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Report from the President

Probably the most significant action to come out of our recent NCLA biennial conference was the adoption of a Resolution on Intellectual Freedom. It was the culmination of a day long pre-conference workshop sponsored by the Committee of that name. More than 200 librarians and several board of education members participated in discussions which were key-noted by excellent speakers.

Recent Supreme Court decisions have made us all aware that we must be prepared for would-be censors. The workshop gave us some direction for establishing a course of action to meet outside threats. It was a stimulating and exciting day. We are grateful for Ray Moore and her committee who worked long and hard to make it the success that it was.

The fall conference in Winston-Salem marked the conclusion of the 1971-1973 biennium — two years filled with much work on the part of many people. As a result we are able to show progress in many areas.

In the fall of 1971 *NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES* lost its editor, its staff and its financial support. Because the Executive Board had faith in it and because we were able to find an editor and staff who shared our optimism, we have today a prestige journal with depth and quality — one that is highly selective about its contents and even pays for manuscripts published. We congratulate and applaud Herbert Poole and his editorial board for this tremendous achievement in a short eighteen months.

Another important accomplishment during these two years was the writing of guidelines for establishing a committee on mediation, arbitration and injury. Ours is patterned after the American Library Association program. It outlines steps to be taken in requesting and giving help and when necessary referring to ALA without

loss of time for anyone concerned. This is a safeguard for staff members, librarians and even trustees in a day when sudden dismissals occur sometimes without notice.

On a regional level our association has participated in and helped to support the Southeastern States Cooperative Library Survey. This is organized to collect, analyze and interpret data which will describe and provide measures of library resources and services in our region. The results of the survey will be based on questionnaires sent to libraries and library personnel in the region. If you have not done so already, please complete and return yours as soon as possible. A good study is dependent on the cooperation of all.

Because of the generosity of an anonymous donor, our association now has two scholarships. The regular NCLA one was increased from \$300 to \$1000 and we added the Query-Long Scholarship for \$500. Annually these help two worthy students attend library school. We were



Elizabeth Copeland

pleased to have the Query-Long recipient, Sharlene Galloway, present at our banquet. We added also the Joyce C. McLendon Student Loan Fund which is available to students who wish to borrow a small amount of money.

During the biennium section activities involved many people with varied offerings. These take place between conferences when our members meet in work sessions.

College and University librarians were unusually energetic and innovative. They initiated a new type of mini-conference called a tutorial. So far as we know these were only the second ones to take place in this country. Three series were held in Greensboro, Greenville and Boone — where they concentrated attention on matters of intense interest under the guidance of masters in the field.

Several hundred school librarians were in Durham in the fall of 1972 for their biennial School Media Work Conference sponsored by the North Carolina Association of School Librarians.

Public librarians held four fall workshops on communications in four sections of the state. These were attended by large numbers of staff members who do public service work. In addition each spring saw the Public Library Section joining the Trustee Section for special seminars at the Institute of Government in Chapel Hill.

The Junior Members Round Table has been one of our most active groups. They have made themselves felt in many ways. And we have already seen some of the results of their work. The slide kit which Theresa Coletta showed us in Winston-Salem is a product of their good hard labors. I am proud of the enthusiasm exhibited by JMRT. It makes me feel good about the future of our organization.

A new interest group is shown in the organization of a Junior College Section. I attended their first meeting presided over by Phoebe Oplinger. I am grateful to Phoebe for the work she did in getting this group started. David Hunsucker is the new chairman and I am sure we shall be hearing more from these librarians, representing private schools, technical

schools and community colleges.

Most of the NCLA committees functioned well during the biennium. They will be completing their work during the next few months. We look forward to hearing their reports.

A number of people have spoken well of our 1973 Conference. It seemed very alive and generally people appeared satisfied. Certainly there were enough things going on to keep us very busy. We thank Gene Lanier for arranging an excellent program. As usual, Lucy Bradshaw and her committees did a masterful job of arranging all activities.

We are indebted to the exhibitors who continue to give us strong support. I spoke to as many as I could and was pleased when they expressed satisfaction with the response they had from our members. Several of them said to me, "we go to many, but we think North Carolina's is the best."

I believe that the North Carolina Library Association is alive and growing and in some areas, kicking. It has something to offer everyone. However, one former member wrote me that he was not renewing his membership because he did not get anything out of it. I hope he is in the minority. If you are disappointed in your membership, let me suggest that you give something of yourself to the organization. It is a well established fact that when you give you receive.

From my point of view it has been a good two years. It has been stimulating to be involved with librarians from all types of libraries. It has been rewarding to observe keen interest and serious study on the part of many members. It has been pleasant to receive VIP treatment wherever I have been.

In other words, it has been a pleasure to serve as President of the North Carolina Library Association. I recommend it to all of you. And I thank you for the courtesies you have shown me and the support you have given.

I ask you to join with me in offering cooperation and strength to the new executive board as we move forward into another biennium.

From the Acting Editor's Desk

Two years ago the current editorial board began its duties by putting together a conference issue featuring papers from the 1971 Biennial Conference. The progress this journal has made in those two years was detailed in the last issue, but may be quickly seen by comparing this copy with that first issue.

We believe the most important difference between these two conference issues is the selection of papers from the biennial meetings. Frankly, that journal of two years ago contained some conference papers of dubious merit. At that same conference two years ago, Daniel N. Fader ("Hooked on Books") told us that educators (including librarians) would gain no more respect than we deserve until we were willing to let poor speakers know we didn't like them.

How long are North Carolina's librarians going to put up with being patsies? We're not opposed to good speakers whether they be librarians, lawyers, writers or politicians, but they should produce and they should know from the audience when they have done a poor job. At the last conference, we not only were treated to two poor performances, we were given the pleasure of a substitute for a substitute.

ITEM: Governor Holshouser was invited to be the speaker at the second general session. He sent his regrets claiming state business would keep him away. Mrs. Grace Rhorer, Secretary, Department of Cultural Resources was then asked to speak in place of the Governor and accepted. Fine,

the Governor is a busy man, and we all recognize that he can't possibly meet with every group which would like to hear him. Mrs. Rhorer was a logical second choice because the State Library is one unit in her department. But on November 2, Mrs. Rhorer sent her regrets and a substitute, Miss Kathy McCarter. Miss McCarter read a speech she prepared herself, not one prepared by or for Mrs. Rhorer. Now the important "state" business that kept the Governor and his Cultural Resources Secretary from speaking was the Republican Convention at which the Governor was trying to put his own man in charge of the party. We don't object to the Governor's absence for that reason nor Mrs. Rhorer's absence if she was a delegate or was otherwise important to the proceedings. We do object to the assumption that North Carolina's librarians are ignorant children who can't be treated honestly, frankly and courteously. North Carolina's librarians aren't ignorant. Why, if Mrs. Rhorer was so important to the Governor at the Republican Convention, did she accept our invitation to speak and then send a substitute at the last minute when she must have known for weeks when the Republicans would meet?

Is it fair to assume that because the substitute did not read Mrs. Rhorer's speech, but her own, that Mrs. Rhorer did not have one prepared and thus did not plan to speak?

Why, if Miss McCarter had time to

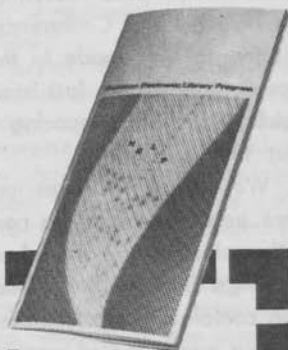
prepare a speech and the date of the Republican Convention was known in advance, were the officers of NCLA not informed of the substitution until the morning before Mrs. Rhorer was to appear? That is not just unfair and discourteous it is an assumption that libraries and librarians are so unimportant that they will accept the shabbiest treatment from their public officials.

ITEM: Dick Ellis, Public Relations Director for the Department of Cultural Resources, spoke at a JMRT luncheon filled with librarians eager to learn about "Public Relations for Libraries." What we learned was that Mr. Ellis is peculiarly adept, for a public relations director, at gaining enemies rather than friends. He told us he intended to insult us professionally, but not personally. Well, he managed to insult us all right. When librarians are called "old fuddy duddies" ("old" mind you at a Junior Members Round Table meeting), we are insulted. When librarians are talked down to, we are insulted. When librarians are told to stop doing things we are not doing, and told to start doing things we have been doing for years, we are insulted. When any speaker substitutes jokes (poor ones at that) and irrelevancies for expected intelligent comments, we are insulted. When we are taken for fools, we are insulted, and we take those insults personally.

Is the good faith of this state's librarians so taken for granted that we will put up with almost any kind of discourtesy and shoddy work? Are North Carolina's librarians going to continue taking this kind of treatment with only a few whimpers and murmurs?

One of the best Biennial Conferences in years was tarnished by two incidents which should not have happened. Let us resolve as librarians that we will not let poor speakers off the hook. Everyone invited to speak at an NCLA function should know in advance that the audience will not tolerate a second-rate performance.

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Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

Recently, when Elizabeth Copeland was here for the Public Librarian-Trustee Institute, I told her what a superb job I thought you and Dave Jensen were doing with *NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES*. At her suggestion I am now writing to express publicly what I have said earlier to a good many people: under your editorship *NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES* has become a much more informative and interesting journal. I cite particularly such articles as Ray Moore's profile of Mollie Huston Lee, the "Library Roundup" feature, the continuation of "New North Carolina Books," and the full reporting of NCLA activities.

Although I realize there are those who disagree with me, I believe that a professional association should support a journal for the publication of news and features of interest to its members. This is especially true of an association which meets only every other year. Librarians in North Carolina need to have information on academic status of librarians in the state and the Lenoir County school media programs which won the Encyclopedia Britannica award. Such information would not find its way into the national journals.

At the same time, the state journal provides an opportunity for North Carolina librarians to try their hand at professional writing through the sharing of experiences with their colleagues. Moreover, a well-edited journal is a tangible expres-

sion of what the membership receive for their dues.

For these reasons I am happy to add this word of encouragement for you and the Editorial Board and to extend my best wishes for your continued success in the publication of *NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES*.

Sincerely yours,

Edward G. Holley

Dean

University of North Carolina
School of Library Science

To the Editor:

It was a pleasure seeing you again at the recent North Carolina Library Association Conference. I appreciated your giving me a copy of your Fall issue of *NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES*. I consider this an outstanding publication.

I was particularly interested in your comments in "From The Editor's Desk." I offer my congratulations to you and all of the members of your editorial staff on your success.

The additional purpose of my correspondence is to comment on your apparent problems in obtaining advertising from some firms. There are current economic factors affecting the amount of advertising space taken by some firms so I would not be in favor of a "blacklist." Customers do have the prerogative, as you point out in your article, to take this into con-

sideration in their purchasing patterns and should exercise this option as their conscience dictates. I would like to say, however, in my opinion firms who do not advertise in state publications are missing a great opportunity and suggest they should reexamine their advertising policies. It is the belief of our firm that advertising in this type of publication is the most beneficial advertising we do, both from our marketing viewpoint and the association's viewpoint of support. We believe state publications are more carefully read than any other and if we are ever forced to curtail our advertising, advertising in publications such as *NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES* would be the last to go. (Heaven help us!)

While I am being so verbose, I take this opportunity to comment on the recent North Carolina Library Association Conference. Seldom have I seen such enthusiastic interest in exhibits. Association members are to be congratulated, particularly Carlton West and his staff. Mr. West was right there at all times to offer his assistance.

Cordially,

James L. Thompson
Vice President, Director of
Marketing & Sales
The Baker & Taylor Co.

To the Editor:

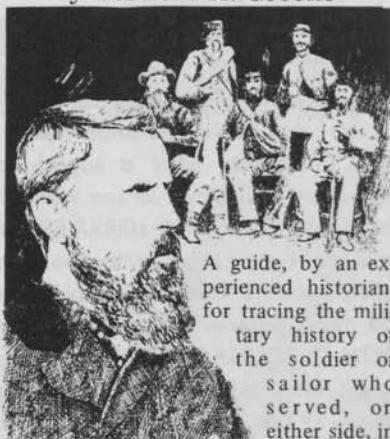
Too often we take for granted those in our profession who have worked long, hard, and well in the service of the cause of librarianship in North Carolina. The President's chair of the North Carolina Library Association was graced during the past biennium by Miss Elizabeth Copeland, an extraordinary librarian, a dedicated association member, and a gracious lady. To her we send our grateful thanks for the miles traveled, the letters written, the meetings chaired, the word spread, and the friendship extended. We're a finer professional association because of Elizabeth Copeland.

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Intellectual Freedom Workshop

Report by Ray N. Moore

Assistant Director, Durham
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The North Carolina Library Association's Intellectual Freedom Committee held a pre-conference workshop on problems facing librarians in the new guidelines set by the June 21 Supreme Court ruling on obscenity decisions. The workshop was held at Benton Convention Center in Winston-Salem, October 31, 1973.

The state workshop is the second step in a nationwide effort set by the American Library Association to introduce librarians, trustees, and other individuals to the concept of intellectual freedom.

ALA's first step in the program was its prototype workshop. It was designed to serve as a model that could be redesigned and refined to meet needs and expectations of different audiences throughout the country.

The third step, hopefully, will be workshop participants' involvement in community programs directed not only toward librarians, but also toward civic leaders, educators, and interested citizens.

Participation reached two hundred thirty-six. The members included librarians, trustees, and library school students throughout the state. They came from universities and colleges, junior colleges and technical institutes, public, school, and special libraries, and Appalachian State, North Carolina Central and University of North Carolina Schools of Library Science.

There were several areas of activity that stimulated interest in a statewide intellectual freedom workshop for North

Carolina librarians. The overall purposes were:

1. To inform and exchange ideas on the subject.
2. To examine different book selection policies of various libraries.
3. To encourage librarians to act.
4. To make available methods to use the Intellectual Freedom Committee in resolving censorship and related problems.

Two prime objectives resulted from the first meeting of the Committee:

1. To propose that NCLA work out a firm statement on intellectual freedom compatible to SELA and ALA statements.
2. To encourage all librarians to adopt a written book selection policy or re-evaluate and up-date standing policies to conform to intellectual freedom guidelines.

The attempted censorship of books in Buncombe County Schools, which surfaced March 24, further emphasized the prime objectives and the need for an active committee on intellectual freedom.

The June 21 Supreme Court's ruling on obscenity decisions, which flared anew in October with an accusation by the four dissenting justices that the court had fashioned rules too vague to follow, gives vital concern to members of the library profession.

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Libraries are functioning and will continue to operate on the basis of the new guidelines which rely on local community standards. This definitely places the action at the state level.

The NCLA/IF Workshop opened with an invocation by George R. Linder, director of Durham City-County Library. Ray N. Moore, chairman NCLA/IFC welcomed all participants and introduced committee members. Robert May in charge of local arrangements interpreted the schedule of events for the day and gave general instructions on local arrangements for the workshop.

The first session of the workshop began with an address by R. Kathleen Molz, chairman, ALA Intellectual Freedom Committee. She reiterated that ALA's policy is anti-censorship, but it should not be interpreted that ALA is pro-obscenity. Ms. Molz talked with much poise and positiveness about what she called "The Test Of Civilization." Her closing statement revealed that all of us are dealing ultimately with social injustice — that personal justice is the greatest concern, with obscenity as just a small part of the whole problem.

The question and answer period followed. Suggestions she made in answer to questions were:

1. That the NCLA representative to ALA Legislative Committee should contact N. C. legislators and inform them on NCLA's concern.
2. That NCLA not advocate a state obscenity bill until it is carefully examined, and if it is the only solution available.
3. That all librarians keep informed of state activities in intellectual freedom area via the NCLA/IFC, and Judith Krug of ALA/OIF.

The second part of session one was a detailed explanation of an actual censorship case stemming from the county school libraries. "What Really Happened In Buncombe County?" was a personal experience by Ainsley A. Whitman, librarian

of UNC — at Asheville (see page 12). It was the Buncombe County Case that prompted the immediate preparation for a workshop at the state level in North Carolina.

The second session was a buffet luncheon with a guest speaker: Attorney Alex P. Allain, president of the Right To Read Foundation and winner of the Robert P. Downs 1973 award for his excellent accomplishment in the area of intellectual freedom. In his talk entitled "This Is The Law," Mr. Allain outlined historical Supreme Court obscenity rulings. He pointed out that librarians could easily be put in plural jeopardy in the problem of removing or not removing "questionable" books. The Court's ruling, to Mr. Allain, is the most serious and fundamental threat to the right to read in the history of the country. He concluded his talk by saying it was important, in any area, to strike before a law becomes a law.

The third session which involved every participant was designed to offer some practical help when censorship problems arise. Neal Austin, director of High Point Public Library and ALA Representative, spoke on the topic "Censorship: Preparing A Positive Response." He explained a positive response to censorship requires considerable advance preparation. He concluded his talk with the question — "Are librarians their own enemy?"

The group then was divided into thirteen small groups which were instructed to return to the group at large with reports of their discussion. The essences of the individual group reports were as follows:

Librarians should be made familiar with legislative actions through local IFC. They should consider what is the likely result and consider potential action librarians can take. Staff members should be included in this information retrieval system.

Librarians should help in the long-range education of children to increase awareness of the value of libraries and things they hold. Define in writing the

library's stand on censorship and book selection.

NCLA should take whatever initiatives it can to rid the state of entrapment laws.

An information packet should be sent to all N. C. libraries about the new federal law and its implication, updated as new events take place. NCLA should consider appointing a "trouble shooting" committee to aid librarians in need, approaching the problem as a profession with all sections of NCLA working together. The Association should communicate with other groups in the state that are interested in same problems, (e.g., ACLU).

After reports from the individual groups, two suggestions were presented to the committee:

A. That a resolution of commendation be made to A. A. Whitman for his handling of the Buncombe County case.

B. That

1. NCLA urge the adoption of a written book selection policy by all libraries; and that NCLA-IFC draft and distribute sample book selection paragraphs that deal with censorship in order to aid in the preparation of written book selection statements.
2. NCLA-IFC prepare immediately to give aid and advice to all libraries which become involved in censorship problems and to keep all libraries in the state informed on censorship legislation.
3. NCLA make common cause with all groups in the state which oppose censorship laws and be willing to cooperate with these groups for any cause which concerns censorship.

Winston Broadfoot moved that these three suggestions be accepted by the work-

shop participants. The motion was seconded and unanimously approved. George R. Linder then moved that the approved motion be set forth before the NCLA executive board. It was seconded and approved.

Dr. Gene Lanier thanked Mrs. Moore and the committee for the work done in making the workshop a success.

A special meeting of NCLA/IFC was held immediately after the conclusion of the Octboer 31 workshop.

Those attending were as follows: Neal Austin, Winston Broadfoot, Judie DeJonge, George R. Linder, Robert May, Ray N. Moore, Annette Phinazee, and Ainsley A. Whitman.

At this meeting the committee drafted the following resolution:

INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM RESOLUTION

Resolved:

As concerned citizens in a democratic society and as librarians of the North Carolina Library Association, we express our concern to the growing problem of censorship. We reaffirm our support of intellectual freedom consistent with the official position of the American Library Association.

To combat and answer fully the unofficial censor, we urge that all libraries adopt a written book selection policy that clearly sets forth lines of authority for acquisition and disposal of library resources.

To oppose public censorship, whether by legislative act or local ordinance, we make common cause with those national and local organizations whose fundamental opposition to censorship is consistent with our own. To implement this resolve we charge the Intellectual Freedom Committee to keep membership of the association informed of current and pending issues of censorship throughout the state. To the extent that all available resources permit, the association shall lend specific aid in local situations.

The resolution was presented to a called meeting of the NCLA executive board on Thursday, November 1. Elizabeth Copeland presented the recommended resolution to NCLA membership at the general session on Friday. It was approved unanimously by the body. Copies of the approved resolution were distributed at the Friday evening banquet.

Attempted censorship of books in Asheville, books and periodicals in Raleigh, a bookstore in Greensboro, and movies in Charlotte and Burlington are typical examples of the problem. Such attempts are wide spread enough in North Carolina to encourage all librarians to think and act before the attack.

Personnel responsible for the interest and excellent response of NCLA/IF Workshop were:

Mrs. Ray N. Moore, Chairman; Assistant Director, Durham City-County Library, Miss Mary Canada, Registration; Assistant Head, Reference Department, Perkins Library, Duke University, Mrs. Clara J. Crabtree, Treasurer; Director of Libraries, Durham County Schools, Mrs. Judie DeJonge, Publicity; Assistant to the Director, High Point Public Library, Mrs. Ophelia Irving, Promotional Materials; Assistant Chief, Information Services Section, Department of Cultural Resources, North Carolina State Library, Raleigh, Mr. Robert May, Local Arrangements; Head, Reference Department, Forsyth County Public Library System, Winston-Salem, Mrs. Edith Wiley, Selection Policies; Director of Libraries, Lenoir County Schools, Kinston, Miss Elizabeth Copeland, President NCLA; Director, Sheppard Memorial Library, Greenville.

Resource Librarians

Mr. Neal Austin, NCLA Chapter Representative to ALA Council; Director, High Point Public Library, Mr. Winston Broadfoot, Director, Flowers Collection

Perkins Library, Duke University, Dr. Gene D. Lanier, Vice President NCLA; Department of Library Science, East Carolina University, Mr. George R. Linder, State Advisory Council on Libraries; Director, Durham City-County Library, Dr. Annette L. Phinazee, ALA Intellectual Freedom Committee; Dean, School of Library Science, North Carolina Central University, Mr. Herbert Poole, Editor, *NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES*, Librarian, Guilford College.

