

Bobinski, G. S.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (1969). *Carnegie libraries; their history and impact on American public library development.* Chicago: American Library Association.

> George S. Bobinski's book is a great resource for someone wanting to know more about Andrew Carnegie and his library program. He studied the correspondence of the Carnegie Corporation in order to document the history of the Carnegie library philanthropy. This comprehensive history takes the reader from the motivations for Carnegie's philanthropy to criticism and impact of his great generosity. It provides details about how communities secured a Carnegie grant and includes appendices with sample letters and list of communities that received grants. Chapter ten directly addresses the impact of the Carnegie Philanthropy on American Public Library development.

Carnegie Corporation of New York**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2008). Retrieved April 29, 2008 from http://www.carnegie.org/sub/philanthropy/index.html

The Carnegie Corporation was founded by Andrew Carnegie in 1911 to "promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding." The pages about the Carnegie vision and practice provide a snapshot of life in America during Carnegie's lifetime. It also provides a summary of Carnegie's philanthropic vision and his vision for his corporation.

Gardiner, A.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (1985). *The Carnegie legacy in Kansas: A retrospective view of the 59 public libraries built by Andrew Carnegie: A souvenir publication to commemorate the sesquicentennial of Carnegie's birth.* Topeka, Kan.: Kansas State Library.

This book presents an interesting account of the history of the Carnegie libraries in the state of Kansas. The author studied each of the libraries' histories and presents here the story of 59 Carnegie libraries. Photos of each library are accompanied by that library's history and the current status of the building. Because this just deals with the state of Kansas it is somewhat limited, but still a valuable reference in assessing the impact of the Carnegie philanthropy on the public library.

Open Directory Project**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2008). Retrieved April 29, 2008 from http://www.dmoz.org/Society/History/By_Time_Period/Nineteenth_Century/People/Carnegie,_Andrew/

Open Directory has created a bibliography of links to information about Andrew Carnegie, his history and philanthropy. Included on this page are links to Carnegie's writings, his biographical information and sites dedicated to the histories of individual Carnegie libraries around the world.

THE DIGITAL DIVIDE & THE BILL AND MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION

Bertot, J. C., McClure, C. R., & Ryan, J. (2002). Impact of external technology funding programs for public libraries: A study of LSTA, E-rate, Gates, and others. *Public Libraries, 41*(3), 166-171.

The authors present selected findings from a study aimed at measuring the impact and benefits of services meant to bridge the digital divide. Specifically the article looks at how public libraries are taking advantage of the various sources of technology funding. They also took note of how some institutions successfully combined these funding resources to meet their library's needs. This would be a good source for libraries interested in learning more about technology funding, it highlights issues other libraries have encountered and possible funding gaps that need to be addressed.

Bertot, J. C., Florida State University, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, & American Library Association. (2006). *Public libraries and the internet 2006: Study results and findings.* Tallahassee, Fla.: Information Use Management and Policy Institute, College of Information, Florida State University.

This 2006 study, funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, is a continuation of studies conducted by the authors since 1994. It is meant to provide current information about the state of public libraries and the internet for any interested parties. While very technical in nature it provides a quantitative means to evaluate the impact of the Gates philanthropy on the digital divide.

Bertot, J.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** C.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** & McClure, C.R.**Error! Bookmark not defined.**, Florida State University, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, & American Library Association**Error! Bookmark not defined.**. (2007). *Public libraries and the internet 2007: Study results and findings.* Tallahassee, Fla.: Information Use Management and Policy Institute, College of Information, Florida State University. Retrieved April 26, 2008 from http://www.ii.fsu.edu/projectFiles/plinternet/2007/2007_plinternet.pdf.

This 2007 study, again funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates foundation "explores areas such as library technology budgets, e-government roles of public libraries and issues associated with maintaining, upgrading, and replacing a range of public access technologies." This very technical and detailed report provides a quantitative means to track the impact of the Gates philanthropy.

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation**Error! Bookmark not defined.**. (2008). Retrieved April 26, 2008 from the United States, U.S. Libraries website: http://www.gatesfoundation.org/UnitedStates/USLibraryProgram/

Their website provides background information about the Gates' U.S. Library initiatives as well as current information about the Gates grants. A link from this site leads to '*Evaluations of U.S. Library Initiative'.* From that site one can connect to a summary of Public Access Computing Project reports.

Blumenstein, L.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2006) Gates grants fund two studies. *Library Journal, 131(20)*, 20.

This article announces new Gates grants that were awarded to OCLC to develop a "national marketing campaign to increase awareness of the value of libraries and the need to support libraries at local, state and national levels." If the marketing campaign were to succeed in increased funding from local state or national levels, it could be a milestone for the public library and an example of the breadth of impact exacted by the Gates philanthropy.

Burlingame, D.F.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (Winter 1994). Fund-raising as a key to the library's future – Library finance: New needs, new models. *Library Trends 42(3)*, 467-478.

Burlingame addresses fund-raising in the public libraries and the importance of fund-raising to the future of the library. This article ties into the impact of the Gates philanthropy because, with shrinking budgets and increased spending on technology, many libraries will have to become more proficient at the fund-raising aspect. The author cautions librarians to never depend on donations to cover fixed costs but that the funds raised through donations should be for the extras that are nice but not crucial to running the library.

Fleischmann, K.R. & Jaeger, P.T.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2007). Public libraries, values, trust, and e-government. *Information Technology and Libraries, 26(4), 34-43.*

The role of e-government in public libraries with regards to funding, public policy, privacy issues and values is the focus of this article. It begins by examining the values of the public library and how those values instill trust in library patrons. It continues on to discuss how and why the library has become the main access point for e-government resources. "Finally, the article explores how the e-government role of public libraries could be cultivated to improve library services through involvement in research and educational initiatives." The concept of the public library as guarantor of access to e-government is a new development, one that is only possible because the Gates Foundation has bridged the digital divide.

Gordon, A. C., Gordon, M. T., Heuertz, L., & Moore, E. J. (2003). The impact of public access computing on rural and small town libraries. *Rural Libraries, 23*(1), 51-79. Available at http://www.gatesfoundation.com/NR/Downloads/libraries/eval_docs/word/RuralImpacts0301.doc

Using data generated by the Public Access Computing Project funded by the Gates Foundation, this paper looks at rural and small town libraries and the impact of public access computing. The article "suggests that the efforts of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation**Error! Bookmark not defined.** U.S. Library Program, designed in part to enhance the likelihood of sustaining public access computing, have paid off in general, and have been of particular value for rural and small town libraries where technical support and technology training are often difficult to obtain." Additionally, it was found that the rural libraries enjoyed more success with the Gates computers as they did not require much maintenance and they came with a package of software such as Encarta and Microsoft Office. The article addresses the positive impacts of the public access computers as well as the issues faced by the rural libraries regarding sustainability and technology training.

Gordon, A. C., Gordon, M. T., Heuertz, L., & Moore, E. J. (2003). The Gates legacy. *Library Journal, 128*(4), 44-48.

This article is based on research completed by the Public Access Computing Project at the University of Washington with the goal of assessing the impact of the Bill and Melinda Gates Library program on the public library and the public's view of public access computing. It is a follow up to their 2001 article, "New computers bring new patrons." In this article from two years later, the authors expand more on the finding of their research; addressing topics such as the continued digital divide, increased stress for librarians, and sustainability. It summarizes how the new patrons are using the new technology and what a positive impact the technology has had on the participating libraries. "Internet use, library use, and public attitudes toward libraries as well as public access to computers have all changed positively since the Gates Program began."

Gordon, M. T.,**Error! Bookmark not defined.** Gordon, A. C**Error! Bookmark not defined.**., & Moore, E. J.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2001). New computers bring new patrons. *Library Journal, 126*(3), 134-138. Available at http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA276674.html

The authors based their 2001 article on a study conducted by the Evans School of Public Affairs, University of Washington, funded in part by the Gates Foundation, which presented the early findings of an assessment conducted after the first round of the Gates grants had been completed. Indications regarding the impact of the program on the library were that librarians receiving Gates grants were experiencing a heavier workload due to the increased patronage. However, they were also enjoying an improved morale. The article concluded with lessons that the Gates foundation had learned through the first round implementation and discussed adjustments made in their library model.

Janes, J.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2004). Andrew Carnegie, Seattle, and the internet. *American Libraries, 35(2) 54.*

Joseph Janes is an assistant professor at the Information School at the University of Washington. In this article he considers the Gates Foundation philanthropy in relation to the Carnegie libraries, drawing similarities in their missions and methods. The author points out that both Gates and Carnegie were interested in the public library as the "people's university". They both wanted to open up information to the public and they used the public library as a vehicle for the

delivery of the information. The author further notes that both Carnegie and Gates could have easily used community centers or schools to achieve their goals but they chose libraries because they knew that the libraries' goals aligned with their own. Their choice to use the public library as their vehicle has had an impact on the continued growth of the public library institution.

Kniffel, L.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2002). Americans want free access, says Gates Foundation study. *American Libraries, 33*(5), 20-21.

In this article, Kniffel discusses the findings of a national survey of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation**Error! Bookmark not defined.**'s U.S. library program. The survey indicated that the public was very supportive of public access computers and would be willing to pay higher taxes to ensure the free access of computers in libraries.

Mason, M. G.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2003). Your place on the internet. *Library Journal, 128(9), 60-61.*

Marilyn Gell Mason, program director for the Gates Portal Project at the OCLC Online Computer Library Center in Tallahassee, Florida, talked about Webjunction.org in this article. Funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation**Error! Bookmark not defined.**, the idea behind Webjunction.org is to create a resource to help librarians use new technology. Webjuntion.org includes training classes for libraries, technical support, buying guides and a venue to share polices and practices. This article illustrates the scope of influence of the Gates philanthropy. Webjunction.org could prove an invaluable resource to the librarian profession.

Stevenson, S.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (Winter 2006/2007). Philanthropy's unintended consequences: public libraries and the struggle over free versus proprietary software. *Progressive Librarian, 28*, 64-77.

Through this article Stevenson looks at the role the Gates philanthropy plays in deciding public policy in respect to the public library. The author suggests that philanthropists such as Gates and Carnegie enjoy a unique ability to operate outside of the regular public policy process and to determine what social issues should be addressed. In terms of the Gates program, Stevenson acknowledges the positive impact the program has had on the public libraries, while cautioning the library community that by accepting the Gates grants it is allowing the Gates Foundation to set the future agenda for the public library. Stevenson suggests that there could have been an alternative to the Gates program by using the Free Open Source Software program. She states that "Lawrence Lessig and Richard Stallman among others create a very interesting and alternative agenda for public libraries and one which is far more in keeping with the institution's traditions, values and social purpose."

Stevenson, S.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2007). Public libraries, public access computing, FOSS and CI: There are alternatives to private philanthropy. *First Monday, 12*(5). Retrieved May 3, 2008. Web site: http://firstmonday.org/issues/issue12_5/stevenson/index.html.

Siobhan Stevenson is an assistant professor at the Faculty of Information Studies, University of Toronto, Canada where her research focuses on information policy issues. Her article offers an interesting viewpoint on the Gates Foundation philanthropy. Through this article Stevenson discusses the impact of philanthropy on the public policy process. She explores the definition of the "Digital Divide" and posits that the real digital divide may be a result of the proprietary software industry, i.e. Bill Gates. She presents alternative sources of technology such as Free Open Source Software (FOSS), Free Software Foundation (FSF), and Community Informatics

(CI) as a means to bridge the digital divide. Possible explanation for why alternative resources have not yet become commonplace is explored, concluding with hope that the public library may be showing signs that they are beginning to take advantage of these free technologies.

Watkins, C.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (1999). Chapter Report: Opening the Gates. *American Libraries, 30*(9), 11.

This is a snapshot of how the foundation was going about business just a few months after they officially became the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation**Error! Bookmark not defined.**. It is interesting to note that the Foundation was using the "state library agency" as the "primary contact in each state."

Lisa Ward

Many issues beyond the selection of materials affect collection development and management in public libraries today. Four of the most prominent are

- collection evaluation,
- weeding (also known as deselection or withdrawal),
- centralization, and
- floating.

The topics of collection evaluation and weeding have been thoroughly explored from a scholarly perspective for all types of libraries for many years. As a result there is a significant body of literature available in book, scholarly and professional article, and web site form for them. Centralization is a more recent strategy, often undertaken to improve the efficiency of collection development, and is discussed primarily in professional journals. Floating collections are a relatively new operational concept and as such have not attracted much scholarly attention to date. The literature available concerning them consists of a few professional journal articles, some conferences presentations, and a handful of working documents shared by libraries using floating collections.

COLLECTION EVALUATION

Baker, S.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** L.,**Error! Bookmark not defined.** & Wallace, K. L.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2002). *The responsive public library: how to develop and market a winning collection.* Englewood, Colorado: Libraries Unlimited, Inc.

Baker and Wallace provide a broad overview of public library collection development with the overall goals of improving circulation and responding to user needs. Although the entire book is useful, Chapters 4 and 8 are particularly relevant to the study of collection evaluation. Chapter 4, Collection Choices, introduces factors such as genre, currency, and usage patterns that can be used to analyze collections. Chapter 8, Collection Evaluation, discusses quantitative measures for assessing collection usage with an emphasis on analyzing and making decisions based on circulation statistics, rather than gathering those statistics. It also describes qualitative techniques for analyzing patron needs, providing many useful forms and examples. This book is written in an accessible style, yet includes extensive scholarly references at the end of each chapter. The authors were both professors of Library Science at the time the book was written, although Baker has since gone into library consulting.

Doll, C. A.,**Error! Bookmark not defined.** & Barron, P. P.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2002). *Managing and analyzing your collection: a practical guide for small libraries and school media centers.* Chicago, IL: American Library Association**Error! Bookmark not defined.Error! Bookmark not defined.**.

At only 93 pages in length, this is a relatively short and straightforward, yet comprehensive guide to analyzing smaller library collections, with an emphasis on school libraries. It describes both automated systems and manual techniques, such as random sampling, for gathering collection statistics, and also the process of analyzing collections by age, usage, subject distribution, and comparison to standard bibliographies. Extensive examples are included, and a short annotated bibliography is provided at the end. The book was written by two Library Science professors and

is one of the practical guides published by the American Library Association**Error! Bookmark not defined.**.

Greiner, T.,**Error! Bookmark not defined.** & Cooper, B.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2007). *Analyzing library collection use with Excel.* Chicago, IL: American Library Association**Error! Bookmark not defined.Error! Bookmark not defined.**.

Greiner and Cooper begin with a general overview of the history and philosophy behind collection usage studies and a basic primer for Excel 2003, and then present step-by-step instructions for downloading, cleaning, summarizing, analyzing, and presenting usage data with Excel. Detailed instructions for analyzing usage based on several parameters – age, publisher, location, etc. – are provided. The techniques recommended range from fairly simple to quite sophisticated, such as employing Visual Basic modules to clean data. The book concludes with instructions for presenting analysis findings with graphs and specially formatted spreadsheets. A bibliography is also included. Greiner and Cooper are both practicing librarians, in community college and public library environments, respectively, and present all of this information in an accessible, conversational style.

Hart, A. (2003, February). Collection analysis: powerful ways to collect, analyze, and present your data. *Library Media Connection*, *21*(5), 36-39.

Hart's article illustrates several methods for presenting the results of collection analyses in graphs produced from data in spreadsheets. Hart assumes collection and circulation data have already been entered into a spreadsheet, either from a database extract, report, or manual process, and also that the reader is proficient in the use of a spreadsheet program. She explains why the appropriate type of graph or chart must be determined with the message and audience in mind, and provides several sample graphs that can be used to analyze the usage, age, and subject strengths and weaknesses of a collection. An inset listing nine ways collection analysis output can be used is also included. Hart is a technical services librarian in a public school system, but her ideas can easily be adapted for public libraries.

Nisonger, T. E.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2003). *Evaluation of library collections, access and electronic resources: a literature guide and annotated bibliography*. Westport, CT: Libraries Unlimited, Inc.

This is a comprehensive annotated bibliography of collection evaluation literature published between 1992 and 2002. It includes print and online resources for all types of libraries from all Anglo-American countries. Resources are grouped into chapters by topic such as collection-centered approaches, client-centered approaches, conspectus approaches, serials, performance measures and standards, and electronic resources. Each chapter begins with a short introduction and overview of the topic. The annotations are detailed and evaluative. Although this volume is already five years old, it is the most recent bibliography of collection evaluation literature listed in WorldCat. The author is a professor of Library Science.

WEEDING

Baumback, D. J.,**Error! Bookmark not defined.** & Miller, L. L.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2006). *Less is more: a practical guide to weeding school library collections.* Chicago, IL: American Library Association**Error! Bookmark not defined.Error! Bookmark not defined.**.

In 1997 the Florida Department of Education developed the SUNLINK Weed of the Month website to provide weeding guidelines for school media specialists. This guide updates the

original Weed of the Month guidelines and provides additional background and instruction for weeding. The Weed of the Month system is based upon the evaluation of a book's age and content, and the majority of this guide is devoted to describing particular types of content that might make books in specific Dewey ranges obsolete. Not all Dewey ranges are covered – for instance there are no guidelines between Dewey numbers 741 and 770 – and the guidelines are oriented towards children's collections. The guidelines for weeding fiction are based primarily on circulation and the presence of stereotyped or biased content. Sections discussing the reasons for weeding, general weeding principles, the use of automated systems to assist in weeding, and the disposal of weeded items are also included, along with an annotated bibliography.

Note: The Weed of the Month Website is still available at http://www.sunlink.ucf.edu/weed/, although it is no longer updated.

Boon, B.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** *The CREW method: expanded guidelines for collection evaluation and weeding for small and medium-sized public libraries.* Austin, TX: Texas State Library, 1995.

CREW (Continuous Review Evaluation and Weeding) is defined as an integral part of the collection building process in this manual, written for and distributed by the Texas State Library. The manual describes a ten step procedure for identifying items to be weeded based on the number of years since their copyright date, the number of years since they have circulated, and their condition. The procedure integrates weeding into the collection development process by including steps for marketing overlooked titles and repurchasing worthy weeded items. However, it is somewhat dated, relying on manual inspection techniques using shelf lists instead of the ILS exception reports that are now available. Guidelines and considerations for evaluating specific Dewey classes, various types of fiction, and other materials are provided, although some of this material is a bit dated, too. Special sections with considerations for juvenile collections, reference collections, and non-print materials, and also a bibliography are included.

Note: This entire publication is also available in its original 1995 version on the Texas State Library and Archives website at http://www.tsl.state.tx.us/ld/pubs/crew/.

