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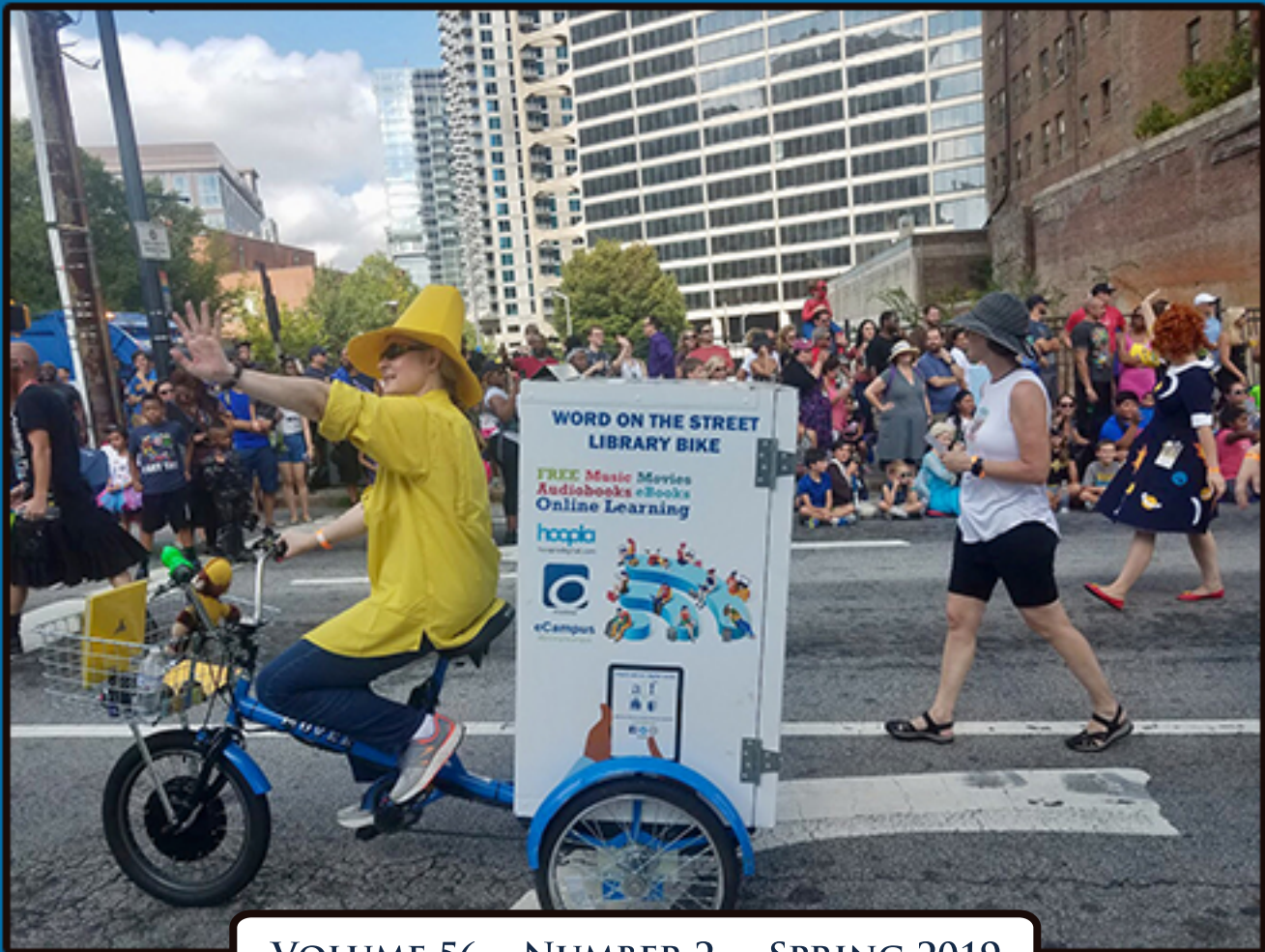
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GEORGIA LIBRARY QUARTERLY



VOLUME 56 NUMBER 2 SPRING 2019

Susan Orlean

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GLA SPOTLIGHT

Georgia Tech Library Crosland Tower

The Georgia Tech Library opened its doors Sunday, January 6, 2019, in the refurbished Crosland Tower, completing the first phase of its ambitious “Library Next” project. The tower, closed for renovations since January 2016, features eight stories of archives, classroom, study, and studio space for Tech’s students, faculty, and staff. Included are spaces and technology for data visualization, high-performance computing, multimedia studies, collaboration, and iterative design. “Tech’s dream of a Library designed for inspiring future scholarship and learning is finally coming true,” said Dean of Libraries Catherine Murray-Rust.



Over the last 36 months, crews removed the brick façade of Crosland Tower, built in 1968 to house a rapidly growing collection of books. Originally, the building was meant to keep out sunlight harmful to the books, housing stacks on seven-foot high, reinforced floors. In its new iteration, Crosland Tower boasts loads of natural light and soaring, multi-floor atriums mirroring the mid-century modern architecture of Price Gilbert Memorial Library, now under renovation until 2020. When complete, both

buildings will more than double seating capacity while cutting energy consumption by nearly 60%.

The opening follows a complete overhaul of the Library’s collections and business model. In 2016, nearly all of the million-volume physical collection was moved into preservation-quality storage at the Library Service Center, a \$26,000,000 facility built through a public-

private partnership with Emory University. Students and faculty now request materials online for delivery the next day. The library has also adopted a number of concepts from outside of higher education, including supply-chain logistics and customer-focused retail models, in its commitment to

research and learning excellence. The ultimate goal? To become the model research library of the 21st century—connected, responsive to sea changes in academic needs, and dedicated to the stewardship of analog information in a digital age.

In conjunction with reopening Crosland Tower, the library launched a new website this week. For more information about the ongoing transformation, visit library.gatech.edu or join the conversation on Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram.

GLA SPOTLIGHT

Kennesaw State University Library System

Transforming Collections, Facilities, Organization, and Services for KSYou!

Johnson Library

The L. V. Johnson Library on the Marietta campus of Kennesaw State University (KSU) has undergone a number of recent renovations to improve and update the study and computer areas for students. Named after the first director of the former Southern Polytechnic State University, the Johnson Library serves the consolidated KSU community and the Georgia Highlands College Marietta students. In addition to library services and collections, the Johnson Library houses the Marietta Campus Writing Center and Archives.



Originally built in 1968, the library's late 1980s renovation expanded it to include three floors. Today, there are currently 20 study rooms and nine collaborative technology rooms. Working with the Sizemore Group, some of the latest renovations focused on the first floor by converting a seldom-used rotunda space into an additional seating area.

Recent renovations to the Johnson Library include new furniture, 133 new study carrels on the lower level that will also provide more power outlets when electrical work completes this month, and re-carpeting on the second floor. The renovation also added banquette, soft chair, and countertop seating to provide a variety of options for patrons.

Future renovations for the Johnson Library are planned to address long-term needs. These include, but are not limited to, the relocation of the entrance and circulation desk, additional interior modifications for the second floor, provisions for a 24/7 space and possibly a café, as well as upgrades to landscaping.

Sturgis Library

Johnson Library is not the only one with recent renovations. KSU Library System's Horace W. Sturgis Library has had significant renovations recently as well.

In 2016, the Sturgis Library underwent a \$4,400,000 renovation of the ground and first floor. This renovation involved modernizing these two floors as well as installing new collaborative study areas and office spaces, a new front entrance, and updated mechanical and security systems. Recently the library completed a re-carpeting of the second floor, a re-treading of the two stairwells, and the addition of more power hubs for electrical access on the first floor. Future, long-term

renovation goals depend upon the Kennesaw State University master plan. As the university continues to grow, the expansion of library services and collections is a goal that is at the KSU Library System's forefront.

The Future

The renovations at each library address the collections, the facilities, and the services of the KSU Library System, but there is another part of the library that has undergone a significant

change recently: organization. This year there has been an increase in personnel, with eight new librarians starting after July 2018 alone. These librarians are Christin Collins, Mary Margaret Cornwell, Jennifer Jacobs, Nashieli Marcano, Chris Morris, Jason Penwell, Ashley Schmidt, and Amanda Sexton. With these new hires and future renovation plans, the KSU Library System continues to support student success and meet the need for enhanced student learning.

Word on the Street Library Bike

How do you get the word out about great library programs in Atlanta? With the Word on the Street Library Bike, of course! The Word on the Street bike is a carbon-neutral mobile library that takes Atlanta-Fulton Public Library (AFPL) Pop-Up Libraries and outreach programs to festivals, street markets, block parties, and more, all over the Atlanta-Fulton area. The bike is a three-wheeler with an electric-assist motor and a metal box on the back for carrying books, DVDs, program materials, and all sorts of other fun stuff to let people get a taste of what they can find when they come to one of the 34 locations all around the Atlanta metro region. Of course, as a bike, it is perfect for parades!