Guest Speakers

Mr. Alex P. Allain, Attorney; President and Chairman of Board, Freedom to Read Foundation,

Mrs. R. Kathleen Molz, Chief Planning Staff, U. S. Office of Education, Bureau of Library Science and Educational Technology; Chairman ALA/Intellectual Freedom Committee.

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The Buncombe County Case

by Ainsley A. Whitman*

Librarian, University of North Carolina
at Asheville

A review of the Buncombe County case may prove helpful if you will consider solutions to the various problems we encountered. Please feel free to criticize anything we may have done, or said, or left undone. Although this is a school-related problem I believe there are elements that may be of interest to many librarians. I have chosen to make our story quite personal; revealing my random thoughts, emotions, and opinions. In short, to suggest what it "feels like" to be involved in a censorship movement. These are my reactions; the superintendent of schools or Christine Miller, the library supervisor might give impressions that are quite different than mine.

It began the evening of March the 26th. Going to the grocery to buy some cottage cheese for little dog Holly. She loves her bedtime snack. Just about to pass the newspaper rack. Something like ESP whispers, "be sure to see the headlines tonight!" There it was, "Education Board Member Refuses To Return Books To Two Libraries." Horrified, I read on: "A member of the Buncombe County Board of Education refused today to return books she had checked out of two high school libraries, vowing to continue until all of the books she considers 'trash' are removed from the school shelves. Mrs. Edna Roberts said she had students check out eight books at North Buncombe High School for her including *The Learning Tree*, *Andersonville*, *Of Mice And Men*, *Catcher In The Rye*, *Grapes Of Wrath*, *Jory* and two others she said she did not remember the

names of. She said she had read only one book, *Jory*, herself. Mrs. Roberts said she had 'no idea' where the list came from. 'She got hers,' she said, 'from a PTA group.' She believes the movement is 'all over the country,' and she thinks 'there are three groups doing some research in South Carolina.'

"School Superintendent Fred H. Martin said he did not know of the action in advance. The board meets at 7:30 p.m. today . . . for a work session to go over matters that will be covered at the regular meeting Wednesday morning. Mrs. Roberts said she plans to bring up the subject at tonight's meeting. 'What we need is a paid person who could look at these books before they are put in the libraries,' she said. 'I know they've got plenty of others!' Asked what she plans to do if the board does not take action, Mrs. Roberts said she would return to handling the challenge 'down at the library level.' She said she would be going into each school library, including those at the elementary level, and making an on-site inspection of the kind of books on the shelves."

The article contains comments from other board members that may be summarized by Mrs. Cecil's comment, "I do not think this is the proper way to go about it." In Z. R. Sheppard's words, "I wonder what right somebody would have to do that?" Dr. W. E. Farmer stated, "It's frightening when people start talking about censoring books."

At home now, talking it over with Joyce. We agree a dangerous movement has been launched. "Remember," she says, "how I always fared the Christian Action

*Presented at the Workshop on Intellectual Freedom, The North Carolina Library Association, Winston-Salem, October 31, 1973.

League would strike out against our county library in Lenoir. I wonder why they never did." Wish we could attend the board meeting tonight, but for so long we've looked forward to hearing the Cleveland Symphony. At the auditorium now, the music is "out of this world." Every once in awhile you're distracted. Can't help wondering what's going on over at the courthouse.

Back home we talk about it all over again. What possibly could anyone object to in *Of Mice And Men* or *Andersonville*? In bed you toss and turn, toss and turn. You keep thinking, someone ought to speak out against censorship. Who can do it? Can Christine do it? Board members are extremely powerful. Mrs. Roberts might try to get her fired. Knowing Fred, the superintendent you're sure he opposes. You're certain the two board members you know are against censorship. But they need reinforcement. They're likely to be bombarded by a noisy mob. How much pressure can they withstand? Wondering now if you should speak out. Someone's got to. Suppose you did, what would you say? You mull it over, backwards and forwards; sleep eludes you.

The next morning while Joyce prepares breakfast you read aloud from the morning paper, "Parents Attack 'Pornographic' Library Books." "Approximately 30 parents of Buncombe County school children appealed to the county board of education at a work session Monday night to bar 'pornography' from school libraries. Mrs. Edna Roberts, a board member, opened the discussion on pornography and said she was very much concerned over the types of books found in school libraries. Mrs. Mimi Cecil, also a board member, noted that a number of highly complex questions had been raised and that time would be required to study them. Mrs. Roberts asked, 'What's so complex about it, Mrs. Cecil? There are plenty of good books.' Mrs. Hayes a visitor, stressed that the problem is not solely a local one, but must, she said, be approached on a statewide basis. A number of legislators are attempting to do something about the quality of reading materials, Mrs. Hayes

said, noting that such a bill was introduced in the last session, but died in committee. Another parent suggested that 'the perverts who roam the roads, the dope addicts and degenerates who push dope may have sneaked these books into the libraries.' Several parents told the board they were not particularly concerned about the classics even though there were certain parts they would prefer their children not read. The parents asked that the board appoint a committee to censor the school libraries, "and do it right" and volunteered to "help."

At the office you talk it over with Dean and James. What should be done? You call Christine and find she'll be in a meeting all day. You call Ken at the public library but he's in hiding working on his budget. You call Frances at the city schools office and discuss it with her. You call an official in Raleigh for advice, only to learn he will be away all week. Later you learn you called the wrong person! You decide to speak out. If you're to be ready by eight tomorrow you've got to hurry. You write and re-write. Dean and James listen patiently and offer valuable advice.

The next morning only a few persons attend the board meeting. You are reading your statement now. Notice the TV cameraman, he is focusing on the sign below the clock that reads, "Asheville — The All American City." All this has really changed our image! You are telling them about your training and experience. How much better it would have been if there had been time to get your architect friend, Ned, to talk; or his wife. She has done volunteer work among the mountain people for a long time. She possibly could have convinced the board how desperately the young people here need to have books that will give them a broader perspective of the world beyond the mountains. After quoting the law about stealing books from libraries you inquire if the board should ask the attorney general if Mrs. Roberts had contributed to the delinquency of minors by arranging for students to check out books for her and then to lie to the librarians by reporting the books

lost. By citing several examples, you express the opinion she has not compensated the county by merely paying the list price for the books. You oppose the procedure of judging a work by removing limited passages out of context. You close with a quotation from President Eisenhower, presented to the American Library Association meeting in Los Angeles, that seems appropriate for these days when he wrote, ". . . But we know that freedom cannot be served by the devices of the tyrant. As it is an ancient truth that freedom cannot be legislated into existence, so it is no less obvious that freedom cannot be censored into existence. And any who act as if freedom's defenses are to be found in suppression and suspicion and fear confess a doctrine that is alien to America. The libraries of America are and must remain the home of free, inquiring minds. To them, our citizens — of all ages and political persuasions — must ever be able to turn with clear confidence that they can freely seek the whole truth, unwarped by fashion and uncompromised by expediency. For in such whole and healthy knowledge alone are to be found and understood those majestic truths of man's nature and destiny that prove, to each succeeding generation, the validity of freedom."

(signed) Dwight D. Eisenhower.

A student comments, quoting Webster, that "pornographic" has been defined as "writing . . . intended to arouse sexual desire." He states that none of these books aroused such a feeling within him. On the contrary, he says, he believes his life has been enriched by having read the books and that many of his fellow students, for whom he is the spokesman, hold the same opinion. Another student agrees, stating the great majority of his fellow students are opposed to the actions of a few students in removing books for the purpose of censorship. He says that students are not penalized for refusing to read any particular book they find objectionable. They are given a choice of other books to read.

As James and Dean leave the room

with you, a schoolman thanks us for coming. "They really gave us holy hell Monday night," he says. A radio man asks if you will grant an interview. "Yes, be glad to." We go to a nearby office where a secretary allows him to put his gear on a corner of her desk. "Now I am ready," he says. "Mr. Whitman, what was the most important thing you said today?" "I believe this was my reading of the school library bill of rights that was endorsed by the American Library Association, representing over 30,000 librarians of the United States. A considerable amount of time and effort by educators was devoted to the preparation of this excellent statement of criteria for the selection of materials for our libraries. This was not a policy devised overnight. Hours and hours and hours of thought and discussion is reflected in this outstanding expression of policies." "Do you believe the board will do anything with your charges against Mrs. Roberts?" "No, I don't think so. After all, they have to live with her for seven more years!" "Thank you, Mr. Whitman." "Thank you." Then you are out in the hall. There are the students, including the two boys who spoke with such conviction. To them you say, "Oh thank you, young people, for coming, you did so well." They say they are glad you spoke too and invite you to visit their school. "You will be glad to," you reply, "it is so very, very important you young people have the opportunity to read the very best books obtainable. Your voice quivers as you repeat, 'It is so very, very important.' One of the boys grabs you by the arm and says reassuringly, 'Mr. Whitman, everything is going to turn out all right.' As you leave, you pray to God that it will."

Back at the office the phone rings; this is Luther Brown, CBS Morning News . . .

Atlanta. He asks all kinds of questions. You wonder if you said the right thing and whether he will ever use any of the information you gave him. You hurry home from work. Don't want to miss seeing yourself on the five-thirty news. Now the announcer is talking about the Buncombe Case. Something's gone wrong with the video tape. Don't see yourself

at all; instead there is a picture of a damned old school bus. In the evening paper Mrs. Roberts issues a revised version of how she secured books belonging to the libraries. "I did not request any child in Buncombe County to check out any books. She said she did not know who the students were and did not know the parents of the children." This is an entirely different story than the first version. What is the truth?

One day that gorgeous secretary from another department comes in to tell you she visited another office and the gal there said, "She didn't see how that nice Mr. Whitman could do such a horrible thing as he did, it was just horrible." Miss Gorgeous thought I might like to see some literature the gal gave her from a group called the "AFA." You look over the mimeographed sheets presenting excerpts from the books mentioned by Mrs. Roberts. Among the statements upholding censorship you read, "Action has become necessary for intervention in the sphere of public education because of the extreme abuse of academic freedom, wherein perverted thinking, (however talented) is allowed to hold sway in . . . the lives of our children. Censorship is not a bad word. The bad words are in the library books. There has always been a need to censor and delete, to use good judgment, where a young mind is concerned. This is a part of training at home and at school if we care at all about their moral climate. Parents should decide — not the pupils or educators, when it has (descended) to this level. Is there a direct relationship between the low-calibre of materials used in the public school system and the overall moral decadence in our nation? Responsible people should start (and they are) doing something about the crisis in education, otherwise we cannot complain."

You wonder about "AFA" Later you learn the full name is "The Answer For America, II Chronicles 7:14."

One day you answer the phone and a man says, "Mr. Whitman, I can't tell you who I am, I think you should know that tomorrow night there will be a large

delegation from the Red Oak Community and other areas of the county who will attend the work sessions of the county school board. You thank him for calling and alert the superintendent's office. We call Ken Brown and he promises to help secure speakers for our side. The AAUP on campus promises their support. Although it is a bitterly cold night, there are over two hundred people present. The meeting is moved to the largest court room. The audience is packed with members of the Christian Action League. Zora Hayes, an unsuccessful candidate for the legislature on the American party ticket, distributes mimeographed materials labeled *Premise One* and *Premise Two*. You scan the papers quickly. *Premise Two* is a dirty trick. It comes through to you now, loud and clear. One of the purposes behind the book-banning movement is to embarrass the superintendent and to aid their campaign to block his re-appointment. The chairman recognized Mrs. Roberts. She reviews her efforts to rid the libraries of pornography and presents *Premise One*, which reads in part as follows:

"... I believe that I have a responsibility to those who have elected me to point out areas wherein our local school system might be improved. Such an area is our school libraries. . . . Regardless of what may be found suitable in other counties, in other states . . . it is the climate in Buncombe County that I am most concerned with. It matters not how many publishers' review boards insist that such-and-such a publication is number one on that month's selection; nor for how many years any publication may have held a place of esteem which some have insisted entitle it be termed a 'classic' and thus be required reading for all who could lay claim to *culture* — if these publications are offensive to my people — and they are also your people — these publications must go! . . . Be it resolved that the Board of Education of Buncombe County employ a part-time librarian (a retired, proven competent, judge) to evaluate the quality of books and materials recommended for purchase by the instructional media personnel as reading materials for

grades kindergarten thru 12; that this, qualified individual work directly under the office of the superintendent, having responsibility for liaison between that office and those on the administrative staff of each county school to whom falls the responsibility for books selection; that each county school appoint a committee of parents to assist the librarian of that school in the reading and selection of books for that library; that those persons charged with the responsibility of purchasing books for use in the school submit request for these purchases over their own signature: . . . that this board investigate the means for securing an appropriation immediately from the current session of the North Carolina General Assembly "To improve the quality of materials in our school libraries. . . ."

"Be it further resolved . . . that to so insure the freedom of choice at all levels, it shall be the prerogative of any parent to counter with a refusal any assignment of reading matter which that parent or parents — or student — finds in any way objectionable: That his objection shall be made known in writing in the form of a signed statement whose wording shall be developed by. . . ."

"The library supervisor, to whom all such forms shall be sent for guidance in the selective process . . . that books which contain passages objectionable to parents as unsuitable reading material for their children, and which are at this time on the shelves of any county school, be summarily and without delay brought together in one place and collectively disposed of in whatever manner may be determined by this board . . . that the new position of library supervisor be the receptacle of a constant input of recommendations regarding quality reading and instructional materials from interested parents . . . and that this resolution be adopted to become effective as of this meeting."

"Respectfully submitted, Mrs. Edna R. Roberts."

How ironic! In concluding her remarks Mrs. Roberts reads the same quotation from Eisenhower that you had presented to the board. Imagine her condemning

the censors!! A Black minister and radio personality leads the attack with an emotional appeal of considerable impact. Several in the audience are yelling, "Pour it on, brother, pour it on!" One layman screams, "Why wait, why wait, take 'em out tonight! We're already too late, let's take 'em out tonight." A psychologist is speaking for our side, but his remarks are met with such scorn you fear for his safety.

A fundamentalist street corner preacher goes yelling, ranting and raving up and down the aisle. He tells how he took a similar fight "clean to the governor of Georgia." One man threatens the life of any teacher who assigns any of these "dirty books" for his child to read. One mother says she would rather have her child live in ignorance than to read "stuff like this." One high school boy expresses his revulsion in reading one of these books and says he has no intention of reading any others. The dean of men from the university makes a brief statement. You point out that no part-time librarian, or even the committee members, would have time to read all the books; and the whole idea of the volunteer committee is unworkable. You stress the fact that it is undesirable to reject books by merely quoting words and passages out of context citing *His Eye Is On The Sparrow*, as an example. These observations trigger an attack against librarians and intellectuals that continues on and on until finally the chairman remarks the board must turn to other business.

Only a few persons attend the meeting of the board on Wednesday. The dirty trick of Premise Two fails; Superintendent Martin is re-elected. The board turns to the problem of censorship. Mrs. Roberts moves that Premise One be adopted. The motion fails for want of a second. The Rev. Jeff Kesterson, President of the Ministerial Alliance, makes a brief statement opposing censorship and requests the board to take a reasoned, moderate stand. Mrs. Ann Robb presents the following, "The Asheville League of Women Voters wishes to state its support of the operation of the Buncombe County school libraries and their selection of library books. We sup-

port the standards and objectives of the American Library Association, and agree that the responsibility for the selection of instructional materials is best delegated to the professionally trained personnel employed by the school system — as is now the case." The board, With Mrs. Roberts abstaining, votes to re-affirm its policies for selection. At least for the moment, victory is ours!

One day you're in Durham. My gosh, you haven't been here since you were a handsome sergeant in the 89th Infantry Division in World War II. The traffic is heavy. You're on the main street. My Lordie, there's the same old public library you used to visit thirty years ago! It looks even worse now than it did then. Poor George Linder, he's worked so damned hard to get them a new library. You find the motel and spend the evening reading. Then you call Joyce. "Are you all right?" "Yes, I'm all right." "I haven't been here for so long, just been thinking about old times in the army." "Good night." "Good night, honey, I love you!" As you turn out the light your thoughts rush back to that bitterly cold morning at dawn so many years ago. You're marching down an icy street. You fall down. Your pack is so heavy you can't get up by yourself. Your buddies help you. You're really messed up the marching line this time! You help one another on to the troop train. You're already twenty-nine hundred miles away from your beloved home by the Golden Gate and a thousand emotions are crowding in upon you. The train is moving now. The skyline of Durham fades away. Soon you're in combat; walking amidst the rubble of an ancient and once beautiful city where one man began it all by guiding his people to burn their books, to take away the people's right to know, to destroy their freedom of inquiry, to divest them of their choice in the selection of the written word. Three decades have passed. You're in Durham from the "Land of the Sky" to attend a meeting of the Intellectual Freedom Committee. What message do you bring them from the mountains? "Times" reporter Mike Boyd says he was told that burning the books

on the courthouse steps had been jokingly discussed by two of the protestors." Some joke! Some joke!

One day the fifth columnist you have planted in the AFA brings their latest publication. They are at it again, quoting the same excerpts from books. They are glorying in their defeat of the Women's Liberation Amendment. A lot of material is presented about prayer in schools. According to them "great things are happening." They have a national organization now, *The Leadership Foundation*. The action sheet proposes the following, "To improve the quality of educational materials in public schools . . . this is what you do! Determine if the books listed on the attached leaflet (or like books) are in your local high school library; then, contact, — by letter, phone, in person, boards of education members (county, city and state) . . . County and city superintendents of schools . . . the governor of your state to use the prestige of his office . . . your state legislators . . . ask for a state wide policy of having the persons who select the library books to sign the originating request and of having a permanent record kept and ask for corrective legislation." A sample petition is included "to be forwarded to all public officials, beginning with the governor, to use their influence to see these needed corrections are made."

As the days go by, you ponder over and over and over again the questions of, how do you cope with people who would destroy one of our most precious liberties? How can you prevent yourself from getting mired down in hatred against them? They call us atheists, communists, perverts, dope addicts and intellectuals with a tone of scorn. Will you in turn call them ignorant, prudish, zealots? You know in your heart that name-calling only adds to the problem. Yet, the temptation is so very, very hard to resist. We are not dealing with a single type of individual but with a wide spectrum of personalities. One member of the Christian Action League may be a humble, God-fearing farmer in Hominy Valley; while another may be a Charlotte industrialist, sophisticated, wealthy and a man of considerable in-

fluence. Since many of these individuals are tithers, the movement is "loaded" financially. To be frank, the leadership we have encountered has been unscrupulous, noisy, tough, uncompromising, unsmiling and untiring. Clothed in garments of self-righteousness, some will stoop to a low level along the road of their holy crusade.

The name of the AFA is significant. They have one answer for all of America's problems — *The Answer*, how neat, how simple, one answer!

The tremendous power wielded by the clergy may be illustrated by an experience the psychologist had one day. He was fishing along the banks of the French Broad River. He had excellent luck. Along came two mountaineers both wearing wool hats. They ask if they may fish there too. They visit and talk about fishing. Then he asks their opinion about the book controversy. One man says he "trusts the opinion of the teachers." The other one says, "Oh no, I trust just one and that's Jesus. No I don't talk with Jesus but my pastor talks to Jesus and whatever he says Jesus says about it is where I put my trust."

Mark Butler in a letter to the editor has expressed a point of view regarding the freedom to read; it is entitled, "Books and People." "I am a 9th grader at T. C. Roberson High School who does a lot of reading and it seems strange to me that I have come across only one of these so-called filthy books. I think this is pretty good considering I have read over 50 books this year. Now, about Miss Solesbee's letter, she wants to have books thrown out of the school libraries. I thought the First Amendment said something about Freedom of the Press. Also I don't like the idea of censoring books for the public. I also think that when a person reads a book and sees only the cuss words or the parts which describe sexual intercourse that person is degenerate. About the passages which refer to homosexuality, sexual assault, murder, and other crimes, one simply has to learn how to cope with such problems." (signed) Mark Butler

May I urge that we have faith in the young people of America. They can learn to cope. For example, they did not ex-

perience the deplorable depression of the thirties. They will not be lost in sin by reading the word "damn" on page 24 of *The Grapes Of Wrath*. Rather, will they be lead to a profound experiencing, a real feeling for the overwhelming problems of the Joad family as they leave their homestead in Oklahoma on their trek across the desert to the promised land of California. In this affluent society in which we live, I believe it is important that our youth should come to know what a struggle it was to live, just to stay alive, to go another painful mile along the way in that tragic era in America's history.

Yet, there are those in North Carolina today who would strike the match to the great literary works of all the ages. In the words of Smokey The Bear, "Only you can prevent a forest fire!"

At long last you are in Winston-Salem, saying to your friends, "Thank you, thank you so very much for listening to what is for me the Buncombe County Case."

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Shadows of the Times on Fiction

by Ovid W. Pierce*

Writer in Residence

East Carolina University

I am going to try to point out as briefly as I can, some of the apparent conditions of this late mid-century which have so vividly affected the fiction of our contemporaries. Generalizations, about a place and time, are, of course, of limited value. But in this accelerated age, it is impossible not to be aware in the press and in fiction, of the immediacy of response to event traditionally, at least in fiction, where perspectives have the value of delay.

