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Presidential Ponderings

...from Kristina L. Niedringhaus

It is hard to believe, but this will be my last “Presidential Ponderings” for SEAALL. I will pass the gavel to our current vice-president/president-elect, Louis Rosen, at our upcoming SEAALL meeting at the Omni Homestead, in Hot Springs, Virginia, March 21-23, 2019.

I hope you are planning to join us for the meeting and institute. The program and local arrangements committees have worked very hard and put together a wonderful meeting in a beautiful setting. In addition to great programming, there will be plenty of opportunities to chat with your colleagues at a variety of networking and social events, including a movie, games, and even a s’mores social around a bonfire. (Thanks to Thomson Reuters for sponsoring the s’mores social.) For more information and to register, see the meeting website at <https://libguides.wvu.edu/seaall2019>.

If you are really planning ahead, SEAALL 2020 will be held April 16-18 in Jackson, Mississippi. The executive board has also approved a proposal to hold SEAALL 2021 in Columbia, South Carolina, and SEAALL 2022 in Richmond, Virginia.

Finally, I want to thank the fantastic SEAALL executive board for all their hard work and support over the past year, especially Jason Sowards and Avery Le who will be leaving the board. I also want to thank you, the wonderful SEAALL membership, and everyone who graciously volunteered for committees and did the important work that makes SEAALL a great organization. I am honored to have been given the opportunity to serve as SEAALL president and I look forward to working with many of you in the future on SEAALL committees.

Recent Acquisitions



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On the shelf behind the desk in my office at work is a collection of random items. There is a Japanese Kokeshi doll I acquired while serving in Japan, and a Hufflepuff scarf I received as gift from my sister. I have a genie lamp which I purchased at the souq in Manama, Bahrain. Also on the shelf is a collection of flags associated with the U.S. Navy. There is my Lego mini figure librarian with her “Shhh!” coffee mug and — in a call out to the Parker Posey classic *Party Girl* — her copy of *Oranges and Peaches*. Also on the shelf is the Mjolnir toolbox I won in a raffle at CALI, and a plush Baltimore Oriole given out by Westlaw last summer at AALL. It is a fun shelf, and it is always interesting to see which item catches the imaginations of the people who visit my office.

Recently, I was talking with a colleague when the topic of *Buffy the Vampire Slayer* came up. Now please don't let me mislead you. I do enjoy Joss Whedon's work a lot, especially *Firefly*, but for me *Buffy* didn't make much sense after they left high school. Be that as it may, *Buffy* does have certain claims on my heart. After all, Willow was finding answers to magical conundrums in the library before the world first stumbled over the pronunciation of Hermione's name. It also boasts the greatest librarian character in literature, Rupert “Ripper” Giles. All of this is a long windup to say that I decided my shelf needed a Giles action figure. I knew one existed because my brother-in-law had one. (He is a librarian at Lehigh University. Yes, my sister is also a librarian. What can I say, my mother – also a librarian – is an evangelist for the profession.)



So I knew what I wanted; it was just a matter of finding one. Being an information professional, and having just seen *Ralph Breaks the Internet*, I figured I could probably find one on eBay. A quick search and I was not disappointed. Now, as anyone who has shopped on eBay for toys knows, there are only two types of sellers: Steve Carrell from the *40-Year-Old Virgin* trying to finance a destination wedding by selling his treasures; or Sid the kid next door from the original *Toy Story* who is hoping you want to give him five dollars for a headless He-Man. The trick is finding something in between.

As an access-services librarian, I wanted to be able to use the action figure. However, I knew I would feel the disapproving judgments of the archivists in our profession if I bought a mint-condition toy and then ripped open the box. So the task became to find the most-intact, but already-opened, Giles available. After some searching, I am happy to say I found it — an opened-box-but-all-of-the-pieces-present Giles action figure. After successfully placing my bid, the minimum amount of \$10, plus \$7.70 for shipping, I received notification that I had won the item. It turns out this is kind-of a niche item.

So now there is one more item on my shelf, and I find myself wondering what the next addition should be? Perhaps Evie from the *Mummy* to extend my collection of fictional librarians? Maybe a real-life hero in the form of a Nancy Pearl action figure; but then do I pay extra for the book cart? Dreaming big, I might try for a



Green Bag Ruth Bader Ginsberg bobblehead, but I will probably need to content myself with my “dissent collar” cufflinks, as those bobbleheads are highly prized items. Whatever else does, or does not, get added to my collection, I can rest assured that the library is safer — from vampires at least — with a watcher on guard in my office.

Closed Stacks



Cassandra Patterson

Reference Librarian

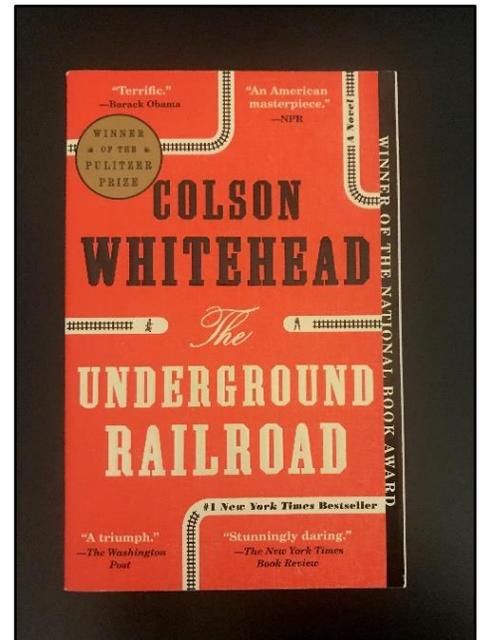
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In preparing for this article, it dawned on me that I have books in three different places — each location with its own purpose/reason. I keep my print books, along with DVDs, on my book case in my sunroom. I also own nine digital books through Kindle and three audiobooks through Audible that I access via multiple mobile devices. (Yes, I have a relatively small collection. I carefully selected every title that I personally own, often using public or university libraries to review the material before purchasing.)

Here's a closer look into each of my collections.

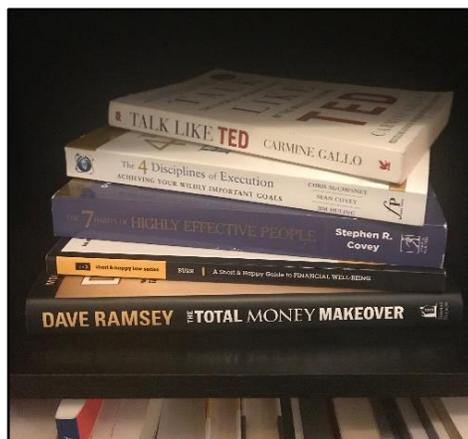
My Print Collection

I organize my print books by type. I am a big self-help book reader, and they make up the majority of the books that I own. They range from titles like *Talk Like Ted*, by Carmine Gallo, to *Total Money Makeover*, by Dave Ramsey. These titles improve some area of my personal life. I write, tab, underline, and bookmark them for reference later. (I felt a few of you cringe at the thought of marking up books.) I also have historical books in my print collection. It's personally important to me to read as much as I can about the historical accounts of marginalized people. For example, I have *The Underground Railroad*, by Colson Whitehead, in this collection. Usually, it takes me a little time to get through these types of books.



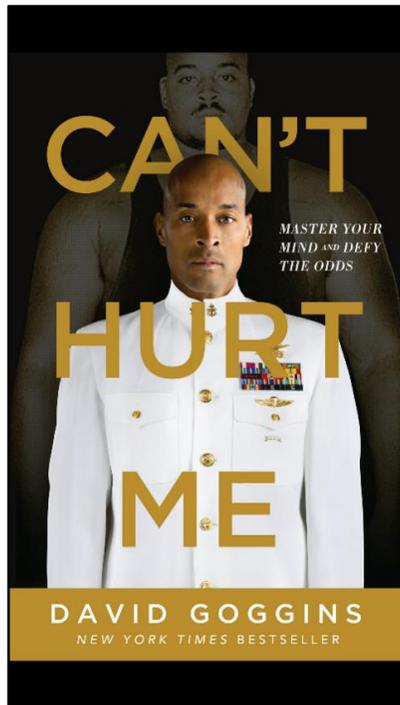
Also in my print collection are inspirational books. While these books are similar to the self-help ones, they provide context in a different way. As I go through some of the most challenging moments in life, I refer back to them. An example is a book titled *You Are a Badass: How to Stop Doubting Your Greatness and Start*

Living an Awesome Life, by Rachel Hollis. I also have workbooks that complement a couple of titles in this part of my collection.