Recently AFPL participated in the annual DragonCon Parade with the Man in the Yellow Hat and his friend Curious George putting the word out about how important it is to come to the library. All the while, intrepid library staff handed out superhero bookmarks to the crowd. Being able to be a part of a large, city-wide event like DragonCon was not only fun, but it gave the library a whole new group to reach in a very visible manner. This is a perfect example of what makes the bike so great—not only does it allow for mobility where a bookmobile might not be able to go, but it is a unique and



interesting item that draws people in to see what it is all about.

The bike has been a tremendous addition to the already robust AFPL outreach program, which now has three librarians assigned exclusively to adult, youth, and business outreach, while branch librarians take programming out to their own communities.

Although books and other materials are an important component of this outreach, AFPL also has a whole host of popular STEAM paraphernalia including 3-D pens, button makers, Snap Circuits, Makey Makeys, and Little Bits.

Also popular are oversized games and drones for kids and adults to play with. All of the branches have access to these items through the STEAM Trunk, which can be borrowed for their own individual programs. Librarians regularly go to schools to tell students

about the many electronic resources that AFPL has, and they hold classes on how to utilize these resources for classwork, college prep, scholarship searches, and more.

AFPL is committed to expanding its programming and outreach as it takes on a massive renovation program of 22 of its branches, including the Central Branch downtown. With all of these branches closed, it is important to reach out to the community to ensure continuity of services and to keep

people connected to their branch library. AFPL's motto is to "take your dreams off the shelf," but

now it is literally taking them off the shelf and straight to the patrons!



From the PRESIDENT

This has been an extremely busy four months for the Georgia Library Association (GLA)! I am thrilled to be a part of this team and continually impressed by the dedication of so many individuals to make great things happen. I recall as a library student asking for clarification of GLA's function. The reply from an unnamed professional was that GLA put on a great conference every year. I hope and expect that we will do that again this year but can assure you that there is so much more happening in your association.

The Conference Committee has been working to deliver on the great conference reputation. The event will happen October 9–11, 2019 in Macon, Georgia. Our theme is Building Better Together. We are excited to share commitments from John Bracken, executive director of Digital Public Library of America, and Karin Slaughter, Georgia author, as speakers. Macon is where soul lives and was recently celebrated as the land of warrior librarians. We hope that your visit with us will speak directly to both of those! Our conference luncheon will be fun and educational delivered by Rock Candy Tours, a music history tour company that showcases Macon, Georgia's rich music history. From Little Richard, Otis Redding, James Brown, and the Allman Brothers Band, we expect there will be a little something for everyone. All of this fun will be kicked off with our social event—A Literary Ball. Literary costumes are encouraged, so consider this your official notice to start planning your attire. A special thank you goes out to Gottwals Books for their generous sponsorship of this event.

The Advocacy Committee has remained engaged and current on issues relevant to

library personnel in a variety of areas. We have lifted our collective voices at both state and federal levels. GLA issued a letter in support of the Georgia Library Media Association (GLMA) in their desire to have school media specialists considered equally as other educators in the schedule pay increases. GLA also provided many letters of support for federal library funding to multiple representatives due to a concern in the proposed elimination of the Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) and Innovative Approaches to Literacy (IAL).

GLA's New Members Round Table (NMRT) remains a strong component of the future of our organization. This division consistently engages new members of our profession throughout the state. Activities stretch from Atlanta to coastal Georgia with plenty of options to connect and meet fellow members face-to-face. Additionally, there's an NMRT newsletter with information on upcoming events, opportunities to get involved in the association, and generally making professional connections. If you are looking for an inroad into GLA participation, consider this an invitation!

The Paraprofessional Division has also launched a newsletter to assist their members in staying connected and getting involved. In addition, they recently reported the results of their 2018 Paraprofessional Division Survey, which engaged both members and non-members of GLA. I was quite surprised by the result that nearly half of all respondents were unaware that GLA had a paraprofessional division. I conclude that there are a great number of library workers in our facilities that are completely unaware that our organization is

ready, willing, and able to provide them with support and development in their chosen career field. Hopefully, we can all take this as a push to share the association within our organizations.

Speaking of sharing our organization, the Membership Committee has been so successful in building an awareness and promotional kit that we've developed a bit of a demand issue. This is great news!! If you haven't heard, there's a membership kit that is available to travel throughout the state, thanks to the PINES system! Thanks, PINES! The kit includes a full set up for the promotion of GLA. There's some SWAG, a table cloth, button maker, and more. The intention is for this kit to be set up at all GLA events to make sure that we are sharing the association with all attendees. The kit can also be available for staff training events.

Finally, we continue the work of forging a new path in Administrative Services. After many

years of exceptional service to our organization, Gordon Baker has decided to retire from providing our administrative service support. Gordon and Kara Mullen provided considerable support and dedication to the success of GLA. It will take a team to provide similar. The Administrative Services Task Force has worked diligently to research, evaluate, and recommend a firm that can help keep our organization on the path to success.

I originally hesitated to share specifics about some of the good works in fear that someone would be offended by the work not mentioned. Rest assured there's more to list than there is room. For each of you working hard but not listed, know that your work is noticed and greatly appreciated. I look forward to seeing you all in October if not before.

Jennifer Lautzenheiser
President, Georgia Library Association 2019
lautzenheiserj@biblib.org

My Own PRIVATE LIBRARY

Before I get started I must give credit where credit is due. I have been so very lucky that I ended up marrying someone who not only loves collecting and organizing media as much as I do, but also someone who had a very sizable collection long before I met him. My husband, Grant, started our current collection in 1994 when he purchased his first CD (which we still have on our shelves today). I must admit my own book collection as a child was limited to my favorite series, including *The American Girls* and *The Wizard of Oz*. In high school and college I began collecting textbooks and other subject-specific anthologies, which have morphed into my professional book collection that I keep at work. When we married in 2008, our joint collection became influenced largely by our shared backgrounds in music, art, and film.



Acquiring & Organizing

Grant is my own personal acquisitions department! He regularly weeds our collection of items (especially music) that we no longer have a use for, takes the proceeds of resale items to purchase new media, and makes more room on the shelves. Even with this very consistent method of collection review and management, we still have a sizable amount including more than 1,000 CDs and vinyl records, more than 1,000 cassette tapes, more than 300 VHS tapes, around 500 DVDs and Blu-rays, more than 400 adult books, and more than 600 children's books. We organize each in

various ways depending on format. Our book collection is split into a few different categories including fiction, nonfiction, anthologies, and narrative illustration. The fiction section is by far the largest and is sorted alphabetically by author and then chronologically by original release date of the title.

Nonfiction, Anthologies & Narrative Illustration Books

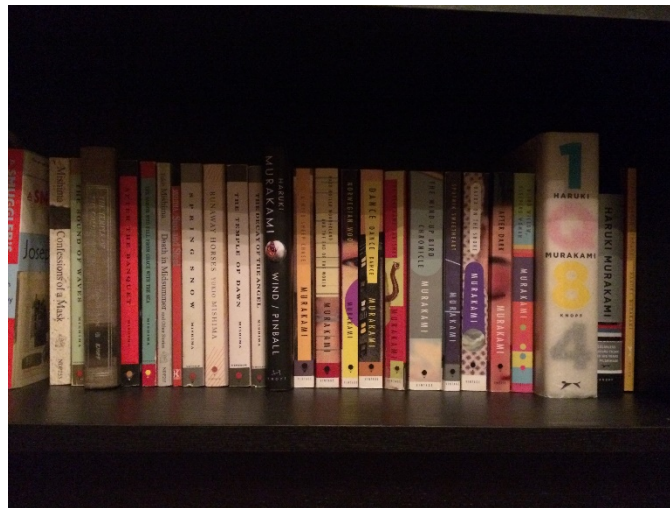
Our nonfiction section is further split by subject including supernatural, new age and health, philosophy, counterculture, music, art, and film. My favorite recent acquisition in this niche of our collection is *The Occult Book* by John Michael Greer. Not only is it a beautiful hardcover, embossed

gold-flaked edition, but it is laid out with each historical entry summarizing major moments in western culture's hidden and forbidden knowledge—an excellent reference book with lovely illustrations, packed with sources for delving further into any of the subjects or individuals mentioned throughout. Our anthologies section includes horror and science fiction, and our narrative illustration section is largely made up of graphic novels and comic collections.