Dilevko, J.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** & Gottlieb, L.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2003). Weed to achieve: a fundamental part of the public library mission? *Library Collections, Acquisitions and Technical Services*, *27*(1), 73-96. Available at http://www.ugr.es/~alozano/Translations/Weeding.pdf

This scholarly article written by researchers from the University of Toronto Faculty of Information Studies presents a short history of library weeding, reviews significant weeding literature and research, and reports in detail upon a survey of weeding practices conducted among 19 public libraries in the U.S. and Canada. The survey examines reasons and methods for weeding, public reaction to weeding, methods for disposing of weeded items, and librarians' personal beliefs about weeding. It concludes that weeding is in general seen as a beneficial practice, but it also raises the issue that weeding may tend to make public library collections more standardized and ephemeral. Although the research is based on a relatively small sample of libraries, its findings and conclusions are still very instructive.

Jacob, M.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2001). Weeding the fiction collection: or should I dump Peyton Place? *Reference & User Services Quarterly*, *40*(3), 234-239.

Jacobs was the Director of Collection Development at the Chicago Public Library for many years, and is now a collection development and readers advisory consultant. Her article reviews reasons for weeding and reasons why librarians may be hesitant to weed. It explains how to

develop a weeding policy based on a library's mission, goals, and service community. It also discusses the relationship between weeding and marketing, and outlines a process for weeding. Although much of this material is standard and available elsewhere, it is summarized effectively here. The more unique contribution of this article, however, is its presentation of criteria that can be used to identify fiction that should be weeded, such as older single title authors, series books with missing titles, out of data genre fiction, lesser works of authors who have died, etc.

Lambert, D. K.,**Error! Bookmark not defined.** Atkins, W.,**Error! Bookmark not defined.** Litts, D. A.,**Error! Bookmark not defined.** & Olley, L. H.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2002). *Guide to review of library collections: preservation, storage, and withdrawal.* Lanham, MD: Scarecrow Press.

This is one of a series of collection management and development guides produced by the Association for Library Collections & Technical Services division of the ALA. It is a short and succinct procedure manual offering a comprehensive outline of all of the elements of preservation, storage, and withdrawal programs for all types and sizes of libraries. For example, it includes information about deselecting periodicals and standing orders that may be overlooked in some weeding projects. The guide identifies steps and criteria, offering a short explanation for each of them, but no how-to information. A fairly extensive list of references categorized by topic, but not annotated, is also provided, as well as a glossary.

Slote, S. J.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (1997). *Weeding library collections: library weeding methods.* Englewood, CO: Libraries Unlimited.

Stanley J. Slote was a professor of Library Science at Queens College in New York, and is now a library consultant. In 1975, he wrote the first edition of this frequently cited classic for all types of libraries. The information in this, the fourth, edition is primarily based on 30 years of his own research and the "Slote Method" that he developed, but a literature review and general background are also included. The Slote Method involves analyzing usage by identifying "core" or frequently circulating items versus "noncore" items, and also "shelf-time period," or the time an item remains on the shelf between uses. Slote presents detailed instructions and many examples for using the Slote Method in four different variations. However, even Slote's computer-assisted variation is now dated since there have been many changes in circulation systems in the past eleven years. A glossary and short bibliography are provided, and a few chapters also include lists of resources for additional reading.

American Library Association**Error! Bookmark not defined.**. (2008). *Weeding library collections: a selected annotated bibliography for library collection evaluation.* Retrieved Apr. 25, 2008, from American Library Association, Chicago, IL. Web site: http://www.ala.org/ala/alalibrary/libraryfactsheet/fact15.cfm.

A short introductory paragraph on this web page developed by the American Library Association**Error! Bookmark not defined.** states that the two aspects of weeding are writing a collection development policy and applying that policy when weeding the collection. The bibliography, correspondingly, is divided into two sections, one for Collection Development and one for Collection Evaluation. The Collection Evaluation section lists nineteen of the most widely used and generally accepted resources for weeding, with various types of annotations – single sentences, short paragraphs, longer evaluative paragraphs and copies of article abstracts and publisher summaries. The resources listed in the Collection Development section are more general purpose in nature, although some of them also include a limited amount of information on weeding.

CENTRALIZATION

Gibson, C.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (1995, September 1). How we spent $2.7 million – with the help of centralized selection. *Library Journal, 120*(14), 128-130.

Gibson begins her article by highlighting some of the inefficiencies and weaknesses in distributed materials selection, before describing how centralized collection development began in 1992 at the Indianapolis-Marion County Public Library and relating several benefits that have ensued. Many of these benefits arise from the perspective, expertise, and concentrated effort a dedicated selector can provide. Gibson also discusses methods used to obtain and respond to individual branch requirements. She admits that centralized selection is not popular with staff, but notes that circulation and usage rose after the process began, and that although staff members were concerned about the collections at all of the branches becoming standardized, this did not happen. Instead there was more variety and diversity in the materials available at each location. Gibson is the Adult Services Manager at the library.

Gibson, C.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (1998). "But we've always done it this way!": centralized selection five years later. In A. Stephens (Ed.), *Public library collection development in the digital age* (pp. 33-40). New York, NY: Haworth Press.

In this article the Adult Services Manager of the Indianapolis-Marion County Public Library, Catherine Gibson, compares the efficiency and effectiveness of some of the processes used before and after centralized collection development at her library. She also acknowledges and responds to common concerns about the ability of centralized selection to meet community needs and maintain branch diversity. Gibson cites studies showing that community needs are often driven more by promotional campaigns, publishing trends, and the limited number of book selection tools available than by community demographics. She also notes the tendency for librarians to assess their community by the number of patrons they interact with, while studies have shown that the majority of library patrons do not interact with staff. Gibson concludes by describing how branch diversity was increased by centralized selection in her library, giving specific examples.

Hoffert, B.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2004, February 15). Facing down the crunch. *Library Journal, 129*(3), 38-40.

This report on the results of *Library Journal's* 2004 library book buying survey found that libraries continued to experience funding difficulties, and that many were responding by initiating independent fund raising activities, ordering more of the most popular and fewer of the least used types of materials, pursuing sharing and interlibrary loan relationships to eliminate duplication, or centralizing selection. The study found that 60% of public libraries have some sort of centralized selection, and that although there were concerns about branch diversity and communication between librarians and selectors, centralization also provided fast and efficient service and promoted consistent standards across library systems. Hoffert is an editor at *Library Journal.*

Kenney, B.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2007, December). Think global, buy local. *School Library Journal, 53*(12), 11.

Kenney enumerates several points in the argument against centralized collection development, although he does not provide or refer to any quantitative or qualitative data to support his assertions, in this one page editorial. He does effectively represent the personal concerns and

opinions of many practicing librarians who work in systems that use centralized selection, including lack of collection diversity, failure to recognize and meet community needs, and handicapping librarians' readers' advisory ability. Kenney is the editor-in-chief of *School Library Journal.*

Sullivan, K.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2005, June 15). Beyond cookie-cutter selection. *Library Journal, 129*(11), 44-46. Available at http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA423794.html

Sullivan, Collection Development Coordinator at the Phoenix Public Library, relates the benefits her library received during its initial two years of centralized materials selection. She explains how the concentrated efforts of centralized selectors have provided specialized collection development expertise, while still allowing for customization at individual branches, resulting in a more balanced and diverse collection and more time for front-line librarians to provide customer service and programming at branches. Sullivan describes the operation of the centralized selection team, composed of dedicated staff and part-time subject specialists, but only touches on some of the issues that may result from centralized selection, such as the need to keep branch librarians aware of collection development activities that affect them.

FLOATING OR SHARED COLLECTIONS

Bray, H.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** & Langstaff, G.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2007, Fall). Does it matter where the books are shelved (floating collections). *PNLA Quarterly, 72*(1), 19, 26.

This professional journal article is a follow-up to the Glover and Langstaff article listed below. It describes the efforts of six Montana libraries that began using floating collections in 2006. It was written by the directors of two of the sixteen libraries now participating in the floating collection. The article relates the issues that had to be addressed before floating could be implemented, general observations of the effects of floating on the collections at each library, circulation procedures and control processes that became useful, and factors contributing towards the success of floating collections. It reflects a higher degree of experience with and confidence in the floating process than the earlier Glover and Langstaff article.

Cress, A.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2004, October 1). The latest wave: with floating collections, libraries stretch budgets, respond swiftly to patrons, and drive down delivery costs. *Library Journal, 129*(16), 48-50.

Ann Cress, an associate director of the Jefferson County (CO) Public Library, explains the operation and benefits of floating collections and the issues encountered when implementing them in this article. She discusses methods for tailoring the floating process to individual library system requirements, notes the need to work with ILS vendors, even those that support floating collections, to develop software customizations needed to make the floating process work, and provides suggestions for managing the cultural change required to transition to floating collections. Examples from the experiences of the Jefferson County (CO) Public Library and Hennepin County (MN) Library are included. This article is notable because it is currently the most widely available and easily located professional article on the subject of floating collections.

Federis, M**Error! Bookmark not defined.**. (2006). *Shhh ... there's a new idea for libraries*. Retrieved Apr. 11, 2008, from voiceofsandiego.org web site: http://www.voiceofsandiego.org/articles/2006/09/15/news/01library.txt.

Although this article was written by a news intern for an independent online newspaper, it includes comments from the directors of the San Diego County Library, Jefferson County (CO) Public Library, King County (WA) Library, and 2006-2007 ALA president Leslie Burger, and it effectively describes the collection floating process and several related issues. Federis presents the idea that floating collections may be most successful in regional library systems that service large geographical areas without a large central library. She also identifies issues relating to social capital, financing, and service delivery in regional library systems as opposed to centralized library systems. At times Federis does not differentiate clearly between floating collections and regional systems in this otherwise informative article.

Glover, C.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** & Langstaff, G.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2006, Fall). Floating collections within a consortium: or, does it mater where the materials are shelved? *PNLA Quarterly*, *71*(1), 12-13.

This professional journal article describes the experiences of six Montana libraries that implemented a floating collection in 2006. One of the authors, Langstaff, is the director of one of the libraries involved. The article documents the factors that contributed towards the need for a floating collection and the initial results of floating, some positive and many negative. The six libraries involved are not under the same funding authority and cannot use an in-house courier facility to transfer books, which creates issues unique to them, but several of the issues that are candidly documented in this article would apply to any library system considering a floating collection. Bray and Langstaff published a follow-up article in 2007 that is also listed in this bibliography.

Hennepin County Library**Error! Bookmark not defined.**. (2004). *Collection handling action team report, September 21, 2004*. Retrieved Apr. 25, 2008, from Hennepin County Library, Minnetonka, MN. Web site: http://www.hclib.org/extranet/CHATFinalRpt7.0mgc.pdf.

Hennepin County (MN) Library staff members produced this comprehensive technical report which describes a 2003-2004 feasibility study for floating subsets of several collections at the Hennepin County Library. The seven-page report is written in a terse business style, rather than an academic or narrative style, and presents background information, goals, findings, and outcomes of the study. 34 pages of appendixes include a summary of the floating process used by the Jefferson County (CO) Library, a presentation given by the Hennepin County Library at the 2004 Seattle PLA Conference, a presentation given by the consultants J. Huber & Associates at the same conference, evaluation statistics, technical details related to implementing a floating process using the Horizon ILS, and a wealth of other useful information.

Briynne McCrea

For decades, many librarians have wondered if standard classification systems really met the needs of their patrons. Alternate shelving arrangements, such as separating genre fiction from the main collection and shelving nonfiction materials into interest-based groupings, have gained even more attention in recent years due to the overwhelming success of the mega-bookstores like Barnes & Noble and Borders which employ these techniques to make their collections attractive to consumers. The questions which arise from these shelf organization debates go deeper than simple convenience, though. The way librarians arrange books often has a direct impact on how those books are perceived by users. A separate collection of genre materials may deepen literary stigmas in the same way that the physical separation of African-American literature may entrench a psychological separation between it and readers of other backgrounds. Conversely, by making thematically distinct portions of the collection stand out, readers are more able to identify books that interest them and experience success in the discovery process. The following resources explore the different modes of these arguments and the various viewpoints they engender.

Adams, J.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2004) Death to Dewey. Australian Library and Information Association. Retrieved April 26, 2008, from http://www.alia.org.au/groups/topend /2004.symposium/death.to.dewy.html.

Based on a presentation given at the Australian Library and Information Association's Top End Symposium in 2004, this article showcases an alternative organizational approach to the DDC system. Adams' system is based on the idea of "living rooms", which are similar to the topically separated collections of biographies, travel, and foreign language books which commonly exist in many public libraries. Instead of limiting this arrangement to a few topics, Adams suggests extending it to the entire collection. This is a less extreme viewpoint in the organization debate than others, however, because Adams still maintains the use of the DDC for cataloguing and processing purposes, as well as within the living rooms. The webpage gives examples of how this could be done with a good level of detail as well as gives case studies of libraries which have already implemented it.

Baker, S.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (1988).Will classification schemes increase use? *RQ,* 27(3), 366-376.

Baker's study, conducted in public libraries, suggested that library patrons can feel overwhelmed by the number of book choices they are faced with in traditional, interfiled fiction collections. The data implied that both using genre stickers and physically separating genres in the fiction collection increased the use of the collection, largely because the user was faced with a smaller, less-intimidating sub-collection through these methods. Using one of these methods also increased the use of less popular works because they were classified as being similar to commonly know authors. This study represents one of the earliest of its type, and it a valuable resource backed by quantitative data.

Brisco, S.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2004). Dewey or Dalton? An investigation of the lure of the bookstore. *Library Media Connection, 22(*4), 36-7.

In an answer to the debate on whether or not public libraries should abandon the tried-and-true method of Dewey Classification, Brisco presents a summary of her observations on the comparative efficiency of finding materials in libraries and bookstores. While her method is not scientific, it does offer anecdotal support for using DDC in libraries. The author argues that while bookstores might be attractive and their use of signage might direct you to the right general area, it is very difficult to find a specific title whereas the same task would be accomplished quickly in a standard library. In general, the author comes down on the side of efficiency over browseability.

Brown, V.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (1997). African-American fiction: A slamming genre. *American Libraries, 28*(10), 48-50.

In this interesting article, Brown explores the often controversial issue of separating "African-American fiction" from the general collection. This idea provokes strong sentiments in favor and in opposition, and Brown touches on many of the primary arguments despite the fact she supports the creation of a separate section for these works. The author discusses the fundamental questions about what constitutes a work of African-American fiction, the benefits of bringing it to special attention outside the main collection, and how such arrangements could be accomplished.

Boyce, J. I.,**Error! Bookmark not defined.** et. al. (2002). A reexamination of shelf organization for children's books. *Public Libraries, 41*(5), 280-3.

Boyce presents a fascinating argument for completely rethinking the way we shelve children's books. Instead of forcing the DDC or LC systems, which were developed for adult collections, onto children's materials, the author argues that librarians should arrange these books in response to their intended purpose. For instance, all of the "early learning" books would be housed together and separated by those which teach letters, colors, and numbers. This information would be used in the cataloging system and would alleviate the stress experienced by parents who blindly search for this information in an alphabetical arrangement. The article is detailed and well-argued, and is a valuable contribution to the overall debate from a fresh perspective.

Hopkins, S.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2007). Decimating Dewey: Introducing a bookshop arrangement for shelving the nonfiction collection. *Australasian Public Libraries and Information Services, 20*(1), 8-13.

Hopkins examines the disconnect between the idea that numbers in a catalog and numbers on a book can be easily matched by users and the reality that this system is often confusing and unwieldy for many patrons. Through the lens of the Bayside Public Library in Melbourne, Australia, the author addresses why this dichotomy between theory and practice may be remedied. The Bayside Public Library introduced genre separation to a previously interfiled fiction collection, juvenile material separation from the interfiled non-fiction collection, and separated out popular segments of the adult non-fiction collection which fell under disparate Dewey classifications. While the author does claim that the public is highly satisfied with the new arrangements, Hopkins cites some important drawbacks to the system as well; the staff is forced to accommodate a more complex cataloguing and processing scheme and face the issue of

attempting uniformity in their genre assignments. This is an excellent article which addresses Dewey and its alternatives in an objective and measured light.

Kirch, C.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2005). The Main Debate. *Publishers Weekly, 252*(13), S6, S8. Available at http://www.publishersweekly.com/article/CA512066.html

Kirch's article deals with the issues involved in effectively shelving faith fiction (which is also often called inspirational fiction). Because of the growing diversity of sub-genres evolving in faith fiction and the sheer number of faith titles now being published each year, it is sometimes difficult for readers to find "their type" of faith fiction in a alphabetically-arranged genre section. The author describes some different approaches to parsing out sub-genres, and cites examples from public libraries which have employed the techniques. Problems with creating sub-genre sections are also addressed, some of which include the difficulty of splitting up books by a single author into different categories and cross-genre titles.

Le Guin, U. K.,**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2005). Genre: A word only a Frenchman could love. *Public Libraries, 44*(1), 21-3.

An excellent article by a famous genre author which brings commonly held ideas about this notion of "genre" under sharp scrutiny. Le Guin agrees that genre is a necessary and potentially useful tool for describing general types of literature, but explains the ways in which it is too often used as a ranking or value judgment which derides all novels which do not fall under the umbrella of realistic fiction. The author discusses the growing trend of cross-genre writing and also of the incontrovertible literary quality of many non-realistic authors. Le Guin advocates interfiling all fiction on the shelves in order to stop perpetuating the literary biases that genre separation encourages.

Lavellee, A.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2007). Discord over Dewey. *Wall Street Journal Online 20*. Retrieved April 26, 2008, from http://online.wsj.com/article/SB118340075827155554.htm.

Lavellee's article gives a look at a more extreme case in the library organization and classification debate. The author summarizes the complete abandonment of the Dewey Decimal Classification system at the Perry Brach Library or Gilbert, Arizona, as well as the larger professional issues this action represents. The library has enjoyed massive circulation since switching completely to a more bookstore-esque classification scheme – that is the labeling of books with topical words like "history" or "business" rather than more exact traditional numbered scheme. The author makes an interesting case how this is telling of broader trends currently affecting how people search for information and how librarians meet (or fail to meet) their needs. The article also touches on some of the features which are lost when bookstore models are embraced, such as uniformity across collections and increased reliance on "good-enough" information-seeking.

