

Tennessee Libraries

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From the Editor

Now that the election is over and new initiatives are being put forward for President Bush's second term, it seems a logical time to look at a first term initiative that will be reconsidered during 2005. In her article, Marie Jones, TL Co-editor and a coworker of mine here at East Tennessee State University, gives an overview of the USA PATRIOT Act, explaining the provisions which have affected library service and have created a tremendous amount of discussion in the library profession. We've paired this article with one by Chris Matz of the University of Memphis outlines some of the discussion in Tennessee and describes the measures taken at the University of Memphis to comply with the act and preserve, as much as possible, the privacy rights of library patrons.

This issue of *TL* will be the last under the banner *Tennessee Librarian*. Beginning in 2005 with the next issue, the quarterly journal of TLA will be renamed *Tennessee Libraries*. Changes in libraries and in the library profession led the Executive Board earlier this year to recommend the title change. The editors decided to wait until the completion of the volume year to follow through. The new title is actually the original title of the journal, in use from the early 1930's through the early 1940's. *Tennessee Librarian* began publication in 1947 as the "new series." That part of the title was dropped a few years later. As editors we hope that the new title will encourage a broader interest in *TL* among the diverse groups having a stake in the future of libraries in Tennessee.

--Mark Ellis, Editor

Common Sense for the Library Patriot

by Chris Matz

The implications of the USA PATRIOT Act for library patrons and services have become less clear and yet more discouraging since the USAPA became law two years ago. In September 2003, the Attorney General of the United States characterized librarians as hysterical dupes of the American Civil Liberties Union, insulting and damning the profession in one efficient breath. Shortly thereafter, in response to a request from the American Library Association, the Justice Department declassified a report disclosing that the number of times federal agents have used the USAPA's authority to obtain library records is zero. This would seem to directly conflict with earlier Department of Justice reports to Congress that stated at least fifty libraries had been "visited" by federal authorities under the USAPA. Who can be believed? The ALA is not waiting for that answer and continues to seek

exemption for library records from the USAPA and its inevitable legislative offspring.

The words of Thomas Paine may offer some inspiration in these times that try librarians' souls. Choice selections are included here along with five steps that the University of Memphis Libraries have taken, post-USAPA, to safeguard itself and its patrons. No matter which side of this debate describes your personal feelings, these actions are affirming of the library profession's principles and, in some cases, overdue for superior administration in this, a season of our discontent.

1. Making the Acquaintance of the USA PATRIOT Act

"A long habit of not thinking a thing wrong gives it a superficial appearance of being right, and raises at first a formidable outcry in defence of custom. But the tumult soon subsides." -Common Sense (1776)

The USA PATRIOT Act is the law of the land now, and knowing the law is the first step to mounting a successful challenge to it. If you have not done so already, establish a relationship with Legal Counsel or other office legally representing your library. Know those parts of the USAPA that are most likely to affect libraries – by consensus, Sections 215 and 216, and to a lesser extent Sections 213, 214, 218, and 219 – and work with your legal representation to determine the best strategy for your library. The American Library Association advises that staff become suitably trained to manage potential inquisitions by authorities and that a privacy policy document be drafted to codify and guide the library's processes.

In February 2003, the Tennessee Library Association's Board of Directors supported American Library Association's resolution on the USAPA. Within their statement is the denunciation of the USAPA's library-related sections as "a present danger to the constitutional rights and privacy rights of library users;" libraries have not displayed language this pointed since the FBI-sponsored Library Awareness Program of the 1970s and 1980s, but now is the time for libraries to use such language. The pendulum of history that swung away from library surveillance has returned, and librarians are forced yet again to report on the activity of patrons. Even though most states have laws that require protecting the privacy of library users, USAPA overrides them, resulting in the potential loss of privacy for millions of library and computer users.

This element of the act is perhaps the most disruptive. It signals the disintegration of a relationship that librarians have built with their patrons over many years. That relationship is both a social function, in which we have established a public trust, and also a professional privilege in which we serve as confidants, like those privileges attorneys, clergy, and doctors enjoy with their clients. The USAPA puts the hard-earned cultural status of libraries in jeopardy with overbroad assumptions about the profession's role in "national security" matters. As stated in ALA's Code of Ethics, dilemmas do indeed occur when values are in conflict.

2. Training Library Staff to Properly Respond to Judicial Process

"Character is much easier kept than recovered." --The American Crisis, no. 13 (1783)

On December 11, 2002, the library staff at the University of Memphis Libraries viewed, along with many other interested parties,

"Safeguarding our Patrons' Privacy," a teleconference co-sponsored by the ALA and other prominent library organizations. The participants did not challenge the legality of the USAPA at that time, but they did provide a detailed plan for responding to the implications for library services and patrons. The cornerstone of this plan was thorough preparation of library staff at all levels to manage solicitations from the FBI or other law enforcement agencies. Betsy Park, Perveen Rustomfram, and I took charge of this effort and determined our library did have a protocol for responding to court orders, though it had been many years since we had received one, and of course, the parameters of any summons under the USAPA's Section 215 effectively gagged the staff member accepting it. Additionally, the training had to be comprehensive, since many public service desks were at least partially staffed by student workers in the evening and during weekend hours when few other offices on campus were open.

At a public institution of higher learning like the University of Memphis, coordinating with the Office of Legal Counsel was a must. We had to ensure that the Library's response strategy was not at odds with either the law or with what the University itself had planned for the entire campus. This process was illuminating in many ways, a prime example being the realization that it was not the Library but in fact the University that would be served with any court order. This meant that the Department of Public Safety would assist the Library in responding to, and in the case of search warrants, properly receiving an order. We also discovered that the gag order was not as muting as previously believed; information could be passed up the organizational chart to an immediate supervisor, the Library's Dean, and a representative of Legal Counsel.

In August 2003, formal training under these collaborative guidelines was introduced, and each department head took responsibility for sharpening the awareness of their staffs, including student workers. Notices were posted at each public service desk to remind staff members of the new response protocol. The departments were also requested to participate in the development of a privacy policy for the Library. An evaluation of patron record retention at public service desks has recently been completed, and it was very instructive to see both the differences in procedure at each desk along with the revealing amounts of information requested of and kept for each patron. Apart from the resources in Special Collections, the Library has now ceased asking for names, phone numbers, Social Security Numbers, or other unique identifying data unless a formal circulation transaction is taking place, and those records are eradicated upon return of the checked out item. Methods to avoid creating or retaining unnecessary data continue to be reviewed.

3. Organization and Education

"The most formidable weapon against errors of every kind is reason." --*Age of Reason* (1796)

An informal survey of Tennessee librarians via the TLA listserv in August 2003 disclosed that there was great interest in learning more about how best to respond to the USAPA, and also that there was then a dearth of activities and venues in which to satisfy the need for information. That is no longer the case. Nationally, the Michigan Library Association made available the videotaped proceedings of its March 2003 workshop on the USAPA, and it has been an invaluable tool for developing appropriate library responses and, more importantly, prompting librarians to talk about the USAPA with each other. It is a service issue within the profession and also a personal issue for all American citizens and an ongoing dialog helps to clarify the most salient points. ALA has continued to serve as a clearinghouse for USAPA information, blogging the latest headlines, the status of related legislation, and updated guidelines for library responses.

Locally, there have been a number of programs for librarians offered since October 2003. Sponsored by the College and University Library Section (CULS) of TLA, the EEI21 Scholarly Symposium, the Memphis Area Library Council, the West Tennessee Academic Library Consortium, and the Friends of the University of Memphis Libraries, these workshops have provided tips for staff training, policy development, patron management, and general education about USAPA. These efforts (and many more around Tennessee) culminated at the TLA Annual Conference in March 2004, where a panel of lawyers,

educators, journalists, and bookstore owners joined with librarians to discuss the implications of the USAPA for libraries and American society at large. The panel culminated this phase of raising awareness about the USAPA, but it will hardly be the end of librarians' activity on the subject.

4. Lobby for Positive Change

"A bad cause will ever be supported by bad means and bad men." --*The American Crisis*, no. 1 (1776)

The ethics of our profession require treating patron transactions of all types confidentially. Most states have laws that require protecting the privacy of library users. The USAPA overrides state laws, resulting in potential loss of privacy for millions of library and computer users. Provoked by this reality (and probably by John Ashcroft, too), ALA has emerged as one of the leading organizations challenging Congress to amend the USAPA, and that professional enthusiasm is filtering down to the state and local government level. On January 27, 2004, TLA's annual Library Legislative Day in Nashville included the USAPA as a talking point with Tennessee legislators, and by the end of the day, they were better aware of librarians' ethical concerns about the USAPA.

The USAPA has been more politically charged than ever in 2004 as the Bush Administration seeks to revoke the sunset clauses on those sections scheduled to expire in 2005 and make them permanent. How can librarians state the case for effective change in the carnival atmosphere of an election year? One possibility is supporting ALA's efforts to lobby nationally while working at the state level to review and perhaps upgrade the library privacy laws in Tennessee. Bryan Carson published a timely article in the Fall/Winter 2001 issue of *Southeastern Librarian* examining library privacy statutes in the Southeast. In his evaluation, Arkansas has a detailed law on information privacy for patrons that other states would do well to emulate for their respective libraries. Title 13, Chapter 2-701(b) of the Arkansas Code Annotated articulates privacy protection for the use of computer materials, such as chat room sites, email, and other Internet activity. Strengthening the Tennessee law along these lines would be a worthy action for Tennessee librarians, who might otherwise feel disconnected from the larger political debate over the USAPA in Washington.

Another suggestion is included in [Appendix A](#) (also in [Word format](#) for ease of printing) This confidentiality notice was prompted by a similar document created and promulgated by the South Carolina State Library. Posting this information at every reference and circulation desk in Tennessee could go a long way towards educating patrons about their rights and responsibilities under USAPA, and without unduly antagonizing anyone along the spectrum of political opinion. If libraries succeed in rewriting or overturning the USAPA, we will need all the friends we can get.

5. Repeat All of the above

"Those who expect to reap the blessings of freedom must... undergo the fatigue of supporting it."--*The American Crisis*, no. 4 (1777)

The process never stops. A review of civil liberties in the United States is checkered by the Sedition Act of 1798, Lincoln's suspension of constitutional rights during the Civil War, the Espionage Act of 1917, the Smith Act of 1940, and many other shameful episodes. Libraries are not unaffected by the society they serve, as witnessed by the need for a professional Code of Ethics in the first place. To a list of moral challenges for libraries like Jim Crow and the Library Awareness Program, the USAPA may now be added. It is impossible to predict in detail how this latest struggle will turn out. History, however, shows that better than most other professions, librarians understand such assaults on civil liberties are not easily overcome, and they will

demonstrate their resolve in words and deeds until the law respects their professional practices once again.

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Libraries and the Patriot Act

by Marie F. Jones

Author's Note: This article was originally written in early 2003, at a time when the Patriot Act was relatively new and librarians

hadn't yet been vilified as "Hysterical" by John Ashcroft. Yet the implications of the Patriot Act are no less important today than they were last year. Remember that the some of the provisions of the act will expire on December 31, 2005, so the coming year should be one of activism for those who oppose those elements of the legislation. See <http://www.fas.org/irp/crs/RL32186.pdf> for details about which sections will expire.

Introduction

"In late 2002 President Bush signed the USA Patriot Act....I fear that this legislation, passed in response to the terrorist attacks of September 11th, curtails some of our most precious First Amendment rights. Its chilling impact on privacy rights is particularly troublesome for libraries and librarians across the country." –Representative Bernie Sanders, 2003

The USA Patriot Act, formally titled **Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001** (P.L. 107-506), amends more than 15 different statutes, many of which reduce limits on the authority given law enforcement officials to conduct searches. By now, all librarians should be aware that the USA Patriot Act (The Act) affects libraries. But it's important that we know exactly how it affects libraries and what we should do when we are asked to aid law enforcement officials. Within the law, libraries must be particularly aware of those exceptions to earlier statutes about computer trespass, "Trap and Trace" and access to business records, including library records and stored electronic data and communications.

What exactly does the Patriot Act do?

The Act gives federal officials greater authority to track and intercept communications, both for law enforcement and foreign intelligence-gathering purposes. It gives the Secretary of the Treasury regulatory powers to "combat corruption of U.S. financial institutions for foreign money laundering purposes" (Doyle, 2002, p. 1). It seeks to keep foreign terrorists outside of the country and to detain and deport those within our borders. It defines new crimes, new penalties, and new procedures for use against domestic and international terrorists. Critics of the act contend that its provisions go too far; librarians, in particular, have been critical of the areas in which The Act infringes on patrons' privacy rights.

Legislative History

The legislation originated with Attorney General John Ashcroft, who asked Congress for additional powers that he claimed were needed to fight terrorism in the wake of events of September 11, 2001. Few amendments were made to Ashcroft's initial proposal to Congress, and the bill became law without any hearings or markup by a Congressional committee (OIF, "The Patriot Act and Libraries," 2003). The first versions of the bill (H.R. 2975 and S. 1510) were offered on Oct. 11, only one month after the Sept. 11 disaster, and the bill, only slightly revised to include money laundering provisions and to resolve differences between House and Senate versions (H.R. 3162) was signed into law on Oct. 26. Few bills make it through the entire process in such a short time. There was little time for public debate, and the passage of the bill came at a time of national emotional turmoil.

Summary of the Act

The Act's ten titles amend over 15 different statutes, including the Electronic Communications Privacy Act of 1986 (ECPA), the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (CFAA), the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA), the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), federal wiretap laws, immigration laws, and money laundering laws. The major points of the Patriot Act cover areas of criminal investigations, particularly in tracking and gathering communications, foreign intelligence investigations, money laundering, and other crimes, penalties, and procedures. Of particular interest to libraries are Sections 215, 216, and 214. See Doyle (2002) for an excellent overview of all of the laws altered by the Act.

Section 215: Access to Records under Foreign Intelligence Security Act (FISA)

This section of the Act, now codified in law at 50 U.S.C. Ch. 1862, allows an FBI agent to obtain a search warrant for “any tangible thing,” which can include books, records, papers, floppy disks, data tapes, and computers with hard drives. It also permits the FBI to compel production of library circulation records, Internet use records, and registration information stored in any medium. Warrants for these records are provided by the FISA court. To balance the increased authority, other measures were added with the intent to safeguard against official abuse, including increasing the number of judges on the secret Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) court from seven to eleven, and the sunset provision, which sets up a sort of expiration date for the law (Doyle, 2002).

However, the act provides for a very low legal standard for obtaining search warrants. “Probable cause,” the existence of specific facts to support the belief that a crime is committed or that the items sought are evidence of a crime, is no longer required for these searches. Instead, the agent only needs to claim that s/he believes that the records may be related to an ongoing investigation related to terrorism or intelligence activities (OIF, “The USA Patriot Act in the Library”, 2003).

One important factor to the FISA warrants is the secret nature of both the court and the searches, an issue considered particularly problematic by civil liberties activists and constitutional law experts. Even before the Patriot Act expanded FISA's authority, Philip Colangelo (1995) wrote of the court:

Seven judges on a secret court have authorized all but one of over 7,500 requests [from 1978-1995] to spy in the name of National Security. They meet in secret, with no published orders, opinion, or public record. Those spied on may never know of the intrusion” (Introduction).

FISA (U.S.C. 50 Chapter 36), was originally enacted in the 1970s to curb abuses by presidents and FBI officials who bugged and wiretapped Americans without any judicial warrant. However, little information is available on the court or its processes. Even the most basic information on FISA surveillance, including how often FISA surveillance targets American citizens, is unknown to the public (Leahy, 2002). The Department of Justice has interpreted the Patriot Act amendments as no longer separating domestic criminal prosecution from foreign intelligence gathering, therefore allowing FISA to be invoked for the sole purpose of pursuing criminal prosecution (Leahy).

Equally bothersome is the secretiveness imposed on individuals who comply with FISA orders. A FISA order includes a “gag” order, requiring that no one who provides information on a FISA search may tell anyone (except legal council) that such a search took place. In libraries, this means that you cannot tell the public that a search has taken place, nor can you tell an individual that s/he has been the target of a search. Librarians protesting these gag orders have posted signs in libraries with slogans like the following (which may or may not violate gag orders):

We're Sorry! Due to National Security concerns, we are unable to tell you if your Internet surfing habits are being monitored by Federal agents; please act accordingly

The FBI has not been here. Watch very closely for the removal of this sign.

Q: How can you tell if the FBI has been in your library?

A: You can't. (The Patriot Act makes it illegal for us to tell you if our computers are being monitored; be aware!) (West, 2003)

Section 216: Relating to the Use of Pen Register and Trap and Trace Devices

Federal communications privacy law contains three different levels of protection. The idea is that law enforcement officials must fulfill more stringent requirements in order to access private information than they do for more public information. In this way, the law is supposed to enable authorities to identify and intercept criminal communications, while protecting the confidentiality of private telephone, face-to-face, and computer communications. The most stringent of the levels of law governs

eavesdropping; the second covers records held in third-party storage; and the third governs trap and trace devices and pen registers.

Title III of the Omnibus Crime control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 supplies the top tier of communications privacy law. It prohibits electronic eavesdropping on telephone conversations, face-to-face conversations, or computer and other forms of electronic communications in most instances. It does, however, give authorities a narrowly defined process for electronic surveillance to be used as a last resort in serious criminal cases. When approved by senior Justice Department officials, law enforcement officers may seek a court order authorizing them to secretly capture conversations concerning any of a statutory list of offenses (predicate offenses). The Act adds terrorism-related offenses to this list. Title III court orders include instructions describing the permissible duration and scope of the surveillance as well as the conversations which may be seized and the efforts to be taken to minimize the seizure of innocent conversations. The court notifies the parties to any conversations seized under the order after the order expires.

The second tier of privacy protection, described in 18 U.S.C. 2701-2709, Chapter 206, covers telephone records, e-mail held in third party storage, etc. Here, the law permits law enforcement access while carrying out a warrant, court order, or under subpoena. It can be in connection with *any* criminal investigation and without the extraordinary levels of approval or constraint that characterize Title III interceptions.

The least demanding is the procedure laid out in 18 USC Sections 3121-3127, which govern court orders approving the government's use of trap and trace devices and pen registers. Pen registers are a kind of secret caller I.D., which identifies the source and destination of calls made to and from a particular telephone; "trap and trace" defines other methods by which such information may be gathered. The pen register/trap and trace order is available based on the government's certification that use of the device is likely to produce information *relevant* to the investigation of a crime, *any* crime. A court does not have to rule on the need for this information. The devices can record only the identity of the participants in a telephone conversation, and neither the orders nor the results they produce need ever be revealed to the participants (Doyle, 2002).