The land on which I live for a part of the time, happens to be in Eastern North Carolina. It is located about two miles from one of the great Interstate Highways. Occasionally, I can hear the roar of traffic. At night, I see long searching thrusts of lights across the sky. These passing vehicles bear across old, almost forgotten country, the license plates of a nation. And in the wake of this traffic, literally, the countryside is deserted: old wells dry up; fences fall; mules and plows disappear from the horizon.

As it has been for a hundred years, the Black population is leaving the rural South. It isn't news that the slums of cities are filled with uprooted southern Blacks. And we know, too, that this century-old exodus of Blacks from the South is only a part of the migration. We watch the flight of rootless, searching people, daily, along the land ways of America. What these unending traffic streams have done to old borders we're only beginning

to see — the borders that once divided histories, landscapes, and regional memories.

But it goes without saying that the disappearance of regional lines — if indeed it proves that they are disappearing — is not attributable only to the accelerated mobility of the age. There are other and unresting lines of communication everywhere. We are led to ask: What is news and what are the manipulated assaults of special interests?

The number of agencies which have a vested interest in the mechanics of an unbroken flow of information is astonishing. The raw mills of the press are often as grasping as they are insatiable.

Then, too, we are watching the proliferation of schools — technical schools, community colleges, great sprawling state universities absorbing floating youth, a youth that belongs neither to college nor to the world outside — colleges that are becoming all things to all people, adjusting themselves to passing decrees.

If the far-off effects of this new mobility, these unending proclamations of alarm cannot yet be assessed, we can at least ask questions.

Already we lament the effects of provincialism, of attachment to the past. But can we yet measure the effects of that other extreme: that state of no attachment, of belonging nowhere? Of living where continuities are severed, loyalties are diluted, and identities blurred?

Is identity with place to disappear in the path of these neutralizing waves of our age?

*An address before the Third General Session of the North Carolina Library Association's biennial conference, Winston-Salem, Friday, Nov. 2, 1973.

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Not long ago I read an article by Mary McCarthy, in the *New Yorker*, on the disappearance of background in fiction. For her, background meant "physical setting" — physical setting as we remember it in the late 19th century novels of Hardy, Thackeray, Dickens, in the American novels of Cooper, Simms. In these works long descriptive backgrounds — landscape: forests, lonely roads, brooding skies — were all functional. They were alive with their own distinctive features which set them aside from other corners of the earth. These backgrounds were fate. In physical setting the reader felt a visible representation of the morality of the book itself.

To come closer home, do not we, especially in the South, see tragedy in fiction as the tragedy of place? Conventional settings, especially for decadent themes, are projected, symbolically, as dramatizations of the moralities the writers want to convey.

What interests us in the McCarthy essay is her claim that background, descriptively achieved, no longer functions as one of the forces in contemporary narrative.

Listen to this from Hardy. "The night had a haggard look, like a sick thing — and there came finally an utter expiration of air from the whole heaven in the form of a slow breeze, which might have been likened to a death."

And this: "A rolling down country, crossed by a roman road: here a gray standing stone, of what sacrificial, ritual origins I can but guess; there a grassy burrow, with its great bones, its red brown jars, its rude gold ornaments, still safe in earth: a broad sky burning with stars — and a solitary man."

What strikes us most about these far-off autumn tones is that fiction has become urban. Sidewalks have replaced the countrysides. Of one thing, we are sure: the South no longer holds center stage in American fiction. California and New York, with all their urban tensions, against easily interchangeable backgrounds, like assembled and movable stage properties, are the prime subjects. Of what country does

Norman Mailer speak? Of a geography? Of a mapless culture?

Is it forcing a conclusion to suggest that this general disappearance of settings in fiction is attributable to the fast currents of our time, to the growing armies of uprooted, who claim no home? And feel no responsibility for any one piece of earth?

Freud of emotional ties to place, of stabilizing perspectives, what happens to a man's sense of responsibility? What substitutes receive his loyalties? If we accept Edith Assaff's observation as true that "the values that people develop begin with emotional responses to the world around them." We are quite properly led to ask what effects a long period of "not belonging" will have on character itself? It is hard to contemplate a neutralized state in which no accountability is felt for law or land.

I suppose the answer is that his is a new accountability to a far different order of things. Perhaps this is the heart of the theme. What happens to character if it is sustained exclusively by the superficially gratifying upon a perpetually changing scene? Can we not believe that identification with, or responsibility for, place or idea, lends direction to character?

Our emotional capabilities for adjustment to change, so urgently, so endlessly forced, are not inexhaustible. After all,

NOTICE TO OUR READERS

Dr. Blyden Jackson's paper "A Survey Course in Negro Literature," delivered November 3, 1973 before the Biennial Conference, will appear in a later issue. The paper was accepted for publication by *College English* before its delivery to NCLA. Therefore we have sought and received permission to co-publish the paper so long as it does not appear in these pages substantially before publication in *College English*.

change or flexibility, has meaning only in terms of the unchanged, or of what is abandoned.

What we have to face is the rather surprising evidence that contemporary fiction has not succumbed to the neutralizing currents, the mobility, the reach of television, to the ever-stretching influence of schools. It is still true that background, as Mary McCarthy pointed out, is disappearing in fiction, as a functional force, but it is also true that never before, to my knowledge, has fiction reflected such fragmentation of experience and conviction as it currently does.

It would seem that the forces which eliminate regional lines and effectively erase provincialisms, would tend to broaden backgrounds geographically. But the prime subject in fiction appears to be toward a narrowing, even toward a break-up, of experience. In the short story and the novel, more often than not, we follow continuities in which there is no cause and effect, in which the experience is taken out of context and portrayed for the sake of experience itself.

I was asked a while ago to talk before a writers' group on the death of the novel. A subject of this type, of course, has imposed limitations. But a trend did become apparent in the review. It was a discovery of the withdrawals of so many writers from any sustained view of a place, or a time, or even of a character — any sustained view, that is, which would require of them the exercise of moral judgment.

Narrowing of focus isn't what is to be expected in fiction in a day that exceeds all others in spreading more news faster than ever before, in controlling by advertising heretofore untouched areas of taste and behavior.

How, then, are we to reconcile with so many unifying tendencies this splintering of subject matter?

Is it forcing the issue to suggest that these same leveling forces appear in themselves as threats to individuality, as threats to loss of identity? And that the cry in much of the fiction is that of the lost man in the masses?

We don't have to look far to discover, even on an international scale, the desperate re-assertions of nationalist cultures, the desperate returns to familiar and dividing borders.

We are witnessing a rush of fresh claims for ethnic backgrounds, for old places of origin. We are declarations of attachment, manifest in dress and manners, to lost spots of earth, from which the descendants have been long severed. The pattern is repeated in all major cities. More urgently than ever before, people are looking for the smallest unit of their race, their culture. In New York alone there are by their own choices of division, the boundary lines of all Europe. Old loyalties to old countries are strong forces in our time. Old loyalties to old countries are casting longer shadows than ever before. And so within the broadest frame-

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works of national boundaries, smaller and smaller separations begin to appear — the region, the clan and, finally, the countless sub-cultures. These separations convey the effect of freshly blacked lines on old maps.

I was interested to read recently an article in the *New York Times* written by a Harvard professor on the subject, "the Black Experience at Harvard." The Black student population at Harvard numbers about 600, which is a sizable body. In the early sixties, less than ten years ago, it was somewhat less than 50. But Mr. Kilson, the Professor of Government who made this study, calls this Black group at Harvard a sub-community. Apparently, it maintains complete independence from the white student body. It is a closed unit within the larger framework. Why?

Kilson answers "... it enables the Negro student to realize a new self-concept and identity, presumably superior to the way the Negro had previously thought of himself. . . ."

The key word here is *identity*. For it is this need for self-recognition for Blacks and whites, which seems to be one of the pressing counter forces to the multiple standardizing forces of the era.

This isn't to suggest that the splintering of experience in fiction is caused solely by prevailing currents directing manners and moralities. For this breakdown of experience there are probably many causes. This enlarged world of ours is too much for a steady vision. It is too fast, it is infinite in its complexity. For an endlessly extended view of things, we haven't been prepared, emotionally or otherwise.

And, as strange as it seems, the fact remains that two great social pulls of our time are apparently irreconcilable. We have a vastly extended view of the world, and yet we have a remarkable withdrawal to privacy.

For whatever reasons, much current fiction achieves its effects in intensity of vision, not in breadth.

Time is fragmented, place is fragmented; experience is depicted, freed from narrative sequence, as if it were an end in itself.

In my own experience with young short story writers, the prevalent tendency is to project emotion for story, mood for narrative, and the subjective, answerable to no law, for the objective. In addition to this, the prevailing will is to offer no moral judgment. Young writers seem especially reluctant to commit themselves to anything except experience itself.

Earlier, we looked briefly at some of the hazards of the broad view, a homogenous culture, without any region, without any local habitation or name. Now it is necessary to look to the consequences of the withdrawal of the individual, the consequences of his retirement to the subjective self.

In regard to this withdrawal, Max Picard answers, "spirit has been divided, fragmented — one breaks the whole up into parts; and as always happens when one separates the part from the whole — one magnifies the tiny part, making it ridiculously important, so that no one may notice that the tiny part is not the whole."

If, then, this is the intellectual climate of our time, there is no wonder that our literature and humanistic studies have been fragmented, that they are written and are judged in terms of relevancy. I don't believe we can build any durable system in society upon the unrelated phenomena of experience or upon self-seeking, short-range views.

So, in this flight of our decade from the long-range view, we are severing the very continuities which provide any steadiness of vision.

But, in concluding, perhaps a statement of clarification is needed. With a few exceptions, fiction doesn't make history. One notable exception you'll remember is Lincoln's remark on meeting Harriet Beecher Stowe. "And so this is the little lady who started the big war."

But more often than not, fiction is *after* the fact. Its chief end is interpretative.

It cannot possibly expect response, recognition even, from conflicting interests in divided times. If it tries to serve all, it probably serves none. Fiction can answer only to itself.

I remember that when I was a student

in a northern university, I found myself from the beginning put on the defensive about the South. I found myself in the role of spokesman, and defender, for what appeared to my friends there as a completely anachronistic culture. I'm sure, with all my provincial loyalties aroused, that I was ardent in defense. But I think one thing was accomplished. I was compelled to look objectively, too, and at a distance, at my own homeland. In those days Ellen Glasgow of Richmond was in the world of letters the *Grande Dame* of the South. She had of course inherited the whole burden of the reconstruction South. And she had lived through an era of excessive nostalgia, self-pity, and romanticizing. I think it was her remark in defiance of this provincialism, that caught my attention. She said that the literature of the South had never matured because it lacked the courage to offend.

It is this remark, it seems to me, that points up the problem that most writers, sooner or later, have to face.

If it's true, as we suggested a little earlier, that with a few exceptions, fiction can't create the world but the world has to create fiction, the writer has to deal with what he inherits.

His dilemma, then, today, to follow our argument, is in facing, on one hand, the influences that tend to uproot, disposses, and render homeless, and, the

opposing needs, on the other hand, that tend to draw him into the dark interiors of privacy.

But hasn't this always been the problem of the writer, or, for that matter, for the mature man in coming to terms with himself?

I'd like to end by quoting from Irving Howe's book on Thomas Hardy. For Hardy was preeminently the writer who projected the regional, the broad view and the narrow, for all the world to see.

"A regional consciousness, left to itself, seldom results in anything but tiresome romanticizing of the past. In the modern era, serious writing seems to require some rupture of faith and connection and if the novelist of provincial rootedness is to achieve an art of universal interest he must choose (or be driven) to uproot himself. Still, the 'attachment to the soil of one particular spot' can be a starting point for that stringent and self-conscious nostalgia which animates the work of Hardy, George Eliot and Faulkner, thereby making possible an interplay between past and present in which each becomes a premise for the criticism of the other. This nostalgia, so different from the indulgence usually passing under that name, is available to the writer only upon reaching the point of sophistication at which he can surrender the fantasy of returning home."

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Copyright and the Librarian

by Elmer R. Oettinger*
Assistant Director
N. C. Institute of Government

It is no secret that these are times of appalling communication gaps. Nations with diverse philosophies of life and government may make detentes, but they still do not speak the same language, literally or figuratively. A president may speak and not be understood by courts, Congress, or people. Scholars and librarians may speak and not be understood by publishers and authors. And vice versa. Age, occupation, interests — all can serve as barriers not only to agreement but even to comprehension. For communication requires an ability and a willingness to listen. It also requires assumption of the perspective of another, at least for purposes of listening. And it demands some reconciliation of special interests. So, in a world of shrunken communication, many speak and few listen. A desperately needed revision of a national Copyright Act enacted into law in 1909 remains before Congress after 10 years of debate, impasse, and frustration.

It would be wrong to think that most major breakdowns in communication are planned. Most just happen. For example, last Halloween a little angel came to our door, replete with wings and halo. My wife, charmed, told the angel: "Hold open your trick-or-treat bag. I want to give you something special!" And she dropped a

big red apple into the bag. The angel peered into the bag and then into my wife's eyes. Fighting back tears, she said: "You broke every damn cookie in the bag!"

That just happened. So did the communication gap between authors and publishers on the one hand and teachers and librarians on the other with regard to copyright. The result can be stalemate: Pernicious, debilitating, and prolonged.

Experience shows that such difficulties are resolved — eventually, but rarely to the complete satisfaction of anyone. Some years ago, as a radio news commentator and director of news and special events, I planned and directed a weekly debate program involving governmental officials. On a program concerning the desirability of a liquor referendum, the leader of the so-called "dry" forces pled eloquently that liquor made people mean and argumentative. His opponent, the leader of the so-called "wet" forces, responded: "I quite agree. They do say we are *both* a little quarrelsome when we've been drinking." You win some; you lose some; and, above all, you compromise. But when some 535 senators and representatives are called upon to vote on legislation affecting a nation and (to a degree) the world, breaking off the thorns of deadlock can prove particularly sticky.

Where are we in copyright law as it relates to the librarian? Let us note at the outset that the most immediate problem

*An address before the College and University Section of the North Carolina Library Association at the Association's Biennial Conference. Winston-Salem, November 2, 1973.

derives in part from the librarian's role which is to provide access to printed, published and other materials and in special measure from the role of the university and college librarians whose function requires them to provide access for scholars, teachers, and students. That derivation is only a fragment of the whole picture. For, on the same side of the coin, the problem also derives from the need of scholars, students, and various research people to have ready access to books and other printed materials or, sometimes, to fragments of those materials. And it further derives, on the flip side of the coin, from the understandable need and desire of authors and publishers to realize a fair return on their creative and distributive efforts. The two sides of the coin represent divergent interests, involving education, economics, and justice itself. They are not easily reconciled, yet reconciliation is essential to the well-being of all concerned.

The catalyst that has brought the problem to the foreground is the modern copying machine. Until Xerox, IBM, and the other producers of multiple copiers came up with the magic of applied electronics as a means of rapid duplication and potentially broad distribution, the question of copying was far different and much less acute. In fact, from 1935 until recent years the whole matter usually was covered by a so-called "gentlemen's agreement." The "agreement" was originally entered into with the National Association of Book Publishers by the Joint Committee on Materials for Research of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. Citing the right of a student to copy by hand, assuming that "mechanical reproductions from copyrighted material" are "intended to take the place of hand transcriptions and be governed by the same propositions governing hand transcriptions," and noting that, "the courts have recognized the right to a 'fair use' of book quotations," the agreement granted an exemption from liability "permitting a library, archives office, museum or similar institution owning books or periodical volumes in which copyright still subsists" to "make and deliver

a single photographic reproduction or reduction of a part thereof to a scholar representing in writing that he desires such reproduction in lieu of loan of such publication or in place of manual transcription and solely for the purposes of research." The agreement did include conditions warning against copyright infringement by misuse of the reproduction and against institutional profit from the copying of the materials.

For decades libraries, and notably university and college libraries, have relied upon the vestiges of that "gentlemen's agreement" as authority for providing a single copy of materials for those who so request.

Librarians have gone about their duties hoping that their confidence in the "one-copy" procedure was not misplaced. Meanwhile, proposed federal copyright revision legislation brought reason to hope that the concept of "fair use" would be given legislative legitimacy and photocopying limits placed in the realm of certainty.

The copyright revision bills introduced in the Congress in the past decade have been pretty much of one piece. The most recent bill would extend the period of copyright protection from the present 28 years plus another 28 years, if claimed, to a flat period extending throughout the life of the author plus 50 years after his death. By providing protection under statutory copyright law for unpublished works equal to the protection of published works, the bill would do away with the problems created by the existence of common law copyright and the question whether that copyright protection expires with registration for statutory copyright protection. The measure also would, for the first time, give statutory definition and recognition to the doctrine of "fair use," making specific those conditions presently indicated only in court decisions under which unauthorized copying would not infringe the right of the copyright owner. The revision legislation would create a National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyright Works. That Commission would deal primarily with problems of computer and

copyright and would be responsible for studying and comparing data on the use of copyrighted materials and automatic systems for storing and retrieving information and for the various forms of machine production.

Other provisions would extend the classes of works protected by copyright to include pantomime and choreographic work and ornamental designs of useful objects which are now included only under design patent statutes. Under the proposed legislation an inadvertent omission or misplacement of notice would not result in loss of copyright, as it does now, although the new bill would retain the requirement of copyright notice. Copyright protection would no longer be denied to American authors if their works are published outside the United States. In other words the controversial "manufacturing clause" would be deleted and copyright law would no longer discriminate against American citizens in a way that one Congressman has called "a legal outrage unparalleled in any other statute." Finally, all copyright would be brought under the provisions of the federal statutory law, and American copyright law would be made much more compatible with copyright laws in other countries.

Although the points at issue in the proposed legislation clearly included provisions relating to the copying process, librarians had little notice that the practice of making single copies of copyrighted materials for scholars and students might suddenly be lost. There was little inkling — until *The Williams and Wilkins Company v. The United States* (172 U.S.P.Q. 670) burst into the limelight. That case, presently on appeal, raises directly the question of photocopying works for research and educational purposes. The plaintiff, a publisher of medical books and journals, sued the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, its National Institutes of Health, and the National Library of Medicine, for copyright infringement. The importance of the case is suggested by the fact that a number of organizations were permitted to file briefs as friends of the court (*amici curiae*),

including The Author's League of America, The Association of American Publishers, Inc., The American Library Association, The Association of Research Libraries, The Medical Library Association, and The American Association of Libraries. The Court of Claims made its ruling through a report of a Commissioner.

The facts of the case were agreed upon. The plaintiff publisher publishes for profit and charges annual subscription rates to various copyrighted medical journals which have subscription lists ranging from 3,000 to 7,000. The National Institutes of Health maintain a technical library open to the public containing 150,000 volumes and subscribes to some 3,000 different journals. Researchers among the more than 12,000 employees of the NIH may request and receive photocopies from the journals. Since the original copy of each journal must remain in the reading room of the library, it is scarcely surprising that in the year 1970 alone, about 85,000 requests for photocopies were received and filled by the library. The library tried to observe the "gentlemen's agreement": it would not make more than one copy of the same article for one person nor would it copy more than a part of a journal at a time.

The government attorneys in behalf of the defendant federal agencies, contended that the process constituted a "fair use" of materials and not an infringement of copyright; that, absent printing and publishing of multiple copies, there was no liability; that making single copies under these circumstances is not of itself an infringement of copyright. The Commissioner held that earlier copyright laws on which the defense had relied had been done away with by the present Copyright Act, and that the "single copy" argument did not stand up because certain articles are copied repeatedly by the agencies and sometimes for the same person making separate requests for the same publication at different times.

To the contention that single copy copying is acceptable under the traditional

scholarly practice of copying by hand copyrighted works for use in research, and to the claim that this process is in the public interest and to stop it would stifle the "free flow of technical and scientific information," the Commissioner said: "Whatever may be the bounds of 'fair use' as defined and applied by the courts, defendant is clearly outside those bounds. Defendant's photocopying is wholesale copying and meets none of the criteria for 'fair use.'" The Commissioner went on to explain: "The photocopies are exact duplicates of the original articles; are intended to be substitutes for, and serve the same purpose as, the original articles; and serve to diminish plaintiff's potential market for the original articles since the photocopies are made at the request of, and for the benefit of, the very persons who constitute plaintiff's market."

This Court of Claims decision is interesting in terms of its reasoning and suggested directions as well as its specific holding. For example, it quotes the "gentlemen's agreement" as follows: "While the right of quotation without permission is not provided in law, the courts have recognized the right to 'fair use' of book quotations, the length of a 'fair use' being dependent upon the type of work quoted from and the 'fairness' to the author's interest. Extensive quotation obviously is inimical to the author's interest . . . it would not be fair to the author or publisher to make possible the substitution of the photostats for the purchase of a copy of the book itself, either for an individual library or for any permanent collection in a public or a research library. Orders for photocopying which, by reason of their expensiveness or for any other reasons, violate this principle should not be accepted." The decision then goes on to note that the "gentlemen's agreement" "does not have, nor has it ever had, the force of law with respect to what constitutes copyright infringement or 'fair use.'" It states that the record does not show that the "agreement" has ever "been involved in any judicial proceedings" but that it is "entitled to consideration as a

guide to what book publishers and libraries consider 'reasonable and customary' photocopying practices in the year 1935." The holding concludes that the "gentlemen's agreement" has "little significance . . . to this case."