Rippel, C.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2003). What public libraries can learn from superbookstores. *Australasian Public Libraries and Information Services, 16*(4), 147-55. Available at http://www.thefreelibrary.com/What+public+libraries+can+learn+from+superbookstores.-a0113055053

Rippel presents a moderate argument in this article which advocates the position of librarians using some of the valuable marketing techniques employed in "superbookstores" like Barnes & Noble without necessarily altering their fundamental traditional organization or goals. For instance, Rippel argues that public libraries could enhance their existing services by looking to bookstore practices like the provision of "staff picks", cross-training employees, and improving

the atmosphere of the library. The author gives several alternatives to strictly alphabetically filed fiction collections that do not radically change the traditional layout, such as genre stickers, signage, bookmarks, displays, booklists, and other non-invasive means of easing reader use.

Sapiie, J.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (1995). Reader-interest classification: The user-friendly schemes. *Cataloging and Classification Quarterly, 19*(3/4), 143-155.

Sapiie presents a wonderful literature review of earlier (1980 to mid-1990s) views on the debate on the use of alternate shelf arrangement schemes in libraries. The review is of particular importance and use because it explores the literature covering not just the United States, but of Britain, Europe, and beyond.

Saricks, J.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2006). Thinking outside the genre and Dewey boxes. *Booklist, 102*(13), 64.

Saricks is a pioneer and leader in the field of Readers' Advisory, as well as an early proponent of the genre classification system. In this article, she reexamines the notion of putting books into "little boxes" – she discuss the issue of cross-genre materials, the importance of constant reevaluation of our definitions, and the need to make "genre" as inclusive as possible. The author proposes a system of classification based on appeal factors rather than traditional genre descriptions in order to improve the way librarians can connect readers with books they will enjoy. While not directly tied to the issue of physical organization of books, it is logical that innovations in the way the profession thinks of "genre" will soon affect the way these groups are housed in the library.

Stiles, L.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2004). Shelf shifters. *School Library Journal, 50*(9), 32.

While this article addresses genre separation in a school library environment, it is quite possible to correlate the experiences of a high school librarian with those of a public librarian charged with maintaining the Young Adult section. Stiles writes about his decision to "genrefy" his collection and the overwhelmingly positive outcomes he witnessed. The article includes interesting YA-centered ideas about genre that are not typically found in literature focused on adult collections, such as creating fiction sections comprised of books which have been made into movies. The author suggests that the genre separation model improved general enthusiasm toward fiction in the library and created a sort of self-help system of Readers' Advisory for teenage users.

Trott, B.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** & Novak, V.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2006) A house divided? Two views on genre separation. *Reference & User Services Quarterly, 46*(2), 33-8.

Trott and Novak present opposing sides of the debate over separating out genre collections in public libraries in this excellent article which covers many of the most common arguments from both views. There is a particularly useful section on the concept of "genre stigma" in the anti-separation section, as well as a nicely presented argument on the pro-separation side for the appeal of smaller, segmented groups of objects based on consumer research.

Whelan, D. L.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2007). Arizona library ditches Dewey. *School Library Journal, 53*(7), 14. Available at http://www.schoollibraryjournal.com/article/CA6456387.html

    Whelan also discusses the Perry Branch Library's decision to wipe Dewey out of the collection. The article focuses more on the reaction from librarians outside the system, quoting many very negative reactions, and also presents some statements from librarians involved in making the decision for the change to a bookstore-model organizational system. It is a very brief article, but it does a nice job of concisely portraying the unsettling effect the organizational and classification debate has had on many members of the library profession.

Elizabeth Watson

Public libraries obviously offer collections, programs, designated areas of the physical library and designated librarians especially for children. In examining these services, four questions arose:

1. What does providing children's services involve?
2. Why do we provide these services, especially storytime and summer reading programs?
3. Where is the line between the parents' responsibility and the children's librarian's responsibility?
4. What competencies do Children's librarians need to meet and why?

The following books and articles have been selected to provide insights into these questions. They are divided into the following categories:

1. GENERAL WORKS ON LIBRARY SERVICES FOR CHILDREN include textbooks on this subject.
2. PRIVACY, CONFIENDTIALITY, AND INTERNET FILTERING ISSUES include works on the subject of the rights of children to access information.
3. UNSUPERVISED CHILDREN, LATCHKEY CHILDREN, AND THE CROWDING OF CHILDREN IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES probes the extent of this problem and offers some possible solutions and coping strategies.
4. EMERGENT LITERACY justifies the need for public library programs that help very young children develop into readers and offers suggestions for implementing services for this demographic.
5. OTHER ARTICLES RELATING TO SERVING CHILDREN IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES did not fit into any of the above categories but are nevertheless useful.

GENERAL WORKS ON LIBRARY SERVICES FOR CHILDREN

Fasick, A. M.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (1998). *Managing Children's Services in the Public Library.* Englewood, CO: Libraries Unlimited.

This textbook, of which a new third edition is imminent, provides practical advice regarding children's services in public libraries. Much of this book relates to administrative issues such as recruiting and training staff, policies and procedures, security issues, annual reports, and the physical library facilities themselves. Some chapters are financially related such as the chapters on budgeting, fund raising, and obtaining grant support. Collaboration is another theme of this book as it includes chapters on community public relations, networking with other children's librarians, and cooperating with school media centers. Two of the great strengths of this text are its straight-forward writing style and the real life illustrations of library webpages, memos, policy statements, and other documents.

Sullivan, M.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2005). *Fundamentals of Children's Services.* Chicago: American Library Association**Error! Bookmark not defined.Error! Bookmark not defined.**.

Sullivan's book serves as a textbook for those interested in children's services. He discusses how children's services contribute to the mission of the library, children's collections. services libraries provide to children (especially after-school services, reference, readers' advisory, and the internet), programs libraries offer for children (story hours, book discussion groups, booktalking, entertainment and enrichment programs, as well as family programs and family literacy), as well as management, administration, and leadership (including budget and financing, planning, policies and procedures, public relations, promotion, and marketing, as well as professional development). Sullivan also includes a list of competencies for librarians serving children in public libraries and the Library Bill of Rights. This book paints a picture of what it takes to be a children's librarian and what children's services involve. The chapters on programming are helpful as they provide justification for why public libraries offer these programs.

Walter, V. A.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2001). *Children & Libraries: Getting It Right.* Chicago: American Library Association**Error! Bookmark not defined.**.

Children & Libraries: Getting It Right discusses the past, present, and future of children's services. This book includes a discussion of what Walter sees libraries doing right and where she sees children's services in libraries falling short. The book also lays out ten steps for succeeding at providing Children's Services. The chapter on "The Changing Lives of Children" is especially important because, in order to serve children well, librarians must understand what their lives are like, what their needs and wants are, and what role libraries can play in the lives of children.

PRIVACY, CONFIDENTIALITY, AND INTERNET FILTERING ISSUES

Adams, H. R.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (200233). Privacy and confidentiality. *American Libraries*, *33*(10), 44-48.

"Privacy and Confidentiality" discusses the need to protect these rights of children and young adults in three contexts. The first context is face to face interactions with a librarian, such as reference interviews and reader's advisory exchanges. The second context is circulation records. The third is internet usage, particularly internet history logs. Adams provides two main arguments for protecting the privacy rights of children and teens: young patrons will not ask for help finding sensitive information unless they are confident their privacy will be protected and it is hypocritical of libraries to protect the confidentially of adult patrons but not children and teens. This article also refers to several laws that relate to this issue and explains that such laws vary from state to state.

Hildebrand, J.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (1991). Is privacy reserved for adults? *School Library Journal*, *37*(1), 21 25.

Hildebrand is concerned with the question of whether or not parents have the right to view their children's library circulation records. She lays out some of the arguments in favor of granting parents full access to their children's library records, mainly that parents are held financially responsible for children's late fines and unreturned library materials. She also lays out the arguments in favor of denying parents access to their children's library accounts, including the need to teach children about privacy and the fact that library staff members "cannot guess children's privacy needs by the nature of the materials." Hildebrand concludes that public

libraries should not grant parents access to children's library records without the express permission of the child.

Smith, B. H.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2000). To filter or not to filter: The role of the public library in determining internet access. *Communication Law & Policy*, *5*(3), 385-422.

Smith addresses the current debates surrounding the use of internet filters on public library computers. She goes beyond the ethical issues associated with internet filters to offer "alternatives designed to protect minors and propose a three-pronged solution that both ensures adults' access to constitutionally protected speech and restores decision-making to the family in protecting minors from harm." Smith also discusses the changing nature of both childhood and the internet in contemporary times and the increasing need that adults have to protect children in many arenas, including online. She provides a solid explanation of the legislation and case law relating to the issue of internet filtering.

Wyatt, A.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2006). Do librarians have an ethical duty to monitor patrons' internet usage in the public library? *Journal of Information Ethics*, *15*(1), 70-79.

Wyatt focuses on the issue of filtering the internet in public libraries. The question that this article addresses is "what ethical duty a librarian owes to its young patrons." Wyatt attempts to answer this question by examining the views the American Library Association**Error! Bookmark not defined.** has expressed on this issue, considering the question from the parents' point of view, examining court cases related to internet usage in public libraries, and the collecting the opinions of librarians in regards to this issue. This article is valuable because it is exceptionally balanced and unbiased and provides a variety of perspectives on this sensitive topic.

UNSUPERVISED CHILDREN, LATCHKEY CHILDREN, AND CROWDING OF CHILDREN INTO PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Alter, J.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** & Gegax, T.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (1998). It's 4:00 p.m. Do you know where your children are? *Newsweek*, *131*(17), 28-34. Available at http://www.newsweek.com/id/92243/

Alter and Gegax's article related to the issue of the library as a baby-sitter, day care or after school hang-out for children and teens. This article discusses how the working patterns of parents have changed, leaving children unsupervised between 2pm and 8pm. The article considers some of the solutions and afterschool activities programs parents and children have arranged. It also talks about how budget cuts can lead to the termination of afterschool programs, which helps to explain why the public libraries are often flooded with children, many of whom are unsupervised, as soon as school is dismissed.

Dowd, F.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (1989). Serving latchkey children: Recommendations from librarians. *Public Libraries*, *28*, 101-106.

"Serving latchkey children: Recommendations from librarians" is the result of a survey of public libraries and interviews with ten librarians. The librarians interviewed offer their suggestions for programs public libraries can offer for latchkey children, such as "Cinema Sandwich" programs that allow children to watch a movie while they eat sack lunches brought from home and homework assistance programs. These findings encourage public libraries to make clear policies regarding latchkey children and to use to volunteers to serve this population. Dowd stresses the

need for a positive attitude toward this demographic and that libraries should treat latchkey children as patrons who have a right to use the library.

Margolis, R.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2000). Are libraries now playgrounds? *School Library Journal*, *46*(10), 17. Available at http://www.schoollibraryjournal.com/article/CA153375.html

Margolis discusses how technology and the availability of computers in public libraries have attracted children to the library. However, many of these young library users come in for the games and to hang out with their friends rather than to do serious reading, which is cause for concern for some public librarians. These librarians are worried that kids are "reading down" and selecting materials below their actual reading level. This article also discusses differences in how children from families of different income levels are introduced to the public library. This article has applications for practice. For example, children's librarians working in public libraries need to partner with the technology support staff of their libraries to meet the technology needs of these children. This article also raises the question of whether or not it is the role of children's librarians to push the children towards more serious, higher level reading or not.

Winton, R.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (1999, February 10). Libraries struggle in role as child care providers; Services: Crowded with youngsters left alone for long periods or after hours, some start to penalize parents. *Los Angeles Times*, A(1), 1.

In this newspaper article, Winton discusses the issue of children left unsupervised in public libraries. Winton specifically deals with the question of what policies and rules libraries should implement regarding these latchkey children left alone in libraries. One policy mentioned in this article that seems particularly worthy of consideration is one in which fines are levied against parents whose children are left alone outside after the library closes. Winton also mentions some of the problems associated with unaccompanied children left in the public library, particularly that the droves of unsupervised children often leave libraries over crowded and short on physical space. This article also mentions some solutions to this problem which libraries are exploring, including posting signs prohibiting leaving minors unsupervised and hiring "monitors" to supervise these latchkey children. This article would be particularly useful to managers and policy makers.

EMERGENT LITERACY

Arnold, R.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** & Colburn, N.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2007). Read to me! *School Library Journal*, *53*(7), 25. Available at http://www.schoollibraryjournal.com/article/CA6456377.html

Arnold and Colburn explore the idea of including preschool children who cannot yet read to themselves in summer reading programs. These children can be included if their parents or caregivers read to them or engage them in other literacy related activities. This article also justifies offering such services for preschoolers by referring to brain and child development research, experts, and programs which have actually been tried in public libraries. "Read to Me!" is important for both children's librarians and library managers because it points out ways that they can help parents get their preschoolers ready to read.

Arnold, R.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2003). Public libraries and early literacy: Raising the reader. *American Libraries*, *34*(8), 48-51.

"Public Libraries and Early Literacy: Raising the Reader" focuses on "six early-literacy skills that begin to develop at birth: vocabulary, print motivation, print awareness, narrative skills, letter knowledge, and phonological sensitivity" and what children's librarians can do to promote the development of these skills in babies, toddlers, and preschoolers. Arnold stresses the need for children's librarians to educate parents and caregivers about ways they prepare their charges for reading. This article includes graphs showing the frequency of early literacy behaviors in parents and caregivers before and after intervention from the public library in order to demonstrate the effectiveness of the programming offered by the library.

Braxton, B.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2007). Developing our reading-aloud skills. *Teacher Librarian*, *34*(4), 56-57.

"Developing Our Reading-Aloud Skills" provides practical advice, tips, and strategies for becoming an excellent story time leader. For example, one technique is to practice in front of a mirror before reading a book aloud to children. This article is aimed towards novices who have little or no experience reading aloud. This article is important for children's librarians because conducting story times and reading aloud to children is an important part of what children's librarians do in public libraries. Braxton elevates story time to the complex art and skill that it is. There is more to reading to children than one may think.

Burns, M.,**Error! Bookmark not defined.** Griffin, P.,**Error! Bookmark not defined.** & Snow, C. E.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (Eds.) (1999). *Starting out right: A guide to promoting children's reading success*. Washington, DC: National Academy Press.

This is an excellent resource for parents, teachers, and children's librarians. The advice in this book is thoroughly grounded in research and experience. It includes suggestions for literacy related activities with which to engage children and a list of one hundred recommended children's books. This book also provides benchmarks that children should reach between birth and grade 3 on their way to becoming readers and advice on how to determine if a child is making progress on his or her way to becoming a reader. The list of internet resources and furthering reading for parents and educators seems especially extensive, well thought out, and valuable.

Diamant-Cohen, B.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2007). First day of class: The public library's role in "school readiness." *Children & Libraries: the Journal of the Association for Library Service to Children*, *5*(1), 40-48.

This article provides a highly compelling argument for why public libraries provide storytimes for toddlers and pre-schoolers and why these programs should continue to be funded and offered. The argument is that children need a variety of experiences to be prepared to start school, and public libraries can provide these experiences. Such experiences include a positive literacy environment, following directions, interacting appropriately with their peers, developing an attention span, and other academic and social competencies. Librarians can contribute to children's success in school.

OTHER ARTICLES RELATING TO SERVING CHILDREN IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Crow, S. R.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2007). Information literacy: What's motivation got to do with it? *Knowledge Quest*, *35*(4), 48-52.

Information literacy is one of the most important skills that librarians can help children to develop. Crow looks at the relationship between motivation, particularly intrinsic motivation, and information literacy. She takes a very constructivist view towards information literacy and offers suggestions on how to keep the initial motivation that many children seem to display. She also discusses the concepts of perceived competence and scaffolding, which can contribute to intrinsic motivation and help children to move forward in their development. This article is worthwhile because it applies learning theory to the development of information literacy and provides insight into how librarians can use what they know about learning theory to help children grow into independent learners and information seekers.

Jones, L.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2007). The great cover-up. *School Library Journal*, *53*(6), 44-47. Available at http://www.schoollibraryjournal.com/article/CA6448188.html

Children actually do judge books by their covers. This article contains data collected from a survey of middle schoolers aimed at ascertaining what criteria children in this age group use to select books. Jones' article is important because it has implications for displaying and marketing library collections to middle schoolers. It also has implications for collection development – librarians should select books with attractive covers, and when presented with a choice between multiple editions of a book, they should select the one with the most appealing cover. Jones also provides a list of and pictures of the covers of books from the 2007 Quick Picks list, which might also be useful in reader's advisory and collection development.

Rogers, M. (2008)**Error! Bookmark not defined.** How do you manage" *Library Journal 133*(2), 44-45. Available at http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA218969.html

Here one has a case study in which librarians at a public library are confronted with a situation in which a mother is acting verbally and physically abusive toward her young son in the library. The two librarians on duty must decide how to deal with the situation. Two possible responses to the problem are offered: call a manager and the police without speaking to the mother, and the other is to have one of the librarians approach the mother, find out her name and keep her at the library until the police arrive – the second librarian would call the police while the first librarian speaks to the mother. This case study is important because children's librarians working in a public library might be confronted with a situation similar to this one, so they should think about how they would respond.

Young, T. G.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2007). The young visitors: Introducing children to the research library through exhibition tours. *College & Research Libraries News*, *68*(4), 235-238.

Young suggests that children be brought to visit academic libraries, research libraries, and rare book collections for tours and to see exhibits in these libraries. He believes that such visitations are important, among other reasons, because they are consistent with the mission of these libraries to provide open access to all, they introduce children to these libraries, and they provide children with an introduction to "the crucially important subject of print history." Young discusses his experiences with offering youth tours of Langston Hughes and J.M. Barrie exhibits. He also shares lessons he learned from these experiences such as the importance of advertising early and in different venues and hosting previews for teachers. This article is important because

it offers teachers, public library children's librarians, school librarians, and academic librarians a superb programming idea.

Danielle Hinks

Most public librarians will agree that young adults are one of our most difficult demographics to work with as patrons. We complain that we cannot get them into the library, and then cower in fear if more than three cross our threshold at once. We argue over the merit of video gaming systems in our young adult spaces, even though we know purchasing these systems will get kids interested. And we recite studies saying adolescents do not read enough, but then continue to devalue the items they are reading. Maybe it comes down to the age-old complaint from teens that, as adults, we are simply out of touch with their interests.

One great way of changing the perception adolescents have of libraries is to actually house materials to which they are attracted. If we begin to collect resources teens hold valuable, then as librarians, we are no longer ignoring a huge slice of our community. There is currently a wealth of material about the rise of graphic novels from marginalized format to celebrated medium. With the inclusion of Japanese inspired manga, information about this visual format proves invaluable to public librarians across the country.

HISTORY OF GRAPHIC NOVELS

Weiner, S.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2003). *Faster Than a Speeding Bullet: The Rise of the Graphic Novel*. New York: Nantier, Beall, Minoustchine Publishing Inc.