The Patriot Act modifies the procedures at all three levels, extending the pen register and trap and trace laws to include routing and addressing information for all Internet traffic, including e-mail addresses, IP addresses, and URLs of Web pages. Before, such orders were only available for telephone communications, and they only monitored phone numbers of incoming and outgoing calls. State law enforcement agencies may obtain an order under this provision, because it is not limited to terrorism or FISA matters.

While the new law limits information to "not including content," it was left undefined as to what exactly "content" means. Internet "addressing and routing information" may include considerable information about the content a user viewed and it may include personal information submitted to a web site. This portion of the law may allow capture of URLs; it is questionable whether content is really excluded if a URL is captured. The United States Department of Justice (July 2002) differentiates "content" and "addressing and routing information" as follows:

The distinction between addressing information and content also applies to Internet communications. For example, when computers attached to the Internet communicate with each other, they break down messages into discrete chunks known as "packets," and then send each packet out to its intended destination. Every packet contains addressing information in the "header" of the packet (much like the "to" and "from" addresses on an envelope), followed by the content of the message (much like a letter inside an envelope). The Pen/Trap statute permits law enforcement to obtain the addressing information of Internet communications much as it would addressing information for traditional phone calls. However, reading the entire packet ordinarily implicates Title III. The primary difference between an Internet pen/trap device and an Internet Title III intercept device (sometimes known as a "sniffer") is that the former is programmed to capture and retain only addressing information, while the latter is programmed to capture and retain the entire packet.

The same distinction applies to Internet e-mail. Every Internet e-mail message consists of a set of headers that contain addressing and routing information generated by the mail program, followed by the actual contents of the message authored by the sender. The addressing and routing information includes the e-mail address of the sender and recipient, as well as information about when and where the message was sent on its way (roughly analogous to the postmark on a letter). The Pen/Trap statute permits law enforcement to obtain the addressing information of Internet e-mails (minus the subject line, which can contain content) using a court order, just like it permits law enforcement to obtain addressing information for phone calls and individual Internet "packets" using a court order. Conversely, the interception of e-mail contents, including the subject line, requires careful compliance with the strict dictates of Title III (p. ix).

Finally, section 216 compels a recipient of a monitoring order to cooperate with law enforcement authorities to facilitate installation of monitoring devices, or to provide the information to the investigating officer from their own records (OIF, "The USA Patriot Act in the Library", 2003).

Section 214: Pen Register and Trap and Trace Authority under FISA

Section 214 combines the changes made in sections 215 and 216, in that it allows for FISA orders for nationwide pen

register and Trap and Trace, with the low legal standard of materials to be searched *possibly* being related to ongoing terrorism or intelligence investigations. The important issues for librarians have been discussed under those sections.

Section 218: Foreign Intelligence Information Requirement for FISA Authority

Section 218 amends FISA so that foreign intelligence or terrorism need only be “a significant purpose” of the investigation rather than “the purpose” of the investigation. This relaxes the legal standard for FISA surveillance even further than the already relatively lax standard.

Sections 219 & 220: Single-Jurisdiction Warrants for Terrorism and National Search warrants for Electronic Evidence

Both provisions permit federal courts located in a district where a crime or act of terrorism has occurred to issue a court order that may be served and executed *nationwide*. Section 220 affects stored e-mail and other electronic data. The law was changed to make trap/trace court orders authorize the collection of telephone and computer identifying information dialed to and from a particular communications device. In the past, in order to get this information, officials had to serve an order on the phone company for a specific phone. Today, however, e-mail may travel through a dozen service providers, and the former law required court orders for each provider. The new law allows a single, nationwide order, regardless of the number of service providers information passes between.

That means that libraries which provide access to the Internet and e-mail to patrons may become the target of a court order requiring the library to cooperate in the monitoring of a user’s electronic communications sent through the library’s computers or network. And the nationwide aspect means that the order may not have come from your region, and it may not name your library. Once the agency comes to your library regarding such an order, they may add hardware or software to your public access machines in order to track such information.

Section 206: Roving Surveillance Authority under FISA

This section permits the use of “roving wiretaps” in a FISA investigation, which allows the investigating agency to obtain a single court order to monitor the electronic communications of a person at any location or on any device, including e-mail and Internet communications. The order need not identify the person or entity whose assistance is required for the monitoring, so that it may be presented at any time to a newly discovered service provider. Thus, this section updates FISA to match federal wiretap laws that allow roving wiretaps (“USA Patriot Act and the Library,” 2003).

Law Enforcement and Your Library

Patron Privacy Rights and Tennessee Libraries

Librarians’ professional ethics require that personally identifiable information about library users be kept confidential. This principle is reflected in Article III of the *Code of Ethics* (American Library Association, 1995), which states that “[librarians] protect each library user’s right to privacy and confidentiality with respect to information sought or received, and resources consulted, borrowed, acquired, or transmitted.” In addition, 48 states and the District of Columbia have laws protecting the confidentiality of library records, and the Attorneys General of the remaining two states, Hawaii and Kentucky, have ruled that library records are confidential and may not be disclosed under the laws governing open records.

In Tennessee, the law prohibits disclosure of library records for any library, regardless of affiliation, as long as the library is open to the public. A library record is defined as “a document record, or other method of storing information retained by a library that identifies a person as having requested or obtained specific information or materials from a library.” It does not include “nonidentifying material that may be retained for the purpose of studying or evaluating the circulation of library materials in general” (Tenn Code Annotated, 10-8-101). Library records may only be disclosed: 1) Upon the written consent of the library user; 2) Pursuant to the order of a court of competent jurisdiction; or 3) When used to seek reimbursement for or the return of lost, stolen, misplaced or otherwise overdue library materials (Tenn Code Annotated 10-8-102).

Patron Privacy and Library Procedures

While the Patriot Act made it easier to get certain kinds of orders from a “court of competent jurisdiction,” and expanded the kinds of information that can be gathered through specific types of orders, your library’s procedures should already be in place for dealing with court orders of records. Increased visits to libraries by law enforcement agents, including FBI agents and officers of state, county, and municipal police departments, are raising considerable concern among the public and the library community. These visits are not only a result of the increased surveillance and investigation prompted by the events of September 11, 2001 and the subsequent passage of the USA Patriot Act, but also as a result of law enforcement officers investigating computer crimes, including e-mail threats and possible violations of the laws addressing online obscenity and child pornography.

What information might law enforcement ask for, and how must they ask?

The general rule is that the more “private” the type of information sought, the higher the standard the government must meet in order to compel production. Of course, any law enforcement official might come to your library and ask you to voluntarily supply information, but library ethics, as described above, would call for you to refuse to voluntarily cooperate, without a court order. The types of court orders you might be given are subpoenas, search warrants, wiretap orders, or FISA orders.

A subpoena is a document that “compels the production of tangible things” and can be issued by an official in connection with a grand jury investigation, or by certain federal agencies that issue administrative subpoenas in connections with investigations under their authority. A search warrant, which “authorizes the search of physical premises and the seizure of tangible items,” is issued by a court upon a showing of probable cause. Pen register and trap-and-trace device court orders authorize the collection of identifying information on computers and telephones. A wiretap order, issued by a court, “authorizes the real-time interception of communications.” Such orders require an affidavit setting forth detailed information and establishing probable cause that the target committed one of a list of specified serious crimes. FISA orders are issued by a secret FISA court, as discussed above, and allow information to be compelled, under strict procedures, in search of information that relates to foreign intelligence and counter-intelligence (Wiley Rein & Fielding, footnote 2).

While many of the requirements for releasing information and the orders that demand them remain unchanged by the Patriot Act, the process by which the orders are obtained and how the information may be used has changed. For detailed information about the exact changes in the law as it relates to search and seizure, see <http://www.ala.org/washoff/matrix.pdf> (Wiley, Rein & Fielding, 2001). That document lists the following types of information that may be sought from libraries via various legal processes:

- Basic Subscriber Information (e.g., name, address, billing records, length of service, payment information, session times and duration, and network addresses). Requires subpoena, court order, search warrant (may be nationwide), or FISA order.
- Transaction and Account Records. Requires Court order, search warrant (may be nationwide), or FISA order.
- E-mail not opened by users that has been in electronic storage less than 180 days. Requires search warrant (may be nationwide)
- E-mail not opened by user that has been in electronic storage more than 180 days. Requires subpoena with notice to target, court order with notice to target, or search warrant (may be nationwide).
- E-mail that has been opened by user. Requires subpoena with notice to target, court order with notice to target, or search warrant (may be nationwide)
- Stored voice mails that were transmitted via computer. Requires search warrant (may be nationwide) or wiretap order.
- Real-time interception of non-content information (including dialing, routing, addressing, signaling information, IP addresses and port numbers, “to” and “from” information in e-mail header. Requires pen/trap order or FISA order for pen/trap. The law allows “sniffer” software or other device to be placed on a computer in order to gather this information, under a pen/trap order.
- Real-time interception of electronic communications (content). Requires wiretap order, or FISA order for wiretap.

Why would Libraries be part of a Trap/Trace Order?

For a moment, let’s think from a law enforcement point of view. Law enforcement officials want to find electronic trails in email or Internet history logs. They may have intercepted messages through surveillance or other means, which lead to a particular computer terminal, date and time. Second, they want to identify the individuals who have left these trails. A person could be someone using the Internet in a library. Law enforcement agents see using library computers is particularly attractive to those who wish to remain anonymous, since their electronic trails will lead to a public access terminal. The FBI (or others) will want to see a library record of who was using the library’s terminal(s) at a particular date and time. If the library keeps sign-up records, law enforcement will want to see those records (Minnow, 2002).

What should we do?

The ALA Washington Office (2002, "Guidelines") and the ALA Office of Intellectual Freedom (OIF, "Confidentiality and Coping") both offer guidelines for libraries and staff for dealing with law enforcement requests for information. While the Washington Office guidelines focus on the legalities of the process, the OIF concentrates on library ethics, as codified in the American Library Association's *Code of Ethics* (1995) and the *Library Bill of Rights* (1948). The following guidelines synthesize these two sources into a single outline.

Before the "Knock on the Door"

1. **Consult local legal counsel.** You will need lawyers who are familiar with your unique situation and local and state laws to help make sure that your library's confidentiality policies are appropriate and legal. You also want to make sure that local counsel is aware that inquiries under the Act may be an issue for your institution.
2. **Review policies.** The Act does not require institutions to change policies, but with the increases in requests that have occurred and the pervasiveness of technology in today's libraries, reviewing your policies on retention of and access to information is important. Remember that law enforcement may ask for information to be given "voluntarily" by anyone they approach. Make sure that your policies meet library ethical standards and state law, requiring appropriate court orders for the organization to divulge information.
 - a. Be aware that library operating procedures have an impact on **confidentiality**. The following recommendations are suggestions to bring library procedures into compliance with most state confidentiality statutes, ALA policies on confidentiality and its *Code of Ethics*:
 - Avoid creating unnecessary records. Only record a user's personally identifiable information when necessary for the efficient operation of the library.
 - Avoid retaining records that are not needed for efficient operation of the library.
 - Check with your local governing body to learn if there are laws or policies addressing record retention and in conformity with these laws or policies, develop policies on the length of time necessary to retain a record. Assure that all kinds and types of records are covered by the policy, including data-related logs, digital records, and system backups.
 - Be aware of library practices and procedures that place information on public view; e.g., the use of postcards for overdue notices or requested materials, staff terminals placed so that the screens can be read by the public, sign-in sheets to use computers or other devices, and the provision of titles of reserve requests or interlibrary loans provided over the telephone to users' family members or answering machines. (<http://www.ala.org/alaorg/oif/guidelineslibrary.html>)
 - b. **Establish a system** for referring requests for records as well as other types of information within your institution.

Designate the person or persons who will be responsible for handling law enforcement requests. In most circumstances, it should be the library director, and, if available, the library's legal counsel.

Train staff. Train all library staff, including volunteers, on the library's procedure for handling law enforcement requests. Every staff member should know and understand your policies because a) any of them could be approached by law enforcement; b) technology has made data ubiquitous and access to it effortless; people you might not expect might have a role to play in implementing your policies; c) knowledgeable staff will assure that your library is complying with all the appropriate laws and ethical issues and will protect your organization and individuals from liability.

Plan for service continuity in the event that workstations, servers, or backups are removed or made inoperable. Be aware that library operating procedures have an impact on confidentiality. The following recommendations are suggestions to bring library procedures into compliance with most state confidentiality statutes, ALA policies on confidentiality and its *Code of Ethics*.

3. **Prepare for service interruptions.** A court order may require the removal of a computer workstation or other computer storage device from the library. Have plans in place to address service interruptions and any necessary backups for equipment and software.

During the visit:

1. **Follow your policies:** Staff should immediately ask for identification if they are approached by an agent or officer, and then immediately refer the agent or officer to the library director or other designated officer of the institution.
2. The director or officer should meet with the agent with library counsel or another colleague in attendance.
 - o If the agent or officer does not have a court order compelling the production of records, the director or officer should explain the library's confidentiality policy and the state's confidentiality law, and inform the agent or officer that users' records are not available except when a proper court order in good form has been presented to the library.
 - o Without a court order, neither the FBI nor local law enforcement has authority to compel cooperation with an investigation or require answers to questions, other than the name and address of the person speaking to the agent or officer. If the agent or officer persists, or makes an appeal to patriotism, the director or officer should explain that, as good citizens, the library staff will not respond to informal requests for confidential information, in conformity with professional ethics, First Amendment freedoms, and state law.
3. **Consult with legal counsel:** If counsel is not present during the meeting, when presented with a court order, the library director or officer should immediately refer the court order to the library's legal counsel for review. If the library does not have legal counsel and wishes legal advice, the library can still obtain assistance from Jenner & Block, the Freedom to Read Foundation's legal counsel. Simply call the Office for Intellectual Freedom (1-800-545-2433, ext. 4223) and inform the staff that you need legal advice. OIF staff will assure that an attorney from Jenner & Block returns your call. You do not have to and should not inform OIF staff of the existence of the warrant.
 - **If the court order is in the form of a subpoena:** Counsel should examine the subpoena for any legal defect, including the manner in which it was served on the library, the breadth of its request, its form, or an insufficient showing of good cause made to a court. If a defect exists, counsel will advise on the best method to resist the subpoena. In case of a defect, the library may be able to file a motion to quash the subpoena or a motion for a protective order. Normally, a hearing is held where the court will decide if good cause exists for the subpoena or if it is defective, and then decide whether the library must comply with the subpoena. Consult with counsel on all issues, including the payment of costs if the library is the unsuccessful party. If there are defects, insist, through legal counsel, that any defect be cured before records are released and that the subpoena is strictly limited to require release of specifically identified records or documents and require that the party requesting the information submit a new subpoena in good form and without defects. Once you have a subpoena in good form:
 1. Review the information that may be produced in response to the subpoena before releasing the information. Follow the subpoena strictly and do not provide any information that is not specifically requested in it.
 2. If disclosure is required, ask the court to enter a protective order (drafted by the library's counsel) keeping the information confidential and limiting its use to the particular case. Ask that access be restricted to those persons working directly on the case.
 - **If the court order is in the form of a search warrant:**
 1. A search warrant is executable immediately, unlike a subpoena. The agent or officer may begin a search of library records as soon as the library director or officer is served with the court's order.
 2. Ask to have library counsel present before the search begins in order to allow library counsel an opportunity to examine the search warrant and to assure that the search conforms to the terms of the search warrant.
 3. Cooperate with the search to ensure that only the records identified in the warrant are produced and that no other users' records are viewed or scanned.
 - **If the court order is a search warrant issued under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA):**
 1. The recommendations for a regular search warrant still apply. However, a search warrant issued by a FISA court also contains a "gag order." That means that no person or institution served with the warrant can disclose that the warrant has been served or that records have been produced pursuant to the warrant.
 2. The library and its staff must comply with this order. No information can be disclosed to any other party, including the patron whose records are the subject of the search warrant.
 3. The gag order does not change a library's right to legal representation during the search. The library can still seek legal advice concerning the warrant and request that the library's legal counsel be present during the actual search and execution of the warrant.

4. **Document your costs.** The Patriot Act provides for some reimbursement of costs if an entity is asked by law enforcement to perform certain types of assistance in data collection. Although it is still unclear what the guidelines will be for reimbursement, it is important to document all costs incurred.

After the visit:

1. **Consult counsel:** Review the court order with library counsel to ensure that the library complies with any remaining requirements, including restrictions on sharing information with others. There are different rules for sharing information with others about who is being investigated or what types of information you have provided law enforcement. With whom you are allowed to speak and what you are allowed to talk about varies. Your counsel will tell you whether you and your staff meet any legal requirements to conceal or disclose the inquiry and release of information. You may also be required to maintain subsequent information or records
2. **Review library policies** and staff response and make any necessary revisions in light of experience.
3. **Be prepared to communicate with the news media, if that is allowed by the court order.** Develop a public information statement detailing the principles upholding library confidentiality that includes an explanation of the chilling effect on First Amendment rights caused by public access to users' personally identifiable information.
4. **Pursue reimbursements.**
5. **Follow up.** When allowed by law and the advice of counsel, inform organizations in ALA to help them track the impact of the legislation. The Washington Office: 800-941-8478 and the Office for Intellectual Freedom at 800-545-2433, extension 4223.