Fiction Books

When it comes to purchasing books (and any media really), we tend to be completists of our

favorite authors and aim to purchase and read all we can that is available. Some of our largest author collections include works by: William S. Burroughs, Yasunari Kawabata, Karl Ove Knausgård, Yukio Mishima, Alan Moore, Kurt Vonnegut, and Haruki Murakami. One of my favorite books in the collection was recently published in small science fiction press Spaceboy Books called *Subterranean*. Not only did the themes of human connection in an increasingly technological world resonate with me, but I was amazed that the one and only friend I made in virtual library school while getting my master's degree was the author, Sarah Colombo. The book is extremely ambitious and basically has everything in it that I love. An off-the-grid tech-terrorist cult is keeping the protagonist's girlfriend captive. As mysteries are untangled by a misfit gang that includes companion robots, we meet all sorts of wild, deep, and dark characters amidst references to 90s culture in a not-so-distant surveillance state future. Needless to say, I bought two more copies after finishing the book to give as a gift and to loan out to colleagues. My personal signed copy will remain a gem in our collection forever.



Pairing and Comparing Novels and Films

In 2018 I set out to increase the number of books I would read by limiting the reading list to books that were the basis for films I had seen, or could see. After reading many, many novels (most of which I had seen the movie first) I quickly realized how effective it was to compare the two, helping me to pay far more attention to the details of the books and be able to better remember and discuss them later. From the

outset I thought I would almost always prefer the book. While I did prefer the book to the film in some cases, such as Georges Bernanos's *Mouchette*, which offered a much deeper look into the young girl's psyche than Robert Bresson's film by the same name, there were some books that were nearly identical to the film adaptations, like Jerzy Kosiński's *Being There*, Alfred Döblin's *Berlin Alexanderplatz*, and Daphne du Maurier's *Don't Look Now*. Still, what surprised me was that some films were so different and improved upon the novels drastically well. For example, *Elevator to the*

Gallows directed by Louis Malle was based on a novel by Noël Calef, whose English translated title is *Frantic*. The film was far more effective than the book, and the two were very different, including the relationship between the main characters. Another example was Joan Lindsay's *Picnic at Hanging Rock*,

whose director Peter Weir may not have changed the story, but the cinematography added to the atmosphere and mystery of this strange turn of the century horror.

Movies

Our DVD and Blu-rays are shelved together in two large sections. The larger glass door movie cabinet contains more than 200 Criterion Collection films. These are organized alphabetically by title. We also have a smaller number of special, director-specific box sets. The remainder of the movie collection is split between DVDs and Blu-rays on one shelf and VHS on another, also organized alphabetically by title. With movies, as with books, we aim to collect all we can of any given director's filmography. Some directors we have many

titles of in the collection include: Michelangelo Antonioni, Ingmar Bergman, Michael Haneke, David Lynch, Yasujiro Ozu, Satyajit Ray, and François Truffaut. One of my favorite films in our collection is Antonioni's *Red Desert*. Like much of the items in our collection, the big appeal of this film is not only the amazing cinematography but the sound design. It features a disturbed woman in a highly industrialized landscape with a strong visual focus on architecture and audio that perfectly complements it—noisy, thick, and inescapable.

Music

As musicians, a large percentage of our music collection, especially cassette tapes, were acquired through trades.

Located on separate shelves based on format, items are organized, first, alphabetically by artist and, second, chronologically by release date. Various artist compilations

are shelved separately, as are most box sets and other special edition music releases whose packaging defies the average shape or size. One of my favorite items in our music collection is format-wise problematic: Tristan Perich's *8 Bit Symphony*. Housed in a clear CD jewel case, the case actually contains hardware that has a play switch and a one-eighth inch jack for plugging into your playback system.

Children's Books

When we first learned I was pregnant in fall 2014, the first items we purchased for our son were books (*The Schincephalic Waif*, *The Great Wheadle Tragedy*, and *Master Snickup's Cloak* by Alexander Theroux). We continued to rapidly accumulate books for him from not only our

own childhood collections but also began regularly buying new books for his future collection. Luckily my mother-in-law, now a retired preschool teacher, kept almost every book from my husband's childhood, in addition to books from her pre-K classrooms. My son's bookshelves are organized into sections similar to our adult shelves. Books by the same author or in the same series are kept together. Some exceptions include his Little Golden Books, which often include titles from other authors or series, and holidays. If books are related to a specific holiday, those items are shelved together. Books which we do not have more

than one by the same author in the collection and which do not belong to another series are sorted by subject. Just a few large sections like this include: cat books, monster and dragon books, train books, and other animal books. There is also a separate shelf for board books, which tend to be more



oddly shaped than the rest. Inside each of these sections we do not attempt alphabetical organization yet, since he loves choosing his own books and is only three. The exception to this is the as of now-complete collection of Elsewhere Editions and a few New York Review Books for children, which we keep out of reach in a glass door bookshelf.

Children's Movies

Our son's movie collection began around the time we started his book collection (before he was born). We already had a few in our own collection that we knew would become his and started expanding on that. His movie collection is the least organized of all in our total collection, sorted at this time by production

studios. We try to keep Studio Ghibli, Pixar, and Classic Disney together. He loves Winnie the Pooh and Thomas the Tank Engine, so any movies with those two characters are all kept together. There is also a smaller set of Claymation movies kept together including titles from Rankin/Bass, Laika, and Aardman Animation. Probably one of my favorite films in the children's collection is *The Boxtrolls*, a Claymation we saw in the theatre before my son was born. We knew then that this would be one to purchase for our home collection, and it is one of my toddler's favorite movies to watch.

Cataloging Our Collection

For books, my husband uses his Goodreads account to keep track of titles we own, and we have a separate account for our son. For movies, we use both Letterboxd and IMDb to maintain "watch lists," which are mostly films that we own. For music, Discogs is where almost all of our music collection is cataloged, especially our extensive cassette tape collection.

Rachel Evans is Metadata Services Librarian at University of Georgia Law Library

Emory University's *Changing Atlanta* Exhibit: Documenting Local History through Archives

By W. Michael Camp

A current major theme in the promotion of archives is outreach to users beyond academia. Another important goal for most repositories is acquiring new collection material. By presenting the activities of archives in a visually stimulating way, exhibits of archival material are a useful way to both promote archival awareness and encourage placing of papers and records with archives. Events related to exhibits are a further way to promote the mission of the archive. This article discusses the *Changing Atlanta* exhibit displayed at Emory University as a case study to demonstrate how exhibits can spur greater public engagement with archives and archival materials. The

exhibit used archival collections to illuminate the stories of individuals and groups who participated in the city of Atlanta's expansion in the 20th century. This article will discuss the historical content of the exhibit itself, along with the opportunities for outreach generated by the exhibit.

Changing Atlanta, 1950–1999: The Challenges of a Growing Southern Metropolis was on display in the Schatten Gallery of the Robert W. Woodruff Library at Emory University from March 22–June 19, 2016. It examined the perspectives and experiences of four distinct entities who affected—and were affected by—Atlanta's rapid and massive growth in the second half of the 20th century, as well as the city's emergence on the national and international stages. Created using the

materials of four recently processed or in-process collections held at Emory's Rose Library, the exhibit was also designed with the goal of promoting the value of archival materials to nontraditional users. The exhibit moved chronologically from the 1950s through the 1990s, documenting the human experiences found within the large-scale processes of Atlanta's geographic and economic change. It was curated by three historians and two



archivists, which allowed the exhibit both to promote the value of archival collections and to put documents into the context of broader city histories. Two historians and two archivists each curated one

of the four sections of the exhibit, based on the collection each had recently processed. I was one of these historian-curators, and at the time was a doctoral student in Emory's Department of History specializing in US political history. The third historian, a subject librarian at Emory University, provided comments and editing for the entire project, which provided someone sufficiently distanced from the day-to-day construction of the exhibit to be able to provide helpful input and tie all of the disparate parts together. The Rose Library's outreach archivist worked with the curators on digitization of material as well as sharpening the argument of each of the individual sections. Planning and executing the exhibit involved collaborations among several library units, including special collections staff, the library's exhibit team, development staff, and events staff.

The exhibit began as part of a dissertation completion fellowship project for the other historian-curator, a Department of History doctoral student specializing in the emergence of the Republican Party in the 20th-century Southeast. As part of his fellowship project, arranging and describing the papers of Atlanta tax lawyer Randolph Thrower, the fellow proposed holding a small exhibit using items found in the papers. Because the academic field of history is moving toward a greater focus on public history, the fellow wanted to gain experience in this field. During preliminary discussions with Woodruff Library's exhibit team in fall 2015, we found that a large exhibit area was open for use in the spring semester, and we decided to expand the scope of the exhibit to include four collections broadly covering Atlanta history in the second half of the 20th century. We decided to use the exhibit to tell some of the more local and personal stories embedded within this large-scale narrative of Atlanta's growth and expansion.