A historical look at the importance of the graphic novel, Steven Weiner's book examines the cultural circumstances that affected the comic book format and the industry surrounding it. Weiner outlines the beginning of the comic as short, entertaining stories for kids and its eventual evolution to independent medium of storytelling. A big shift for the format occurred during the mid-1980s when the superhero genre began depicting their protagonists as flawed and troubled, rather than perpetually well-intentioned, perfect, superhumans. Weiner talks in great detail how this paradigm shift changed the way the public perceived comics and graphic novels and opened the format up to much larger cultural popularity.

PERCEPTIONS OF GRAPHIC NOVELS & MANGA

Mori, M.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2007). Graphic novels: Leading the way to teen literacy and leadership. *Indiana Libraries*, 26(3), 29-32.

An argument for the inclusion of graphic novels and manga into libraries and school curriculums in the United States, Maryann Mori's article advocates the importance of the format for children and young adults. She offers a brief history, as well as suggestions for use in both schools and public libraries. This is an excellent primer for convincing an administrator or school board member of the importance and relevance of graphic novels as a format.

Chelton, M. K.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2006). Perspectives on practice: Young adult collections are more than just young adult literature. *Young Adult Library Services, 4*(2), 10-11.

Mary K. Chelton juxtaposes the past of young adult collections, which stressed that materials collected should be more "adult" than "young," with the current wealth of non-traditional

materials available to librarians. She also notes that recreation was not a priority for librarians in the 1960's, unlike today's libraries that stress the importance of recreational needs in addition to educational needs. Her personal experience offers great insight into the ways things were and they way things are now.

Davis, J. R.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2004). On the rise: Influences on the popularity of graphic novels among readers. Unpublished Masters of Information & Library Science, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC.

Jennie Davis's Masters Paper goes over the history of comic books as a medium and analyzes the popularity of the format for current audiences. Her extensive research draws questions as to how our fast paced society may influence the popularity of graphic novels and how this visual format could be the future of storytelling, in general. She also addresses the popularity of manga with girls and teenagers, helping break down some of the stereotypes of comic book readers.

Espelage, A.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2005). Manga madness in the library. *Young Adult Library Services*, 3(4), 18.

Angie Espelage was a bored student in Ohio when her local public library started an anime/manga club. Since then, she has been a manga maniac, even going so far as to start drawing and illustrating her own stories. Her brief essay is an inspiration for any librarian concerned that the hassles of adding a graphic novel and manga collection to their library may outweigh the benefits.

Horner, E. C.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2006). Librarians' attitudes and perspectives regarding graphic novels. Unpublished Masters of Information & Library Science, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC.

This study, by Emily Horner, deals with the opinions public librarians have about graphic novels for young adults. Through a qualitative analysis, Horner was able to determine that despite what previous generations may have felt, current librarians have a very positive outlook towards graphic novels as a means of encouraging reading. Horner likens graphic novels to other genre fiction, which typically has been looked at negatively by library professionals. Her study does an excellent job of illuminating how current librarians are valuing their patrons' recreational reading as well as educational.

UNDERSTANDING AND USING THE FORMAT

Allen, K.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** & Ingulsrud, J. E.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2005). Reading manga: Patterns of personal literacies among adolescents. *Language and Education*, 19(4), 265-280.

This study focuses on the ways in which Japanese adolescents learn to decipher the sometimes complicated manga format. Since manga reading is not taught in schools, Allen and Ingulsrud wanted to look at the secret means in which young adults self teach themselves the different visual codes they encounter in manga. This study translates well into understanding how young adults from the United States interpret the content, with the added complication of the cultural differences between Japan and the U.S. This study also points to the capacity young adults have for understanding literature.

Bergin, M.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2005). Who is reading manga? One high school's story. *Young Adult Library Services*, 3(4), 25-26.

Melissa Bergin is a library media specialist at the Niskayuna High School in New York State. In her article, Bergin dispels the myth that only outsider kids and boys read manga, detailing the popularity of the format across social and gender boundaries at her high school. Bergin offers insight into the mentality of the manga reader, showing that the activity is largely a social one. Adolescents sit in her library reading manga as a group and discussing it on the spot. Their excitement for manga led her to develop additional resources and after school groups for her students, to great success.

Bucher, K. T.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** & Manning, M.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2004). Bringing graphic novels into a school's curriculum. *The Clearing House*, 78(2), 67-71.

In this article, the authors look at the ways in which schools can incorporate graphic novels into curriculums in easy, yet still exciting, ways. Teens look at graphic novels as a break from the boring school books they are forced to read, so by using non-traditional materials, educators are able to excite interest in students uninterested in the established routine of school. Although not written specifically for librarians, the article gives great insight into the way young minds think about comics and the ways we, even as public librarians can motivate young adults to read different materials.

Fallis, C.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2005). Graphic generation. *Young Adults Library Services*, 3(4), 16.

Acting as a "Dummies Guide to Manga," Chris Fallis' brief article acts as an introduction to the intimidating world of manga. Fallis outlines the way that manga is designed as a story, helping to ease the confusion usually felt when a person who is used to the left to right, top to bottom style of text reading feels when he or she picks up manga for the first time. Fallis also deals with the common thought that our visual society is largely to thank for the popularity of graphic novels and manga. This article is a fast and insightful look into a popular new format.

Leckbee, J.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2005). I got graphic! Using visual literacy works. *Young Adults Library Services*, 3(4), 30-31.

Jodi Leckbee offers a few suggestions on how librarians and educators can use graphic novels of a serious nature to connect younger audiences with current and historical events. Her example focuses mainly on the Pulitzer Prize winning graphic novel, *Maus*, written by Art Spiegelman, which tells the story of Art's parents, Vladek and Anya, and their survival during the Holocaust. Leckbee recommends using the work to connect young adults with an event that often times they can easily distance themselves from. By using moving graphic novels, those that work with young adults can offer biographical or historical content in a different medium.

MacDonald, H.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2004). Drawing a crowd. *School Library Journal*, 50(8), 20-22.

Heidi MacDonald's article is an outstanding resource for a librarian looking to add graphic novel and manga related programming to their libraries. She outlines the different events her library has had since making the decision to develop their graphic novel and manga collection. She offers an excellent jumping off point for librarians confused as to where to start.

Welch, R.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** & Brown, J.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2005). Y archive? The rapid rise of graphic novels and their place in the Cleveland Public Library. *Young Adult Library Services*, 3(4), 22-26.

Rollie Welch works as a young adult librarian at Cleveland's Public Library. With the help of Julianne Brown, his editorial illustrates the struggles and successes he encountered when implementing a graphic novel and manga collection in his library system. Coming from a limited knowledge of the format, Welch has become the go-to man for his department. He discusses, in depth and with a light attitude, what he needed to do as a professional to make a graphic novel collection work in his community.

RESOURCES FOR FINDING GRAPHIC NOVELS AND MANGA

Deahl, R.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2007). Where the girls are. *Publisher's Weekly*, *254*(17), 25.

Dispelling the rumor that comics are a "boys-only club," Rachel Deahl writes about the current graphic novels and publishing imprints dedicated to telling girls' stories in comic book format. She stresses that, "boys are not the only audience for comics," and backs it up with the news that formidable superhero comic grandfather, DC Comics, has launched an imprint called Minx, devoted entirely to telling stories for girls about girls. Deahl's essay does an excellent job of tearing away at least one of the stereotypes about graphic novels and their audiences.

Gorman, M.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2003). *Getting Graphic!: Using Graphic Novels to Promote Literacy with Preteens and Teens*. Worthington, OH: Linworth Publishing Inc.

Michele Gorman's book acts as an excellent resource for a librarian or teacher looking to incorporate graphic novels and manga into his or her current collection or curriculum. Gorman's compact volume provides the basics of collection needs for youth, aged 10-18, as well as useful ways to advocate the use of these materials with reluctant readers. The book is aimed at both teachers and librarians, with the hope of providing more information to the hesitant. Gorman also addresses issues of cataloging and housing of graphic novels in a useful and thought provoking way.

Great graphic novels for teens. (2007). *Young Adult Library Services*, 5(3), 40-42.

This is a list of the graphic novels deemed excellent by the Young Adult Library Services Association during the 2007 Midwinter Meeting in Seattle. The list, which includes both fiction and non-fiction titles, as well as a general top ten list, offers a great resource for choosing newer books for an audience already using graphic novels. I recommend this list as a supplement to an already existing collection.

Lavin, M. R.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (1998). Comic books and graphic novels for libraries: What to buy. *Serials Review,* 24(2), 31-44.

Although slightly older, Michael Lavin's buying guide still offers relevant suggestions for librarians interested in starting or expanding a graphic novel collection. He offers an argument for why comic books should be included in library collections and goes on to break down the different genres of the format. He also includes purchasing suggestions and other resources for selection.

Weiner, S.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2005). *The 101 Best Graphic Novels.* New York: Nantier, Beall, Minoustchine Publishing Inc.

This useful resource provides exactly what it says: 101 of what Steven Weiner believes to be the best graphic novels from 1980 through 2005. His list traverses genres to bring together an excellent beginner's guide to purchasing for librarians that may feel overwhelmed by the number of choices available to them. On top of publication information, Weiner also includes a reading level guide so teachers or librarians dealing with younger crowds can purchase accordingly.

Sarah Jorda

Video and DVD collections have become part of many public libraries. While this format is one more avenue to provide resources for public library users, it is important to look at the context surrounding these collections, as well as looking historically at how recreation has been treated in public libraries. There has definitely been a tradition in American public libraries of life-long learning and providing recreational materials to users. Do video/DVD collections fit within this context or, instead of being recreational materials, should they be purely resources of information and research? Another interesting facet of these collections is how they have the opportunity for creating a unique social space as public libraries incorporate non-traditional materials and resources to their services.

BOOKS

Handman, G.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2002). *Video collection development in multi-type libraries: A handbook* (2nd ed.). Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press.

This handbook contains articles by different authors on many types of libraries including academic and public libraries. Especially useful for public libraries are "Public Library Video Collections" which gives a history of video and DVD collections in public libraries as well covers crucial topics like collection development, budget issues, and marketing. The introduction by Gary P. Handman and the first article by Walt Crawford give good alternating views on the role of Video/DVD collections, creating a discourse on whether they are revolutionary are not. There are also articles on resources for reference tools, alternative media, and video and film associations and discussion lists.

Pitman, R.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (1992). *The video librarian's guide to collection development and management*. New York: G.K. Hall.

In a compilation of articles published in either "AV Frontier" in the *Wilson Library Bulletin* between 1988 and 1990, a 1989 issue *Library Journal*, or in *Video Librarian* between 1986 and 1991, Pitman attempted to pick articles that were an adequate balance of the "how-to" articles and the articles that dealt more with theory and/or philosophical concerns around video collection and management in libraries. The book is arranged topically into four topical areas: Basic Training, In the Field, the War Zone, and Is the Battle Won or Lost?

Rose, E.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (1954). *The public library in American life*. New York: Columbia University Press.

While Rose does not specifically mention DVD/Video collections, her writing sets the context for the purpose of such collections in public libraries. Rose felt it was imperative for public librarians to think and challenge themselves to reach many different kinds of people with different interests who do not use the library: a problem we are still faced with. Whether children's services, adult continuing education, or social meeting place Rose advocates making the library more than just a place that keeps information. She is adamant that the public library needs to educate and foster learning; it needs to be a social intelligence center. In Ch. 19, "New Tools and Modes", Rose specifically points out audio/visual materials as crucial to public

libraries staying vital in the lives of Americans. Rose's writing looks ahead to the new technologies and their role in transmitting information.

Scholtz, J. C.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (1991). *Video policies and procedures for libraries*. Santa Barbara, Calif.: Abc-Clio.

Scholz' book was published in 1991 and deals exclusively with video. However, the ideas and content in the book can be used for DVDs as well. The book is arranged topically with sections on policy theory, policy development, circulation, copyright, and issues dealing with intellectual freedom. Although some of the material is dated, but for examples and sample policies this book would be quite useful. It covers issues dealing with public libraries as well as school libraries.

Scholtz, J. C.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (1995). *Video acquisitions and cataloging: A handbook*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press.

This is a handbook which tries to present the content in an easily accessible 'how-to-do-it' manual. Chapters deal with the history of the video industry, trends in distribution, and acquisitions and copyright. This book as well as Scholtz' other work deals primarily with video, but many of the issues and policy surrounding this medium relates to DVD as well. This book is a great resource for media librarians and their staff to understand the environment surrounding the video industry and to make them more effective, efficient buyers for their libraries. The book also discusses problems with bibliographic control and cataloging for video formats.

Seymour, W. N.,**Error! Bookmark not defined.** & Layne, E. N.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (1979). *For the people: Fighting for public libraries* (1st ed.). Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday.

Layne and Seymour talk about recreation and free time and how public libraries can encourage the "Pursuit of Happiness" for their patrons (p. 113). Again, like Rose, they do not specifically mention video/DVD collections, but Layne and Seymour do mention the arts, hobbies, travel as one way a public library can facilitate recreational learning. This view proposes that it is the public libraries job to encourage recreation just as much to be a place to look for and find information.

ARTICLES

Caron, S.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2004). Transitioning to DVD. *Library Journal, 129*(9), 4-5. Available at http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA412881.html

The Toronto Public Libraries transition from mainly collecting videos to their change to only collecting DVDs for their circulation is the focus of this article. The Library Director who is responsible for 98 branches and 10.5 million items details their plan from 2000 to 2004. She describes how they gathered data, came up with a plan, and details their development policy, as well as pointing out problems with the format and looking ahead to new ways patrons will access videos, for example downloads.

Colton PL goes beyond lending books and answering questions. (1989). *Library Journal, 114*, 16.

In what is really just a blurb about how Colton Public Library received funding to become a super agency in 1989, the article talks about how the library began programs for after school youth, family counseling, and literacy training. This California public library is an example of how

a public library can become a place for community that not only offers recreational and life long learning opportunities, but also offers services and programs for the benefit of its patrons.

DVDs: A public library's 250 DVD start-up collection. (2000). *The Unabashed Librarian,* (116), 6-8.

The Davenport (Iowa) Library published this list of its collection of DVDs. The Davenport Library received a grant and with it bought a start-up collection of both entertainment and documentary DVDs. This is a short list which could provide guidance for other libraries starting out with DVD collections.

Ellis, M.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2008). Dispensing with the DVD circulation dilemma. *Computers in Libraries, 28*(2), 11-13, 48.

This article looks at a new way for circulating DVDs in public libraries. It features the Richmond Public Library located in British Columbia, who after major theft of their DVD collection, became a beta test site for an automated DVD circulation called Mediabank. The author outlines specifications for the machine as well as providing information on how the machines helped and hindered circulation. The improvement section outlines ideas about how to link the library's OPAC to the Mediabank machines as well as the benefits to having multiple machines in the library. The article discusses cataloging and processing and discusses future plans to install another Mediabank terminal in a community center that only offers library services on Saturdays.

Handman, G.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2003). A view outside the mainstream. *American Libraries, 34*(10), 38-40.

Handman is the head of the Media Resource Center at University of California, Berkeley and one of the most well respected professionals in this area. This article is a guide for libraries, not specifically public, to develop good, exciting media collections. Handman states that while he is sure video collections are here to stay in library collections, he is worried about the diversity of those collections with regard to the difficulty in locating good distribution sources and budget concerns. Handman focuses on independent documentaries, movies as a cultural record, and primary-source videos, giving a brief history, examples, and places to start searching.

Hunt, H.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (1949). Rockford rounds up recreational readers. *Wilson Library Bulletin, 23 May*, 682-683.

This article is beneficial for the historical look at how traditionally public libraries have gotten young people involved. Hunt features Rockford's "Teen-Age Room" which has couches, topical browsing on topics like "Just for Fun" and "Going Places", magazines, and paintings by young patrons. Like the Thomson article and Seymour and Lane's view, the public library is a space for recreation. Rockford's teen room creates a community for its younger members and facilitates an attitude of fun and learning.

Laskowski, M. S.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2004). Stop the technology, I want to get off: Tips and tricks for media selection and acquisition. *Acquisitions Librarian, 16*(31), 217-225.

Laskowski's article identifies some major problems when trying to collect different media formats. She points out not only is there a wide array of formats, but that the technology is constantly changing and equipment to play the media are not always uniform. Laskowski also notes that media collection acquisitions are not dissimilar to serials acquisitions since many times

a librarian is dealing with sets of volumes and various pricing. Laskowski also includes a reference guide to different sources for the media acquisitions librarian including reference books and directories as well as review sources.

McCook, K.**Error! Bookmark not defined.**, Barber, P.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2002). Public policy as a factor influencing adult lifelong learning, adult literacy and public libraries. *Reference & User Services Quarterly, 42*(1), 66.

While de la Peña McCook and Barber focus on adult learning and librarians as instructors, they champion the idea of librarians encouraging recreation and creation. They point out that recently libraries have a different approach to adult literacy. Where adult literacy had been about learning new things and "achieving critical consciousness" now adult literacy it is about learning skills for work (p. 71). The authors feel quite strongly that libraries have been and will continue to be places of instruction and that it is important for librarians to remember the history of adult education in libraries in able to keep providing users with humanistic approaches to life-long learning.

Thompson, O.R.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (1941). Fiction and blue noses in public libraries. *Wilson Library Bulletin, 16* Nov, 224-225.

Written in 1941 this article defends public libraries fiction collections. Thomson is strong in his view that public libraries and librarians have never seen themselves as purely scholastic institutions and that they have always supported recreational reading. This argument builds a foundation for the context in which Video/DVD collections have grown, and supports the idea that these collections can have informational and recreational purposes.

SERIALS

Bowker's complete video directory. (1990). New York: R.R. Bowker.

This serial publication is published annually in four volumes and is also available on CD-ROM. This directory lists over 200,000 titles including both entertainment titles as well as educational and specialty. The titles are arranged alphabetically with entertainment titles in two volumes and educational/specialty in the other two volumes. All entries include synopses and ordering information.

The Video librarian. (1986). Bremerton, WA: Randy Pitman.

A print and online source for video reviews, this source is noteworthy because librarians, as well as film critics, teachers and the Video Librarian staff, write the reviews. This source of reviews is recommended for any type of library including public because each issue features over 200 reviews. In addition to the reviews there are features on topics of interest to video librarians, for example, technology. The reviews are of recently released titles and the entries include information on ordering and if the title has public performance rights. The online version features limited access to free video reviews. There is also the option to subscribe to Video Librarian Plus, which includes a print subscription and access to a searchable database of over 22,000 full text reviews and a database of distributors. It is available at http://www.videolibrarian.com/.