Library Community Responses to the Patriot Act

Since the Patriot Act's passage in October of 2001, the American Library Association, state and regional library organizations, and individual librarians have responded strongly about the issues raised by the Act. The ALA Office of Information Technology (OITP) identified areas of concern in the Act as soon as an unofficial draft of the bill was available. On October 2, 2001 ARL, AALL, and ALA released the "Library Community Statement on Proposed Anti-Terrorism Measures" (Baish, Bradley, & Adler) as a joint public statement on each of their websites. Later MLA also signed on to the statement. ALA also worked in coalition with other organizations to make changes in the bill throughout its short time in Congress. Few of those changes were realized, except for the sunset provisions and a provision for judicial oversight of the use of the FBI's Carnivore system for electronic surveillance. In January 2002, ALA Council passed the "Resolution Reaffirming the Principles of Intellectual Freedom in the Aftermath of Terrorist Attacks" that includes a provision reaffirming fundamental principles of the profession encouraging "libraries and their staff to protect the privacy and confidentiality of the people's lawful use of the library, its equipment, and its resources." In January 2003, the Council passed another measure, "Resolution on the USA Patriot Act and Related Measures That Infringe on the Rights of Library Users." The resolution opposes the use of governmental power to suppress the free and open exchange of recorded knowledge and information; and urges Congress to oversee implementation of the USA PATRIOT Act, and the Homeland Security Act, the FBI Guidelines, and other pertinent policies, including holding hearings to determine the extent of the surveillance on library users. By Mid-March 2003, 22 state library organizations had either passed measures or endorsed the ALA resolution about the Patriot Act; nine others were working on such resolutions (Office of Intellectual Freedom, *Resolutions*, 2003) [\[1\]](#)

Yet none of these measures passed without controversy. Some thought that the organization was being un-patriotic in not supporting anti-terrorist legislation, while organizations like the Social Responsibilities Round Table of ALA thought that the measures didn't go far enough in condemning government activities (SRRT, 2002). In fact, according to a January 2003 report of a recent survey by the Library Research Center at the University of IL, Urbana-Champaign (Estabrook, 2003), the nation's librarians as a whole find themselves sharply divided over how to protect their patrons' privacy. Despite the ALA *Code of Ethics* and guidelines on protecting patron information, staff members at 219 libraries said they did cooperate with law enforcement requests for voluntary cooperation in providing information about patrons' reading habits and Internet preferences; staff members at 225 other libraries said they did not.

Although 60 percent of public libraries have instructed their staff or library boards about the provisions of the USA Patriot Act and/or what to do if a search warrant or subpoena is served on the library, fewer than one in ten reports having adopted or changed policies in response to the passage of the Act. The lack of change could be simply that policies were already established during the 1980's in response to the FBI's Library Awareness Program, so no changes are needed currently.

Librarians at 362 (7.1%) libraries report that patrons have expressed concern about their privacy rights under the USA Patriot

Act, and a larger number may have cause to be concerned, even in relation to libraries. In response to the events of September 11, 2001, some staff members in 922 libraries reported that they believe there are circumstances in which it would be necessary to compromise the privacy of patron records. In 433 of libraries surveyed, staff report that they are more likely to monitor materials people are checking out than they were before September 11. In 49% of libraries who responded to the poll, library staff have voluntarily reported patron records or behaviors to authorities in relation to terrorism. In 423 libraries, patrons have reported concern about the behavior of another patron in relation to suspected terrorist activities. Of these reports, nearly two-thirds were made to library staff while the remaining one-third were reported to outside authorities.

Also according to the Library Research Center survey (Estabrook, 2003), 545 (10.7%) of libraries reported a visit from federal or local law enforcement officials requesting records, including 178 libraries that received visits from the FBI. The number of libraries queried fell significantly below the 703 libraries the year before the terrorist events, but the actual number questioned in the past year may actually be larger, because the Patriot Act makes it illegal for persons or institutions to disclose that a certain types of search warrants have been served. In fact, fifteen libraries acknowledged in the survey that there were questions they did not answer because they were legally prohibited from doing so. Almost 60 percent of librarians responding to the poll stated they thought the secrecy provision is an abridgement of First Amendment rights and one in five librarians feels strongly enough that they state they probably or definitely would challenge a court order regarding information about a patron by disclosing a request that ordered non-disclosure.

Nonetheless, national attention to and fears about terrorism have created significant tensions among librarians. While many remain deeply committed to professional principles regarding freedom of expression and freedom to read, others believe that it may be necessary to compromise some of those principles to deter terrorism or abide by the law. As one respondent to the survey noted, "Staff are trying to process their responsibilities as citizens in potential conflict with their responsibilities as employees of a public library" (Estabrook, 2003).

Conclusion

There are three main reasons that librarians are concerned about the anti-terrorist laws that have been enacted since the events of September 11th. First, libraries are, and always have been, advocates of First Amendment rights. Free speech is one of the bases on which our profession is founded. Second, librarians recognize, in part because of our experience with the Libraries Awareness Program, the chilling effect on information-seeking that occurs when users are concerned that their privacy will not be protected. The new powers granted to intelligence agencies may undermine the public trust in libraries and librarians as gateways to information. Foreign nationals who are not native English speakers may have even more reason to be afraid under the Patriot Act, and avoid libraries, despite the wealth of information that we offer them. The final major concern is not really in response to the Patriot Act, but it is related to the other anti-terrorist provisions. Since 9-11, some information on government websites was removed due to concern over availability of information that might be useful to terrorists. For example, the International Nuclear Safety Center removed interactive maps from its site (Rice, 2002). In addition, Federal Depository Libraries have been ordered to destroy some information that they had already received. While this information may have use to terrorist organizations, much of it also is of great value to non-terrorist citizens.

Ultimately, this is the question: How is the government balancing its duty to protect the public from terrorism with its duty to allow freedom of access to information? It is important that libraries and librarians continue to join the voices that remind our governmental officials of their duty to maintain our freedoms. When the "sunset provisions" of the Patriot Act allow us to revisit the legislation, we must speak out strongly against it.

We must also be aware that the Department of Justice has introduced to Congress the Domestic Security Enhancement Act of 2002, dubbed "Patriot Act II". This proposed legislation calls for even less judicial oversight for wiretapping and gives law enforcement even broader authorities. A number of organizations, including ALA, ARL, AALL, SLA and over 50 non-library organizations have come together to denounce the legislation (Association of Research Libraries, 2003). Librarians who are concerned with the First Amendment freedoms that our profession relies on should keep an eye on developments related to the proposed legislation, and prepare for activism in this arena, as well.

Meanwhile, make sure that your library policies protect patron privacy as much as possible, and prepare all of your staff members to deal with the "knock on the door" that the Patriot Act has made more likely. By working both on the national level and within our individual libraries, we can help to uphold the balance of freedom and responsibility that keeps our country and our profession strong.

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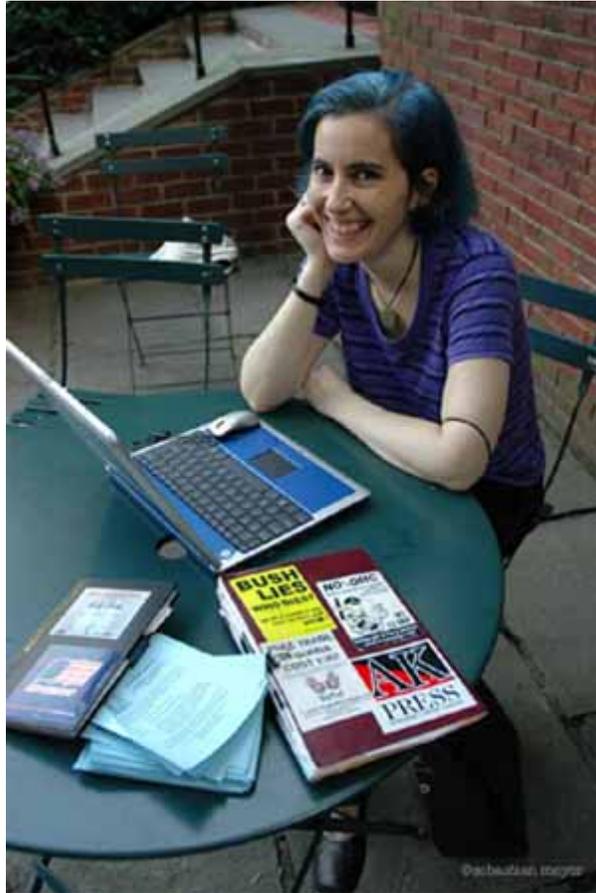
[1] As of December 2004, 52 organizations have resolutions, including Tennessee. According to the Office of Intellectual Freedom website, "At its February 2003 meeting, the Tennessee Library Association Board of Directors expressed its support of the American Library Association’s Resolution on the USA Patriot Act (passed by that body’s Council in January 2003). The Board recommended the adoption of the same resolution by TLA, and the TLA Executive Board subsequently approved the adoption and the request from the Board that President B. Ponnappa send a letter to all members of the Tennessee Congressional delegation indicating TLA’s support/adoption of the ALA resolution."

About the Author

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Interview: Jenna Freedman

On Activism, Zines, and Objectivity



Currently the Coordinator of Reference Services and [Zine Librarian](#) at [Barnard College](#) in New York City, Jenna Freedman's primary research interest is in zines in libraries. Bringing alternative materials into the library is one form of activism; bringing the library to an alternative audience is another. It's the latter that inspired [Radical Reference](#), a project Jenna and a [few collaborators](#) developed to support the demonstrations against the [Republican National Convention](#) this summer. Radical Reference has since [expanded its scope](#) and will continue to provide research assistance to activists and [independent journalists](#). At Barnard, through its affiliation with [Columbia University](#), Jenna co-coordinated Columbia's 3rd [Reference Symposium](#). Her prior post was Electronic Resources Librarian at [Iona College](#) in New Rochelle, New York. Before that Jenna worked in bookstores and as an electrician and then production manager in [theater](#) and [Internet television](#).

Jenna has made presentations on zine librarianship, Radical Reference, library salaries advocacy, and other topics at [Allied Media Conference](#), American Library Association, New York Library Association, [Swarthmore College](#), [Symposium on Media Literacy in Education](#), and [West Virginia Library Association](#) events. She will participate in an [Association of College and Research Libraries](#) program this spring. Publications include contributions to [Florida Libraries](#), [Progressive Librarian](#), [Revolt Librarians Redux](#), and a gig as Contributing Editor to the [U*N*A*B*A*S*H*E*D Librarian](#). She is currently working on an article about Sandy Berman for [Counterpoise](#). Jenna was

named a Library Journal [Mover & Shaker](#) in 2003 and has won a handful of scholarships and grants.

She currently serves as a member of the American Library Association [Council](#) and has participated in lots of committees and awards juries including the [Better Salaries & Pay Equity Task Force](#), Education and Nominating committees, and the [Elizabeth Futas Catalyst for Change Award](#). Jenna has also been an active participant ALA's [Social Responsibilities Round Table](#) and in the [Progressive Librarians Guild](#) and has just joined the Advisory Board of the [Alternative Press Center](#).

Marie Jones, *Extended Campus Services, ETSU* asks:

Let's start by talking about zines. Can you tell us a about what they are and what place you think they hold in library collections?

Golly. The first question with zines—"What are they?"—is always a tough one, because zines consciously defy definition. Here are some declarative statements, none of which is true for every zine:

- They are self-publications.
- Zine is short for magazine and for fanzine.
- Their production is motivated by a desire for expression, not for profit. Zines generally lose money.
- They have small circulations and mostly are self-produced.

A zine can be about any topic, but some of the more common themes include activism, anarchism, DIY, parenting, politics, punk rock, women's hygiene (You wouldn't believe the number of zines there are on the topic of the evils of tampons!) and other women's issues, and zines (These are often review zines).

For an excellent justification of zines in libraries, buy or borrow [Julie Bartel's From A to Zine: Building a Winning Zine Collection in Your Library](#), published this year by ALA. There's a whole chapter on the topic, "To Collect or Not to Collect: the Whys and Wherefores." Bartel's main arguments involve libraries' commitment to diversity, their appeal to potentially alienated patrons like young adults, and the avenues of programming they open. Coming from an academic library, I would add to that that I see zines as excellent primary sources on the themes I cited above and others. Their research value will rise as they age, particularly for those looking for first hand accounts of cultural events, movements, and phenomena. So far I've already recommended our nascent collection to a student writing her thesis on a Riot Grrrl topic. I bet half of the weblinks sites by and about Riot Grrrls are dead. Lots of the zines are lost, too, but not all of them. Or think about the [University of Buffalo's poetry zine/chapbook collection](#). You just never know who is going to get famous. Someone's \$2 chapbook could be priceless one day.

Jenna, when I google you, the first hit that appears is an [interview](#) with Infoshop.org. Can you tell us what an Infoshop is?

The truth is that I don't know much about the Infoshop movement. I will after ALA Midwinter. [Chuck Munson](#), who has founded at least [two Infoshops](#), and who is also responsible for the [Infoshop site](#), will be leading a skill-sharing workshop there under the auspices of [Radical Reference](#). The site has [info on infoshops](#). Here's the first paragraph of the definition provided there:

"An infoshop is a cross between a radical bookstore and a movement archive. Activists go there to read or buy movement literature; buy paraphernalia such as stickers, masks and spray paint; attend meetings, lectures or films; or just plain hang out." (from [Slingshot](#))

Rebecca Tolley-Stokes, cataloging, ETSU, follows up:

What role do info shops play in rural/suburban areas? Can you discuss the urban nature of info shops (are they in blue states and not in red states?)

I go to my urban Infoshop, [Mayday](#), to buy zines and to pick up local publications (e.g. the NYC [Indypendent](#)) and information about local activities (e.g. [Free Events Calendar](#)). I don't really know that those things have to be special to city life.

Marie Jones asks:

You have been very involved in the better salaries/pay equity task force of ALA. What would you say are the most important things librarians can do to improve pay for our profession?

I think in general we're too passive and accepting of what city/town/school/business authorities give us. We need to be better advocates for ourselves and for our libraries. A few more specific ideas are

- Compare our education and experience to those of teachers, IT professionals, city planners, and other people with comparable levels of responsibility and/or with related jobs. Then compare salaries.
- Make people aware that this is a women's issue. Library salaries are low because this is a predominantly women's profession. That is discrimination.
- Organize a union, or improve the contract of the one you've got.
- Make sure everyone knows what great work you are doing at your library--and that it's not all accomplished by magic. Write reports in an active, rather than passive voice. "Reference librarians answered 8 gazillion research questions," not "8 gazillion questions were handled at the desk." Along these lines, one thing we've begun doing at Barnard is tracking librarians' time for one week during the semester. This is in addition to counting the questions answered (during a different 2 week period). I wrote about this in the U*N*A*B*A*S*H*E*D Librarian. (Freedman, J. "Reference Desk Questions Alone Don't Answer." *The Unabashed Librarian* no. 129 (2003) p. 24-5)
- The point is that this shows how demanding and varied our tasks are. Instead of just submitting the number of classes taught, consultations given, webpages published, materials ordered, reference transactions completed, meetings attended, and printer jams fixed, this demonstrates that there are people doing all of these things, doing all of these things, as a matter of course. I didn't institute this specifically to get a raise, but it's in my annual report. It will be a useful document if I want to argue for more staff, more money, or meeting whatever other need arises in the future.
- There's more in the Advocating for Better Salaries and Pay Equity Toolkit <http://www.ala-apa.org/toolkit.pdf>

What ways are there for us to learn more about salary advocacy?

Check out the good stuff on the [ALA-APA site](#). The [MONEYTALKS list](#) has been slow lately, but that's a good source for sharing information about salary advocacy.

Rebecca Tolley-Stokes follows up:

How does/will ALA's Better Salaries & Pay Equity Task Force address the regional disparity between library wages? Librarians not living in the northeast or along the coasts (in blue states) earn significantly smaller salaries. Do you see the TF as having any real ability to create change, or is it merely an intellectual exercise?

This isn't exactly what you're getting at, but one thing we did was make sure we didn't call for nationwide minimums. They need to match local cost of living indexes.

As far as dealing with cost of living relative disparities, that didn't come up as its own issue. When I was on the Task Force, we were focused on the fact that we're all underpaid, not who (other than support staff) was the most underpaid. That doesn't mean that it's not important to get to that. One criticism of ALA in general is its not doing the best job supporting rural library workers and libraries. There's a new [committee](#) for that now, too.

That brings me to the last part of your question. The TF does have the ability to create change--if people participate. I think we made a really strong start, but the effort could easily fall if people let it. We made a real commitment to keeping the new ALA-APA Better Salaries Committee as participatory as possible. Unlike most ALA committees, all you have to do to [join a Salaries Working Group](#) is contact the group's coordinator. If no Working Group exists, contact the Chair of the Committee. Just like in library work, progress doesn't just happen. There are people behind it. I guess I'm on my soapbox about this a little because Radical Reference, the group I mentioned earlier, got off to a fantastic start supporting the [demonstrations against the Republican National Convention](#) in NYC this past summer, but now it's flagging. That's because participants are for whatever reason unable or unwilling to put in extra work to help us achieve more of our goals.

Scott Cohen, Library Director, Jackson State Community College asks:

Why should reference librarians be activists? Isn't our role a neutral one?

Why should anyone? Because you want the world to be a better—or how about less cruelly unjust?—place. That was a snap answer and pertains to the librarian as a person.

There's so much to say about this! There is no such thing as neutrality, for one. I do try to be neutral at the reference desk, though, if that's your question. I don't wear political pins and I try not to let my bias show. However, I may not appear neutral to

everyone. For one thing I've got blue hair. That may cause a patron, depending on what biases inform his or her thinking, to view me as accessible, cool, frivolous, punk, unprofessional, unreliable, or weird. But even if I didn't have an unusual hair color, people would have reactions to me based on my age, gender, race, resemblance to someone they used to know, etc. No one is neutral—on either side of the desk.

But I think your question is really more about being an activist at your library/on the job, and whether or not that is appropriate. In a way I have the same answer. You're always making a choice. If you only buy books that are positively reviewed in *Choice* or *LJ*, you're being a passivist (I made that word up. What's the opposite of activist?) As an activist librarian, and one who wants my library's collection to serve its users—and librarianship—as well as it can, I find [alternative sources of reviews](#), and I seek out other avenues, too. For instance I went to a [small press book fair](#) this weekend. One of the book fair's organizers was another activist librarian, Karen Gisonny, of [NYPL](#). All I'm trying to get at is that there are ways of being an activist on the job that don't violate attempted neutrality. You can start a [zine collection](#), mount a Gay Pride display in June and one for Civil Liberties in September, or donate your weeded materials to a [prison library](#). Aside from the zine collection, I did all of the above while working at a [Catholic college](#).

That's all activism at your library, but there are other ways of trying to achieve change. You can fight the [USA PATRIOT Act](#) by [contacting a member of congress](#), [marching in a demonstration](#), by putting up a [sign](#), refusing to cooperate with the FBI, [writing a resolution](#), or whatever else you can think of. The PATRIOT Act is just one issue; there are plenty of others.