Historical Context

Owing significantly to new initiatives in federal government policy, Atlanta's growth and development in the 20th century followed many of the same patterns as other cities in the Sunbelt South. The creation of the Federal Housing Administration during the New Deal, which provided subsidized home loans in order to help restart America's construction industry, catalyzed Americans to buy single-family homes in unprecedented numbers and led to construction of suburban neighborhoods farther and farther from city centers (Hyman, 2011, pp. 56–66). During and after World War II, Sunbelt legislators steered huge amounts of defense and technology dollars to their states; in the case of Atlanta, the Dobbins Air Reserve Base in Marietta was established in 1941, providing stable employment to a number of Atlantans. In 1947, the anti-union Taft-Hartley Act allowed states to ban the "closed shop," which required that laborers join unions as a condition of employment in factories.

Southeastern and southwestern states quickly established "open shop" conditions, luring manufacturers who preferred an environment less advantageous for organized labor. Americans from the Northeast and Midwest began migrating to the Southeast in order to take advantage of these new economic opportunities (Lichtenstein, 2002, p. 117).

Though long considered by many elite analysts—especially Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Dealers—to be a backward and undeveloped region that was holding back the trajectory of the broader American economy, the stage was now set for the Southeast to undergo rapid change and economic growth. It eventually caught up with and even surpassed the economic productivity of other US regions (Phillips, 2007, pp. 78–80). Atlanta was especially affected because of its central location in the region and its status as a transportation hub. Beginning with the creation of Eisenhower's interstate highway system in 1956, the ensuing decades witnessed the construction of I-75, I-85, I-285, and I-20 in and through the Atlanta area. The Atlanta airport, named after former Atlanta mayors William Hartsfield and Maynard Jackson, eventually became one of the busiest in the world. Local boosters worked especially hard to make sure that state and regional planning would be favorable to the city's fortunes, with the city's population and volume of economic activity both exploding (Allen, 1996, pp. 139–190). Coca-Cola, a homegrown company founded and headquartered near downtown, became one of the world's most powerful corporations, bringing national and international attention to the city (Pendergrast, 2013, pp. 143–200).

However, while these processes unfolded, Atlantans also had to grapple with the long and tragic histories of racial inequality and violence endemic to the region. Civil rights protesters and Black Power advocates put pressure on city leadership to bring the city into alignment with the nation's moves toward greater racial equality (Brown-Nagin, 2011, pp. 1–16). Some

Atlanta residents also questioned the virtue and necessity of untrammled growth, urging greater examination and consideration of what development and expansion would mean for the city's long-term prospects and its most vulnerable residents. These debates shaped the city's political development to the end of the 20th century and generated a voluminous amount of rich historical material for researchers.

Exhibit Content

Changing Atlanta provided a window into these geographic, economic, social, and political changes. The four main sections displayed archival materials that illuminated these stories. The four main collections highlighted were the Randolph Thrower papers, the John Sibley papers, the Community Council of the Atlanta Area records, and the Druid Hills Civic Association records. The first two sections documented stories of how Atlanta emerged as a modern city in the 1950s and 1960s by casting aside unfair political methods and bringing the city into line with national expectations on race relations. The latter two examined how Atlanta's subsequent growth affected two very different constituencies, urban minorities and suburban whites. All four sections mixed textual documents like brochures and correspondence with larger visual items such as campaign posters and fliers promoting neighborhood events,

providing a balance of historical information and aesthetic appeal. Emory holds the papers of a number of other local leaders and organizations that we could have featured in the exhibit, but we decided to limit the exhibit to recently processed and in-process collections in order to highlight the activities of archives themselves. We also decided to de-emphasize the well-known figures of Atlanta history, such as Martin Luther King, Jr., in favor of other individuals and organizations whose papers were recently opened for research. This focus allowed us to show exhibit visitors the wide diversity of subjects available for archival investigation.

An accompanying timeline at the exhibit entrance traced some of the most significant

moments and milestones in Atlanta's development, including the growth of the metropolitan population from 1 million in 1960 to 4 million in 2000, as well as the 1996 Olympic Games, which signaled the city's emergence as an international destination. The timeline, along with a short title panel, helped tie the four disparate parts of the exhibit into a coherent whole by showing how each fit into a broader narrative of growth, development, and diversification.

The first section of the exhibit examined the 1956 congressional campaign of Atlanta tax lawyer Randolph Thrower. Thrower, best known for being forced by Richard Nixon in 1971 from his position as IRS



chief for refusing to persecute Nixon's political enemies, ran for Congress as a Republican on the platform of doing away with Georgia's "county unit" system. The county unit system, which assigned electoral victories in Georgia primaries on the basis of numbers of counties won—not popular votes obtained—led to severe overrepresentation for very conservative rural areas. Racial demagogues like the notorious Eugene Talmadge, who resisted the progressive economic policies of the New Deal on the grounds that they would improve the economic standing of African Americans, dominated state politics in the first half of the 20th century. Thrower's congressional campaign, while ultimately unsuccessful, marshaled public opinion against the county unit system, which was eventually ruled unconstitutional by the US Supreme Court in 1963. The demise of the county unit system then permitted urban areas, especially Atlanta, to emerge as major political centers in the state. Thrower's campaign also helped begin to break the corrupt and decadent one-party Democratic rule that had dominated Georgia politics for decades, and was therefore an important turning point for Atlanta's role in state politics. On display were campaign brochures and correspondence with campaign supporters, among other documents. This section of the exhibit also included an interactive audio recreation of Thrower's 1956 campaign song,



entitled "Throw in with Thrower" (sung to the tune of "Pop Goes the Weasel"), along with an interactive map displaying the dramatic changes in political representation wrought by the abolition of the county unit system. These materials were generated with the help of the

Emory Center for Digital Scholarship. This section also included a voting booth on loan from the Atlanta History Center. The voting booth displayed the set of candidates that would have been on the ballot in Georgia in 1948 and showed

exhibit-goers that they were all Democrats, providing a dramatic visual representation of how one-party rule allowed Democrats to dominate state politics until the 1950s.

The second section focused on the Sibley Commission, headed by lawyer John Sibley of Atlanta, who was also a prominent confidant to Coca-Cola CEO Robert Woodruff. The Commission, created to bring Georgia in line with the 1954



Brown v Board of Education decision, was established after a 1959 US District Court ruling declaring continued segregation in Georgia public schools unconstitutional. Because the *Brown* decision only

prohibited state laws that mandated segregation, Sibley came up with two possible options for the state to pursue in order to preserve segregation as best as possible: to continue massive resistance by closing public schools altogether, or to create a "local option"

that would permit individual school districts to decide whether or not to desegregate. Sibley and the commission held a series of contentious hearings across the state in spring 1960. Though 60% of witnesses at the hearings favored massive resistance and closing public schools, Sibley and other Atlanta elites knew that continued negative coverage from the national press would hurt the city's prospects for continued economic advancement, and tried to end massive resistance by any possible means. Sibley recommended the local option to the state legislature,

which passed the plan into law in January 1961. Atlanta-area schools were soon desegregated, but other areas of the state were not. Though the Commission's action helped stave off the

violence that had accompanied desegregation efforts in other southern states, the local option also meant that serious statewide efforts toward desegregation in Georgia would not emerge until later in the 1960s. On display were pieces of correspondence from Georgia constituents expressing alarm and anger at integration, which allowed visitors—especially younger ones—to grasp the intensity of racial tension in the 1960s, along with planning documents from the commission itself.

This section of the exhibit also included a 1960s-era desk on loan from Atlanta Public Schools. Some of the photographs in this section featured white and African American students sitting at similar desks during the era of desegregation, and the physical desk allowed exhibit visitors to get a closer look at this artifact in person.



