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Why Sci-Hub Matters p. 46

Retaining Volunteers p. 42

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Happy 140th Birthday, ALA!

Happy 140th anniversary, ALA! American Libraries is celebrating this banner year with a look back by library historian Wayne A. Wiegand on page 32, and a timeline of significant events in ALA history on page 40. We’ve been posting tidbits from the archives all year on Facebook, Twitter, and Pinterest, and I hope you’ve enjoyed it. I wish we could have included even more events in our timeline here, but with 140 years to cover, you have to stop somewhere. Don’t miss the Bookend feature on the ALA Archives on page 88.

This month we’ll be headed to the 2016 ALA Annual Conference and Exhibition in Orlando. Check out conference highlights on page 58, and our dining guide by Katie Farmand on page 68. Bon appétit!

All types of libraries use volunteers. So how do you find good ones and keep them motivated enough to stay? You’ll find a lot of helpful tips and suggestions from librarians who’ve been able to recruit and retain great volunteers, in our article by Kaityn Throgmorton, starting on page 42.

When someone uses another person’s login information to access a subscription scholarly journal article and then posts the article to a free website, is that piracy or just information that ought to be freely available? Marcus Banks explores this issue in his story beginning on page 46 about the website Sci-Hub’s 48 million scholarly articles that were reposted from subscription journals. It’s a compelling story.

Children’s librarians sometimes get short shrift from others about working with babies and toddlers. Debra J. Knoll tells us in baby steps and big steps how administrators, boards of trustees, other librarians, and parents can support and show respect for children’s librarians and the populations they serve. This story, beginning on page 50, is an excerpt from her ALA Editions book, Engaging Babies in the Library: Putting Theory into Practice.

Finally, let us know what you think of American Libraries’ new look with this redesigned issue. More photos throughout, easier-to-read typefaces, and a fresh color palette.

Laurie D. Borman

Covering 140 years of ALA history in just one issue tends to leave out a lot of details. But it’s great to see highlights of what this Association has achieved over time.
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Publishes original research articles that may include test of hypotheses about the form and impact of stigma, examination of strategies to decrease stigma’s effects, and survey research capturing stigma in populations.

The Humanistic Psychologist
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Gaining Insight
Year as ALA president has been transformative

My time as ALA president has been personally and professionally transformative as I learned more than I thought possible in 12 short months. Early on in my presidency, I realized just how quickly I needed to ramp up my knowledge of information policy issues like net neutrality, and critical legislation such as the Every Student Succeeds Act. In addition to learning, I also worked to launch ALA’s new public awareness campaign, Libraries Transform. Whether I was talking to a reporter, giving a keynote at a state library convention, or addressing a member of Congress, I sought to communicate one consistent message: Libraries of all kinds are neither obsolete nor nice to have; libraries are essential.

Thanks to my colleagues, I heard incredible stories about the library professional’s role in education, employment, entrepreneurship, engagement, and empowerment. From the librarian who stood for intellectual freedom by fighting to keep LGBT titles in her collection to the professional who developed a social media curation tool to support academic research at his university, there are many powerful stories to share of transformative library work.

But there was also heartbreak. Individuals reached out to ALA as deep budget cuts resulted in position eliminations at schools across the United States. Working with ALA’s Office for Library Advocacy, state affiliates, and state associations, we sought to reinforce the value of school librarians. We appealed to governors and legislators, asking them not to approve legislation that could impact library success at the ballot or block the appointment of board members. We joined coalitions in support of privacy policy. We provided a sound foundation of support for libraries facing crisis at the local level. And in many cases, we were successful in helping to save funding and jobs.

During my term, I made it a priority to collaborate with ALA offices, divisions, member leaders, and local partners, including state chapters, state libraries, chapter councilors, school affiliates, local librarians, and trustees. We are strongest when we are one ALA, strategizing together on advocacy, op-eds, and letters to the editor, and writing to elected officials, boards, and other policymakers, using one voice bolstered by the power of 58,000 members.

One of our strongest “wins” involved working with the ALA Washington Office to communicate the value of a progressive librarian in the Library of Congress. Of course, Carla Hayden’s nomination was a big win for all librarians, but the bigger win will be her confirmation and the transformation of LC.

As I prepare for National Library Legislative Day 2016 in Washington, D.C., I know that a clear, consistent message is key. Our numbers and data count in government relations and advocacy. But we must supplement that with stories of the individual opportunity and community progress that public, school, academic, and special libraries make possible. I’ll continue to share those successes on Twitter at @sari_feldman.

During this year, I have gained insight into our profession and will be a better advocate for libraries. I am grateful to our members for their support during my term, and I am thankful to the many state associations, individual libraries, and MLIS programs that invited me to speak to members and students. Each visit expanded my understanding and appreciation of our profession and contributions to society. I am indebted to my colleagues and partners in the field, the many staffers at ALA, and the staff and board at Cuyahoga County (Ohio) Public Library who supported me during the past year. Thank you.

SARI FELDMAN is executive director of Cuyahoga County (Ohio) Public Library. Email: sfeldman@cuyahogalibrary.org

We are strongest when we are one ALA, using one voice bolstered by the power of our membership.
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A great applause to this library. Libraries ought to be a place where dissenting views can be expressed w/ respect.  
@GAVINWOLTJER in response to “Perspectives on Islam in Montana” (AL Online, Apr. 15)

Truly “land of the free” and “home of the brave.” Kudos to Darby, Mont. 
#FirstAmendment #ReligiousFreedom #Libraries

@BLAIRFORLAW in response to “Perspectives on Islam in Montana” (AL Online, Apr. 15)

**True Scope of Vocation**

Aside from the wonderful learning and engagement opportunities provided by the modern library (“Librarians in the Digital Age,” The Scoop, Jan. 19), the traditional role of the librarian as the gatekeeper of knowledge is alive in the digital world, with librarians taking on positions of information managers as part of their training. The vast range of media now curated and delivered by librarians means there is even more need for their professional input in locating and efficiently using the array of information and content now available. I see this in my partner, who has turned her domain—the school library where she works—from one of simply handling books into a vital part of the journey to literacy and the joy of knowledge for the staff and students. Years later, she meets with students who appreciate the involvement she had in their formative experiences. The column (“In Age of Google, Librarians Get Shelved,” Wall Street Journal, Jan. 10) seems to be ignorant about the true scope of a dedicated librarian’s vocation.

Alan Hartley
Auckland, New Zealand

**Library’s Role in Veracity**

Jeffrey Meyer’s commentary (“The Fact Police,” Mar./Apr., p. 24) struck home with me on both a personal and professional level. My education as a librarian has taught me the value of information literacy and critical thinking. I strive to apply these principles to the information I read on a daily basis. As a professional librarian, I am also bound to follow the American Library Association’s Library Bill of Rights and Code of Ethics, which state that we librarians must uphold the individual’s right to freely access the information he or she desires, not allow personal bias to color our judgment when adding to the library collection, and resist all efforts to censor. Patrons might ask how we can allow materials they consider intellectually nonsensical, and I agree with that sentiment; I am human, after all. More than once, a patron has asked my help in finding information I find morally repugnant or lacking in evidence or fact. Inwardly I cringe, but outwardly I smile and make every effort to retrieve the patron’s item.

Katrina Stokes
Vicksburg, Mississippi

I curate a database called Safety-Lit, a free service that operates with volunteers who scan more than 10,000 journals from diverse disciplines to identify items relevant to preventing accidents, interpersonal violence, and self-harm. We make a point to include all sides of any issue, so long as an article was published in a peer-reviewed journal or a technical report was published by a university or government agency. I believe that it is essential to know what the “other side” puts forward as their argument or findings. Only by knowing this can one develop counterarguments, and only by examining research methods can one replicate or refute findings. Although we prominently state that our records are not screened for quality, every week we receive complaints from the public about giving the “wrong people” a forum. We don’t pay publishers for the metadata we receive, so I guess my position may be a little different from a library, where books are purchased. We have records that date to the 17th century about risks to farmers, mariners, and miners. Much of that older stuff has been shown to be wrong by rigorous research and evaluation, but still, I believe that it is good to know how ideas have evolved. Researchers and policymak-
ers who address controversial safety-related issues have been targets of simple threats and even violence from those with strong feelings who seek to obstruct certain knowledge that could be used for making evidence-based policy. Providers of scholarly information have also been harmed by those who disagree with collected or curated content, and these attacks arise from people and groups on all sides of issues. Some have taken extreme actions against SafetyLit to make their point. Distributed denial of service attacks have been made against our web servers, and others have organized interest groups to subscribe to our email service and then label our messages as spam by using their internet service provider’s automated reporting process. It appears that sometimes more anger is directed toward organizations like mine—and libraries—in their gatekeeper role than toward authors and publishers of the original content.

David W. Lawrence
San Diego

In the very small public library at which I began my career, it was suggested to me that I purchase books both for and against an argument at the same time. It was the best suggestion I ever received. When a person challenged the content of a book, we could immediately show him or her proof that we provided materials on both sides of an argument or issue.

Peggy Rector
Newark, Ohio

Dealing with Opposition

Great educational article (“Perspectives on Islam in Montana,” AL Online, Apr. 15)! We can all learn by sharing unique experiences. Kudos to the Darby (Mont.) Community Public Library for its detailed and advanced planning, resulting in a smoothly implemented and successful community program!

Denice Baldetti
Phoenix

Best. job. ever.

KEVIN WADLOW
in response to “The Real X-Files” (Mar./Apr., p. 64)

Really interesting to learn how this library/library director worked with ALA, her board, the town, and local peace officers to ensure a (controversial but) informative program could go on as scheduled. Information access does lead to informed decision making!

RUTH J. ROWELL in response to “Perspectives on Islam in Montana” (AL Online, Apr. 15)
Neal Wins 2017–2018 ALA Presidency

James G. (Jim) Neal, university librarian emeritus at Columbia University in New York City, has been elected president-elect of the American Library Association (ALA). He defeated Lisa Janicke Hinchliffe, professor and coordinator for information literacy services and instruction at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and Christine Lind Hage, director of the Rochester Hills (Mich.) Public Library.

“I am honored to serve as president-elect of ALA,” Neal said upon learning the election outcome. “My commitment is to a successful and influential ALA; to a profession characterized by service, diversity, impact, and leadership; to the readers and users who depend on our libraries; and to the individuals who work in and advocate in support of libraries. I will invest my experience in advancing our priorities of advocacy, information policy, and professional and leadership development, always striving for an ALA built on ethics, inclusion, conversation, and transparency.”

Neal served as the vice president for information services and university librarian at Columbia from 2001 to 2014. He holds an MSLS and an MA in history from Columbia and a BA in Russian studies from Rutgers University. He also holds a certificate in advanced librarianship from Columbia.

An ALA member since 1976, Neal has held numerous leadership positions throughout ALA and its divisions. He is currently completing his second term on the ALA Executive Board as an at-large member and served as the 2010–2013 ALA treasurer. He also served as a member-at-large on ALA Council, 1994–2001. Neal’s division experience includes serving as president of the Library Leadership and Management Association (LLAMA) 1992–1993.

Neal received 3,479 votes out of 10,044 votes cast for president, while Hinchliffe received 3,317 votes and Hage received 3,248 votes. Neal will serve as president-elect for one year before stepping into his role as president at the close of the 2017 ALA Annual Conference in Chicago.

Hildreth Elected ALA Treasurer

Susan H. Hildreth, executive director of the Califa Group, Pacific Library Partnership, Peninsula Library System, and administrator of the NorthNet Library System in San Mateo, California, has been elected ALA treasurer for 2016–2019. She received 9,228 votes in an uncontested election.

“I am extremely honored to serve as the treasurer of the ALA,” she said in an April 29 statement. “I look forward to serving with other ALA leaders to ensure a sustainable future for our association.”

A member of ALA since 1973, Hildreth is past president of the Public Library Association (PLA) and has served as a member of the PLA board of directors and as an at-large member of ALA Council. She is a member of the Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies. She also was active in the LAMA (now LLAMA) Buildings and Equipment Section. She is a longtime member of the California Library Association, for which she served as president and treasurer.

Councilors Elected

Thirty-four ALA members have been elected as councilors-at-large on the ALA Council for three-year terms. The terms begin at the conclusion of the 2016 Annual Conference and extend through the end of the 2019 Annual Conference. For complete election results, including those for divisions and round tables, visit ala.org/aboutala/governance/alaelection.
ALSC Cancels Institute in N.C.

The Association for Library Service to Children (ALSC) has canceled its 2016 National Institute scheduled for September in Charlotte, North Carolina, in response to the passage of the Public Facilities Privacy and Security Act (House Bill 2), which repealed all LGBT-inclusive nondiscrimination ordinances across the state.

“We have heard loud and clear from our members that this new law of the land in North Carolina is not compatible with ALSC’s core values, particularly those of inclusiveness and respect,” ALSC President Andrew Medlar said in an April 18 statement. “At the same time we strongly and proudly support our members in North Carolina and the commitment they have to serving all members of their communities, and we will continue our transformative work together to create a better future for children through libraries.”

All those registered for the 2016 ALSC National Institute will receive a full refund of the registration fees without penalty and will be contacted directly with further information in the coming weeks. ALSC is working on educational offerings in online and face-to-face format to take the place of the Charlotte institute.

In the April 18 statement, ALSC expressed its gratitude to its members for the thoughts, concerns, and suggestions that helped inform and guide the decision, and to the 2016 Institute Planning Task Force for its commitment and the work already completed.

- - -

VRT Joins with Film Distributor for Media Librarian Scholarship

ALA’s Video Round Table (VRT) is collaborating with art-house film distribution company Kino Lorber to create a scholarship for future media librarians.

The scholarship will be awarded once a year to a master’s degree candidate in library science in an ALA-accredited school who intends to work professionally as a media librarian in an academic institution. The scholarship includes a $1,000 cash award and a trip to New York City for the recipient to attend a film festival and learn about the distribution business from the professionals at Kino Lorber. Recipients will be selected by VRT members.

The initial award will be presented at the VRT Mixer June 24 at the 2016 ALA Annual Conference and Exhibition in Orlando, Florida. For more information, visit ala.org/vrt/scholarshipform.

- - -

ALA Praises House Passage of Email Privacy Act

ALA President Sari Feldman applauded the April 27 passage of the Email Privacy Act (H.R. 699) by the US House of Representatives by an overwhelming majority. If approved by the US Senate, the bill is expected to be signed by President.

- - -

CALENDAR

JUNE
GLBT Book Month
ala.org/glbtbookmonth

JUNE 21–24
Rare Books and Manuscripts Section Conference
Coral Gables, Florida
conference16.rbms.info

JUNE 23–28
ALA Annual Conference and Exhibition | Orlando, Florida
alaannual.org

SEPT.
National Library Card Sign-Up Month
ala.org/librarycardsignup

SEPT. 23–24
Gaming As Meaningful Education | Rochester, New York
ala.org/aasl/game

SEPT. 25–OCT. 1
Banned Books Week
ala.org/bbooks

OCT. 9–15
Teen Read Week
teenreadweek.ning.com

OCT. 16–22
National Friends of Libraries Week
bit.ly/Jnyt77

NOV.
Picture Book Month
picturebookmonth.com

NOV. 4–6
YALSA Young Adult Services Symposium | Pittsburgh
bit.ly/1xOnfhU

NOV. 19
International Games Day
igd.ala.org

JAN. 20–24
ALA Midwinter Meeting & Exhibits | Atlanta
bit.ly/ltYA7Ru

JUNE 22–27
ALA Annual Conference and Exhibition | Chicago
bit.ly/ltYA7Ru
ident Barack Obama and would modernize the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA).

“The House today filled a hole of monumental proportions in Americans’ Fourth Amendment privacy rights by finally requiring that the government get a real search warrant to access the content of all of our emails, texts, cloud files, and other electronic communications left unprotected for most of their digital lives by the 1986 Electronic Communications Privacy Act,” Feldman said in an April 27 statement.

“The Senate can and must take up this finely tuned bill and pass it without major change or delay if the Fourth Amendment is to have real meaning in the internet age,” she said.

At press time, H.R. 699 had yet to be scheduled for a vote by the Senate.

New Toolkit Reinforces Positive Impact of School Librarians

The American Association of School Librarians (AASL) has released a new toolkit in response to a concern that future principals and teachers may be unaware of the positive impact school librarians and school library programs can have on student achievement.

The freely available Preservice Toolkit, developed by the Educators of School Librarians Section, provides materials, including links to articles, books, blogs, and videos, that can help both preservice and in-service principals and teachers understand the value of the school library program, as well as the value of instructional collaboration between school librarians and teachers.

The toolkit is available at ala.org/aasl/advocacy/tools/toolkits.

Coretta Scott King Book Donation Grants Awarded

The Quinby Street Resource Center in Sharon, Pennsylvania; the Oklahoma County Juvenile Justice Center in Oklahoma City; Ross Beatty Junior/Senior High School in Cassopolis, Michigan; and the Muncie (Ind.) P3 Program have been selected to receive 2016 Coretta Scott King Book Donation Grants.

The program donates books originally submitted for consideration for the Coretta Scott King Book Awards to organizations and schools across the country each spring. The selected libraries demonstrate need and potential benefit from receiving the collection. Winners will receive copies of titles submitted to the 2016 awards, as well as a full set of the year’s winner and honor books.
The awards are presented annually by the Coretta Scott King Book Awards Committee of ALA’s Ethnic and Multicultural Information Exchange Round Table (EMIERT) to encourage the artistic expression of the African-American experience through literature and the graphic arts.

To learn more about the Coretta Scott King Book Donation Grant, please visit ala.org/csk.

**ALA and AASL Oppose New York School District Cuts**

ALA and AASL oppose proposed cuts to school librarians in New York’s Bedford Central School District (BCSD). The cuts are proposed as the result of budget shortfalls and a statewide limit on property tax increases. They would hit elementary schools hardest and disrupt student-centered library instruction in a diverse district where librarians have been recognized for their leadership, instruction, collaboration, and programming.

In a letter to the BCSD Board of Education that was also printed in the April 8 *Bedford Pound Ridge Record-Review*, ALA President Sari Feldman and AASL President Leslie Preddy wrote of the proposed cuts: “What will be lost is the very foundation of students’ information literacy development. Also lost will be the coherence of an articulated library program that prepares students for success in future schooling and the workplace.”

In a separate letter to the BCSD Board of Education, the New York Library Association has also expressed its opposition to the proposed cuts. On April 20, the Board of Education voted 4–3 to retain the library positions.

At press time, a community vote on the entire district budget was pending.

**50 Libraries to Host Traveling Financial Literacy Exhibition**

ALA’s Public Programs Office, in partnership with the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority Investor Education Foundation, has announced the 50 public libraries that will host a traveling financial literacy exhibition.

“Thinking Money” teaches tweens and teens as well as their parents, caregivers, and educators about financial literacy topics in a way that is understandable and fun. The host libraries will receive the 1,000-square-foot traveling exhibition for a six-week loan, a $1,000 programming allowance, costs covered to attend an orientation workshop at the 2016 ALA Annual Conference and Exhibition in Orlando, and various programming and marketing resources.

The exhibition will be traveling the country until 2018. View a list
UPDATE

Two Libraries Selected to Receive 2016 Will Eisner Grants

Two libraries have been selected to receive 2016 Will Eisner Graphic Novel Grants for Libraries.

The 2016 Will Eisner Graphic Novel Growth Grant, given to a library that would like to expand its existing graphic novel services and programs, will be awarded to the Atlantic City (N.J.) Free Public Library. The library will collaborate with the nonprofit group East Coast Black Age of Comics Convention to present workshops for young people designed to foster creativity and promote visual literacy skills and an awareness of careers in the visual arts.

Each grant awards the winning libraries with a $2,000 voucher to purchase graphic novels from Diamond Book Distributors, $1,000 to host a graphic novel-themed event, and a $1,000 travel stipend to attend the 2016 ALA Annual Conference and Exhibition in Orlando. The winners will also receive a graphic novel collection of Eisner’s work and biographies about the acclaimed writer and artist and copies of the graphic novels nominated for 2016 Will Eisner Awards at San Diego Comic-Con.

The grant winners will be honored at the 2016 ALA Annual Conference and Exhibition. The grants, funded by the Will and Ann Eisner Family Foundation, are administered by ALA’s Games and Gaming Round Table and the Graphic Novels and Comics in Libraries Member Initiative Group.

Diversity Research Grant Winners Announced

ALA’s Office for Diversity, Literacy, and Outreach Services has announced the winners of the Diversity Research Grant for 2016.

Recipients will receive a one-time $2,500 award to conduct original research over the course of the year. They are expected to compile the results of their research into a paper and present and publish the final product in conjunction with ALA.

One grant was awarded to Frans Albarillo, assistant professor and librarian at Brooklyn College, for the project, “Information Needs of Undocumented Students.” Albarillo’s research will look at the information behaviors of undocumented students at a large public liberal arts university.