The issue that got me fired up enough to work with others to establish [Radical Reference](#) was the Republican National Convention being held in New York City, a town where the only Republican is our [ex-Democrat mayor who bought his election for \\$50 million](#). The idea for Radical Reference came from wondering how I, especially as a librarian, could express my outrage/effect change/stand with and in support of the activist community that was going to protest the invasion and the exploitation of 9/11.

Does being an activist mean that we inject our opinions into the reference interview?

No. But it doesn't mean not being who you are or accepting an [unreasonable dress code](#). Getting back to my earlier point, though, while you don't intentionally inject your opinions, you can't help it. You might do it in the resources you select. I often steer students to [ProQuest](#), partially because I like their interface, and partially because I like that included in the search are [Alt-PressWatch](#), [Ethnic-NewsWatch](#), and [GenderWatch](#) resources.

Does activism mean, on the other hand, involving ourselves in our communities?

Whatever works for you. For me, Radical Reference grew out of my participation in my activist community. I would have gone to all of the Republican National Convention protests anyway. In fact, sometimes it's a problem for me because I'm more interested [participating](#) than answering questions. Riding in [Critical Mass](#) is one example. I'm far too klutzy a cyclist to stay upright while digging through a Ready Reference Kit or talking on the phone with home support.

Another community I take part in is that of zinesters. This means I don't just [collect zines for my library](#); I participate in [electronic discussion lists](#), go to [events](#), and [trade zines](#). My desire to start the collection came from my interest in the community and the work that it does, but it succeeded in enhancing the library's service to its community.

Michal Strutin, UTK student, journalist and news junkie asks:

Given that there is no such thing as pure objectivity, is there is a board of journalists/journalism schools, etc. that rates news organizations of all sorts--commercial to alternative--as to their objectivity? If so, where to learn about this? If not, would such as board be useful?

All I can think of without doing some research is [Fairness and Accuracy in Reporting](#), FAIR.

I suppose such a board would be useful, but remember, they'd be biased, too. What I say in my [fact-checking workshop for independent journalists](#) is that writers should concentrate on telling the verifiable truth. If the facts are correct, then bias is in the eye of the reader, not the writer. I'd sure like to see people citing their sources more often.

Chris Matz, Collection Development, University of Memphis Libraries asks:

Now that we have a post-Ashcroft Department of Justice, do you think it will affect the future of the Patriot Act?

I really thought it was impossible for Bush to match the horror of John Ashcroft, but I've got to give his people credit for their ability to outdo themselves. Alberto R. Gonzales. Wow! Well, okay, maybe he won't be as interested in invading our privacy; he'll just sanction government torture on us instead.

How do "alternative" publications fit into the Collection Development policy at Barnard (considering the usual problems of acquisition, access, preservation, etc.)?

[Zines!](#) We began acquiring them last year, and they're now on the shelf for students to enjoy and in the archive for future researchers to scour. But even before we started the zine collection Barnard College had a pretty broad range of materials. I don't know that there was much of a method to it, though. I go out of my way to find alternative publications, [as I mentioned earlier](#). We are also aided by the presence of the [Barnard Center for Research on Women](#), which has a [collection of historical ephemera](#). Unfortunately their holdings aren't entirely represented in our OPAC.

Marie Jones, ETSU, adds:

Following up on Chris' question, how did you get your library at Barnard to "buy in" to the idea of collecting zines? Do you have any practical advice to offer librarians who would like to get alternatives into their libraries?

It wasn't that hard, maybe because I have a great boss in [Carol Falcione](#), Barnard's Dean of Information Services, and maybe because Barnard is pretty rad. Even those factors wouldn't have been enough, however, if I hadn't tailored my request to our particular institution. We collect in Women's Studies on a research level, therefore complementing that collection was my angle. I wrote a 3 page document outlining the project, its methodologies, and its potential up and downsides. Although things are fairly casual here, I wasn't taking any chances. So my advice is to match the alternative resource to something your library specializes in or would be likely to embrace, and then present it with a thorough analysis of how it would benefit your library—and what the costs (money, resources, staff) would be. I also think that even little colleges or public libraries like to have something that makes them special. The fact that so far very few academic libraries are cataloging zines in OCLC helped me to sell this project. If you look for it, you can probably find something like that will be attractive to your institution.

Rebecca Tolley-Stokes, catalog librarian, East Tennessee State University asks:

Given Maureen Dowd's assertion that the Bush administration is pushing the country into a regressive climate reminiscent of the 1950s, how can librarians at conservative institutions (or those living and working in red states), or anywhere, for that matter, serve their community's radical needs in this time of mounting political and cultural repression?

We all do what we can do, pick our battles, etc. There's also voting with your feet. I know that leaving a job in a repressive institution isn't an option for everyone, but it is effective. The only way I finally started earning a living wage was leaving a job I liked.

Of course it's fairly easy to be radical in New York City, so I can't really speak to what I might do if I were somewhere else. I'd like to think that I'd still select alternative materials, mount potentially controversial displays, refuse to pull books deemed inappropriate by the powers that be, etc. I'd also like to think I'd [tell the feds to buzz off](#) if they asked me about a patron, but I don't really know that, do I? It's hard to answer your question without knowing your landscape. We each need to assess what needs to be done for ourselves and figure out a way to do it.

Would you share some anecdotes about Radical Reference services provided at RNC. How were civil liberties violated?

[Here is my story.](#)

To get others' perspectives, work your way through the [blogs](#).

There were plenty of violations, but I don't have the energy to collect them at the moment. One thing that I really hate is that the

police would decide the rules—and they would change from moment to moment. It was both hilarious and horrifying (more the latter) when they cleared off the steps of the New York Public Library. I mean, on what grounds could they do that? I really doubt the administration of the closed building asked the police to do that.

How has being a Library Journal Mover & Shaker affected your professional career? What obligations do you feel to the profession? How has being a mentor or role model changed your personal philosophy of librarianship?

I'm afraid you're overestimating the power of the Mover & Shaker award! Getting awards like that is nice because it helps give you and your work legitimacy in the eyes of your institution. I've been lucky to have fantastic, supportive bosses at my two professional library gigs, but I know plenty of people who aren't so fortunate. Then again, it can be a danger to be too well known—like in [Sandy Berman's case](#). He was more famous than his library, and in my opinion that made his library director uncomfortable and jealous. Eventually power won over prestige in that situation, and Sandy "retired." This seems to be more of a problem in public libraries than in academia.

I do feel an obligation to librarianship—to make things better for patrons, colleagues, collections, etc. Most of the things I do to meet that sense of obligation are organic to my work. I just think up an idea, and I make it happen if I can. The only task I've taken on that has begun to feel like a burden is serving on [ALA Council](#). The work Council does is important, but I just don't have the heart for it. It means reading a ton of e-mail, keeping up with lots of library issues that don't necessarily impact my library, going to about [15 hours of Council and Council related meetings](#) at conferences, [writing resolutions](#), and listening to too much debate about library issues that don't necessarily impact my library. But I'm not trashing Council service--I'm on the [Nominating Committee](#), and I'll soon be asking others to agree to [run](#)! I do feel that people of all different interests should serve on Council. I'd like to see many more non-library directors get involved. I'd like to see greater diversity there in a lot of categories, including more women leaders. There are plenty of women on Council, of course, but just like in the rest of librarianship, the bosses are disproportionately men. I know this isn't what you asked in your question, but I'm dying to say this in print somewhere. What is up with a profession that is 80% female and the [director of our professional association](#), the editors of our [two leading](#) publications, and 3 out of the last 5 elected presidents of our association are all men?!?

Mentor or role model—I don't think so, but thanks for asking! I do absolutely love working with new and other front lines librarians, along with library school students, as I get to in Radical Reference. If anything they're my role models.



Webliography: Zines

In keeping with our interview in this issue with Jenna Freedman, this webliography provides links to zine-related sites, and a few selected zines.

About Zines

Zine World <http://www.undergroundpress.org/>

A print review source for zines and the underground press published in Murfreesboro. The website gives an extensive list of [Infoshops and Zine Libraries](#) that includes a potential infoshop/community center in Nashville.

The Book of Zines: Readings from the Fringe <http://www.zinebook.com/>

A very comprehensive website about zines, including [What's a Zine?](#), a list of [zine libraries](#), [zine archives](#), [review sources](#), [ordering resources](#), and advice for would-be zine publishers.

The Street Librarian's Zine Page <http://www.geocities.com/SoHo/Cafe/7423/zines.html>

Even though it's a geocities site (got your pop-up blocker on?), this site is a must-see for the librarian in search of alternative publications. Chris Dodge (a.k.a. [Street Librarian](#)) compiles a great list of current off-beat publications, including zines. He currently writes for [Utne Magazine](#) (not a zine, but might send you off to buy a few). Be sure you also catch his pages of [specific titles](#) and a [zineography](#).

New Pages.com [Zine Rack](#)

[New Pages](#) provides news, information and guides to independent bookstores, independent publishers, literary periodicals, alternative periodicals, independent record labels, alternative newsweeklies and more. The "Zine Rack" is a review column about zines, and includes a [cumulative index](#).

[Grrrl Zine Network](#)

As Jenna pointed out in her interview, most librarians are women. But how many of us are grrrls? The grrrl zine network will help you figure out whether you're more interested in grrrl zines, lady zines, mama zines, or maybe make you decide to stick to *Vogue* and *Women's Day*.

A Taste of Zines

Many zines are very in-your-face and political. Because my own favorites would be decidedly biased and probably controversial, and putting together a nice librarianishly balanced collection is way beyond the scope of what I can do in the time allotted to put out this issue of *TL*, most of these are among the tamest zines out there. Use the links above to find other zines suited to your personal taste or your library's needs. **Be warned: surfing the world of zines is not recommended for anyone who is easily offended. As zines may change without warning, *TL* takes no responsibility for the content of the zines linked to in this webliography.**

Links below take you to information about the zine, usually including ordering information. Some are companion websites that nearly qualify as e-zines of their own.

First, Jenna Freedman's own zine:

***Lower East Side Librarian Winter Solstice Shout Out*, 2004**

If you enjoyed her interview, you'll love her zine. To get it, send \$3 concealed cash (or paypal jennafree@bigfoot.com):

Jenna Freedman
521 E. 5th St., #1D
NYC 10009

She also trades for other library worker zines and possibly other zines.

[Nancy's Magazine](#)

A print zine by a librarian in my former hometown.

[Temp Slave](#)

This one's actually out of print, but it's a great working class look at the world. There is a book compilation available.

[East Village Inky](#)

There's a whole sub-genre of mama-zines about birth and motherhood, and East Village Inky is among the best. From their website: "The East Village Inky -- in which the Hoosier-born mother of a 3-thumbed seven-year-old and a beguiling four-year-old boy manages to issue forth another installment in the ongoing saga of their lives in New York City despite such obstacles as whining, the holidays and dwindling naptimes."

Other mama zines include: Zuzu and the baby catcher by Rhonda Baker, [The Supple Mama Zine](#), [Ma Generation](#),
A good compilation book is [Mamafiles](#).

[Sugar Needle](#)

A zine all about candy! My connections in the underground world of zines tells me that one of the editors is a librarian.

[Low Hug](#)

Each issue has a theme (Technology, Cast-Off Culture). She has also published some one-shot compilation titles that look interesting, like *12 Items or Less: a Grocery Shopping Zine*.

[Geek Girl](#)

This e-zine describes itself as "the world's first cyberfeminist hyperzine."

[Sock Monkey Social Life](#)

"An A to Z encyclopedia in the life of a sock monkey." The sockmonkeysociallife.com site seems to be down as I write this, but I'll link here for you, just in case it comes up again.

[Found Magazine](#)

A magazine of found objects that give "a glimpse into someone else's life." Such items as "love letters, birthday cards, kids' homework, to-do lists, ticket stubs, poetry on napkins, telephone bills, doodles" appear. The website gives great examples.

And a final note on Zines, from Brooks, Susan M. *Any Girl Can Rule the World* Minneapolis, MN: Fairview Press, 1998.

"No doubt about it, having your own 'zine (pronounced "zeen") should be near the top of any serious world empress' list of Things I Must Do Today. Aside from the sheer power you can get from being the source of information for the entire world, you also get to write--and read--about things that interest you....Plus, I happen to think that a healthy, diverse alternative press is essential to a democratic society, because what often passes for news is often just celebrity info....It could be up to you and your 'zine to give the people a perspective that they are definitely not going to get from major media networks and publishing houses."

Book Reviews

Editor's Note: In this issue, we continue to publish book reviews from Eloise Hitchcock's tenure as our book review editor. Rebecca Tolley-Stokes has taken over the position, and will be editing future reviews. See [Contributor's Guidelines](#) for more information.

- [Tales of Madison: Historical Sketches on Jackson & Madison County, Tennessee](#)
- [Death's Acre: Inside the Legendary Forensic Lab the Body Farm Where the Dead Do Tell Tales](#)
- [A Wonderment of Mountains: The Great Smokies](#)
- [Art of Tennessee](#)
- [Chancellors, Commodores, and Coeds: A History of Vanderbilt University](#)
- [Goodbye, Little Rock and Roller](#)
- [Bad Boy of Gospel Music: The Calvin Newton Story](#)
- [Journey into the Land of Trials: The Story of Davy Crockett's Expedition to the Alamo](#)
- [Cherokee Heritage Trails Guidebook](#)
- [Nashville: An American Self-Portrait](#)
- [Doctor Quintard, Chaplain C.S.A. and Second Bishop of Tennessee: The Memoir and Civil War Diary of Charles Todd Quintard](#)
- [TVA Photography: Thirty Years of Life In the Tennessee Valley](#)
- [Legacy of Love: My Education in the Path of Nonviolence](#)
- [Senior Sporting Adventures](#)
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[Old Hickory's War](#)

• [From a Race of Storytellers: The Ballad Novels of Sharyn McCrumb](#)

• [Tennessee Tales the Textbooks Don't Tell](#)

• [History of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad](#)

• [The Social Origins of the Urban South: Race Gender, and Migration in Nashville and Middle Tennessee 1890-1930](#)

• [The Branch and the Vine](#)

• [Daniel Boone: An American Life](#)

• [Mountain Holiness: A Photographic Narrative](#)

• [Ghost Riders: A Novel](#)

• [Memphis](#)

• [Country Music U.S.A.](#)

• [Ticklebelly Hill: Grandparents Raising Grandchildren](#)

• [The Great Smokies: From Natural Habitat to National Park](#)

• [Reporting Civil Rights: Part One: American Journalism, 1941-1963 and Part Two: American Journalism, 1963-1973](#)

• [Stiff: The Curious Lives of Human Cadavers](#)

• [It Happened in Tennessee](#)

• [Glenn Draper: His Music Changed Lives](#)

• [Edith D. Pope and Her Nashville Friends: Guardians of the Lost Cause in the "Confederate Veteran."](#)

• [History Hikes of the Smokies](#)

• [Horse Power to Nuclear Power: Memoir of an Energy Pioneer](#)

• [Night Riders of Reelfoot Lake](#)

• [You Gotta Laugh to Keep from Cryin': A Baby Boomer Contemplates Fifty](#)

• [Approximately Heaven](#)

• [Way Down South: Stories from the Heart of Dixie](#)

Alexander, Harbert. ***Tales of Madison: Historical Sketches on Jackson***

& Madison County, Tennessee. Franklin, Tenn: Hillsboro Press, 2002. 210 pp.

Harbert Alexander has written a book of fascinating tales about Madison County's past, places, people, and legends, combining the tales with a collection of historical essays. As of 2002, the author was serving as the Madison County historian. He has compiled stories from his repertoire, which he delivers in keeping with oral tradition. Alexander states that there is potential for each story to contain some fact and some fiction even when describing real people, places and, events in Madison County's history.

Tales of Madison is arranged in chronological order by year. The introduction provides an overview of the history of Jackson and Madison County. The historical essays follow suit beginning with the 1822 founding of Madison County and ending with a story about a visit from Santa Claus in 1992. The table of contents lists titles that include some key words from the contents of the story. A detailed and extensive index is also included. The "Selected Bibliography" would serve a scholar well as a basis for individual research. Illustrations provided by Richard Brown add a touch of character to the tales. The sketches appear to be done in charcoal and are of people (i.e., Casey Jones, General Alexander Bradford), hanging gallows, tombstones, carvings in trees and cemeteries. The illustrations are especially helpful to those unfamiliar with the names of people and places described in *Tales*.

Reading the book is easy, but not simple. Master storytellers, historians, residents of Western Tennessee, and readers interested in pure entertainment will enjoy Mr. Alexander's folksy style of delivery. The reader might become so drawn into the story that s/he feels the presence of the characters or feels him/herself a part of the story.

Tales of Madison is a tremendous asset to the world of storytelling. The author states that there have been many historians in Madison County each having a specific focus. As a renowned resident storyteller, he was asked to put his tales in writing for perpetuity because they include information of "lesser-known stories" about the history of the area.

Academic, public and school libraries would find *Tales* a popular request. Each historic essay could serve as a good example for teachers and instructors to share with future storytellers and writers in the creation and the telling of stories. *Tales* is also light reading and sufficiently factual to provide an educational experience for novice historians who may be in search of their niche. Alexander emphasizes the need to keep history alive and his tales are motivation for additional research.

Linda P. Rousseau

Hollis F. Price Library

LeMoyne-Owen College

[^top](#)

Bass, Bill and Jon Jefferson. ***Death's Acre: Inside the Legendary***

Forensic Lab the Body Farm Where the Dead Do Tell Tales. New York: G.P.

Putnam's Sons, 2003. 304 pp.

Bass reveals the history and development of the University of Tennessee's notorious Body Farm, which gained media attention after Patricia Cornwell's novel by the same name was published in 1994. Within the chapters, he charts his career as a forensic anthropologist and leading academic in the field, and relates how he built UT's anthropology program from the ground up into one of the top departments in the

country. As the author of hundreds of scientific articles, Bass benefited from this collaboration with Jefferson, a journalist with several "National Geographic" forensic documentaries to his credit.

Given the scientific nature of forensic anthropology, *Death's Acre* is accessible to general and advanced audiences, and inclusion of osteological diagrams and a glossary at the end of the book aid both the curious and confused reader. Chapters relate events and circumstances in which Bass, his colleagues, and graduate students participated. Many

challenging cases occurred within the state, but cases in other regions and Mexico are disclosed as well.

Above all, the book provides a highly educational introduction to the field and its practices and will be useful to those considering an anthropological career. It is also entertaining, and readers with a deep interest in the subject will be pleased. Bass presents general information about forensic techniques and equipment as well as specific information regarding innovative studies of human decomposition his students researched under his tutelage.