The exhibit's third section covered the Community Council of the Atlanta Area (CCAA). The organization, formed in May 1960, provided technical information to individuals, civic groups, and human services agencies to help residents cope with rapid changes in the character of urban life. The Council worked on issues such as poverty, drug and alcohol abuse, daycare, employment and housing, recreation, and aging. It executed research and information dissemination services that culminated in the establishment of a public reference library. Of

special concern to the CCAA was the transient hippie community centered on 10th and 11th Streets in Midtown, which often clashed with the police. Although the Council disbanded in 1974, other community

groups adopted some its essential functions and continued to serve urban residents in the Atlanta area. On display were planning memoranda from Executive Director Duane W. Beck, handbooks, and research reports, among other materials. This section also included a recreation of *The Great Speckled Bird*, a counterculture newspaper published in Atlanta from 1968 to 1976, which was generated from past issues of the newspaper that are now held at Georgia State University. It contained several articles about events in Midtown Atlanta in the 1960s and 1970s, providing exhibit visitors a glimpse of the counterculture viewpoint about contemporary events of the period. The final section, the section I curated, examined the activities of the Druid Hills Civic Association (DHCA). Founded in 1938, the DHCA handles a variety of issues related to daily neighborhood life. It became especially active in the mid-1960s, opposing a state government plan to extend the Stone Mountain Freeway into

downtown Atlanta, which would have cut through Druid Hills and a number of other historic in-town neighborhoods, such as Candler Park and Poncey-Highland. Though the state government condemned large portions of land in Poncey-Highland and cleared houses in preparation for construction, neighborhood opposition, along with federal environmental regulations, stopped the project before it could be completed. The plan lay dormant for years before it was resurrected in the early 1980s, when Jimmy Carter desired freeway access to his presidential library in Poncey-Highland. Though the Presidential Parkway through Poncey-Highland was eventually built, neighborhood opposition stopped the road from crossing Moreland Avenue and entering Candler Park and Druid Hills. As part of their protest, neighborhood residents camped out in public parks along the major thoroughfare of Ponce de Leon Avenue. On display were pieces of correspondence from neighborhood residents opposing highway development as well as handbills promoting protest events in neighborhood parks. This section of the exhibit included a re-creation of a large anti-freeway sign created by the organization CAUTION (Coalition Against Unnecessary Thoroughfares In Our Neighborhood), another neighborhood opposition group. The sign was an exact replica in terms of size and color (bright orange) and

allowed exhibit visitors to grasp the intensity of anti-freeway opposition.

There was also an interactive table explaining the archival process and displaying archival tools, such as acid-free boxes, micro-spatulas, and plastic clips. Displayed here were the

finding aids for the four collections featured in the exhibit, which gave visitors a sense of the extent of the collections and the diversity of materials contained within them. We found that having both archivists and historians working

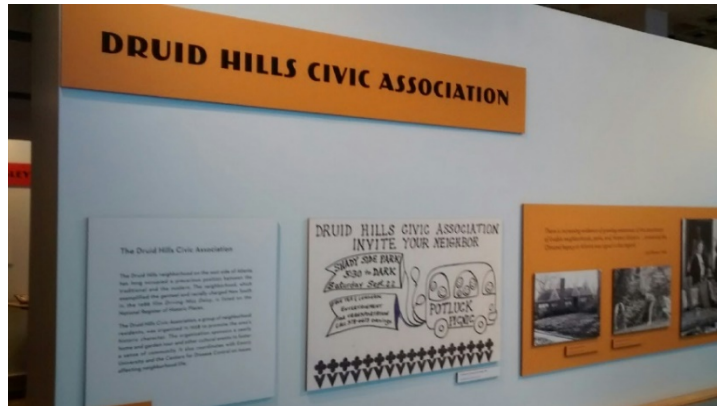
on the exhibit was of substantial benefit. The archivists focused on promoting holdings and explaining the purpose of archives and the daily

work that goes on in them, and the historians were equipped to place the individual documents and narratives into broader historical trajectories, as well as create the Atlanta timeline. The result was an exhibit that

informed the public both about the process of archiving as well as how archival holdings can illuminate the broader narratives of the past.

Outreach

In addition to the interactive materials available in each section of the exhibit, there were other opportunities for visitors to interact with the exhibit. Attendees could leave post-it notes on two facing walls commenting on changes that they themselves had witnessed during their



time in the city; several visitors commented on increased traffic and other transportation problems, but others spoke positively about the city's cultural life and its recommitment to redeveloping neighborhoods and green space near downtown Atlanta. Attendees could also take home a series of commemorative postcards to provide a lasting connection to the archive, each of which featured images from the collections on display. Like many exhibits, there was also a guestbook for visitors to leave comments. One said that, "as a new resident of the Atlanta area, I truly enjoyed learning about the city's history." A resident of Druid Hills said, "thanks for including the neighborhood" in the exhibit. The exhibit also seemed to inspire one student to think critically and productively about the city, as she noted that "you can't stop change, but you can decide what kind of change it will be."

Several undergraduate students left their email addresses in the guestbook and asked for further information on employment or internship opportunities at the Rose Library, providing clear evidence that the exhibit had had a positive effect on their engagement with archives. Outreach strategies were not specifically targeted at undergraduate students, but because the exhibit was installed in a section of the library that receives voluminous foot traffic, many undergraduates had the chance to stop and view it. Unfortunately, a course on African American history in Atlanta was offered in the Department of History in fall 2015, and it ended before the exhibit opened, but there will certainly be future opportunities to link exhibits on local history with courses on local history, such as encouraging instructors to have the class visit the exhibit—perhaps with a guided tour—as part of a class section, or having students complete an assignment outside of class time that requires them to view the exhibit. From my own experience teaching undergraduate history courses, I have found students have often thought very little about where the narratives in their textbooks come from, and analyzing primary documents helps

illuminate this process. Exhibits are an excellent way to undertake this activity in greater detail and depth. Students who have recently moved to the area to attend college have often never thought about the histories that shaped the current environment in which they find themselves, and this exhibit gave them the chance to do so.

In order to promote the exhibit to the larger Atlanta community, the curators participated in a panel discussion at Emory University in April 2016, discussing the exhibit planning and putting its content into broader historical context. We initially planned to have a separate event for each of the four sections, but quickly realized that trying to execute four events in quick succession would be overwhelming, and decided to have one large event instead. The event was held in a room directly adjacent to the exhibit display, and approximately 100 people attended, many of whom had been invited. We worked with the library's development staff, which compiled a list of invitees, to plan and execute the event. There was also news coverage in local cultural affairs publications, such as Atlanta's *Creative Loafing* magazine, that attracted attendees, and we sent out an email invitation to graduate students in the Department of History. The chair of the Department of History, also the dissertation advisor for two of the history graduate students curating the exhibit, introduced the panel. Moderating the panel discussion was a recent Emory History Department doctoral graduate who had written his dissertation on Atlanta's metropolitanization from 1950–2000.

Event attendees included longtime Atlanta residents who had participated in some of the history highlighted in the exhibit, including the CCAA's activism and the fight against the Stone Mountain Freeway. The discussion highlighted some additional historical information on Randolph Thrower and the Community Council of the Atlanta Area, and an evaluation of how the activities of the Sibley Commission fit into

the longer trajectory of racial change in Atlanta. After the discussion, the curators spoke with attendees in the exhibit gallery itself as they browsed the displays. Randolph Thrower's son attended by invitation and was pleased to see that his father's campaign song from a half century before had been recorded and brought back to life. Residents of the Druid Hills neighborhood were especially excited to see the section of the exhibit on their community, and several said that they hoped that their materials might end up in a similar exhibit someday. About a month later, the curators also presented material on exhibit planning and content to a scholarly audience at the Atlanta Studies Symposium at Georgia State University.

At a separate event held at the Rose Library immediately before the public panel, the curators spoke to invited Druid Hills residents and members of the Georgia state legislature about the value of historical material and the importance of archival preservation. Given my own subject matter expertise in American environmental history, I highlighted the fact that the DHCA records contain documents related to the legal settlement that stopped freeway incursion into the neighborhood. The settlement turned on the accuracy of the Georgia Department of Transportation's production of an environmental impact statement, a necessary step in government construction projects that had been mandated by the National Environmental Policy Act in 1969. The DHCA's activism in contesting the environmental impact statement, I explained, represents an important case study for environmental historians assessing the impact of environmental legislation in the 20th century. That was only one small example pulled from the 60 linear feet of the DHCA records, I explained, and there were many dozens of other connections to broader historical narratives that I saw while processing the collection. I encouraged the audience to think about what valuable historical materials might be in their attics or basements, in need of a safer permanent environment. Many of the

attendees did not know about the opportunities to place their papers with local archives, and the curator of the Rose Library's Atlanta collections was present to provide more information, hand out business cards, and establish contacts. Several attendees indeed expressed their interest in placing their own personal papers with the Rose Library. Because one of the major issues in dealing with potential donors is building trust, being able to show them a professional production created with related records assured them that their materials would be treated with care and respect.

One issue we encountered was that potential donors insisted that we, the exhibit curators, be the ones to handle the processing of their papers should they be donated. Because two of us were graduate students in the Department of History and would not be at the institution permanently, we could not make that promise. Staff should be prepared to assure potential donors that all archivists will handle their materials competently and respectfully, and should be prepared to have potential donors meet with permanent staff at a later date as a follow-up.