My Digital Collection

While my preference between all three of my collections is the audiobooks, there are times when a digital book is the best option. For example, North Carolina has a wonderful digital public



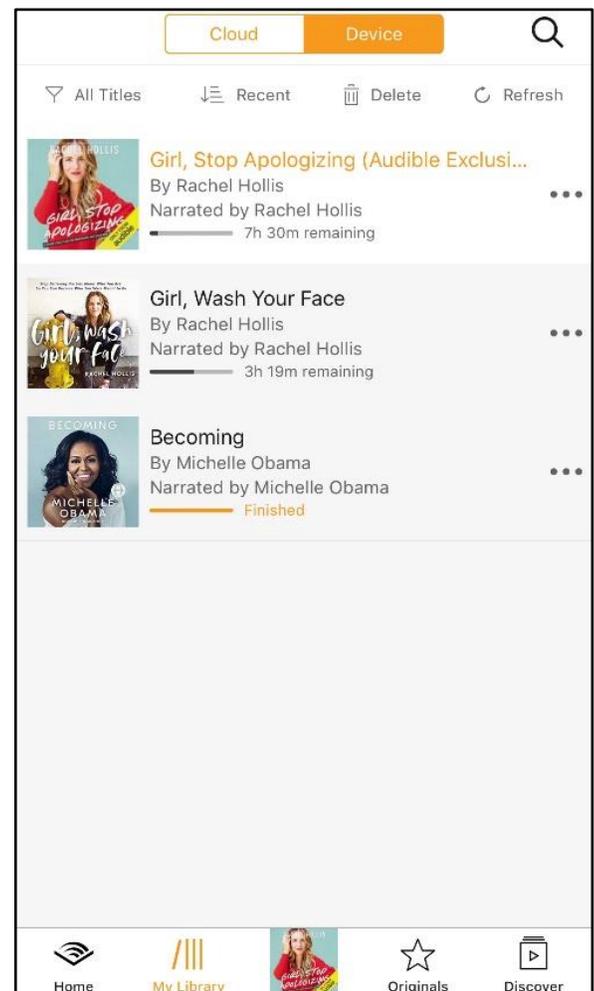
library (<https://ncdigital.overdrive.com/>) where you can access digital copies of many books available in their public libraries. They release a title to the patron for a specific amount of time and they are able to retrieve it back once the time is up. I currently have *White Fragility*, by Robin DiAngelo, checked out in the digital library. I have nine eBooks on Kindle with titles like *Can't Hurt Me*, by David Goggins.

My Audiobook Collection

I am more of an auditory learner — something I learned in law school. I love audiobooks, especially when I want to go quickly through a lengthy book and I want to internalize parts of the text. A great example of this is *Becoming*, by Michelle Obama, which

is my reader's advisory for this newsletter. I wanted to get through the book fairly quickly, since it's over 400 pages, but I also wanted to retain a lot of it since I was writing a reader's advisory on it for this newsletter. I also acquired the print version because it included pictures that you don't get via the audiobook. It's also a text that I'm sure I will refer back to for some of the "take-aways" that it provides.

Girl, Stop Apologizing: A Shame-Free Plan for Embracing and Achieving Your Goals, by Rachel Hollis, is the latest addition to my Audible collection. The Audible exclusive edition includes a speech that she gave at the Rise Conference. Just released on March 5th, it's already a best seller!



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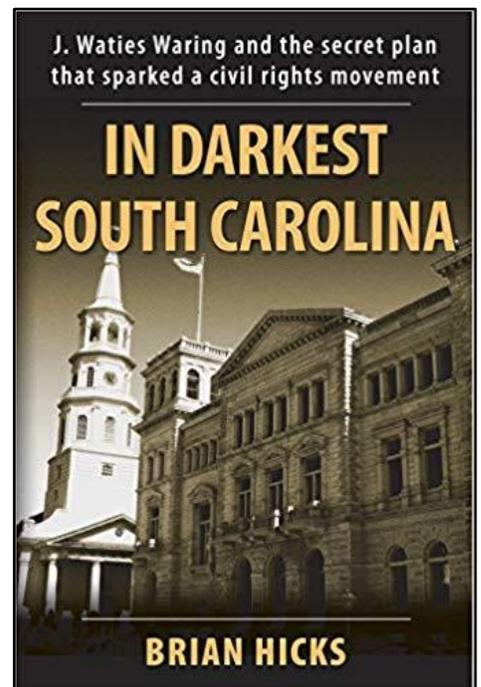
Brian Hicks, *In Darkest South Carolina: J. Waties Waring and the secret plan that sparked a civil rights movement* (2018)

ISBN: 978-1-92964-738-5

In Darkest South Carolina is a riveting account of Judge Julius Waties Waring's evolution into an unlikely civil rights hero in Charleston, South Carolina. Nominated to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of South Carolina in 1941 by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, just days before the attack on Pearl Harbor, Judge Waring's judicial rulings and courtroom policies earned him complete social ostracism, blistering newspaper editorials, threatening letters, angry telephone calls, and a violent attack on his home in downtown Charleston.

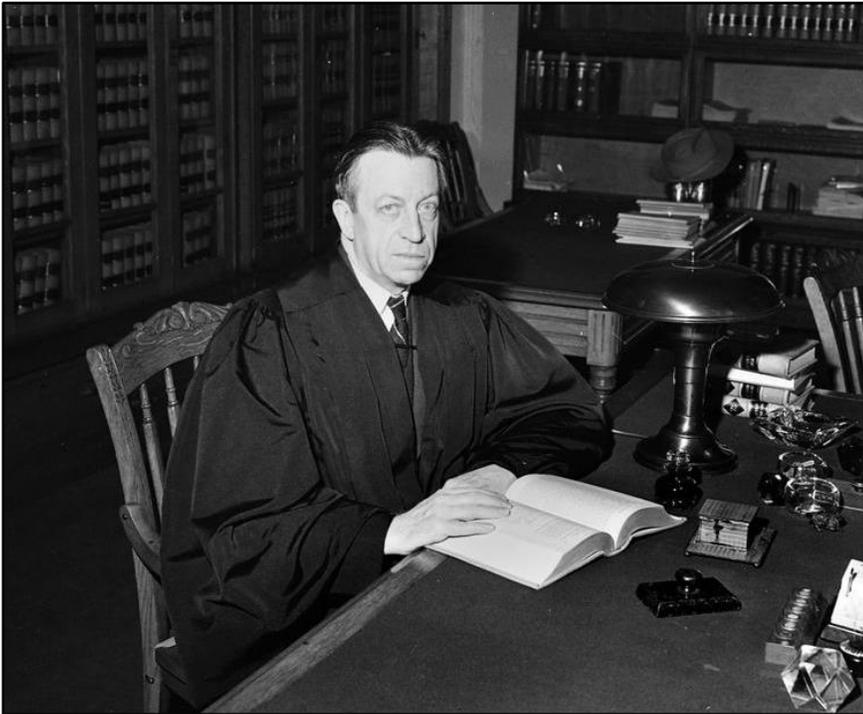
In spite of unending social pressure and personal threats, Judge Waring understood that a single court decision could open a new era of civil rights activism. In 1950, the judge found such a case and advocate with *Briggs v. Elliott*, 98 F.Supp. 529 (E.D.S.C. 1951), and the young NAACP attorney, Thurgood Marshall. According to accounts based on court transcripts, it was Judge Waring who challenged Marshall to recast the *Briggs* case and raise an explicit 14th-amendment challenge to racial segregation in public schools. While the three-judge district court panel majority opinion in *Briggs* upheld segregation in state public schools, Judge Waring's explosive dissent in *Briggs* vehemently condemned "the false doctrine and patter called separate but equal." (p. 302) The judge's fiery dissent in *Briggs* ensured the South Carolina case would be one of five cases heard by the United States Supreme Court with *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*, 347 U.S. 483, 74 S.Ct. 686, 98 L.Ed. 873 (1954). Echoing Judge Waring, the supreme court established the proposition that "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."