Another grant went to Brett D. Currier, director of scholarly communications, and Tessa White, service desk manager, at the University of Texas at Arlington. Their project, “Creating a Model Policy for Trans-Inclusiveness in the Libraries,” will examine existing library polices, civil rights settlement agreements, and best practices for transgender individuals to draft a model policy for libraries. This research will raise awareness of policies and best practices for other institutions to adopt.

Kelly Von Zee, head of community engagement, and Elizabeth Lynch, teen services coordinator for Addison (Ill.) Public Library, also received a grant for their project, “Bilingual Family: Reaching the Next Generation of Immigrants and Their Families through Public Library Services.” Their research will be used to improve the programs and services offered to immigrants and their families at public libraries.

For more information on the Diversity Research Grant, visit ala.org/diversity.

ALA Selects Its 2016 Google Policy Fellow

ALA has named Nick Gross as its 2016 Google Policy Fellow. As part of this summer fellowship, Gross will spend 10 weeks in Washington, D.C., working on technology and internet policy issues with ALA’s Office for Information Technology Policy.

Gross will explore diverse areas of information policy, such as copyright law, ebook licenses and access, information access for underserved populations, telecommunications policy, digital literacy, online privacy, and the future of libraries. Google pays the summer stipends for the fellows, and the respective host organizations determine the fellows’ work agendas.

of the selected sites at apply.ala.org/thinkingmoney/selected-sites.
Gross is a PhD candidate at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, specializing in media law and policy. He completed a JD at the University of Miami School of Law and is a graduate of the University of California, Davis, with an undergraduate degree in international relations. He was a staff attorney for the US Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit and is a member of the State Bar of California.

**University of Alabama Prof to Receive Library Diversity Award**

Jamie Campbell Naidoo, associate and Foster-EBSCO Endowed Professor at the University of Alabama's School of Library and Information Studies, has been named the 2016 Achievement in Library Diversity Research honoree.

The Diversity Research Grant Advisory Committee and the ALA Office for Diversity, Literacy, and Outreach Services recognize him for his contributions to the profession and his promotion of diversity within it.

Naidoo’s career has focused on services to diverse families and children. His research interests include the portrayal of underrepresented groups in children’s and young adult literature and library services to gender-variant and LGBTQ children and parents.

Naidoo has received multiple international honors and awards, including the Humanitarian Award from the Alabama Library Association in 2015. He is also the founder and director of the Connecting Cultures and Celebrating Cuentos: National Latino Children’s Literature Conference.

Naidoo received an MLIS from the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa, in 2000, and a PhD in communication and information studies from the same university in 2006. His teaching includes courses on cultural literacy, outreach, and programming to children and young adults.

Naidoo will be recognized at the 2016 ALA Annual Conference and Exhibition in Orlando on June 25.
For the past decade, Krista Gromalski wanted to start a civic engagement project in her hometown of Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania, in the state’s coal region. So she went back to school, Goddard College in Vermont, to earn a master’s degree in sustainable business and communities in order to focus on the project. “It’s a very depressed area economically,” Gromalski says of Mahanoy City. “The coal region, which is made up of small towns, used to be booming. Now the mining industry has been gone for several decades, older people are getting older [and] younger people are moving away because there are no jobs.”

To re-create pride in the community, Gromalski created Coal Cracker; a community newspaper founded to give youth the opportunity to cover important stories and find, as she says, “the beauty in a place that is wounded and desolate.” As she was working on Coal Cracker in 2012, Gromalski’s colleague Barbara Gref told her about the Community Reporting Alliance (CRA), of which she was then executive director. The nonprofit had partnered with Livingston Manor (N.Y.) Free Library to create a similar library-based, youth-led project called Manor Ink months earlier. With Gref’s help, plus a connection with Mahanoy City Public Library board member Peg Grgalonis, Gromalski was able to partner with the alliance and bring Coal Cracker’s first issue to life in December 2013. The name is derived from the term locals use to describe themselves, and although “cracker” is viewed as a pejorative, “it’s also an active word … like cracking through the community,” Gromalski says.

Building skills
CRA starts publications in cities that are “news deserts,” meaning they don’t have a strong community weekly in town. Current projects include Manor Ink, Coal Cracker, and Ferguson (Mo.) Phoenix, which launched in 2015. It is also in the process of creating one in Brownsville, Brooklyn.

The papers are joint ventures among the library, CRA, community members, and local and national foundations. For each project, CRA follows a model of finding a journalist who wants to lead the project and meeting with library officials and parents. The librarian and project leader then recruit students from elementary to high school to join the paper, using social media and bulletin board announcements.

The alliance was founded in 2009, at a time when many local newspapers were closing and libraries were looking for “opportunities to reassert themselves as the center of community,” says CRA founder Jeanne Straus. “We began this program for youth-led, library-based newspapers at the nexus, as a way for communities to continue to have local news and local reporting, to put the library at the center, and to get young people engaged in both the library and in the importance of local news.”

Community Reporting
Libraries partner with students, nonprofit to bring local information to “news deserts”
Young people are not only writing articles, but they’re also learning how to do layout, write headlines, and solicit advertising. Robin Boyce, director and managing editor of Ferguson Phoenix, says the paper has taught students what it takes to organize a project from start to finish.

“From an entrepreneurial point of view, this is a start-up communications firm, and we have to figure out the cost in printing this. So what should we charge for ads based on the cost for printing? Those exercises are there to help them understand the processes of building a business,” Boyce says.

“They’ve gained different perspectives and experiences through the process of writing and creating the paper, in addition to learning basic skills of journalism and photography,” Gromalski says.

Community pride
In each town, staff members meet weekly at their libraries to discuss and assign stories. The three towns have reported on a variety of topics, mostly “driven by what is of interest to that specific community and the concerns of that specific community,” Straus says.

Manor Ink, for instance, publishes features on farm-to-table issues, native wildlife, and profiles of older members within the community. It also covers school board meetings, new business openings, and other news stories. Ferguson Phoenix has covered topics such as the Ferguson Youth Initiative, internet safety, sports, fashion, and stepping.

Coal Cracker reporter Serena Bennett, a 9th grader who has been with the paper since its launch, says among the favorite stories she has written was a Q&A with New York Times—bestselling author and illustrator Jimmy Gownley, who is originally from Pennsylvania. Reporter Amber Lawrence says her favorite story has been about the Teen Canteen, an old bank building that used to be a popular hangout in the 1950s and 1960s.

Meeting at the library has been a beneficial situation for both the papers and the libraries. The library provides free resources and a space to meet, and students have become more interested in partaking in library programs and writing about them.

“A lot of our kids who started with Manor Ink, now they’re in ‘battle of the books’ and volunteering at library open houses and winter celebrations,” says Manor Ink director Maria Bivins.

Having Coal Cracker at the library has also changed the library’s relationship with teenagers. “There is a tendency among our staff and our board to react like, ‘Ugh, there’s a group of kids coming in,’” Grigalonis, says. “But they’re purposeful and they understand and respect the library, so it’s all worked out very well.”

“ ”
MARIA BIVINS, director of Manor Ink, a youth-led town newspaper that has partnered with Livingston Manor (N.Y.) Free Library.

BY THE NUMBERS

ALA’s 140th Anniversary

103
Number of librarians who attended the “Convention of Librarians” during the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876—what is considered the birth of the ALA. Of these founders, 90 were men and 13 were women.

60,301
Number of active ALA members, as of March 2016. Today, women account for about 85% of all librarians in the US.

982,292
Recorded, combined attendance from past ALA Annual Conferences dating back to the inaugural meeting in 1876.

119,487
Number of public, academic, school, special, armed forces, and government libraries located in the US.

1982
Year that ALA Council endorsed the National Library Symbol. The image, originally designed by Ralph E. DeVore for use in the Western Maryland Public Libraries, was featured on the cover of AL (Sept. 1982) and adopted three years later by the Federal Highway Administration for inclusion in its manual.

continued on page 4
Academic libraries have long advocated for open educational resources (OERs)—openly licensed materials for learning and research—at colleges and universities. Pioneers like University of Massachusetts Amherst Libraries’ Open Education Initiative, Temple University Libraries’ Alternate Textbook Project, and the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition have been working for years to address the high cost of textbooks through open access models.

But with prices skyrocketing—the cost of textbooks has increased 73% since 2006, according to a 2016 report by the Student Public Interest Research Groups—some libraries and networks are using creative incentives to get OERs into the classroom.

At the Open Textbook Network’s Summer Institute, members build community and address obstacles to advancing open educational resources on campus.

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Texas A&M University Libraries, in partnership with the school’s student government, has established what it believes to be the first student-nominated teaching awards for OERs in the US (bit.ly/1SrFLW1). The idea came out of the Southeastern Conference Academic Collaboration Workshop that Texas A&M hosted in 2015, and inaugural awards were distributed in May. Two separate awards were established—the Open Educator Award, which recognizes faculty members who use OERs in their courses, and the Open Education Champion Award, which recognizes faculty members who have created OERs—with the hope of increasing adoption rates.

“Getting a student-nominated award is actually prestigious here,” says Bruce Herbert, director of the Office of Scholarly Communications at Texas A&M University Libraries. Awards don’t come with a cash prize, but, Herbert says, “The award itself is valued for tenure and promotion far more than any award with money attached to it.”

While it is too soon to tell if this low-cost approach will boost adoptions, Herbert acknowledges staff buy-in is one of the biggest obstacles. “We all know how hard it is to get people to change their behavior,” he says.

University of Minnesota’s Open Textbook Network (OTN), a group that started in November 2014 and has grown to 38 higher education institutions and consortia representing 196 locations (research.che.d.umn.edu/otn), addresses this matter in its programming. Membership benefits include a discussion list and data collection for stakeholders, but OTN is well-known for its on-campus workshops where faculty with OTN present to fellow professors on the textbook affordability crisis and OERs.

“We focus intensely on academic freedom,” says Sarah Cohen, OTN’s managing director. “We want faculty members to choose a book that meets the needs of their students and the needs of their course, and we suggest an open textbook may be a way to do that.”

At the end of the workshop, attendees are asked to write a review for an OER, and in turn receive a stipend provided by the member school. “We recommend $200,” says Cohen. “It’s up to the campus to decide how much they want to pay faculty, but the institution must cover the cost.”

Cohen says that 43% of faculty members who have taken an OTN workshop and written a review have gone on to adopt OERs in their courses. In fall 2015, OTN reported that nine of its member institutions had saved students a total of $1.5 million as a result of OERs. “For high enrollment courses, it’s big money,” says Cohen.

LOUIS: The Louisiana Library Network (sites01.lsu.edu/wp/louis), a consortium of 45 public and private college and university libraries, received $45,000 from the Louisiana Board of Regents in
The cost of textbooks has increased 73% since 2006.

2015 to fund proof-of-concept OER projects at its member institutions—allocating about $1,000 for each school—and also demonstrated impressive savings.

Directors and deans were invited to submit proposals identifying a way to use the money, such as adding to the library’s ebooks collection, creating an OER, replacing a commercial print textbook with an OER, or subscribing to an ebook vendor that allows rental of a specific book for a semester. Projects were implemented at 11 institutions, resulting in 1,410 students saving an estimated $137,640.

“This was a huge success in terms of the return on investment, the interest it has generated, and meeting the goal of saving the student money,” says Teri Gallaway, library consortium analyst for LOUIS. “At a minimum, we have started a dialogue with our sites about how changing library collection development policies can impact the narratives we use to demonstrate the value of an academic library.”

This summer, LOUIS will test a statewide ebook curriculum-driven acquisition program that would help individual libraries purchase low-cost ebooks, in time for fall course adoptions.

Cohen doesn’t see the push for OERs stopping anytime soon. “I really think it’s part of a national trend,” she says. “We’re seeing more presidents and provosts and leaders saying, ‘We need to address this issue.’”

She also says the real incentive is the collaboration cultivated within academic library communities. “Librarians are so committed to student success,” she says. “To try to figure this out for yourself is pretty difficult.”

Despite the positive reception overall within these communities, the papers sometimes face roadblocks related to finances and retention. Many of these towns have small businesses that lack the ability to purchase ads to support the papers, so the papers rely heavily on locals who volunteer their time, as well as a CRA grant that helps pay for basic expenses like design and printing. And student turnover can be high because they graduate, have other obligations, or have problems getting to and from the library.

“This is a commitment; this is work,” Bivins says. “This is not like a club after school or school homework where they get graded on it, where if it’s not in on time, they’re not going to get a good grade.

They have to be willing and able to work.”

For the Ferguson Phoenix, future goals include turning the paper into a monthly from a quarterly and paying young people to work for the paper during the summer for at least six to eight weeks. Overall, they hope to become a strong communications arm for the city of Ferguson and surrounding communities.

“It’s an opportunity for young people to communicate … from their perspective,” Boyce says. “They always are up for expressing themselves through rap music or whatever else. But then they find out, ‘I have this platform I can use, too.’”

The paper has been a great platform for Mahanoy City students as well.

“There’s a lot of pride in this paper,” Gromalski says. “And I think that connects them in a different way to the place around them. Probably that whole package of skills and experiences is showing some of our kids a different way of seeing the world, or different options for them professionally.”

ALISON MARCOTTE is a freelance writer for American Libraries.
How to Get Teens in the Library This Summer
Innovative summer reading programs explored

Teen patrons of the Lexington (Ky.) Public Library can step inside a popular book this summer when they participate in a technological scavenger hunt called BattleKasters. Using their smartphones, readers can virtually experience Alane Adams’ book *The Red Sun* by visiting “beacons”—or points on a scavenger hunt map—around the city of Lexington, gaining virtual cards that give game advantages until completing their journey at a final location. The concept was developed by Artifact Technologies and Adams.

Colleen Hall, Lexington Public’s youth services manager, hopes that having beacons placed in the city’s retail establishments will get the whole town reading.

“We’ve been targeting the middle schools because that’s the target audience of the book,” says Hall, of outreach efforts. “But I think we’re going to get a lot of people who aren’t middle schoolers who want to do this.”

When faced with the prospect of encouraging teen participation in summer reading programs, librarians often find themselves thinking outside the box—or the book, as it were. To spur teen summer reading, and, more broadly, summer learning, the Young Adult Library Services Association (YALSA), in conjunction with Dollar General Corporation, offered 20 grants to libraries across the country. The Summer Resources Learning Grants of $1,000 each were awarded to organizations that developed unique programs to spark the interest of underserved teens in their regions.

The Alcona County (Mich.) Library in tiny (population less than 500) Harrisville wanted to focus on science education, a daunting task for a teen summer program. The staff came up with a creative twist: Use a trip to an amusement park to learn about physics. Grant money would pay for the teens’ admission to the park.

“That age group is pretty darn fickle with what they want to do,” says Lynn VanderLinde, Alcona’s assistant director. “But we’re hoping with the enticement of a trip to the amusement park, they’re going to learn in spite of themselves.”

The library is working with a STEM coordinator from Michigan State University, who will accompany the middle schoolers to the park, teaching them physics terms—such as terminal velocity, kinetic energy, friction, and gravity—that align with park rides.

Tyler (Tex.) Public Library chose to focus on building reading skills for teens with behavioral issues. After talking with staff at an alternative school for teens with these issues who also often read below their grade level, Youth Services Librarian Linda Gray decided to find books that students could both read with ease and find interesting.

“Being struggling readers, they don’t want to read stuff that is geared toward a younger reading level,” says Gray. “They need something that will be of interest to them.”

She used the grant funding to increase the number of “Hi-Lo” books in Tyler’s collection. Hi-Lo books meet students at their lower-than-average reading level, with content that appeals to older readers.

Gray purchased copies of books from the popular Bluford series for the alternative school students, hoping they will come to the library looking for more.

Many teens like sports and gaming. The Genesee District Library in Flint, Michigan, decided to capitalize on that passion and took its grant money to the mat by adding wrestling to its summer learning program.

Katie Badgley, Genesee’s children’s librarian, recruited pro wrestler and Michigan native Zach Gowen, who does motivational speaking, to conduct a program for teen patrons. Gowen lost a leg at the age of 8, yet went on to compete in World Wrestling Entertainment. He struggled with drug use in his 20s and talks about how to stay away from destructive habits. Teens will also participate in workshops, journ-
“I hope they see the library as a viable place to spend their time.”

EILEEN BUTTON, community relations manager, Genesee District Library

aligning, and developing skills such as goal setting, decision making, teamwork, communication, self-discipline, and time management through team-building games.

“I just really wanted to be able to do something to help the teens gain confidence, find their voice,” says Badgley. “Hopefully they’ll feel like somebody’s got their back.”

Eileen Button, community relations manager at Genesee District Library, hopes that because the library is hosting the events, area youth will be encouraged to return to the library of their own accord, and “see the library as a viable place to spend their time,” she says.

Hall has similar aspirations for teens gaming in the BattleKasters adventure this summer.

“If this engages them with storytelling and gets them thinking creatively, then that’s great, if it introduces them to library resources,” she says. “I really want to show them that there are many paths into the library.”

BAILEY BREWER is a freelance writer based in Los Angeles.

GLOBAL REACH

Toronto Lends Out Musical Instruments

CANADA Anyone interested in playing a musical instrument can now try one for free, thanks to a new lending program that debuted in Toronto with plans to roll out across Canada later in the spring. The collection, sponsored by Sun Life Financial and located at the Parkdale branch of the Toronto Public Library, offers 100 instruments, including classical and acoustic guitars, bongo drums, xylophones, violins, and keyboards.—CTV News, Apr. 7.

NEPAL Three major libraries—the National Library of Nepal, Kaiser Library, and Tribhuvan University Central Library—experienced severe shocks in the April 2015 earthquake. Buildings were damaged, book stacks were destroyed, and rare books were ruined. One year has passed since the quake, but these libraries have not come into full operation. To help out, visit bit.ly/1SI2jCZ.—Himalayan Times, Apr. 23; ALA International Relations Office.

INDONESIA Several days a week, Ridwan Sururi loads books onto makeshift shelves he has draped over his horse and takes them to eager schoolchildren in the village of Serang and other isolated spots in central Java. He has been dubbed the “Don Quixote of literacy” by photographer Putu Sayoga, who spent time following him in 2015.—New York Times: Lens, Apr. 12.

CROATIA The Zagreb City Library has established a Bibliobus in the Gračani district. The mobile library is the first in Zagreb and stops at 78 points around the capital city.—Xinhua, Apr. 22.

UNITED KINGDOM From March 31 to April 9, library advocates occupied the Carnegie Library in Brixton, Central London, protesting the Lambeth Borough Council’s decision to close the 110-year-old facility on April 1. The Department for Culture, Media, and Sport is treating the occupation as an official complaint and will now investigate the council’s plans to turn some of its libraries into gyms with unstaffed book-lending sections. Almost 350 libraries have closed across the country in the past six years, with the loss of about 8,000 jobs.—The Guardian, Apr. 11; Brixton Buzz, Apr. 6.
Every day in the United States, 10,000 people are turning 65. That will continue happening for the next 15 years—producing a major demographic shift and a corresponding explosion in the need for library services to older adults.

“In the library sector, we always want to make sure that we are addressing the needs and interests of those who we serve in our communities, and in most of our communities, the older adult population has increased,” says Fatima Perkins, director of community outreach and advocacy at the Western Reserve Area Agency on Aging in Cleveland and former adult services manager at Cuyahoga County (Ohio) Public Library.

“In the library sector, we always want to make sure that we are addressing the needs and interests of those who we serve in our communities, and in most of our communities, the older adult population has increased,” says Fatima Perkins, director of community outreach and advocacy at the Western Reserve Area Agency on Aging in Cleveland and former adult services manager at Cuyahoga County (Ohio) Public Library.

For example, in 2014 and 2015, the AARP Foundation Integrated Services for Older Adults initiative gave grants to four libraries to develop services to adults over 50. Jacksonville (Fla.) Public Library used its grant to develop the JPL50+ program.

“A lot of the programming we were already doing had attendees who were 50 and older, but we were able to enhance that service with the help of the grant,” says Lisa Buggs, coordinator of lifelong learning and community engagement. JPL50+ encompasses programming on technology, health, legal issues, music, and reading and writing.

Community asset mapping—identifying the resources available in a community and how they’re applicable to an older population—is also a valuable step. “Libraries need to partner and collaborate to make things happen,” Perkins says. “We don’t operate in a vacuum.”

Most communities have an area agency on aging, and Perkins says that simply setting up an appointment to share information about services to older adults is a good first step toward forming partnerships. But don’t be intimidated, she says, to take it a step further by talking with groups that use the library space for their own meetings or programs, or with other community organizations: “Cold calls make some people feel awkward, but it’s really okay. Organizations want you to approach them about what they’re doing.”

Space matters
Despite its success, JPL discovered that the need for programming exists throughout the system, rather than just in the central library.

“Jacksonville is so big and widespread, it’s difficult for a lot of people to come downtown for...
programs,” says librarian Margaret Morford, the JPL50+ pilot project manager.

At Westerville (Ohio) Public Library, services dedicated to older adults are even more local to those participants. They’re organized under the library’s outreach department and take place outside the library.