We also found that exhibit visitors sometimes had very strong opinions about some of our interpretations of the events in question, especially those in which they had personally participated. For example, we tried to present the controversies over freeway development from a neutral point of view, having sympathy both for the state's attempts to ease traffic flow and locals' desire to protect their neighborhoods from destruction. Some Druid Hills residents, however, insisted on seeing their position as the only reasonable one, and referred to the Georgia Department of Transportation with words such as "evil." We were able to use this potential point of conflict as an opportunity to encourage Druid Hills residents to donate their records to the repository in order to have their side of the

story told as comprehensively as possible by future scholars.

Conclusion

Taken together, the exhibit and related events were a successful outreach initiative to the local community. Exhibit attendees learned about what archives are and how they operate, and event attendees learned about the content of the Rose Library's collections. As we found, attendees were excited to learn about the "hidden histories" embedded within the areas where they lived and worked. Since many

archives collect materials related to local history, similar exhibits and events could be done at a wide range of other repositories, based on collection holdings. Every city and community has its own history, and local archives often hold the papers and records of individuals and groups who participated in that broader narrative. The opportunities for future exhibits are vast.

W. Michael Camp is Assistant Professor and Political Papers Archivist in Ingram Library at the University of West Georgia.

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A Call for Proposals: Georgia Libraries Conference

The Georgia Library Association and the Georgia Association for Instructional Technology invite proposals for panels, workshops, and meetings for the **Georgia Libraries Conference**. This year the conference will be held at the **Macon Marriott City Center in Macon, Georgia on October 9–11, 2019**.

The theme, **Building Better Together**, includes community-driven projects, such as library renovations, partnerships, outreach, new programming, and services. It also includes innovative collection building with digitization, open-access repositories, e-books, e-journals, and print resources. Building Better Together also describes shifts in librarianship caused by technology and other influences. Moreover, it can include enhancing services to meet the needs of the library communities. We encourage our presenters to think of all of the ways this theme can apply to their libraries and interests.

This year's conference will offer a variety of presentation formats including pre-conferences, PechaKucha lightning talks, quick takes, and poster sessions, and more consolidated program tracks.

The Call for Proposals **ends on May 25th**.

For more information, please contact Jacqueline Radebaugh at radebaugh_jacqueline@columbusstate.edu

*People, Libraries
and Agencies* **IN THE NEWS**

Georgia Library Association Advocacy Committee

Representing all Georgia libraries, the primary charge of the Georgia Library Association (GLA) Advocacy Committee is to maintain and grow the relationship between libraries and statewide legislative efforts. This involves working to understand the needs of legislators and legislative groups as well as discovering ways to effectively communicate the goals and needs of libraries to these legislative groups and individuals.

Ensuring that various voices across the state and the profession are heard, GLA organizes several advocacy efforts allowing libraries to share with legislators the outcome and impact of both local and statewide decisions made benefitting libraries and the community they serve. Also, these efforts give libraries the platform to foster important relationships with government agencies. For example, through the Advocacy Committee, GLA coordinates a Library Day at the capitol where library staff from various types of libraries work together to distribute an art print by Debi Davis to every state legislator. There is always lots of excitement in distributing these prints. Prints from previous years are on

display and framed in many of the offices at the Capitol. With the print in hand, legislators and office staff often greet these advocates with a smile as advocates petition for library needs.

The Advocacy Committee is dedicated to advocating for all libraries in Georgia. As libraries continue to evolve in the services offered, groups served, and in meeting changing demands, government relations must



A group of library advocates, including library staff and trustees from across the state, gathers together before breaking into small groups and hand delivering prints by Debi Davis to the offices of the legislators. This year's art print highlights the beauty of Wormsloe, a state historic site in Savannah.

Photo Credit: Elizabeth McKinney.

be a primary function of library leadership and professional organizations. Library advocates should demonstrate community outcomes and possible political intersections, focus on gathering funding support from legislators, and also create relationships to

fully inform legislators so they are able to make decisions that help libraries and communities grow.

The fostering of legislative relationships is not a short term or easy effort. Advocacy efforts require consistency and dedication, a stern will, and belief in what libraries offer. The GLA Advocacy Committee looks forward to continuing its good work with all GLA divisions, interest groups, and committees to sustain these long-term efforts.

*People, Libraries
and Agencies* **IN THE NEWS**

Georgia Library Association Black Caucus (GLA-BC)

New GLA Interest Group—the Black Caucus— Collaborates with the Academic Library Division

An initiative to create a Georgia Library Association (GLA) state affiliate of the Black Caucus of the American Library Association (BCALA) was approved by the GLA Executive Board at the December 2018 meeting. During the 2019 Georgia Library Association's Midwinter Meeting, the Black Caucus (GLA-BC) was established and celebrated as a new interest group. Establishing the Black Caucus is an important milestone in the continuing growth and success of the Georgia Library Association.

The Black Caucus advocates for quality, diversified library services that will broaden social impact within GLA and its communities. It is a group where common interests and goals are shared in support of equity, diversity, and inclusion in the library profession.

In the spirit of partnership and possibilities, the Black Caucus will be a unifying group that collaborates with other GLA divisions, committees, and interest groups to offer a robust and diverse array of programming,

events, projects, resources, and opportunities that enhance the value of engaging with GLA.

In line with its mission, the GLA-BC's first event was a collaboration with the Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL) Georgia chapter to organize a viewing of the ACRL webinar "Overcoming Biases and Microaggressions in the Workplace" in multiple locations across the state to give librarians from all types of libraries an opportunity to discuss issues of bias and micro-aggression.



Webinar viewing at the Atlanta-Fulton Public Library Metropolitan Branch.

The ACRL offers its chapters two free webinars per year. The ACRL encourages group viewings of the webinars to promote networking, communication, and collaboration among librarians. This year, the Academic Library Division (ALD) selected a topic with the broadest appeal to library

professionals from all library types and held the viewings in both academic and public libraries on two different dates at five locations across the state. Eighty library professionals registered to attend the event. To make the events truly interactive, all locations held discussions and workshops after the viewing. In two metro Atlanta locations, Georgia Tech's Isabel Altamirano and Karen Manning guided participants through a user-experience design exercise called "empathy maps" to examine how other people would see a controversial issue. Feedback from the viewings, discussions, and workshops was very positive and generated ideas for future events and collaborations.

The GLA ALD and the GLA-BC would like to thank the libraries and the librarians who worked closely with them to make these webinar viewing parties happen. They included Alison Cook at Columbus State University, Oscar Gittemeier at Atlanta-Fulton Public Library Metropolitan Branch, Ann Fuller at Georgia Southern University, Armstrong Campus, Karen

Manning at Georgia Tech, and Rachel Evans and Sandra Riggs at the University of Georgia.

As the GLA-BC begins its work, they encourage all GLA members to lend their support to this new interest group. By supporting the diverse library community, the GLA-BC can uphold and advance essential missions of the Georgia Library Association.

Digital Library of Georgia

Pre-Civil War Georgia Newspapers Now Freely Available Online

As part of a \$14,495 grant from the R.J. Taylor, Jr. Foundation, the Digital Library of Georgia

(DLG) digitized approximately 53,930 pages of Georgia newspaper titles published prior to 1861 from microfilm

held by the Georgia Newspaper Project (<http://www.libs.uga.edu/gnp/>). The project created full-text searchable versions of the newspapers and presented them online for free in its Georgia Historic Newspapers database at <http://gahistoricnewspapers.galileo.usg.edu> in accordance with technical guidelines developed by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Library of Congress for the National Digital Newspaper Program (see <https://www.loc.gov/ndnp/>). The Georgia Historic Newspapers database utilizes the Library of Congress's open source tool, Chronicling America, for the online delivery of the full-text newspapers. Users will be able to search the database for geographic, corporate, family, and personal names.

DLG digitized 138 pre-Civil War titles from the following Georgia cities: Albany, Americus, Athens, Atlanta, Augusta, Auraria, Calhoun, Carrollton, Cartersville, Cassville, Clarkesville, Columbus, Covington, Cuthbert, Darien, Forsyth, Ft. Hawkins, Greensboro, Griffin, Hamilton, Louisville, Lumpkin, Macon, Madison, Mount Zion, Newnan, Oglethorpe, Penfield, Petersburg, Rome, Savannah, Sparta, Thomaston, Thomasville, Warrenton, and Washington.



Digital Library of Georgia

Sharing Georgia's History & Culture Online

Vivian Price Saffold, chairman of the R.J. Taylor, Jr. Advisory Committee, stated: "Since 1971 genealogy researchers have depended on publications funded by grants from the R.J. Taylor, Jr. Foundation. The Foundation has funded the printing of thousands of books in traditional format. More recently the addition

of digital projects, such as the Digital Library of Georgia's newspaper project, have made possible free online access to

tens of thousands of Georgia newspaper pages that previously were difficult to research. The DLG project is a great example of the kind of grant request the Foundation is proud to fund. Georgia newspapers are a valuable resource. On the technical side, the online newspaper images are sharp and clear, and the functionality of the indexing is excellent."