Illustrations include black and white photographs of Bass, his colleagues, and relatives. Ossified bones, one mummified corpse, and a fresher one are included as well, though images are not disturbing. With the popularity of forensic detective television shows and fiction, *Death's Acre* helps meet the great demand for material on this topic.

Highly recommended for all libraries.

Rebecca Tolley-Stokes

Sherrod Library

East Tennessee State University

[^top](#)

Brewer, Carson. ***A Wonderment of Mountains: The Great Smokies***. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2004. 198 pp.

Carson Brewer wrote for the *Knoxville News-Sentinel* in a variety of capacities for over forty years. *A Wonderment of Mountains* collects many of his best columns from the 1970s and 1980s, essays that often focused on the people, history, and ecology of

the Great Smoky Mountains. This journalist, who describes himself as “spending most of my time in bed or playing a typewriter,” hikes, fishes, and listens to the stories of mountain people, then recreates those experiences in print.

The essays take readers back as far as the 1700s and offer glimpses of life in less prosperous times. Parents turned wooden paddles into books for their children, cutting alphabet letters from newspapers. Lighting in homes came from the glow of open fireplaces, candles, and pine torches. Families decorated Christmas trees with popcorn strings and with sycamore balls they wrapped in foil saved from chewing gum wrappers. On Christmas morning, children discovered in their stockings “an apple or two, some stick candy, and an orange. Oranges were special.”

The author also passes along interesting mountain lore. “If the bride’s father tapped her lightly on the left cheek with an old shoe, it would bring good fortune to the marriage.” “To stop a baby’s slobbering, go to the brook and get a minnow and let the baby suck the minnow’s tail.” If the first wood tick to bite a baby “is killed on a book, the baby will grow up to ‘speak all kinds of proper words.’” “If you want your dog to be a good watch dog, cut some hairs from the end of his tail and bury them under the front door steps.”

Brewer’s reminiscences are peopled with interesting characters, both human and animal: 97-year-old, blind beekeeper, Lem Ownby, who attributes his long life to honey; Nancy Ward, who “held high office in the Cherokee nation more than 150 years before white women in this country could vote;” a “mash-gulping steer;” a basset hound who made “a good hiker, except when he steps on an ear and trips;” and Hobo Jack, a redbone hound who often conveniently developed a limp so he could hitch a ride back to town.

The various columns cover such subjects as using soot to cure indigestion, a winter waterfall that made “a psychedelic sight no drugs and lights could match,” blackberry picking, ramps, chestnut blight, panther sightings, mountain balds, and how tub mills got their name. Along the way, Brewer occasionally declares his own opinions: “I want the hogs [European wild boar] out of the park.” About the sound of British accents in the mountains, he observes that they seem “not as out of place as those porpoises at Pigeon Forge.” Concerning Gatlinburg, he muses, “I may be one of a minority disturbed about the high-rise structures that clutter one’s view of the mountains from Gatlinburg.”

Fellow columnist, Sam Venable played a significant role in the re-publication of the book. His new foreword adds reading interest along with biographical and historical background. Public libraries and other libraries collecting Appalachian materials will want to order this book.

Marie Garrett

University of Tennessee Libraries

[^top](#)

Caldwell, Benjamin H., Robert Hicks, and Mark W. Scala (exhibition curators). **Art of Tennessee**. Nashville: Frist Center for the Visual Arts, 2003. 376 pp.

The scope of *Art of Tennessee* spans primitive pieces of the Mississippian period to recent modern works. The book features decorative arts, mixed media, and fine arts influenced by modern, contemporary, and impressionist styles, as well as jewelry, silverwork, and textiles including woven tapestries and quilts. Each piece is representative of the culture of Tennessee and its people.

The book will enhance studies in Tennessee history, anthropology, art, art history, politics, and daily life. As someone who viewed the exhibition at the Frist Museum before examining the book, both the likeness and the sense of scale are authentic. The quality of the digital photographs is remarkable and the volume is well worth its price.

This title is a wonderful resource for students of all ages and anyone interested in Tennessee art.

Rachel Kirk

James E. Walker Library

Middle Tennessee State University

[^top](#)

Carey, Bill. ***Chancellors, Commodores, and Coeds: A History of Vanderbilt University***. Nashville: Clearbrook Press, 2003. 432 pp.

Chancellors, Commodores, and Coeds is, as the subtitle states, a history of Vanderbilt University from the preparations that led to its founding, until the year 2002. The book is composed of essays on various topics in Vanderbilt's history, combined to give an all-around picture of the University. The essays are grouped in roughly chronological order into six sections, each of which covers a major era in Vanderbilt's history. The first section includes several essays on Cornelius Vanderbilt, the Southern Methodists, and Bishop Holland McTyeire, as well as how the University came to be founded. The following sections are grouped around major administrative periods of the school. Each section discusses the administration, faculty, students, and activities and events that shaped the history of the University. There are also a number of essays about events in Nashville that affected the development of Vanderbilt, as well as how Vanderbilt affected the development of Nashville.

The essay format has both strong and weak points. One strong point is that each essay is readable on its own. They are well written and often amusing (check out the essay entitled "One Campus, Many Plans" for the comments on Kissam Hall and its architect). The length of the essays means that the book as a whole is easy to read. There are many logical stopping points, so it is easy to put down and pick up again. The major drawback to the format is that the thematic nature of the essays makes it hard to keep the chronology straight. One might finish an essay that ends in the 1950's, only to start the next essay and find oneself back on the 1930's. The lack of continuity also occasionally obscures the connections between topics treated in different essays.

It is evident that the author has done a lot of research and interviewed many Vanderbilt alumni, faculty, and administrators (past and present) to get not only the facts, but also the atmosphere of the university at various periods. On a personal note, I spoke with my father, a Vanderbilt alumnus of the 1950's, who confirmed some of the stories. There is an extensive bibliography listing the primary and secondary sources consulted, as well as the interviews conducted. The photographs are well matched with the essays, and additional information about them is given in the appendix. There is also an extensive index of names, buildings, organizations, and publications.

On the whole, I found *Chancellors, Commodores, and Coeds* to be an informative and well-written book. Bill Carey's background as a journalist is evident in his style. Although Carey is a Vanderbilt alumnus, he has no official affiliation with the university. This gives him an apparent familiarity with his topic, but allows him to write with little bias. While the writing style of this book is not scholarly, the research behind it obviously is. It is also the only published history of Vanderbilt that covers the later part of the twentieth century. I would recommend *Chancellors, Commodores, and Coeds* to any public, school, or academic library with an interest in the areas of the history of higher education in Tennessee, the history Vanderbilt University, or the history of Nashville in general.

Katy Libby

Sherrod Library

East Tennessee State University

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Chapman, Marshall. ***Goodbye, Little Rock and Roller***. New York: St. Martin's Press, 2003. 259 pp.

Marshall Chapman, whose songs have been recorded by Jimmy Buffett, Sawyer Brown, Emmylou Harris, Wynonna Judd, and Joe Cocker, grew up the daughter of a mill owner in Spartanburg, South Carolina. After graduating from Vanderbilt University, she turned her back on the proper society life of her parents and hit the Nashville music scene in the early 1970s. Her life since then has been a roller coaster ride of highs and lows,

which Ms. Chapman details in *Goodbye, Little Rock and Roller*. In her foreword to this book, Lee Smith describes Marshall Chapman as "...honest, passionate, brave, and fiercely intelligent. In person, on a stage or a CD, and now on the page, Marshall Chapman is the best company in the world." That introduction, along with the suggestive picture on the cover, whets the reader's appetite for a racy read. The reader will not be disappointed.

Goodbye, Little Rock and Roller, is divided into twelve chapters, each of which revolves around a particular song. Most of Chapman's songs are autobiographical to a certain degree so that in each chapter the author not only describes some part of her life in relationship to the song, but also talks about the craft of writing that particular song. Perhaps the most poignant chapter is "Goodbye Little Rock and Roller," in which Chapman discusses the concert she gave at the Tennessee State Prison for Women. "Rode Hard and Put Up Wet" was written after Chapman woke up face down in her garden wearing nothing but her panties. She describes it as "the first song I wrote by myself that felt like I wasn't trying." With an opening like that, the reader cannot wait to hear the rest of the story.

Marshall Chapman compares Nashville in the early 1970s to Paris in the 1920s as described by Ernest Hemingway in *A Moveable Feast*. Just as Hemingway made even the less attractive aspects of Paris appealing, Chapman does the same for Nashville. Perhaps this is due to her ability to bring to life a whole cast of characters. My own favorite is Neil Cargile, who was wearing Brooks Brothers from the waist up, with a kilt, panty hose, and gold lamé spiked heels from the waist down the first time Marshall met him.

Anybody who reads Marshall Chapman's book should expect to experience a whole gamut of emotions. There are instances of sheer silliness, but there are also episodes that are told in such a humorous voice that it takes a moment before the reader realizes that they are really sad or scary. As a bonus, the reader will be treated to some great descriptions of the songwriting art. Although *Goodbye, Little Rock and Roller* is not a necessary purchase, it sure would be an entertaining purchase for a music collection in a public or academic library.

Kathy Campbell

Sherrod Library/Reference

East Tennessee State University

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Cheatham, Russ. ***Bad Boy of Gospel Music: The Calvin Newton Story***. Jackson: University Press of Mississippi, 2003. 342 pp.

Cheatham's entertaining biography charts Newton's rise in gospel music, his performance in the Oak Ridge Quartet and Sons of Song, and examines his decline into amphetamine addiction and felony convictions. The book concludes with the singer's ultimate redemption as a family man and a twice honored inductee of the Gospel Music Hall of Fame, and his designation as a Living Legend by the Grand Ole Opry Gospel Reunion.

Through Newton's various incarnations as gospel singer, Golden Gloves boxing champion, Korean War Army medic, rock 'n' roll singer, career criminal, and felon, the reader gains a sense that despite his talent and charisma, his rebellion against his background as a Pentecostal preacher's kid derailed a successful musical career. Although his self-destructive path into substance abuse and six felony convictions in twenty years made him a career criminal, his love of singing and return to God during his second prison term offered deliverance from his poor judgment.

Combining his expertise as an associate professor of criminal justice at Cumberland University with his interest in music, the author, a contributor to Bluegrass Unlimited and Music Row Magazine, constructs a thorough accounting of his subject's life, often offering psychological analysis of Newton's motivations and subsequent criminal behavior. Newton's story is inextricably bound with the history of Southern gospel music, and Cheatham sheds light on this subculture by assembling information from secondary sources that describe the era. His knowledge of the dynamics between various gospel groups and the Southern gospel music circuit of the 1950s reveals a complete picture of the industry. Extensive oral interviews allow intricate reconstruction of Newton's activities from multiple perspectives, which translates into richly detailed settings and scenes that

immerse the reader in the story.

Organized chronologically in short chapters, the information is presented clearly. Cheatham's writing style is peppered with humor and his frequent incorporation of colloquial phrases grounds the work in its subject's roots. Besides Cheatham's interviews, he draws on newspapers and prison records obtained via the Freedom of Information Act, which shed light on Newton's reformed character during his incarceration in Atlanta's federal prison. While the first few chapters may confuse a reader who is not familiar with Southern gospel groups or may not comprehend a group's significance, Newton's story appeals to country and gospel music fans and historians, as well as ethnomusicologists and general music historians. Countering the dearth of southern gospel musician biographies, this essential purchase for libraries with strong traditional music collections is one of several first-rate publications on the topic.

Rebecca Tolley-Stokes

Sherrod Library

East Tennessee State University

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Cobia, Manley F. Jr. ***Journey into the Land of Trials: The Story of Davy Crockett's Expedition to the Alamo.*** Franklin, Tenn.: Hillsboro Press, 2003. 274 pp.

In *Journey into the Land of Trials: The Story of Davy Crockett's Expedition to the Alamo*, Manley F. Cobia, Jr., graduate of Florida International University and Alamo Society member, chronicles the story of the legendary Davy Crockett's journey from Tennessee to Texas. One of Cobia's primary goals in crafting this work is to separate the fictional Davy Crockett, created by Disney in their *Davy Crockett: King of the Wild Frontier* mini-series and others, from the historical figure. Using extensive primary resources, Cobia is able to paint a vivid portrait of the real David Crockett and the true motivations behind his journey to Texas.

The book is arranged in chronological order, following Crockett from the end of his Congressional career until his death at the Alamo. The work is well written and well documented with copious endnotes. Cobia does a good job of setting Crockett within the larger American political and social scene and explaining Crockett's actions within that larger picture. Also included are a thorough index, an introduction, and a thoughtful conclusion as well as a number of photos and other images.

One of the work's strengths is that Cobia carefully examines and builds on previous research, including *Col. Crockett's Exploits and Adventures in Texas, Written by Himself*, already in its twelfth printing by its second year of publication. Cobia uses all available resources including eyewitnesses, and he meticulously works out inconsistencies and inaccuracies in an attempt to separate the folklore from fact. Overall, this is a highly recommended work for all academic and public libraries.

Lisa A. Ennis

Russell Library

Georgia College & State University

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Duncan, Barbara R., and Brett H. Riggs. ***Cherokee Heritage Trails Guidebook***. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2003. 368 pp.

The Appalachian mountains of eastern Tennessee, western North Carolina, and northern Georgia are endowed with stunning natural beauty that has made them a natural destination for tourists. One suspects, however, that many visitors to this region remain blissfully unaware of the rich and unique cultural heritage of the region which long predates European settlement. Well before intrepid adventurers such as DeSoto had entered the region, the Cherokee peoples had left their cultural and physical mark upon the land.

In *Cherokee Heritage Trails Guidebook*, Barbara R. Duncan (Education Director at the Museum of the Cherokee Indian in Cherokee, North Carolina, and editor of *Living Stories of the Cherokee*) and Brett H. Riggs (research archaeologist at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill) present maps, photographs, directions, and descriptions of the myriad locations in the region that bear the mark of the Cherokee heritage. According to a welcome message by Ken Blankenship, the director of the Museum of the Cherokee Indian, each site covered in this book “contributes to an understanding of Cherokee history and culture and has been chosen by the Cherokee people to represent our heritage to the public.”

This volume is organized around seven main cultural centers of the original Cherokee homeland—Cherokee, North Carolina; Robbinsville, North Carolina (Snowbird Community and Junaluska); Franklin, North Carolina; Murphy, North Carolina (The Leech Place and the Trail of Tears); Vonore, Tennessee (The Overhill Towns and Sequoyah); Red Clay, Tennessee; and New Echota, Georgia. Each section includes descriptions and photographs of Cherokee sites along with useful directions and maps. Also included is a calendar of annual events including festivals, ceremonies, and performances. A brief section on genealogical resources will likely be of most use to those just beginning their research. Much of the information contained in this book can also be found on the Cherokee Heritage Trails website: www.cherokeeheritagetrails.org.

With a good binding and 268 pages of quality paper, this volume is filled with crisp color photographs of the places and people who represent the Cherokee heritage in the region today. Maps are abundant, clear, and accurate. Inset sections with personal narratives from Cherokee leaders, both past and present, add a direct personal link to the locations described. Many stories, poems, and elements of Cherokee mythology are also included. This guidebook would be useful to casual tourists, as well as students and scholars of Cherokee heritage and history in the southern Appalachian region.

Elijah Scott

Augusta R. Kolwyck Library

Chattanooga State Technical Community College

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Egerton, John & E. Thomas Wood, editors. ***Nashville: An American Self-Portrait***. Nashville: Beaten Biscuit Press, 2001. 374 pp.

What would it be like to capture the spirit of a great American city at the dawn of the twenty-first century in both words and pictures? Co-editors and Nashville residents John Egerton and E. Thomas Wood successfully meet this challenge in the companion volume to the city's bicentennial history, *Nashville: The Faces of Two Centuries, 1789-1980*. Rather than serve mainly as a history like its predecessor, this volume accepts the more ambitious task of exploring the contemporary emotional and physical landscape of Nashville during the symbolic year 2000, while also letting its readers know the history and background behind what it uncovers and providing a glimpse of the future.

This uniquely arranged keepsake book is organized into twelve separately authored chapters on a wide variety of civic related topics such as education, religion, demographics, wealth and power, the Titans, politics, and the music industry. Each chapter is assigned to a specific month in the year 2000 and includes a day-by-day overview of the month's news highlights running along the page margins. Avid readers of the *Tennessean* will likely remember many of these top news stories. Most chapter authors have strong ties to Nashville publications such as the *Tennessean*, *Nashville Scene*, and *Nashville Banner* and have covered the subject matter of their chapters extensively for many years. Examples include the *Tennessean*'s Larry Daughtrey writing the chapter entitled "Capitol Offenses" which deals with politics, and the *Nashville Scene*'s urban planning writer Christine Kreyling's offering "The Things of Shape to Come," which provides an overview of Nashville's architectural identity and growth. Sidebar essays are also liberally scattered throughout the book authored by notable local, state and national personalities with Nashville ties such as Steve Gill, Lamar Alexander, David Halberstam and Roy Blount Jr. The book is beautifully illustrated with nearly 300 color photographs mainly from the *Tennessean*'s extensive collection.

This lovingly designed and authored coffee table book is meant for an upscale readership. Because it is very detailed, readers may prefer to enjoy the book in stages by choosing to examine a chapter, a sidebar essay, the running news ticker, or flip through the gorgeous photographs a little at a time. A subject index and a detailed list of photographic credits are provided to aid readers. Recommended for state and regional academic libraries and larger Tennessee public libraries, as well as special collections featuring American cities.

Sharon Parente

James E. Walker Library

Middle Tennessee State University

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Elliott, Sam Davis, ed. ***Doctor Quintard, Chaplain C.S.A. and Second Bishop of Tennessee: The Memoir and Civil War Diary of Charles Todd Quintard***. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 2003. 285 pp.

Born in Connecticut in 1824, Charles Quintard was educated in New York City and was trained to be a physician. Upon graduating, he moved to Georgia, where he married Eliza Catherine Hand. In 1851, they moved to Memphis, where he became Chair of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy at the Medical College of Memphis, and was eventually ordained to the (Episcopalian) priesthood. When Tennessee seceded from the Union in 1861, Quintard joined the Confederate First Tennessee Infantry Regiment as its chaplain. He saw firsthand the battles at Perryville, Murfreesboro, and Chickamauga, and tended to their wounded. He accompanied the Army of Tennessee as it advanced into federally occupied Nashville, and then made a hasty retreat, in 1864. After the war was over, Quintard became the primary mover in seeing established the Episcopal Church sponsored University of the South (the dream of Leonidas Polk). In 1865, he was made Bishop of Tennessee and retained that title until his death in 1898.