These services traditionally focused on delivering materials to seniors and the homebound, says Outreach Manager Julie Kerns. About three years ago, however, the library hired an outreach program librarian to also provide programming in senior centers, assisted living facilities, and senior apartments. Through conversations with the activity directors in these facilities and consulting with members of the Association of Bookmobile and Outreach Services, the library developed several programs, such as technology training classes, gaming sessions, a pen-pal program that pairs seniors with elementary school students, and the especially popular “Remember When” adult storytime program, which engages older adults to share their stories and memories based on a different theme every month.

“You don’t need to spend a lot of money,” Kerns says, adding that most of the library’s program materials are made by hand. But patience is an important virtue, particularly in programming for people who may have memory issues.

“Every once in a while you’ll have a breakthrough with someone who normally doesn’t respond much,” she says. “It’s very rewarding, but you can’t take it personally when someone doesn’t respond.”

For additional information, see “Keys to Engaging Older Adults @ your library” at ala.org/offices/olos/toolkits/olderadults.

GREG LANDGRAF is a regular contributor to American Libraries. He lives in Chicago.
Out of the Shadows
San Diego Public Library combats child sex trafficking with a bold new campaign

BY Misty Jones

It all started with a chance encounter between an SDPL employee and a teen sleeping in a study room at the central library. Instead of admonishing the teen, which we are often inclined to do, the employee chose to talk with her to see if something else was going on. That “something else” turned out to be this: The teen had run away from home and had been lured into prostitution by a boyfriend-turned-pimp.

It’s no secret that sex trafficking has been prevalent in San Diego, but the idea that these victims were right here in the library shook us.

It was around this same time in 2015 that the library foundation approached us about a potential grant opportunity for a new program that would have an impact on the community. We knew that we wanted to address sex trafficking, including how to identify victims and those at risk of being recruited, as well as identify predator grooming practices. We also developed reporting methods for staff. This training was conducted with the help of Mental Health Systems, San Diego Police Department’s human trafficking division, City Human Relations Commission, and the Bilateral Safety Corridor Coalition, an alliance of more than 60 government and nonprofit agencies in the US and Latin America. To date we have trained 93% of our more than 800 staff members.

We also learned that victims are often recruited by peers in school, so we developed teen awareness training in conjunction with peer advocacy outreach efforts. We currently have 14 student advocates working in various communities.

A public awareness campaign was designed in English, Spanish, and Vietnamese and was marketed in select communities on bus stops, trolley stations, billboards, and other strategic areas.

The most important part of this program is the community outreach plan, which connects the public and at-risk youth to resources available in both the city and the north San Diego County corridor. Six branches have already started community conversations, and plans are being made for an SDPL-hosted summit on sex trafficking awareness. Library staff members are also working with libraries in Tijuana, Mexico, to promote “Out of the Shadows” across the border.

As for the teen who was found sleeping in the library, she was reunited with family, who had been looking for her. With this program, she will surely be the first of many to have her life changed for the better.
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A
ward-winning author Margaret Atwood’s recent projects involve both reimag-
ing a 400-year-old classic and envisioning what literature itself might look
like 100 years from now. Her latest novel, *Hag-Seed*, rewrites *The Tempest* as
part of a new series for Hogarth Press in which celebrated novelists interpret Shake-
spere’s plays. Atwood spoke with *American Libraries* about her new work and the
future of libraries.

**How did you get involved with the Hogarth Shakespeare project?** I got an email,
of course—all of these things start that way. This email was from
Becky Hardy, the Hogarth Shakespeare editor. She asked what play
I would choose to do, and I said *The Tempest*.

**What was it about *The Tempest* that appealed to you?** I’ve
written about *The Tempest* before. In *Negotiating with the Dead: A
Writer on Writing* (Cambridge University Press, 2002), one of the
chapters is about Prospero and Mephistopheles. The play is about
magical artifacts and good or bad, so I already had been thinking quite a bit about it. It’s very
enigmatic—if you start with the epilogue, it’s particularly poignant. *The Tempest* has never been cut
and dried to me. You have many different interpretations of it, every
one of them supported by the text, although they are so different.

**Can we talk about another recent project of yours, the Future Library of Norway (*futurelibrary.no*), a time-
capsule project of Scottish artist Katie Paterson?** A forest
has been planted in Norway that will grow for 100 years, and 100
authors will contribute one manuscript. There were some precondi-
tions; one was that what you put in the box had to be made of words
only. What kind of artifact made of words would be up to you. There
could be two copies only, and those were to be given to the Future
Library. And you weren’t allowed to say what was in the box. Of
course as soon it was announced, people have been trying to get
it out of me, to no avail. All the boxes will be opened in 100 years
and enough trees will be cut from

the forest to make the paper to print the Future Library Anthology.
So over I went to Norway with my manuscript in the box. It was
quite special because everybody standing there watching the hand-
over is going to be dead by the time the box is opened. There was a
little baby in the crowd, and if the little baby lives for a very long time,
the little baby might be 100 when the box is opened. Apart from that,
it was a slightly creepy feeling.

**Slightly creepy but also hopeful?** It’s a very hopeful project,
because what you’re saying with it is that there will be people in 100
years. Those people will be able to read, they will be interested in
reading, and there will be a library in Oslo—there will be libraries. It’s
a very positive statement to make.

**In 2011, you were named a hero by Torontoist.com for your defense of libraries.** At that time we had our famous
but now dead crack-smoking mayor Rob Ford and his brother
Doug, a city councilor. They were making disparaging remarks about
the Toronto Public Library system, the budget of which they intended
to cut, and the Toronto Public Library system is very beloved. A
website appeared to support the library, and I retweeted it, and it
crashed their site. One of the Mr. Fords said “Margaret Atwood?
Who is she? If she wants to have an opinion, she needs to get
elected and come down to city hall.” Well, in a democracy, you
do not, in fact, have to get elected in order to have an opinion. The
people rallied around the library. And a number of them printed my
face from the internet and made masks so that Mr. Ford would
know what I look like. The library won, by the way.
“Libraries are a final safety net. People use libraries to search for jobs, read newspapers and books, take computer classes, and inform themselves. They’re a particularly valuable resource for educating children.

“An informed and educated population would see through the Koch brothers’ goals and fight back against their enrichment at the expense of the poor and middle classes. Defunding libraries can only serve to keep the population pliant and ignorant.

“Unlike voters in Plainfield [Illinois], St. Louisans have been forewarned about [tax opponent Rex] Sinquefield’s campaign. Fool us once, shame on you. Create a nation of fools, shame on us.”


“Libraries can support a decentralized system with both computing power and lobbying muscle. The fights libraries have pursued for a free, fair, and open internet infrastructure show that we’re players in the political arena, which is every bit as important as servers and bandwidth.

“What would services built with library ethics and values look like? They’d look like libraries: Universal access to knowledge. Anonymity of information inquiry. A focus on literacy and on quality of information. A strong service commitment to ensure that they are available at every level of power and privilege.”


“WE HAVE TO START FROM THE VILLAGE. IF THIS LIBRARY WAS IN THE CITY, WE WOULD HAVE 100 VISITORS A DAY. BUT TO ME, THE FIVE VISITORS IN THE VILLAGE ARE MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE 100 IN THE CITY.”


“Of course I’m going to say libraries matter, then. Because when we devalue libraries, what we are really doing is devaluing books. And books matter to all of us—and children more than any other age group. Because every time we read, no matter what we read, we are exploring the world, and our self. We are trying on new lives for size, and new landscapes, beyond our estate, small town, or (and this effect cannot be underestimated) our mansion house. Books open our eyes to the limitations of the world and its possibilities. And to our own possibilities, too. No child is going to end up at wizard school or fighting for their life in a reality-TV game show, but if they can absorb an ounce of Hermione’s common sense, or Katniss’s courage, then books have shown them who they might be.”

Inclusivity in Any Library
How we can improve accessibility

Starbucks has set a new benchmark for customer service. I watched the video (ti.me/1HdkCNO) of a hearing-impaired woman ordering beverages from a barista using sign language—via a two-way camera installed on the drive-thru menu board—in complete awe. What a wonderful world it would be when all are equal when ordering coffee.

As a librarian who works for Georgia Libraries for Accessible Statewide Services—part of the Library of Congress National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped cooperative network—I feel a sense of oneness with less-served communities. After seeing this video, I believe Starbucks has reminded us of an insight we need to better integrate into our policies and procedures: inclusivity.

We can no longer afford to treat underserved communities as special groups. Our communities must be served holistically; we must see the entire community as special. Naturally, when this idea is considered, we might immediately think of our cash-strapped systems that in no way could afford all of the costs associated with Americans with Disabilities Act upgrades, accessible software, and assistive workstations. However, we must first reassess and redefine what it means to provide equal access to all.

It starts with developing policies, practices, and continued training that focus on inclusivity as a part of our individual and institutional missions. Any seeker of information is a patron, and the visually impaired patrons that I serve are not exclusively users of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. They are patrons of your public, school, academic, and special libraries, too, and a commitment to service is required by all of us to create a seamless user experience. The opportunities, social engagement, and sense of community that a public library provides, for example, can be invaluable to anyone. It is imperative that initiatives and programs in any type of library be planned with inclusion in mind.

Assistive technology is the conduit to creating a library that provides equal access. We have to become fluent in resources that help as many patrons as possible, in multiple formats. On a larger scale, that could mean purchasing magnifiers, text-to-speech devices, and other types of electronic devices for patrons with visual, hearing, or physical impairments. On a smaller scale, it could mean more interactive children’s toys, a hearing loop, or a wider selection of large-print books and magazines. We must assess the needs of our communities and actively engage our patrons using assistive concepts, whether by leveraging our current resources or finding new ones.

Yet there is much to consider before you buy that magnifier. We may think of our special populations as groups of people that have similar impairments and require one catch-all type of device or software, when that is not the case. As baby boomers experience declining physical capabilities related to hearing and vision, and more children are being diagnosed with learning disorders that affect how they learn, read, and speak, our choices for resources become more plentiful—while funding may be simultaneously decreasing. Not only do we need to make smart decisions when purchasing resources, we need to offer better training to staff using resources. It could be something as basic as a session spent learning how labeling tablets with small, contrast-sticking stickers can help low-vision patrons easily locate the home and volume keys.

Ultimately, the simple act of recognizing which patrons would be better served by a magnifier affirms who we are as a profession. We have evolved from the gatekeepers of information to the portals by which people access information. We must commit ourselves to creating the library of the future, and our work begins now.

Teneka Williams is manager of the distribution center for Georgia Libraries for Accessible Statewide Services in Morrow, Georgia.
ALA has left an indelible mark on society and our world. Since 1876, ALA has supported and nurtured library leaders, while advocating for literacy, access to information, intellectual freedom, diversity, inclusion and privacy.

The ALA Legacy Society includes 75 people who are committed to leaving a legacy of their values and vision, by including ALA in their will, retirement plan, life insurance policy, or other estate plan.

Everyone can give, and all gifts, of any size, are welcome. In 2016, ALA is excited to launch the new 1876 Club. It’s easy to join if you meet the following criteria:

• Born after 1966;
• Name the American Library Association or one of its divisions, offices, or roundtables as a beneficiary of your life insurance or retirement plan.

The Development Office staff is happy to work with you to design the right planned gift to meet your intentions for your estate, whatever your means. The future of ALA is in your hands, and with a planned gift, you can help fund the next generation of libraries and library workers across the country.

“I felt privileged and honored to serve ALA as an Executive Board Member. I wanted to find a way to give back in addition to my service. Joining the Legacy Society was my vehicle to do that. It is very easy to do, even if you already have your estate planned. I’m not wealthy, so my gift is modest. However, if you want to leave a few million that is appreciated as well!”

– Rob Banks, Co-Chair, Legacy Society
Forget Me Not
Is the appeal of the “right to be forgotten” more about anonymity or control?

Over the past few days, I’ve been cleaning out my home office. (Oh, the lengths one will go to avoid writing.) It’s not quite a herculean task, though at times I felt as though I might be approaching Augean stables levels. In the process, I’ve been sorting through a lot of accumulated … let’s call it memorabilia: family things, trip souvenirs, old birthday cards. Just about every decision, to keep or part with, brought back memories, some difficult, mostly pleasant. A tear or two was shed, along with many more smiles.

A few days ago brought a minor news item describing refinements Google has made to the process to request the removal of links in search results that are “inadequate, irrelevant, or no longer relevant,” popularly known as the “right to be forgotten,” in response to a 2014 ruling by the European Court of Justice.

Ever since the first time I heard it, that phrase has stuck. It has a resonance, even for people who don’t actually know what it means or those who have to worry about unflattering social media or mass media items. But it sounds … important. Even a bit grand. And when The New Yorker publishes an article titled “The Solace of Oblivion,” you know they’ve bought in.

Without going into the actual details of the specific things Google is and isn’t doing, let’s think about the right to be forgotten as soon didn’t get dredged up. With the rise of awareness about the persistence of memory on the internet, many people have gotten smarter, or at least more selective, about posting compromising pictures or boneheaded tweets, entertaining though those can be for the rest of us. And yet, the notion of being able to pluck an unhappy memory out of the collective and perhaps permanent consciousness can be attractive.

I think the appeal and allure of the “right to be forgotten” is less about the right to be forgotten and more about control: the ability to control how we are represented, how we are seen, and eventually how we are to be remembered. And this isn’t a new, internet-engendered phenomenon. Poison-pen letters, gossip, malicious things of all descriptions are as old as the hills, as is the desire to be thought well of, deservedly or not.

However, as custodians of the record of what has been, this is something we should be extremely wary of. We would robustly resist attempts to censor materials because somebody finds them offensive to their faith or beliefs. Would we do the same if somebody found them personally unflattering or “untrue”?

It’s fine to want to set the record straight, and the way to do that is with more speech and writing, not less. Otherwise it becomes the ability to control who gets to say what about us and who else gets to read or hear us, and down that road lies the strangulation of free speech and the corruption or bastardization of the human record, much of which lies in our care.

So while this sounds like a fine idea, ultimately it’s not. Because if the record is to mean anything, now and in the future, it has to have integrity, intactness, and trustworthiness, and that can’t be the case if individual people have the opportunity or right or authority to pick and choose and prune and primp the way they are portrayed. This requires faith that the true will eventually overcome the false, warts and all, and without that, what have we got?

I’m writing this on a bright early spring afternoon, watching the Tampa Bay Rays play in Havana as President Obama looks on during his trip to Cuba, following the morning’s dreadful news about bomb attacks in Brussels. Two juxtaposed events that, in quite different ways, invite contemplation on the importance of remembering, or at least choosing not to forget … but that’s another story.

The notion of being able to pluck an unhappy memory out of the collective consciousness can be attractive.

JOSEPH JANES is associate professor at the Information School of the University of Washington in Seattle.
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Six stellar achievements of the American Library Association in its 140-year history

BY Wayne A. Wiegand

Collected here are six “proudest moments in history” blog posts I did for the American Library Association’s (ALA) 140th anniversary celebration. Admittedly, the toughest part of my assignment was selection, because ALA history has much to celebrate. “Wayne, how could you not include _____?” many readers may say, but that just proves my point. “What’s past is prologue,” writes the Bard. Read on, and enjoy.

1 Present at the creation

On October 4, 1876, much of Philadelphia still sported the red, white, and blue bunting that seemed to wrap the city when the nation's Centennial Exhibition opened the previous May. The hum of exposition machinery, the bustle of crowds, the clatter of trains that ran from downtown to the main gate—all this marked a country on the move. Several blocks away from the fairgrounds, 103 people interested in libraries assembled at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

The forces that brought them together were diverse. In 1875, US Commissioner of Education John Eaton was looking for a venue to announce a Special Report on Public Libraries he planned to publish the next year. On July 2, he asked Boston Public Library Director Justin Winsor about a library conference. (We don't know whether or not Winsor answered him.) In the April 22, 1876, issue of Publisher's Weekly (PW), Editor Frederick Leyoldt reprinted a correspondent's query: “It is strange in these days of International Conferences ... no attempt” was “made to convene a Congress of Librarians.”

That letter did not escape the attention of Melvil Dewey, an energetic, ambitious former Amherst College librarian who at the time was a self-employed entrepreneur working to establish a library supplies company in Boston. On May 17 he visited the PW offices in New York to discuss several things with
Leypoldt and his coeditor Richard R. Bowker. Their conversation proved fruitful, and Dewey left committed to editing the new *American Library Journal* (LJ dropped “American” from the title a year later) and organizing a library conference in Philadelphia. By May 22 he had persuaded Winsor, Boston Athenaeum Librarian Charles Ammi Cutter, and other Boston-area librarians to join him in a call for a library conference that Leypoldt telegraphed to the nation’s leading librarians.

Dewey did most of the conference organizing but met some resistance. When Chicago Public Library Director William Frederick Poole received the telegram, he wrote to Winsor that he had heard Dewey was “a tremendous talker and a little of an old maid” and was worried “there were axes to be ground” by commercial interests. “It won’t pay for you and me to attend that barbecue.” Not until Cutter assured Poole that Dewey was “no imposter, humbug, speculator, dead beat, or anything of the sort” did Poole agree to lend his name to the conference.

At the conference, participants examined copies of the *Special Report on Public Libraries* and prospecti for the *American Library Journal*, and heard papers on practical problems in librarianship, fiction in public libraries, and Dewey’s new Decimal Classification scheme. When the conference ended on October 6, Dewey invited participants “desiring to become members” of a new library organization “to sign the articles of association” on the table in front of him. “For the purpose of promoting the library interests of the country, and of increasing reciprocity of intelligence and goodwill among librarians and all interested in library economy and bibliographic studies,” the preamble stated, “the undersigned form themselves into a body to be known as the AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.” Dewey signed himself “No. 1.”
D
ecent, but not too high-brow.” That’s how one vol-
unteer described the kind of
fiction he and his colleagues solicited
from their Hibbing, Minnesota, neigh-
bors for the second of three book col-
lection campaigns the ALA sponsored
for servicemen during World War I.

ALA established its Library War
Service in 1917 to provide books and
library services to US soldiers and
sailors both in training at home and
serving in Europe. This second book
drive in early 1918 generated 3 mil-
lion books, many going overseas,
others ending up on the shelves of 36
training-camp libraries erected through
Carnegie Corporation funding and
managed by ALA volunteers across
the country. To help public librarians
with the campaign, an ad hoc ALA
Library War Council issued a pamphlet
titled How to Conduct the Campaign for
Libraries for Our Soldiers and Sailors.

The collecting activities ALA mon-
tored demonstrate some of the same
professional creativity we see among
libraries today.

■ The Millville (N.J.) Public L
ibrary sponsored a movie benefit. Each
person buying a ticket was also asked
to bring a book for soldiers. The
library sold out four performances
and collected several hundred books.

■ Boy Scouts in Milwaukee commandeered
wheelbarrows and baby car-
rriages to move books they collected
door to door.

■ The St. Louis Public Library hosted
numerous events in the main library
and branches across town. The Crun-
den branch conducted a dance in
the reading room, where a Filipino
orchestra wearing traditional dress
played music behind the circulation
desk. Dancers paid an admission fee
(which ALA used to buy books for
the campaign) or donated a book.
The Carondelet branch hosted a
chaplain from a nearby training
camp to lecture on camp life and the
soldier’s need for reading materials.

For publicity value, however, few
outdid 12-year-old Rachel Ashley,
dughter of Frederick William Ashley,
superintendent of the Library of Con-
gress main reading room at the time.
In February 1918, Rachel dropped off
ALA leaflets at homes in her Washing-
ton, D.C., neighborhood, to which she
attached her phone number and slips
noting: “I shall be glad to call on Sat-
urday, February 23, for any books that
you may wish to give to the soldiers
and sailors thru the American Library
Association.” Within an hour of return-
ing home she began getting calls. That
Saturday morning she and two friends
pulled a child’s “express wagon” from
house to house, and by noon they col-
lected 121 books.

During the war, tens of thousands
of servicemen spent much of their free
time reading in those camp libraries
and near the European battlefronts. By
poring over “decent but not too high-
brow” fiction, many improved their lit-
erary skills. The affinity they developed
for these services often carried over
into postwar use and support of public
libraries. The definitive work is Arthur
P. Young’s Books for Sammies: The
American Library Association and World

ALA’s participation in the nation’s
war effort served as a capstone to the
public library movement that was made
possible during the previous 20 years
because of the philanthropy of Andrew
Carnegie and other benefactors, as well
as the professional practices ALA had
fostered and libraries had adopted.
Combined, they all helped to make
the public library an essential institution in
local American communities, a position
it has never relinquished.
Don’t join the book burners,” President Dwight D. Eisenhower implored Dartmouth College graduates on June 14, 1953. “Don’t be afraid to go to your library and read every book as long as any document does not offend your own ideas of decency.”

Eisenhower’s words shocked many because they constituted his first public challenge to McCarthyism—an ethos fed by Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R-Wis.), who inferred communist conspiracies everywhere in American culture, including books on the shelves of 194 US information libraries operated in 61 foreign countries.