ONLINE RESOURCES

American Library Association**Error! Bookmark not defined.**. *Video Round Table*. Retrieved April 18, 2008 from, http://www.ala.org/vrt/.

American Library Association**Error! Bookmark not defined.** hosts a Video Round Table (VRT) for librarians that work with media including video and DVDs, "The Video Round Table provides a voice in ALA for media librarianship, a voice that is missing from many other ALA divisions and groups." This site contains information on joining the Round Table, its officers, and conferences as well as providing lists of Notable Videos for adults by year. This list is compiled by a committee of VRT members and is meant to be used by working librarians to identify and select quality videos for their libraries. There are also useful links to other resources like professional organizations for media librarians and results of VRT's 2007 survey of video librarians and video collections.

Library, University of California, Berkeley**Error! Bookmark not defined.**. *Media Resources Center*. Retrieved March 24, 2008 from http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/MRC/.

This website is maintained by Gary Handman, the author of the Video Collection Handbook mentioned above. The Media Resources Center is a resource that supports the University of California, Berkeley community. While the physical center is available to UCB faculty, staff, students, University of California individuals, it is also available to non-UC individuals for research purposes on a one-day basis with permission. Otherwise the website contains links to helpful subject guides on various topics in film studies as well information on relevant databases. The website also has helpful bibliographies and biographies.

Library, University of California, Berkeley**Error! Bookmark not defined.**. *Subscribing the VIDEOLIB and VIDEONEWS Listservs*. Retrieved April 18, 2008 from http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/MRC/vrtlists.html.

This webpage is an interesting collaboration between UC Berkeley and the American Library Association**Error! Bookmark not defined.**. ALA sponsors the listserv, but they in no way endorse the information that is on the listserv. These listservs are meant to facilitate discussion about topics of interest to video and media librarians as well as anybody interested in the topic. VIDEOLIB is meant to be a working tool and the focus of its discussions is about video collection, access and use. VIDEONEWS focuses on new services, products, resources, and programs.

NC LIVE**Error! Bookmark not defined.**. (2008). *Media Collection*. Retrieved April 17, 2008 from, http://media.nclive.org/video_home.phtml.

The NC LIVE Video/Media Collection is part of NC Live and is available at home, in offices, and at libraries. This resource is a collection of over 250 videos produced by Public Broadcasting Corporation of educational and documentary videos put together by North Carolina librarians. The collection is meant to support education as well as general interest and topics covered include science, history, the arts, as well as containing materials for children.

KeAnne Hoeg

Technology application within and by public libraries is not a new concept, yet recent developments and advancements in technology, as well as in library philosophy, have contributed to a technology renaissance within the public library. Web 2.0 technologies such as blogs, wikis, tagging, and Second Life are breathing new life into traditional library services such as reference and readers' advisory. Librarians are demanding an OPAC revolution that will incorporate features to make the OPAC easier to use and more functional as well as invite participation by patrons. The physical library itself is also taking advantage of technologies such as wireless networks and Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) to improve processes and productivity as well as to enable as many patrons as possible to access the Internet. As technology solves one problem, it can create another, a fact that public libraries need to remember as they rush to implement these technologies.

LIBRARY 2.0

No bibliography about technology use in libraries would be complete without a section on Library 2.0 (Web 2.0 concepts applied to the library), the current trend du jour of the library world.

Casey, M.E.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** & Savastinuk, L.C.**Error! Bookmark not defined.**
(2006). Library 2.0: service for the next generation library. *Library Journal, 131*(14), 40-42.
Available at http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA6365200.html

While Casey (coiner of the Library 2.0 term in 2005) and Savastinuk declare the point of Library 2.0 to be user-centered change, it is clear that technology is the means by which this change is often delivered. Their article provides a helpful overview of Library 2.0 and how technology such as blogs, wikis, tagging, and downloadable materials can help libraries tap into the customer collaboration and engagement central to Library 2.0. Perhaps too optimistically, Casey & Savastinuk suggest that these tools could even help libraries find and appeal to the "unserved" through the concept of "the long tail."

REFERENCE/USER SERVICES

Technology, especially technology categorized as Library 2.0 technology, is utilized increasingly in Reference and User Services. Whether it is mobile reference, Second Life, or blogs for readers' advisory, Public libraries are using technology in creative ways to improve the services they offer to patrons.

Bell, L.**Error! Bookmark not defined.**, Pope, K.**Error! Bookmark not defined.**, Peters, T.**Error! Bookmark not defined.**, & Galik, B.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2007). Who's on third in Second Life? From Library 2.0 to Library 3-D. *Online, 31*(4), 14-18.

Bell et al. discuss Second Life and the virtual world it offers as an example of Library 3.0 or Library 3-D, the next step after Library 2.0. While many libraries are grappling with the ideas suggested by Library 2.0, the authors believe Second Life is an example of the next phase of the Internet and truly does embody the concept of the third place through its ability to create a community comprised of people from everywhere.

Erdman, J. (2007). Reference in a 3-D virtual world: preliminary observations on library outreach in Second Life. *The Reference Librarian, 47*(2), 29-39.

Erdman's article explores Second Life from the reference librarian's point of view and complements the overview of library services in Second Life found in the Bell et al. article. Erdman provides a useful definition of Second Life terminology as well as discussing how virtual reference differs from real-world reference. She concludes that while the types of information needed may differ, the overall function of the librarian is the same.

Forsyth, E.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2006). Using wireless devices to enhance reference and information services. *The Australian Library Journal, 55*(4), 317-24.

Forsyth explores how some public libraries are using their wireless connections to provide mobile reference. Roving reference is a current trend in libraries, and Forsyth details how libraries are taking advantage of wireless networks to use laptops, PDAs, wireless telephones, Vocera and other tools to provide reference as well as the costs, benefits and problems involved. As budgets are always a problem, Forsyth believes that wireless devices could lead to improved customer service without increasing staff.

Rethlefsen, M.L.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2007). Tags help make libraries Del.icio.us: social bookmarking and tagging boost participation. *Library Journal, 132*(15), 26-8. Available at http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA6476403.html

Rethlefsen discusses how public libraries can harness the power of social bookmarking and tagging, popular features of the Web/Library 2.0 movement, to invite participation by patrons. She notes that some libraries use Del.icio.us to supplement subject guides and pathfinders, suggesting that such tools can be superior to traditional library products.

Zellers, J.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2007). In blog heaven: a painless new approach to readers' advisory. *Virginia Libraries, 53*(3), 23-4.

Zellers enthusiastically recounts Williamsburg Regional Library's experience with using a blog to provide readers' advisory. The blog, *Blogging for a Good Book*, provides a daily book review that includes a catalog link as well as a picture of the item cover and descriptive tags. Zellers notes that not only is blogging simple and requires little time, but best of all, it allows readers and staff quickly to find resources. The blog appears to be successful so far as indicated through reader comments on the blog and statistics for the blog and circulation of posted books.

PUBLIC ACCESS COMPUTING/INFRASTRUCTURE

With Library 2.0 the buzzword on everyone's lips, it is easy to forget that libraries can implement technology that impacts the patron's experience within the physical library. Wireless Networks and Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) have the potential to increase user access to the Internet as well as help the library improve its processes.

Butters, A.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2006). Radio frequency identification: an introduction for library professionals. *APLIS, 19*(4), 164-74.

In this helpful, clear overview to RFID technology in libraries, Butters discusses the use and benefits of RFID technology over barcodes: improved productivity, service, materials handling

and collection management. His article also explains how the technology works and dispels many misconceptions about privacy and security concerns as well as providing advice on how to select vendors and conduct a successful implementation.

Rollins, G.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2006). Unwiring the HCPL. *Texas Library Journal, 82*(2), 64-6.

Rollins' article examines the pros and cons of installing wireless networks in libraries by examining Harris County Public Library's experience implementing wireless, complementing Shaw's article. The article helpfully provides examples of cost, network architecture, the problems it solved for the library and lessons learned.

Shaw, J.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2006). Wireless solutions for public libraries. *Australasian Public Libraries and Information Services, 19*(2), 85-8.

Shaw's article is a brief, yet thorough overview of why public libraries should implement a wireless network (chiefly to provide equitable access to library resources) and includes service, architectural, and financial rationales as well as criteria for implement it: ease of use, little or no staff intervention, security and management. Shaw helpfully concludes his article by providing a checklist for libraries to follow to help them begin to develop a wireless solution.

Singh, J.**Error! Bookmark not defined.**, Brar, N.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** & Fong, C.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2006). The state of RFID applications in libraries. *Information Technology and Libraries, 25*(1), 24-32.

This article complements Butters' article on RFID technology by focusing on libraries currently using RFID technology. It provides information on how the technology can benefit libraries as well as conversion costs and results.

OPACS/ILS

Of all the Library service areas in which New technology is expected to provide immense impact, perhaps none is considered as necessary or as anticipated as what technology can bring to the OPAC/Integrated Library System (ILS). Whether via widgets, Participatory tagging, open architectures, or home-grown solutions, librarians decry the faults of current OPACs and proactively pursue improvement.

Sheehan, K.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2007). LibraryThing for Libraries. *Library Journal*, 3.

Sheehan, Coordinator of Library Automation at Danbury Public Library—the first beta tester of LibraryThing for Libraries—details the enhancements LibraryThing brings to the library's catalog in this brief article. LibraryThing for Libraries is not only simple to implement but also the tags is provides allows users to find resources more quickly. Sheehan believes that the tool benefits staff and patrons through its usability and perhaps more importantly, its *funability*, the joy of discovery now possible.

Schneider, K.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2006, March 13). How OPACs suck, part 1: relevance rank (or the lack of it). ALA TechSource. Retrieved February 6, 2008, from http://www.techsource.ala.org/blog/2006/04/how-opacs-suck-part-2-the-checklist-of-shame.html

In the first part of a three-part series on the problems with OPACs, Schneider breezily begins with relevance raking, a feature most OPACs lack. She illustrates how relevance ranking should work by comparing a search in NCSU's new Endeca-powered catalog (good) to a search in a typical OPAC (bad). Though the tone and structure are colloquial, Schneider's post asks valid questions about why better search isn't provided by catalog vendors.

Schneider, K.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2006, April 3). How OPACs suck, part 2: the checklist of shame. ALA TechSource. Retrieved February 6, 2008, from http://www.techsource.ala.org/blog/2006/04/how-opacs-suck-part-2-the-checklist-of-shame.html.

Schneider's second article in her "OPAC Suckitude" series elaborates upon her first post to discuss features common to most search engines that online library catalogs should include: relevance ranking, stemming, field weighting, spell-checking, Boolean search, etc. Schneider wonders, however, if the inclusion of these features will be enough to save the OPAC.

Schneider, K.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2006, May 20). How OPACs suck, part 3: the big picture. *ALA TechSource*. Retrieved February 6, 2008 from http://www.techsource.ala.org/blog/2006/05/how-opacs-suck-part-3-the-big-picture.html

The third and final part of Schneider's series on OPACs explores problems other than search that are common to OPACs. These problems include the OPAC being primarily a citation index in a full-text world, the absurdity of the local catalog, the book-centric focus, and the propensity of the OPAC to do too many things (none of them well). In keeping with Library 2.0 philosophy, Schneider believes that the catalog of the future must be disintegrated and recreated in ways that would allow it to be customized for the needs of each library and more easily integrated into the Web and other services.

Spiteri, L.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2007). The structure and form of folksonomy tags: the road to the public library catalog. *Information Technology and Libraries, 26*(3), 13-25.

Spiteri reports her findings from her study of folksonomy tags collected from sites such as Del.icio.us in order evaluate how well they correspond to the controlled vocabulary standards established by the National Information Standards Organization (NISO). User-generated tags are often criticized as being inferior to controlled vocabularies due to how they are created, a concern for libraries as incorporating tagging functionality to the OPAC continues to grow in popularity. With an eye to this type of implementation, Spiteri concludes that folksonomies conform to NISO in some ways but fail to conform in others. Despite the mixed findings, she believes tags could be a powerful tool for the catalog but somewhat ridiculously suggests that all will be well if libraries simply provide appropriate guidelines for their creation.

Weber, J.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2006). Evergreen: your homegrown ILS. *Library Journal, 131*(20), 38-41. Available at http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA6396354.html

This article provides another weapon in the arsenal of those seeking to bring major change to the integrated library system (ILS) by focusing on the Georgia Public Library Service's in-house

development of Evergreen, its new library system. The inexpensive, open-source system uses features users now expect such as spell-check for search terms as well as suggested alternatives, faceted browsing and FRBR-like grouping of titles. The easier-to-use system has increased circulation, but skepticism remains about the viability of homegrown systems.

OUTREACH

In addition to the improvements technology can bring to the OPAC, Internet access within the library and Reference and User Services, technology can also help libraries enhance their outreach to patrons and literally put the library in the user's pocket. Providing such outreach and access to the library's services in new ways may help the library remain relevant and known to its community.

Balas, J.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2007). Carrying the library in your pocket. *Computers in Libraries, 27*(8), 36-8.

Balas believes that patrons will soon use the library while "on-the-go" and explores how some libraries are providing access for mobile devices to library services such as the OPAC or Website. She notes that enabling and supporting mobile access will appeal teens, a crucial group of patrons for libraries.

Bejune, M.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2007). Wikis in libraries. *Information Technology and Libraries, 26*(3), 26-38.

Bejune explores the use of wikis in libraries and identifies 4 ways in which they are used: collaboration among libraries; collaboration among library staff, collaboration between a patron and a staff member and collaboration among library users. Bejune provides wiki examples for each category and concludes that wikis are used most for staff collaboration and least for collaboration involving patrons. Wikis are an often-cited example of a Library 2.0 tool, so it is surprising that more libraries don't use them for patron collaboration. Bejune isn't really sure why either; public libraries might be missing a prime opportunity for patron involvement.

Estabrook, L.**Error! Bookmark not defined.**, Witt, E.**Error! Bookmark not defined.**, & Rainie, L.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2007). Internet searches that solve problems: how people use the Internet, libraries and government agencies when they need help. *Pew Internet & American Life Project.* Retrieved February 07, 2008, from http://www.pewinternet.org/pdfs/Pew_UI_LibrariesReport.pdf.

This report comes from a survey that examines how people use various information sources. The library portion of the study reveals that younger adults and those with higher incomes tend to be faithful library users, findings contrary to those of previous studies. This finding suggests that libraries are correct to make technology a cornerstone of their service delivery. Less surprisingly, the survey also reveals that more people consider going to the library than actually do, possibly providing support for Casey and Savastinuk's belief that Library 2.0 could reach these users through the use of new technologies that allow focus on "the long tail".

Oleck, J.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2007). Libraries use MySpace to attract teens. *School Library Journal, 53*(7), 16. Available at http://www.schoollibraryjournal.com/article/CA6456389.html

Oleck discusses how libraries are using MySpace to introduce teens to their services. In a time when parents fear MySpace because of online predators, libraries such as Hennepin County

Library have been using the site to reach teens and lend credibility to the library. Users can access the library's catalog directly and gain exposure to YA (young adult) authors who have become "trusted" friends. The library's foray into MySpace appears to be a success with statistics supporting visits to the page, pass-throughs to library services and messages posted to the library by teens about resources.

Webster, P.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2007). The library in your tool bar. *Library Journal, 132*(12), 30-2. Available at http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA6457218.html

Webster suggests libraries use customized toolbars to help patrons interact with library Websites and catalogs. The article provides examples of how various libraries are using customized toolbars as well as suggestions on tools to build them, possible enhancements and concerns patrons might have. What is less clear is whether the toolbar is meant for use on the library's public access workstations or for patrons to download to their own.

EXAMPLES OF LIBRARY TECHNOLOGY

The sources below provide descriptions of and links to actual public libraries using the technologies mentioned in previous sections.

Ann Arbor District Library. (n.d.) Retrieved February 6, 2008, from http://www.aadl.org/catalog.

Under the direction of John Blyberg, a leading Library 2.0 proponent (now at Darien Public Library), the Ann Arbor District Library incorporated user feedback into its catalog. Users are able to write reviews of books and DVDs and add tags to catalog records. The catalog displays added tags by the Top 10, 10 Most Recent, and 10 Random as well as a link to view the catalog tag cloud and access recent reviews. While the library is hailed as a poster child for Library 2.0, Blyberg has recently expressed doubts about the project's success.

Danbury Library Catalog. (n.d.). Retrieved March 27, 2008, from http://cat.danburylibrary.org.

Danbury Library was the first public library to test LibraryThing for Libraries in its catalog. Selecting a record on the *Complete Novels of* Jane *Austen* displays typical catalog record information (description, series, note, subject as well as call numbers) but also displays similar books and tags for users to click on, LibraryThing for Libraries' contribution to the library.

*Hennepin County Library***Error! Bookmark not defined.***.* (n.d.). Retrieved March 27, 2008, from http://www.myspace.com/hennepincountylibrary.

The library's MySpace page displays rotating pictures, blog entries about the library and library programs as well as a link to the catalog. An admittedly quick perusal of comments left by "friends" reveals most of them to be from authors/adults … none by teen patrons. The page is fairly clean but looks like a typical MySpace page.

SJCPL Subject Guides. (n.d.). Retrieved February 6, 2008, from http://www.libraryforlife.org/subjectguides/index.php/Main_Page.

St. Joseph County Public Library provides another example of a library implementing Library 2.0 technology. The library developed subject guides for its patrons using a wiki. Pages contain definitions, links to catalog examples, staff recommendations and other related links. The subject

guides are created by library staff, but patrons are allowed to leave feedback in the discussion section of each entry.

Williamsburg Regional Library. (n.d.). *Blogging for a good book*. Retrieved March 1, 2008, from http://bfgb.wordpress.com

This blog is Williamsburg Regional Library's Library 2.0 approach to readers' advisory. Librarians post daily reviews of books and tag them according to their strengths. A recent post celebrates the blog's first birthday and lists success metrics.

PROBLEMS, ISSUES OR CONCERNS

With so many new technologies promising to revolutionize library service or even save the library, it's easy to forget that much of this technology creates new problems or raises concerns about skills, unanticipated consequences, funding technology purchases, and unbridled enthusiasm.

Blowers, H.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** & Reed, L.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2007). The C's of our sea change: plans for training staff, from core competencies to learning 2.0. *Computers in Libraries, 27*(2), 10-15. Available at http://www.infotoday.com/cilmag/feb07/Blowers_Reed.shtml

Technology constantly evolves, and skills must keep pace. Blowers and Reed describe how the Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County (PLCMC) addressed the training of its staff to create a technically-proficient staff. Blowers and Reed believe these skills are fundamental to allow the staff to keep up with the constant change required by technology. Reed discusses the information technology core competencies program she implemented (four levels of competencies ranging from basic computer hardware and word processing to library-specific skills). Blowers' now-famous, much-replicated program, Learning 2.0, enables PLCMC's staff to handle change wrought by Web/Library 2.0: blogs, wikis, podcasts, RSS feeds, photos and tagging.