Nearly thirty years after the conclusion of the war, Quintard decided to write down some of his experiences during the war. He drew extensively from his own diary entries, as well as memories and the recollections shared with him by fellow war veterans. He died at age 73 before he could finish the work. His good friend, Rev. Arthur Howard Noll, completed it for him. It was published in 1905 as *Doctor Quintard, Chaplain C.S.A. and Second Bishop of Tennessee, Being His Story of the War (1861-1865)*. It has been out of print for nearly a century, and Elliott has done historians a great service with this new volume.

This current title includes the 1905 edition completed by Noll, as well as Quintard's original diary from October 1864 through May 1865. The latter inclusion allows the reader to see Quintard's humanity and faith in a fresh way. A bibliography and index, as well as several photographs, make this volume useful as a reference tool, yet the greatest benefit comes from reading the book in its entirety. Elliott's edition has a place in every library with an interest in the personal aspects of the Civil War.

Melissa Moore Union University

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Ezzell, Patricia Bernard. ***TVA Photography: Thirty Years of Life In the Tennessee Valley***. Jackson: University of Mississippi Press, 2003. 177 pp.

TVA Photography chronicles the first thirty years of the government agency charged with transforming the moribund Tennessee River valley area in the Great Depression. The story is told in photographs that chronicle the area's deep poverty (exacerbated by the Great Depression), the construction of the dams that were to bring electricity to the region, and the transformation of the region into one of greater prosperity. Author Patricia Bernard Ezzell is the TVA's historian and has selected one hundred and thirty images that effectively convey the dramatic changes of the first thirty years of the TVA.

The book is divided into an introductory text and then three sections of photographs. The organization of the book follows the region in the throes of rural poverty, then the construction of gigantic dams, the region during World War II, and the post war boom years of the 1950s and early 1960s. Ezzell's familiarity with the TVA photographic record enables her to select the best, most compelling, and most revealing photographs for this book. Typical subjects include construction of dams, manufacturing efforts during World War II and TVA related projects such as reforestation and agricultural experiments.

The photographs throughout the book are extremely well done, almost artistic at times and steeped in the compositional techniques of the 1930s. Ezzell relies on the work of two official TVA photographers, Lewis Wickes Hine and Charles Krutch. Both are very talented photographers, posing and choosing subjects to telling effect. The author provides informative historical captions with each photograph.

While Ezzell's position as a government archivist gives her deep knowledge of the TVA, it can also be a small liability. *TVA Photography* does push the government's point of view about the TVA Project as an unqualified public good. Ezzell largely glosses over the massive displacements of people and communities for which large scale hydroelectric plants are notorious. Nevertheless, it is hard to argue with the basic premise that the advances the TVA brought to the region were worthwhile.

TVA Photography is highly recommended for academic and public libraries in Tennessee and the surrounding states that were part of the TVA area. The photographs are beautiful, the text is well written and the story is compelling. The book is a modern encapsulation of this facet of Southern history.

Charles Allan

Sherrod Library

East Tennessee State University

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Gandhi, Arun. ***Legacy of Love: My Education in the Path of Nonviolence***. El Sobrante, Calif.: North Bay Books, 2003. 140 pp.

The author is a grandson of Mahatma Gandhi, the eminent Indian spiritual and political leader, whose nonviolent resistance methods served as a model for the civil rights campaigns of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Arun and his wife Sunanda live in Memphis, Tennessee, where in 1991, they founded the M.K. Gandhi Institute for Nonviolence.

Legacy of Love chronicles the evolution of Arun Gandhi from an angry young man bent on vengeance to a world leader in promoting nonviolent conflict resolution. Born in South Africa, he suffered prejudice and discrimination, not only from White South Africans because he was not "White," but also from Black South Africans because he was not "Black." He adopted an "eye-for-an-eye" sense of justice and looked forward to a time he could seek vengeance on his tormenters. His parents, who operated an ashram dedicated to nonviolence, were concerned with their son's inclination toward violence, so they sent him at age twelve to live with his grandfather in India.

During his eighteen-month stay with Mahatma Gandhi, Arun learned the essence and principles of nonviolence through their

relationship and through examples set by the great man of peace. This part of the narrative is a particular delight. Mahatma's philosophy and way of teaching are shown through stories of happenings at his ashram. As an instance, when Arun throws away a pencil stub, his grandfather makes him hunt until he finds it. The lesson is that waste is a form of violence and that everything must be used "carefully, sparingly and completely, so that we can share the resources of the world equally with everyone."

Arun adopted the nonviolent philosophy of his grandfather and has spent his life working toward social justice, first in South Africa, then in India, and now in the United States. His book is an excellent primer in understanding the argument that nonviolence is an effective method in attaining social justice. It also paints an excellent portrait of Mahatma Gandhi as a real person who fully lived his philosophy. Recommended for public libraries.

Jerry Shuttle

Sherrod Library
East Tennessee State University

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Gilbert, Verne E. ***Senior Sporting Adventures***. Knoxville: Smoky Mountain Press, 2000. 148 pp.

Dr. Verne E. Gilbert is a Knoxville physician and an avid fitness buff. He is also a gentleman of a certain age who has written about his far-flung adventures in *Senior Sporting Adventures*. From our own Smoky Mountains to such exotic places as Israel and Corsica, Dr. Gilbert relates his physical fitness themed vacations with his wife. The result is an interesting account of cycling, hiking and running through some of the world's most beautiful locations – through the eyes of a senior citizen.

Senior Sporting Adventures recounts Gilbert's trips to various locales. Each chapter is devoted to a different location, each marking a special occasion in his life or simply providing a needed break from the rigors of medical consultation. Usually, each vacation has a theme: bicycling or hiking being the most memorable. The result is a travelogue of interest to both the general tourist and the physical fitness enthusiast.

With the graying of America, a vast segment of people are looking to redefine their "twilight years" away from the traditional role of sedentary fading away to a more active, vital existence. For many, *Senior Sporting Adventures* will be a valuable way to redefine their golden years. Not only is a more positive vision of autumnal years on display here, but also the book includes many useful ideas and specific information to assist in planning these vacation getaways. *Senior Sporting Adventures* would make an excellent addition to anyone's library on traveling, cycling, hiking and senior citizen issues. This would be a wonderful book to read in conjunction with other travel guides and magazines in planning one's next vacation. The descriptions of the vacations are well done and the reader certainly wishes he or she were in Corsica or Glacier National Park – at least for the first two miles anyway!

If *Seniors Sporting Adventures* is to reach a larger audience, however, it will need to be revised. The book could use some tighter editing and a writing coach. Like many non-writers, Gilbert has not learned how to weave ideas together. Indeed, the

book is comprised of one-to-three sentence paragraphs, each separated from the other by an enormous white space. The end result does not look very finished. As for the need for a writing coach, Gilbert sometimes uses the same phrase over and over, as well as not always communicating ideas clearly. One example clearly illustrates both criticisms: Gilbert repeatedly refers to “my wife,” and the reader will have to look very hard to discern what his wife’s name is!

Charles Allan

Sherrod Library

East Tennessee State University

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Heidler, David S. and Jeanne T. Heidler. ***Old Hickory’s War***. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 2003. 308 pp.

One of the most colorful presidents of the nineteenth century, or perhaps the most colorful of all the presidents, is Andrew Jackson. Yet before he was president, Jackson had an equally exciting and controversial military career. This new edition of a book originally published in 1996, details the saga of the Creek War (1813-1814), the First Seminole War (1818), and the role that Jackson played in both.

In an area claimed by Spain, yet hungered after by the new United States of America, the Creeks and Seminoles tried to live in their own communities – interacting with the Anglo world to varying degrees. David S. Heidler, who formerly taught at the University of Southern Colorado, and Jeanne T. Heidler, currently a professor of history at the United States Air Force Academy, provide a vibrant portrait of both the times and the people who influenced the action surrounding this era of American History. They have added new material, culled from various primary sources, to further show how Jackson’s words and actions (both at the time of the wars and later in life) affected his personal life and the future of the country. The authors argue that Jackson’s unauthorized actions brought the new nation to the edge of an international crisis. It is evident that a large and extensive amount of research, utilizing a variety of primary sources, went into the writing of this book.

For those readers who want to know more than what is in the narrative, this volume provides those details. Fifty-one pages of notes follow the main story – providing further information on where the action took place, more details of certain events in the story, and suggestions for further reading. The bibliography provides extensive lists of the primary and secondary sources – broken into categories (unpublished, published, books, journals, etc.) that make it easy for the reader to locate items of interest. Also included is a thorough index.

Those interested in American History, especially military history, will find this book fascinating. Equally intriguing as the military history are the personal details that emerge about the participants. The interaction and tension between the main players of this real-life drama are compelling. One wishes that the volume were longer in order to more fully explore these details. Perhaps the nicest thing about this book is how accessible it is to both the experienced history reader and the novice. The detailed scholarship, which adds new information and theories to an often forgotten segment of history, makes *Old Hickory’s War* a

welcome addition to academic or public libraries.

Diana Holden

University of Tennessee

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Holloway, Kimberley, editor. ***From a Race of Storytellers: The Ballad Novels of Sharyn McCrumb***. Macon, Ga.: Mercer University Press, 2004. 188pp.

Sharyn McCrumb published the first of her “Ballads” (*If Ever I Return, Pretty Peggy-O*) in 1990. It launched McCrumb’s writing career to new heights as her light-hearted “mysteries” gave way to more serious novels focusing intently on Appalachia, its people, and their way of life in a positive, non-judgmental way. (McCrumb frequently opens her book talks around the country with statements such as, “*Deliverance* was *not* a documentary!”) Unlike many authors whose work receives national attention, McCrumb’s portrayal of the people of Appalachia is not as a stereotypical, ignorant bunch of hillbillies, but as real people – in real situations, with real problems, facing real issues in real places. It is this portrayal of the region (past and present), as well as McCrumb’s astute writing talents that have captured the attention and imagination of countless readers – in Appalachia, across the nation, and in other countries. Kimberley Holloway has gathered educators, writers, and historians together for the purpose of expressing, exploring, examining, and explaining the ballad novels and their impact.

Holloway’s contributors present a wide spectrum of considerations in relation to McCrumb’s work. From McCrumb’s own contribution “on the influence of family legends and folklore in fiction,” to Linda Mills Woolsey’s examination of connectivity of “love, loss, and remembrance,” to Danny L. Miller’s insight of the use of ballads and the influence of music in the series, these essays do more than laud McCrumb’s work – they inspect and explain it through research, comparisons with other literature, and across disciplines and planes of thought. Other viewpoints cover anthropology (Susan Wittig Albert), mythology (Holloway), sociology (Miller’s essay on women in the Ballads; Tanya Mitchell’s “gender class, and regional tradition,” Joyce Compton Brown’s “Mountain Communities Caught Within Tradition and Change;” Katherine Vande Brake’s tie-in with Melungeons), and history (Holloway’s “Past as Present”). Lana Whited’s essay expounds upon the ideas and some methodologies of using McCrumb’s work in the classroom.

This collection does an interesting and enlightening job of presenting McCrumb’s work in a way that has not yet been attempted by others. Considering the popularity and vast scope of application the ballad novels have in Appalachia and beyond, others will surely follow Holloway’s lead. Holloway’s knowledge of and respect for McCrumb’s work is obvious throughout and with most essays included in the collection. A minor drawback is that there are some instances where the book might have benefited from tighter editorial control, but the content and scope of the essays overall is excellent. While written for those looking to delve beyond the surface of the ballad novels, *From a Race of Storytellers* will likely be enjoyed by all fans of McCrumb’s work in particular, as well as those interested in Appalachian writings in general. Most libraries will want to purchase this title, whether to supplement Appalachian literature collections or to appeal to the countless readers in the region that devour McCrumb’s work.

Chrissie Anderson-Peters

Wayne G. Basler Library

Northeast State Technical Community College

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Ivey, Jennie, Calvin Dickinson, and Lisa W. Rand. ***Tennessee Tales the Textbooks Don't Tell***. Johnson City: The Overmountain Press, 2002. 150pp.

Jennie Ivey, a former history teacher and professional writer, Calvin Dickinson, a history professor, and Lisa Rand, a professor of children's literature, have compiled a group of stories that describe Tennessee history in an interesting and fun way. The authors relate the historical facts in the form of fascinating stories, making the characters and events come alive. The seventeen stories cover history from the first inhabitants, the Cherokee, through the early settlement, on through the Civil War, and into more modern times, covering approximately three centuries. There are stories of famous Tennesseans, such as Davy Crockett, Sam Houston, Alvin C. York, and Elvis Presley. And there are stories about famous events in Tennessee history – the Scopes Trial, how Tennessee was responsible for giving women the right to vote, and the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. The bottling of Coca-Cola, Goo Goo Clusters, country music, are also chronicled, all in very readable format. Chapter eighteen contains "Tidbits of Tennessee Trivia". The authors aimed the stories at seventh graders in particular, but any student or history buff will find this immensely interesting and informative reading. Each chapter has a bibliography at the end, indicating the care that was taken to make the stories "as historically accurate as it was possible to make them." Recommended for any library, but especially school and public libraries.

Suann Alexander

James E. Walker Library

Middle Tennessee State University

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Klein, Maury. ***History of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad***. Lexington:

University Press of Kentucky, 2003. 572 pp.

Klein, a noted American business historian, updates his academic history of the beloved Louisville and Nashville Railroad. A Pulitzer Prize finalist (for *The Life and Legend of Jay Gould*), Klein has authored books on the business of railroads, the Civil War, and the

stock market crash of 1929. Thirty years have passed since his important railroad history was published. Since then, major changes in the industry have occurred. In the new introduction, Klein remarks upon large lines gulping up all the small lines and

"entire systems begin to swallow one another." He outlines a brief history of the L & N's status since the sixties, and charts major industry developments of the last three decades, firmly placing the L & N within this new context.

His testament to railroad efficiency chronicles the good and bad times that various owners and their management styles wrought upon quite arguably the finest southern railroad line in the country. Klein deftly captures the reader's attention when delineating the unique characteristics that made this line stand out from the others. Descriptions of equipment, operations, and traffic appeal to the historian as well as the rail fan.

Consisting of tabular data, the appendices include financial data consisting of operating costs, inventory of locomotive, freight and passenger cars, and finally, passenger and coal traffic. Notes, bibliography, and an index are included as well.

While Kincaid Herr's *The Louisville and Nashville Railroad, 1850-1963* (University of Kentucky Press, 2000) appeals to pleasure readers and social historians, Klein's tome satisfies the most rigorous historian and engages the reader with his prose.

Other than the new introduction, the information remains the same as in the first edition. Dwindling library budgets require hard decisions. At seven and a half dollars for six pages in addition to the original 572, justifying the expense for a second copy may be impossible. Recommended for special collections of railroad history.

Rebecca Tolley-Stokes

Sherrod Library

East Tennessee State University

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Kyriakoudes, Louis M. ***The Social Origins of the Urban South: Race Gender, and Migration in Nashville and Middle Tennessee 1890-1930***. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2003. 226 pp.

Migration in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries often calls to mind migration from the rural South to the urban North. Louis M. Kyriakoudes' work, begun as a seminar paper that then grew into a dissertation, shows that this was not always the case. A great number of people moved from the farmlands around Nashville into the city itself. Kyriakoudes traces the causes of this migration, the growth of Nashville, and the types of work performed in the city by both men and women.

The eight chapters of this book look at different causes and results of the migration in question. The first chapter is a history of the Grand Ole Opry and details how the influence of this radio program spread through the region and began to change how the rural areas viewed Nashville. From there, Kyriakoudes moves into an examination of the economic conditions of both the city of Nashville and the surrounding area (what he calls the hinterland). The final chapters are a deeper evaluation of the causes of the migration and an attempt to answer the question of who was moving to the city, why they chose to move, and what type of work they found once settled in Nashville. This well researched book reveals a detailed picture both of what life was like on the farms

and in the city. The unique problems of men and women and black and white migrants are examined in detail and then compared and contrasted against each other.

The Social Origins of the Urban South is ideal for academic libraries, as the intended audience is a scholarly one. Tables and maps throughout the text, extensive notes, an appendix detailing the demographics of the relevant migration, and a very detailed bibliography and index enhance the scholarly nature of the material.

Diana Holden

School of Information Sciences

University of Tennessee

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Ledbetter, Richard. *The Branch and the Vine*. Fordyce, Arkansas: Twisted Pines, 2002. 368 pp.

The Branch and the Vine is a Civil War novel set in Arkansas and West Tennessee. The author, Richard Ledbetter, has used family history as the base of his narrative. Purportedly, *The Branch and the Vine* is about the experience of the Ledbetter family as well as the futility and horror of war. The book is told from the point of view of civil war veteran John Ledbetter as an old man recalling those events of times past. The book ends with an ominous shadow of the coming World War I in Europe.

Unfortunately, this is not a very good novel. The author appears not to have studied any sort of fictional technique and the result is leaden and un-involving. Most of the book is dialogue given over to wooden historical exposition instead of real people talking. While the book is supposedly an indictment of war, the end effect is the exact opposite. War is portrayed as an opportunity for ordinary people to do noble service for their particular country, not as futility or brutality. The author never misses a chance to dwell on the pageantry of the military or the intricacies of military strategy. As with nearly all Civil War stories written from the point of view of white Southerners, slavery and the degradation of African-Americans are almost entirely absent from this book.

The failure of *The Branch and the Vine* is a shame, because ironically there is much of value here. Simply publishing much of this material in its original nonfiction format (letters, genealogies and family stories) would truly be a valuable addition to local history. In the event that this happens, historical collections and Arkansas and West Tennessee are advised to add this future book to their holdings. Until then, *The Branch and the Vine* is not recommended for library purchase.

Charles Allan

Sherrod Library

East Tennessee State University

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Lofaro, Michael A. ***Daniel Boone: An American Life***. Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 2003. 216 pp.