Like-minded individuals also saw communist threats in the images on the covers of magazines, paperbacks, and comics found on newsstand racks across the country. The US House of Representatives even set up a Select Committee on Current Pornographic Materials to investigate the publishers. Outside Washington, the National Organization for Decent Literature (NODL), sponsored by the Roman Catholic Church, issued monthly lists of condemned titles. Newsstand owners who passed muster received NODL seals of approval to display in their windows; sales at newsstands that did not display a seal invariably suffered.

But Eisenhower’s words were very welcome to ALA. In May 1953, ALA delegates met with members of the American Book Publishers Council (a parent organization of the Association of American Publishers) in Rye, New York. From that conference emerged the Freedom to Read Statement that begins with the phrase, “The freedom to read is essential to our democracy,” and included seven propositions, the first being, “It is in the public interest for publishers and librarians to make available the widest diversity of views and expressions, including those that are unorthodox, unpopular, or considered dangerous by the majority.” It was transmitted to ALA for consideration at its 1953 Annual Conference in Los Angeles, June 21–27.

ALA had a number of important initiatives in the works at the time; all were threatened by the stance it would take on the Freedom to Read Statement. Its Committee on Intellectual Freedom (established in 1940) had just passed a recommendation to prepare a statement on book selection in defense of liberty in schools of a democracy.”

At the same time, the ALA Federal Relations Committee (now the Committee on Legislation) was pressing the US Office of Education to increase funding for more outreach services that the Library of Congress and other federal libraries offered through libraries across the nation. Most importantly, ALA was monitoring a Library Services Bill then before Congress to secure federal support for libraries. (It ultimately met success in the 1956 Library Services Act, the forerunner of the Library Services and Technology Act 40 years later.) All of these efforts were at risk, but ALA pushed forward anyway.

With eight-page copies of the statement freely available, on June 25, 1953, the ALA Council officially endorsed the Freedom to Read Statement that quickly became a much-cited core principle of library service. The next day, ALA President Robert B. Downs read a letter from Eisenhower. “The libraries of America are and must ever remain,” Eisenhower wrote, “the homes of free, inquiring minds. To them, our citizens—of all ages and races, of all creeds and political persuasions—must ever be able to turn with clear confidence that there they can freely seek the whole truth, unwarped by fashion and uncompromised by expediency.”
And this is only the beginning,” remarked John S. Robling, chair of the National Book Committee cosponsored by ALA and the American Book Publishers about the first National Library Week (NLW), held March 16–22, 1958.

By any measure, the event was a huge success:

- Some 68 million subscribers to 22 national magazines could read well-placed articles about libraries.
- A total of 170 million homes served by radio and TV could hear or view 14 network programs on libraries.
- Readers could glean 11,607 stories celebrating libraries running in newspapers at the same time.

More than 5,000 American communities participated that week, many establishing committees to conduct public relations and advertising campaigns in order to promote library use.

“What impressed us most, indeed what almost overwhelmed us, were two things,” Robling subsequently reported—the “vigor, originality, and skill with which state and local committees, sparked by librarians, originated and carried through programs of amazing variety and effectiveness; and the warm and instant response to the aims of National Library Week we found everywhere.”

What lessons did his committee learn for the future? “The most important thing it ... has learned is the tremendous strength that friends of libraries and books and reading have when they act together. I don’t think any of us a year ago could have believed the response that was to come to this year’s effort.”

Robling’s words proved prescient, albeit not without bumps along the way. When the National Book Committee voted to relinquish NLW sponsorship on September 30, 1974, ALA quickly picked up the program that, at the time, was already late in its 1975 planning year.

Placed under the supervision of Public Information Office (PIO) Director Peggy Barber, ALA hustled to meet expectations and came up with the theme “Information Power!” for NLW (April 13–19) that included radio spots featuring TV personalities Valerie Harper and Carroll O’Connor, stories mailed to 3,500 newspapers and periodicals, plus bookmarks, banners, and buttons for local publicity campaigns.

During the 1975 NLW, 37 librarians from across the country buttonholed as many US legislators as they could to say how important federal funds were for library services back home. Naturally, they left behind much of the literature Barber’s office had generated.

“A bloody miracle,” one ALA Executive Board member called the PIO effort; “best [NLW] ever produced,” noted American Libraries in its June 1975 issue.

Since that time ALA has improved National Library Week into an impressive annual campaign.

1900 ALA holds its first annual conference outside its borders in Montreal, Quebec.

1908 ALA and the Library Association in the UK jointly publish Catalog Rules: Author and Title Entries, the first international cataloging code.

1923 ALA publishes Charles C. Williamson’s Training for Library Service, a report on library education funded by the Carnegie Corporation, beginning a long and rewarding era of the corporation’s support of almost every area of ALA’s interests.

MORE Proud Moments

American Libraries asked former ALA Presidents Michael Gorman and Peggy Sullivan and former ALA Executive Director Robert Wedgeworth for other significant events in the Association’s history. Here are their selections.
I think our history will confirm my optimism,” wrote ALA Executive Director Robert Wedgeworth in the October 1981 issue of American Libraries. He was appealing for contributions to the Fifty East Huron Fund, intended to address outstanding financial obligations brought by ALA’s decision to authorize the erection of a 56-story building next door to its 50 East Huron Street headquarters.

ALA hoped to add 25,000 square feet of office space by taking title to the ground and six floors in the new building, then lease three of those six floors to offset expenses for furnishing and finishing the new space and renovating 50 East Huron Street. Many doubted the wisdom of the move.

That ALA ended up in Chicago at all came as a result of a now historically forgotten internal ALA power struggle over locating Association headquarters in the 20th century’s first decade. Librarians from the East wanted Boston, New York, or Washington, D.C. Librarians from the Midwest wanted Chicago, Cleveland, or Madison, Wisconsin. In 1909 the Windy City won when the Chicago Public Library offered free space for headquarters offices, and eastern librarians could not match that deal. Headquarters remained in that location until 1924, when it moved into the nearby John Crerar Library. After two more relocations, in 1963 ALA erected its own building at 50 East Huron Street, where it gradually outgrew its physical space. The parking lot next door on Wabash Street offered promise, however, and in the late 1970s the Association decided on the Huron Plaza venture.

Plans did not always move smoothly, however. As bills came due in 1981, ALA unexpectedly experienced budget shortfalls at the same time costs of construction increased. The Fifty East Huron Fund was but one response. “How long can we stand before we fall?” queried one nervous ALA Council member. “The level of worry is low,” Wedgeworth reassured him.

Then on October 27, 1981, Wedgeworth and Illinois State Librarian Jim Edgar cut the bright orange ribbon that stretched between ALA’s two buildings while a brass chamber ensemble played and ALA staffers released 500 balloons into the sky. But bills were still due. In an ALA Executive Board meeting the next day, ALA President-Elect Carol Nemeyer worried about the $250,000 ALA still owed for construction. “If we get the $250,000, are we finished?” she asked. “If we don’t get the $250,000, we are finished,” chortled Building Committee Chair Connie Dunlap.

Since that time Huron Plaza has been delivering revenue to the Association that over the years funneled more than $18 million into ALA endowments, to say nothing of the appreciated value of the additional office space. Wedgeworth was right; history did confirm his optimism.

1929 Fifteen ALA delegates attend the first World Congress of Librarianship and Bibliography in Rome and help approve the constitution of the International Federation of Library Associations, establishing a link with libraries in other nations.

1956 A decade or more of ALA lobbying results in the passage of the Library Services Act that provides federal funding for libraries and ultimately changes the face of public librarianship in the US.

1963 ALA establishes its first permanent headquarters location at 50 East Huron Street in Chicago, arguably the most famous library-related address in the world.

History demonstrates that national reactions to traumatic events often lead to government excesses. That’s what happened in the early 1950s, when many Americans perceived communist conspiracies everywhere in their culture, including books and magazines that politicians wanted to censor. In reaction, ALA adopted the Freedom to Read Statement in 1953. These excesses also happened in the wake of the September 11 attacks, when the government passed the USA Patriot Act on October 26, 2001.

Section 215, which became known as the “library records provision,” not only allowed law enforcement agencies to secretly monitor electronic communications emanating from libraries, it also required librarians to turn over patron information if requested and even imposed a gag order on those forced to comply, thus preventing them from telling anyone.

ALA opposition to Section 215 was quick and persistent. Already while Congress was discussing the act earlier that month, ALA joined a coalition of organizations to oppose it. “We feared that the government would overstep,” argued Emily Sheketoff, head of ALA’s Washington Office. On January 29, 2003, ALA Council resolved that Section 215 represented “a present danger

Many libraries posted signs like the one above, warning patrons about the USA Patriot Act. Revelations from Edward Snowden in 2013 helped change the dynamics surrounding the Patriot Act.

Photo: Rena Schild/Shutterstock (protest)
to the constitutional rights and privacy rights of library users” and urged Congress to change sections of the law that threatened those rights. Across the nation libraries posted signs warning patrons the act allowed the government to review their library records.

“Baseless hysteria,” responded Attorney General John Ashcroft in a series of September 2003 speeches reacting to ALA opposition. Perhaps, responded ALA President Carla Hayden, but “rather than ask the nation’s librarians ... to just trust him,” Ashcroft could allay concerns by releasing aggregate information about the number of libraries visited using the expanded powers created by the USA Patriot Act.” Ashcroft refused.

Turns out ALA had reason for suspicion. Unknown to the Association, in July 2005 two FBI agents gave Library Connection Executive Director George Christian of Connecticut a National Security Letter (NSL) requiring him to hand over data about users of an IP address assigned to a Library Connection router that contained information on many patrons. When Christian balked because he thought the search unconstitutional, he and colleagues Barbara Bailey, Peter Chase, and Jan Nocek contacted the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). Because of the gag order, however, none had their names attached to the lawsuit ACLU filed shortly thereafter. Not until the government withdrew the NSL request and dropped the gag order in May 2006 were the “Connecticut Four” permitted to talk about their experiences. How many other librarians with similar experiences are still silent because of a gag order with no expiration date is not known.

Although ALA kept up the pressure, it was not until Edward Snowden revealed the extent of the National Security Agency’s data collection program in 2013 that the dynamics surrounding the Patriot Act significantly shifted. And because Senate leaders were unable to overcome parliamentary maneuvers intended to kill the act by midnight, May 31, 2015, Section 215 automatically expired. For 14 years, ALA had played no small part in keeping this issue before the public, thus helping to bring about Section 215’s demise.

ALA was established in 1876 to promote the nation’s library interests and enable librarians to share information about librarianship with those inside and outside their profession. The history I cover here clearly shows ALA has been carrying out this mission for 140 years. Odds are that 140 years from now another library historian will come to the same conclusion and, like me, her main problem will be selection.

WAYNE A. WIEGAND is F. William Summers professor of library and information studies emeritus at Florida State University and author of Part of Our Lives: A People’s History of the American Public Library (Oxford, 2015). Contact him at wwiegand@fsu.edu.
A BRIEF HISTORY OF ALA

1876 The American Library Association is founded in Philadelphia.

1892 The ALA Council is first established by a revision of the ALA Constitution. The Council consists of 10 members who are elected by the membership and given authority for the creation of policy and new sections.

1905 Booklist is first published.

1906 The first ALA office is established in Boston at 34 Newbury Street. It closes at the end of the following year.

1907 Bulletin of the American Library Association, now known as American Libraries, is first published.

1911 Theresa West Elmendorf, ALA’s first female president, is elected—nine years before women can vote in US elections.

1918 ALA opens a library in Paris for American military personnel. This library is later established as the American Library in Paris in 1920.

1919 The Executive Board becomes the governing board of ALA.

1918 ALA opens a library in Paris for American military personnel. This library is later established as the American Library in Paris in 1920.

1922 The Story of Mankind by Hendrik Willem van Loon, is awarded the first Newbery Medal.

1938 Animals of the Bible, A Picture Book, illustrated by Dorothy P. Lathrop, is selected as the first Caldecott Medal winner.

1939 ALA Library Bill of Rights and Code of Ethics is adopted.

1944 The formation of ALA’s Division of Public Libraries, now called the Public Library Association, is approved by ALA Council, following petitions signed by nearly 1,200 members.

1945 ALA’s Washington Office opens to represent libraries on Capitol Hill.
1951  The new Standards for Accreditation is approved by ALA Council, stating that the professional program should encompass a minimum of five years of study beyond secondary school and should lead to a master’s degree.

1956  The first integrated Annual Conference is held in Miami Beach, Florida.

1970  The Black Caucus of the ALA is established.

1970  The ALA Office for Literacy and Outreach opens.

1970  ALA founds the first lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender professional organization, the Task Force on Gay Liberation (now known as the Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgender Round Table).

1958  The first National Library Week is observed.


1967  ALA’s Office for Intellectual Freedom is established.

1969  The Freedom to Read Foundation is created.

1976  Clara Stanton Jones, ALA’s first African-American president, is elected.

1982  Banned Books Week starts.

1998  ALA Council votes to commit to five key action areas as guiding principles for directing the Association’s energies and resources: diversity, equity of access, education and continuous learning, intellectual freedom, and 21st-century literacy.

2003  National Library Workers Day is first observed.

2012  The first Andrew Carnegie Medals for Excellence in Fiction and Nonfiction are awarded.

2015  ALA’s Center for the Future of Libraries opens.

2016  ALA celebrates its 140th anniversary.
Recruiting and Retaining VOLUNTEERS

Cultivating a successful program requires time and effort, but the payoff can be worthwhile

by Kaitlin Throgmorton
When Keith Gorman and Kathelene Smith arrived on campus at University of North Carolina at Greensboro (UNCG) in 2010, they had to build a volunteer roster from scratch. The Special Collections and University Archives at Jackson Library, where they worked, had no formal volunteer program.

“We were both trying to instill a volunteer culture in an environment that didn’t have that culture,” says Gorman, assistant dean for special collections and university archives. “[Yet] there were people in the community who were very educated, highly motivated, with a range of skills I could leverage.”

Along with Smith—a photograph, artifact, and textile archivist—Gorman worked for more than a year and a half to create a successful program at UNCG. As they arrived within weeks of spring finals, they spent their first summer securing institutional buy-in for library volunteers so they could begin recruiting as soon as students returned for fall semester. As either of them will tell you, though, recruiting people is one thing, but managing and retaining them requires a vibrant volunteer environment that can take hard work to cultivate—yet the results can be significant.

Building community

When new special collections volunteers arrive, Gorman and Smith refer to them as “community scholars,” saying that the relationship they develop with the library fosters an environment of research and discovery, which ultimately bolsters the academic mission of the university library. They are also given an overview of the library’s history and collections. As a result, volunteers “make a real connection to the material,” Smith says. And when the university and the department support the volunteer program, staff members’ interaction and collaboration with volunteers benefit too, she says.

Like Gorman and Smith, librarian Cassie Hileman of Harmony School of Excellence in Houston also grew her volunteer program from the ground up. In her first year in 2011, she had only three volunteers; she now has 16. She uses four parent volunteers for day-to-day tasks in the library while the rest of her volunteers, most of whom are students, assist with annual book fairs.

Hileman says she strives to create an inviting environment within her school’s library. “They know that here, the library is where kids can have fun and read, and it’s a little more relaxed,” she says. “Just having fun and having good rapport with kids attracts volunteers.”

She credits her success to spreading the word and building relationships. “Letting people know that there was a need,” she says, was crucial to getting the library on the radar. She also got to know students and their parents, making a point to say hello and smile at them in the hallways. “The big thing to keep them coming back [as volunteers] is knowing their kids, showing that you know them and that you care,” Hileman says.

At Waukegan (Ill.) Public Library, more than 90 volunteer tutors power adult education programs that focus on reading, writing, math skills, and learning English as a second language.

It’s a program that—in partnership with other groups—has been around for 26 years. Carmen Patlan, engagement and development manager, says these volunteers are made up of those “who want to give back and be connected to a one-on-one program.”

Playing matchmaker

“Matching a skill set to a task” has been the common theme among successful volunteer programs in libraries, according to Lura Sanborn, coeditor of Library Volunteers Welcome!: Strategies for Attracting, Retaining, and Making the Most of Willing Helpers (McFarland & Company, August 2016). She says that almost every librarian who authored a chapter linked volunteer engagement and motivation to project and ability matching.

Connecting volunteers to appropriate tasks achieves “flow—that place of being absorbed in the task and enjoying it,” Sanborn says. “It’s more an experience of enjoyment rather than a dull, ‘Oh, I want to get this over with.’ If it’s a little more challenging than one’s comfort zone, that’s kind of the perfect area.”

When Hileman is recruiting volunteers for Harmony’s library, she’ll often match skills by asking parents to help with something in which they have expertise. “If I have something wrong with the computer, they’ll come in and fix it because that’s what they do for a living,” she says. Another volunteer, who doesn’t have children...
8 Ways to Improve Your Volunteer Program

1. Use an intake process, consisting of a job description, application, and interview.

2. Set expectations and ensure volunteers always know what to do.

3. Check in regularly and assign a staff member as supervisor and mentor.

4. Have a backup plan if the volunteer isn’t a good fit, such as suggesting alternative but similar volunteer opportunities.

5. Thank volunteers and be sure to recognize them for both small and significant achievements.

6. Network with partner agencies, institutional departments, and community organizations to spread the word about volunteer needs.

7. Sign up for online resources, like VolunteerMatch, to streamline recruitment efforts.

8. Meet with staff members about the volunteer program, both to foster new ideas and promote a healthy volunteer culture.

at the school, volunteers because she likes working with young children. “[But] you don’t want just anybody coming into the school,” Hileman says. To maintain safety, all Harmony volunteers must present a driver’s license to the school secretary upon arrival. The license is scanned into a device called a Raptor, which conducts a criminal background check. If approved, the device prints out a label with the volunteer’s name, picture, and assignment area to display while on school grounds.

UNCG’s Gorman says there is a “conscious upfront investment on our part to make a good match.” He and Smith connect passion with performance, they say, by seeking out volunteers who will invest their knowledge and energy into the work.

 Volunteer projects include preservation work, processing archival collections, research for exhibits and online posts, and various stewardship tasks associated with the collections.

“We give them jobs that are more than just standing in front of a copy machine,” Gorman says.

Recruiting with outreach

At Waukegan, one of the library’s primary recruitment goals is to “make it easier for prospective volunteers to understand the numerous opportunities within the library,” says Amanda Civitello, marketing and communications manager. She and staffers inform people of these opportunities through partner organizations, on the website, via LinkedIn, and through ambassador volunteers who promote the library in the community. Those ambassadors often distribute 300 fliers around the city per month. The library will also soon start a referral campaign among current tutors, encouraging them to recruit like-minded connections.

“We’re trying to meet tutors where they are,” Civitello says.

Many volunteers find UNCG’s volunteer program through the university library’s online presence, particularly its active social media, as well as blogs run by the university archivist that feature unique items from the archives and collections. Gorman stresses the importance of building relationships with other departments so they, too, can recommend volunteers to the library.

“It’s very informal,” he says. “We haven’t had an active media push, just a grassroots support for the volunteer program.” Gorman and Smith say they always bring recruitment materials when making presentations in the community, and they always mention volunteer opportunities within the library when giving tours of the Special Collections and University Archives.

Though their recruitment approach is multipronged, Gorman and Smith agree that instruction pulls people into the library. This past school year, 54 class sessions took place within the archives, from library information studies to kinesiology classes. Those class tours are more than just lectures; they’re an opportunity to showcase the library to potential volunteers.

“People come in and kind of catch the bug. And they want to come back,” Smith says.

At Harmony, Hileman uses networking and technology to help with recruiting. Like Gorman, she lets other teachers know when she needs volunteers. And before book fair events, for instance, she organizes her volunteers with SignUpGenius. “You can create a schedule [and indicate] how many people you need; I make it align with our periods during the day,” she says.

Hileman also uses older student volunteers for those events, as Harmony’s students range from kindergarten to 8th grade. To maintain rapport with teachers when using student volunteers, she “talk[s] to
the teachers beforehand to make sure kids keep up with their schoolwork.” In addition to learning from the experience, student volunteers set a great example to younger students. “The kids really like to see my middle schoolers help,” she says.

The challenges of retention
Each librarian agrees: Retention can be challenging. Even when a volunteer program is running smoothly, volunteers leave for many reasons, most of which are unrelated to the library. Still, high retention decreases stress on a volunteer program, reducing staff time spent recruiting and training new volunteers. To boost retention, Sanborn recommends thinking of volunteers much like employees “in terms of touching base and offering recognition.”

Recognition is the centerpiece of Hileman’s strategy at Harmony. She always thanks her volunteers, and after Harmony’s large book events, she often gives small tokens of appreciation. In 2015, the book fair theme was “Under the Sea,” so Hileman thanked her volunteers with boxes of Swedish fish.