Blyberg, J.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2008, January 17). Library 2.0 debased. Retrieved January 29, 2008 from http://www.blyberg.net/2008/01/17/library-20-debased

This January 2008 post marks a radical departure for John Blyberg, a leading Library 2.0 proponent. In this post, he grouses about how many libraries misunderstand Library 2.0, mistaking it for the technology instead of being focused on the user, collaboration, and transparent processes. It serves as a good reminder that the technology is a tool and not an end in itself.

Gerding, S.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** & MacKeller, P.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2006). Wishing won't work: 10 things you need to know and do when applying for technology grants. *Computers in Libraries, 26*(7), 6-8, 54-60.

Gerding and MacKeller provide valuable information for public librarians who seek grant funding for technology initiatives, including resources for technology planning, collaboration, grant resources, funding trends, learning from other libraries, and how to apply for a grant. Their tips and examples remind librarians that technology must be integrated into a program and service and not for the technology's sake alone.

McClure, C.**Error! Bookmark not defined.**, Jaeger, P.**Error! Bookmark not defined.**, & Bertot, J.**Error! Bookmark not defined.** (2007). The looming infrastructure plateau? Space, funding, connection speeds, and the ability of public libraries to meet the demand for free Internet access. *First Monday, 12*(12). Retrieved March 17, 2008, from http://www.uic.edu/htbin/cgiwrap/bin/ojs/index.php/fm/article/viewArticle/2017/1907.

Public access computing, including free access to the Internet, has become a staple technological service provided by most public libraries. McClure, Jaeger and Bertot explore how this access might be threatened by infrastructure issues revealed in the findings of the 2007 Public Libraries and the Internet survey. The findings are grim: most libraries do not plan to increase the number of workstations or Internet connection speeds primarily due to cost. The article raises important questions about the digital divide (including participation in Web 2.0 technologies) and the library's role in bridging it as well as the government's increasing expectations for library public computing but failure to provide funding.

University of Michigan School of Information**Error! Bookmark not defined.**. (n.d.). *SI MSI Degree: social computing graduate program*. Retrieved February 6, 2008, from http://www.si.umich.edu/msi/sc.htm

Now you can prove your Web/Library 2.0 credibility with a specialized degree. This page details University of Michigan's Social Computing Specialization, focusing on social computing, a major component of Web 2.0 technologies. The goal of this specialization is to prepare students to become adept at navigating, implementing and using social computing technologies.

Kenneth Alford

HOW LIBRARIANS AND PATRONS INTERACT WITH TECHNOLOGY

Hargittai, E. & Walejko, G. (2008). The participation divide: Content creation and sharing in the digital age. *Information, Communication & Society*, *11*(2), 239-256.

In this article, young adult creative activity in a number of forms is studied in the context of technology enabled sharing. Complex variable tracking analysis leads Hargittai and Walejko to conclude that content creation is not evenly distributed in the digital age. The flow of information allows access but analysis shows that socioeconomic status and parental education levels make a young adult more likely to create content.

Goodman, J. (2007). Click First, Ask Questions Later: Understanding Teen Online Behaviour. *Australasian Public Libraries and Information Services, 20*(2), 84-6.

This review of some of the major ideas and players in the web 2.0 world gives advice on how to remain relevant through change. Customer satisfaction is seen to be more important than ever in a world where communication of like and dislike is almost instantaneous. Technology is changing the way people think about and access information and Jack Goodman argues persuasively that libraries will have to change along with those ideas.

D'Elia, G., et al. (2007). The Impact of Youth's use of the Internet on their use of the Public Library. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology 58*(14), 2180-96.

In this article D'Elia reports on a massive survey of American children and their internet use. The topic of the survey ranged from access location and frequency to activities performed while online. Factor analysis was applied to the activities to group them into entertainment, communication, broadcast, health, and educational activities. The first two and last two are quite obvious but broadcast activities are those where a user creates content or otherwise interacts with a group of people at the same time. The results of the survey are quite interesting and show that all the children surveyed have access to the internet from at least one place and over two thirds of them use the internet for personal communication such as e-mail or instant messaging. Children with no home internet access are more likely to go to the library but those with home access are just about as likely to check materials out.

Fox, V. (2008). Pew Internet Study Finds Americans Turn to the Internet First for Answers. *Information Today 25*(2), 19-20.

This is a report on a survey taken to determine who is using the internet to find information and where else people get their information from. The article is loaded with details and statistics and shows that the young people of today use public libraries more than those of a decade against. Everyone with access to the internet used it to get information but those with broadband access were much more likely to rely heavily on it. Other determining factors that increased library use were proximity and education.

The continual evolution of web platforms. (2007, November/December). *The Secured Lender*, *63*(6), 142-147.

In this extremely brief report on RIA's (Rich Internet Applications) five key characteristics of a well made modern website are identified. Speed is the first identified and includes the amount of time required to respond to customers. The other four web site characteristics are control, interactivity, simplification, and a feature rich graphical user interface. Websites that utilize RIA's have proven more successful in the business world than those that do not.

Notess, G. (2007). Switching Your Search Engines. *Online 31*(3), 44-6.

A reference librarian explains some of the problems people and professionals face while searching for information on the internet. His proposed solution is using different search engines especially when seeking an exact text string. Also discussed in the article are various web browser programs and their relative merits for information seeking. Of particular interest are the 'search switching' strategies and multi-book search programs.

THE EFFECTS OF BUSINESSES ON LIBRARIES

Hemmeter, J. (2006). Household use of Public Libraries and Large Bookstores. *Library & Information Science Research 28*(4), 595-616.

This article uses statistical evidence to show that large inexpensive bookstores compete with libraries in some, but not all, areas. Library use by the middle class is shown to be the most heavily affected while children's programming remains essentially unaffected. Hemmeter seems quite worried that if libraries lose their user base in the middle class then funding will become much harder to find as that crucial voting group becomes indifferent.

Knott, M., et al. (2007). Catalog Information and User Expectations in an Amazoogle World: Too Much? Too Little. *Against the Grain 19*(5), 40, 42, 44, 46.

After the University of Michigan Library entered into a partnership with Google to digitize the entire collection they began a review process for their OPAC specifically to determine how users expect it to behave and what they want it to do. After conducting an extensive literature review they surveyed a large number of patrons to determine what they value in a bibliographic display. Results varied but several salient points emerged, including an indifference for bibliography and index indication as well as a strong need for high quality subject headings.

Balas, J. (2007). Will the ILS Soon be as obsolete as the Card Catalog? *Computers in Libraries 27*(9), 41-3.

This article describes many of the recent changes happening to public libraries in America and questions the present as well as the future. Present in the consideration are references to getting rid of the Dewey Decimal System and ways to make OPACs behave more like internet search engines. This is not a particularly interesting article as Balas doesn't reach any conclusions except that things will continue to change.

Jones, C. (2007). Maintaining a Healthy Library Collection: The Need to Weed. *Australasian Public Libraries and Information Services 20*(4), 170-2.

Chris Jones analyzes raw data from various libraries in Australia and reaches a conclusion both startling and intuitive, new books are checked out more often than old ones. This paper provides only a peep into the reasons behind this conclusion but the data suggests that when other factors are controlled for a library that with a younger average book age will high a higher turnover rate.

EFFORTS OF LIBRARIES TO ADAPT TO USER EXPECTATIONS

McGeath, K. (2006). It's all about the Service. *Texas Library Journal 82*(4), 156-7.

In this short article McGeath details some of the steps taken to keep his library busy and relevant. The city has one library with two virtual branches. One of those branches services a corporation and the other a nursing home. They are virtual branches because they exist only online as separate catalogues tailored to their target audiences. A complete lack of physical contact with the users at these branches has created a strong need for effective survey tools and those have come back around to improve the non-virtual library as well. Focusing on friendly service and tailoring selection to the users have provided a 100% increase in circulation over a period of three years.

Improving Customer Satisfaction: Changes as a Result of Customer Value Discovery. (2008). *Evidence Based Library and Information Practice 3*(1), 1.

This article details the efforts of the library staff at Nottingham Trent University in their search for ways to improve library services and customer satisfaction. These efforts were related to a large scale push towards an undefined 'Gold Standard' in services at the NTU campus. Surveys were used to find key user values and present irritants and attempt to better provide in areas determined to be problematic. The efforts were unambiguously successful as measured by user survey and major conclusions include that concrete models of user values defined by the users themselves are crucial tools and that which is new yesterday is expected tomorrow.

Simpson, B., Lundgren, J., & Barr, T. (2007) Linking Print and Electronic Books: One Approach. *Library Resources & Technical Services 51*(2), 146-52.

This article chronicles the reasoning behind attempts to integrate record and resource types at University of Florida libraries. Increased searchable data for resources that existed in print and electronic format were formatted in an unfortunate way that made users unaware of the existence of the electronic version. Links between the systems were established and the authors conclude that keeping up with the expectations users have for electronic systems is crucial to modern library systems.

Manero, E. & Clarke, M. (2007). What can Public Libraries Bring to Patient Choice? *Library & Information Update 6*(7/8), 35-7.

This article about British libraries gives the recent and developing history of health care information distributed through public libraries. The United Kingdom has national healthcare and libraries were determined to be the most fit place for citizens to find information about their healthcare options. After a few years of research and political maneuvering it was decided that

libraries hold a uniquely excellent position for optimizing the use of other information networks and helping the populace make the best decisions about who to see for their healthcare.

Balas, J. (2008). Self-Check: It's all about the Service. *Computers in Libraries 28*(2), 36.

A brief literature review on what self check out is, how it works, and its debated benefits and problems, this article is almost too short to be interesting. However, online versions allow for hyperlinks provided within in the text of the article and that really boosts the overall quality. The links are varied from scholarly to multimedia on library homepages and their presence and usefulness in the article make a strong argument for increased technology.

Alisa Hutchison

With the rising rate of homelessness and poverty in America, there are more and more people without homes and/or jobs seeking refuge and shelter in the public libraries across the country. Librarians must recognize this trend and educate themselves about this inevitable user group. Only then can library staff understand how to work with homeless patrons and provide them with the best services tailored to their special needs. These sources give information and statistics about homelessness in the United States, tell stories about homeless patrons in libraries, and offer advice and support for library staff who wish to learn more about library services for the homeless.

ABOUT HOMELESSNESS

Barbieux, K. (2008). *The homeless guy: there is more to homeless people than being homeless.* Weblog retrieved April 30, 2008, from http://thehomelessguy.blogspot.com/.

In this blog, Barbieux details his life of chronic homelessness, living in and out of shelters and subsidized housing. He lives in Nashville, TN and spends his time in libraries, bookstores, and coffee shops blogging about his and others' experiences with homelessness. He often posts about homelessness in the news and public eye.

Gapay, L. (2003, September 22). How a regular guy gets homeless. *USA Today.* Retrieved April 30, 2008, from Common Dreams Website: http://www.commondreams.org/views03/0922-12.htm.

A former Wall Street Journal reporter, PR consultant, and writer tells his story of decent into homelessness. Living out of his truck and tent at night, he would spend the days in libraries looking for jobs. Gapay details his struggles with the government, collection agencies, family, friends and strangers because of his being in poverty.

National Coalition for the Homeless. (2007). *How many people experience homelessness?* [Fact sheet]. Retrieved April 30, 2008, from http://www.nationalhomeless.org/publications/facts/How_Many.pdf

Based on various studies on homelessness, this NCH fact sheet describes the problem of determining how many people are homeless at any given time. Because homelessness tends to be a temporary condition, there is no good measure of incidence. This fact sheet defines homelessness, describes methodologies for estimation, reports recent national estimates of homelessness, and speculates on the increase in homelessness.

National Coalition for the Homeless. (2007). *Who is homeless?* [Fact sheet]. Retrieved April 30, 2008, from http://www.nationalhomeless.org/publications/facts/Whois.pdf.

This NCH fact sheet begins by defining homelessness. It then gives general statistics of those who tend to experience homelessness: by age, gender, ethnicity, and employment status. There are also statistics about homeless people who are victims of domestic violence, veterans, substance abusers, or who have a mental illness. At the end of this fact sheet, there is a long list of more sources about homelessness.

National Coalition for the Homeless. (2007). *Why are people homeless?* [Fact sheet]. Retrieved April 30, 2008, from http://www.nationalhomeless.org/publications/facts/Why.pdf.

This NCH fact sheet illustrates the two leading factors influencing the rise of homelessness over the last two decades: an increase in poverty and a shortage of affordable rental housing. It gives a few statistics about poverty in the United States and describes issues like declining work opportunities and public assistance. It then explains that the recent strong economy caused rental rates to skyrocket, forcing the poorest citizens out of a home. Contributing to that factor, there are not adequate housing assistance programs for those who are in need of public housing. At the end of the fact sheet, there is a long list of more sources about homelessness.

Urban Anthropology Inc. (2007). *Homeless study*. Retrieved April 30, 2008 from http://www.urban-anthropology.org/homeless_study.html.

This website contains the stories of more than 100 homeless and formerly homeless people in Wisconsin. The researchers organized the stories about becoming homeless into categories such as unemployment, evictions, alcohol and drug abuse, family problems, personal crises, and mental illness. They have stories from people who were well off/happy and not well off/unhappy during their lives before being homeless. Some stories describe where they stayed and what life was like for the homeless. There are also stories about problems some people faced when trying to overcome homelessness and strategies to get off the streets.

THE HOMELESS AND LIBRARIES

American Library Association. (2008). Library Services for the poor. *American Library Association Policy Manual*. Retrieved April 23, 2008, from http://www.ala.org/ala/ourassociation/governingdocs/policymanual/servicespoor.htm.

This is a section of the ALA policy manual promoting equal access of information to all people, regardless of social status. Includes fifteen objectives libraries can implement to create an inclusive environment for and meeting the needs of homeless patrons.

Cart, M. (1992). *Here there be sanctuary: the public library as refuge and retreat*. Denton, TX: Texas Woman's University, School of Library and Information Studies.

In this transcript of a lecture given by the former Director of Beverly Hills Public Library, Cart remembers his childhood growing up in the sanctuary of the public library and reflects on the words: "free to all." He shares his memories of the regulars, from the disadvantaged men on the fringe of the workforce in the 1950s, to the newly deinstitutionalized mentally ill homeless of the 1960s and 1970s, to those homeless because of economic hardship in the 1980s and 1990s. Cart discusses the idea of the public library changing from sanctuary to shelter and concludes that for everyone in this "increasingly fragmented, factionalized, fractionalized and decaying society of ours, the library is … a sanctuary … free to all."

Gehner, J. & Freeman, K. (2005, September 19). *Just a little understanding: a social-services provider's perspective on homeless library users*. Retrieved April 23, 2008, from HHPTF Website: http://www.hhptf.org/index.php?id=5

This is an overview of a podcast with John Petroskas, housing and shelter specialist with Catholic Charities (Minneapolis). Gehner and Freeman share Petroskas' insights about why

homeless people use libraries and what community resources librarians can and should use when situations get out of librarians' scope of practice. Petroskas explains how important it is to understand this overlooked user group, while also knowing that you can't "fix" them, "but you can connect them with resources, and that's what [librarians'] jobs are." It provides a links to the original podcast, resources for information, and referrals to local support agencies.

Harvey, A. A. (2002). *Homeless perspectives of the public library*. Master's paper, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Retrieved April 30, 2008, from SILS Master's Paper Index: http://ils.unc.edu/MSpapers/2777.pdf.

In this master's paper, Harvey includes transcripts of her interviews with 5 residents of Durham Urban Ministries about their perceptions of the Durham Public Library system. She asked them about their frequency of use of the public library, library activities (what they do in the public library, which print materials they use, if they use the computers, where their favorite places in the public library are), and their interactions with the library staff. Harvey determined that homeless people tend to feel welcome at public libraries and see the place as a drug-free sanctuary from the streets where they are able to relax and learn.

Hunger, Homelessness, and Poverty Task Force (2000, March 8). Implementing the ALA's poor people's policy. *Library Juice, 3*(10). Retrieved April 30, 2008, from HHPTF Website: http://hhptf.org/article/12/implementing-alas-poor-peoples-policy.

This is a list of recommendations for how libraries can implement the ALA's "Library services for the poor" policy. There are suggestions for actions, which both citizens and library professionals can take, that deal with library services and policies, staff training, budgets and funding, outreach, public awareness, and professional association activities.

Hunger, Homelessness, and Poverty Task Force Website (2008). Retrieved April 30, 2008, from http://www.hhptf.org/.

This is the website for the Hunger, Homelessness, and Poverty Task Force, part of the Social Responsibilities Round Table of the ALA. In blog form, they post articles about current issues about poverty and homelessness. They also provide links to many resources, some of which are about basic needs, community building, funding and grants, law and public policy, research aids, statistics, and helpful organizations.

Jackson, J. (2006, December 7). Finding a home in the library: services for the homeless. *Post-Tracks, 2*(1). Retrieved April 23, 2008, from http://www.webjunction.org/do/DisplayContent?id=14623.

In this article, Jackson defines the need to provide library services to the homeless. Contrary to popular opinion, the homeless are not "problem" patrons, thus they should not be treated as such. Jackson reminds us that patrons and problem behaviors are mutually exclusive. He describes three levels of need for homeless library patrons: basic, general, and special. Basic needs include shelter, space, and amenities. General needs encompass the typical needs of any library user. Special needs are those from which homeless users can specifically benefit, like social service information. Jackson also describes the development of library initiatives for homeless library patrons, such as partnering with local shelters to provide library cards or even mini-collections at the shelter.

Minow, M. (2005, September 27). *Homeless people in the library: legal issues.* Webcast retrieved April 23, 2008, from http://www.infopeople.org/training/webcasts/webcast_data/119/index.html.

Mary Minow, a lawyer/former librarian, taught this webcast, which details the rights of homeless people in public libraries. She describes what policies are legally permissible for libraries to make regarding restricting users. Using the acronym FEND, she gives guidance about how to create library policies that are legally viable:
First amendment (tread carefully);
Equal enforcement of the rules;
post clear, written **N**otices of rules; and
allow for **D**ue process (appeals).
There are links to view the webcast (requires Java), the PowerPoint slides (in both .ppt and .pdf), and a handout of resources (in both .doc and .pdf).

Venturella, K.M. (Ed). (1998). *Poor people and library services.* Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Co.