The decision quotes Professor Melville Nimmer's *Treatise on Copyright* as follows: "Both classroom and library reproduction of copyrighted materials command a certain sympathy since they involve no commercial exploitation and more particularly in view of their socially useful objectives. *What this overlooks is the tremendous reduction in the value of copyrighted works which must result from a consistent and pervasive application of this practice.* One who creates a work for educational purposes may not suffer greatly from an occasional authorized reproduction. But if every schoolroom or library may by purchasing a single copy supply a demand for numerous copies for photocopying, mimeographing, or similar devices, the market for copyrighted educational materials would be almost completely obliterated. This could well discourage authors from creating works of a scientific or educational nature. If the 'progress of science and useful arts' is promoted by granting copyright protection to authors, such progress may well be impeded if copyright protection is largely undercut in the name of fair use." (Ironically, Professor Nimmer, speaking at a meeting at Washington that I attended last week, said that when he first published his book on *Copyright* in 1963 he was chastised by friends for his "poor timing" because a new federal copyright revision act clearly was about to be enacted into law and would make his treatise on the current law useless!)

The Commissioner, and thus the Court of Claims, in the *Williams and Wilkins* case further held: "The doctrine of 'fair use' and the 'gentlemen's agreement' cannot support wholesale copying of the kind here in suit." The Commissioner further decided: "The photocopying done by NLM and NIH library . . . poses a real and substantial threat to copyright owners' legitimate interests."

The decision then quotes Professor Nimmer at length on the difference between scholars making handwritten copies of copyrighted works for private use and a library or other institution making machine copies on a wholesale basis for all scholars. He cites Nimmer's conclusion that: "Once this is acknowledged as fair use, the day may not be far off when no one need purchase books since by merely borrowing a copy from a library any individual will be able to make his own copies through photocopying or other reproduction devices which technological advances may soon make easily and economically available."

Citing the constitutional powers of Congress and its broad discretion to grant exclusive rights of copyright for a limited time, the Court of Claims finds nothing to indicate that "Congress intended to exempt libraries or others from liability for wholesale copying of copyrighted works, whatever be the purpose or motivation of the copying." Nor does the court buy the theory that the agencies were licensed to copy the articles. In its review of earlier statutes and case law on copyright, the Court of Claims finds that Congress in every statute it has passed has sought to "proscribe unauthorized duplication of copyrighted works." It quotes the Supreme Court as recently as 1968 in the *Fortnightly* case¹ to the effect that "... Section 1 of the [Copyright] Act enumerates several 'rights' that are made 'exclusive' to the holder of the copyright. If a person, without authorization from the copyright holder, puts a copyrighted work to a use within the scope of one of those 'exclusive rights', he infringes the copyright. The decision also quotes the Register of Copyright's report (pp. 21-22) to the effect that copyright is a 'two-fold right to make and publish copies' and 'pertains to all categories of copyrighted works.'"

One of the most revealing aspects of the decision is its concept of this case as

it applies to desired directions in photocopying. The court says: "Plaintiff does not seek to enjoin any photocopying of its journals. Rather, it merely seeks a reasonable royalty therefore. Its licensing program would so indicate for, as far as the record shows, plaintiff will grant licenses to anyone at a reasonable royalty." The court goes on: "No doubt, plaintiff would prefer that all of its journal users be subscribers. However, plaintiff recognizes that this is unrealistic. Some articles in its journals are in greater demand than others, and many journal users will not consider it economically justifiable to subscribe to a journal simply to get access to a few articles. Implicit in plaintiff's licensing program, therefore, is the idea that it is in the best interest of all concerned that photocopying proceed without injunction, but with payment of a reasonable fee." That would appear to be a logical and common sense solution to the problem, not unlike the solution provided by the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers (ASCAP) and Broadcast Music Inc. (BMI) in the field of music and the performing arts.

At the end of the holding, the Court of Claims, in a *Postscript*, states that "the issues raised by this case are but part of a larger problem which continues to plague our institutions with ever-increasing complexity — how best to reconcile, on the one hand, the right to authors and publishers under the copyright laws with, on the one hand, the right to authors and publishers under the copyright laws with, on the other hand, the technological improvements in copying techniques and the legitimate need for rapid dissemination of scientific and technical literature. The conflict is real; the solution is not simple. Legislative guidelines seem appropriate." (The footnote makes clear that here the court considers relevant several 1969 bills in Congress to establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science and a National Science Research Data Processing and Information Retrieval System, as well as certain 1967 legislation.) The court goes on to quote the *Sophar*

¹*Fortnightly Corporation v. United Artists Television, Inc.*, 392 U.S. 390, 402, 88 S. Ct. 2084, 20 L.Ed. 2d 1176 (1968), Rehearing denied 393 U.S. 902, 89 S. Ct. 65, 21 L.Ed. 2d 190.

and Heilprin report² (pp. VIII-IX of the Summary) to this effect:

"From the viewpoint of the information scientist, copyright may appear as an impediment to the most efficient flow of information. It is apparently a blockage in an information system. Our early tendency was to oppose and try to limit the protection and control granted in copyright for the sake of efficiency. After careful analysis we no longer do.

"There is a philosophical reason for not wanting to see copyright destroyed and there are a number of practical reasons. The philosophical reason is simply a belief that copyright is one of a number of ways in which our society expresses its belief and hope that an individual can continue his identity in a world of mass efforts by assuring the individual, his publisher or his association sufficient income from his ideas to maintain a degree of independence. The erosion of the economic value of copyright must lead to federal support of all kinds of writing and, of course, control.

"The practical reasons flow from the philosophical reasons. Publishers, non-profit as well as commercial, will simply not be able to continue publishing under an eroded system. The scientific and other professional societies which, through their memberships, have done the most to develop information-handling tools and media are the ones most hurt by them. A means must be developed to assure payment to the copyright owner in return for unlimited and uncontrolled access to and duplication of the copyrighted work.

"Our only concern and 'vested reason' in copyright since we became interested in the problem 'is to find a way to protect the 'exclusive Right' of an author to his 'Writings,' while permitting the advantages of modern information dissemination systems to become as useful as they may without

weakening or threatening the economic urge and the need to create.' We believe the two must become reconciled, not in the interests of compromise, but simply because both concepts are too valuable for either one to be permitted to severely harm or destroy the other."

What does the opinion mean? First of all, it should be noted that an appeals court decision, already overdue, could uphold, reverse, or modify the Court of Claims holding. If the decision is reversed, presumably photocopying could be continued with the added assurance of a supportive judicial decision. If the Court of Claims decision is upheld, some further judicial and statutory interpretation is necessary to ascertain precisely what, if any, photocopying is still permissible and under what circumstances. If the decision is upheld in part and reversed in part, or modified, once again clarification of the circumstances and situations under which and the extent to which photocopying by libraries is permissible would be requisite.

Since further appeals may be possible, it is far from certain that even the expected federal court decision will be the final word.

Meanwhile, the lines are drawn and the battle rages, not alone in the courts but in Congress. And well it might, for any copyright revision bill should provide legislation answers to the knotty questions which currently plague us. At August hearings in Washington on the Senate bill Harold E. Wigren said: "Congress must nullify Williams and Wilkins." Mr. Wigren, chairman of the *ad hoc* Committee of Education Institutions and Organizations on Copyright Laws Revision, represents 41 educational associations. On the other hand Andrea Albrecht said that copying machines are "making copying more profitable than publishing." Ms. Albrecht is director of market research at Williams and Wilkins. In general, at the hearings, librarians and educators urged certain exemptions from copyright enforcement; authors and publishers wanted protections from copyright infringement. The federal bill,

²1969 Register of Copyrights Annual Report VI.

as it stands, would permit reproduction by a library of a published, copyrighted work for final use, provided the library first determines that a replacement work is not available at the usual price. In other words, the librarian would assume the responsibility of making certain that patrons who request copies have been unable to buy the material requested. Under provision establishing "fair use," the bill also permits copies to be run "for purposes such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching, scholarship, or research." That would require an evaluation of every situation using as criteria the nature of the work, the purpose of the copy, the proportion of the work to be copied, and the potential effect of copying on the market value.

Educators told the Senate Committee that these criteria are too restrictive and too vague. Librarians said that the requirement that they make certain that no marketable copies are available would be debilitating to the interlibrary loan system (which was called by Steven A. McCarthy "one of the most important and accepted ways of sharing scarce library resources"). Mr. McCarthy is executive director of the Association of Research Libraries. Educators also expressed fear that the bill might cause teachers to spend excessive time looking for marketed publications, delay scholarly research because of the necessity of permission and arrangements for payment before copies could be made, increase library costs by forcing an accounting system in libraries to take care of royalties, permit monopoly publishers conceivably to withhold some publications from copying, and open the door to possible injustice through allowing a judge to assess a violator, even an unaware one, up to \$50,000 in damages.

Senator McClelland of Arkansas, chairman of the Senate committee, rejected two proposed amendments by the *ad hoc* Committee which its spokesman said were necessary before educators could support the bill. One of the amendments would authorize libraries to furnish copies of a work, even an article or an equivalent section of a book — without first looking

into whether marketable copies exist. Senator McClelland found this proposal vague and insensitive to the financial needs of publishers. The second amendment of the *ad hoc* committee would provide a general "educational exemption" giving "double-barreled" protection in that it would guarantee free photocopying under the fair use doctrine to educators and educational institutions. Senator McClelland thought that proposal too broad. Both sides felt that terrible things would happen if the other side prevails. Authors, publishers, and journals may all go under. Scholars may perish rather than publish for want of access. Teachers may suffer from a dearth of class materials. Libraries may crumble like ancient Pompeii. They may — if one believes all he hears.

The split between the publishers and authors and the educators becomes even more acute when the question of royalties is raised. Suggestions not reflected in the bill before Congress included establishment of a clearinghouse with responsibility to grant permission to copy and collect fees for royalty payments; collection of a flat fee at the time the subscription is paid, carrying with payment of the fee the right to copy; and setting up a royalty tribunal with the power to set a per page rate in most cases. The variety of such suggestions gives point to Senator McClelland's comment that it is impossible to "legislate on every particular kind of journal and copyright material" at once. Not even all parties on the same side of the argument agree on everything. For example, the Association of American University Presses wants to restrict fair use by attaching a first relevance to the effect of copying on market value of a copyrighted work. On the other side, the amendment on library rights submitted by most library organizations was not supported by the Special Libraries Association.

The Congressional committee on copyright law revision recognizes that many other questions remain unsettled. For instance, in addition to deciding who collects licensing fees or royalties, there must be decisions on the policing of any system

that is agreed upon, royalties from educational and cable television, and procedures for copyrighting audio-visual works used in the classroom. The Senate Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights which held these hearings still is weighted down in considering these and other points. Some of the answers no doubt will await passage of the bill and the setting up of a Commission expected to be provided for in the act. But some decisions cannot wait long.

Certain things are clear. A library should use caution in permitting even one copy of copyrighted works to scholars, teachers, and students. The question whether copying for personal use is a fair one remains to be finally resolved. The old question of modern photocopying has brought about a new era and added new dimensions to the question. No one can doubt the seriousness of the question what happens to the book or journal market if everyone can copy it under the doctrine of fair use. The time is past when the old rule of handwritten copies is applicable to the modern machine. Yet it is equally clear that photocopying is not going to stop. Some copyright authorities feel that compulsory licensing is the only answer. Certainly that was one central thought at a conference in Washington on "The Law and the Publishing and Entertaining Media" that I attended last week.

Although the primary interest of the librarian clearly involves photocopying, it would be a mistake not to be aware of other important recent developments in copyright that have implications for us all. I shall only touch on three of them which illustrate the depth and diversity of challenge in the copyright field. The three are (1) the federal statute which became effective on February 15, 1972, designed to stop the piracy of sound recordings; (2) international copyright, and specifically the recent much publicized Russian joinder of the Universal Copyright Convention and (3) the apparent Supreme Court approval given recently (in *Goldstein v. California*)³

to the right of a state to have and enforce copyright law. That last decision, especially, could have far-reaching implications.

A 1971 amendment permits the registration of sound recordings fixed after February 15, 1972, and before January 1, 1975, with the copyright office. The deposit of phono-record would protect the series of sounds on manual recordings. The courts had held that sales of a recording before obtaining registered copyright divests the owner of common law copyright. The federal amendment was designed to stop widespread piracy of such recordings. Although the Copyright Office expected some 15,000 registrations of sound recordings this year, so far only 9,700 have been received. The Copyright Office warns that copyright in a sound recording is not to be confused with nor is it a substitute for copyright in a musical composition, dramatic work, or literary work of which a performance or rendition is recorded. The only protection given the sound recordings is duplication of that particular series of sounds. The main problems of the Copyright Office so far have to do with narrative tapes — such things as how-to-do tapes and panel discussions — the very sort of tapes held by some libraries. Should it be possible to register sound recordings of the tapes of Colson, Ehrlichmann, and Dean? Is editing copyrightable or mechanical? A musical album may be copyrighted in advance of release of a film. Bridging music also may be copyrighted. But this amendment opens up a whole new area of copyright questions.

In fact, a series of cases in recent years relate to the misappropriation of copyrighted materials and especially to sound recordings. The most recent and currently most important case is *Goldstein v. California* decided this year. The case involved the applicability of a California State statute making it a criminal offense to "pirate" recordings produced by others. The United States Supreme Court, with Chief Justice Burger delivering the opinion, upheld the California statute declaring, among other things, that no substantially prejudicial interstate conflicts result where

³93 S. Ct. 2303 (1973).

some states grant copyright protection within their own jurisdictions while other states do not; that conflicts will not necessarily arise between state enactments and Congressional policy when states grant copyright protection; that unless Congress determines that the national interest requires federal protection or freedom from restraint as to a particular category of "writings," state protection of that category is not precluded; that the durational limitation imposed by the copyright clause on Congress does not invalidate state laws like the California law, that have no such limitation; and therefore that the California statute does not violate the supremacy clause by conflicting with the copyright law.

In other words the *Goldstein* case, in effect, upholds the right of states to pass copyright laws. The California act is worded in terms of misappropriation, but its application to record piracy clearly establishes a sort of copyright protection. Two of the nation's top copyright authorities, Professor Walter J. Derenberg of the N. Y. Univ. School of Law and Professor Melville B. Nimmer of the Univ. of Cal. School of Law, view the *Goldstein* decision with dislike and apprehension. In fact, Professor Derenberg has suggested that the Court majority could use further legal education in copyright law. For the moment, however, *Goldstein* stands as a source of further complication in the already over-complicated copyright situation.

And then there is the news that Russia joined the Universal Copyright Convention early this year. In Washington last week Allen Schwartz, who was one of the American representatives in the negotiations with the Russians, pointed out that the Russian joinder was not entirely out of a spirit of cooperation. According to Schwartz, the Soviet government really was interested only in assuring and legitimizing access to our hard science journals and they have been surprised since signing the agreement that our publishers do not appear interested in providing them with the expected arrangements. He also noted that the Russians signed the 1952 UCC convention rather than the more

stringent 1971 international agreement. Unlike ours, the Russian copyright law protects any communication by statute. The UCC agreement applies only to works first copyrighted after May, 1973. Since the signing, it is illegal for a Soviet author to contract abroad without approval of the Soviet copyright office. So all was not gain. In fact, Schwartz thinks that Russia may use the compulsory assignment provision of the agreement to stop American publishers from publishing dissident Soviet authors. The manuscripts then may be lost to us in a conflict of laws. Furthermore, under the UCC agreement, the U. S. pays royalties to Soviet authors in dollars based on the price of copies, wholesale or retail. Russia pays American authors in rubies on the basis of author's sheets, regardless of copy sold.

Mr. Schwartz speculates that Russia may yet get out of the UCC if it finds itself unable to get or make the desired copies of our scientific journals. So, even those aspects of international copyright which appear rosier have their thorns.

Perhaps the lesson in all this, if there is one, is suggested in Hamlet's advice to his friend Horatio: "There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in your philosophy." Certainly there are more problems and impasses in copyright than are contained in the knotty problem of photocopying. The new question of cable television (or CATV, or "family" cable — as the cable people prefer to call it) and copyright represent an entirely separate impasse, further blocking legislation. Until the court of last resort has handed down its final word on *Williams V. Wilkins* and perhaps later related cases, and until the Congress has enacted a thorough revision updating our ancient federal copyright law, librarians will have to work within rules of photocopying that appear to conform to the latest official interpretation of existent law. That is a sad fact, but it is as certain as the final decisions on photocopying are uncertain. Where basic and profound disagreement exists among powerful interests, the ultimate answer always lies in compromise in

which neither side obtains its optimum wish and both have to accept some accommodation of the other's perspective and needs. The one present certainty amid all the confusion is that further compromise on the part of authors and publishers and on the part of educators, including librarians, will be required by the courts and in the new federal law. Never doubt that revised law will become a reality. The question is when, since Congress is slow to act where powerful groups are lined up on both sides of a difficult issue, and since these are times in which Congress may not be able to give priority to copyright legislation, it may be too much to expect early action. But the need for reform is so clear that change will come. That change will not bring the millenium in copyright law. Change rarely brings the millenium in anything. But in the case of copyright, it clearly will bring a much-needed sense of certainty, an effort to conform the law with updated needs and practices, and overall a vast sense of relief.

Meanwhile, while our problems await final answer, perhaps it is wise to retain our sense of humor which has been manifest with regard to photocopying and copyright as it usually has with all controversial aspects of American life. Perhaps we could recall with pleasure the limerick by Jean Shira:

If he'd just had a teaching machine,
Observed an erudite dean,
Old Oedipus Rex
Would have learned about sex,
Without having to bother
the queen.⁴

Beyond the practical problems of education and economics that color, illuminate, and sometimes distort the copyright scene, lie the moral and ethical dilemmas which underlie and underscore both the need to encourage and reward creativity and the need to provide broad access to the resources of the mind. At some point the needs meet and dovetail. They are not opposites and irreconcilable.

⁴Quoted in George A. Gipe, *Nearer to the Dust*, Baltimore: The Williams & Wilkins Co., 1967.

Down east in North Carolina a grave-stone reads.

Pause, dear friend, as you pass by.
As I am now so you will be.
As you are now so once was I.
Prepare, therefore, to follow me.

Beneath that sad inscription some tombstone commentator has scrawled:

To follow you I'm not content.
Until I know which way you went.

In photocopying and copyright the two divergent paths must become one before our needs meet, our deeds become certain, and our hearts are at ease.

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North Carolina Needs An Improved Depository System For State Documents

by: Robert Grey Cole

Documents Librarian
University of North Carolina
at Greensboro

In the 1965 report of the Governor's Commission on Library Resources in North Carolina, which was edited by Robert B. Downs, it was noted that the depository system for state documents did not enable the State Library or the UNC-Chapel Hill Library to obtain all state publications. According to the report, "if these two major depositories — the State Library and the University — experience difficulties in procuring official documents, other libraries are, of course, even more handicapped."¹ Eight years later the words of this report still hold true, and they will continue to do so until some major changes are made in the state depository law.

The North Carolina statute providing for the distribution of state publications to the depositories is G. S. 147-50.² This law requires state officials to provide upon request "any printed report, bulletin, map or other publication" to thirteen designated institutions. The number of copies of each publication to which each institution is entitled is specifically listed. The total number of copies of any one publication

which could be requested is seventy-eight. The thirteen depository institutions include ten colleges and universities within North Carolina, the State Library, the North Carolina Supreme Court Library, and the Library of Congress.

While the intent of G. S. 147-50 is clear, in practice it has not proven successful for a number of reasons. The greatest problem is that the law requires that the libraries involved must request each publication from the issuing agency, rather than the documents being delivered to the libraries automatically as is done with the federal depository system. Unlike commercial publishers, state agencies do not generally publicize what they have published. Moreover most of the agencies do not maintain mailing lists, nor do they issue listings of their own publications. Obviously, if the librarians at the depository institutions had no way of learning what publications had been issued by the state agencies, they would have a very difficult time requesting them; however, the librarians at the State Library compile

North Carolina Publications: A Checklist of Official State Publications which is an attempt to provide the needed bibliographic access to state documents. Unfortunately, these librarians at the State Library suffer from much the same disabilities as anyone else in finding out what the state government has published. It is only through patience, personal contacts, and visits to the individual agencies that they are able to list the publications that they do. Administrative reorganization, staff turnover, and lack of understanding on the part of the agency officials as to what publications are of interest to librarians, take their toll on the efforts of the compilers. The end result is that, while *North Carolina Publications* is eventually as comprehensive as humanly possible under existing conditions, in any issue there are a number of titles which have evaded the compilers for one or two years. The prospects of the depositories for obtaining these late listings are bad, because state documents are usually published in limited numbers which are quickly exhausted.

If a depository library wants to maintain a complete collection of state documents, it must mail out scores of requests for items gleaned from each new issue of *North Carolina Publications*. Processing and following up on these requests can be very time consuming. Moreover, if a librarian is asked to obtain a state publication which has not yet been listed in *North Carolina Publications*, he must be prepared for what is frequently a long and frustrating search. In order to request a publication, he must know which agency issued it, and identifying the origins of a state document can be quite difficult. For example, a study of disruptions in public schools could have been published by any one of

the agencies within the Department of Justice, or the Department of Public Education or even by a special legislative study commission. Often the quickest way to find the issuing agency of a state document not yet listed in *North Carolina Publications* is to contact the State Library whose staff is most familiar with who has published what in North Carolina. If this effort is not successful, then the librarian must start contacting each agency that possibly could have issued the desired title. While the personnel responsible for distributing publications in each agency are most cooperative and responsive in delivering their own publications, they usually can not be of much help if the desired document was issued by another agency. The time spent in searching for and requesting state documents naturally limits the number of items which the depositories with small staffs can obtain, and thus their collections will inevitably be incomplete.