Michael A. Lofaro, a professor of American studies and American literature at the University of Tennessee, is a recognized authority on the early American West. In his introduction to *Daniel Boone: An American Life*, Lofaro notes that Boone never completed a true autobiography, his early biographies were lacking, and even modern accounts of the frontiersman do him a disservice by polishing his frontiersman speech and character. Lofaro also states that the accomplishments of this pioneer are often confused and overlooked today as they were so often during his life. While Boone's name immediately evokes images of frontier life, there is considerable confusion about the man. Lofaro writes that few recall he was a contemporary of George Washington, and many baby boomers confuse him with Davy Crockett, as both childhood heroes were played by Fess Parker on television. With this volume, Lofaro tells the story of Boone's life using both legend and documented facts, distinguishing the two as he writes and conveying a true sense of character of Boone in the context of his time.

Lofaro begins with a brief description of Daniel Boone's boyhood in Pennsylvania and his family's migration to the frontier of North Carolina. As he follows the progression of Boone's life, Lofaro gives fascinating glimpses into frontier culture and life. As Boone was much involved in the history-making events of his lifetime, events such as the French and Indian War and Revolutionary War are prominently covered. The author gives interesting accounts of the English theories on the appropriate role of the colonies, as well as European and American relations with the Native Americans.

As shown in this book, Daniel Boone was a man of many accomplishments and experiences, and Lofaro brings these to life with his writing. A pioneer and a leader in the settlement of Kentucky and later Missouri, he led widespread explorations of the land west of the Alleghenies. He also served his country as a soldier and a representative in the Virginia Assembly. He was often separated from his family for months at a time, and at least once they assumed him dead. He experienced the tragic loss of many of his children and family members, as well as times of plenty and times of poverty. He was captured by Native Americans and narrowly escaped being killed by them on several occasions. Throughout his narrative of these events, Lofaro portrays Boone as an honest, generous, and trusting man, who was never given the respect and honor owed to him by his country and government.

Lofaro states that Boone mirrored the conflict of civilization and wilderness, a central American concern both then and now. Boone was instrumental in settling the West, and yet each time civilization began to encroach upon him, he moved further into the wilderness. Americans still struggle with the often-contradictory ideals of progress and conservation.

Daniel Boone: An American Life is suitable for both public and academic libraries. It is an important addition to Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, and Missouri history collections.

Mary Ellen Starmer

Hodges Library

University of Tennessee

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McCauley, Deborah Vansau and Laura Porter; with Patricia Parker Brunner;

photographs by Warren E. Brunner. ***Mountain Holiness: A Photographic***

Narrative. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2003.

Vansau, Porter, and Brunner take the reader on an unprecedented journey

through the rich and distinct religious landscape of contemporary Central Appalachia, including parts of Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, and North Carolina. The book grew out of McCauley's frustration at the dearth of written and photographic records on the subject. "Mountain religion," she notes in the introduction "is principally an oral culture." *Mountain Holiness* combines the best traits of both written and oral records: McCauley, assisted by Laura Porter and Patricia Brunner, provides an analytical text on the history and sociology of the region, while Warren Brunner's intimate photographs draw the reader so close to the subjects that one can almost hear the sermons and the songs.

Mountain Holiness covers a lot of topical ground. As one might expect, it examines the content and character of the region's mostly Pentecostal congregations, featuring church histories and interviews with parishioners. But the book also explores the intersections of religious and secular life in Appalachia. Photographs show church meetings taking place – without political overtones -- on the steps of a county courthouse and in a labor union

headquarters. Also covered are the styles and themes of the hand painted revival and church signs that appear along the roadways, the use of Catholic and religious folk art, and the economic and environmental impact of the coal-mining industry. Rather than seeming disjointed, though, *Mountain Holiness* paints a vivid, honest, and respectful portrait of Appalachian life and points to the central role that religion plays in all aspects of the culture.

This book is highly recommended for academic and public libraries. Brunner's poignant photographs entice the reader to examine the explanatory text, making it both an emotional and scholarly study of the history, theology, and sociology of Appalachia. Local historians and genealogists will also be thrilled with the numerous personal and place names in *Mountain Holiness*. An annotated bibliography at the end of the book guides the reader to related works. One significant flaw does exist, however: there is no index. This is an unfortunate stumbling block to accessing the great breadth of information contained in *Mountain Holiness*.

Deborah McCauley is an independent researcher of religion in Appalachia and is the author of *Appalachian Mountain Religion: A History*. Laura Porter has an M.Div degree from Union Theological Seminary. Warren E. Brunner is a professional photographer in Berea, Kentucky. Patricia Parker Brunner holds an M.A. in Biblical Studies and is an ordained Southern Baptist deacon.

Amy York

James E. Walker Library

Middle Tennessee State University

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McCrumb, Sharyn. ***Ghost Riders: A Novel***. New York: Dutton, 2003. 333pp.

In her latest book, Sharyn McCrumb tackles an issue that hits close to home, the Civil War in the mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee. A new character, whom we will likely see more of in future novels, Old Man Rattler, proclaims, "As much sorrow and ruin and hatred among neighbors as was brought to these hills by that sorry war, you would have thought they'd all be glad they missed out on it being born a hundred years or so after the fact. They ought to be shut of it by now, ready to let the past bury its dead, and get on with the business of making a less terrible future. But no."

McCrumb has created quite a reputation for her meticulously researched, and carefully crafted "ballads", a series of books intertwining Southern Appalachian mysticism and folklore. Told through rotating narrators, these tales of Civil War lore tie past and present together in McCrumb's signature fashion. A group of Civil War re-enactors seems to have done such a marvelous job of imitating the look and feel of those bygone skirmishes that they attract the attention of some of the spirits still riding the mountains from the aftermath of that war. Most people in the mountains could not have cared less about the war at the time. But the re-enactors do not realize what they have done. Rattler understands, but as with McCrumb's beloved character Nora Bonesteel, Rattler knows and sees things to which others are not privy. Historical figure Zebulon Vance explains his road to the governorship of North Carolina. Malinda Blalock conveys her tale of becoming a soldier with the Confederates while pretending to be the brother of her husband Keith. She also tells of their activities with the Home Guard where they worked (more-or-less) for the Union, out of spite. And the Re-enactors are not the only modern-day characters stirring up the past in this novel. Just off of a trail in the entanglement of the mountains, Tom Gentry has decided that life is not worth living and has begun his last days without food and water. Meanwhile, Sheriff Arrowood learns that the last person killed in the War, a Union soldier, had the same last name as his own and has commenced to digging around to learn more about this person that he feels must certainly be related to him in some way.

Through the mysticism that we have come to expect from the character Nora Bonesteel, readers experience yet another instance of the day being saved by things that cannot be explained. With meticulous research, McCrumb brings history to life, then leaves it to her readers to decide if it makes any more sense now than it did over 100 years ago. The author concludes, "War sometimes seems to take on a life of its own and ... hatred has a half-life." A must-read for McCrumb fans and history buffs alike!

Chrissie Anderson-Peters

Wayne Basler Library

Northeast State Technical Community College

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McPherson, Larry E. **Memphis**. Santa Fe: Center for American Places, 2002.

148 pp.

Photographing a city like Memphis and making it come alive on the printed page is a challenge. Larry McPherson excels at this task by using his love of the city and his photographic talents to artistically present Memphis in all of its natural and manmade beauty. Through 122 color images in landscape format, the reader experiences all that is Memphis including the magnificent Mississippi River, the colossal Pyramid, and the legendary Beale Street. The introduction by Charles Reagan Wilson, a professor of history at the University of Mississippi, is a seven-page history of Bluff City. Reading the introduction is like being transported to Memphis and enjoying a relaxing carriage tour through the streets of the city. Just how did the ducks first appear at the Peabody Hotel? The photographs are exceptional in regards to lighting, perspective, and composition. Simple subjects such as kudzu or a grove of willow will inspire amateur photographers to take their cameras into their own cities and record similar images.

McPherson, recipient of a Guggenheim Foundation Fellowship in Photography, includes neighborhoods such as Boxtown and Midtown in order to present a balanced view of the diversity that is Memphis. Yes, Graceland is included, but how many know that this is the second-most visited house in America? Accompanying captions for each photograph give information regarding the historical and geographical significance of each image such as in the photograph of the Lorraine Motel, the site of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s assassination.

The publisher, The Center for American Places, is a non-profit organization whose mission is to provide books that enhance the public understanding and appreciation of the natural and built environment. *Memphis* is a worthy addition to their other publications. A listing of selected readings, recordings, videos, and websites is also included. *Memphis* is recommended for public libraries wishing to expand their Tennessee geography or history collections.

Connie M. Pierce

Signal Mountain Public Library

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Malone, Bill C. **Country Music U.S.A.** 2nd rev. ed. Austin: University of Texas Press, 2002. 628pp.

This enlarged and revised edition chronicling country music history from its beginnings through 2002 is a vast improvement over what was originally published over thirty years ago, and a considerable improvement over the first revised edition. More accessible, readable, and user friendly, this edition is clearly aimed toward appealing to a popular reading audience but, in doing so, by no means diminishes its value as an outstanding scholarly resource.

The folk roots of country music, the early period of commercial hillbilly music, the cowboy image and growth of western music, bluegrass, and the development of the Nashville sound are among the many topics Malone examines with scrupulous scholarly care. Malone also chronicles cultural and historical impacts upon country music, such as the Great Depression, World War II, and the rise of rock 'n' roll. In addition to examining the aesthetics of country music, Malone also offers a thorough study of country music as an industry and the impact the music has had upon American culture. In this sweeping history, Malone incorporates many profiles of individuals who have had a profound influence upon the shaping of the music and the industry. This new edition includes an extensive new chapter that covers country music history from 1985 through 2002. Appendices include extensive bibliographic essays, a guide to recordings, subject index, and an index to song titles.

Exhaustively researched and well written, *Country Music U.S.A.* is the definitive history of country music that will be appreciated by both fans and serious scholars. Highly recommended for both academic and public library collections.

Ed Sullivan Oak Ridge

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Osborne, Hilda. *Ticklebelly Hill: Grandparents Raising Grandchildren*. Bloomington, IN: 1st Books, 2002. 96 pp.

In lyrical prose, Rockwood, Tennessee resident Hilda Osborne, tells a fascinating and tender story of raising her three granddaughters. When her daughter Cindy was unable to care for her children (due to bad decisions and irresponsibility), Hilda and her husband Ben sought custody of the three young girls. Each girl has a different father (and the middle daughter is of mixed race) and experienced some sort of abuse or neglect at the hands of their mother before they came to live on Ticklebelly Hill with Hilda and Ben.

When they first moved in with their grandparents, they were ages ten (Cindy), eight (Lesley), and six (Summer). Osborne discusses all the different challenges of parenting a second-generation of children: schools and homework; discipline and rules; self-image and priorities. She reacts to the typical feelings of guilt ("What did I do wrong with my own child that they are making such poor choices?") and gives a voice to grandparents faced with raising their children's children. (A press release from Knoxville claims over 4.5 million children are being raised by their grandparents.) She emphasizes the long-term benefits for the children and the grandparents and is a model of making memories of special-yet-simple times.

Only a few minor flaws (mostly grammatical) mar an otherwise delightful book. Not research but reflection, this small volume has a place on all public library shelves and anywhere else that grandparents taking on this awesome task come to read.

Melissa Moore

Union University

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Pierce, Daniel S. ***The Great Smokies: From Natural Habitat to National Park***. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2000. 254 pp.

The Great Smokies is the story of a people and their land, tracing eight thousand years of human habitation and influence in the history of the Great Smoky Mountains. Author Dan Pierce, who says he has spent the greater part of his life in either Western North Carolina or East Tennessee, teaches history at the University of North Carolina in Asheville. An environmental historian, he states that his intention in writing this book was “to examine what *people* have done in the mountains and to them. I am concerned especially with the men and women behind the movement to establish a national park in the Great Smoky Mountains in the 1920s and 1930s. How has this particular human use of the mountains shaped, and how does it continue to shape, these mountains?”

Pierce begins with the Indian tribes who were the first inhabitants of the Smokies. He then moves on to early white settlers; tells of loggers and other developers who took advantage of the land for their own profit; presents the complex relationships among park boosters, politicians, government officials, wilderness advocates, industry, and the many organizations involved in the establishment of the park; and brings the story of the Smokies up to the present with information about air pollution, acid rain, and exotic pests threatening the park today. I did not find the book especially readable. An overabundance of quotations and the many footnotes tend to be distracting. Nevertheless, *The Great Smokies* contains important research. It is based on the author's Ph.D dissertation, and its major contribution lies in Pierce's exploration of primary source material and his extensive bibliography of manuscript collections and other sources relating to the history of the Great Smoky Mountains and the national park.

There is a good two-page map detailing the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, two other maps, and a number of black and white photographs throughout. I was disappointed that the book contained no color pictures of the beautiful scenery and vegetation in the Smokies, but came to realize that it features chiefly historical photographs not available in color. Many of the photographs were courtesy of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, whose library and archives Pierce used extensively.

Recommended for any collection (public, academic, or special) with a readership interested in the Smoky Mountains, national parks, or the National Park Service. Essential for collections located in East Tennessee and Western North Carolina, or specializing in materials about the Great Smoky Mountains.

Linda Behrend

John C. Hodges Library

University of Tennessee

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Reporting Civil Rights: Part One: American Journalism, 1941-1963 and Part Two: American Journalism, 1963-1973. New York: Library of America, 2003.

Reporting Civil Rights: Part One: American Journalism, 1941-1963 and Part Two: American Journalism, 1963-1973 is a double volume anthology about the struggle of African Americans to obtain equal rights in the United States. The first volume begins with segregation issues in the national defense realm, calling attention to the lack of equal treatment and resources for Blacks in the armed forces. This volume chronicles the Jim Crow segregation laws that permeated all facets of life, especially in the Southern region and states of Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama, where the Ku Klux Klan subdued and terrorized Blacks through fear, lynching, bombing, and beating. Recounted are the organized demonstrations and activism, such as marches in Washington, D.C., bus boycotts, and lunch counter sit-ins. The roles of organizations such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee are defined within the Black community, threatening the establishment of White supremacy. Leaders such as Martin Luther King, Jr., Medgar Evers, Ralph Abernathy, Rosa Parks, and Elijah Muhammad emerge to challenge segregation in housing, transportation, employment, hospitality and recreational facilities, and schools.

The second volume continues with the struggle for equal rights for African Americans, but with a different philosophy. Hunter S. Thompson writes: "The Negro has won a few crucial battles, but instead of making the breakthrough he expected, he has come up against segregation's second front, where the problems are not mobs and unjust laws but customs and traditions. The white power structure has given way in the public sector, only to entrench itself more firmly in the private."

In response to these twin obstacles, African Americans built more militant, direct action movements such as the Black Panthers and the Congress of Racial Equality. New tactics of civil disobedience were practiced to oppose the passive resistance movement of the SCLC. Bayard Rustin emerged as a colorful civil rights activist. "Black Power" became a mantra. Speaking in Harlem, Malcolm X referred to the white man as the devil, stating, "I am for reciprocal bleeding", and challenging non-violence. Riots occurred in the ghettos of Los Angeles, New York, and Detroit. Assassinations became ubiquitous with the deaths of the John Kennedy, Robert Kennedy, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Malcolm X. African Americans demanded voting rights after years of unfair "tests" and other obstacles. The Poor People's Campaign and Resurrection City were established to address the disparity between the wealthy and the poverty stricken within the American class system. Jesse Jackson emerged as a political figure after the death of Martin Luther King, Jr.

The stories and articles contained in these books are written by over 150 authors, Black and White, representing American journalism during the civil rights movement. Some of the authors give eyewitness accounts of activism while others give historical information. Although, some of the authors are just reporting facts, it is apparent that each reporter is sympathetic to the movement. Authors range from reporters to novelists to political leaders. The stories are taken from original newspaper and magazine reports and contemporary books. The stories range in length from two to twenty pages. Despite the length of the volumes, the different perspectives and writing styles of the authors keep the reader engaged.

Reporting Civil Rights provides a thorough, factual and often times disturbing look at the civil rights movement. While there appears to be changes on the surface, there are still undercurrents of racial hostility today, which are reminiscent of travesties that occurred years ago. These accounts put into perspective just how far we have come, but at the same time, how far we still need to go as a democratic nation. Police brutality, segregated schools and neighborhoods, and even KKK rallies occur today. This anthology may end in 1973, but the civil rights movement continues unabated; perhaps this will be a never-ending story not just for African Americans, but also for minorities everywhere.

Each volume contains a chronology of the civil rights movement, biographical profiles of the journalists, notes, an index, and 32 pages of photographs. This anthology is recommended for public and academic libraries and would be an important historical research tool.

Elizabeth Stratton

Library Associate

Austin Peay State University

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Roach, Mary. ***Stiff: The Curious Lives of Human Cadavers***. New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 2003. 304 pp.

The author, Mary Roach, compels us to consider the potential our bodies have for life after death. In a dozen chapters she investigates all manner of human cadaver use, sometimes veering a touch off course into related areas of cremation, composting, and organ harvesting. She delves into the expected areas of medical school anatomy classes, nineteenth century grave robbing, and forensic anthropology. She also explores the roles cadavers play in weapons research, crucifixion experiments, and vehicular safety, all areas in which the general public's knowledge of cadaver application is lacking. Roach allays the reader's fear of corpses and dispels urban myths about mortuary workers. Throughout the book, she underscores how cadavers save lives and solve problems.

As a science writer Roach contributes to *Salon*, *Wired*, *Vogue*, and the *New York Times Magazine*, and writes a column for *Reader's Digest*. For fifteen years she has written articles on medical and health issues featuring her amusing writing style and charming view of the world. Her skills at research and fact checking shine through her

engaging prose.

The first paragraph of Roach's introduction immediately captures the reader's attention; "The way I see it, being dead is not terribly far off from being on a cruise ship. Most of your time is spent lying on your back. The brain shuts down. The flesh begins to soften. Nothing much new happens, and nothing is expected of you." The author packs information and history into her plucky quest for dead bodies. Her colloquial attitude is infectious and appeals to all readers. Even the most reluctant reader will be engaged by her words. Further, the lively chapters and clear explanations make this book the most fun you can have reading about dead bodies.

From the cleverly designed book cover on the outside to the content on the pages, this book succeeds on all accounts but one. Necrophilia goes unmentioned. However, Roach includes witty and/or informative footnotes several times in each chapter and does mention the practice briefly within one. The book is not indexed and it was impossible to reference the necrophilia information quickly; however, this is not an academic book. While it is non-fiction, its charm is of a popular nature. Highly recommended for all public libraries and for other libraries with popular reading collections.