Opening with a frightening account of a 1950 unsolved attack on the judge's home at 61 Meeting Street, Brian Hicks' book, *In Darkest South Carolina*, describes in rich detail early twentieth-century Charleston and the colorful personalities of the time. Many names, places, locations, and events will be familiar to readers, and are a veritable "who's who" of Charleston politics, culture, and society. New residents will be intrigued to read the



author's description of a Charleston, "too poor to paint and too proud to whitewash," which hardly resembles today's growing and prosperous city. The author describes how Judge Waring's legal outlook was influenced by modern forces in Charleston, including the growing Navy-base presence, Strom Thurmond and the Dixiecrats, and a new generation of African-American activists eager for change, even at great personal risk, including the Rev. Joseph A. DeLaine.

The author examines in detail the judge's family life and upbringing; however, Judge Waring's personal life does not suggest the path his career would ultimately follow. The Waring family lived in Charleston since its founding in 1683. The youngest of four children, the judge grew up in a genteelly impoverished family and was the son of a Confederate Army veteran. In fact, the family was too poor to pay law-school tuition and Waring taught himself by reading law in a Charleston



The Post and Courier

law office and observing trials. His early cases as an inexperienced trial attorney often resulted in him representing African-American clients. He noted, "We lawyers would do what we could for them, which usually wasn't very much. It helped them sometimes and gave us practice - sort of like interns practicing on patients in a hospital. Patients sometimes get a bad deal but the doctors get a lot of experience." (p. 45)

As a young man, Judge Waring followed the expected path for his life. He threw himself into private practice and garnered federal positions. He joined all the right societies and clubs. The judge married Annie Gammell, of equally ancient Charleston lineage, with whom he had a

daughter. While the judge did not seek political office himself, he guided the political careers of others, including Burnett Maybank, a mayor of Charleston and governor of South Carolina.

Finally achieving his life's ambition to become a federal district court judge, the author asserts that Judge Waring's evolving views on civil rights began to be more publicly obvious. The judge took steps to reorganize his court, including stopping the practice of putting a "C" (for colored) next to potential jurors' names, directing his bailiffs not to seat white and black spectators separately in the courtroom, and hiring an African-American bailiff. He also began hearing cases other judges would not take. These cases stretched the limits of civil rights in South Carolina at the time. Brought before Judge Waring by renowned NAACP attorney Thurgood Marshall, these cases addressed equal pay for black and white public school teachers (*Duvall v. Seignious*, February 1944, unpublished opinion), opened

Democratic primary elections to black voters (*Elmore v. Rice*, 72 F.Supp. 516 (E.C.S.C. 1947)), and required law school admission for black students (*Wrighten v. Board of Trustees of University of South Carolina*, 72 F.Supp. 948 (E.D.S.C. 1947)). Judge Waring would live long enough to see Thurgood Marshall appointed to the United States Supreme Court as the first African-American justice.

Following his 1947 decision in the *Elmore* voting rights case, Judge Waring noted it was time for South Carolina “to rejoin the Union.” This remark and opening elections to black voters did not sit well with the power brokers of Charleston. Reactions to the *Elmore* voting rights case, along with Waring’s sudden divorce from Annie, his wife of over 30 years, and shocking remarriage to Elizabeth Avery, a two-time divorcee from Detroit, finally made clear how unwelcome the judge’s decisions were with his hometown. His social ostracism by white Charleston was complete. A *Collier’s* magazine article profiled the judge as “The Lonesomest Man in Town.”

By this time, the judge and Mrs. Waring primarily socialized with only African-American civil rights activists, including local educator Septima Poinsette Clark. The judge and Mrs. Waring endured a cross burning in their yard and calls for his impeachment. The South Carolina House of Representatives even passed a resolution offering to purchase Judge Waring and his wife one-way tickets to another state or foreign country, earnestly hoping they would “find a social environment that meets with their approval.” (p. 246)

In November 1950, 125 people led by Modjeska Simkins of the Southern Conference Education Fund marched to his house to honor the judge for his activism. Judge Waring, moved by this tribute, said to his visitors if he had done anything to overpower prejudice, it was because he had “seen the light. ‘We do not live in darkest Africa,’ Waring said, ‘we live in darkest South Carolina.’” (p. 277) After his *Briggs* dissent, Judge Waring retired from the bench in 1952. Desperately unhappy in Charleston, Judge Waring and his wife, Elizabeth, moved to New York City and remained there until his death in 1967. He returned to his hometown one final time for burial in Magnolia Cemetery.

Sixty years after *Briggs*, Judge Waring’s civil-rights legacy was resurrected. The author describes how a 2011 colloquium taught unsuspecting lawyers about Waring’s dissent in *Briggs*, one of the most famous cases to arise from their local courtroom at the Four Corners of Law, in Charleston. In 2014, a statue honoring Judge Waring was erected at the federal courthouse. In 2015, Sen. Ernest F. Hollings led an unusual, but successful, effort to change the name of the “Hollings Judicial Center,” named after Sen. Hollings, himself, to the “J. Waties Waring Judicial Center.”

The author, Brian Hicks, is a columnist for the *Post & Courier* newspaper in Charleston and has written ten books on Southern history and politics. His sources for *In Darkest South Carolina* include a series of 1955-1957 interviews with Judge Waring by two Columbia University professors, Charleston newspaper articles and editorials, and local archival materials. Photographs of early Charleston and notable people are included and help visualize a bygone era. A “notes” section is included,

citing to chapter and page number, and provides additional information and source material. A bibliography provides additional sources, listing memoirs, biographies, Charleston history, and civil rights books for more scholarly research. An index is included and is helpful to track all the people, events, and court cases, which appear in these pages.

Over 75 years have passed since Judge Waring assumed the federal bench and began issuing decisions that provided a firm judicial foothold for the civil rights movement in South Carolina. Brian Hicks' book is an enlightening account of Judge Waring's display of judicial courage in the face of unrelenting pressure and adversity. I would recommend this book for law, academic, and public libraries with an interest in collecting judicial biographies and local or regional histories. The evolution of one man's judicial philosophy, his lost social situation, the dangerous environment of South Carolina in the civil rights era, and the significance of civil rights activists' influence on his judicial decisions and temperament, combine to make *In Darkest South Carolina* truly a "biographical thriller."

Readers' Advisory

Harvard Business Review, *HBR Guide for Women at Work* (2018)

ISBN: 978-1-63369-336-4

Unlike other "women empowerment" texts that suggest that if a woman is not leaning in or stepping up, she is deficient in ambition and confidence, the HBR text tackles the issue by instead acknowledging that unconscious biases against women exist in the workplace and cause challenges that women are unable to eliminate, resulting in inequity. This HBR Guide is not attempting to solve this bias problem in the workplace. Instead, it is designed to provide the reader with advice and tools for promoting ideas, effective communication for addressing tough situations that arise in the workplace, facilitating visibility and recognition for the reader's accomplishments, and helping to set up the reader for growth and advancement in her career.

The organization of the text makes it very accessible to any reader. The book is broken up into seven topical areas referred to as sections. Each section is a compilation of short articles listed as chapters and includes additional reading recommendations on the topics. The topic areas are quite broad but highlight the key issues that must be addressed and discussed when hoping to combat this type of bias in the workplace. Included topics are: Make Yourself Visible, Communicate with Confidence, Build a Network of Support, Position Yourself for Leadership, Negotiate for What You Want, Navigate Difficult Situations, and Advice for Leaders and Managers.



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Every section of this book provides a wealth of helpful strategies and takeaways for the reader. I found the section titled Negotiate for What you Want to be incredibly beneficial for my professional development. The section first lays out a baseline of understanding the “why” of the negotiation issue, with Hannah Riley Bowles’ *Why Women don’t Negotiate their Job Offer*. The next chapter, *Having the Here’s-What-I-Want Conversation with your Boss*, by Rebecca



Shambaugh, provides some definite recommendations on how to first get the lay of the land and best approach your supervisor to start the discussion about that increase of pay or responsibility you need to advance in your professional and personal life.