Another problem with G. S. 147-50 has been that some agencies have through the years maintained that they were exempt from the provisions of this law and have charged the depository libraries for their publications. At first this was a minor problem involving only one or two agencies. Since the cost of the publications was less than the cost in staff time it would have taken to force the agencies to comply with the law, the depositories paid for the publications. However, as the years passed more and more agencies started charging the depositories for their publications, and the sums involved became quite substantial. This trend was slowed in October of 1972 when the Attorney General of North Carolina stated that in his opinion G. S. 147-50 was quite clear in requiring state agencies upon request to deliver all

their publications free to the designated depository libraries.³ The Attorney General also stated in this opinion that "if a state agency issuing publications desires to be exempt from this requirement as to one or all of its publications, it should seek from the General Assembly an express exclusion for all or certain of its 'reports, bulletins, maps and other publications . . . ' from the purview of G. S. 147-50." The first department to be exempted from G. S. 147-50 was the newly organized Department of Cultural Resources within which is the State Library.⁴ This action strikes a significant blow to any semblance of a depository system for state documents in North Carolina. If this department, which should be the leader in developing state library resources, charges the depository libraries for its publications, then we can expect the other departments to follow suit soon. It should be remembered that the objective of a state depository system is to provide the citizens of the state unrestricted access to the publications of their state government.⁵ It is not just a means of providing certain privileged libraries with free publications. If the depository libraries are charged for state documents, they might have to stop buying them when they are short on funds, thus depriving the citizenry of access to these publications.

The problem of distributing state publications to depository libraries has been solved in other states by a wide variety of means. Each system is geared to the individual conditions and needs of the particular state. The most successful and effective systems, however, have elements in common which, if adopted in North Carolina, could go far towards solving the present problems.

According to the experiences of other states and the recommendations of the Downs report, an ideal state depository system would work somewhat along the following lines. The distribution of state documents to the depository libraries must be centralized into one agency. In most states this agency is the State Library. In North Carolina the State Library would be the natural choice since it has the staff with the expertise to administer the program. All other agencies would be required by law to notify the depository agency of all their publications and be prepared to supply the depository agency with specified numbers of each document for distribution to the depository libraries.⁶ In order for this system to work the officials of the agencies must be provided with a specific definition of what constitutes a document. The definition recently formulated by the South Dakota Documents Study Commission is an excellent example of what is needed.

"Public Documents" shall include all multiply-produced media, regardless of format or purpose, supported wholly or in part by public funds, for distribution by any state agency, with the exception of correspondence, interoffice and intra-office memoranda. "Media" is defined as printed or audiovisual forms of communication and their accompanying technology.⁷

While being required to maintain a complete collection of all public documents itself, for economic reasons the depository agency would be allowed some discretion as to which documents should be distributed to all depositories. The depository agency would compile an official checklist of state publications, and would provide an adequate cumulative index to that checklist. The depository agency would have the power to decide which libraries could belong to the depository system. Since the public libraries have more con-

tact with the general public than the colleges and universities, they should be included in the depository system. The depository agency would establish standards for the depository libraries, and it would have the power to drop libraries from the system if they did not maintain these standards.

In some states the depository libraries are required to take all state publications, while in others they may be selective. Both systems have their strengths and weaknesses. A selective system allows smaller libraries to participate in the system, but the full depository requirement guarantees the citizenry access to all state publications and is least likely to be abused.

In an ideal depository system the depository libraries would be required to furnish the space and staff necessary for the proper maintenance of the collection. They would make the documents accessible to the general public and would circulate them through interlibrary loan. The depository libraries would be required to hold all the publications for a specified amount of time or they would be required to get the approval of the central depository agency before disposing of any documents.

Describing the general outline of an improved state depository system is easy, but working out the details of such a system is a difficult task that requires statewide effort. Almost invariably in other

states this effort has been initiated by the state library associations. The work of the library associations in California and Louisiana helped their states acquire fine depository systems for their state documents in the 1940's. More recently the library associations in Florida, Mississippi, South Dakota, and Nebraska, in varying degrees, have been instrumental in the planning and development of the new depository systems in these states. The North Carolina Library Association should take the lead in this state by supporting a thorough study of the present problems and future needs of the depository system and then recommending legislation which would provide for both.

FOOTNOTES

1. North Carolina, Governor's Commission on Library Resources, *Resources of North Carolina Libraries*, edited by Robert B. Downs (Raleigh: The Commission, 1965), p. 33.
2. N. C. Gen. Stat. § 147-50 (Supp. 1971).
3. North Carolina Attorney General Reports, XLII, No. 1, pp. 94-97.
4. North Carolina, General Assembly, House, *An Act to Further Effectuate the Reorganization of State Government Number 2, Ratified Bill, Chapter 476*, 1973 Session, House Bill 1127, p. 42.
5. American Association of State Libraries, Standards Revision Committee, *Standards for Library Functions at the State Level* (Chicago: American Library Association, 1970), p. 36.
6. North Carolina, Governor's Commission on Library Resources, *Resources*, p. 36.
7. *Report of the Interim Public Documents Study Commission to the 48th Session of the South Dakota Legislative Assembly*, Bob Carmack, chairman (Pierre: The Commission, 1972), p. 1.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES COOPERATIVE LIBRARY SURVEY

HAVE YOU COMPLETED AND RETURNED
YOUR QUESTIONNAIRE?

New North Carolina Books

by William S. Powell

Professor of History

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Baba Yaga's Geese and Other Russian Stories, translated and adapted by Bonnie Carey. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1973.) 128pp. Illus. \$5.95.

Bonnie Carey teaches Russian at Hale High School in Raleigh. She is a poet in her own right and holds degrees in both Russian and Slavic languages and literature. Each of the folktales which she relates for us is brief, aimed at the 5-11 age group, but adults will enjoy them, too. They deal with people of various ages, with animals, and with inanimate objects as subjects as well. Many of the tales have a moral while others are simply entertaining little stories. There also is a brief section of riddles which readers-out-loud might want to intersperse with the stories when they need a rest.

SARAH McCULLOH LEMMON. *Frustrated Patriots, North Carolina and the War of 1812*. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1973.) 223pp. \$10.50.

North Carolina's role in the War of 1812 has never before been the subject of detailed investigation, and Prof. Lemmon has rescued many Tar Heels from near oblivion. She has given all just dues to several heroes from the state — Otway Burns, Johnston Blakeley, Benjamin Forsyth — and countless others who played less significant roles in this second war with Great Britain. This was an unpopular war, in many respects like the Vietnam War, but North Carolina and North Carolinians participated as a patriotic gesture rather than from conviction and with en-

thusiasm. In addition to being a narrative account of the war and wartimes, this book contains a great deal of local history and biography which is certain to please many North Carolina readers. Librarians will find its mass of well organized detail and its splendid index handy reference tools to help answer a variety of questions.

DONALD R. LENNON and IDA BROOKS KELLAM, eds. *The Wilmington Town Book, 1743-1778*. (Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, 1973.) 266pp. Illus. \$10.00.

Wilmington is the only town in North Carolina for which municipal records survive from the colonial period. From 1743 until 1778 town officials carefully recorded their transactions in a book. From that book we can now read the minutes of the meetings of the town commissioners and aldermen, and discover what they were doing about taxes, what laws and ordinances they adopted, what public works they authorized, and other actions which they took for the public welfare. This book is a careful transcription from the manuscript record. The records themselves, together with the interesting notes supplied by the editors to identify people and subjects, make fascinating reading. It can easily put the reader into a "you are there now" frame of mind and trigger great flights of fancy as to what Wilmington must have been like in the eighteenth century. Such works as this, with numerous references to the everyday activities of people, may help correct the ancient belief that North Carolina was a crude and undesirable place to be in the early days.

HUGH T. LEFLER and WILLIAM S. POWELL. *Colonial North Carolina, A History*. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1973.) 318pp. Illus., maps. \$10.00.

This volume on North Carolina is one of a series to be published by Scribner's on each of the thirteen British colonies in America. To date only those dealing with North Carolina and New Jersey have appeared; others are scheduled for the near future. Written for the interested adult, this book on North Carolina during the period before the adoption of the state constitution in 1776, is based on fresh research in contemporary sources and has much new material on the period with which it deals. Many of the illustrations have not heretofore appeared in histories of the state. There is an annotated, classified bibliography and a detailed index.

DALLAS WALTON NEWSOM. *Along the Silent Ways, Poems*. Edited by Dorothy Newsom Rankin and Tempe Newsom Prouty. (Durham: Seeman Printer, 1973.) 202pp., port., \$7.95: (Order from Wills Bookstore, Lakewood, Durham, N. C.)

Dallas Walton Newsom (1873-1949) was treasurer of Trinity College for a number of years and became Durham County's first county manager. A native of Warren County, he spent the remainder of his life in Durham after entering Trinity College as a student in 1895. His poems are philosophical, lyrical, and in some cases personal. Many of them were published in newspapers and magazines during his lifetime. Some of them were written to honor specific people or events. In some instances he seems to have served as Durham's unofficial poet laureate. There are poems suggesting this, such as one commemorating Greater Durham Day, another entitled "To the Four Negro Orphan Children Who Sang before the Durham Lions' Club, January 15, 1924," and still another, "Trinity College Greets Her Unfailing Friend, Benjamin Newton Duke," read at a birthday dinner in honor of Duke on his 68th birthday in 1923.

MARGARET GOFF CLARK. *Their Eyes on the Stars, Four Black Writers*. (Champaign, Ill.: Garrard Publishing Co., 1973.) 174pp. Illus. \$3.78.

Designed for use at the level of grades 5-9, this book contains life stories of four Negro writers "who gave voice to the longings of their people." Two of the four had strong North Carolina ties. George Moses Horton was a slave owned by a Chatham County family which permitted young George to work in Chapel Hill. At the University of North Carolina there it was soon discovered that he was a practicing poet, and he was employed by students to compose poems which they sent to their sweethearts. Some faculty families befriended Horton and several volumes of his poems were published. At the end of the Civil War he left the state with a Union soldier and eventually made his way to Philadelphia where he died about 1883 at the age of eighty-six.

The second biography relates the life of Charles Waddell Chesnutt who had Fayetteville connections and spent a number of years there as well as in Charlotte. Chesnutt was a novelist and short story writer whose works were popular when they appeared between 1899 and 1905; some are now available in paperback editions. Both of these biographies (as are the other two non-North Carolina subjects) are well written and interesting; they are factual although they do contain some contrived conversation.

GLEN ROUNDS. *The Day the Circus Came to Lone Tree*. (New York: Holiday House, 1973.) [34]pp. Illus. \$3.95.

This is a perfectly delightful story about the fate that befell a circus in Lone Tree when cowboys tried to rescue a Lady Lion Tamer from a lion that was only doing what he was trained to do. Glen Rounds' story and his splendid drawings combine to make this a book to delight the young reader. Parents who read it to young children will also enjoy it.

Conference Minutes

Minutes of the Executive Board of the North Carolina Library Association

The final scheduled meeting of the Executive Board of the North Carolina Library Association (1971-1973) was held following a dinner for the old and new Executive Boards and old and new Section Chairmen on October 31, 1973 at 7:00 P.M. in the Hilton Inn, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. The following persons were in attendance: Elizabeth Copeland, Gene Lanier, Marion Phillips, Gary Barefoot, Richard Barker, Leonard Johnson, Catherine Weir, Eunice Query, Ken Brown, Bernie Sheffield, David Jensen, Nancy Fogarty, Nancy White, Bill O'Shea, Joan Maxwell, Bill Roberts, Lucy Bradshaw, Ariel Stephens, Lonnie Carey, Kathleen Gilleland, Eunice Drum, Annette Phinazee, Ophelia Irving, Patsy Ginns, Myrtle McNeill, and Mary Canada.

As a matter of unfinished business, Marion Phillips, Membership Chairman, reported on the progress of a membership brochure for the North Carolina Library Association. After distributing mock-up copies of a proposed brochure, she reported that she had quotations from another printer. The Northwestern Printing Company gave bids of \$156.80 for 5000 copies and \$111.45 for 2000 copies. A motion was made by Eunice Query and seconded by Catherine Weir that brochures and work of the committee be passed on to the new Board for completion. There was some discussion regarding review of the copy for sections by the section officers. The motion was nonetheless carried.

In other unfinished business, suggestions were sought regarding a proposed memorial for David Vaughn, but no action was taken.

Following a report on the progress and status of NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES by Associate Editor David Jensen and

a reminder by President Copeland that the present Board, having voted to subsidize the publication of NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES for the remainder of the biennium at its April, 1972 meeting, Gary Barefoot moved that the present Board recommend that the new Board continue to support NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES in the same manner. Ken Brown seconded the motion. A question about the financial ability of the Association to subsidize the journal was raised by Leonard Johnson. Treasurer Richard Barker stated that the item had been written into the new budget and NCLA therefore could provide such support. The motion was carried.

The matter of replacing Dorothy Crawford, a newly-elected director who had resigned because of sickness, was called to the attention of the body. The names of Louise Plybon, Lucy Bradshaw, and Clara Crabtree were placed in nomination. However, a question was raised as to which Board had the right to fill the vacancy. The Board voted to refer the matter to the Parliamentarian, Charlesanna Fox, for a decision on a proper motion by Ken Brown and a second by Eunice Query.

Treasurer Richard Barker gave his report noting that the report reflected very little pre-registration money for the conference.

After instructing current Board members to turn their North Carolina Library Association handbooks over to new Board members at the close of the Conference, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Miss Elizabeth Copeland
President

Mr. Gary Fenton Barefoot
Secretary

Minutes of Special Called Session of Executive Board

November 1, 1973

At a called meeting of the Executive Board, President Copeland read a resolution of the North Carolina Library Association Intellectual Freedom Committee. The resolution read as follows:

"RESOLVED:

"As concerned citizens in a democratic society and as librarians of the North Carolina Library Association, we express our concern to the growing problem of censorship. We reaffirm our support of intellectual freedom consistent with the official position of the American Library Association.

"To combat and answer fully the unofficial censor, we urge that all librarians adopt a written book selection policy that clearly sets forth lines of authority for acquisition and disposal of library resources.

"To oppose public censorship, whether by legislative act or local ordinance, we

make common cause with those national and local organizations whose fundamental opposition to censorship is consistent with our own. To implement this resolve we charge the Intellectual Freedom Committee to keep membership of the association informed of current and pending issues of censorship throughout the state. To the extent that all available resources permit, the association shall lend specific aid in local situations."

On motion by Neal Austin, second by Gene Lanier, and unanimous approval of the Board, the resolution was recommended to the general membership for its approval.

Board members present were: Elizabeth Copeland, Gene Lanier, Eunice Query, Gary Barefoot, Neal Austin, Catherine Weir, Leonard Johnson, and Richard Barker.

Respectfully submitted,

Miss Elizabeth Copeland, President
Gary Fenton Barefoot, Secretary

Minutes of the Second General Session North Carolina Library Association Biennial Conference

November 2, 1973

10:00 A.M.

In the absence of regularly scheduled speaker Mrs. Grace Rohrer, Secretary, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Miss Kathy McCarter, Assistant Secretary, spoke briefly on the subject: "Libraries, A Dream."

President Copeland read a telegram from Cecil Beach, SELA President, expressing his best wishes for the conference.

Upon proper motion and second, a resolution from the Intellectual Freedom Committee recommended to the general membership by the Board was duly adopted.

Respectfully submitted,
Miss Elizabeth Copeland
President
Mr. Gary Fenton Barefoot
Secretary

Minutes of the Fourth General Session North Carolina Library Association Biennial Conference

November 3, 1973

10:00 A.M.

After calling the session to order, President Copeland recognized Dr. Edward G. Holley, President-Elect of American Library

Association, who brought greetings from the American Library Association and spoke of the new directions planned for the

American Library Association.

At the suggestion of Herb Poole, a rising vote of thanks was extended to President Copeland for her leadership of the North Carolina Library Association during the past biennium.

Following the speaker, Herb Poole, Editor of *NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES*, gave a very interesting report of the progress and present status of the journal, stating how it had risen from an almost defunct publication to one of the best state library journals within the last eighteen months.

President Copeland introduced the new North Carolina Library Association Executive Secretary, Mrs. Joan Maxwell, to the membership. She also announced that the appointment of a replacement for newly-elected director Dorothy Crawford who had resigned for reasons of health would be made by the new Executive Board upon a decision made by the parliamentarian.

As new business, President Copeland asked Secretary Gary Barefoot to read three suggested constitutional changes as submitted by the Constitution and Codes Committee at the request of the Executive Board. The changes were as follows:

Article III. Membership (Bylaws)

2. The Association shall allot to the Sections two dollars per biennium from the biennial dues of individual and institutional members according to the Section chosen by the members when dues are paid. Each member is entitled to the choice of one Section, and becomes a member of that Section upon stating the choice.

Article III. Membership (Bylaws)

3. Association members may be members of additional Sections by paying additional dues of two dollars per biennium for each Section to the Association and designating the Sections.

Article V. Executive Board (Constitution)

1. Personnel. The officers of the Association, the past President, two Directors elected by the Association at

large, the representative of the Association to the ALA Council, and the chairman of each section shall constitute an Executive Board.

Each was approved separately by vote of the membership present at the session.

As another matter of new business, Bob May moved the acceptance of a resolution from the Junior Members Round Table urging that a committee be formed to investigate the possibility of holding annual sessions of the North Carolina Library Association. The motion was duly seconded. In discussion Larry Nix moved an amendment to the resolution charging the committee with specific duties relative to finances and constitutional changes allowing annual sessions to be voted on at the 1975 North Carolina Library Association Convention. The amendment was seconded and carried. The original motion as amended was then passed. The resolution and amendment are as follows:

Whereas:

The growth of libraries and librarianship since the creation of NCLA has greatly increased the number of persons engaged in library service

And whereas:

Our present schedule of biennial conferences greatly limits the numbers of persons who can be involved in the business of NCLA, and stifles the momentum of association programs

Therefore be it resolved that

We, the members of JMRT urge a committee be formed to investigate the possibility of holding annual sessions singularly or in conjunction with another southeastern state library association.

Be it further resolved that:

This committee have as its charge (1) the investigation of all financial factors involved in holding annual sessions, and (2) the composition of a proposed constitutional change allowing annual sessions to be

voted on at the 1975 NCLA Convention.

David Devine, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, presented the following resolutions which were approved by the session:

WHEREAS, the North Carolina Library Association has been assembled in its 39th biennial conference in Winston-Salem, North Carolina from November 1-3, 1973; and

WHEREAS, this conference has proved, from beginning to end, to be a meaningful and beneficial one for all participants;

WHEREAS, the conference proceedings have been conducted with such precision and attention to detail; and therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the association formally extend its thanks to the Honorable Dr. Franklin R. Shirley, Mayor of the city of Winston-Salem, the director and staff of the Benton Convention Center, and the staff of the Forsyth Public Library for hosting this conference, to the media representatives who reported the activities of the conference to the people, to all conference committee heads and members for organizing and conducting all conference activities, to the association officers during this past biennium, to the exhibitors who by their presence add so much to our conference, to Mr. Joseph Ruzicka for the preparation of our conference programs; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that our special thanks go to those who have spoken at our conference including Mrs. Ray N. Moore, Mrs. Kathleen Molz, Mr. Ainsley A. Whitman, Mr. Alex P. Allain and Mr. Neal Austin who spoke at our pre-conference institute on intellectual freedom and Mr. Christopher Lehmann-Haupt, Mr. Dick Ellis, Miss Madeline L'Engle, Dr. John H. Long, Miss Ann Durrell, Mr. John Kennedy, Dr. Elmer Oettinger, Mr. Ovid W. Pierce, Dr. Blyden Jackson, Mr. James Beard, and Miss Kathy McCarter; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that our appreciation be expressed to all who by their efforts or presence at our conference contributed to its success.

WHEREAS, Mr. H. William O'Shea has served as Chairman of the Governmental Relations Committee of the North Carolina Library Association during the past biennium; and

WHEREAS, through his service and by his efforts libraries throughout North Carolina have benefited; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the North Carolina Library Association recognize the contributions of Mr. H. William O'Shea while serving as chairman of the Governmental Relations Committee and thank him for his efforts in working with the North Carolina General Assembly on behalf of libraries in our state.

WHEREAS, the North Carolina Library Association recognizes the tremendous importance of intellectual freedom in a free society; and

WHEREAS, all attacks upon the attempts to limit intellectual freedom must be opposed with the greatest force which may be brought to bear against those who would, by their acts, choose to limit this freedom; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that this conference recognize the strong and effective defense of intellectual freedom provided in the Buncombe County case by Mr. Ainsley A. Whitman; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Mr. Whitman be commended for his efforts by the North Carolina Library Association on behalf of all who believe in intellectual freedom.

Respectfully submitted,

Miss Elizabeth Copeland
President

Mr. Gary Fenton Barefoot
Secretary

ACCEPTANCE OF GAVEL BY GENE D. LANIER

November 3, 1973

Miss Copeland, Friends:

It is with great humility I accept the gavel of the North Carolina Library Association from a president whose dedication and untiring efforts have made librarians across the state proud to say, "You bet I belong to the North Carolina Library Association." I assure you that I will use my efforts to further the causes and attitudes of our profession.