Athens, Georgia Crime Dockets from 1902 to 1907 Now Freely Available Online

The DLG is pleased to announce the availability of the City of Athens Police/Mayor's Court Records collection at https://dlg.usg.edu/collection/arl_capmcr. The collection, which belongs to the Athens-Clarke County Library Heritage Room, is made available thanks in part to the DLG's Competitive Digitization grant program, a funding opportunity intended to broaden DLG partner participation for statewide historic digitization projects.

"We appreciate the opportunity to work with DLG to make these documents more accessible to everyone," said Athens Regional Library System Executive Director Valerie Bell. "These dockets provide a valuable glimpse into Athens' past, and they tell some fascinating stories of our city's day-to-day life."

The digital collection consists of eight bound dockets dating from 1902 to 1907, and includes about 5,760 individual arrest cases in Athens, Georgia. Entries generally include a case number, the defendant's name, the code violated, the date and location of the arrest, the date papers were served, the arresting officer's name, a list of witnesses, and the dispensation of the case.

The digitization of these items makes them more widely available to researchers of economics, criminology, political science, urban development, law, sociology, history, geography, and genealogy. Because the location of arrests was included in these records, researchers are given a true picture of the city of Athens in the early 20th century. These dockets can also be cross-referenced with resources already available online, such as newspapers, city directories, and historic maps, opening many new opportunities to delve into Athens' past.

Ashley Shull, Archives and Special Collections

Coordinator at the Athens-Clarke County Heritage Room noted: "ultimately the Police/Mayor's Court Dockets of the City of Athens reflect the cultural, political, social, geographic, and economic diversity of our community. Each simple entry contains a wealth of information, all arising from one interaction with law enforcement, giving the researcher a more complete impression of the historical city of Athens."

The Heritage Room maintains a physical collection of 97 volumes of the court records,

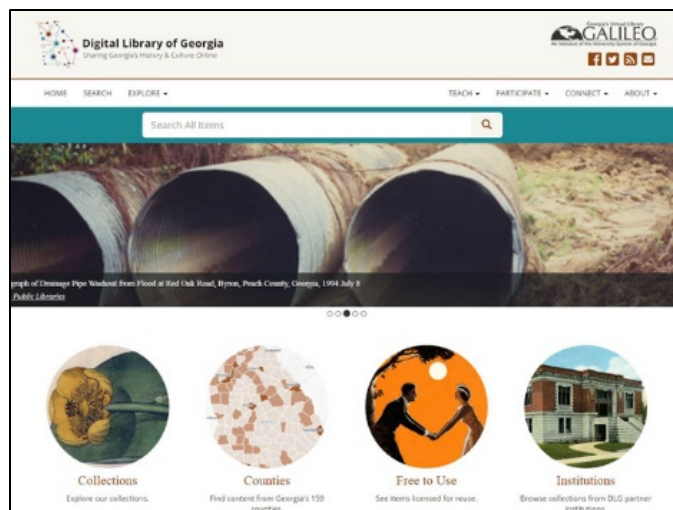
which are available to view by request at the library.

Digitized Recordings of the Radio Program *Southwind: The New Sounds of the Old Confederacy* Now Available.

In conjunction with the Atlanta History Center, 150 recordings of the radio program *Southwind: The New Sounds of the Old Confederacy* are now available at <http://cdm17222.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/p17222coll4>. These resources are also available online thanks in part to the DLG's Competitive Digitization grant program.

Atlanta journalist Boyd Lewis conceived, created, produced, and hosted *Southwind*, a

half-hour radio program of features and documentaries on the people, issues, and events of the South. The program aired on WABE FM in Atlanta between November 14, 1980 and January 29, 1987. The collection contains 150 out of the 177 editions that were recorded. Each of the *Southwind* programs consisted



of one to three segments that featured original reporting either by Mr. Lewis or his colleagues in public radio throughout the Southeast. Many of the segments focused on contemporary events that Mr. Lewis placed in historical context, while other segments were retrospectives of past events that featured the voices of the participants. The segments touched upon a broad range of topics relating to the history of Atlanta and the American South in the mid- to late 20th century, including the Civil Rights Movement, African American history, city and regional economic and cultural development in the Southeast, business and

labor history, Atlanta theater, folk life, literature, and political history. As such, they are a potentially valuable primary source of scholarly and journalistic inquiry.

Southwind included feature interviews with historical figures such as the authors Erskine Caldwell and Paul Hemphill, educator Benjamin E. Mays, and former President Jimmy Carter. The program also featured commentaries by authors Pearl Cleage and Toni Cade Bambara, and a 1986 recording of author James Dickey reading selections of his poetry. Many episodes included features about the life and legacy of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. These segments included audio excerpts from many of King's colleagues, including the Reverend Joseph Lowery and C. T. Vivian. Other features included an assessment of Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young's first 100 days in office; a segment on threats to the renewal of the Voting Rights Act of 1965; a profile on civil rights activist Heman

Sweatt; a feature on the 1986 Fifth District congressional race between John Lewis and Julian Bond; a story about Atlanta churches offering sanctuaries to immigrants fleeing political turmoil in Latin American countries; a piece on North Carolina's Greensboro Massacre in 1978, in which Klansmen killed five demonstrators; a feature about the Atlanta Crackers and Atlanta Black Crackers baseball teams; and several stories about the series of kidnappings and murders that took place in Atlanta in the late 1970s and early 1980s, known as the "Atlanta Child Murders."

Joseph Crespino, Jimmy Carter Professor in the history department at Emory University noted that these digitized resources are "an invaluable resource for researchers and students of the modern history of Atlanta and the South, as well as the history and legacy of the modern civil rights movement."

People, Libraries and Agencies **IN THE NEWS**

University of Georgia School of Law

The 2019 Law Clinics@50 celebration took place Friday, March 29, 2019 in Athens, Georgia at the University of Georgia (UGA) School of Law as one portion of events for the school's Alumni and Alumnae Weekend. The Alexander Campbell King Law Library, working closely with Associate Dean for Clinical Programs and Experiential Learning Director, Eleanor Crosby Lanier, provided several layers of support for the clinic and experiential learning programs, thus ensuring a successful event.

A team of librarians and staff researched clinic history through articles from the School of Law's longstanding magazine the *Advocate*, newspapers, promotional materials, annual reports, and historic photographs in order to assemble an interactive multimedia timeline. At the event, the timeline was shown full-screen on a large touch monitor as a means to engage

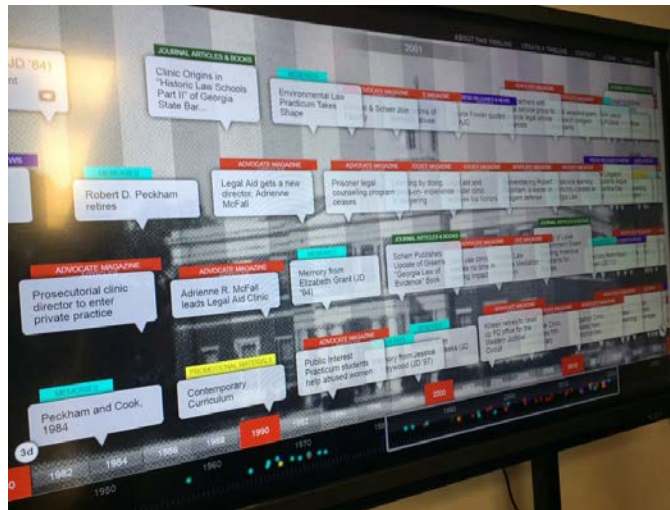
attendees and encourage them to share memories of their own.

Librarians assisted in creating areas using signs for attendees to "leave their mark" by writing out memories for any program they previously or currently participated in. They also offered

recording booths to capture audio memories during the event. The attendance was more than expected. Additionally, the law library used an artificial intelligence app called *colourise.sg* to digitally colorize old sepia and black and white photographs that were not only included in the

timeline, but also printed and displayed as part of the event decorations. The library's clinical and research services librarian provided a large format poster highlighting related articles published in the *Georgia Law Review* to round out the photos and timeline exhibit.

During the formal part of the program, past and current clinic and experiential learning directors shared their own memories of the school's 50 years delivering these types of courses to law students. The law library will archive



the event, as well as all articles and news items related to the 50 year celebration, in the school's digital repository, Digital Commons. The online archive will further be enhanced by an embedded version of the multimedia timeline that continues to grow. All memories gathered at the event itself are being added to the timeline as well, which the library hopes will remain a "living history" and continue to evolve throughout the year.