She also recognizes volunteers at an annual breakfast held in spring during which volunteers are nominated for a book dedication and exceptional volunteers are awarded a bookplate to place in a library book of their choosing. Both volunteers and kids love the tradition, she says, and students enjoy opening books and finding a volunteer’s name inside.

UNCG attempts to combat retention challenges with a rigorous intake process and a promise of developing career skills. “We’ve noticed by giving [volunteers] a serious interview in the beginning, that they really stay.”

KATHELENE SMITH, archivist at University of North Carolina at Greensboro

“The future of volunteers
As volunteer roles and library needs evolve, so will volunteer recruitment and retention methods. Many libraries are already beginning to see the power of using online recruitment tools, like LinkedIn and VolunteerMatch. For instance, according to Debby Lynch, communications officer for California Public Libraries, about 1,000 VolunteerMatch referrals come in each month, on average, for 302 of the state’s libraries that have at least one opportunity posted on the site.

As libraries become more connected, Sanborn predicts that volunteer opportunities will follow suit. She envisions a growth in online volunteers, of “having work for people who don’t want to or can’t come to the library, such as social media, spreadsheets, library blog.” She cites projects by the Library of Congress (LC) and New York Public Library (NYPL), which use remote online volunteers to complete digital projects. In 2008, when LC teamed up with Flickr to launch “The Commons,” a publicly held photography collection, it received 67,176 community tags by 2,518 unique accounts. Similarly, NYPL often invites the public to assist with digitization projects—such as oral history, transcription, and even hacking events—through NYPL Labs.

Determining how volunteers fit into the framework of a library is the first step toward effectively recruiting and retaining them long term. And once volunteers come to be viewed as an essential part of the library, the value becomes reciprocal. As UNCG’s Smith says, “It’s a way for us to learn from them, and it’s a great way for them to learn about our community—it’s a successful partnership.”

KAITLIN THROGMOR-TON is a freelance writer based in Raleigh, North Carolina.
What Sci-Hub Is and Why It Matters

The essentials on an open access controversy

BY Marcus Banks

Sci-Hub is a website that makes more than 48 million scholarly research articles available online to anyone for free. However, many if not most of these articles are still under copyright and are therefore normally kept behind paywalls.

Journal publisher Elsevier, which claimed it was losing hundreds to thousands of dollars for each of its articles pirated on the site, sued to have it shut down. For these reasons, Judge Robert W. Sweet of the Southern District of New York ordered Sci-Hub.org to cease operations in October 2015.

But that’s not the end of the story.

The controversies surrounding Sci-Hub touch on many hot-button topics in librarianship—from open access and copyright law to frustration with high journal prices and support for the underdog. This primer lays out multiple perspectives on the issues and provides ways for librarians to become informed and involved.

**How did Sci-Hub happen?**

One of Sci-Hub’s main user groups is researchers around the world who do not have ready access to many articles through their own academic libraries due to the cost of subscribing to or licensing this content. Sci-Hub’s founder Alexandra Elbakyan, a researcher from Kazakhstan, has said this lack of universal access violates Article 27 of the United Nations’ Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that “everyone has the right freely to ... share in scientific advancement and its benefits.” From her perspective, placing scholarly articles under copyright is unjustifiable, and Sci-Hub’s actions constitute a legitimate form of civil disobedience.

Citing these arguments, Sci-Hub did not comply with Sweet’s judicial order, choosing instead to continue operations through a new web domain. (At press time, the site is at sci-hub.bz, but it may move again.) Elsevier has since filed another legal complaint requesting once again that Sci-Hub cease operations. This effort is also likely to fail. Elbakyan’s current whereabouts are unknown; she is believed to be in Russia. In any case, she is out of reach of United States courts. Any legal sanctions against Sci-Hub will be hard to enforce, resulting in a game of legal whack-a-mole as the site will most likely pop up somewhere else every time the hammer drops.

Although Sci-Hub shares the same goal as open access advocates—making online access to scholarly articles available to anyone—the means are very different. Open access articles are available from many publishers, including Elsevier. They are freely available directly through publisher websites, rather than through third-party aggregators like Sci-Hub. Sci-Hub is an extremely controversial discovery service, not a publisher.

**How does Sci-Hub work?**

Sci-Hub uses login credentials (a username and password) for the libraries of numerous academic institutions in order to access the protected servers where copyrighted articles are stored. These credentials are available only to authorized members of university communities. According to Sci-Hub, people from around the world have willingly donated their login credentials for the purpose...
of making all scholarly articles freely available. Although some users probably have donated their credentials, it is unlikely that Sci-Hub obtained all of them this way. Elsevier’s court filings demonstrated institutional logins via PayPal, for example. Edward Sanchez, head of library and information technology at Marquette University in Milwaukee, has also documented how Sci-Hub uses phishing campaigns—in which individuals falsely claim to be authorized university representatives—to steal credentials. The most plausible conclusion is that Sci-Hub has obtained credentials through a combination of willing donations and more nefarious means.

Once Sci-Hub obtains a university’s login credentials, it can access the protected areas of that university’s library servers. It works like this: A Sci-Hub user enters a search. Sci-Hub starts crawling for articles. Once the article is found, Sci-Hub sends it to the user and also caches a copy of the article on its own servers. When another user retrieves that same article, Sci-Hub delivers it directly without searching again in library servers.

And so on, all the way to 48 million articles.
A mixture of subscription and open access models is the most probable future, but the rhetoric that often surrounds this topic generates more heat than light.

In Cochran’s view, “This insistence that all publishers are evil and should be taken down at all costs is not really helping the conversation move forward.”

Mike Taylor, a software engineer at Index Data and an open access advocate, appreciates the contributions of scholarly publishers. Publishers coordinate the peer-review process that vets journal articles, format articles to be reader-friendly, and make them easily discoverable online. That said, the fact that scholarly publishers retain copyright—and with that the terms of distribution—over their articles leads inevitably to workarounds like Sci-Hub. “Why should publishers control any of this?” Taylor asks.

“They’re service providers.” Although he has reservations about Sci-Hub’s likely methods, he believes that on the whole Sci-Hub is a positive development because it increases access to the results of research.

Kevin Smith, director of the Office of Copyright and Scholarly Communication at Duke University and incoming dean of libraries at the University of Kansas, is also focused on copyright. Smith draws upon the legal distinction between things that are prohibited because they are wrong in themselves, such as murder (malum in se), and those that are illegal only because we have chosen to prohibit them (malum prohibitum). Any copyright violation is malum prohibitum because the terms of copyright could always be different. In Smith’s view, our current copyright framework is “overly protective” of the interests of content providers, such as publishers. Publishers do have a legitimate and valid copyright interest, but the balance of interests between publishers and consumers could be different.

Here is where librarians could make a difference—through advocacy to recalibrate copyright law for the digital age. In a recent piece for College and Research Libraries News (bit.ly/1SSuQVF), Sanchez and Carrie Russell, director of the American Library Association’s Program on Public Access to Information, offered several suggestions. These include active educational campaigns about open access and open licensing as well as reallocation of collection development resources toward products that facilitate a more open ecosystem.

Another option, notes Barbara Fister, librarian at Gustavus Adolphus College in St. Peter, Minnesota, is for librarians to become publishers themselves. The Library Publishing Coalition (librarypublishing.org) is one effort in this direction. Launched in 2014, the Library Publishing Coalition now comprises 61 colleges or universities “dedicated to advancing the field of library publishing.” The Lever Press (leverpress.org), a newly formed consortium of libraries at liberal arts colleges, offers one example of a library publishing effort. Once it is established, Lever will make all of its work available via open access.

As these varied perspectives show, we are clearly in a time of ferment with respect to the evolution of scholarly publishing. If nothing else, Sci-Hub has hastened the speed and vigor of this conversation.
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Babies, toddlers, and care providers are only one set of many populations served by children’s librarians. Nevertheless, baby brain research has galvanized the profession to try to do more, and it has.

Librarians are now beginning to realize the impact they have on a baby’s development can influence his or her developing brain for a lifetime, and they are doing whatever it takes to make these early years happy and positive. The stakes here are high. After all, these are human lives growing and developing very quickly.

**Dream big**

It makes sense for librarians to contribute to a baby’s brain development. Combining babies’ vigorous growth with widespread public library facilities has the potential not only to promote healthy development all over the country but also to exert a positive cultural influence on the youngest patrons. Why wouldn’t we want to be a part of something that meaningful?

So what would it look like for every community to have a librarian dedicated to serving just infants and toddlers, another librarian for the preschool population, a third for the early grades, and even a fourth for the upper grades, similar to how public schools are structured? Such a library would certainly look more adequately staffed. But it is unrealistic to think that smaller or cash-strapped libraries can replicate this model, or that one or two librarians can do it all. However, if the profession does not take these issues seriously, it runs the risk of becoming

This is an excerpt from Engaging Babies in the Library: Putting Theory into Practice by Debra J. Knoll (ALA Editions, 2016).
irrelevant and ineffective. Serving all children in this way would be optimal, but given the knowledge of infants’ rapid brain growth, libraries should consider providing focused service most intensively to babies and toddlers.

If children’s librarianship had it all—ample personnel, funding, time, and the strong support of the administration and the community—what could the children’s librarian bring to bear on the positive developmental trajectory of every child? More specifically, what if the vocation of librarianship allowed for a full-time position with fair compensation to exclusively serve babies, toddlers, and their care providers?

What to do?
Librarians can easily or inexpensively adopt or implement baby steps to begin serving their youngest patrons, or big steps with further investment, support, funding, and collaborative efforts.

Baby steps:

- Establish partnerships with hospital birthing units, introducing yourself as the baby’s first professional education provider and offering a small gift and the library’s contact information.
- Be available for spontaneous interactions that include infant play, book engagement, and conversations with care providers.
- Advocate for the publication of books that will expand babies’ and toddlers’ growing vocabulary base.
- Create or provide programs specifically targeting this entire group with topics of interest to parents and caregivers, such as breast-feeding or nutrition as well as storytimes.
- Collaborate with public service providers for this population, attending professional meetings to stay aware of current issues and concerns.
- Join other community agencies, such as local service groups, faith-based efforts, and state and local job and family services departments, to reach out to this population through in-home visits.
- Mentor a librarian joining the ranks. Explain various publications that will keep him or her informed of best practices, including those outside the field of children’s librarianship.
- Read more about the history of children’s librarianship—its heartfelt mission to children, how it has grown and changed over the years, and how it has succeeded so far—for fresh inspiration.
- Stay informed of ongoing child development research. Zero to Three (zerotothree.org) is a wonderful gateway.
- Host a local services and health fair with professionals, intervention specialists, support groups, vendors, and other community entities interested in the welfare of families.
- Become involved in, or at least make yourself more familiar with, local and state children’s services agencies, faith-based services, or both.
- Visit an unfamiliar library. If possible, take a baby and a toddler. Experience the visit from the patrons’ point of view. Discuss your experience with staff members. Brainstorm how service could be improved.
- Send out invitations to young families not currently using the library. (Local faith-based groups, service agencies, and regularly attending library users can all be sources of referral.) Meet the families at the door and experience the library from the newcomers’ perspective.

Big steps:

- Adapt the courses of library and information study, perhaps even at the graduate level, to require library students to delve into such topics as infant and child development, family dynamics and diversity, emerging literacy, and basic social services.
- Take advantage of opportunities to remain updated through professional
development not only within the profession, but also through extended education in such topics as autism, communicable diseases, developmental delays, and other issues.

- Advocate for the power that children’s librarianship possesses for this population, and for all children, at the state and national levels.
- Hire a full-time librarian with child development credentials to provide quality service specific to babies and toddlers and in which outreach, programming, on-the-fly interactions, and connections are made possible.

**A call for advocacy from administrators**

Children’s librarianship can thrive within an institution only through the defense, support, and dedication of a solid administration and board of trustees. Administrators, embracing such tenets as the ALA Library Bill of Rights and Code of Ethics, set the tone, level of professionalism, and quality standards and expectations for their individual libraries. Children’s librarians, and libraries in general, must broaden their thinking and consider methods for implementing real change.

As advocates and supporters of these important library goals, dedicated administrators can raise the bar and lead the way for other institutions to follow in fully acknowledging this population, not only as future contributors to society but also as deserving human beings. The continuing claim of inadequate dollars is tiring. Money has been available for upgrading software, installing high-surveillance security cameras, purchasing pricey databases, and so on. Some of these expensive investments have come and gone and are now for sale at the Friends’ bargain table. Yes, it is important to keep up with the technological advances and all other wants and needs of a continually adjusting society. But those dollars are not always allocated fairly, and sometimes babies and toddlers are on the losing side of the funding equation.

Administrators who truly respect and honor librarianship to babies, toddlers, children, and the families within their communities need to broadcast that message through better pay for children’s librarians. In the book *Fundamentals of Children’s Services*, Michael Sullivan reports that “children’s librarians make less than other librarians because they are children’s librarians.” Why? Is it because they work with children? Are the children themselves somehow less worthy of fairly compensated, quality service? At the very least, children’s librarians should be equitably compensated. The profession itself most certainly expects and maintains lofty standards for quality, well-educated professionals, and rightfully so. This should be even more the case when considering the complexities involved in serving babies, toddlers, and families.

**What can administrators do?**

To truly invoke lasting, powerful, and meaningful change for babies and toddlers, and for all children, administrators should consider the following:

**Baby steps:**

- Support strict policies that mandate hiring well-prepared candidates.
- Help create the cultural perception of children’s librarians as first education facilitators for babies and toddlers, just as pediatricians are first health providers.
- Equitably compensate children’s librarians.
- Include children’s librarians in administrative meetings because they provide a voice for this population.
- Invite the children’s librarian and security
and maintenance personnel to walk through the library, noting how the building itself is aiding or hindering service to families with babies and toddlers.

■ Become more informed about children’s librarianship in general and service to babies in particular.
■ Advocate for the profession outside the library, speaking highly of the value and importance of what children’s librarians do in general and what they are trying to accomplish for babies and families in particular.
■ Interview staff members and evaluate their fitness for public services and behind-the-scenes jobs, perhaps realigning job placement to everyone’s mutual satisfaction.

Big steps:
■ Use political clout to call attention to problems faced by families of young children and lobby for changes across the political landscape.
■ Advance the work and the workplace of children’s librarians in the larger political arena, lobbying for change.
■ Allocate commensurate funding to children’s services.
■ Offer continuing education incentives to staff members who are willing to invest in additional coursework on the subject of human development.

The Four Respects
Anne Carroll Moore, a pioneer of children’s librarianship who served New York Public Library from 1906 to 1941, developed the Four Respects that are still embraced by children’s librarians today. They are:
1. Respect for children.
2. Respect for children’s books.
3. Respect for fellow workers.
4. Respect for the professional standing of children’s librarians.

Administrators are encouraged to review them and examine their library’s overt or covert prejudices. Recognizing the potential, the patrons, and the profession for all of their worth, and then truly investing in them, ultimately depends on the deeply held convictions and assertive actions of administrators. Babies, toddlers, families, and children’s librarians are counting on, maybe even crying out for, this deep level of support and commitment. The exhortation cannot be more heartfelt: Be the champions for these patrons and the librarians who serve them, on purpose.

Looking forward
There are so many sociocultural issues affecting babies that providing library service for them needs to be taken seriously. Serving infants, toddlers, and their caregivers is a complex and serious yet delightful process but ultimately simple in its delivery. The problem is that quality service takes time, even if only in bits and pieces. And time is a precious resource for many librarians.

It isn’t enough to devote time just to programming, although programs for babies and toddlers are very valuable. If it is to be truly successful, quality service requires the understanding and support of administration not only in hiring wisely but also in advocating for and maintaining a level of respect toward children’s librarians and the patrons they serve.

DEBRA J. KNOLL is a former children’s librarian and academic instructor. Her research has focused on the development of infants and toddlers and its implications for children’s librarianship.

Join American Libraries Associate Editor Phil Morehart as he hosts conversations with librarians, authors, thinkers, and scholars about topics from the library world.
La’s Library Champions program was launched by a select group of individual, corporate, and foundation supporters who joined together to form a broad-based group to advocate for libraries and the library profession. Library Champions contribute to ALA’s nationwide strategic advocacy campaign, The Libraries Transform Campaign.

Library Champions are among the greatest proponents of America’s libraries. Their gifts help every child, young adult, or adult who walks through a door at a library or links to online resources from home or school. Contributions support ALA’s efforts to provide free materials and resources directly to libraries, plus support the Association’s national initiatives, such as National Library Week and Library Card Sign-Up Month. These special initiatives have been designed to increase public awareness of the importance of libraries as great institutions serving people of every age, income level, location, ethnicity, or physical ability. ALA would like to thank the following corporate and foundation sponsors for their support of the Libraries Transform Campaign and ALA’s public awareness and advocacy programs.

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Snoopy knows that the keys to transformation are a strong imagination and library card! As honorary chair of Library Card Sign-Up Month, Snoopy is again lending a helping paw to remind people of all ages that whether you’re looking for information on World War I flying aces, programs on how to fly, or maybe some tango lessons, a library card is your ticket to adventure.

Find tools to promote Library Card Sign-Up Month at ala.org/librarycardssignup.
As lifelong learners, Steelcase Education aims to make a difference in education. For students, educators, and designers, we work to create the most effective, rewarding, and inspiring learning spaces. As a dedicated group within Steelcase exclusively focused on education, we bring evidence-based design, technology, and furniture solutions to education environments, wherever learning happens.

Vin Caraher, President, IP and Science
Thomson Reuters is proud to be a part of the American Library Association’s Library Champions program. We recognize the contributions our nation’s libraries and librarians make toward strengthening science and scholarship in the United States. Thomson Reuters is pleased to work with more than 5,600 universities, governments, and research institutions around the world, enabling the entire research workflow with solutions like Web of Science™, EndNote®, InCites™, and Converis™. No matter the partner or the country, we see librarians at the forefront of advancing knowledge exchange in a rapidly changing world, and we value opportunities to increase public awareness.

Roger Horton, CEO, Taylor & Francis Group
Taylor & Francis Group is pleased to be an active supporter of the US library community and to participate in ALA’s Library Champions program. As one of the world’s leading publishers of scholarly journals, books, ebooks, and reference works, Taylor & Francis brings knowledge to life by providing researchers and students with the highest quality information across a range of specialties in humanities, social science, science, technology, and medicine. Taylor & Francis staff provide local expertise and support to our editors, societies, and authors, and tailored, efficient customer service to our library colleagues.

Annette Harwood Murphy, President and CEO
The Library Corporation has operated continuously and under the same ownership since 1974, providing services to more than 4,500 libraries worldwide. TLC’s automation and cataloging products include: Library•Solution®, CARL•X™, eBiblioFile, ITS•MARC®, and RDAExpress™—all backed by unparalleled customer support. Additionally, TLC is the library marketplace’s exclusive distributor of the SocialFlow social media management service. Libraries that rely on TLC for enhanced staff and patron services include Los Angeles Public Library, Dallas Independent School District, Wellington City Libraries in New Zealand, and the Hawaii State Department of Education.

LIBRARY CHAMPIONS MAKE IT POSSIBLE ... ... to increase awareness of and advocate for the importance of libraries across the country and around the world.

To learn how you can support the Libraries Transform campaign as a Library Champion—corporation, foundation, or individual—and to speak up and speak out for libraries, please contact the ALA Development Office at 800-545-2433, ext. 5050, or via email at development@ala.org.

50 East Huron Street • Chicago, IL 60611
Phone: 312.280.5050 • Fax: 312.280.5015
Twelve years ago, makerspaces weren’t yet in the public library. App development and mobile responsiveness weren’t topics librarians—or anyone—had to worry about. And archivists simply didn’t have the Big Data problems we have now.

After 12 years, the American Library Association (ALA) returns to Orlando, Florida, for its 2016 Annual Conference and Exhibition, and one could say the city has changed almost as much as our dynamic profession has since 2004. With more than 5,300 restaurants, 100 parks, 120,000 hotel rooms, and one of the fastest population growth rates in the country, Orlando has expanded since ALA last met here.

In that spirit, our conference has expanded, too. Annual still features author programs, award presentations, exhibits, and special events, but we’ve only gotten more diverse in our offerings, more enterprising in our education and development, and more inclusive with the initiatives we bring back home to our communities. Additionally, the conference will continue to offer paths to participate in the Libraries Transform campaign, joined already by more than 2,500 libraries.

This preview offers a small sample of what to expect at Annual in Orlando. For a complete listing, visit alaannual.org.

Michael Eric Dyson, one of Essence magazine’s 50 most inspiring African Americans, will kick off the conference as featured speaker at the Opening General Session on Friday, June 24, 4–5:15 p.m. Author of 17 books, New York Times contributor, and MSNBC political analyst, Dyson will comment on contemporary social and intellectual thought, interwoven with cultural criticism, race theory, religion, philosophical reflection, and gender studies, in this event with ALA’s Task Force on Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion.
Join ALA President Sari Feldman for the ALA Awards, immediately followed by the ALA President’s Program, on Sunday, June 26, 3:30–5:30 p.m. Feldman’s selected guest speaker is Diane Guerrero, actress and outspoken immigration reform advocate, whose personal story is a reminder of the library’s role in creating opportunity and progress. Guerrero’s memoir, *In the Country We Love: My Family Divided* (Henry Holt and Co.), was published in May.