There are several areas which I feel are priorities for NCLA action and development in the immediate future. As President of the North Carolina Library Association, I would appoint committees who would lead the organization in planning and promoting the desired programs or changes. Some of the areas which will require immediate attention are:

1. An absolute and vocal stand on supporting the freedom to read and intellectual freedom.
2. Continuation of the best state library journal in the country.
3. Support for developing a depository plan for North Carolina state documents.
4. Promotion of unity among all types of libraries and library personnel within the state.

5. Identification and support of professional and paraprofessional training.
 6. Promoting, educating, supporting, and inspiring the individual librarian, whatever his position or opinion.
- I sincerely solicit your support. I truly appreciate your confidence.



Gene D. Lanier

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The first meeting of the new Executive Board of the North Carolina Library Association (1973-1975) was held in the Benton Convention Center in Winston-Salem, North Carolina at 12:00 p.m. on November 3, 1973 at the conclusion of the NCLA Conference.

Dr. Gene Lanier, President, presided and the following persons were in attendance: Annette Phinazee, Nancy Fogarty, William Roberts, Richard Barker, Ophelia Irving, Florence Blakely, Elizabeth Copeland, Herbert Poole, David Jensen, Theresa Coletta, Mary Canada, William O'Shea, Myrtle McNeill, Joan Maxwell and Nancy White.

The next Executive Board meeting was planned to be held at 10:00 a.m. on Friday, December 7, 1973 in Raleigh, the exact location to be decided later.

After some discussion, the motion was made and passed that the 1975 convention be held again at the Benton Convention Center in Winston-Salem and that the president set up committees for making arrangements.

Mrs. Jean Johnson of Raleigh and Mrs. Norma Royal of Durham were nominated to fill the director position vacated by Dorothy Crawford.

Herbert Poole posed the question as to how the past president's position should

**RESOURCES AND TECHNICAL
SERVICES SECTION. LUNCHEON**

Left to right: George Linder,
John P. Kennedy, Eunice Drum.



**RESOURCES AND TECHNICAL
SERVICES SECTION.
OFFICERS 1973-75.**

Left to right: Robert Pollard,
Sandra Dunn, Carolyn Oakley,
Nancy White, Louise Deshaies.



JUNIOR MEMBERS ROUNDTABLE

Larry Nix, Theresa Coletta,
Ann Gehlen, Sharon Antonowicz.





NEW EXECUTIVE BOARD, N.C.L.A.

Left to right: Florence Blakely, William Roberts, Nancy Clark, Mary Canada, William O'Shea, Annette Phinazee, Leonard Johnson, Theresa Coletta, Ophelia Irving, Elizabeth Copeland, Nancy White, Gene Lanier.



OLD EXECUTIVE BOARD, N.C.L.A.

Left to right: Catherine Wier, Leonard Johnson, Marion Phillips, Neal Austin, Eunice Query, Lonnie Carey, Elizabeth Copeland, Richard Barker, Gene Lanier, Bernie Sheffield.



EDITORIAL BOARD, NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES

Left to right, Pauline Myrick, David Jensen, Jean McDuffie, Herbert Poole, Ray Moore.

be listed in the journal. It was decided that is should be listed as past-president.

Section heads were asked to send a list of officers to the president, the associate editor of the journal, and the executive secretary.

William O'Shea was asked to give a report at the December meeting on a new way of organizing the sections of NCLA. The meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
Gene Lanier, President
William Roberts, Secretary

TREASURER'S REPORTS

July 1, 1973 - September 30, 1973

Balance July 1, 1973		\$14,591.88
RECEIPTS:		
Dues	\$ 823.00	
Association	\$ 734.00	
Sections	89.00	
School Librarians	\$ 25.50	
Public Librarians	14.00	
Trustees	19.50	
College Librarians	16.00	
Junior Members	3.00	
Resources and Technical	8.00	
Junior College	3.00	
NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES	276.50	
1973 Conference	1,114.00	
Total Receipts	\$ 2,213.50	
Receipts plus Balance		\$16,805.38
Less Expenditures (See List)		3,714.43
Balance September 30, 1973		\$13,090.95

FUND BALANCE AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1973

Checking Account	\$13,090.95
General Fund Savings	15,582.38
Scholarship Fund Savings	10,350.84
Loan Fund Savings	3,000.00
Bond — \$20,000 Federal National Mortgage Assn., 6% 10/1/73 (General Fund 64%, Scholarship Fund 36%) (at cost)	18,893.60
Total Resources	\$60,917.77
Date: October 25, 1973	Richard T. Barker, Treasurer

EXPENDITURES

July 1, 1973 - September 30, 1973

Executive Office Salaries	\$ 537.34
Executive Office Expenses	809.29
President's Expenses	101.30
ALA Representative	117.50
1973 Conference Expenses	79.82
Sections	301.55
Nominating Committee	75.68
Recruitment Committee	94.69
NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES	1,597.26
Total Expenditures	\$ 3,714.43

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION **Sections Balance Sheet — September 30, 1973**

	School	Public	Trustees	College	R.&T.S.	JMRT	Jr.Coll.
Bal. July 1 --	2,451.46	1,051.44	645.78	275.66	359.84	52.57	56.00
Receipts ----	25.50	14.00	19.50	16.00	8.00	3.00	3.00
Total -----	2,476.96	1,065.44	665.28	291.66	367.84	55.57	59.00
Expenditures --	294.82	0.00	0.00	6.73	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bal. Sept. 30	2,182.14	1,065.44	665.28	284.93	367.84	55.57	59.00

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES

Balance July 1, 1973 -----	\$ 3,125.18
Receipts -----	276.50
Subscriptions -----	\$ 51.50
Advertisements -----	225.00
Total Balance and Receipts -----	\$ 3,401.68
Expenditures -----	1,597.26
Balance September 30, 1973 -----	\$ 1,804.42

1973 BIENNIAL CONFERENCE **First Report**

RECEIPTS:	
Exhibits -----	\$ 6,650.00
Registration and Tickets -----	9,920.55
IFC Workshop -----	2,173.00
Total -----	\$18,743.55
EXPENDITURES:	
Rent on Convention Center -----	\$ 3,073.25
Paul Myers — Meal Functions -----	5,605.34
Printing -----	339.74
Postage -----	273.99
Conference Supplies -----	243.21
Signs — Registration and Exhibits -----	238.09
Flowers and Fruit -----	164.49
Honorariums and Expenses of Speakers -----	750.00
Refunds -----	305.00
Merchant Patrol in Exhibit Area -----	96.00
Hilton Inn — Board Dinner and Rooms -----	319.49
IFC Workshop -----	2,059.60
Tours -----	166.50
Miscellaneous -----	14.00
Total -----	\$13,648.70
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 3, 1973 -----	\$ 5,094.85
TOTAL REGISTERING FOR CONFERENCE -----	1,025

INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM COMMITTEE WORKSHOP

1973 Biennial Conference

RECEIPTS	\$ 2,173.00
EXPENDITURES:	
Rent on Convention Center	\$ 248.24
Paul Myers — Luncheon	972.40
Printing and Materials	336.83
Speakers Expenses	359.86
Telephone and Supplies	102.13
Miscellaneous	40.14
Total	\$ 2,059.60
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 4, 1973	\$ 113.40

Honorary Members

JOHN FRIES BLAIR

Honorary Membership in the North Carolina Library Association is awarded to John Fries Blair, lawyer, college professor, and publisher, in recognition of his outstanding contribution to the library interests of this state.

He has contributed his time to the betterment of the civic, cultural, educational, religious, and social life of his community and the State of North Carolina through such service as that with the Institute of Government and the University of North Carolina Press; as member and president of the Wachovia Historical Society; as member, president, and actor in productions of the Little Theatre of Winston-Salem and other theater groups; as a Trustee of Salem College; and as member of the Board of Elders and holder of other offices with the Home Moravian Church.

He is known personally to many librarians as a witty and scholarly speaker and and participant in library conferences and to all librarians for the high quality of the books published by the firm which bears his name. Perhaps his greatest contribution to the world of books and librarians has been in seeking out the best writing about North Carolina subjects and encouraging North Carolina writers.

HILDA AUSTIN HIGHFILL

Honorary membership in the North Carolina Library Association is awarded to Hilda Austin Highfill, educator and effective proponent of increased library support, in recognition of her outstanding interest in and contributions to the development of library service in North Carolina.

Through many years in responsible positions — staff member on the Board of Higher Education concerned with libraries, secretary and principal staff member for the Board's Advisory Committee of Academic Librarians, and administrative assistant to the Vice President for Planning of the statewide University of North Carolina — she has been actively involved in library studies which have resulted in far-sighted reports leading to better planning and increased legislative support of libraries.

In official and unofficial ways she has constantly sought to improve the libraries of the state. Her genuine understanding of the problems of librarians, her hard work, and her never-failing good humor and tact have resulted in better libraries, more adequate facilities, and greater recognition of librarians.

North Carolina Library Education News

East Carolina University

Department of Library Science

The entire faculty attended the NCLA biennial conference in Winston-Salem, at which Dr. Gene D. Lanier took over the helm as organization president.

The department is in the process of reorganizing the entire undergraduate and graduate curriculum, modularizing into a total competency-based approach.

A new Field Work course which provides an opportunity for students to participate actively in school, public, academic, technical and other special libraries is proving very popular.

Judith Donnalley, assistant professor, is chairman of a committee to revise the East Carolina University Library Science departmental code.

Emily Boyce has given two very well received addresses this fall. The first of these was presented to the District 14 North Carolina Association of Educators and concerned the Supreme Court decisions on obscenity and pornography. She also addressed the Second Annual English Conference for public school secondary teachers sponsored by the East Carolina University Department of English on the subject of intellectual freedom.

Ludi Johnson, new staff member this fall, spoke to Farmville High School Library Club on December 19th concerning the opportunities in various types of librarianship.

Janice Corbett, Lee McLaughlin, Anne Woodard and Betsy Ronzo have been appointed to the Student Advisory Committee to the Chairman.

Lee McLaughlin is the student representative on the university Advisory Council of Graduate Students. Talmadge A. Wall and Joe Stines are representatives on the Library Committee of the Faculty Senate.

Anne Woodard, Beth Punte, Janice Corbett, Harriet Rood — officers, and Ludi Johnson as advisor of Alpha Eta Chapter of Alpha Beta Alpha, undergraduate library honor fraternity initiated a new chapter, Alpha Omega Chapter on October 28 at South Carolina State College in Orangeburg, South Carolina. The East Carolina University Chapter has held three very interesting meetings this fall and has initiated approximately 35 new members. Members have been selling note stationery with a view to a possible trip to Washington, D. C. this spring.

Major winter offerings in the Department at the graduate level will include Organizing Media Collections, Field Work, Bibliography of the Humanities, Automation of Library Processes, Research Techniques, Independent Study, Educational Communications Methods and Materials, Theory of Educational Communications and Introduction to Educational Television.

The role of the librarians and the Library in the East Carolina University community was the center of discussion for an all-day workshop for the Library Faculty on August 23, 1973. Dr. Martha Jane Zachert, Professor, School of Library Science, Florida State University, set the tone and delivered the primary challenge for the workshop in a keynote speech attended by librarians from throughout Eastern North Carolina the preceeding eve-

ning. This speech entitled "Service, Accountability and a Professional Role," elicited much response from the audience.

Dr. Zachert pointed out that the name of the game is service and said, "Those libraries which are trying to look at service from the users point of view are finding the user — be he freshman, senior, graduate student or professor — couldn't care less about traditional services. Rather, the user is motivated by forces of competition, economic pressure, educational experimentation and convenience."

The group was reminded that three attributes needed in a search for a role were awareness, capability, and responsibility.

Her closing comment was, "Perhaps the greatest challenge facing any of us in the 70's is to keep constantly in mind the fundamental mission of the university. We become so caught up in program budgeting, structure, procedures, personnel forms, requisitions, labor negotiations, and hardware that we are tempted to lose sight of what the institution of higher education is all about. The idea that we are involved in the preservation, transmitting, testing, organization, and application of human knowledge is so exciting that it makes all the strain, anxiety and frustration worthwhile."

Dr. Zachert's remarks of Thursday evening initiated a process of staff interaction which continued throughout the following day.

The day consisted of an introductory session, three smaller work groups and a final work session of the groups together. Each participant had an opportunity to acquire some information via reading and viewing, to discuss the university environment in the 1970's and finally to focus on the library's role in this environment. The closing session was a summing-up which featured a socio-drama. The Library Faculty agreed that a statement or conceptualization of role will require more than one day. By consensus, plans were formulated to pursue the definition of role and provide a means of participation in

the formulation of such statements by the Library Faculty.

Professor Walter McLendon of the School of Education participated with the librarians in exploring new concepts in Higher Education and new types of educational media.

North Carolina Central University

School of Library Science

The fifth person to join the 1973/74 Faculty is Mary L. Brown, an M.S.L.S. graduate of Atlanta University who was formerly a children's librarian at the Arlington County, Va. Public Library. A full-time Secretary to the Faculty and a Library Assistant have also been added.

Ann McAden Jenkins retired as Assistant Professor in August. Mrs. Jenkins has been associated with all phases of library education at NCCU. She was an excellent student, a "master teacher," and a loyal alumna. She was a founder and the first president of the NCCU/SLS Alumni Association.

Louise Graves attended the International Children's Literature Seminar, July 31 - Aug. 4, Baltimore. Miriam Ricks attended an Exploration of Public Library Involvement in Early Childhood Education Workshop in Greensboro, Sept. 25-26 and an in-service training workshop at the Far West Laboratory, San Francisco, Oct. 15-19.

Annette L. Phinazee served as a member of ALA's ad hoc committee charged with developing a program of action in response to the Supreme Court's June decision Sept. 20-22. She was one of the participants in a "working conference for the development of a national plan for the coordination of materials by and about peoples of African descent," Oct. 26-28, Atlanta. She became First-Vice President/President Elect of NCLA on Nov. 3. She attended her first meeting as a member of the North Carolina Public Librarian Certification Commission in Winston-Salem on November 17.

Six members of the Faculty (Brown, Graves, McAllister, Phinazee, Pope, Ricks) are involved in sessions on and off-campus

to develop procedures for determining student competencies. Dorothy Campbell is directing the School's self study. An active multi-media recruiting program has been launched with funds from the Mellon Grant.

The first meeting of the School's Advisory Council was held on October 12. Members of the Council are: Mrs. Doris L. Brown, Consultant, Field Services Division of Educational Media, North Carolina Department of Public Instruction; Mr. William A. Clement, Senior Vice-President, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company; Mrs. Mary B. DePuy, Librarian, Burroughs Wellcome Company; Mrs. Barbara D. Finberg, Executive Associate, Carnegie Corporation of New York; Mrs. Mollie H. Lee, Retired, Wake County Public Library; Mrs. Myrtle McNeill, Director of Libraries, Durham City Schools; Dr. Joseph H. Reason, Visiting Professor, School of Library Science, Florida State University, Tallahassee.

The Third Annual SLS Alumni Day was held at the Durham Hotel-Motel on October 6. Featured on the program were an original film, "Away from the Madding Crowd" and presentation by alumna Miss Marie Harris, Media Specialist Harris Elementary School, Washington, D. C. and an address, "Critical Analysis of Non-print, the State of the Art," by Dr. H. L. Totten, Associate Dean and Professor, College of Library Science, University of Kentucky, Lexington.

The SLS Alumni Association contributed \$50.00 toward a trip by 20 students to the North Carolina Library Association meeting in Winston-Salem. The decision was also made to name the scholarship fund for Mrs. Ann McAden Jenkins and the late Mr. D. Eric Moore, former Dean. Mrs. Viola Lawrence, Media Specialist, Merrick-Moore School, Durham County, was elected President of the Association.

Twelve students are receiving varying amounts of financial aid from SLS funds which are available from Carnegie, Mellon, and U.S. Office of Education grants. Two Library Science graduate students have received \$500 each from the UNC/Chapel Hill-Radio-Television-Motion Pictures Department to produce films. Cynthia Mc-

Pherson and Jennifer Smith will work with the UNC department's faculty in the development of their film projects.

Visiting lecturer scheduled for 1973/74 include: James W. Jenkins, Director, Kindergarten-Early Childhood Education, N. C. Dept. of Public Instruction; Benjamin Custer, Editor, L. C. Dewey Decimal Classification Division; Julius Lester, Author; Mary Edna Anders, Director, Southeastern States Cooperative Library Survey; Burton Lamkin, Assoc. Commissioner, U.S. Office of Education.

A group of distinguished librarians will speak this spring to the "Public Library" class (L.S. 518). The lectures, which are open to librarians, will be held in Room 202 of the James E. Sheppard Memorial Library, 2:00-4:30 p.m. according to the following schedule.

January 24

History and Current Concerns of Public Librarianship

Kenneth D. Shearer, Jr.

Asst. Professor of Library Science
UNC-Chapel Hill

January 31

Government of the Public Library

Philip Ogilvie

State Librarian of North Carolina

February 7

Services in Metropolitan Areas and Branches

Clara S. Jones, Director
Detroit Public Library

February 14

Services in Smaller Cities, Rural Areas, and in North Carolina

Elizabeth H. Copeland, Librarian
Sheppard Memorial Library
Greenville, N. C.

February 21

Services to Persons of African Descent and to the Aging

Mollie Lee, Formerly Branch Librarian
Wake County Public Library

February 28

Services to Other Special Groups
Walter W. Curley, Formerly Director
Cleveland Public Library

March 7

Public Library Budgets
F. William Summers, Assistant Dean
College of Librarianship
University of South Carolina

March 14

Personnel for Public Libraries
George Linder, Librarian
Durham City-County Library

April 11

Physical Facilities for Public Libraries
Hoyt R. Galvin
Library Consultant

April 18

Motivating Use and Support of
Public Libraries
Milton S. Byam, Director
District of Columbia Public Library

April 25

Public Library Evaluation and
Cooperation
Allie Beth Martin, Librarian
Tulsa, Oklahoma City-County
Library

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

School of Library Science

Page Ackerman, University Librarian at UCLA, received a Distinguished Alumni Award at the annual convocation ceremonies on University Day of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, October 12, 1973. Also receiving distinguished alumni awards at the same time were dramatist Paul Green, former bandleader Kay Kysler, UCLA English professor H. Thomas Swenborg, Jr., and North Carolina Senator Sam Ervin, who gave the University Day Address, "Lux et Libertas."

One of the foremost academic librarians in the nation, Page Ackerman was

graduated from the UNC School of Library Science in 1940. She has been Assistant Librarian, 1954-65, Associate Librarian, 1965-73, and since July 1, 1973, University Librarian at UCLA. Miss Ackerman has long been noted for her work in the personnel sections of the California Library Association and the American Library Association. She has been a leader in the introduction of behavioral management practices at UCLA, whose Library Administrative Network has been cited as "unique



Gary Barefoot, President, School of Library Science Alumni Association; Page Ackerman, University Librarian, UCLA; Norma Royal, Past President, School of Library Science, Alumni Association.

among American university libraries in approach and design." She has served as a consultant to several university libraries and is currently a member of the Council of the American Library Association.

In an interview earlier this year in *American Libraries*, Miss Ackerman said that one had to be an "irrational optimist" to be a library administrator these days. Citing this interview at a dinner sponsored by the School of Library Science Alumni Association on October 11, Dean Edward G. Holley noted that Miss Ackerman's achievement calls for special congratulations in this era of tough times for administrators of whatever kinds. He added that "We always hope, in a democratic society, that those who achieve major roles are not merely bureaucrats or technocrats but individuals of broad vision, noble aims and humane qualities as well as superior expertise. All of her colleagues testify

that this is indeed true of alumna Page Ackerman, that among the many traits which stand out in her repertoire are her genuine concern for people and her willingness to make their problems her own."

The celebration of University Day at the University of North Carolina marks the anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of its first building, Old East, on October 12, 1793. Beginning in 1971 the University has used this occasion to honor five distinguished alumni in a variety of areas. Miss Ackerman is the first graduate of the School of Library Science to be so honored.

The School of Library Science will offer one course, L.S. 110, Basic Reference Sources and Methods, at the University of North Carolina at Wilmington during the Spring Semester of 1974. This class will meet once a week on Monday evenings from 7:00 to 9:30 p.m. and will be taught by Dr. Fred Roper, Assistant Professor of Library Science. Dr. Roper will be available for consultation with the students in the course on Monday afternoons.

This course will be open to students approved by Dr. Roper who hold a bachelor's degree. One or two special students who do not hold this credential may be accepted, if they will write directly to Dr. Roper prior to January 14, 1974.

Although credit will be given through the Extension Division, admission to the course does not ensure subsequent admission to the master's program of the school of Library Science in Chapel Hill. However, the course will be fully equivalent to the same course given in Chapel Hill.

Registration will take place at the first meeting of the class on Monday evening, January 14, in the Library of the University of North Carolina at Wilmington.

The School of Library Science will offer the following courses during the summer, 1974:

*First Summer Session,
May 20 - June 25, 1974*

L.S. 100, The Library in Society, Assistant Professor Kenneth D. Shearer

L.S. 107, Contemporary Publishing and the Book Industry, Professor Budd Gambee

L.S. 120, Selection of Library Materials, Assistant Professor Kenneth D. Shearer

L.S. 125, Non-Book Materials as Library Resources, Professor Budd Gambee

L.S. 222, Science Literature, Associate Professor Gertrude London

L.S. 228, Public Documents, Visiting Associate Professor Frances H. Hall, Reference Librarian, Law Library, University of Illinois

L.S. 246, Librarianship and the Law, Visiting Associate Professor Frances Hall

L.S. 349, Seminar in Rare Book Collections, Visiting Associate Professor, Robert Cazden, Associate Professor, College of Library Science, University of Kentucky.