Deborah M. Kolb and Debra A. Noumair, in their chapter *Negotiate for Yourself When People Don’t Expect You To*, ask readers to figure out their “velcro,” so they can break away from the patterns of behavior that have locked them into weaker negotiating positions. The final chapter in this section, by Deborah M. Kolb and Jessica L. Porter, provides some sound advice on, as the title states, *How to Respond When You’re asked to Help*. Women in the workforce are often asked to take on the usually underappreciated but necessary, office housework that

keeps the organization going. It has been found that when women say no to this work, there is a backlash or their careers suffer, but when men say no to the same job they suffer no adverse effect. Based on the two authors’ research in this area, they share four specific negotiation strategies for this type of ask: turning the request for help into a negotiation, ascertaining the cost of your contribution, demonstrating the value of your help, and if the ask is more personal than professional, building in reciprocity.

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Wesley M. Oliver, *The Prohibition Era and Policing: A Legacy of Misregulation* (2018)

ISBN: 978-0-82652-188-0

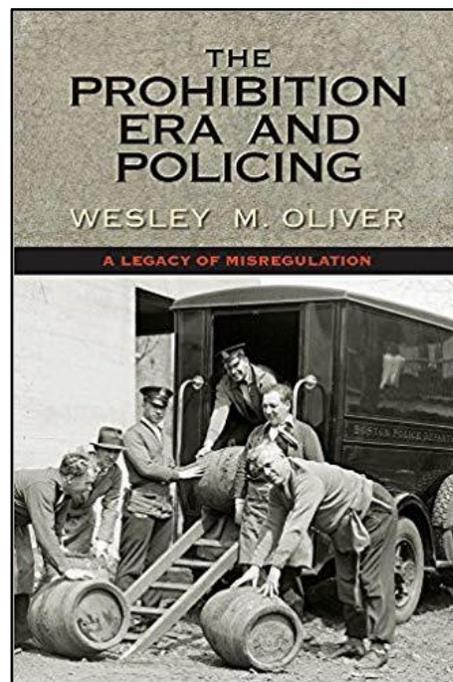
Rules of procedure, evidence, constitutional provisions, and the cases that interpret them; what were these laws and rules meant to encourage or discourage? What social forces brought these rules into being? Did they achieve the intended result then or now? Have the rules kept up with changing social attitudes about acceptable police behavior and criminal adjudicatory outcomes? These are some of the questions that this book answers.

Not all law students and law professors are criminal specialists, but the social impact of crime, investigation, prosecution, incarceration, and execution are wide ranging, making this text likely to appeal to a broad cross section of patrons at academic law libraries, and certainly of interest to criminal law practitioners, courts, and legislators.

The connection between the thorough regulation of some investigatory methods, namely, physical searches and the initiation of interrogations, and the far more serious modern problems of wrongful convictions and inappropriate police force has hardly been recognized. The fact is that restrictions on the former have prevented the development of a comprehensive scheme of regulating the latter. (p. 2)

Prof. Oliver shows that the links between the history of policing and criminal procedure developed hand in hand in the United States.

While it is easy to take the presence of police for granted today, full-time professional law enforcement is a relatively modern development. In the late eighteenth century, the questioning of criminal suspects/defendants was conducted by magistrates, not detectives. The magistrate's own judgment decided whether the evidence and testimony were sufficient and lawfully obtained. During the early years of our republic, full-time police were seen as akin to standing armies — distrusted, and a sign of tyranny. The “[r]ules of criminal procedure (with few exceptions) in the nineteenth century were used to ensure the accuracy of criminal convictions, not regulate police conduct.” (p. 4)



It's little wonder that in the 1960s, when public perception of authority, in general, and the police, in particular, began to erode, that the U.S. Supreme Court, under Chief Justice Warren, finally made some procedural changes. However, these changes failed to silence the outcry against police violence, and only went so far as to expand evidentiary restrictions when investigatory process violated constitutional protection. *Miranda* rights, strikingly similar to the advice given to criminal defendants by some magistrates as early as the eighteenth century, did nothing to protect the most vulnerable and marginalized Americans from the abuse of police power. This continues to be a major failing of the potential for criminal procedure to address issues of racial bias and police violence in the criminal justice system.

Prof. Oliver describes our current period as contradictory with regard to judicial extensions or restrictions of the exclusion of certain evidence. The U.S. Supreme Court is aggressively extending the good-faith exception to the exclusionary rule and limiting the scope of *Miranda* protections" (p. 8), whereas many state courts are addressing improperly obtained confessions (e.g. coercion), relying on social science and D.N.A. evidence to reduce the number of wrongful convictions or to reverse them. "Meanwhile the public is clamoring for restrictions on officials' uses of deadly force." (p. 9).

I highly recommend this text for your law library. Prof. Oliver's style is engaging, the topic is timely and of broad interest to law library patrons, and his argument is well supported.

Readers' Advisory

Adam Grant, *Power Moves: Lessons from Davos* (2018)

ASIN: B07H4WPSS2

I am in an interesting-books-about-leadership-and-management reading run for my non-fiction books this year, so when this short audiobook (just over 3 hours) appeared as one of the free options for February on Audible, I was intrigued.

This audiobook has an unusual conceit: The author recorded interviews with people who attended the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, and then added summaries with tips on how to apply what you learn from the interviews. The guests are diverse, from CEOs to journalists to heads of non-profits to people who work for government agencies. If you've never heard of the World Economic Forum (I hadn't), it's an invitation-only conference where world leaders — political, business, and otherwise — gather to talk about how to solve the world's problems. They put videos, which are interesting to watch, up here: <https://www.weforum.org/videos/>.

Power Moves is also, unusually, a native audiobook, meaning it was never a print or digital book. I loved that you were able to hear the voices of the people he interviewed, the nuances in their voices, and feel the energy of their answers.



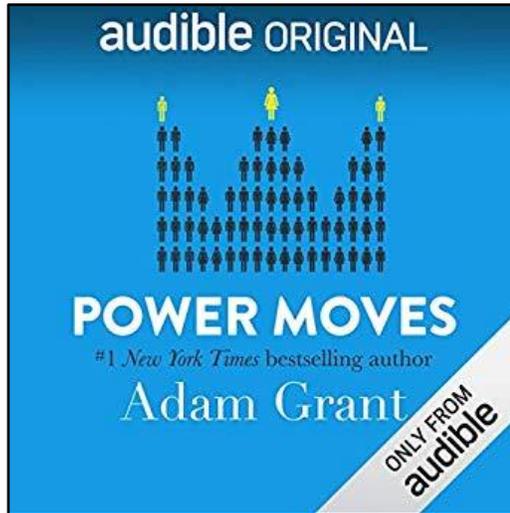
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Grant's theme here is power: what it does, how it works in the modern world, who has it, how they get it, how to hold onto it, what it costs, and how to wield it well. Many of the lessons have strong implications for the world of libraries, law schools, and law firms. He notes that the old power model was "command and control" and the new model is "collaborate and learn."

One of the points the audiobook makes is that gaining power doesn't make people worse. It frees them up to act like their true selves. It acts as an amplifier for both their best and worst traits. It also acts as a compromiser for their ability to see other people clearly, because people hide their true selves from people in power. He suggests listening to what other people say about



their power and how that resonates with you to determine if you are motivated by affiliation, achievement, or power. Affiliation-motivated people are driven by connections to others. Achievement-motivated people are driven by accomplishments against a "standard of excellence." Power-motivated people are driven by achieving power as an end in and of itself. Understanding your and other people's motivations, says Grant, can help you predict other people's actions.

The tips that I found most helpful were the tips about hiring, empowerment, and making room at the table for people who aren't like you. In the tips sections, he explains the social science behind the tips and gives examples and stories to explain them.

For hiring, he suggests adding "what if" questions to the behavioral questions at an interview. He also suggests vetting interview questions by asking them of people who currently work for you.