Rebecca Tolley-Stokes

Sherrod Library

East Tennessee State University

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Sawyer, Susan. *It Happened in Tennessee*. Guilford, Conn.: Globe Pequot Press, 2002. 116 pp.

Susan Sawyer, a graduate of the University of Tennessee and author of several fiction and non-fiction books about the South, spotlights Tennessee by providing accurate, insightful glimpses into interesting events, and by exploring the lives of remarkable individuals. *It Happened in Tennessee* gives readers the feeling of flipping through a photo album and gazing at snapshots, each capturing the essence of a notable event in Tennessee's history. These episodes are presented in chronological order beginning with the Transylvania Purchase of 1775, and ending with the filming of the movie *Christy* in 1993. Since the stories do not build on each other, they need not be read in sequence.

The author clearly explains her purpose for this book in the preface, stating that, "the stories in this book do not offer a complete history of the state. Instead they uncover some lesser known historical events and offer behind-the-scenes information on several famous happenings." Each story is approximately two to five pages in length, and each describes an event of significant historical impact. Sawyer personalizes many of the characters mentioned in her stories by providing only the details that define who these people were, carefully omitting superfluous information that may detract from the focus of each story. The author sets a literary tone by opening each story with a narrative paragraph. She then goes on to expertly infuse these stories with abundant information (e.g. dates and places) while still maintaining brevity. The result is a rich tapestry composed of thirty colorful episodes depicting Tennessee's past and outlining its cultural development.

Many of these episodes had national ramifications such as the founding of the Ku Klux Klan, the registration of the Jack Daniels Distillery, and the Scopes "Monkey" Trial. Newcomers to the state may appreciate that many of these famous events in U.S. history took place in Tennessee. Even those who have lived in Tennessee all of their lives may enjoy the attention given to stories that are not found in any textbook. As stressed by the author, this book will not provide even a general coverage of Tennessee history; however, it may be used as supplemental reading for history students seeking ideas for research topics. Furthermore, the brevity of each story combined with readable language and careful organization makes this book appropriate for older children through adults. Academic, public, as well as school libraries will find this book to be a useful addition to their collections.

In addition to the thirty episodes forming the body of the book, the author includes a section entitled "A Potpourri of Tennessee Facts," listing demographic and geographical facts about Tennessee (e.g., the state capital, the highest point of elevation, the hottest and coldest temperatures recorded), most of which can be found in any Tennessee almanac or fact book. An extensive bibliography and index is also provided.

Nathalie Hristov

Hodges Library

University of Tennessee

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Shipp, Robert H. **Glenn Draper: His Music Changed Lives**. Franklin, Tenn.: Providence House, 2003. 238 pp.

Glen Draper has indeed led a very impressive life and touched the lives of many people.

Mr. Draper organized his first quartet in sixth grade and his interest in music has never waned. He formed the Keesler Air Force Base Male Chorus and Orchestra while serving in the military, has directed the Lake Junaluska singers since 1956, and conducted choruses at Pfeiffer College, the University of Miami, and the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga. His accomplishments, due in large part to his drive, sense of perfection, and unwillingness to accept defeat, include performances on the Ed Sullivan Show and at the White House, as well as travel overseas for 47 concert tours. In *Glenn Draper: His Music Changed Lives*, Robert H. Shipp tells the story of this dynamic man whose passion for God, music, and his family are the driving forces in his life.

Although this book is described as an autobiography, it is not one. It is a series of interviews with Glenn Draper and reminiscences by family and people who have worked with Mr. Draper, which are compiled and edited by Robert H. Shipp. The book, however, does have drawbacks. In certain respects, it will remind the reader of booklets that are put together for couples' wedding anniversaries—more interesting to the couple than to everyone else. There are instances when several people relate the same story and tighter editing could have reduced the redundancies. The book dwells solely on Glenn's good qualities with the exception of his reckless driving habits so that the reader will feel that the real Glenn Draper is still waiting to tell his story.

Robert H. Shipp, after serving as a family physician, flight surgeon, and commander of three U. S. Air Force medical facilities, retired from the service in 1993. He first became enchanted with the sound of the Lake Junaluska singers and their director, Glenn Draper, in July 2001. Although it is obvious that the author has a great deal of admiration for Mr. Draper, it takes more than admiration to make a good book. This book is only recommended for fans of Glenn Draper and his music.

Kathy Campbell

Sherrod Library

East Tennessee State University

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Simpson, John A. ***Edith D. Pope and Her Nashville Friends: Guardians of the Lost Cause in the "Confederate Veteran."*** Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2003.

296 pp.

In September 2002, Vanderbilt University announced that it would remove the name "Confederate" from a residence hall. University officials argued that the decision was necessary to make the campus more welcoming and attractive to a diverse student body. The United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC), which contributed \$50,000 toward the building in the 1930s, sued the university. In this book, the reader will not only learn of the origins of Confederate Memorial Hall, but also discover a forgotten but extremely influential voice in the Lost Cause movement, Edith D. Pope.

Simpson prefaces his overview of Pope's early life with an account of the sacrifices of her parents during the Civil War, an awareness of which contributed to her lifelong commitment to the memory of the Confederacy. Pope worked for twenty years as secretary for Sumner A. Cunningham, founder and editor of the *Confederate Veteran*. After Cunningham's death in 1913, Pope took over as editor and transformed the magazine into the mouthpiece of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Constantly suffering from a lack of advertising revenue, the financial support from the UDC helped sustain the magazine until its final issue in 1933. From the beginning, death notices of women in the Lost Cause movement gradually replaced coverage of deceased veterans. Although Simpson suggests that this feminization of the *Confederate Veteran* was perhaps Pope's greatest achievement, he also notes how her work as essayist and writer for radio broadcasts reached new audiences.

Simpson tempers his admiration for Pope's dedication and writing ability with criticism of her racism and inability to accept criticism of the Confederacy. Pope included space in the "Confederate Veteran" in support of Jim Crow, pushed for a monument to commemorate "the faithful slave of wartimes," and used bigoted language in her private correspondence. Finally, Simpson offers detailed accounts of two occasions when Pope was hypersensitive to charges that she deemed critical of the Confederacy. In short, Pope was not always as "graceful" as is claimed on the book's dust jacket.

Organizational work for Confederate memorial activities brought Pope and other members of Nashville No. 1, a local chapter of the UDC, further into the public arena. The group contributed to burial rituals, raised funds for monuments and buildings (e.g., Confederate Memorial Hall), and lobbied for the selection of school textbooks sympathetic to the Confederacy. The author succeeds to a degree in dispelling the myth that UDC members focused solely on defending the Confederate heritage. Many members of the local chapter belonged to multiple associations, promoted civic reforms, and contributed to the relief effort during World War I.

Pope's gravesite, covered with vines, is symbolic of the fact that few people, even among UDC members, know of Pope. In response, Simpson successfully portrays Pope as one of the most ardent and influential promoters of Lost Cause ideology. Writing of memorial activities immediately following the Civil War, Simpson argues that the "priming fuel" for the Lost Cause movement "proved to be the energetic women who eulogized their men." Pope and her Nashville friends sustained and expanded upon these efforts up through the middle of the twentieth century. Therefore, the book should be required reading for anyone wanting a better understanding of the history of the Lost Cause movement.

Ken Middleton

James E. Walker Library

Middle Tennessee State University

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Strutin, Michal. ***History Hikes of the Smokies***. Gatlinburg: Great Smoky Mountains Association, 2003. 352 pp.

The Great Smoky National Park is more than a series of trails located in North Carolina and Tennessee. Author and editor Michal Strutin explores the people who once lived along these trails in the Smokies. Beginning in the 1800's and continuing until the park was put under the protection of the National Park Service, the Smokies were the home of families who made their living by farming or working for the logging companies. According to Strutin, "With the coming of the park came the end of an incredibly rich, if short, historical era in the Smokies." Families were either paid for their farms or were permitted to live out their lives in the park. Today, one can still see more than 100 historical structures including log homes. In fact, the Smokies contain one of the East's largest collections of log buildings including schools, churches, mill, and barns. The park also preserves more than 200 cemeteries.

This title is first and foremost a trail guide. Beginning with Bone Valley Trail near Cherokee, North Carolina and ending with Road Prong Gap that intersects with the Appalachian Trail in Tennessee, Strutin examines more than twenty winding trails that comprise the Great Smoky Mountain National Park. Descriptions of each trail including length and physical profile are included as well as maps. Yes, there are several Smoky Mountain trail guides available including the recently published *100 Great Hikes in the Great Smoky Mountains* by Russ Manning; however, Strutin's book is one of the few that focuses on the historical and cultural significance of each trail. Her narratives regarding the families, such as the story of Charlie Myers and his dedication to carrying the mail over the mountains into Cades Cove, are fascinating pieces of history. The author's exhaustive research at the archives of the Great Smoky Mountain Park is evident in stories that reveal the impact of the 1918 Influenza Epidemic and the work of the Civilian Conservation Corp. Black and white photos are included and give the reader a sense of the people and culture that are now gone. Tennessee libraries needing historical as well as hiking information about the Smokies should consider purchasing this title.

Connie M. Pierce

Library Director

Signal Mountain Public Library

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Trauger, Donald B. ***Horse Power to Nuclear Power: Memoir of an Energy Pioneer***. Franklin, Tenn.: Hillsboro Press, 2002.

The very descriptive title of this memoir tells only part of the story. It does start with the author's boyhood in Nebraska when horsepower was the main energy source. And it does give an insider's view of what happened in the labs and boardrooms of both the Manhattan Project and the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, and in nuclear installations in Europe, Asia, and South America. But it is what is between these that make this a compelling story. This is not just an historical treatise about the scientific and technical aspects of nuclear power, although the author does describe his work in scientific detail. Between the

technical details we get a picture of a very personable gentleman with a personal life that is very important to him. We glimpse the highs and the lows of his life; watch his children grow into outstanding young men; and go with the family as they travel the world during their vacations. Running in parallel with his personal history, we see the history of the city of Oak Ridge; the growth of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory; and the progress of Nuclear Energy, not only in the United States but around the world.

The average reader may not understand all of the technical language, although an effort was made to make it as comprehensible as possible, even including diagrams and photos to help clarify various components and processes. But, even if you have to skim over the technical jargon, it is well worth it to find the sparks of humor and human interest that are woven throughout, sometimes in unexpected places. The last chapter of the book reflects on the future of energy in all its forms: fossil fuels, nuclear-electric, hydroelectric, biomass, geothermal, solar electric, wind, and others. But the main emphasis is that energy conservation and the development of a clean, safe and renewable energy supply will help extend our limited reserves of fossil fuels and protect our environment for future generations. According to the author, most of this memoir was written from memory, with some research of relevant documentation. The book also includes family photos, an extensive index, and a listing of "Suggested Further Reading" for each chapter. Recommended for all libraries.

Suann Alexander

James E. Walker Library

Middle Tennessee State University

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Vanderwood, Paul J. ***Night Riders of Reelfoot Lake***. Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 203. 184pp.

Paul J. Vanderwood's *Night Riders of Reelfoot Lake* is a succinct account of the events that occurred due to the property disputes over Reelfoot Lake at the turn of the century. Though the night riding episodes occurred in rural Tennessee near the Kentucky border, the events made national headlines. Incidents at Reelfoot Lake were reported in newspapers around the country. Feeling that their homes and sources of revenue were being taken from them unjustly, the inhabitants of Reelfoot Lake turned to vigilante justice and deadly night riding.

Vanderwood relies heavily on personal interviews with those involved in the night riding, including interviews with former Night Riders themselves. Through these first-hand accounts, the author provides the reader with a comprehensive study of the local lake battles and the people involved. Chapter Two presents a thorough description of the organizers of the Reelfoot movement. As Vanderwood explains, those determined to oust the land company from the vicinity were for the most part uneducated and depended on fishing at the lake to make end's meet. It is easy to see why so many people turned to their own devices--night riding--when confronted with the threat of losing their homes. Still others turned to night riding to escape the everyday boredom of their lives. Vanderwood reveals that although almost everyone sympathized with the cause, only a minority of Reelfoot residents participated in the Night Riders' activities.

The author also obtained much of his evidence about the Night Riders from newspapers. However, while the events took place in October 1908, many of the newspapers Vanderwood cites are from December 1908 and January of the following year. The

interviews the author relies may also be suspect since the participants had to recall events that took place some fifty years earlier. Despite these drawbacks, *Night Riders of Reelfoot Lake* provides the reader with an extensive look at the Night Rider movement and shows how these events impacted the state of Tennessee as well as the entire country. *Night Riders* is well written and very well researched. Vanderwood enhanced his book with images of both the Night Riders and those they targeted. Overall, this book was easy to read and is highly recommended for all libraries.

Vanderwood is Professor Emeritus of history at San Diego State University and is the author of *Disorder and Progress: Bandits, Police, and Mexican Development*.

Nicole Mitchell

Russell Library

Georgia State College and University

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Venable, Sam. ***You Gotta Laugh to Keep from Cryin': A Baby Boomer Contemplates Fifty***. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2003. 233pp.

The subtitle, "*A Baby Boomer Contemplates Life after Fifty*" pretty much sums up the general scope of this collection of essays by the Knoxville columnist. Venable looks at the aging process from many perspectives, pointing out the humor and the pain that the post World War II generation is now experiencing. Although the fifty-plus folks, and the trepidations they face, are the focus of the work, Venable covers the humor in nearly every aspect of the modern human condition. Particularly funny are the ways in which he turns the disadvantages of aging, such as memory loss, to his advantage in coping with life.

Sam Venable is an award-winning columnist for the *Knoxville News-Sentinel*. He is the former outdoor editor for that paper, and has also contributed articles to *Outdoor Life*, *Sports Afield*, and *Waterfowler's World*. Additionally, Venable has published several other books including *Mountain Hands A Portrait of Southern Appalachia* (UT Press, 2000), and *Rock-Elephant: A Story of Friendship and Fishing* (UT Press, 2002).

He is a native of Knoxville and earned a journalism degree from the University of Tennessee. His column was awarded best in state from 2000 to 2002 by the Tennessee Press Association.

You Gotta Laugh to Keep from Cryin' is a testament to our ability to laugh at ourselves collectively, and is a work to be read in small doses as the need for humor requires. It is recommended for public libraries, and should be considered for academic humor collections as well.

John Hitchcock

James E. Walker Library

Middle Tennessee State University

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Whorton, James C. Jr. ***Approximately Heaven***. New York: Free Press, 2003. 240 pp.

Residing in Johnson City , Tennessee, out-of-work electrician Don Brush, a.k.a. Wendell, is a man whose good intentions seldom see fruition. Mary, who works as an underpaid library employee, has lived with his good intentions and fruitlessness for as long as she can as his loving, tolerating wife. In and of itself, this plotline would appeal to many. But throw in several characters with local flair and colorful speech, a road trip to Mississippi to “deliver furniture,” an attempted suicide in a hotel room, a murder scheme, \$38,000 in cash, and several cases of Natural Lite, and *there* is a story that has some sort of appeal for just about everyone!

When Mary tells Don that she is going to see a lawyer, Don doe not initially try to figure out where things went wrong. Instead when she tells him that it is over and that she intends to leave, Don does what he feels he must do – *he* leaves, illogically “insuring” that she will stay and not seek the legal counsel that she has promised. Don’s good intentions have paved a road to his own sort of hell – and Whorton takes his readers along for the ride there and back. Only when he leaves does Don truly start coming to terms with his relationship with Mary and admitting that there may indeed be a few problems. Setting out with old man Dove on what he believes to be a furniture-delivering mission to Dove’s daughter, Don learns much about Dove, and comes to realize several important things about his own life too. When Dove asks him if he is “one of them sons of bitches that hangs on way past time when everybody else sees hope is lost,” Don says no. What Don turns out to be is a man loved by a truly exceptional wife – and what he turns out to do, at least in the final pages of *Approximately Heaven*, is find the will (with more than a little good luck thrown in) to finally start doing things for himself and Mary instead of accepting life as it is.

Whorton presents a tale that all of us can relate to in some way or another, and reminds us of a lot of reasons to be thankful. Having won several accolades for his short stories, *Approximately Heaven* is Whorton’s first novel, part of a two-book deal with Simon & Schuster’s Free Press. His portrayal of local “characters,” including Dove, will likely remind most of us of folks we all know and love (or at least love laughing at!). Even though some may find the “road trip/self-exploring journey” idea somewhat trite, the author pulls off an effective plot with likeable characters in very humorous (and heart-wrenching) situations. *Approximately Heaven* is what will likely be the beginning of even more wonderful things to come from Whorton and should find wide readership in all library collections.

Chrissie Anderson Peters

Wayne G. Basler Library

Northeast State Technical Community College

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Williams, Beverly and Nina Salley Hepburn. ***Way Down South: Stories from the Heart of Dixie***. Memphis: Moonstruck Press, 2003. 200pp.

Way Down South is a collection of twenty short stories about memories, dying, and the adjustments that come with old age. They touch on weighty issues like love, loneliness, and heaven. Many of the characters face tough times, whether because of the circumstances of life, such as during World War II, or because of their own actions.

Beverly Williams and Nina Salley Hepburn have each written ten stories in this collection, alternating within the book. One interesting arrangement is Hepburn's first story, "Sunset Carson at the Forked Deer Hotel," in juxtaposition with her last story, "How I Got Into Show Business." Using the same characters, the last story happened before the first. Hepburn has written in regional publications and lives in both Florida and Germantown, Tennessee. Williams lives in Memphis and has been writing most of her life.

One particularly heart-warming story is "Hotsy Totsy," in which a trashy beautiful young woman from way past the wrong side of town marries into an established family. It is satisfying to see her finally accepted. "More Precious Than Rubies" is not intended to be funny, but in a warped, surrealistic way, it is. "Grandmothers on the Beach" shows an independent woman whose family wants to take care of her because of her increasing age. This is a gratifying story because the grandmother gets just what she wants: she is still independent and strong, yet caring. Being a transplanted Northerner, I relish the line in "A Time for Sharing:" "She sounded northern or foreign, I wasn't sure which."

This book would be fine for someone who wants a light read. The best way to enjoy these stories is to not take them too seriously. It is better not to think about them too logically or deeply, or especially theologically. Even though the stories try to touch on some deeper issues, they do not have the depth, wit or humor to carry it off. Recommended for large public libraries with regional collections only.

Kathleen Christy

Lamar Memorial Library

Maryville College

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