This is a collection of essays by librarians from around the country discussing "the barriers that prevent poor people from enjoying access to libraries" and what some public libraries have done to help. Examples of successful programs geared towards those in poverty are described, including storytimes for homeless children, a technology demonstration for low-income communities, a "street library," a library program in a shelter, and a rural poverty program. There is a section entitled "Suggestions for Action," which includes ways libraries can make a difference for those living in poverty and reasons why people who are homeless and people who work with the homeless use libraries. An appendix in the back of the book provides a list of poverty-related organizations with descriptions and contact information.

Ward, C. (2007, April 2). *America gone wrong: a slashed safety net turns libraries into homeless shelters.* Retrieved April 23, 2008, from http://www.alternet.org/story/50023/.

The former assistant director of Salt Lake City Public Library System describes his encounters with the some of his "regulars," homeless patrons he encountered on an every day basis. He discusses the reality of the situation in clear language with great detail. Along with a reminder that it's not the librarians' jobs to fix people's lives, he gives librarians encouragement work together with social support services and to reach out to the homeless in their libraries in order to provide them with good service. Ward urges librarians and the public to be mindful and considerate of this user group.

Anne Pusey

Joint-use libraries have existed in various forms across the United States, the United Kingdom, and Australia for years. The past decade, however, with its tightening library budgets and funding challenges, has seen rising interest in such facilities and a resultant increase in library literature on the subject. Because each joint-use library is unique and guided by a personalized, community-specific agreement, generalization can be difficult. The following bibliography provides an overview of some of the more significant writings on joint-use library collaborations in an attempt to achieve a clearer view of some of the benefits and challenges of these arrangements. Included sources are divided into four categories: "Joint-Use Case Studies" provides examples of various existing arrangements; "Success Factors & Practical Considerations" relates overarching considerations; "Joint-Use Library Web Sites" features several exemplars of libraries' online presence; and "Creative Collaborations & Partnerships" takes a broader look at potential collaborations without the commitment of a shared facility.

JOINT-USE CASE STUDIES

Brookes, J. & Ryan,**Error! Bookmark not defined.** R. (2007). A tale of two libraries: Outreach is the focus. *Public Libraries, 46*(4), 9-12.

This article focuses on the joint-use facility shared by the Metropolitan State University library and the St. Paul Public Library in St. Paul, Minnesota. Co-authored by a staff member representing each, the article provides personal insight into the planning, development, and operations of such an undertaking. Of particular interest, however, is the authors' focus on the collaborative outreach opportunities that this partnership allowed. According to Brookes and Ryan,**Error! Bookmark not defined.** both libraries "shared commitments to civic engagement and lifelong learning," and were therefore able to develop synergistic programming that involves university students and community members. Many of the programs described are guided by a grant-funded Library-Community Outreach Coordinator, a unique position that could potentially be replicated to great success in similar joint-use arrangements.

Fontenot, M.J. (2007). A case for an integrated model of community college and public use libraries. *Public Libraries*, *46*(4), 46-49.

This case study looks at the College Hill Library in Westminster, Colorado, a joint-use arrangement between Front Range Community College and the Westminster Public Library. The author uses this example as a basis from which to analyze the challenges and benefits of such libraries, and concludes that the rewards of integration merit consideration for other potentially benefiting libraries. Though existing joint-use agreements are incredibly varied and Fontenot focuses on a single community college example, his analysis can be extended to multiple scenarios. His discussion of identity and structure is particularly insightful.

Henderson, J. (2007). Exploring the combined public/school library. *Knowledge Quest*, *35*(3), 34-37.

Henderson's article features another incarnation of a joint-use library, this between a public library and a high school library. Henderson's reflections are generalized, but stem from her

experience as a graduate student intern at such a library during its inception. Because of this personal experience, she is in a position to closely analyze the impact of such a transition on employees. Her discussion on the concerns specific to school media specialists, especially as they relate to salary schedules, is enlightening, and her weighing of potential concerns and benefits is one of the most balanced and bias-free available. This article also highlights some important practical considerations unique to school-based facilities.

Le Roux, S. & Hendrikz, F. (2007). Joint use libraries: Implementing a pilot community/school library project in a remote rural area in South Africa. *Library Trends*, *54*(4), 620-639.

While joint-use libraries are common in Australia and the United Kingdom, little else has been written about the international perspective. This article, however, follows the development and implementation of such a model in the rural South African community of Maphotla. The joint-use library was seen as a natural fit for an area suffering from a lack of both schools and libraries, and not enough funding to adequately support both individually. An in-depth study of community needs was conducted, and the model was successfully implemented. The authors recommend that the model be extended to similar South African communities.

Marie, K. L. (2007). One plus one equals three: Joint-use libraries in urban areas—the ultimate form of library cooperation. *Library Administration & Management*, *21*(1), 23-28.

Marie profiles two of the most well-known joint-use library success stories, the Nova Southeastern/Broward County Public Library in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, and the San Jose State University/San Jose Public Library in California. While both are university-based, each facility makes unique decisions to respond to the different needs of their communities. Marie's parallel analysis and close examination of considerations provides a good introduction to some of the factors at play in joint-use libraries. Her focus is strongly on the positive, though she does consider potential funding and cost concerns not represented in other articles.

Oder, N. (2008). Unusual library merger in NJ: Two-campus community college joins Burlington County system. *Library Journal*, *133*(5), 19. Available at http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA6539351.html

This news article detailing a new joint-use agreement between a community college and public library in Burlington County, New Jersey, is of interest because of its currency and prominent location in the front section of *Library Journal*. Though brief, it provides an interesting summation of the collection responsibilities of each partner and the way in which each has been able to focus on individual strengths.

SUCCESS FACTORS & PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Bauer, P. T. (2006). Changing places: Personnel issues of a joint use library in transition. *Library Trends, 54*(4), 581-595.

Bauer reports the results of a qualitative field study conducted during the period of transition while the Azalea Public Branch Library merged with the St. Petersburg College Library in St. Petersburg, Florida. Interestingly, the public library had previously been part of a joint-use agreement with Azalea Middle School, the merging of which was also part of a similar 1995 study. Bauer builds upon this prior study and focuses her research on personnel issues and concerns that came up during this transitional period. Her article provides a valuable in-depth analysis of one of the many areas of concern during the development of joint-use libraries.

Bundy, A. & Amey, L. (2006). Libraries like no others: Evaluating the performance and progress of joint use libraries. *Library Trends*, *54*(4), 501-518.

This article admits the inherent difficulty in evaluating joint-use library success, stemming from the uniqueness of each arrangement. Bundy and Amey claim that this lack of measured evaluation is a danger, however, placing such libraries at risk of crisis without the prior warning that evaluation provides. To mitigate this danger, the authors provide a methodology for routine review and evaluation of library services. The Critical Success Factors Method is recommended as an evaluation tool. Though they state that their methodology can be utilized by libraries of various types, much of their research is specific to school/public combinations as they found that published literature is largely skewed toward this type of collaboration.

Haycock, K. (2006). Dual use libraries: Guidelines for success. *Library Trends*, *54*(4), 488-500.

While many joint-use articles are experiential and reflective in nature, Haycock is critical of the inherent bias laden in such discussions. Here Haycock attempts to provide measured analysis to determine the success factors for joint-use libraries, particularly focusing on school/public combinations. Haycock provides an overview of potential problems, and then, through an analysis of previously published studies, comes up with a list of ten criteria that he has determined should be met for a joint-use facility to experience success. His criteria are specific, and yet can be extended to joint-use libraries in various contexts. His statement on appropriate size of the community is particularly interesting, especially considering the sizes of some of the case studies featured in related articles. Haycock's article also touches on non-facility sharing collaborations intended to build community.

McNicol, S. (2006). What makes a joint use library a community library? *Library Trends, 54*(4), 519-534.

McNicol's in-depth analysis on joint-use libraries focuses largely on school libraries in the United Kingdom, but her points can easily be extended to the United States. One of the few articles that provides criticisms for this model, McNicol asserts that the public element of public/school facilities is often short-changed in the agreement. She provides careful analysis of the benefits such arrangements provide to the community, but also focuses on disadvantages including access, security, and comfort in the school environment. A section on success factors offers practical solutions for combating potential difficulties, however. A brief section also focuses on location and potential community partnerships as a way to build strong community ties.

Quinlan, N.J. & Tuñón, J. (2005). Providing reference in a joint-use library. *Internet Reference Services Quarterly, 9*(1/2), 111-128.

This article returns to the Nova Southeastern/Broward County joint-use library in an analysis of the challenges and opportunities of performing reference services in such a library. This library has chosen to separate into three departments, Reference, Public Library Services, and Distance and Instructional Library Services, though all staff members provide integrated reference and instruction services to all library users. Of particular interest is the authors' discussion of recruitment challenges, specifically in finding staff members with both the interest and capability of providing service to such diverse user groups.

Sannwald, W. (2007). Designing libraries for customers. *Library Administration & Management*, *21*(3), 131-138.

   Sannwald's specific handling of joint-use libraries is brief and largely general in nature, but this article's value lies in the context of the discussion. As the title of the article clearly indicates, Sannwald focuses on the current customer-based design movement, providing an introduction to the major elements that he sees as increasingly influencing modern library design, among them joint-use libraries. Because each of these related elements in turn influences joint-use libraries and informs decision making, his entire article is valuable. Among the topics of discussion are changing demographics, youth services, technology, and marketing. Sannwald's approach is resonant of the business model, stating in his section on joint-use libraries that "location, location, location" is of primary importance in planning such a venture.

Woods, R. F. (2004). Sharing technology for a joint-use library. *Resource Sharing and Information Networks*, *17*(1/2), 205-220.

   Written by the IT director for the San Jose State University Library (partnered with the San Jose Public Library to form the Martin Luther King, Jr. Library), this article focuses on practical technology considerations for joint-use libraries. Woods focuses on the process behind creating a merged library information and management system, Web site, and telecommunications network with a newly merged IT team. Each of these steps is complicated by the large size of the library. Woods relates his personal experience and relays lessons learned to smooth the transition for similar libraries.

JOINT-USE LIBRARY WEB SITES

Anonymous. (2008). Alvin Sherman Library, Research, and Information Technology Center. Retrieved Apr. 29, 2008. Web site: http://www.nova.edu/library/main/.

   The Web site of the Broward County/Nova Southeastern joint-use library, this is an example of a balanced merged site featuring information for both public and academic user populations. The logos of both partners are featured prominently on the page, and a link to the joint catalog is also provided. The site is hosted on the Nova Southeastern servers, as indicated by the web address, however.

Anonymous. (2008). Home – SJLibrary.org. Retrieved Apr. 29, 2008. Web site: http://www.sjlibrary.org.

   Another merged site, the San Jose Public Library/San Jose State University page is an entity entirely separate from either of the partners' parents, hosted on a domain of its own. The content is designed to meet the needs of both user groups, with a section titled "Paths to Learning" broken down into information for or regarding kids, teens, multicultural issues, SJSU students and faculty, SJSU distance learners, the business community, and adults and seniors.

Anonymous. (2008). College Hill Library Homepage. Retrieved Apr. 29, 2008. Web site: http://westminster.lib.co.us.

   This Web site advertises itself as the "unofficial" site of the College Hill Library, a joint-use facility comprised of the Westminster Public Library and the Front Range Community College. The site is very basic, featuring no images or the appearance of a style sheet of any kind. The

information contained is extremely limited, but it is the only location that any information about the library as a joint-use facility can be found. While some of the information appears to be geared toward the public, much of it seems to be for internal staff use. The individual public library and community college Web sites are linked, but each contains only information for their respective users. The catalogs appear to be separate. This is a good example of a joint-use library that has retained their individual web presences, though to not very good effect.

CREATIVE COLLABORATIONS & PARTNERSHIPS

Halverson, K. & Plotas, J. (2006). Creating and capitalizing on the town/gown relationship: An academic library and a public library form a community partnership. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship, 32*(6), 624-629.

Halverson and Plotas' article features the unique partnership between Keene State College and Keene Public Library, an arrangement with many of the benefits of joint-use arrangements but without a shared facility. The two libraries situated in the small town of Keene, New Hampshire, retain separate buildings and collections, but offer reciprocal borrowing privileges and joint programming opportunities for patrons. The article provides an in-depth look at the inspiration and process behind the creation of this partnership, the lessons from which can be extended to joint-use libraries and other collaborations as well. This article's particular value comes from its discussion of additional creative partnership opportunities to strengthen community ties, including two successful North Carolina ventures.

Lynch, S., Amore, S., & Bethel, J. (Eds.) (1999). *The Librarian's Guide to Partnerships.* Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin: Highsmith Press.

This book provides a sample of some of the many successful community partnerships that Broward County Library (the 1996 *Library Journal* Library of the Year) has implemented over the years. Thirteen different partnerships are presented from conception to planning to evaluation. Broward County has a strong tradition of partnerships that help build community and enrich resources and opportunity for library users. This book is a great resource to show the variety of possible partnerships, as well as the planning and consideration that is required for such undertakings to be successful. Partnerships are organized in overarching categories, including Education, Intergovernmental, Arts, Business, and Youth Services, among others.

Puacz, J.H. (2005). Libraries + nonprofits add up to profitable community partnerships. *Computers in Libraries, 25*(2), 13-15.

Puacz's article details the creative partnership she and her coworkers at the Vigo County Public Library in Terre Haute, Indiana, organized between the library and local nonprofits. In an effort to make information about local nonprofit resources easily accessible to the library and the community, and to help assist nonprofits who could not afford to establish and maintain their own Web sites, the library offered design and hosting services at no charge. This article provides an interesting look into one of the many possible mutually beneficial partnerships that a library can take advantage of. Its tracing of the partnership from concept to implementation shows some of the many considerations and challenges that can be incurred with such an outside-the-box idea.

Megan Marsh

While the American Public Library is the focus of the seminar, one may well learn new modes of operation and different ways to understand public librarianship by looking at how it is done in other cultures, as well as how it may be done in the American Public Library culture when serving new user populations. These bibliographic entries address a few differences and highlight several different approaches.

Alire, C. (1998). *Serving Latino Communities: A How-To-Do-It Manual for Librarians.* New York: Neal-Schuman Publishers.

> This book is designed as an instructional resource for librarians hoping to improve their service to Latino communities. The author describes how to develop an articulated rationale for serving the population, how to raise money to do so, how to investigate the characteristics and needs of the local community, collection development, outreach services, and staff training. Much of the writing is divided into basic topics of ½-2 pages and often accompanied by supplements of real-world examples (Spanish-language flyers created by libraries, useful vocabulary, research questionnaires, etc.) The book also includes a sizeable bibliography and small list of organizations and committees. This could serve as an invaluable resource to a public library initiating its Latino service, particularly one without a Spanish-speaker on staff.

Bala, B. & Adkins, D. (2004). Library and information needs of Latinos in Dunklin County, Missouri. *Public Libraries* 43(2), 119-122.

> This article explores the challenges of meeting the needs of Latino residents in Dunklin County, Missouri. It begins with an historic overview of the Latino community in the state, with a significant portion devoted to their recent rapid growth. A study, which consisted of 41 interviews with Dunklin County Latinos, was conducted to determine the reasons why so few Latinos were utilizing the area's public libraries. The most popular reasons were: the language barrier, the library's hours conflicted with work schedules, and the fear of applying for a library card due to illegal status. The people interviewed indicated that computer access and literacy resources would encourage library visits. Bala and Adkins concluded that the library could better serve this population through more outreach and effective advertisement of services.

Barrett, M. & Lynch, B. (1998). Freedom of expression: A comparison of Canada, Mexico, and the United States. In K. De La Peña McCook, B. Ford, & K. Lippincott (Eds.), *Libraries: Global Reach--Local Touch* (pp. 202-209). Chicago: American Library Association**Error! Bookmark not defined.**.

> This book chapter looks at the practices of public libraries in the NAFTA countries. By looking at population served per library, literacy, historical practices, and different approaches to censorship, a rich cultural portrait is presented. Most topical is a discussion of differing takes on the censorship of media and Canada's efforts to contain the internet revolution.

Cuban, S. (2007). *Serving New Immigrant Communities in the Library*. Westport, Connecticut: Libraries Unlimited.

> Sondra Cuban presents an impressively thorough and hard-nosed approach to serving immigrant communities. Philosophical justification for the initiative is covered briefly in the introduction, but the rest of the book consists mainly of practical application. Detailed suggestions are provided for assessment of local immigrant communities and their needs, raising money and gathering resources, successful outreach to immigrants, library policy, foreign-language collections, and immigrant employment services. Specific organizations and resources are frequently listed. The book is not scholarly rigorous by academic standards (lacking citations) but does include an extensive bibliography which would be helpful for an in-depth literature review.

Gastelum, S. (2006, 15 June). Inside Mexican Libraries. *Criticas*. Retrieved 3 May 2008, from: http://www.criticasmagazine.com/article/CA6344733.html.

> Gastelum examines the Mexican library's traditions and recent efforts to modernize. Public libraries are not considered a focus of community life, and present-day Mexico is not considered to be a nation of readers, with only 15 percent of the population reading at least one book per year. The government hoped to change that, in part by constructing a "megalibrary" called Biblioteca de México José Vasconcelos in Mexico City. Costing more than $100 million, the project has been beset by delays and controversy, especially as it relates to the exacerbation of centralization in the system through technological means that most do not possess. Gastelum presents the efforts of Mexican librarians to assume a more locally-based American model for their own libraries in the face of a rigid and cash-strapped infrastructure.

Harris, M. (1995). European public libraries. In M. Harris (Ed.), *History of Libraries in the Western World* (pp. 218-226). London: Scarecrow.

> This article examines the history and evolution of libraries in Europe—namely France, Germany, England, and Russia. The emergence of libraries in the years before World War I is examined, as is their destruction during World Wars I and II, and their increased importance during and after the continent's rebuilding. Harris also recounts the ways in which Russian libraries have utilized libraries for propaganda purposes and the exquisite Vatican Library.

Hoffert, B. (1993). Crossing Borders: US/Mexican forum tackles common concerns. *Library Journal, 118*(12), 32-5.

> Hoffert looks at early efforts to coordinate the libraries of the United States and Mexico. Librarians discuss working together on interlibrary loan, staff training, and acquisitions. A self-starting grassroots approach is emphasized, as is the notion of parity and sharing. Actual implementation is mentioned, a consortium involving nine Mexican academic libraries, and 23 American academic libraries (including one public library) in the United States. The article focused on dialog and possibility versus immediate practicality, especially amid the omnipresent doom of budget cuts.