Additionally, he includes a great section on the differences between being a woman in power and a man in power. Grant notes that one of the problems is that leaders often confuse confidence and competence. Particularly troubling is that both men and women see women in power as more aggressive with more selfish motives while men in power are liked more. Another interviewee notes that power expresses itself in men as disinhibition while women express power by being far more restrained. One thing I found interesting was the discussion of the glass cliff — apparently women typically are elevated to deal with delicate or difficult situations, which makes them more likely to fail. He also talks about the effect of the #MeToo movement on mentoring for women, and particularly women of color, as well as why "queen bees," or women who don't help other women, exist. One of my favorite metaphors here was thinking about diversity in a "Noah's Ark" way — if you have two of each on a board or at a high level, then you don't need anyone else and, in fact, it has a true quota effect. At the end of this chapter, Grant gives helpful tips on influencing and negotiating as a woman.

The advice on empowerment was interesting, also. It suggests two different models of empowerment. One was the traditional way of being less hierarchical and giving more agency and decision-making authority; the other is empowering through giving more access to leadership and through leaders being more human — for example, through admitting error, being accountable to those beneath them, and talking about what makes them tick outside of work. The most effective leaders, the book notes, create an environment where it is psychologically safe to question them.

The bit that I thought was particularly interesting for all librarians is that one new form of power is “informational power.” That is, power that comes through knowing how to find and manage information. If we can get our stakeholders to recognize that power and how we can leverage that to help them, it will be very hard to argue that librarians aren’t essential.

Overall, this book was truly an enjoyable listen that really made me think about how I lead and what I can do differently to be more effective and kind. I highly recommend it.

Readers’ Advisory

Michelle Obama, *Becoming* (2018)

ISBN: 978-1-52476-313-8

Overall, I thought *Becoming*, by Michelle Obama, was a good read. Split up into three parts, the book is packed with detailed accounts of her life from childhood to her husband’s presidency. Part I titled *Becoming Me*, takes the reader through Obama’s life growing up in the south side of Chicago to meeting her (at the time) soon-to-be-husband. Part II, *Becoming Us*, goes through the progression of their relationship. She takes the reader through their entrance into politics up until the point of the presidency, incorporating other important moments in her personal life. The last part, *Becoming More*, looks into the presidency and her transition into and role as first lady. It looks at many behind-the-scene details of life in the White House.

I think it’s a good read because anyone can take something from it. Of course, there are some political undertones, as is expected from a former first lady. Still, there are many things that readers can take away from this book. Here are a few:

Take Away 1: Overcoming the Odds.

Becoming begins with stories of Obama’s childhood. She grew up sharing a bedroom with her brother, her family of four living on the second floor of her aunt’s house. Her aunt taught piano to children in the area and Obama became one of her students. She talks about the lessons and how it instilled in her a work ethic and drive to excel. This work ethic would push her to accomplish many of



Cassandra Patterson

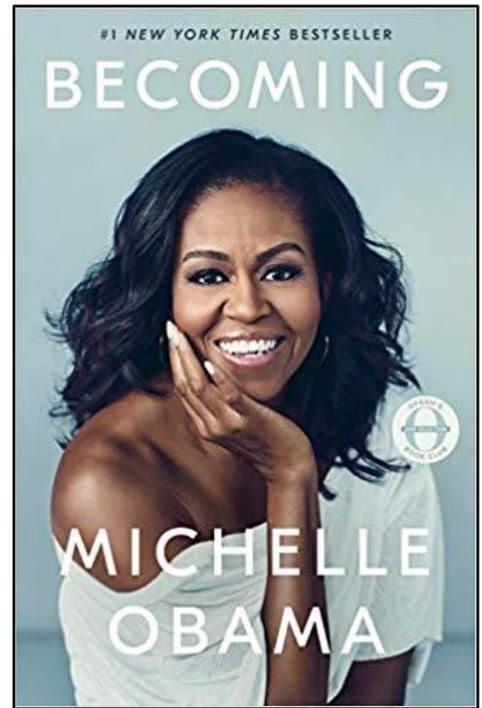
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her goals. She went from being told that she wasn't Princeton material in high school, to later getting into and going to Harvard Law. She failed at her first attempt on the bar exam, but later retook and passed it.

Take Away 2: It's Important to Surround Yourself with the Right People.

Another theme I saw throughout the text was the importance of having the right people connected to you. The best example of this is the partnership with her husband. Over time, it became apparent to Obama that they were going to be partners in life. Each step of the way they helped and relied on each other to make it through the most difficult times. They backed each other up and worked together to attempt to make some real change in the country. Other people that she surrounded herself with included her mom and a couple of close friends. Her mom moved her life to DC, in an effort to make sure that the children grew up with as much normalcy as possible. Many others in Obama's life would come to DC also, moving their lives to be there for her and her family.



Take Away 3: Finding Your Way. There is a Place for Everyone.

Michelle Obama knew early in the marriage that Barack was destined to serve some greater purpose. Even when there were legitimate doubts from herself and others close to the presidential campaign, it quickly became apparent that he was the man that the country wanted at that time. When she became first lady, she felt the pressure of being the first African American to be in that role, having entered into the White House as something other than all of the other first ladies before her. She worked to think about what mark she wanted to make. She would use her experiences like the one from high school (being told that she wasn't Princeton material), to spread encouragement to children like herself across the country. She took on other projects, like fighting childhood obesity — which at the time was quickly becoming a national issue.

Take Away 4: Yes, Politicians are Human.

She did a good job of showing her human side in this book, giving the reader a behind-the-scenes view of politics and a peak into the life changes that families make once they enter into a high-level political position. The more she was seen as Barack Obama's wife, the more the rest of who she was seemed to diminish from view. From facing criticism on multiple fronts, to dealing with fertility issues, there were many times where she felt overwhelmed and experienced sadness.

Take Away 5: Sometimes you Have to Take the Bad with the Good.

When she decided to get on board with him running for president, she knew that the family would deal with some heavy changes as a result. She thought about all the good that he could do for the country and she felt the good they would do outweighed the negatives. The popularity that they gained by constantly being in the public eye was another example of where she took the bad with the good. She was able to bring some positives out of being in the spotlight, such as bringing attention to her work with children throughout the world and service to wounded vets. However, she was constantly judged by things like decisions she made, the clothes she wore, and for just being herself.

Readers' Advisory

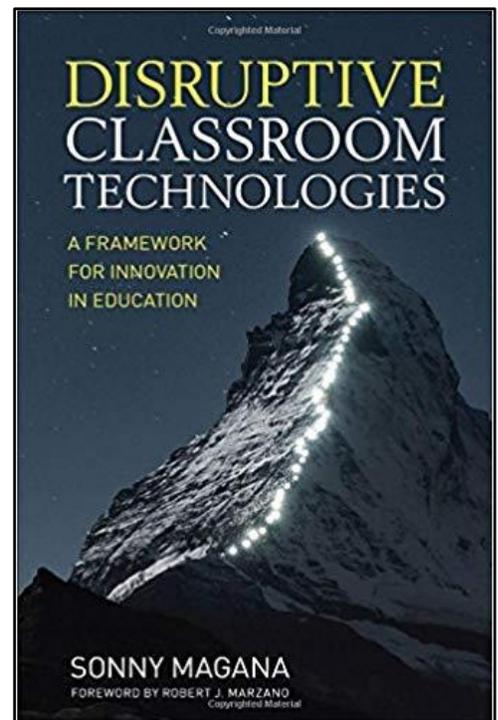
Sonny Magana, *Disruptive Classroom Technologies: A Framework for Innovation in Education* (2017)

ISBN 978-1-50635-909-0

Over the summer, the ABA increased the number of online credits law students are able to count towards graduation. This prompted me to begin the process of converting an advanced-legal-research class into an asynchronous online course to help meet the increased demand for these classes. As any good librarian would, I went on the hunt for any books that could help me make the course as interactive and hands-on as possible. During that search, I came across Sonny Magana's *Disruptive Classroom Technologies: A Framework for Innovation in Education*.

The forward describes Dr. Magana as a "visionary leader regarding what K-12 education can be." (p. xvii) I will never know how many people stopped reading this review at the end of the previous sentence. It is true, this book was not a perfect fit for the immediate needs of SEAALL members creating online content for adult learners. However, skills are transferrable, and I found this book useful in three key ways.