*Second Summer Session,
July 1 - August 6, 1974*

L.S. 110, Basic Reference Sources and Methods, (2 sections), Assistant Professor Fred Roper

L.S. 122, Selection of Books and Related Materials for Young People, Lecturer Ruth Stone

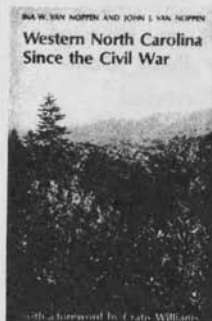
L.S. 123, Selection of Books and Related Materials for Children, Lecturer Ruth Stone

L.S. 130, Organization and Operation of Library Services, Visiting Associate Professor Maurice Marchant, Associate Professor Graduate Department of Library and Information Sciences, Brigham Young University

L.S. 145, Instructional Materials Center: Organization and Administration, Visiting Assistant Professor Brenda Branyan, Supervisor, Self-Instructional Laboratory, Department of

*"The very subject of this book
dictates that it must be in
every library . . ."*

North Carolina Libraries, Fall, 1973



WINNER OF THE 1973 THOMAS WOLFE AWARD.

Western North Carolina Since the Civil War:

- * Gaston County Schools alone have already bought 120 copies.
- * "A delight to read as well as an amazing work of scholarship."
—*Asheville Citizen-Times*
- * "Excellent . . . Will answer many of the questions the reader or student may have about Western North Carolina. It undoubtedly will become the standard reference work about the region."
—*Winston-Salem Journal & Sentinel*
- * "Of value to historians and to students."
—*North Carolina Education*, Oct., 1973
- * "Thrilling . . . An outstanding feature is the photographs and quaint old sketches . . . the picture quality is admirable . . . a splendid piece of bookmaking."
—George Stephens, *The Stephens Press*, Asheville, N. C.
- * "Excellent . . . Not only the present but future generations will be indebted to the Van Noppens."
—John A. McLeod, Professor of English, Mars Hill College
- * The first history of western N. C. published since World War I.
- * 447 pages with 140 illustrations.
- * Eight years of research and writing.
- * Hard Cover \$12.95 Paperback \$4.95
- * 20% Discount on All Copies After the First One

The Appalachian Consortium Press, 413 E. Howard St., Boone, N. C. 28607

Instructional Communications and Technology, Western Illinois University

- L.S. 150, Introduction to Technical Services in Libraries, Associate Professor Gertrude London
- L.S. 201, Methods of Investigation and Research in Librarianship, Visiting Assistant Professor Robert Swisher, Acting Director, Library Research Center, Indiana University
- L.S. 210, Legal Bibliography, Visiting Professor Cameron Allen, Law Librarian, Rutgers University
- L.S. 223, Social Science Literature, Visiting Assistant Professor Robert Swisher
- L.S. 231, Theory of Library Administration, Visiting Associate Professor Maurice Marchant
- L.S. 241, Administration and Supervision of Public School Library Systems, Visiting Assistant Professor Brenda Branyan
- L.S. 346, Seminar in Law Librarianship, Professor Mary Oliver

Practicing librarians are encouraged to register for the specialized courses such as L.S. 246, 346, 349 which are offered infrequently.

University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Library Education/Instructional Media Program

A proposal to change the name of the existing master's degree program from M.Ed. in Library Education to Master of Library Science (M.L.S.), approved by the University at Greensboro Graduate Administrative Board in November 1973, has been submitted to the general administration of the University of North Carolina for action. This request is designed to bring the name of the degree into conformity with national practice and to clarify the content and purpose of the master's program, which prepares graduates for ca-

reers in school librarianship with North Carolina certification as school media coordinators.

Also in November the University at Greensboro submitted a request for authorization to offer a companion master's program: the M.Ed. with concentration in Educational Communications, designed to prepare specialists in media production, instructional development, and/or instructional television for positions in school systems, technical institutes and community colleges, and other agencies utilizing educational communications and technology services. The proposed master's program is designed to lead to North Carolina graduate certification as Media Specialist.

Enrollments during 1972-73 (Fall 1972 through the 1973 Summer Session) included 124 students in library education/instructional media programs, most of whom are students admitted to the master's program in Library Education, and 171 students from other fields who elected one or more courses from our program. Thirty-three students completed master's degree requirements during 1972-73.

A list of course offerings for the 1974 Summer Session is now available (write to Mrs. Mary Frances K. Johnson, Associate Professor, School of Education, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Greensboro, NC 27412). Six courses will be offered during the first term, May 27 - July 3, and six during the second term, July 8 - August 14. Short-term courses will include the following for June 17 - July 3: Ed. 552, Introduction to Instructional Media, Miss Parrott, 1-4 p.m. daily; and Ed. 562-1, Design and Production of Audiovisual Materials, Dr. Hagaman, 1-4 p.m. daily. Short-term courses offered July 8-24 will include: Ed. 562-2, Design and Production of Audiovisual Materials, Dr. Hagaman, 9:40 a.m.-12:50 p.m. daily; and Ed. 663, Organizing Nonbook Materials, Miss Parrott, 1-4 p.m. daily.

In addition to regular Summer Session course offerings two special Institutes will be offered on campus under Extension Division sponsorship:

May 27 - June 14: Ed. 506a, Workshop in Utilization of Programmed Learning, (3 s.h.) Dr. Norman Licht, Visiting Instructor, 2-5 p.m. daily.

June 17 - July 3: Ed. 506b, Workshop in Production of Programmed Learning, (3 s.h.) Dr. Licht, 2-5 p.m. daily.

Cora Paul Bomar addressed the general session of the Georgia Association of Educators at District Five, Atlanta, on October 5 and at District Eight, Waycross, on October 31. Her topic: "Selecting Instructional Media for Student Motivation." In November Miss Bomar served as consultant to the Virginia State Department of Education at a conference of school system library/media coordinators in Richmond, speaking to the group on Educational Media Selection Centers.

Guide to the Development of Educational Media Selection Centers, by Cora Paul Bomar, M. Ann Heidbreder, and Carol A. Nemeyer (ALA Studies in Librarianship, No. 4; Chicago: ALA, 1973) was cited as a major new publication from ALA of interest to participants at the annual meeting of the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) in Lausanne, Switzerland, in August 1973. The *Guide* is the report of Phase II of the Educational Media Selection Centers Program administered by the National Book Committee under the direction of Cora Paul Bomar, February 1970 - September 1972. It presents an overview of the educational media

selection center, including the rationale for such centers in relation to needs in curriculum and instruction, and provides guidelines for establishing centers.

W. Hugh Hagaman is serving as consultant for an ESEA Title III project on Student-Teacher Environmental Relationships Investigations, a joint project of the Savannah, Georgia, City Schools and the Savannah Science Museum. In the fall of 1973 Dr. Hagaman directed an inservice education workshop for the Greensboro Public Schools in the selection and utilization of instructional media.

Mary Frances K. Johnson served as keynote speaker and consultant in July 1973 for a University of Washington School of Librarianship Institute on "School Library Media Supervisor Competencies — a Cyclic Design for Development." In April 1973 she served as consultant to the Nebraska Educational Media Association and Nebraska State Department of Education for a conference to develop evaluative criteria for individual school and school district media programs. Mrs. Johnson and Dr. William E. Hug of Auburn University were designated as co-editors of the final manuscript for "Media Programs: District and School." The manuscript, scheduled for review by the boards of the Association for Educational Communications and Technology in December 1973 and the American Association of School Librarians in January 1974, is to replace the 1969 *Standards for School Media Programs*.

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NCLA Section Activities

Resources and Technical Services Section

Minutes

November 2, 1973

Chairman: Eunice Drum, N. C. State Library

Vice-Chairman / Chairman-Elect: Nancy White, U.N.C. Chapel Hill

Secretary: Mary Morris, Western Carolina University

Directors: Mertys Bell, Guilford Technical Institute; Peg Schaberg, U.N.C. at Chapel Hill

The Resources and Technical Services Section of the North Carolina Library Association held a luncheon meeting during the Biennial Conference at Benton Convention Center in Winston-Salem on Friday, November 2, 1973, with Eunice Drum presiding.

Ms. Drum welcomed members and special guest, Ms. Kathy McCarter, Assistant Secretary of Cultural Resources. Ms. Drum explained that Dr. Doralyn J. Hickey, Margaret Mann Citation Award Winner, 1973, was in Washington for the semi-annual Dewey Committee meeting. She played a tape recording of Dr. Hickey's message of thanks to the Section for placing her name in nomination for the award. Ms. Drum then recognized Mr. George Linder, Director of Durham City-County Library, who introduced the first speaker, Mr. John P. Kennedy, formerly Data Processing Librarian, Georgia State Institute of Technology, who presented the program topic, "SOLINET: Its Implications for North Carolina."

Mr. Kennedy explained that the Southeastern Library Information Network, a non-profit cooperative and computerized center organized to serve its members, consists of 99 charter members, 18 of which

are N. C. institutions. Although the system is not yet operational because of the difficulty in negotiating with OCLC, Ohio's Information Network, various subsystems are projected, such as cataloging, serials, technical processing, circulation, bibliographic information retrieval, and inter-library loan. Only the cataloging subsystem is operational in the Ohio system. Mr. Kennedy emphasized the sharing of bibliographic resources as the greatest advantage of the project.

In the absence of Mr. Eldon H. Degge, Director of SOLINET, Ms. Drum introduced Dr. I. T. Littleton, Director, D. H. Hill Library, N. C. State University, who spoke on the topic, "SOLINET Up-to-Date." In outlining the progress of the project, Dr. Littleton explained that Mr. Degge, formerly with Xerox, was hired August 1, 1973, to negotiate a contract with OCLC. Although there has been no success so far, efforts to negotiate a contract will continue because the cost to replicate would double without a contract.

Following the discussion period, Ms. Drum excused guests who wished to leave before the business session was called to order. She dispensed with the reading of the minutes and called for the report of the nominating committee by the chairman, Mertys Bell.

The following slate of officers for the 1973-75 biennium was presented: Chairman, Nancy White, Serials Cataloger, U.N.C. at Chapel Hill; Vice-Chairman/Chairman-Elect, Robert Pollard, Reference Librarian, D. H. Hill Library, N. C. State University; Secretary, Sandra Dunn, Assistant Library Consultant to State Agencies, Dept. of Cultural Resources, Div. of the State Library; Directors, Louise Deshaies, Assistant Cataloging Librarian, U.N.C. at

Greensboro; Carolyn Oakley, Director, Learning Resource Center, Vance Technical Institute, Henderson.

The nominees were elected unanimously. Following the introduction of the new executive board and recognition of the outgoing executive board, Ms. Drum presented the gavel to the new Chairman, Nancy White, who declared the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
Mary E. Morris
Secretary

College and University Section Minutes

November 3, 1973

The meeting of the College and University Section of the North Carolina Library Association was called to order at approximately 2:00 p.m. by Herbert Poole, the Chairman. The following officers were introduced: Mary Canada, Vice-Chairman and Chairman-Elect and Pennie Perry, Secretary.

The outstanding feature of the meeting was a speech delivered by Dr. Elmer Oettinger, Assistant Director of North Carolina Institute of Government; which had as its subject "Copyright and the Librarian." Dr. Oettinger, in his discussion of Copyright defined Copyright, noted what materials one may or may not copyright, commented on fair use of materials protected by copyright, explained legal theory of Copyright, and enlightened the audience on Copyright in relation to the library. The speaker's training as an Attorney was much in evidence during a question-answer period which followed, where members of the audience were given an opportunity to gain further information on facets of "Copyright and the Librarian," that were of specific interest to them.

After a pause for relaxation, the College and University Section went into a business session. Minutes of the 1971 meeting of the Section were read by Pennie Perry, the Secretary, and were approved by the membership as read. Herbert Poole,

the Chairman, commented on and gave interpretation of some of the content.

OLD BUSINESS:

Action taken during the first meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee appointed in 1971 to "Brainstorm" future direction of the Section was revealed. Under the leadership of David Jensen, as Chairman, the Committee recommended a series of Workshops to be held during the interim. The first designed as a Tutorial, was held in Greensboro and designated as "state-wide." This workshop was described as excellently planned, well attended, and financially successful.

The second workshop, for the eastern part of the state, was held at East Carolina University in January of 1972. This local Tutorial attended by approximately seventy persons was described as successful.

A third workshop, originally intended to be regional, was redesigned to be state-wide because the two previously held met with such great success. To this end, the host institution, Appalachian State University, spared no effort in planning an excellent program scheduled for the Easter weekend. A few more than one-fourth the attendance anticipated availed themselves of the treat in store. This workshop was described as successful in every way but attendance which resulted in financial deficit.

David Jensen of Greensboro College, Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee, Al Corum, Dean of Learning Resources at Appalachian State University, and Richard Barker, Librarian at the same institution, were commended by the Chairman and given a vote of thanks by the membership. David for his participation in all three workshops, Al and Richard for an excellently planned and well executed workshop in the western part of the state.

Herbert, in the process of ending his term of office, said "Thank you for making my tenure as Chairman very successful — one from which I walk away with a very good feeling."

NEW BUSINESS:

A letter from the American Library Association concerning *Academic Status of Librarians* was read. The *Statement* in question was distributed to the membership for their serious consideration. The incoming Chairman was directed to write a letter endorsing the *Statement*.

Report of Nomination Committee: Vice Chairman/Chairman Elect — David Jensen, Secretary — James Jarrell.

A motion to close the nomination on the two named persons for their respective offices, was carried by the membership. A unanimous vote elected them.

The Gavel was passed by Herbert Poole to Mary Canada, the incoming Chairman of the Section. Mary made a statement upon receiving the Gavel.

Ainsley Whitman announced the completion of the reproduction of the Union Catalog, located at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and moved that Sam Boone be extended sincere thanks for his most valuable service in reproducing the Catalog. The motion carried.

The meeting was adjourned.

Herbert Poole, President
Pennie Perry, Secretary

North Carolina Association of School Librarians General Session Minutes November 2, 1973

The North Carolina Association of School Librarians met in general session on November 2, 1973, at 1:00 p.m. in the Benton Convention Center in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, following the North Carolina Association of School Librarians Luncheon and its speaker, Miss Ann Durell.

Mr. Bernie M. Sheffield, Chairman, called the meeting to order.

The minutes of the November 11, 1972, general session were read and approved. A treasurer's report was given showing a balance on hand of \$4,277.47.

Mrs. Pauline Myrick read the report of the Archives Committee revealing that

the archives are complete, for they are kept four years behind report date.

Mrs. Willie B. Hill, Chairman of the Awards and Scholarship Committee, reported that the North Carolina Association of School Librarians annual scholarship went to Mrs. Wanda E. Boone in 1972 and to Mrs. Jeannine S. Jones in 1973. She also stated that nominations have been received for the Mary Peacock Douglas Award which will be announced at the 1974 NCASL Work Conference.

Mrs. Martha H. Glass, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, presented this slate of officers for the 1973-1975 biennium: Chairman-Elect, Mrs. Una Lee Edwards; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Willie B. Hill; Directors, Mrs. Betty Coward and Mrs. Elizabeth Parlier. The motion was made and seconded that the Association accept this slate of officers. The motion passed unanimously.

Mrs. Judith Letsinger of the State Department of Public Instruction reported that last spring Dr. Mary Edna Anders of Georgia had sent out a cooperative library survey on the status and resources of librarians in the southeastern states. Only twenty-two percent of our North Carolina librarians have returned this survey so far. Mrs. Letsinger asked that it be completed and returned as soon as possible. She also said that she would leave the application forms for the School Library Media Program of the Year 1974, an award for excellence in a system level media program, on the head table. In addition she announced that the State Department is mailing two hundred disc recordings made by the American Association of School Librarians to various communities. Whoever receives one should encourage local media to use service time for these spot announcements about the urgent need for good media programs.

Mrs. Hazel Carroll announced that a called meeting of the District Seven Educational Media Association to elect officers would be held in the Hospitality Room immediately following this North Carolina Association of School Librarians business meeting.

Miss Theresa Coletta, Chairman of the Junior Members Round Table of the North Carolina Library Association, explained to our section that her section is for persons thirty-five years of age and younger or newcomers to North Carolina during their first five years here. Its purpose is to orient these young people to the North Carolina Library Association.

Mr. Sheffield said fairwell to the group and thanked everyone for helping him have a successful biennium as Chairman. He then presented the gavel to Mrs. Myrtle McNeill. Mrs. McNeill introduced the new officers to the group.

There being no further business, Mrs. McNeill adjourned the meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

Bernice M. Sheffield, Chairman
Kathleen R. Smith,
Secretary-Treasurer

The NCASL Executive Committee met during the NCLA Biennial Conference in Winston-Salem at 7:00 p.m., Thursday, November 1, 1973, in Stanley's Restaurant on Stratford Road. Mr. Bernie Sheffield, Chairman, presided for the business meeting.

The Committee discussed a plan to get volunteers to work with our Association. This would be accomplished by passing out personal data cards to NCASL members at the Luncheon on Friday. The Committee questioned the continuation of the NCASL Bulletin, due to the rapidly increasing cost of paper and labor. Mrs. Pauline Wyrick was appointed to communicate with the staff of *NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES* about coverage for the section. It has been confirmed that *NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES* will give coverage to NCASL, therefore, the NCASL Bulletin will be discontinued for a trial period.

Please submit all NCASL information for *NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES* to the Publication Committee member who is within your area.

Mrs. Elizabeth Storie, Editor, 514 Lakeside Drive, Statesville, North Carolina 28677; Eastern Area — Mrs. Margaret O.

Bright, Route 3, Box 714, Elizabeth City, North Carolina 27909; Western Area — Mrs. Mabel C. Mast, 206 Hillcrest Circle, Boone, North Carolina 28607.

The new Executive Committee met in a business session immediately following the NCASL Luncheon with Mrs. Myrtle McNeill presiding.

The location and dates for the 1974 NCASL Work Conference were discussed in detail. Several places were under consideration, however, it was decided by the Committee that the 1974 Conference would be held at the Durham Hotel-Motel and Civic Center because other places were too expensive and that ample space could not be provided for exhibits. The dates selected for the 1974 NCASL Work Conference are October 31, November 1-2, 1974.

November 30, 1973 also brought the Executive Committee together again in High Point, N. C. with Mr. Bernie Sheffield as host.

The purpose of the meeting was to appoint members to Standing and Special Committees. The personal data cards that were filled out at the NCASL Luncheon were used to fill the vacancies.

The next meeting of the NCASL Executive Committee will be held during the Winter Media Conference at Wake Forest University, Saturday, February 2, at 11:45 a.m.

Public Library Section

The Planning Council of the Public Library Section of NCLA held its initial meeting and agreed that all committee meetings would be open to any interested NCLA member. Anyone not a committee member, planning to attend a meeting, please advise the host librarian so that adequate arrangements may be made in advance. The following meetings have been scheduled so far:

Children's Services Committee — February 12, 1974, North Wilksboro Library, 513 "C" Street. Contact Mrs. Betty Pohl at above address.

Personnel Committee — Noon, January 15, 1974 to noon January 16, 1974 in the Olivia Raney Library, Raleigh, N. C. Contact Dennis Bruce at above address.

In-Service Training Committee — 10:00 a.m. December 13, 1973, Richard B. Harrison Library, 1313 New Bern Avenue, Raleigh. Contact David Devine, Rowan County Public Library, Salisbury, N. C.

Printed Resources Committee — January 15, 1974 at 10:00 a.m. at the Institute of Government, Chapel Hill, N. C. Contact Ruth Osborne, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Library, Charlotte, N. C.

Junior College Libraries Section

OFFICERS, 1973-75

Chairman:

David L. Hunsucker, Director
Learning Resources Center
Gaston College
Dallas, N. C. 28034
(704) 922-3136 — Ext. 315
Home: 1411 Circle Drive
Gastonia, N. C. 28052
(704) 867-9981

Vice Chairman:

Gary F. Barefoot
Mount Olive College
Mount Olive, N. C. 28365
Home: 302 N. Church Street
Mount Olive, N. C. 28365

Secretary-Treasurer:

Mrs. Mertys W. Bell
Guilford Technical Institute
Jamestown, N. C. 27282
Home: 5608 Scotland Rd.
Greensboro, N. C. 27407

Director:

Mrs. Louise Blackwelder
Wingate College
Wingate, N. C.
Home: Box 52
Wingate, N. C.

Director:

George E. Schlager
Durham Technical Institute
Durham, N. C. 27704
Home: 4 Michael Drive
Durham, N. C. 27704

Junior Members Roundtable

At the North Carolina Library Association's Biennial Conference, the Junior Members Round Table presented "A Surprise With James Beard." Mr. Beard's surprise was a delightful presentation of Mark Twain's "Tennessee Journalism" which he performed before an audience of over 200 NCLA members.

James Beard was born in New York City and was reared in Hollywood, California. Coming from a theatrical family (both parents were singers) he made his professional debut at the age of fourteen. Since then he has appeared in numerous stage productions as well as motion pictures and television. Most recent among them were *Oliver*, *Don't Drink the Water*, *Hello Dolly* with Carol Channing on Broadway, and *Such Good Friends* on the screen.

Most recently, Mr. Beard appeared as Don Quixote in *Man of La Mancha* at the North Carolina Summer Festival production in Winston-Salem.

At the present, Mr. Beard is a member of the faculty of the North Carolina School of the Arts in Winston-Salem and resides in Mocksville, North Carolina.