The Association for Library Service to Children (ALSC) Newbery-Caldecott-Wilder Awards Banquet—a celebration that will honor the authors and illustrators of the Newbery and Caldecott medal-winning and honor books, as well as as 2016 Laura Ingalls Wilder Award winner Jerry Pinkney—takes place Sunday, June 26, 6–11 p.m. Preregistration is required and tickets are $94.

The 47th Annual Coretta Scott King Book Awards Breakfast, presented by the ALA Ethnic and Multicultural Information Exchange Round Table, is being held Sunday, June 26, 7–9:30 a.m. The breakfast honors 2016’s best African-American authors and illustrators of books for children and youth, as well as the recipient of the Coretta Scott King–Virginia Hamilton Award for Lifetime Achievement. Tickets are $62.

**FEATURED SPEAKERS**

The Auditorium Speaker Series, sponsored by publishers, brings accomplished authors, compelling celebrities, and exciting experts to the conference. This year’s lineup includes:

**SATURDAY, JUNE 25**

10:30–11:30 a.m.

The series welcomes Margaret Atwood, award-winning author of more than 40 books of fiction, poetry, children’s literature, and critical essays—including *The Handmaid’s Tale* and Booker Prize–winning *The Blind Assassin*—and vice president of PEN International. Atwood’s forthcoming book, *Hag-Seed* (Hogarth, October), a modern retelling of *The Tempest*, is part of a Shakespeare project that sees the Bard’s works retold by acclaimed novelists of today.

**SATURDAY, JUNE 25**

3:30–4:30 p.m.

Maya Penn, teen entrepreneur and activist whose TEDWomen talk has been viewed more than 1 million times, will share her journey and a creative blueprint for teens and young adults, along with the tools she has used to build an authentic, exciting, successful, and connected life. Penn is an award-winning philanthropist, girls’ rights advocate, artist, coder, writer, and the CEO of Maya’s Ideas, a company she started when she was 8 years old.

**SUNDAY, JUNE 26**

10:30–11:30 a.m.

Brad Meltzer—Honorary Chair of ALA’s Preservation Week 2016 and bestselling author of nonfiction, suspense, children’s books, and comic books—will speak to the core belief that runs through each of his projects: Ordinary people change the world. Meltzer is one of The Hollywood Reporter’s 25 most powerful authors and hosts the History Channel shows *Brad Meltzer’s Decoded* and *Brad Meltzer’s Lost History*. His illustrated children’s books on Lucille Ball and Helen Keller were released last year.

**MONDAY, JUNE 27**

8:30–9:30 a.m.

Jazz Jennings is one of the most recognizable activists for transgender teens, children, and adults, and one of the youngest in the national discussion about gender identity. With the support of her parents, Jennings transitioned to life as a girl at age 5 and was part of a groundbreaking Barbara Walters interview at a time when the
Featuring hundreds of exhibiting organizations, multiple pavilions and stages, and popular authors, the exhibit floor is integral to your learning, professional development, and networking at Annual Conference.

The official opening ceremony and ribbon cutting immediately follows the Opening General Session on Friday, June 24, at 5:30 p.m., and features a brief welcome by ALA leadership and Orlando dignitaries. The Opening Reception includes food, drink, and entertainment.

Individual publishers will host author and illustrator events throughout the conference, including programs at the Book Buzz Theater, What’s Cooking @ ALA Demonstration Stage, PopTop Stage, and the Graphic Novel/Gaming Stage. For a full list of stage schedules, visit alaannual.org/general-exhibits-info.

**SPECIALTY PAVILIONS**

- **Artist Alley** includes the best from comic books to games and graphic novels.
- **Diversity Pavilion** offers books, products, and services to help libraries meet the needs of their populations and engage with issues of diversity, equality, inclusion, and access.
- **DVD/Video Pavilion** showcases recorded materials for libraries of all types.
- **Gaming and Graphic Novel Pavilion** links suppliers of educational and recreational games and graphic novels with librarians and industry professionals.
- **Gaming Lounge** is where you can explore game resources for your library, engage in open gaming, sit down for demos from game publishers, or explore poster and sharing sessions from other librarians.
- **Government Information Pavilion** offers the latest information from featured government agencies.
- **International Pavilion** is where you can find multilingual and multicultural publications and library materials.
- **Library School and Instruction Pavilion** showcases LIS educational programs.
- **Mobile Applications Pavilion** will help you discover mobile apps and technology to manage your library, improve service to patrons, and help readers of all ages.
- **Small Press/Product Area**, where independent presses often launch new titles, is a jumping-off point for smaller vendors to introduce themselves to the library community.
- **University Press Pavilion** offers a wide variety of academic and trade titles in print and digital formats, and database products.
- **Zine Pavilion** showcases zine creators, librarians who manage zine collections, and a display of topical zines that will be raffled off to a library at the close of the exhibits.

**EXHIBIT HOURS**

- Friday, June 24, 5:30–7 p.m.
- Saturday, June 25, 9 a.m.–5 p.m.
- Sunday, June 26, 9 a.m.–5 p.m.
- Monday, June 27, 9 a.m.–2 p.m.
public was less knowledgeable and accepting of the transgender community. In her forthcoming memoir, *Being Jazz: My Life as a (Transgender) Teen* (Crown Books for Young Readers, June), Jennings shares the challenges, bullying, discrimination, and rejection she’s faced, and reflects on her public experiences and how they have helped shape mainstream attitudes.

**MONDAY, JUNE 27**

10:30–11:30 a.m.

Actress, author, talk show host, activist, and philanthropist **Holly Robinson Peete**—along with her 18-year-old twins RJ and Ryan Elizabeth—will explore the funny, painful, and unexpected aspects of teen autism. Robinson Peete is coauthor of the young adult novel *Same but Different: Teen Life on the Autism Express* (Scholastic Press, February), which presents the challenges and triumphs of being a teen living with autism and the effects on family, school, friends, and life.

**DIVISION PRESIDENTS’ PROGRAMS**

ALA’s division presidents host an inspiring group of thought leaders in their Presidents’ Programs at every Annual Conference, and this year’s slate is no exception. Presidents’ Programs include:

**SATURDAY, JUNE 25**

10:30–11:30 a.m.

United for Libraries President Ed McBride welcomes author **John Hart** to his program. Hart will be interviewed on stage by Barbara Hoffert, editor of *Library Journal’s Prepub Alert*. Hart has written four *New York Times* bestsellers—*The King of Lies, Down River, The Last Child*, and *Iron House*—and has received two Edgar Allen Poe Awards, a Barry Award, and the Ian Fleming Steel Dagger Award. Hart will sign books following the program.

**SATURDAY, JUNE 25**

10:30 a.m.–noon

Association of College and Research Libraries President Ann Campion Riley welcomes **Sara Bowman** (project manager at Center for Open Science), **Yasmeen Shorish** (scholarly communication and data services coordinator at James Madison University), and **Kristin Partlo** (reference and instruction librarian for social science and data at Carleton College), who will present on how to use, create, and manage data in higher education. Speakers will address how to coordinate communication and collaboration efforts externally and across units, and help academic libraries of various sizes to tailor data services to meet institutional priorities.

**SATURDAY, JUNE 25**

11:30 a.m.–12:30 p.m.

American Association of School Librarians President Leslie Preddy welcomes award-winning author **Avi**, who will speak about his work and connection to readers and librarians. Avi, who started his career as a playwright and worked for many years as a librarian at New York Public Library, has published more than 70 books spanning different age levels and genres. He won the 2003 Newbery Medal for *Crispin: The Cross of Lead*, as well as two Newbery Honors, two Boston Globe–Horn Book Awards, and a Scott O’Dell Award.

**SATURDAY, JUNE 25**

4–5:30 p.m.

Reference and User Services Association (RUSA) President Anne M. Houston presents “Be Our Guest: Creating Immersive Guest Experiences in Libraries,” featuring keynote speaker **Dave Cobb**, vice president for creative development of the Thinkwell Group. Cobb, an expert on designing immersive educational experiences for
museums and theme parks, will talk about how libraries can tell stories with space and create emotional resonance with users, drawing on examples from the library world as well as local Orlando theme parks.

**SUNDAY, JUNE 26**

3–4 p.m.

Library and Information Technology Association President Thomas Dowling brings **Safiya Noble**, assistant professor in the Department of Information Studies at UCLA, to his program. “Toward an Ethic of Social Justice in Information,” cosponsored by the Office for Diversity, Literacy, and Outreach Services and the Black Caucus of the ALA, addresses a rapidly shifting information landscape at the convergence of increasing investment in digital technologies and increased surveillance and lack of privacy. Noble’s research examines a link to power struggles over representation on the web and the consequences of marginalization and misrepresentation across commercial information platforms like Google.

**SUNDAY, JUNE 26**

4:30–5:30 p.m.

Rhonda Gould, president of the Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies, invites five librarians who implemented accessibility policies in academic and public libraries to offer insights on how to make physical, programmatic, and online presences more accessible to people with disabilities. Speakers include **Sandy Cohen** from Nashville (Tenn.) Public Library, **Chris Corrigan** from Library of Congress, **Marti Goddard** from San Francisco Public Library, **Lily Sacharow** from Berkeley College in New York City, and **Deborah Tenofsky** from the University of Cincinnati Libraries.

**MONDAY, JUNE 27**

10:30–11:30 a.m.

Young Adult Library Services Association (YALSA) President Candice Mack’s year-long initiative, “3-2-1 Impact! Inclusive and Impactful Teen Services,” focuses on the need for libraries to evolve in order to effectively serve today’s teens and how outreach has become increasingly important in connecting with teens who may not realize inclusive programming can meet their needs. This interactive session will present a wide range
of programs serving today’s teens and strategies to take back to your own library.

**MONDAY, JUNE 27**

10:30 a.m.–noon

Association for Library Collections and Technical Services (ALCTS) President Norm Medeiros hosts **Michael R. Nelson**, who works on internet-related global public policy issues for CloudFlare and is an adjunct professor of internet studies at Georgetown University. Nelson will address how open standards, free flow of information, transparency, and empowering users can benefit people globally.

**MONDAY, JUNE 27**

1–2:30 p.m.

ALSC President Andrew Medlar presents a program that focuses on the transformative services centered around space that libraries provide children, inspired by Orlando’s theme parks. The program features a keynote presentation from **Marty Sklar**, former president of Walt Disney Imagineering and the man behind the creative development of Epcot Theme Park. Following Sklar, there will be a panel discussion moderated by American Libraries Associate Editor Phil Morehart on how child development, architecture, and stories work together to create spaces that are vital to children and the communities that support them. The program honors Charlemae Hill Rollins, the first African-American president of ALA’s Children’s Services Division, and includes an interactive show-and-tell from inspiring libraries.

**BUILDING THE LIBRARY OF THE FUTURE**

Library of the Future sessions, developed with ALA’s Center for the Future of Libraries, explore emerging trends and innovations with experts from a variety of fields and professions. This year’s sessions cover themes such as fast-casual restaurant concepts, fandom, and maker-focused technology in libraries. Sessions show how knowledge of the latest trends and innovations in the larger world inform librarianship and support the tenets of Libraries Transform.

**SATURDAY, JUNE 25**

3–4 p.m.

Inspired by its research and engagement with libraries around the world, design and architecture firm Gensler presents new strategies for thoughtful engagement with community residents and leaders that advance the library as a force for social good, in “Learning with Gensler’s Approach to Community Engagement.”

**SUNDAY, JUNE 26**

10:30–11:30 a.m.

Concerned about the future of your physical space but not sure where to start? “The Feasibility Study as a Catalyst for Change,” presented by OPN Architects, will introduce the feasibility study as a catalyst to transform your library into a library of the future.

**SUNDAY, JUNE 26**

1–2:30 p.m.

Affinity mapping, decision matrices, and prototyping can be used to discuss new ideas, spark creativity, or rejuvenate existing programs. Join leaders from ALA’s Library Entrepreneurship and Maker Services Member Interest Group in “Top Tools for Changemakers,” to learn more about their favorite tools for change.

**SATURDAY, JUNE 25**

10:30–11:30 a.m.

In “Think Better: Attention in Education with Steelcase,” Steve Slifka, national architect and design leader for Steelcase Education, will discuss how new research and insights into the neuroscience of attention can assist us in designing spaces that minimize distraction and help students gain and keep focus.

**SATURDAY, JUNE 25**

1–2:30 p.m.

Matt Richardson, Raspberry Pi Foundation’s product evangelist, will share his vision for affordable, maker-focused technology products (Arduino, littleBits, and Raspberry Pi) that equip young people with science, technology, engineering, arts, and mathematics (STEAM) skills and foster a deep understanding of technology, in “Learning with the Raspberry Pi Foundation.”

**Accessibility**

ALA works to make sure the conference experience is pleasant and accessible for all. For information on mobility assistance, interpreter services, and other accommodations, visit alaannual.org/accessibility.
create a memorable guest experience that builds a connection with the local destination.

The Center for the Future of Libraries has also partnered with Demco to provide two future-focused preconferences. “Pivot or Persevere: Creating a Framework for Successful Innovation” and “Telling Your Library’s Most Compelling Story” are full-day events, on Friday, June 24, 9 a.m.–4 p.m. Tickets to these sessions are $199 for members and $224 for nonmembers.

Be sure to check out additional future-focused programming in the Knight Foundation’s “Knight News Challenge Libraries” series.

**BOOKS AND AUTHORS**

Annual Conference offers many opportunities to meet and hear from notable writers and illustrators. Some programs include:

**FRIDAY, JUNE 24**
- **8–10 p.m.** The Michael L. Printz Program and Reception, presented by YALSA and Booklist, welcomes 2016 Printz winner Laura Ruby (for her book *Bone Gap*) and Printz Honor Book winners Ashley Hope Pérez (*Out of Darkness*) and Marcus Sedgwick (*The Ghosts of Heaven*). The event features presentations of awards, speeches, and a Q&A preceding the reception. Tickets are $34.

**SUNDAY, JUNE 26**
- **9 a.m.** Enjoy coffee and meet YALSA’s award-winning authors at the YA Author Coffee Klatch. This informal program offers attendees a chance to interact with authors who have appeared on one of YALSA’s six annual selected lists or have received one of YALSA’s five literary awards. Librarians will sit at tables where new authors will arrive every few minutes to talk about their current projects. Tickets are $25.

**MONDAY, JUNE 27**
- **10:30–11:30 a.m.** At United for Libraries’ First Author, First Book, debut authors Nathan Hill, Joe Ide, Stephanie Knipper, Reba Riley, and Jung Yun will speak about their books and writing experiences in this popular annual author panel.

**SUNDAY, JUNE 26**
- **5:30–7:30 p.m.** Wine and cheese will be served at The Laugh’s on Us, sponsored by SAGE, headlined by comedian and United for Libraries spokesperson Paula Poundstone. The event also features Dave Barry, Phoebe Robinson, and Nora McInerny Purmort, and a book signing will follow. Tickets are $60 in advance ($55 United for Libraries personal members) or $65 onsite.

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**SUNDAY, JUNE 26**
- **3–4 p.m.**

In “Learning with the Harry Potter Alliance,” see why fandom is such a powerful force, and how for more than a decade, the Harry Potter Alliance has helped libraries and other organizations use fandom and pop culture to spark civic engagement and motivate youth to action.

**MONDAY, JUNE 27**
- **1–2:30 p.m.**

In “Learning with Matthew Broffman and Innovation at the City of Orlando,” attendees can discover how Orlando and Broffman, the city's director of innovation, use human-centered design to assess the needs of citizens and develop services and policies that are responsive to what residents need.

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MONDAY, JUNE 27
8–10:30 a.m.
Honor the best in children’s literature and media at the annual presentation of the Batchelder, Carnegie, Geisel, and Sibert awards during the ALSC Awards Presentation. Attendees will have the opportunity to talk to award-winning authors and illustrators, and a continental breakfast will be provided.

MONDAY, JUNE 27
10 a.m.–noon
Celebrate the 2016 winners of the Stonewall Book Awards, the oldest awards for the best in gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender writing. Sponsored by the GLBT Round Table, the event recognizes winners and honorees in fiction, nonfiction, children’s, and young adult categories. This year the inaugural Newlen-Symons Award for Excellence in Serving the GLBT Community will be awarded.

MONDAY, JUNE 27
2–4 p.m.
Enjoy tea, finger sandwiches, and sweet treats at United for Libraries’ Gala Author Tea sponsored by ReferenceUSA. Featured authors Jayne Entwhistle, Lisa Fenn, Shari Lapena, Susan Mallery, Imbolo Mbue, and Thomas Mullen will discuss their forthcoming books and signings will follow. Tickets are $60 in advance ($55 United for Libraries personal members) or $65 onsite.
For more information about ticketed events, visit alaannual.org/ticketed-events.

DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION
Equity, diversity, and inclusion are critical to a strong future for libraries—both in the US and in the more than 40 countries our attendees represent. Check the list of related recommendations from the Committee on Diversity at alaannual.org/education-and-meetings. Attendees looking for insights into the wider world of libraries can find internationally focused programs, poster sessions, meetings, social events, and discussions by searching “international” in the Annual Conference Scheduler (alaannual.org/scheduler).
Here are a few selected offerings:

SATURDAY, JUNE 25
1–2:30 p.m.
YALSA sponsors “Finding Yourselves on the Shelves: Diversity in Ethnicity and Language for Your Teens,” an open discussion joblist.ala.org
will explore the history of users turning to libraries as both a resource and refuge, and provide practical tools for librarians in how to best assist patrons dealing with behavioral health issues.

**SUNDAY, JUNE 26**
1–2:30 p.m.
ALAs Committee on Diversity and the ALCTS Preservation and Reformatting Section Digital Preservation Interest Group cosponsor “#BlackLivesMatter: Documenting a Digital Protest Movement.” The session will explore ways that activists, academics, archivists, and librarians are collecting and providing access to this unfolding grassroots movement.

**SUNDAY, JUNE 26**
10:30–11:30 a.m.
Learn about the variety of coding and programming available in school and public libraries at “Libraries Ready to Code: Increasing Computer Science Opportunities for Young People.” Sponsored by ALAs Office for Information Technology Policy (OITP),

**HIGHLIGHTED PROGRAMS**

**SATURDAY, JUNE 25**
1–2:30 p.m.
Rich Harwood, founder of the Harwood Institute, and three public libraries that participated in ALAs Libraries Transforming Communities initiative will show how libraries can engage communities and lead change by “turning outward.” Attendees will discover how bringing people together, asking questions, building partnerships, and taking action leads to positive transformation, and leave the session inspired to tackle community challenges.

**SUNDAY, JUNE 26**
10:30–11:30 a.m.
Join Debra Fine—trainer, networker, and author of The Fine Art of Small Talk—for the PR Forum, to learn how to turn every interaction into an opportunity for a successful library relationship. Public Awareness Office Director Jeff Julian will moderate.

**SUNDAY, JUNE 26**
10:30–11:30 a.m.
Learn about the variety of coding and programming available in school and public libraries at “Libraries Ready to Code: Increasing Computer Science Opportunities for Young People.” Sponsored by ALAs Office for Information Technology Policy (OITP),
panelists will discuss a unique library perspective on successful learning models and how to reach underrepresented groups in STEM fields.

**MONDAY, JUNE 27**

**10:30–11:30 a.m.**

Join Khaliah Barnes, associate director of the Electronic Privacy Information Center, in “Student Privacy: The Big Picture on Big Data,” for an informative look at why schools are increasingly adopting vendor-based data services that require transfer of student data to third-party providers, and how evolving state and federal data privacy laws affect school and academic libraries.

**MONDAY, JUNE 27**

**10:30–11:30 a.m.**

In “The People’s Incubator: Libraries’ Contributions to Entrepreneurship,” see how libraries provide assistance at every stage of launching and operating a new venture, from writing a business plan to raising capital to managing workflow. This session, sponsored by OITP, features a panel that will discuss the ways in which libraries can make a greater impact on the innovation economy.

In addition to highlighted programs, be sure to check out informal and peer-to-peer learning opportunities such as Ignite Sessions, Conversation Starters, Kitchen Table Conversations, Unconference, Library Camp, and more at alaannual.org/education-and-meetings.

For an up-to-date list of dates and times, see the Annual Conference Scheduler at alaannual.org/scheduler.