First, the purpose of this book is to introduce the author's own model, the T3 (Translational, Transformational, Transcendent) Framework, for incorporating technology into a classroom. In order to explain the virtues of his framework, Dr. Magana



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spends the first two chapters discussing the reasons for using technology in a classroom, as well as laying out the basics of the two leading technology integration models, TPAC (Technological, Pedagogical, and Content Knowledge) and SAMR (Substitution, Augmentation, Modification, and Redefinition). In the end, I am not sure the author convinced me that his T3 framework standing alone was sufficient. I did find the discussion of all three frameworks in relation to each other incredibly helpful to understand the vocabulary and the basic theories currently relevant to incorporating technology into the classroom.

The second way this book was useful was to help demystify the process of incorporating technology into a course. Far too often, we make the problem bigger than it is. We convince ourselves that to be successful we will need to purchase expensive equipment, learn to code, and unlock the secrets of blockchain. This book reminds us that having students create tutorials on a topic to help other students learn (perhaps how to use Dockets in Bloomberg or Context on Lexis) using nothing more than screencasting tools built into their operating system and Google Slides is a transformational use of technology. See, this isn't going to be that bad after all.

Finally, the book is short; by the time you get to p. 121 you have found the end of the index. Filled with call-out boxes, lists, and blank spaces to record your own thoughts, this book is easy to read in one sitting. Granted, you could read the *Sorcerer's Stone* in a few hours, so that metric by itself is an insufficient virtue. However, the fact that the book concisely provides a discussion regarding the leading frameworks on the use of technology in education, plus examples of how basic software has been put to use to achieve "transcendent" learning opportunities for students, makes this book an excellent springboard into more specialized content. In short, well worth an afternoon read.

Readers' Advisory



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Deborah Blum, *The poison squad: one chemist's single-minded crusade for food safety at the turn of the twentieth century* (2018)

ISBN 978-1-59420-514-9

This will not be a funny, witty review. I can't do that. This book won't let me. In fact, this is my second attempt at writing a review from scratch. Even now, weeks after I finished reading the book, I find it hard to discuss. I also found it difficult to read the book. Why? Not because of the subject matter, or the author's style of writing. Deborah Blum did a masterful job of presenting the material. Rather, it was the facts of which I was reading, and trying hard to comprehend. I was too angry to read.

Callous

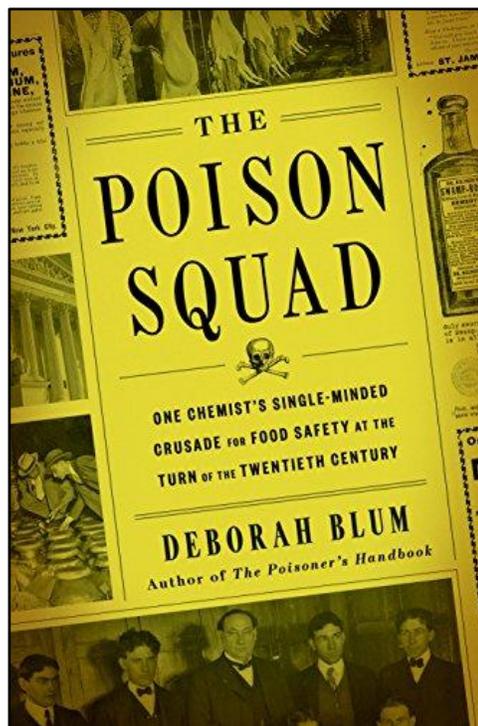
adjective

1. showing or having an insensitive and cruel disregard for others.

Businessmen and government officials were this very definition of callous. In *The Poison Squad*, Deborah Blum tells the story of Harvey Washington Wiley, a chemist who spent his days at the United States Department of Agriculture struggling against the bureaucracy of government to make food safe.

In the nineteenth century, the nation's food supply was heavily adulterated. Companies added formaldehyde to spoiled milk to hide the taste and smell. The bright colors of candy stripes were made with arsenic, cyanide, and lead.

Packaged coffee and spices often contained neither coffee nor spice. Canned vegetables owed their fresh green color to copper sulfate. Because of these practices, large numbers of people were sickened and died from the food they ate. It was all perfectly legal, because there were no laws against this. The food industry made large profits, and did their best to prevent any regulation of their industry.



Harvey Wiley suspected that a great many new chemicals used by the food industry had a deleterious effect upon human health. He organized a test kitchen and recruited healthy male volunteers. They ate healthy meals, plus a test amount of a certain chemical during a trial process. They were human guinea pigs. Wiley would soon

have proof from these human trials that certain chemicals were bad for human health.

Wiley's biggest opponent in his efforts to spread the word about harmful additives and preservatives was his very own boss, Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson. Wilson, who was secretary from 1897 to 1913, consistently suppressed Wiley's reports and created new bureaucratic mazes to stop Wiley.

This book explores all of the struggles within the department, Congress, and the White House over enactment of the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 and subsequent attempts at enforcement. Most elected and appointed officials look very bad, including President Roosevelt.

I found it very frustrating to read about huge numbers of children and adults dying from poisons added to their food, all while Congress and government officials refused to act. Big business and their influence was more important than removing poison from the food supply. While I was reading this book, I was also reading in today's newspapers how government safety regulations are being rolled back. The U.S. Supreme Court of the time was notoriously pro-business, and took a laissez-faire attitude towards any government regulation. Today, the court is again shifting to the far right.

This book is the perfect argument for government regulation. Every library should have at least one copy. It shows just why and how law is made and enforced. It also shows how bad things can be when big corporations are trusted to "do the right thing" and "self-regulate."

Library Profiles

Florida Supreme Court Law Library



Jeffrey Spalding

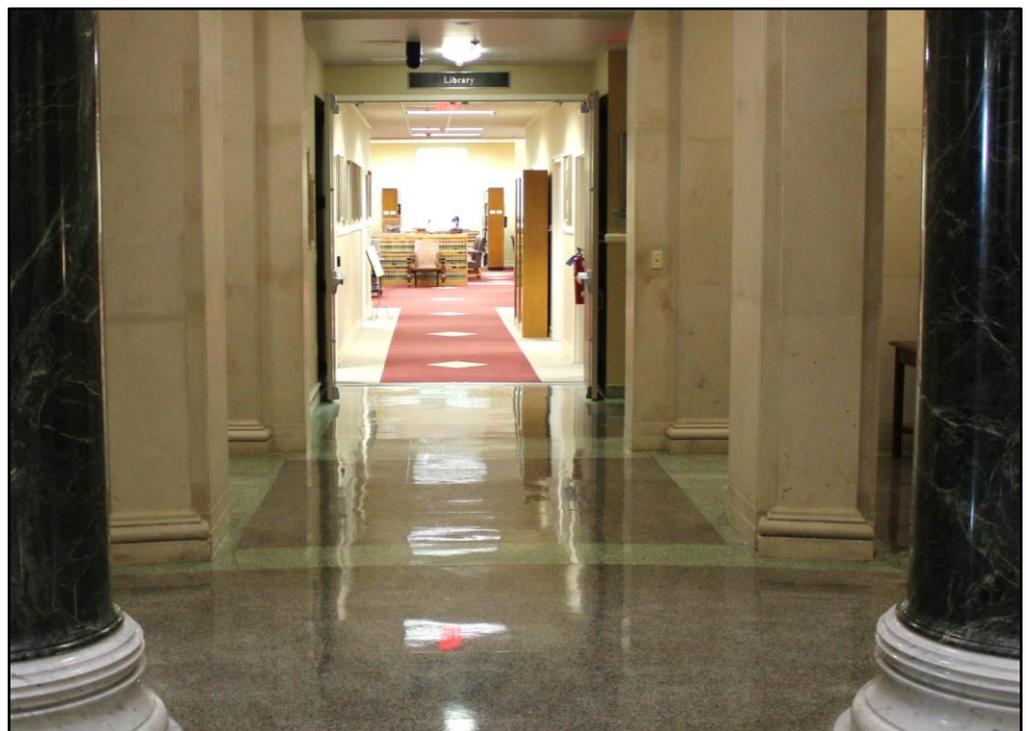
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The Florida Supreme Court Library is one of the three oldest state-supported libraries in Florida, along with the State Library of Florida and the Legislative Library of Florida. The origins of the Supreme Court Library go back to the United States Territory of Florida.