Jensen, B. (2002). Service to Day Laborers: A Job Libraries Have Left Undone. *Reference & User Services Quarterly, 41*(3), 228-233.

> This article explores a monumentally underserved population. Day laborers, or *jornaleros*, are usually young, almost exclusively male, and most speak little English. Jensen is highly critical of the public library's lack of effort to reach out to this population, and has identified many of their

information needs (labor laws, legal assistance, chemical safety, ESL materials, etc.), yet he is also practical about the difficulty in serving day laborers, particularly when many of them are illiterate. He rounded up relevant books and materials from local library branches and took them to a local job center to serve as a starter depository library. Jensen concludes by encouraging other librarians to do the same while finding individualized ways to serve them in the context of their own communities.

Luévano-Molina, S. (2001). Introduction: New Immigrants, Neo-Nativism, and the Public Library. In S. Luévano-Molina (Ed.), *Immigrant Politics and the Public Library* (pp. 1-16). Westport, CT. Greenwood Press.

This article addresses the inevitability of political conflict when serving or discussing Latinos and their status within the public library. The article presents a broad overview of the subject in academic terms rather than aiming for practical solutions. Luévano-Molina first presents a brief history of the Latino immigration boom, then a discussion of how libraries have thus far approached the population, and finally a literature review of academic studies that have been conducted thus far. The article is useful as gateway to delving into the literature and the nuances of the subject as an academic topic, but would be limited as tool for a public librarian to improve their service programs.

Oder, N. A day in the life of international libraries: Ambitious meets audacious. *Library Journal Online*. Retrieved May 3, 2008 from: http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA374952.html.

Oder takes as look at the designer library in Singapore known as library@orchard. Located near Chanel and Cartier stores, this project is part of a $600 million undertaking to revolutionize Singapore's library system, particularly among people aged 18-34. They have employed a controversial corporate system of management, flashy marketing, and lavish decorations to great success, with one branch counting 4.6 million visitors in 2002. The article examines the aggressive expansion of the system, varying memberships (the basic being free, but paying for expanded services), censorship practices, and technological experimentation.

Seal, R. (1996). Mexican and U.S. Library Relations. *Advances in Librarianship 20*, 69-121.

This article describes the current state of libraries in Mexico and the degree of communication and cooperation between Mexican and American libraries. The author first looks to the social, political, and technological characteristics that currently shape library services in Mexico. He then discusses the professional, political, and ideological connections, both formal and informal, that American and Mexican libraries share. Specific organizations and programs are cited, with designated sections on IL services, conferences, exchange programs, and cross-border education. The article concludes by delineating the practical advantages of improved library cooperation between the two countries. The topic is covered with considerable depth and would be an excellent resource for anyone looking to learn more about Mexican libraries. An extended bibliography is included.

Quesada, T. (2007). Spanish Spoken Here. *American Libraries. 38*(10), 40-44.

This article examines the complicated collection development issues that have arisen during the last wave of heated debates about immigration. Quesada explores the two basic sides of the argument: whether collecting Spanish books constitutes coddling illegal aliens or whether *not* collecting it discriminates against the 28 million people in the United States who speak Spanish. He also cites several examples of this debate in action. In Gwinnett County, Georgia, the $3,000

budget for Spanish materials was eliminated due to the fear of aiding and abetting illegal aliens, despite the fact that Latinos constitute 17 percent of the population. Another example involves Senator Tom Tancredo's letter to the Denver mayor regarding unfounded rumors related to burning English books and replacing them with Spanish books in their public libraries.

Strong, G. (1998). Queens Library: Global Reach to Serve Diverse Communities. In K. De La Peña McCook, B. Ford, & K. Lippincott (Eds.), *Libraries: Global Reach--Local Touch* (pp. 165-172). Chicago: American Library Association.

The extraordinary diversity of Queens in New York City is served very nimbly by its local public libraries. Strong takes a look at their large multilingual collections (Spanish, Chinese, Korean, Russian, South Asian, etc.) impressive cultural offerings, and educational resources designed specifically for immigrants – including the largest public library ESL program in the United States. The history of these offerings is explored, as is a burgeoning relationship with the Shanghai Library.

Underwood, P. and Nassimbeni, M. (1998). Dreams and Realities: Building a New Information Society in South Africa. In K. De La Peña McCook, B. Ford, & K. Lippincott (Eds.), *Libraries: Global Reach--Local Touch* (pp. 157-164). Chicago: American Library Association.

Underwood and Nassimbeni examine the needs and possibilities of public libraries in South Africa. The authors point out the extreme disparities of wealth and information access due to the legacy of apartheid. Information technology is looked to as a source to mend the resource gap (and perhaps eventually the income gap), but the chapter points out that much in the way of infrastructure and relationship building must be completed before this can become a reality.

Zhang, X. (2001). The Practice and Politics of Public Library Services to Asian Immigrants. In S. Luévano-Molina (Ed.), *Immigrant Politics and the Public Library* (pp. 141-150). Westport, CT. Greenwood Press.

Xiwen Zhang takes a comprehensive look at Asian immigrants and the steps that public libraries need to take in order to reach and better serve them. The subject is introduced with a description of the cultural and linguistic characteristics of Asian immigrants, and then a discussion of how that characterization translates to their behavior as patrons. The meat of the article revolves around the specific steps that should be taken to provide effective service to this population. Topics include Asian-language collections, purchase of materials, outreach, bilingual staff, and public relations. The article does well to discuss practical solutions, but fails to actively consider the fiscal impact of the sometimes dramatic measures it proposes.

Grant C. Lynch

This annotated bibliography is a collection of articles and websites by a variety of authors and organizations that examines the future of American Public Libraries. Several of the pieces cover what professionals in the field need to be aware of in order to improve services, collections and overall direction for the years to come, while others are commentaries on the current state of American public libraries, and what must be done to deviate from the route we are currently on. It may provide the reader with a collection of literature that acts as a terrific starting point when potentially pursuing further research in this area.

Section I examines this topic from a largely theoretical angle, centering on the why: authors in this section discuss the history of American public libraries while offering criticisms about the current state of the organizations. They are mostly editorials, with little practical application.

Section II examines this topic from a far more pragmatic and applied angle, focusing predominantly on the how: authors offer strategies for implementing new technologies and services, as well as providing resources to better serve a changing population.

THE THEORETICAL ANGLE

Berry, J. N. (1998). The Public Library Renaissance. *Library Journal 123*(20), 6. Available at http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA158840.html.

> John Berry III is the editor-in-chief of Library Journal. His work here makes a simple, yet extremely important remark on the current amelioration of American public libraries. Berry calls it a renaissance, a term that is refuted by others in similar readings. This is, in itself, a fundamental article within the scope of this annotated bibliography: most of the literature discussed here "picks a side," so to speak, regarding the positive and negative (or liberal vs. conservative) effects of the ongoing and future changes to public libraries. Berry, on the other hand, simply makes it known that this is currently happening. It could be argued, for instance, that the changes are not as severe or potentially impacting as many scholars say that it is –Berry is able to put that to rest with this editorial.

Berry, J. N. (2008). The Vanishing Librarians. *Library Journal 133*(3), 10. Available at http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA6529375.html.

> Scholar John Berry seems to pride himself on addressing the question of what will happen to public libraries in the future. The tag line of this specific article, "The library becomes a dehumanized supermarket or a chaotic bookstore" is certainly eye-catching, immediately painting Berry as a liberal realist to those who have not read his prior work. He criticizes both the current "bookseller" model of public libraries as well as the educational programs in place for students wishing to obtain their MLS degrees. More often than not, he argues, faculty are brought in from other disciplines to teach economic and "survival" models of libraries, straying farther and farther away from traditional librarianship. Unfortunately, he does not offer much in the way of solutions; he instead focuses on what he calls the "dumbing down" of both traditional services. His purpose in writing is unclear: he obviously believes that change is happening, and it is for the worse, but to what end will remain a question for the reader.

Buschman, J. (2005). Libraries and the Decline of Public Purposes. *Public Library Quarterly, 24*(1), 1-12.

In this follow-up article to his inquiry into the incorporation of the corporate model for public libraries, Buschman again brings up democratic and social foundations as pertaining to the original development of the organizations. He also addresses the customer-based alteration from what once was a patron-based; public libraries now think in terms of profit and consumer happiness rather than patron success and free information gathering. He also brings up the challenges in qualifying the success of libraries: gate-counts, collections and feedback through patrons do not present the sort of rock-solid data that for-profit businesses can produce, so gauging success of public libraries has become a difficult task. His arguments are strong, but largely based on the theory of public libraries, and not the reality of running the day-to-day operations.

Buschman, J. (2004). Staying Public: The Real Crisis in Librarianship. *American Libraries, 35*(7), 40-42.

This article examines the seemingly increasing move by library professionals to embrace and incorporate the corporate model of management, customer service, and more. He discusses the democratic and social foundations of librarianship (and public libraries in general) and criticizes the rush for business-like practices within the organizations. He speaks very highly of the fundamental principles on which public libraries were founded, but brings to light the new direction that many organizations are following: the economics of libraries seems to be increasingly more of a concern to professionals. The irony of his arguments is that without the economic base (or, as Buschman would put it, the constant struggle to attain such a thing) public libraries would cease to be entirely, regardless of their democratic or social impact.

Crowley, B. (2005). Save Professionalism. *Library Journal 130*(14), 46-48. Available at http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA6251454.html.

Crowley makes a conservative claim in his article that seems to contradict much of the other available literature on the topic of the future of American public libraries. It is a return to the educational, vocational and otherwise intellectually-based foundations of libraries that we will be able to, as he puts it, "survive" in the years to come. It is interesting to note that Crowley has written much in the way of a return to values and original intentions of public libraries, and this article is not only not different, but pioneering in that sense. He speaks of the technological changes of the past two decades as "threatening" to the intended direction of libraries, and professionals now find themselves in a highly competitive field. An "educational focus" (or, a return to such fundamentals) is the only route available for survival.

Crowley, B. (2005). Suicide Prevention: Safeguarding the Future of the Professional Librarian. *Library Administration & Management, 20*(2), 75-80.

Crowley continues his promotion of a return to educational foundations in this second article, interestingly published in a library management journal. It is obvious after reading the text that he intends it for library professionals, and not for library users. This is interesting to note as a comparative element for some of the other articles listed in this bibliography: Crowley is writing about what patrons are doing to the professionals, not the other way around. Town governments are beginning to size libraries up against household commodities like access to Google, and some consider libraries to be archaic (i.e. a "dinosaur.") He once again attempts to explain what will happen if libraries are thought of in a business sense, and why it is essential to return to the original educational fundamentals on which they are founded.

Freiser, L. H. (1988). Public Library: The Trojan Horse Covenant. *Library Journal, 113*(8), 50-52.

> Freiser's article, although written in 1988, can certainly be applied to what is currently happening to public libraries. Like many authors after him, he is able to properly articulate the difference between the public library and corporate models, commenting on how many library administrators are at the point where they no longer know the difference. How can this be, he argues, when the customer service side of public libraries is at an all time low? Critical of those who simply try to redefine public library (calling in an "information center" does nothing for the fundamentals of purpose, he claims), he points out that much of what see in the organizations today is an "image," which successfully (or not so) covers up the lack of overall direction. The title of this article is especially intriguing when thinking of it in this context.

Hall, M. (2007). Constancy of Purpose, As Learned and Used in One Indiana Public Library. *Journal of the Library Administration and Management, 4*(2), 32-33.

> Author Mary Hall explains the need to have a complementary "Constancy of Purpose" statement that corresponds directly to a library organizational mission and vision statements. She goes on to suggest that vision and mission statements are of little use to employees, as they are predominantly theory, while designing a purpose is not; rather it is the philosophical fundamental that is based on practice that in turn helps to articulate vision and mission. Defining purpose is the foundation in which mission and vision can be implemented. In it is in this vein that purpose gives meaning to otherwise shapeless and largely ignored mission and values statements.

Jones, P. (2007). Connecting Young Adults and Libraries in the 21st Century. *Australasian Public Libraries and Information Services, 20*(2), 48-54.

> YA Librarian Patrick Jones writes an interesting piece here that was presented at the Learning Futures conference in March 2007. It is an intelligent take on the future challenges of incorporating young adults into the mission, values and daily practices of public libraries. He discusses the power of the public library over previous generations, while pausing to reflect on what powers (the Internet, file-sharing, progressive schooling and more) young adults of today have; this power tends to eliminate the need for traditional library services. He argues that it is in the best interest of the library to reach out to "future tax-payers" and policy makers, as well as illustrating the different ways in which the library still has merit for this population group. It is a great look at how the public library of the future needs to evolve in order to meet the vastly different skills, needs and wants of a new generation of patrons.

Osif, B. A. (2008). W(h)ither Libraries? The Future of Libraries, Part 1. *Library Administration & Management, 22(*1), 49-54.

> Osif presents an essay outlining several different viewpoints by a variety of authors and scholars regarding the future of libraries in America. Is it possible, she argues, that libraries have come to the end of the line? Do new technologies (and, perhaps more importantly, easier {some would label it as "rampant"} access to said improvements) negate the need for libraries? It is possible, many of the authors argue, that the two systems can be combined in order to keep both prevalent in patrons' lives in the future. She also talks about the traditional role of the library as center of a university; this may be irrelevant in the future, but other variables (especially attitudes like "it's always been there, so…") play into the mix as well. This same argument is applied to books as media forms: at what point are they replaced and/or upgraded?

Palmer, J. (1982). The Future of Public Library Film Service. *American Libraries, 13*(2), 140-1.

This is a terrific article written by scholar Joseph Palmer in 1982 about the future of 16mm film, and how it relates to the onslaught of cassette-based video. While it is largely inappropriate to discuss if several claims about what the future holds were accurate or not, it becomes very clear after reading this piece that some of our premonitions will follow suit and be completely wrong. The point gathered from Palmer's work is that it is not about whether professionals are correct in predicting the future, but rather that they always must remain focused on what the future may bring. It has been argued by many that the only constant in libraries is change; library professionals must remain cognizant of this at all times, regardless of independent theories of what will actually materialize.

Stansfield, P. (1991). The Public Library's Future. *APLIS, 4(*3), 167-170.

This article details some of the history of public libraries, focusing on community perspective and previous hurdles and obstacles long overcome. Scholar Stansfield discusses purpose of the institutions, whom they serve, and why. He goes on to talk about man's right to knowledge, the pursuit of information and the benefits of a literate society. These fundamental elements have not changed since the inception of the public library, while much has changed on the surface. This is an excellent addition to this bibliography for that very reason: many authors included here would argue that change is not only inevitable, but one of the few constants in the history of libraries. It is thus extremely important to stay well aware (moving to implement) of the philosophical foundations that have not changed; it is a result of these elements remaining static that libraries have evolved to what they are today.

Wooden, R. (2006). The Future of Public Libraries in an Internet Age. *National Civic Review, 95*(4), 3-7.

Ruth Wooden joins other authors listed here in her article about the future of public libraries and how it will be further impacted by the advent of new technologies. This article raises interesting questions along the same lines as those being asked about consumer shopping websites like Amazon.com – it is possible that traditional brick and mortar shops will be a thing of the past when the majority of consumers turn to the Internet for products. Libraries may very well follow suit. Unfortunately, the "libraries-as-staples-of-democracy" argument is not enough to inspire patrons to continue to use services, so alterations must be made.

THE PRACTICAL ANGLE

Farkas, M. (2007). The Evolving Library: Ten Timeless Tech Tips. *American Libraries, 38*(6), 50.

Author Meredith Farkas presents the reader with a different, far more pragmatic view on what is needed in the future of American public libraries. The idea that technology will be at the forefront of the future of libraries is not uncommon, and Farkas does an excellent job in illustrating best practices for any new implementations. This is a sharp deviation from the largely theoretical and political articles also included in this bibliography: her work is for patrons, library employees, managers and the community-at-large. She stresses remaining liberal towards new developments, and also urges a hands-on approach.

Kent, S. G. (1996). American Public Libraries: A Long Transformative Moment. *Daedalus, 125*(4), 207-220.

This is a fantastic article that was written 12 years ago, yet discusses many of the same issues that we as library professionals are dealing with today. It is in an interesting take on the advent of technology in libraries: Kent makes an argument that technology and libraries can, essentially, work together in harmony, without the fear that one will replace the other. She goes on to discuss that as long as there is a physical space with physical bodies, the public library will continue to exist – it is when we eliminate the traditional design that we will intentionally lose our patron base. She also discusses the implementation of technology in traditional library educational programs, and how we must remain vigilant in assuming multiple roles in the future.

Mackenzie, C. (2006). The Future of Public Libraries: What do an Apple Store and a Library have in Common? *APLIS, 19*(4), 141-144.

Author Christine Mackenzie takes an interesting look at the commercialization of information services by comparing public libraries to a consumer-based information aggregator (in this case, the Apple store and company). It compares elements of the corporate model to that of public libraries, and discusses how some current systems (Charlotte Mecklenburg and Phoenix, among others) are incorporating more web-based services aimed at competing (and/or mirroring) with Apple products. It is interesting to think about the future of public libraries in this context – are companies such as Apple competitors or suppliers? Many scholars would argue that many traditional library services are going to go digital in the years to come, and companies such as Apple can either join libraries or battle for the same population of users.

Noack, J. (2008). Marketing the Library Web-based Training for Public Libraries. Retrieved Apr. 27, 2008, from Ohio Library Council, Ohio. Web site: http://www.olc.org/marketing/index.html.

This is another website that is worth including in a bibliography about the future of public libraries. It directly discusses six central tenets of properly marketing library services for a future defined by change. Among these six focal points is information covering why marketing is important, an in-depth looks at the "products" of a public library (and their perception by the general public) as well as promotion strategies for implementing new services, technologies and more. It is full of links to other sites (both within the Ohio Library Council along with outside on the free web) and stands to be a tremendous resource when dealing with how to put into practice certain elements of change to come in the future.

Libraries for the Future. (2008). Welcome to Libraries for the Future. Retrieved Apr. 29, 2008, from Libraries for the Future, 27 Union Square West, Suite 204, New York, NY 10003. Web site: http://www.lff.org/.

This is a spectacular website of an organization based in New York City that has taken the charge of analyzing, appraising and designing libraries for the future. They are, at heart, a consulting firm that helps libraries incorporate new technologies, educate current and future professionals, and promote libraries throughout the nation. Their key tenets are (as designated on the "Mission" section of the site): Advocacy, Programs, Innovation and Resource Development. It is both shocking and extremely comforting to know that organizations like this exist – as illustrated in many of the other articles listed in this bibliography, public libraries are currently in a state of great change, and the LFF can be a source of reliance and sanctity during this process.

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