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Where to dine during ALA Annual

BY Katie Farmand

While Walt Disney World and Universal Orlando put Central Florida on the tourism map, a new culinary awakening is creating its own buzz. From fledgling craft breweries and distilleries to fine restaurants with James Beard Award nominees in the kitchen, there’s a gamut of great eating in every price range in Orlando. Avid diners head here from around the globe, and expectations are high. While there’s no defining “Orlando cuisine,” many of the newest restaurants in Central Florida mirror the national trends: American cuisine, farm-friendly menus, and simple food with regional accents.
Mamak Asian Street Food  
407-270-4688  
mamakasianorlando.com  
1231 E. Colonial Dr.  
For a taste of Orlando’s Asian neighborhood, casual Mamak (“mamak” is the Malaysian word for a street food stall) is a lively, inexpensive spot with familiar bites such as crispy spring rolls, Vietnamese summer rolls, and dumplings. But you can also try something unusual such as kari mee noodles in a silky curry ($8.50) and Malaysian roti, or char kway teow, Malaysia’s most popular street dish with wok-fried rice noodles, shrimp, and chicken ($8.50). Asian grocery stores and numerous restaurants from Vietnam to Korean are abundant in this area. L, D daily $–$$

The Rusty Spoon  
407-401-8811  
therustyspoon.com  
55 W. Church St.  
Chef Kathleen Blake has been a James Beard Award semifinalist several times, and it’s easy to see why inside her flagship restaurant. In the heart of downtown Orlando, the Rusty Spoon serves a locally sourced menu of traditional eats and casual drinks. Butter-poached local clams, grass-fed beef burger stuffed with bacon and gruyère, hand-cut pastas, and slow-roasted lamb shank with harissa and eggplant relish are just a few of the mouthwatering options. A fantastic wine list and a selection of cocktails and beers round out the menu. L (M–F), D daily $$–$$$

Soco  
407-849-1800  
socoonthorntonpark.com  
629 E. Central Blvd.  
Soco, which stands for Southern contemporary, is in the heart of the hip downtown neighborhood Thornton Park. Enjoy craft cocktails like the honey rye sour ($12) and grown-up cherry cola ($12) and a menu of amped-up classic Southern favorites—crab-stuffed deviled duck eggs ($12), boiled peanut hummus ($6), hot-smoked Florida snapper ($26), and chicken-fried cauliflower “steak” ($17) in a chic setting. Brunch (Sun), D daily $$$

Cask and Larder  
321-280-4200  
caskandlarder.com  
565 W. Fairbanks Ave.  
Cask and Larder is an ode to Southern cuisine from the James Beard Award-nominated husband-and-wife team that owns The Ravenous Pig (see p. 70). The bar program is a standout here: It includes a great selection of beers brewed in-house, an inspired cocktail menu, and a wine list with bottles that hail only from the US. Dishes like Key West hog snapper with smoked olive vinaigrette ($42) and Nashville hot chicken with white BBQ sauce ($24) are created using ingredients from local purveyors, Southern artisans, and small farms. Weekend brunch includes everything from oatmeal and biscuits to French toast. Brunch (Sat, Sun), D (Tue–Sun) $$–$$$

Hamilton’s Kitchen at the Alfond Inn  
407-998-8089  
thefaultondinn.com/dining/hamiltons_kitchen  
300 E. New England Ave.  
Set inside the lovely Alfond Inn, Hamilton’s Kitchen serves breakfast, lunch, and dinner in a bright and airy setting, and it’s not your average hotel eatery. The menu features dishes like slow-roasted pork belly with apples ($8), squid ink pasta with scallops ($26), and steak with truffle fries ($26). Even the side dishes are worth a mention—salmon belly and caper fritters ($8), jalapeño and honey-glazed sweet potatoes ($7), and country ham mac ‘n’ cheese ($8) are mealworthy in their own right. L, D daily $$–$$$  

Luma on Park  
407-599-4111  
lumaonpark.com  
290 S. Park Ave.  
With a sleek, modern vibe and innovative but approachable food, Luma offers seasonal, chef-driven cuisine. The wide-ranging menu includes incredibly fresh local seafood, from yellowfin tuna carpaccio ($14) to quinoa-crusted mahi mahi ($33), house-made pasta with classic Bolognese ($22), and an assortment of side dishes that are fab in their own right, like the Yukon gold potato purée with truffle oil and chives ($7). The wine program here is one of the most esteemed in town. L (F–Sun), D daily $$$

Prato  
407-262-0050  
prato-wp.com  
124 N. Park Ave.  
Prato is Luma’s sister restaurant just down the avenue, with a warm, stylish interior and a menu filled with inventive, modern takes on classic Italian dishes. The pizzas are a must-try, baked in the wood-burning oven, with blistered, crisp crust and nontraditional toppings such as hazelnut romesco and spinach crema.
Pastas ($9 half plate/$16 full plate) are always interesting, such as the mustard spaghettini with speck and pecorino or laughing bird shrimp ravioli. A handful of main dishes round out the menu. Save room for dessert—tiramisu, tarts, and house-made gelati are worth the calories.  
L (W–Sun), D daily $$–$$$  

**The Ravenous Pig**  
407-628-2333  
theravenouspig.com  
1234 N. Orange Ave.  
One of the mainstays in the Orlando culinary scene is this unique gastropub, which offers a wide variety of nibbles from small plates—think house-made charcuterie ($19) and rock shrimp tacos ($14)—super-fresh seafood, inventive pastas, and hearty mains. Creative cocktails, beers brewed at its sister location, and seasonal desserts round out the something-for-everyone menu.  
L (W–Sat), D (M–Sat) $$–$$$  

**INTERNATIONAL DRIVE AREA**

**Hanamizuki**  
407-363-7200  
hanamizuki.us  
8255 International Dr.  
Hidden among chains and touristy shopping, Hanamizuki offers an authentic taste of Japan on International Drive. Locals come from all over for the ramen, which features rich broths and tasty, chewy noodles. Try the buta kakuni, or fried pork belly ($10), Japanese curry over rice ($8.50–$11), sushi, rice balls ($2.75–$3.50), and udon or soba noodle bowls ($8.50–$14). Teriyaki, simple dumplings, and tempura are available for the less adventurous diner.  
L, D (Tue–Sun) $–$$$

**Norman’s**  
407-393-4333  
normans.com  
4012 Central Florida Pky.  
Located inside the Ritz-Carlton Grande Lakes, Norman’s is the signature restaurant of celebrity chef Norman Van Aken. Norman’s offers a sophisticated Florida-centric menu in an upscale, airy, elegant atmosphere. Start with fried green tomatoes ($10), shrimp ceviche ($14), or foie gras french toast ($15 half plate/$30 full plate). Pan-cooked Florida yellowtail snapper ($37), chimichurri rojo New York strip ($54), and pork Havana ($38) are a few of the entrées.  
D daily $$$$$

**Primo**  
407-393-4444  
grandelakes.com/jw-marriott/primo-78.html  
4040 Central Florida Pky.  
With an outdoor organic garden that supplies many of the ingredients for the restaurant, Primo’s focus is on seasonal, locally sourced, classic Italian cuisine. The menu features super-fresh salads; house-made pastas like ricotta malfatti with Italian sausage ($14 half plate/$27 full plate) and porcini tagliatelle with seared Maine day boat scallops ($17 half plate/$33 full plate); seafood, steaks, and locally raised meats. The open kitchen and lovely view take hotel dining to a whole new level.  
D daily $$$

**RESTAURANT ROW**

**Anthony’s Coal Fired Pizza**  
407-363-9466  
acfp.com  
8031 Turkey Lake Rd., #300  
Anthony’s is a favorite for simple, hearty Italian favorites. It’s known for meatball and ricotta pizza at Anthony’s Coal Fired Pizza
the pizza—an 800° coal oven produces pies with blistered edges. An array of toppings meets everyone’s tastes, from simple (fresh tomato-basil or eggplant) to standout (roasted cauliflower or a mound of fresh arugula). Don’t miss the chicken wings with incredibly crispy skin—an unexpected product of the hot-hot oven. The classic Italian salad, wings, and pizza are a perfect meal, but they have a handful of sandwiches and entrees if you’re in the mood for something else. L, D daily $–$$

Goodfly
407-370-3359
dragonflyrestaurants.com
7972 Via Dellagio Way
Featuring artful sushi and robata grilled foods, Dragonfly is a modern Japanese restaurant with a little something for everyone. Shima sashimi with jalapeño and green olive relish ($14), Wagyu tenderloin tataki with ponzu and wasabi ($21), and rolls with everything from rib-eye steak ($13) to fried soft-shell crab ($15) comprise the huge menu. The robata grill items are standouts—the Hamachi kama, or yellowtail collar ($14), is a favorite.
D daily $–$$$$

Eddie V’s
407-355-3011
eddiev.com/orlando-florida
7488 W. Sand Lake Rd.
Seafood rules at Eddie V’s. The preparations range from classics like lobster bisque ($10) to contemporary fares like batter-fried oysters with curry ($12). Entrées run the gamut from steamed Chilean sea bass with soy broth ($44) and parmesan-crusted sole with lemon-garlic butter ($30) to Texas redfish with lump crab ($30) and Georges Bank scallops with citrus, almonds, and brown butter ($35).
D daily $$$$

Hot Krust Panini Kitchen
407-355-7768
8015 Turkey Lake Rd., Suite #200
A large selection of unique panini sandwiches—from the Hawaiian Jam-Al, with roasted turkey, bacon, strawberry jam, pineapple, red onions, jalapeños, tomatoes, banana peppers, and cheddar ($6.99) to the Tuna Melt Volcano, with tuna, mayo, chipotle ranch sauce, jalapeño and banana peppers, red onions, and Swiss ($5.99)—dominate the menu of this popular quick-service spot. Soups, salads, and roasted chicken wings round out the menu. Gluten-free bread and vegetarian items are also available. L, D daily $

Pharmacy
407-985-2972
thepharmacyorlando.com
8060 Via Dellagio Way
Don’t look for a sign on the door—there isn’t one. In the spirit of 1920s speakeasies, Pharmacy is a purposefully hidden gem off Sand Lake Rd. Look for an anachronistic elevator door and ring the bell; no secret password required. Most people come for the drinks, and since it doesn’t take reservations, the bar is the place to be while you wait for a table. With house-made mixers, bitters, sodas, and tonics, the cocktails are unique and
delicious. The menu is ever-changing but features crowd-pleasing bites like fried chicken, mussels in wine broth, and rustic flatbread pizzas. L, D daily $$$

Rocco’s Tacos
407-226-0550
roccostacos.com
7468 W. Sand Lake Rd.
Rowdy and entertaining, Rocco’s Tacos is the place to go to unwind. With a dozen different margaritas (several of which come by the pitcher) and a Tex-Mex menu with classic items like flautas ($11), chile rellenos ($16.50), and a variety of tacos (of course), this is a no-brainer kind of place. Loud music and a pretty waterfront location add to the overall raucous-yet-picturesque setting. It’s open until 2 a.m. L, D daily $–$$

Roy’s
407-352-4844
roysrestaurant.com
7760 W. Sand Lake Rd.
After more than 10 years, Roy’s is still a hot spot on Restaurant Row. Chef Roy Yamaguchi founded this national chain that stars delectable seafood in Pacific Rim cuisine—the Misoyaki butterfish (Alaskan black cod) is pricey ($38) but worth it. Happy hour is a bargain—while the crowds can get noisy, you can score $7 cocktails, wine, and sake, and $7 small plates from Wagyu sliders to lobster pot stickers. D daily $$$–$$$$

Slate
407-500-7528
slateorlando.com
8323 W. Sand Lake Rd.
With a creative menu in a beautiful space, Slate is a welcome newcomer to Restaurant Row. The menu is composed of pizzas, pastas, small plates, and entrées that range from smoked brisket with apple-jalapeño puree ($25) to a roasted half chicken ($22). Florida-brewed beers, signature cocktails, and a well-priced wine list round out the menu. Brunch (Sat, Sun), L, D daily $–$$$

Urbain 40
407-872-2640
urbain40.com
8000 Via Dellagio Way
With a fifth-generation French chef in the kitchen, this Orlando newcomer is winning plenty of media accolades. Chef Jean-Stephane Poinard’s menu reflects the “American brasserie” theme: cast-iron skillet-roasted muscles ($12); striped bass meunière ($25); a juicy steakburger on brioche with Irish cheddar and Béarnaise ($19); and house-made pappardelle for the beef and pork Bolognese ($19). Classic cocktails and 1940s-era music can be found in the lounge (thus the “40” in the name). L, D daily $–$$$$
caught seafood like the miso-glazed Hawaiian sea bass ($42). L, D daily $$–$$$$

Bull and Bear
407-597-5500
bullandbearorlando.com
14200 Bonnet Creek Resort Ln.
This is about as traditional as it gets—a sophisticated, stately steakhouse—but in a beautiful setting with modern touches. Dark wood, leather banquettes, and white tablecloths provide the backdrop for menu items like colossal chilled Gulf shrimp ($19), a wedge salad ($14), and chateaubriand for two ($45 each person). Especially when paired with an indulgent side dish like mac ‘n’ cheese with bacon ($12). D daily $$$$

Capa
407-313-7777
fourseasons.com/orlando/dining/restaurants/capa
10100 Dream Tree Blvd.
Lake Buena Vista
Located on the 17th floor of the new Four Seasons resort, Capa is a Spanish-influenced steakhouse with seafood and steaks served in small plates and larger portions. Croquetas ($9), pan con tomate ($5), mussels ($16), octopus ($14), and beef carpaccio ($18) are a few of the tapas options; a New York strip ($48) and rack of lamb ($42) are on the meat menu. If you sit outside, you can see the fireworks at the nearby Disney World parks nightly. D daily $$–$$$$

Columbia
407-566-1505
columbiarestaurant.com
649 Front St., Celebration
This is a sister outpost to the original Columbia restaurant, which opened its doors in Tampa in 1905. With a large menu of Spanish and Cuban classics that include marinated hearts of palm ($11), white asparagus ($10), and the famous “1905 salad” with ham, swiss, and olives ($12); tapas staples like gar-

Fast, Inexpensive, and Fresh

Don’t have time to sit down and dine? There are a plethora of fast, inexpensive, and healthy dining options within the vicinity or a short drive of the 2016 ALA Annual Conference and Exhibition to grab quick salads, sandwiches, wraps, and smoothies, from restaurants to grocers.

RESTAURANTS

Bikes, Beans, and Bordeaux
3022 Corrine Dr.
bikesbeansandbordeaux.com
407-427-1440
B, L daily, D (M–Sat)

Dandelion Communitea Café
618 N. Thornton Ave.
dandelioncommunitea.com
407-362-1864
B, L daily, D (M–Sat)

Green Day Café
1084 Lee Rd.
greendaycafe.com
407-704-7877
B, L daily (M–F)

Green Kitchen
7055 S. Kirkman Rd., #126
greenkitchenorlando.com
407-413-5005
L (M–F)

Greens and Grille
4104 Millenia Blvd., Suite 114
greensandgrille.com
407-770-1407
L, D daily

The Sanctum Café
715 N. Fern Creek Ave., Unit D
thesanctumcafe.com
407-757-0346
B, L daily, D (M–Sat)

Skyebird Juice Bar and Organic Kitchen
3201 Corrine Dr.
skyebird.com
407-960-2861
B, L, D (Tue–Sun)

GROCERS

Chamberlin’s Natural Foods
7600 Doctor Phillips Blvd., #88
407-352-2130
B, L daily, D (M–Sat)

Trader Joe’s
8323 W. Sand Lake Rd.
407-345-0611
B, L daily, D (M–Sat)

Whole Foods
8003 Turkey Lake Rd.
407-355-7100
B, L, D daily
licky shrimp ($11), octopus ($12), and empanadas ($9.50); seafood, chicken, and meat entrées; and a large selection of paellas. L, D daily $$–$$$

Il Mulino New York Trattoria
407-934-1199
swandolphinrestaurants.com/ilmulino
Walt Disney World Swan Resort
1200 Epcot Resorts Blvd., Kissimmee
For classic Italian and big plates of food, head to bustling Il Mulino, located inside the Walt Disney World Swan hotel, a spinoff of the Manhattan original. Parties of four or more can opt for family-style dining with platters of salads, pastas, and more. Pizza, risotto, pasta, steaks, chicken—there’s something for everyone (and you can get half orders of all the pasta dishes). End with a complimentary sip of limoncello. D daily $$$

Jiko—The Cooking Place
407-938-4733
bit.ly/1SgK1G4
Disney’s Animal Kingdom Lodge
2901 Osceola Pky., Kissimmee
Jiko means “cooking place” in Swahili, and this pretty restaurant transports diners to Africa, starting with a warm welcome at the door from hosts who are in the US for a yearlong cultural exchange. Grilled wild boar tenderloin ($19), harissa chicken ($34), and maize-crusted local grouper ($45) are among standouts. Jiko has the largest offering of South African wines in the US, with more than 65 of South Africa’s boutique wineries showcasing their vintages at the restaurant. D daily $$$$:

Morimoto Asia
407-939-6686
patinagroup.com/morimoto-asia
1600 E. Buena Vista Dr.
This is Iron Chef Masaharu Morimoto’s first pan-Asian restaurant and the prettiest dining room at Disney Springs. An exhibition kitchen on the first floor and a sushi bar on the second floor give diners a dazzling display of finely tuned culinary skills. Favorite dishes include rock shrimp tempura tossed in spicy aioli ($16), duck Caesar salad ($17), and braised black cod ($32). The sushi is a work of art. Also dim sum, noodle, and rice specialties. L, D daily $$$–$$$$

Raglan Road
407-938-0300
raglanroad.com
1640 E. Buena Vista Dr.
Disney Springs in Lake Buena Vista
Classic pub fare and live Irish music every night transport diners to the Emerald Isle—but this isn’t any ordi-
nary fish and chips. Irish chef Kevin Dundon has brilliantly reimagined Celtic favorites like shepherd’s pie ($19) and bangers and booz ($20). The restaurant’s four bars were all imported from Ireland and serve Guinness Irish Stout on draft as well as Smithwick’s Irish Ale, Harp Irish Lager, and Kilkenny Irish Cream Ale. L, D daily $$–$$$ 

**KATIE FARMAND** is an Orlando-based food and prop stylist, recipe developer, and food writer. She is editor of *Edible Orlando* magazine. She is also co-author of two cookbooks: *Field to Feast: Recipes Celebrating Florida Farmers, Chefs, and Artisans* and *Good Catch: Recipes and Stories Celebrating the Best of Florida’s Waters*. Her writing has appeared in *Family Circle* and *Orlando Home & Leisure*. 

**Irish dancers at Raglan Road**

**Photo: Raglan Road**
For most librarians, their first year working in a library is the biggest learning experience of their career. I remember coming into my first library job so clueless about, well, everything and feeling a year later like a completely different person: a professional. But that time in between was filled with cringeworthy mistakes and a whole lot of anxiety.

At the same time, I felt like I had unlimited stores of passion, energy, and ideas that year. My colleagues took me seriously even though I was green, and some of those rookie ideas became services the library still offers, like chat reference. I frequently hear about new-to-the-profession librarians who are treated by their colleagues as if they need to “pay their dues” before they and their ideas can be given consideration. I can’t imagine how quickly my passion for my work would have waned had my ideas been met with cynicism and dismissiveness.

This attitude is not only harmful to a new librarian’s morale, it also prevents the library from taking advantage of an opportunity to get a fresh perspective on what it does. There is a golden period when someone new to the library can see everything that might be strange, confusing, or problematic. In time, we all become accustomed to our surroundings, and those problems become the barely visible flotsam and jetsam of our everyday work. We should make the most of that magical newcomer vision. I always make a point of asking new colleagues to keep track of problems they see because those fresh insights can push us out of our comfort zones and create positive change for our patrons. We want to encourage these audacious ideas, even if they’re not all feasible.

In my September/October 2015 column (“It’s Not Us Versus Them”), I urged new librarians to avoid making assumptions about their more experienced colleagues, but this is a two-way street. Librarians’ ideas should be judged on merit, not their tenure on the job.

I also think experienced librarians have a responsibility to support and mentor their newer colleagues. We were all new once and can probably remember how hard it was to acclimate to the work and the culture. Wouldn’t it have been nice if someone had been there to support and guide you through it?

I was lucky to have informal mentors who taught me how to be a successful professional. My director in my first job, Ellen Hall, taught me everything I know about professionalism, leading change, schmoozing, and being a supportive manager. My friend Roy Tennant helped me to believe in myself and navigate the often confusing worlds of publishing and public speaking. I became a much stronger advocate for myself as a result of their support and a much savvier colleague when it came to leading change. Without these mentors in my life, I would have felt far more anxious and adrift than I did in my first year.

This experience is why I am such a believer in mentoring, whether formal or informal. A few years ago I worked with other members of my state library association to create the Oregon Library Association Mentoring Program. It matches early-career library staff with experienced librarians in similar roles. Seeing the benefits of this program for both the mentors and mentees has been amazing. As a mentor in the program as well, I found formal mentoring to be a lot easier and more rewarding than even I’d expected.

We all have valuable things to share with the next generation of librarians, and we owe it to them to help them grow and flourish in the profession. Whether you formally mentor someone or just offer to have lunch with a new colleague, supporting new librarians is not only the right thing to do, it is also good business. In the end, you’re not just supporting that person; you’re strengthening libraries. 