Originally, Florida was inhabited by Native Americans for approximately 14,000 years. The state's European history begins with Florida as a colony of Spain from 1513 to 1763. In 1763, Spain traded Florida to Great Britain for Havana, Cuba, which had been captured earlier by the British. Florida remained under British control until 1783 when the post-Revolutionary War Treaty of Paris recognizing the United States also gave back control of Florida to Spain. Though Florida was officially under Spanish dominion until 1821, many parts of the colony were controlled by American settlers who migrated there illegally. In 1821, Spain formally ceded Florida to the United States of America through the Adams-Onís Treaty. Florida became an organized territory of the United States on March 30, 1822, and a territorial "court of appeals" was created Dec. 14, 1824, in response to a May 26, 1824, mandate from Congress.

Florida gained statehood on March 3, 1845, and Florida's first state constitution created the Florida Supreme Court from the territorial Court of Appeals. During the Civil War, Florida seceded from the United States on Jan. 10, 1861. Florida



Entrance to the Florida Supreme Court Library, from the rotunda.

was readmitted to the Union on June 25, 1868. During the entire history of the state, the Florida Supreme Court has existed.

The history of the formal collection of documents, books, and maps for the government of Florida finds its origins in territorial law. On Aug. 31, 1822, the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida created two public archives (in Pensacola and St. Augustine) tasked with collecting records, documents, books and maps from the Spanish colonial era and of the new Territory of Florida. In 1837 and 1838, the Legislative Council passed resolutions requesting funds from Congress to purchase a library for the use of the territorial government, including the judiciary. This was in response to similar funds being provided to the Territorial Government of Wisconsin in 1836. However, such funds were never forthcoming from Congress and a standalone Florida government library was never built.

After statehood, the first Legislature of Florida created the original three state-supported libraries on July 18, 1845. These libraries were the State Judicial Library under the Supreme Court, the Executive Library, and the Legislative Library. The law creating the libraries also “cause(d) all the books and maps belonging to the State to be collected together” and distributed to these libraries. It is believed that these materials were those formerly collected by the territorial public archives and that they formed the foundation of the three new libraries’ collections. Since Jan. 4, 1847, laws promulgated in Florida started referring to the State Judicial Library as the Supreme Court Library and that name has been used since.



A collection of historic library stamps.



Portraits of first two library directors are on display in the library.

The 1845 law had also placed the Supreme Court Library under the auspices of the Clerk of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court Library remained under the care of the clerk until 1956, when the position of Librarian for the court was created by section 25.341, Florida Statutes. Under the statute, said librarian is appointed by and subject to the court and is tasked with being the custodian of the library. The first librarian under the new statute was Carson E. Sinclair. He had acted as custodian of the library under the clerk’s



This stained-glass piece was made by Brian Polley.

office from 1925 to 1956, when he became the first statutory librarian of the court, and served until 1977. In 1977, Brian S. Polley became librarian and held the position until 1990. He was followed by Joan Cannon, who was librarian until 2005. Billie Blaine was selected as the fourth librarian of the court in 2006 and currently holds the position.

The Supreme Court Library has several other staff members, as well, including an assistant/reference librarian, Teresa Farley; a technical services and documents librarian, Jeffrey Spalding; a court archivist/historian, Erik Robinson; and an administrative assistant, Jill Harrell. All staff of the Supreme Court Library, as its primary mission, serve the justices, judges, staff attorneys, and general staff of the Florida Supreme Court and the State of Florida court system, by maintaining the library collection, conducting legal research, or locating necessary resources. Additionally, at the pleasure of the court, the library provides reference assistance to many state and federal government agencies, attorneys, law firms, and the public. In that capacity, the library is open to the public from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday. Library resources do not circulate.



View of the library's main reading room, from the second floor.

Meet & Three



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Meet . . .

Hello, everyone! I am Adrienne DeWitt, and I am a reference librarian at Campbell Law School. I work alongside our legendary Library Director Olivia Weeks, the brilliant Senior Reference Librarian Caitlin Swift, Public Services Guru Kim Hocking, Circulation Manager Extraordinaire Wanda Hayes, Technical Services Whiz Kid Teresa Teague, and the best library technical assistants in the biz, Anne Powell and Amanda Dailey. I have been a reference librarian here at Campbell since 2016, but before that I was a reference librarian at North Carolina Central University. In July, I will celebrate my eighth year of law librarianship, as well as my eighth year of living here in North Carolina. *Tempus fugit.*

And Three . . .

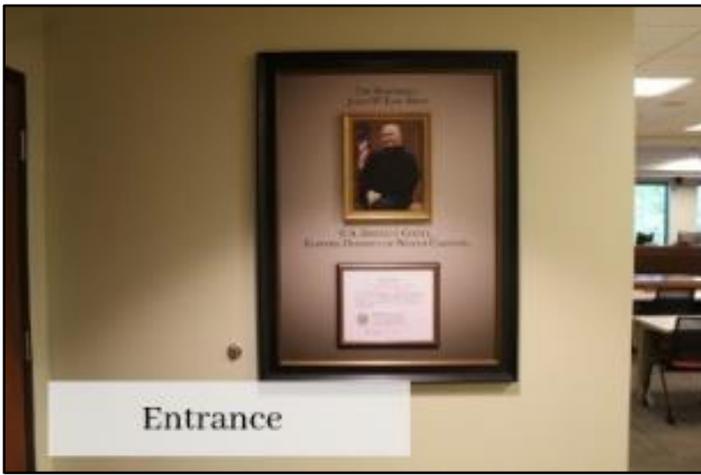
One of my responsibilities here at Campbell is to research and design 3-D timelines and tribute boards. I would like to share three of my designs with you.

1. Judge Franklin T. Dupree, Jr., and Judge W. Earl Britt Courtrooms

Campbell Law School dedicated two of their trial courtrooms/classrooms to Judge Franklin T. Dupree, Jr., and Judge W. Earl Britt, federal judges on the Eastern District of North Carolina. Instead of creating a traditional “linear” timeline, I decided to use two biographical boards that highlighted events from each judge’s career.



Using family pictures, letters, ephemera, and even license plates, I created two substantive, biographical boards for each judge, an entry board consisting of a picture of the judge along with a digitization of their presidential commissions,



and a fourth panel of composite pictures of the court. Because these were teaching tools, as well as a tribute to each judge, I made sure to incorporate items students might not see in their coursework or internships. These included handwritten letters from various public officials, pictures of friends and family, and even invitations to U.S. Supreme Court swearing-in ceremonies.

The Marshall Exhibit

Last year, a direct descendant of Chief Justice John Marshall gifted our school with a rocking chair from Oak Hill, the Marshall family plantation. After many hours of research into the origins of the chair, we determined that it was a "Day" chair. Thomas Day and his brother, John Day, Jr., were free African Americans and

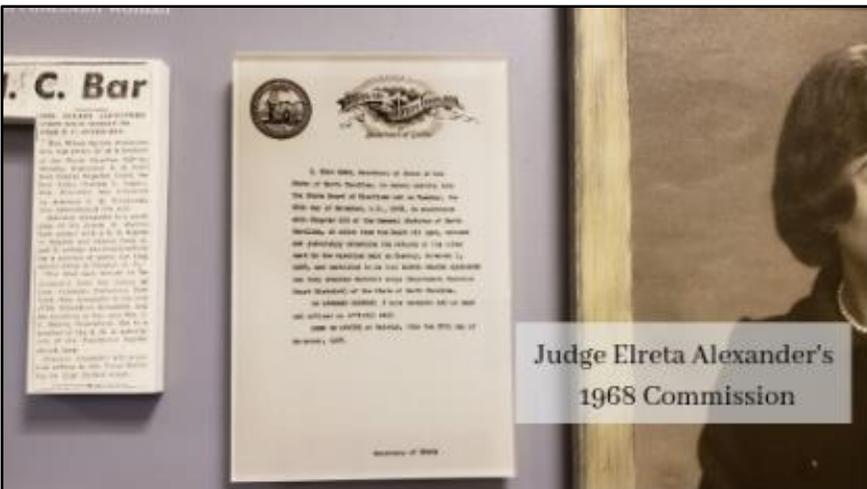
furniture makers in the early and mid-nineteenth century. While we have no way of knowing if Thomas, John Jr., or even their father, John Day, Sr., carved the chair, we found a wonderful symmetry in that John Day, Jr., immigrated to Liberia in 1830 and eventually became chief justice of Liberia. The chair was carved by a family with a chief justice for a man who was a chief justice!