During March 29 through March 30, 2019, the law library created a separate exhibit highlighting faculty scholarship aimed at the audiences of both graduates visiting for Alumni and Alumnae Weekend as well as admitted students. The exhibit included recent books published by School of Law faculty from the library's collection, mini photos of the authors, and printed book covers of forthcoming books. To complete this display, a large format poster on an easel presented three graphic visualizations of scholarly impact that illustrated data from



the school's institutional repository for all collections where faculty members were authors or presenters.

In support of both clinical and experiential learning programs and faculty scholarship at the School of Law, UGA Law Library has released one of two podcast episodes on the library's podcast, *On Reserve*. The episodes include interviews and discussions with law school faculty members and librarians about related events and serve as yet another

point of outreach for the library with patrons both near and far. You can find the podcast on iTunes, from the library's blog ugalawlibrary.wordpress.com, and in the repository at digitalcommons.law.uga.edu. Later this spring the library plans to hold a celebration further showcasing the repository's collections in the form of a "downloads" party when the site reaches the 2 millionth download.

Off the SHELF

A Place Called Appomattox: Community at the Crossroads of History by William Marvel (The University of North Carolina Press, 2016: ISBN 9781469628394, \$26.00)

If one were to pick William Marvel's *A Place Called Appomattox* off the shelf, the size and heft of the book might bring one to question, "is there really this much to say about Appomattox?" In fact, there is. Marvel's work does nothing less than to bring the place and the people that are oft so two-dimensional on the pages of history sharply into three-dimensions.

Beginning with the creation of the county and descriptions of its initial residents in the mid-1840s, the work follows the most prominent (or well-documented) of those residents into the Civil War and often beyond. Marvel calls upon an extensive number and type of sources, including personal correspondence and diary entries, to recreate the narrative of Confederate life for those serving in the war, those dodging conscription, and those waiting at home.

Marvel's work attempts to portray events with the utmost accuracy, and so he dutifully follows the military men of Appomattox into the less than glorious trenches, where disease often killed more ravenously than any Union soldier. The work follows the lucky troops that illness did not claim into each battle and painstakingly

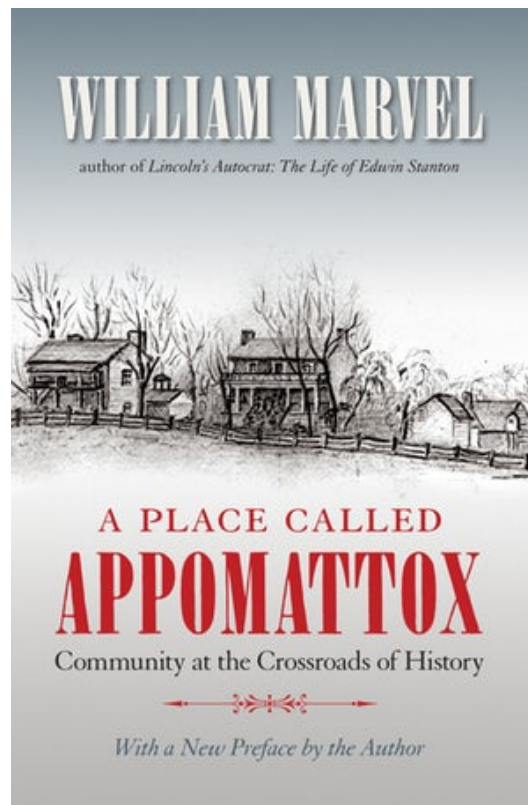
details as many Appomattox injuries, captures, and deaths as can be accurately accounted for. This incredible attention to detail can sometimes become cumbersome when the author attempts to explain the injuries of several Appomattox natives in a given battle. However, this same attention to detail and research ensures that Marvel accounts for all possible Appomattox County soldiers by final tally at the time of Lee's surrender to Grant: a

mere 20 or so men of the original 700 or more that the county produced—not always willingly—for the war effort.

Although his work follows southern soldiers through the Civil War, the author spends little time on the reasons dozens of men rushed to serve the newly formed Confederacy in 1861. Judgement on the reasons for the war is reserved for the readers or the authors of other works. Marvel's goal is quite clearly to focus on the people of Appomattox as humans with businesses, families, and lives, regardless of the moral implications of their own

choices and the choices of their leaders. Appomattox's citizens are presented purely as they were: human.

The work—as the title rightly implies—focuses solely on Appomattox County and its citizens. Very little is shared about the proceedings of the war outside of its effects on the designated topic. It should therefore be understood that



this work is meant for an audience with more than a casual knowledge of the Civil War. At least some military knowledge is also recommended, as the author spends no time explaining rank or military unit organization.

Those with special interest or knowledge of this topic would doubtless find Marvel's work a worthwhile addition to their repertoire.

Kailyn Middleton is a Library Associate at the University of North Georgia

Off the SHELF

Set List: A Novel by Raymond L. Atkins (Mercer University Press, 2018: ISBN 9780881466669, \$27.00)

Set List tells the tale of Blanchard Shankles, a small-time Georgia rock musician. At the beginning of the book, Shankles has suffered a heart attack during a performance and subsequently has driven himself to the hospital, much to the dismayed annoyance of his best friend and bass player, John Covey. The book alternates between the aftermath of Shankles's cardiac event and his youth in the 1970s: surviving his childhood, establishing himself as a musician, and the early days of Skyye, his and Covey's band.

At the beginning of the book, Shankles is not terribly likeable. He moans and whines about everyone and everything, with Covey sparring with him on his every complaint:

"Hanging around with you for most of my life has brought me to Jesus for my own protection," Covey replied. "It's kind of like a spiritual flak jacket that I wear so that when the lightning bolt hits you, I won't end up as collateral damage, taken out by the shrapnel."

"The lightning bolt has hit," Blanchard said. "You're safe."

It is amusing but a little thin, but stick with it—once the story starts flashing back to Shankles's youth, it gets interesting. Without giving out details, to say that Shankles had a difficult adolescence is to put it mildly. As the story progresses, you meet the other members of the band, all of whom are amusing with their own little quirks. Together, they make the reader's travel through Shankles's life interesting. One minor note—although the book is ostensibly set in Georgia, you don't get a real sense of it. Most of the major events seem to happen in Tennessee.



Without giving too much away, it is fair to say that one thing the book is saying is that a person who suffers enough pain in his or her life will not remain happy. This message is not intended as an excuse for Shankles's actions, but it certainly acts as an explanation. But if you are lucky, your friends will stay

with you, even when things get hard. The ending is a little surprising, but it doesn't come out of the blue, either. Overall, *Set List* is a sad but not depressing read, and it is worth your time.

Recommended for public libraries and adult readers.

Jon Hansen is Director of Virtual Services and Librarian Associate Professor at Kennesaw State University

Off the SHELF

Zotero: A Guide for Librarians, Researchers and Educators, 2nd edition by Jason Puckett
(Association of College and Research Libraries, 2017: ISBN 9780838989319, \$54.00)

Zotero is an open-source reference management application. It is useful for saving references, creating personal digital libraries for projects, creating bibliographies, and much more. It is freely available for download, making it accessible to anyone, unlike commercial citation management tools.

Zotero: A Guide for Librarians, Researchers and Educators is an excellent guidebook to all the nuts and bolts of using Zotero. Chapters 1 through 6 cover the “how-tos”: what Zotero is and why to use it; the basics of setup, saving references, and creating bibliographies; synchronizing libraries between devices; and sharing libraries with other Zotero users. Screenshots are included in each section, making it easier for readers to follow along. The features that may be particularly useful are the real-world scenarios and examples of how librarians and graduate students have used Zotero in their research projects.

The final two chapters are written for librarians on how to teach and support Zotero users. The chapter on teaching covers best practices for Zotero instruction, whether it’s a five-minute demo or an hour-long workshop. Sample class activities and assignments to use with undergraduates, graduate students, or other

faculty members are included as well. The chapter on supporting Zotero on campus describes how a library can add this service for its students: having a point person for Zotero, collaborating with IT on campus, and useful

examples of promotional materials and online guides that librarians can use to promote Zotero to students and faculty on campus.

One important thing to be aware of is that Zotero has been updated since this book was published. Any examples of Zotero for Firefox are no longer applicable because that version has been discontinued. Puckett notes in the introduction that he is aware of the potential changes and relies more heavily on examples for Zotero Standalone. In addition, he maintains a research guide for Georgia State University at

<http://research.library.gsu.edu/zotero>. It is in the process of being updated for Zotero 5.0, so readers can check for updated instructions and screenshots there.

Overall, this is an easy-to-use guidebook that could make you want to explore using Zotero for your own projects. Recommended for academic library collections and for academic instruction librarians who want to incorporate reference management into their lesson plans.

Laurie Aycock is Government & Collection Development Librarian and Librarian Assistant Professor at Kennesaw State University