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ibraries value patron privacy. Yet a scan of current practices reveals uneven activation of the basic technology to secure web-based library systems. Encryption of data presented in online catalogs, discovery services, and other resources is essential to protect privacy. Without encryption, the content that patrons search for, view, or download is easily intercepted. These online streams deserve the same protection granted to circulation records, but few libraries are taking even minimal steps to encrypt this data.

Secure communication on the web provides two important benefits:

- identifying the website authoritatively
- enabling encrypted communications between the user’s browser and the server that provides the resource

Encryption algorithms transform the data into a seemingly garbled form that, if intercepted, cannot be deciphered.

The use of a secure communication protocol (HTTPS) provides the best approach available today for protecting patron privacy. With HTTPS, a page remains encrypted from the time it is transmitted by the web server until it is displayed in the user’s browser. The information remains impervious to eavesdropping throughout its route, even if it passes through unsecured wireless networks or other points of vulnerability.

The use of HTTPS has expanded from securing passwords and credit cards to all types of online services, and it is now widespread among commercial services, including Facebook, Twitter, and all Google services.

Enabling encryption on web-based resources has never been easier. Encryption with the HTTPS protocol requires minimal computing resources and is not difficult to implement. The user’s browser will indicate that the transmission is secure. Chrome, for example, identifies a fully valid and secure site with a green padlock and shows HTTPS in the URL; clicking on the padlock displays the details of the certificate.

My Library Technology Report, Privacy and Security for Library Systems (vol. 52, no. 4), aims to assess the extent to which libraries use encryption to secure their patron-facing interfaces. In December 2015, I inspected the websites of representative groups of libraries, including members of the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) and the 25 largest public libraries in the US. These libraries are the most likely to have the technical capability and financial resources to implement secure systems. The data represents a snapshot of current practices and a baseline to measure changes that are taking place. Here are some of the key observations:

- Out of 124 ARL member libraries, only 16 (13%) use HTTPS on their main websites.
- Out of the 95 ARL member libraries that feature an online catalog search on their websites, only 12 (14%) default to HTTPS for search activity.
- Out of the 100 ARL member libraries that feature a discovery service on their websites, only 17 (17%) default to HTTPS for search activity.
- Out of the 25 largest public libraries, only two (8%) use HTTPS on their main websites, and only seven (28%) default to HTTPS for catalog search activity.

The results of this study are alarming. My vendor survey of library automation systems (AL, May 2016, p. 30) shows that all have the technical capacity for encrypted secure communications. Only a small percentage of libraries have implemented encryption for their online catalogs or discovery services. Similarly, few implement their websites with security, which is also a standard capability of commercial and open source web servers or content management systems.

We could attribute this lapse to gaps in awareness or a lack of expertise to reconfiguring implementations. Vendors and libraries can partner to reshape the security landscape quickly if this is identified as a priority.

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Using Design Thinking
Providing a framework for youth activities

Have you or others you know ever hosted a program for teens and tweens that centers on making duct-tape wallets? Typically these programs provide youth with a set of materials—duct tape in many colors, glitter, scissors, stickers, instructions on how to make a duct-tape wallet—and then a staff person running the program might say something to the group like, “go for it.”

What if I said that that’s not how that program—or any library program—should work? By running a program in that way you aren’t really supporting youth learning. Imagine instead if you:
1. Start by asking youth to talk with one another, in small groups or in a full group, about what they like and don’t like about their current wallets.
2. Have the youth brainstorm ways—again, in small groups or as a full group—to improve their wallets.
3. Ask members of the group to sketch ideas for a new wallet and present their sketches to others for feedback.
4. Have the youth create prototypes of wallets based on these sketches.
5. Have the youth test the wallets through use.
6. Gather feedback on the prototypes to revise and repeat prototyping and testing.

What is design thinking?
The process described above is a way that you can start integrating design thinking into library activities for youth. The idea is that, instead of simply providing the activity, you provide a framework for thinking about the activity. As a result, you help youth develop skills such as critical thinking, problem solving, and collaboration; college and career readiness; and social and emotional learning. Social and emotional learning is evident because the process requires learning about—and empathizing with—others’ needs. Design thinking can also support information literacy skills, as youth may take part in research activities as a part of the overall process.

While the steps in design thinking may vary based on the exact model you use, the basic flow is:
1. Decide on a problem that needs solving. This decision making can happen through reading, conversation, and observation.
2. Spend time learning about the problem through additional research, conversation, and observation.
3. Brainstorm ways to solve the problem.
4. Develop prototypes of potential solutions.
5. Test the prototypes.
6. Repeat the prototyping and testing phases.

Design thinking helps youth develop skills such as problem solving and collaboration.

Design thinking to inspire initiatives
Not only can these steps effectively guide programs you sponsor for youth and families, design thinking can also help you make administrative decisions about youth services initiatives.

An example of how design thinking helps in organizational planning is visible in the KidsTeam project led by University of Washington Information School (UW iSchool) Assistant Professor Jason Yip and Juan Rubio, digital media and learning program manager at Seattle Public Library. Yip and Rubio work with kids to develop learning experiences, and in their project they learn from their users by prototyping and testing solutions as the youth try out and provide feedback on activities.

“Kids are full of ideas that would escape you as an adult,” Rubio noted in a recent UW iSchool news feature. “I am always surprised at their imagination, creativity, and fresh look at things. Since I am creating programs with them in mind, it is extremely valuable to involve them in the design of their learning.”

Design thinking can help you build out your youth programs to support youth learning. To learn more, check out the “Design Thinking for Libraries” (designthinkingforlibraries.com) and “Design Thinking for Educators” (designthinkingforeducators.com) toolkits. Also, don’t miss “Design Thinking Projects and Challenges” from Stanford’s d.school (stanford.io/1ResmkB).

LINDA W. BRAUN is a Seattle-based consultant and a past president of ALA’s Young Adult Library Services Association.

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In 1999, the American Library Association (ALA) Council adopted the statement “Libraries: An American Value” (bit.ly/1XKXFFm). The principles in that document, in the Library Bill of Rights, and in our mission all speak to the importance of libraries as agents of change and protectors of our heritage. These books speak to those principles.

The Intellectual Freedom Manual is a guide to providing library service in support of First Amendment rights. For the manual’s 9th edition, the background information on its policies has been pulled into a separate volume, A History of ALA Policy on Intellectual Freedom: A Supplement to the Intellectual Freedom Manual, compiled by editor Trina Magi and assistant editor Martin Garnar for ALA’s Office for Intellectual Freedom. The essays on these core intellectual freedom documents and their interpretations provide insights on why they were developed, as well as narratives on events that precipitated discussions that led to agreed-upon practices for dealing with issues. Two of the three core documents, the Library Bill of Rights and the Code of Ethics, both adopted by ALA Council in 1939, informed the third, the Freedom to Read Statement, which was adopted in 1953. These were documents of their time, and the histories of their evolution are important reading. ALA Editions, 2015. 172 P. $85. PBK. 978-0-8389-1525-3. (Also available as an ebook.)

In Ethics and Values in Librarianship: A History, Wallace Koehler digs into more areas where shared values have evolved, sometimes over centuries and often across cultures. Koehler takes a thematic approach, covering stewardship, classification, librarian qualifications, freedom of expression, and libraries and democracy. For an essay on intellectual property, he notes how there was no copyright law when manuscripts were unique objects copied by hand—Great Britain’s Statute of Anne, which was passed in 1710, changed that. The essay on qualifications begins with the status quo and explores models from other countries before analyzing the elements of past practices and beliefs that have informed our current understanding. He also links libraries and democracy to freedom of expression in a pair of essays. Rowman and Littlefield, 2015. 292 P. $80. 978-1-4422-5426-8. (Also available as an ebook.)
Using decades of research on public libraries, Paul T. Jaeger, Ursula Gorham, John Carlo Bertot, and Lindsay C. Sarin examine how libraries both influence and are influenced by public policies in *Public Libraries, Public Policies, and Political Processes: Serving and Transforming Communities in Times of Economic and Political Constraint*. The authors make the distinction between politics and policies as they look at the evolution of public libraries as a public good; explore the evolution of policies for public libraries; examine how libraries have changed their communities and have been changed by the communities; and seek to demonstrate the value of libraries in the face of economic and political challenges. They conclude that “public libraries mean far too much to their patrons and their communities for libraries and their supporters to not throw everything they can at advocacy and engagement.” Rowman and Littlefield, 2014. 198 P. $61. PBK. 978-1-4422-3346-1. (Also available as an ebook.)

Additional essays on the role of libraries as social change agents are found in *Perspectives on Libraries As Institutions of Human Rights and Social Justice*, the 41st volume in the Advances in Librarianship series, edited by Ursula Gorham, Natalie Greene Taylor, and Paul T. Jaeger. The 19 essays cover such topics as conceptualizing libraries as institutions of human rights and social justice, providing service to marginalized populations, and how these issues are presented in LIS professions and curricula. Examples of services and social change from North American models are included, as well as case studies from India, New Zealand, Nigeria, and South Africa. As noted in the book’s wrap-up essay, the library is sometimes the only institution in a community able to assume a role in resolving human rights issues or extending needed services. But our professional mindset, and even the education being offered, may not equip new practitioners to assume these important roles. Emerald Group Publishing, 2016. 456 P. $155. 978-1-7863-5058-9. (Also available as an ebook.)

Elaine Harger’s *Which Side Are You On?: Seven Social Responsibility Debates in American Librarianship, 1990–2015* documents debates that led to changes in ALA policy statements and the ways we perceive ALA’s community role. Harger, an active ALA member and participant in the discussions, reports on seven watershed debates—just the catchwords will trigger memories: The Speaker, antiapartheid actions, censorship in Israel and disputed territories, partnerships with the Boy Scouts and McDonald’s, Snowden, and climate crisis. The issues underlying these debates are contentious and not easy to grasp quickly. Harger’s essays on her route to learning about the issues and understanding their impact, along with excerpts from the debates, provide useful insights to ALA’s social conscience. McFarland, 2016. 236 P. $25. 978-0-7864-9455-2. (Also available as an ebook.)

**KAREN MULLER** is librarian and knowledge management specialist for the ALA Library.

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**TOP 3 IN EBOOKS**

1. **Becoming an Embedded Librarian: Making Connections in the Classroom**
   by Michelle Reale

   Reale shares her own university classroom experiences to offer a step-by-step primer for those contemplating the practice.

   by Rebecca Vnuk

   This handbook takes the guesswork out of a delicate but necessary process, giving public and school library staff the knowledge and confidence to effectively weed any collection, of any size.

   by Trina Magi, editor, and Martin Garnar, assistant editor, for ALA’s Office for Intellectual Freedom

   More than just a compendium of guiding principles and policies, this resource offers guidance on maintaining free and equal access to information for all people.

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*The Top-Selling Books from ALA Publishing (Since April 1, 2016)*
Streamlined Software
Updated Apollo ILS and mobile Beaconstac

Apollo automation at Biblionix
Public library automation provider Biblionix has updated its award-winning integrated library system, Apollo, with new functions to make life easier for librarians.

Apollo helps public librarians streamline their day-to-day tasks such as circulation management, collection management, and new patron sign-up. Because of its multitenant design, changes and updates are available as soon as they are made, and users don’t have to take any action. In addition to helping librarians, Apollo helps patrons by including a responsive catalog, online payments, and single login to e-resources. It can promote the value of libraries by showing patrons how much they save when borrowing as opposed to buying.

Because it is a hosted-only system, Apollo can access catalogs, interlibrary loan networks, and other state-specific resources as part of the integrated system. For instance, patrons in Michigan can use the integrated MeLCat interlibrary loan system, while users in Maine have access to automatic emails from the state library when new materials are available.

Apollo has made several updates to its platform since its inception. The Accelerated Reader points system for patrons helps them find suitable reading materials. The Accelerated Reader starts by assessing a patron’s reading level and then suggesting appropriate books. Once a patron has completed a book, the Accelerated Reader adds points automatically. The new change occurred in November 2015 and is instantly available to all users.

For more information on Apollo and its updates, visit biblionix.com/products/apollo.

Beaconstac in the library
Librarians and patrons alike are using mobile phones in greater numbers than ever before. To keep up with modern technology, marketing and analytics company MobStac has designed a mobile campaign service called Beaconstac.

Beaconstac uses mobile beacon technology to deliver personalized information to patrons based on their library account and location. To use Beaconstac, a digital beacon location must be set by a staff member at a specific location within the library. Once placed, staff can name the beacon and add an image that appears on the patron’s mobile phone alongside his or her notification. Rules are then added to ensure that Beaconstac activates only when a patron’s account meets certain conditions.

Beacon campaigns can be customized to notify patrons of book availability, due dates, and other important information. Once the notification criteria are met, patrons will receive a specialized notification on their phones automatically.

Beacons can be set for a variety of purposes, some of which include:
To learn more about Beaconstac and how it can impact your library, visit beaconstac.com.

**CASE STUDY**

**Mobile Worklists Manage in the Stacks**

**How do you use Mobile Worklists?** We use Mobile Worklists for stacks management, circulation services, and special projects. The Law Library lost an entire floor of our three-floor footprint, reducing the total linear feet of shelving space available by 40%. Our faculty asked to participate in the selection and retention decisions, and we were able to provide this information to them in a timely manner by making use of new tools and resources. Mobile Worklists provided access to information efficiently.

**How does Mobile Worklists serve your library’s needs?** Mobile Worklists is an application for the iOS environment. The application uses the scanning resources of the device and compiles lists of barcodes that are searched live against our catalog holdings. When the work is complete, the list may be sent from the device to an email account or directly to our library catalog system, which in our case is Sierra.

**What are the main benefits?** The main benefit of Mobile Worklists has been its mobility: It is a light, efficient tool that can be carried to any area of the library where we have work to do. The best feature is its ability to communicate directly with our Sierra system. While you don’t edit a record from the Mobile Worklists application, you have a current and highly accurate snapshot of your holdings.

**What would you like to see improved or added to their service?** I would like to see the application developed for the Android mobile device platform. UC Hastings Law Library looks forward to the upcoming changes and will continue to work out the best way to apply this excellent tool in our library.

Beaconstac, MobStac’s mobile campaign service

# SUBMISSIONS
To have a new product considered, contact Patrick Burke at pburke@ala.org.
**Kudos**

Charles E. Jones, Tombros Librarian for Classics and Humanities at Penn State University Libraries in University Park, has received the 2015 Digital Humanities Award for Best Digital Humanities Blog Post or Series of Posts for his work on AWOL: The Ancient World Online.

The Delaware Commission for Women inducted State Librarian Annie Norman into the Hall of Fame of Delaware Women in March.

Lonna Pierce, librarian at MacArthur and Thomas Jefferson Elementary Schools in Binghamton, New York, was named an American Graduate Champion by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting in February in recognition of her efforts to improve educational outcomes for students.

February 16 Linda Mahon became manager of Rathdrum (Idaho) Library.

April 19 Bobbie Morgan started as director of Carbon County (Wyo.) Library System.

April 20 Gabriel Morley became director of Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System.

In March Mikisha Morris was appointed executive director of Queens (N.Y.) Library’s Langston Hughes Community Library and Cultural Center.

The City of Pleasanton, California, appointed Heidi Murphy as director of library services, effective April 4.

April 11 Tony Ageh became chief digital officer of New York Public Library.

Jillian Bennett became children’s librarian at Hudson (Mass.) Public Library March 21.

Lacey St. André Bertrand became branch coordinator at the Eunice branch of Opelousas-Eunice (La.) Public Library in January.

The Orbis Cascade Alliance library consortium based in Eugene, Oregon, appointed Dana Bostrom executive director April 1.

Jason Byrd was appointed head of the information services team at George Mason University’s Fenwick Library in Fairfax, Virginia, in January.

Kathy Crowe has been named interim dean of university libraries at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, effective April 1.

In April, Hunterdon County (N.J.) Library’s Frenchtown branch appointed Maureen Del Gaudio as librarian.

Pam Dubé became director of Woodridge (Ill.) Public Library May 2.

Bridget Euliano became director of the George Mason University Libraries Technical Services Group in Fairfax, Virginia, in January.

Anjelica Fortin has been named city librarian of Paso Robles, California.

John Helling was appointed director of public services at Indianapolis Public Library in April.

March 28 Steven A. Knowlton joined Princeton (N.J.) University as librarian for history and African American studies.

Kyung-Im (Kim) Noh was appointed assessment and planning officer at George Mason University Libraries in Fairfax, Virginia, in February.

March 7 Lauren Plews joined the Rhode Island Office of Library and Information Services as state data coordinator.

April 11 Bridget Quinn-Carey became CEO of Hartford (Conn.) Public Library.

March 31 Kathy Richter was appointed interim director of Riverhead (N.Y.) Free Library.

Marlene Roadpouch was named director of Nicole Donant Library in Mineral City, Ohio, in April.

Jill Roche started as manager of Athol (Idaho) Library March 1.

Evan Simpson joined Northeastern University Libraries in Boston as associate dean for research and learning services February 22.

March 23 Inga Waite was appointed director of Monterey (Calif.) Public Library.

Dennis M. Walcott was named president and CEO of Queens (N.Y.) Library in March.

**PROMOTIONS**

Hudson (Mass.) Public Library promoted Debbie Backman to director March 21.

March 22 Josephine Camarillo was promoted to director of Ellensburg (Wash.) Public Library.

Torrington (Conn.) Library promoted Jessica Gueniat to director March 16.

In March Lisa Magenheimer was promoted to director of Corsicana (Tex.) Public Library.
In Memory

Alan Erickson, 88, librarian at the Godfrey Lowell Cabot Science Library at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts, died March 23 following a brief illness. Erickson began as associate librarian at Harvard in 1966 and was instrumental in the planning and construction of the Cabot Library, where he served until his retirement in 1991. He also served as a board member for the BIOSIS Company, a life sciences citation index now part of Thomson Reuters. He earned a PhD in biology from Boston University and an MLS from Simmons College.

Helen Place Powell, 95, died March 19. During her career she worked as a librarian at Northwestern University Law School in Evanston, Illinois; Johnson City (N.Y.) Your Home Public Library; and Theodore Roosevelt Elementary School in Johnson City.

Charles W. Robinson, 88, director of Baltimore County Public Library from 1963 until his 1996 retirement, died April 8 after a long illness. Robinson served as president of the Public Library Association (PLA) in 1985 and chaired its first national conference, and he served twice on ALA Council. Robinson pioneered a centralized collection development strategy for public libraries as well as a data-based approach for demonstrating the library’s value to local government. He contributed to PLAs Output Measures for Public Libraries, and Planning and Role Setting for Public Libraries and helped to establish the annual Public Library Data Service Statistical Report. He received the Maryland Library Association’s Outstanding Member Award in 1977 and its Honorary Membership in 1991. PLA established the Charlie Robinson Award in his honor in 1997 to recognize public library directors who are risk-takers, innovators, and change agents.

Elliot L. Shelkrot, 72, director of the Free Library of Philadelphia for 20 years until his 2007 retirement, died March 21 of heart disease. Under his leadership, the library system formed partnerships during a time of city budget cuts to renovate and expand services at all of the system’s branches. Shelkrot had also served as Pennsylvania state librarian from 1980 to 1987, and as 1992–1993 president of PLA.

Lisa Zhao, 66, catalog librarian at the University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC) from 1990 to 2015, died March 22 of cancer. Zhao was 2013–2014 president of the Chinese American Librarians Association (CALA) and one of five members who initiated CALA’s 21st Century Seminar Series. She received a bachelor’s in wireless telecommunication engineering in China and came to the US in 1986 as a master’s student at UIC. She received her master’s from the department of mass communication and theater at UIC in 1988, then a master’s in library and information science from University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign in 1997. She was named associate professor and catalog librarian at the UIC Library in 1990.
ALA through the Ages

Sitting roughly 135 miles south of the American Library Association (ALA) headquarters in Chicago are the Association’s historical records, housed at the University of Illinois Archives at Urbana-Champaign. And charged with managing this 3,000–4,000 cubic feet of physical collection and half a terabyte of digital materials is Cara Bertram, visiting archival operations and reference specialist, who has held the position since January 2013.

The ALA Archives have been around since 1973, and Bertram—who describes herself as an “archivist through and through”—knew about the Association and “how large an impact it had on history.” But she has been especially impressed with ALA’s World War I records, which she says are among her favorite items. Also prized is a scrapbook of correspondence and materials from the 1853 librarians’ conference in New York City, the precursor to ALA’s annual conference. The scrapbook is the oldest item in the collection. (pictured here is the scrapbook of correspondence from the first ALA conference, in Philadelphia in 1876.)

In the three and a half years she has been at the university, Bertram has been busy soliciting and processing new materials, fielding an average of 15–20 requests per month, updating the ALA Archives blog (bitly.com/archivesblog), and overseeing a “patchwork staff” of two to three students—all within a half-time position. Not bad for a first professional job out of grad school.

THE BOOKEND showcases librarians, their work, and their work spaces. For consideration, please send press material to americanlibraries@ala.org.
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