For these display boards, I used Dean J. Rich Leonard’s article, “Chief Justice John Marshall in Raleigh: The Untold Story” as my reference. According to the Judiciary Act of 1802, all supreme court justices were required to “ride the circuit.” Justice Marshall had been assigned the 5th circuit, which convened in Raleigh. For over thirty years, Chief Justice Marshall came to Raleigh to hold circuit court. To represent this, I found early nineteenth-century maps of the southern states along with portraits from the John Marshall House in Richmond Virginia. Using Photoshop, I made a display of letters from Chief Justice Marshall to his wife Polly, telling her about his trips to Raleigh. I also created headings of cases Chief Justice Marshall heard while here in Raleigh.

For the John, Jr., and Thomas Day board, I located John Day, Jr.’s 1847 autobiographical letter in the Southern Baptist Historical Library and Archives. The letter provided many details of the Day brothers’ early lives, including information about their parents, their education, and when they began their carpentry business in Milton, North Carolina. I also used pictures I took on a trip to Milton to see the Day factory. Finally, I added art of the period from Liberia, available from the Library of Congress.

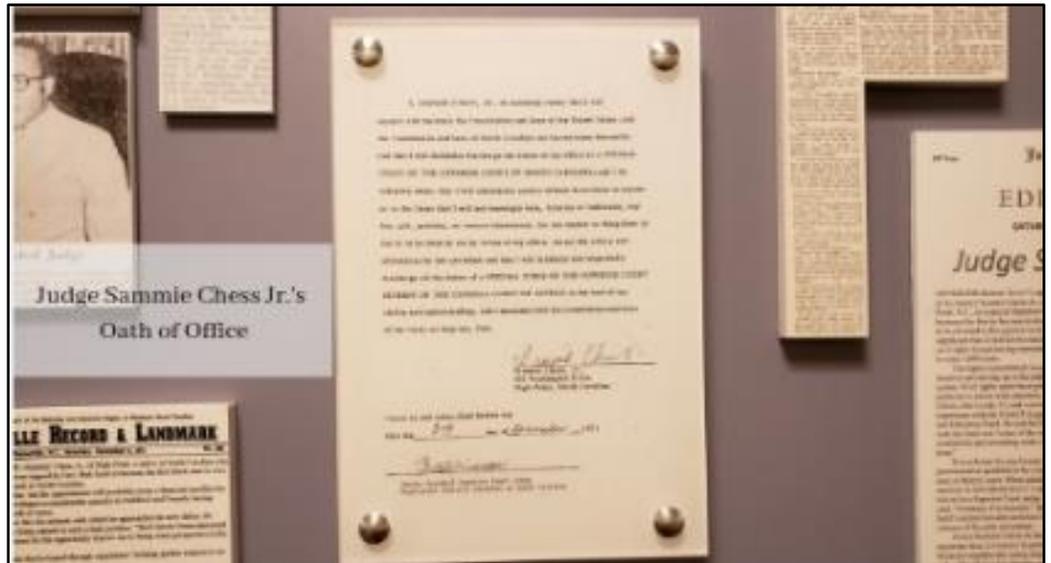
The Marshall exhibit is located on the second floor of the law library. We dedicated it to the school this January.



First African Americans on the North Carolina Bench

Dean Leonard approached me over two years ago to create a timeline of the first African-American judges in North Carolina. To create this exhibit, I had to first do a significant amount of research. I read the excellent book about North Carolina’s first Superior Court Judge Sammie Chess, journal articles about North Carolina’s first African-American judge, Elreta Alexander, and newspaper after newspaper to tease out a timeline. I also spent a great deal of time pulling out government documents from the North Carolina State Archives, including press releases, oaths of office, and even judicial commissions.

We dedicated the First African Americans on the North Carolina Bench exhibit this past Thursday. Former Justice Patricia Timmons-Goodson, Judge Allyson Duncan, and



newly appointed Chief Justice Cheri Beasley attended the dedication. Chief Justice Beasley even sat in Justice Marshall's chair!

Upcoming Exhibits

I am currently working on a timeline display on the history of Campbell Law to celebrate our tenth and fortieth anniversaries.

SEAALL annual meeting in Warm Springs, VA



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Know Before You Go

SEAALL is taking a break from the traditional cityscape of our annual meeting and getting back to nature. We hope to see you at the beautiful [Omni Homestead Resort](#), in Hot Springs, Virginia, March 20th through the 23rd.

Resort History

The Omni Homestead, dubbed “America’s first resort,” has been in operation since 1766, though it started as a now unrecognizable 18-room wooden hotel. In 1881, prominent Cincinnati attorney M.E. Ingalls found the property while doing research for the expansion of the Ohio Railroad Company. Ingalls then partnered with J.P. Morgan and other investors to raise over a million dollars for a new hotel. After an unfortunate fire, the resort was rebuilt in 1902. It was expanded in 1914, 1921, and 1973, and then completely restored in 1993.



Throughout the last decade, the Omni Homestead has focused on improving and expanding the outdoor facilities of the resort, including adding an outdoor pool, a state-of-the-art-snowmaking machine for the ski area, and a two-acre water area known as Allegheny Springs. In 2016, the Omni Homestead Resort celebrated its 250th anniversary.

Dining

On-campus dining at the Omni includes the elegant [Jefferson’s Restaurant and Bar](#) and the quick and casual [Martha’s Market](#). Reservations might be required at Jefferson’s and can be made through Open Table.

CREATE. INNOVATE. ACT.

For those willing to venture off-campus, Hot Springs has a growing dining scene including French restaurant [Les Cochons d'Or](#), classic American steakhouse [Sneads 1912](#), and vegetarian-friendly country cooking at Lindsay's Roost Bar & Grill.



Activities

Aside from the phenomenal slate of programming for the annual meeting, the Omni Homestead has numerous activities to keep us all entertained, including the Downtime Game Room arcade and the Homestead Theater, playing the gripping Nicholas Cage venture, National Treasure.

The historic [Jefferson Pools](#) are the oldest bathhouses in the country, built in the 1830s and 1870s around the natural hot springs which gave the town its name. Unfortunately, the bathhouses fell into disrepair and were closed indefinitely in October 2017 after being deemed "unsafe for any occupancy." There appears to be no immediate plan to repair the bathhouses, but the resort does offer its guests a chance to indulge in the medicinal waters for \$65 a day through the on-site spa.

SEAALL Annual Community Service Project

Every year SEAALL identifies an opportunity to serve the local community in the city hosting our annual meeting. [Project Horizon](#) is our community service partner for the 2019 annual meeting.

Project Horizon's mission statement:

- Project Horizon is dedicated to reducing domestic, dating, and sexual violence in the Lexington, Buena Vista, and Rockbridge County area through crisis intervention services and prevention programs.
- We are here to help, and provide services to anyone who is experiencing domestic, dating violence or sexual assault. These free and confidential services include a 24-hour hotline (540-463-2594), emergency shelter, crisis intervention, counseling, applicable referrals, and legal advocacy. It is our goal to work with survivors and to provide support, information and education to help survivors meet their individual goals and create a community, through our outreach initiatives and prevention programs, that is healthy and safe.

You can help Project Horizon with monetary contributions or in-kind donations of necessities from the wish list. For more information, please visit the community service page on the annual meeting site:

<https://libguides.wvu.edu/SEAALL2019/service>



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Fall – Nov. 30, 2019

MS Word is the preferred format for electronic submissions. All submissions will be edited for grammar, spelling, capitalization, and punctuation, and to ensure style consistency within the newsletter. Every effort will be made not to change the intended meaning of the text.

Editorial comments or submissions should be sent to:

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