An informal reception was held following Mr. Beard's presentation.



New and Recent Books about North Carolina



THE MORAVIAN POTTERS IN NORTH CAROLINA

by John Bivins, Jr.
Introduction by Frances Griffin
The Moravian Potters in North Carolina, a title in the Old Salem Series, is a pleasure to read and a valuable contribution to scholarship."—North Carolina Historical Review. Illustrated with photographs by Bradford L. Auschenberg.
Recipient of an Award of Merit from the American Association for State and Local History and the Mayflower Society Cup for 1972's best book of nonfiction by a North Carolinian.
11 pages, 276 illustrations \$12.95 (#1)

METROLINA ATLAS

Edited by James W. Clay and Douglas M. Orr, Jr.
The Metrolina Atlas is a uniquely informative analysis of a twelve-county urban region in the central Piedmont of the Carolinas. "... a first-rate piece of research and an invaluable public service."—Charlotte Observer
16 pages, 130 maps and charts, \$13.95 (#2)
1 halftones

NORTH CAROLINA

THE HISTORY OF A SOUTHERN STATE
Third Edition
by Hugh Talmage Lefler and Albert Ray Newsome
... Dr. Lefler has updated the history to the election of Governor Holshouser. ... As was the case when it was first published two decades ago, the history is readable, thorough and authoritative—one of the finest state histories yet to be published."—Greensboro Daily News
2 pages, illustrations \$14.95 (#3)

ILLUSTRATED PATRIOTS

NORTH CAROLINA AND THE WAR OF 1812
by Sarah McCulloh Lemmon
Examining for the first time the reasons for the state's support of the War of 1812, this new book makes an important contribution to North Carolina history. Dr. Lemmon's documentation of original sources not only corrects some long-established legends but also lends authority to this thorough picture of public reaction to an unpopular war.
2 pages, maps \$10.50 (#4)

THE FIRST STATE UNIVERSITY

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THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
by William S. Powell

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320 pages, 766 halftones Boxed, \$12.95

THE NORTH CAROLINA CONTINENTALS

by Hugh F. Rankin
"Professor Rankin cuts through a plethora of documentary evidence to present a lucid chronological narrative which describes the impact of the Revolution upon North Carolina. He combines the literary talents of a seasoned novelist with the analytical prowess of a veteran historian. ..."—Military Affairs
437 pages, maps \$12.50

THE KINGDOM OF MADISON

A SOUTHERN MOUNTAIN FASTNESS AND ITS PEOPLE
by Manly Wade Wellman
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Library Roundup

Documents Librarians Meet

On October 5 at North Carolina State University, the D. H. Hill Library hosted the first meeting of Documents Librarians of North Carolina, a new organization for those interested in state, federal, municipal and international documents. The meeting was attended by over sixty people from all parts of the state representing diverse types of libraries. During the morning session, the group listened to the remarks of Mr. William Buchanan, President of the U.S. Historical Documents Institute and the Carrollton Press. The afternoon session was reserved for the new Superintendent of Documents, Mr. W. H. Lewis, and the Chief of the Public Documents Library, Mrs. Mae Collins.

As Chief of the Public Documents Library, Mrs. Collins is directly responsible

for the indexing and preparation of the *Monthly Catalog of Government Publications*, the administration of the depository library program, and preparation of the serial set volumes. She also directs all other operations of the Public Documents Library.

Mr. Lewis was appointed to his present position in June 1973, after having served as the Assistant Public Printer in charge of Management and Administration. As Superintendent of Documents he has nationwide supervision of the sales programs, distribution of government documents for members of Congress and executive agencies, the indexing and cataloging of all government publications, and the sale and distribution of consumer products information.

Mr. Lewis' speech is summarized below. The summary is followed by excerpts from the question and answer session in which both Mr. Lewis and Mrs. Collins participated.

Plans for the Future:

The Superintendent of Documents

Automation will figure importantly in the future plans of the Superintendent of Documents Office. For example, using a COM device (Computer Output Microfilm) Mr. Lewis hopes to realize a savings in time and money by printing documents in microfiche format. Permission has been received from the Joint Committee on Printing and questionnaires will soon be distributed to selected depository libraries. These libraries will choose from the questionnaire those titles that they would like to receive on microfiche. If enough depository libraries express interest, this pilot project will be



QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION

Mrs. Mae Collins, Chief of Public Documents Library; Mr. W. H. Lewis, Superintendent of Documents.

continued on a permanent basis.

Another new area into which the Superintendent is moving is the computerization of certain phases in the production of the *Monthly Catalog*. The *Monthly Catalog* is now manually maintained on index cards. But beginning on October 10, this work will be introduced into a computer via an A.T.S. terminal, thus obviating the time consuming job of manual sorting and saving seven to ten days in the production of indexes. The first *Monthly Catalog* to be produced in this manner, January 1974, will also feature true separate title/subject/author indexes.

In another move to expedite the documents operation, Mr. Lewis has established a sixteen member Task Force to study automation of the entire Documents operation. Their job will begin in the Mail Room with an investigation into the possibility of automating depository shipments, requests, and claims.

The Public Documents Library, not long ago, reached an impasse — its collection was growing at an amazing rate while its storage facilities remained constant. For this reason, the entire collection was transferred to the National Archives and Records Office, to be maintained in boxes. This represents the first time in years that the collection has been open to the public.

Question and Answer Session: Excerpts

- Q. Why can't the Superintendent of Documents classification number be printed on the inside front cover of each government publication?
- A. Since printing is done at one of the twelve regional centers, many documents are printed long before they are ever cataloged. Also, documents are the property of the agency that prepared them, and nothing can be added without agency permission.
- Q. Certain publishers claim that if one subscribes to their microfiche collection of Congressional publications, he will receive more hearings than are available to depository libraries. Actually how many hearings are not sent to depository libraries each year?
- A. There are only a minute number that do not appear in the *Monthly Catalog* and that are not sent to libraries. The publishers in question claim that fourteen were missed last year. We have not had a chance to check this figure yet.
- Q. Often a recent publication will be out of stock when I order it from you. Why are supplies exhausted so early?
- A. Agencies submit estimates as to the number of copies that they would like to have printed of their publications. Since there is no sure way of predicting a document's popularity, the demand often outstrips or falls short of the supply. With the paper shortage, we try to minimize the incidence of overproduction.
- Q. When your stock of a publication runs out, why can't speedy reprints be available?
- A. We must get permission from the issuing agency to reprint a document, a process usually taking eight weeks. The process can take longer, though, for reprints can not interfere with other governmental work.
- Q. How long do you retain publications after they are listed in the *Monthly Catalog*?
- A. Most orders for a document are received within three to five weeks of publication; after a year few requests are received. Therefore, after 18-24 months, a publication that is not moving will be returned to the agency which prepared it. If you request a publication that we no longer stock, attempts are made to determine whether the publication might be available from an agency. When all else fails, a photocopy can be obtained from the copy owned by the Public Documents Library.

Q. Do any agencies have sales services similar to that of the Department of Commerce Field Offices?

A. Yes, there are 450 Internal Revenue Field Offices which accept orders for their publications. The National Park Service sells its publications at the various parks, and the Geological Survey has four P.I.O.'s (Public Inquiry Offices). Federal Information Centers also accept orders for publications.

Q. Department of Commerce Field Offices claim that they can process requests for government publications more efficiently than can the Superintendent of Documents. Is this true?

A. We hope not. The Field Offices send orders to the Commerce Department which purchases the publications from us and mails them to the Field Offices. Hopefully, this is not more efficient than our operation. Seventy per cent of all our sales orders leave Washington within seventeen days of their receipt, 10% are sent after 24 days, and the remainder (hard to find or verify materials) are not sent for three to four months. We make every effort to respond within twenty-one days in order to comply with a proposed F.T.C. regulation pertaining to mail order houses.

Mrs. VERGIE F. COX of Raleigh has been elected to serve on the NEWBERY-CALDECOTT COMMITTEE of the Children's Services Division of the American Library Association. She is the Chief Consultant of the Materials Review and Evaluation Services Section of the Division of Educational Media in the State Department of Public Instruction.

This committee has the responsibility of selecting the winners of the Newbery and Caldecott medals. The Newbery medal is awarded annually to the author of the most distinguished contribution to American literature for children, and the Caldecott medal, presented each year at the same time, is given the artist of the most distinguished picture book for children. Both

books must have been published in the United States in the previous calendar year.

Available ALA records which could be searched indicate that Mrs. Cox is the only North Carolinian to serve on this distinguished committee.

Miss ELIZABETH LORRAINE MOORE has joined the Library Faculty at EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY. A recent graduate of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Library School, Miss Moore is a member of the Reference/Bibliography Department.

The professional staff at EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY's Joyner Library have begun a series of "Buzz Sessions" for lunch once a month. Sponsored by the Professional Staff Development Committee, matters of current interest to the profession are the scheduled topic of discussion.

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY's Duke Memorial Library staff taught a series of ten-day courses in library skills for the purpose of familiarizing freshmen with the library.

Mrs. JO ELLA COOPER FERRELL has joined the library staff of JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY's library as the reference and acquisitions librarian. After receiving the M.S. degree in Library Science from Atlanta University, Mrs. Ferrell served as Head of Technical Services at Vorhees College in Denmark, South Carolina for three years.

The Rare Book Collection at the UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY has acquired a sixteenth century book (1515), a German translation of some sermons written in Latin by Johannes Geiler von Kainsersberg (1445-1610) of Strassburg on the subject of the Lord's Prayer. The book is remarkable because of the inclusion of the three fine woodcuts, one initialed as executed by Urs Craf.

MYRL EBERT, director of the Health Sciences Library, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, has received a plaque from

the American Medical Association recognizing her work in developing library resources at the medical school of the University of Saigon. The plaque reads: "Service Recognition — Myrl Ebert — To foster international understanding through education in the Medical Sciences, has served as a Consultant to the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Saigon under the Sponsorship of the Vietnam Medical School Project."

Ms. FRANCES TAMBURRO of the Circulation Department of the UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA library attended the annual meeting of the American Folklore Society in Nashville, November 1-4. She read a paper entitled "'The Lowell Factory Girl' and her progress South." "The Lowell Factory Girl" is a broadside ballad that originated in Massachusetts in the 1840's and moved South as the textile industry moved.

The NORTH CAROLINA COLLECTION at the UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA has changed its closing hour to 5 p.m., Monday-Friday.

SUSAN FEINGLOS has been appointed librarian for the DUKE CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF AGING, DUKE UNIVERSITY. Prior to coming to Duke Ms. Feinglos was Assistant Librarian at the Montreal children's Hospital Medical Library in Montreal, Canada.

In May librarians at DUKE UNIVERSITY were pleased to have their academic status codified by the amendment to the University Bylaws. Article XXI defines the libraries, their responsibilities, and the professional librarians — their appointment and the means through which they may exercise their functions. It also states that the libraries shall operate under the jurisdiction of the President, the Provost, and other officers of the educational administration. President Terry Sanford called the Bylaw amendments one of the highlights of the past year. Among the provisions include the initiation of a Librarians' Assembly, with appropriate committees, to help

implement the structure and provide an additional voice and means of participation in library and university affairs.

The 100,000th volume was presented to the William Madison Randall Library at the UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT WILMINGTON on November 30th. Director of Library Services, Lenox G. Cooper, Jr., announced that the volume marked with this distinction is a first edition of the *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, 1885. Dr. Louis D. Rubin, Jr. was the keynote speaker for the ceremony spoke on "Time and Tom Sawyer."

The UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHARLOTTE sponsored a statewide Oral History Co-ordinating Conference on December 4th.

RIDLEY KESSLER is now Federal Documents Librarian at UNC-CHAPEL HILL, and ARABY YOUNG has assumed the position of International Documents Librarian. Mrs. DIANE STRAUSS, as of September 17, is now the Social Sciences Reference Librarian.

The COOPERATING RALEIGH COLLEGES has been granted \$40,000 under the College and Library Resources Program of the Higher Education Act. The grant will be used to purchase major microform sets which will be used cooperatively among the six institutions of higher education in Raleigh.

DANIEL A. YANCHISIN, Reference Librarian at the D. H. HILL LIBRARY at N. C. STATE UNIVERSITY has compiled a checklist of abstract journals and indexes in the D. H. Hill Library. Titled *Research Assistant*, this bibliography was published in April, 1973, and includes 847 entries. It is arranged according to the broad subject areas of the Library of Congress classification scheme and contains an index (1) for titles and (2) for keywords in titles. Copies of the bibliography are available upon request from the Reference Department, D. H. Hill Library, N. C. State University, P. O. Box 5007, Raleigh, N. C. 27607.

Mr. JONATHAN DANIELS has added nearly 200 volumes to the already extensive Daniels Collection at NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY's D. H. HILL LIBRARY. The latest gift includes a large number of titles that Mr. Daniels used in searching *Ordeal of Ambition: Jefferson, Hamilton, Burr* which he published in 1970. Of particular interest are: *Memoirs of Aaron Burr*, edited by Matthew L. Davids, 1935; and *The Domestic Life of Thomas Jefferson* by Sarah N. Randolph, 1871.

Forty-nine cartons of manuscripts, correspondence, scrapbooks, and other memorabilia of ROBERT RUARK are on their way from Spain to the NORTH CAROLINA COLLECTION at the UNC-CHAPEL HILL LIBRARY, where they will be assembled as the Robert C. Ruark Collection. RUARK, a native of Southport, N. C. is the author of *Uhuru*, *Something of Value*, *The Old Man and The Boy*.

Did you know that the Manuscript Department at DUKE University's PERKINS Library has over 4 million items, some dating back to 1500?

PAUL CHESTNUT of the Manuscripts Department at DUKE received his Ph.D. in American history in September.

Professor LENOX D. BAKER has given the Manuscript Department and the University Archives of DUKE University's library a large collection of papers dealing with the Flowers, Parrish, and Baker families. Robert Lee Flowers was president of Duke University from 1941 to 1948, and Edward James Parrish, father-in-law of Flowers, represented the Duke tobacco interests in Japan in the later 1890's and the early years of this century.

"FLEXITIME" comes to North Carolina. DUKE University's PERKINS LIBRARY has received permission for a three month's trial of flexitime, whereby schedules for staff members can be adjusted individually. Details of this can be found in the October, 1973, issues of *LIBRARY LINK*. *THE NATIONAL OBSERVER* (October 27, 1973, p. 8) carries a story of the implementation

of flexitime for State employees in Raleigh, North Carolina.

PAGE ACKERMAN, University Librarian at the UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES, lectured at the LIBRARY SCHOOL at U.N.C. CHAPEL HILL on October 11 on "The Library Administrative Network at UCLA." Miss Ackerman is a graduate of UNC and received the Distinguished Alumni Award on University Day, October 12.

JOYNER LIBRARY at EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY conducted a workshop on August 23d on the role of librarians and the librarian at East Carolina. DR. MARTHA JANE ZACHERT, Professor, School of Library Science, Florida State University, was keynote speaker.

ANN BRILEY, Serials Librarian at EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, has been elected the 1973-1974 Chapter President of the East Carolina University American Association of University Professors.

September 4, 1973, was a big day at EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY's JOYNER LIBRARY! After much planning, door-widening, and such, the stacks were opened to the public for the first time. No longer will patrons have to ask for a volume to be retrieved from the stacks but may do it themselves . . . as well as enjoy a bit of serendipity which goes along with a "wander in the stacks."

MARC SIMONS, a recent graduate of the Florida State University library school, in September assumed the position of reference librarian at BELMONT ABBEY COLLEGE LIBRARY.

Miss IRENE HESTER, Head Reference Librarian at GREENSBORO PUBLIC LIBRARY, retired September 30, 1973. Prior to coming to Greensboro in 1951 Miss Hester was librarian at Burlington Public Library, 1930-1936 and at Kinston Public Library, 1936-1940. She was district training supervisor for the WPA Library Project at Williamston from 1940-1943 and Librarian at the Greenville Public Library from 1943-1950.

Miss SHIRLEY WINDHAM became Head of the Reference Department of the GREENSBORO PUBLIC LIBRARY in October 1973. Miss Windham, who received her M.L.S. from Peabody College, joined the staff at Greensboro Public Library in 1965 as librarian of the Caldwell-Jones Collection on North Carolina and local history. She had been assistant head of the reference department since 1969.

Mrs. PHYLLIS YOUNG, formerly librarian at the Benjamin Branch of the GREENSBORO PUBLIC LIBRARY, became Head of the Extension Department in August. Mrs. SHEARIN ANTONOWICZ became librarian at the Benjamin Branch. Mrs. Antonowicz had previously worked at the Charlotte Public Library. Mrs. GABRIELA ADLER, a graduate of McGill University in Montreal, became Young Adult Librarian on August 1. Mrs. MARGARET WILLIARD was named librarian of the Southwest Branch which opened in October. The newest branch library is located at Sedgefield Plaza Shopping Center. REID NEWNAM will be librarian of the Northeast Branch, which will open around the first of the year. Mrs. LOIS HERMAN was made Head of the Circulation Department August 16. Mrs. JULIE MIDDLETON, graduate of the University of Michigan Library School, joined the staff of the Reference Department in October.

Mrs. LOUISE BLANEY of the Reference Department at UNC-GREENSBORO, has moved to Connecticut. Replacing her on the staff is MARCIA KINGSLEY, a graduate of Manhattanville College. Ms. Kingsley has a masters in political science from Duke University and a masters in library science from Chapel Hill.

The papers of DR. ELLEN WINSTON, Commissioner of Public Welfare in North Carolina from 1944-1963 and U.S. Commissioner of Welfare from 1963-1967 have been deposited in the JACKSON LIBRARY of UNC-GREENSBORO.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY AT RALEIGH's D. H. HILL library reports

an increase in its book budget for this academic year of \$125,000. This handsome increase compensates for the problems of inflation and devaluation of the dollar and also an increase in the acquisition rate . . . a fine statement of the value placed on D. H. HILL LIBRARY by the university's administration.

Mr. HENRY M. SHAW, SR., retired president of N. C. Products Corporation, is Chairman of a Friends of the Library industrial solicitation program at the D. H. HILL LIBRARY of NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY. The committee has set a goal of \$10,000 for this current year.

A June banquet was held to honor recent retirements from the D. H. HILL LIBRARY at NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY. Those honored included: Miss FOY LINEBERRY, Head of the Cataloging Department, Miss ANNE L. TURNER, Chief Bibliographer, and Mrs. A. R. McGALLIARD, Reference Librarian.

New staff members at the D. H. HILL LIBRARY, NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY, include: Mrs. LILLIE D. CASTER as Head of the Catalogue Department, who was formerly an Associate Professor at the Graduate School of Library Service, Rutgers University; Miss LOURDES ORTIZ MORE as reference librarian, a recent graduate of the Graduate School of Library and Information Science at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville; Miss MARGARET ROGERS, as assistant acquisitions librarian, formerly a reference librarian at Duke University; Mrs. NANCY SIMPSON, assistant catalogue librarian, formerly of the Medical Library at the University of Tennessee; Mr. SAMUEL A. CLARK, supervisor of the Forest Resources Library, formerly of the documents department; and Mr. ALBERT V. HARDY, in the documents department, formerly a State Climatologist.

Dr. Ralph E. Russell, Director of Library Services at EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY, has announced the promotion of Mr. EUGENE W. HUGUELET as Associate Director. Mr. Huguelet is a graduate of Emory University and has worked in ac-

ademic libraries in Maine and New Jersey. Also promoted is Mrs. MARTHA LAPAS as Reference Librarian-Chief Bibliographer. Her new title combines the reference function and the coordination of library collection development. Mrs. Lapas is a graduate of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Ms. ELIZABETH SHEPARD has been appointed Librarian of WARREN WILSON COLLEGE in Swannanoa. A native of Pittsburgh, Penna., Ms. Shepard holds degrees from Winthrop College and Emory University and has done graduate work at Columbia University.

Miss JANE E. WRIGHT has been named Head Librarian at BREVARD COLLEGE. Holding degrees from Winthrop College, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and Columbia University, Miss Wright comes to Brevard from the position of Associate Professor of Library Science at Furman University.

Miss JANIFER THOMPSON is the new serials cataloger in the Catalogue Department at UNC-CHAPEL HILL. She is from Charlotte, N.C. and worked as a page in the Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County before she went to Library School. Miss Thompson has a BA in Sociology from Spelman College in Atlanta and received her MSLS this year from Atlanta University.

PAT POLENTZ has joined the staff at the UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA at Chapel Hill as an original cataloguer. Miss Polentz is from California and has a MSLS from UNC.

Two rare broadsides, mounted in a handsome portfolio, have been presented to the NORTH CAROLINA COLLECTION (UNC-Chapel Hill) by friends of Mr. WILLIAM S. POWELL, in his honor. Mr. Powell was Curator of the North Carolina Collection from 1958-1973, resigning in August to join the faculty of the Department of History. Mrs. Jane Bahnsen is acting head of the collection. The broadsides are poems by G. H. Sutherland, "a 'Live Yankee' and

a private in the 'rear rank' of the 92nd New York Volunteers in the Civil War. The first poem, entitled "There is No Place Like Home," is a soldier's nostalgic vision of the place he left behind. The other, "Shelling of Fort Anderson," is a lively and colorful account of the defense of that fort near the site of old Brunswick Town on March 14, 1863.

The staff of the WALTER CLINTON JACKSON LIBRARY at UNC-GREENSBORO moved into their new ten story book tower on Nov. 8. The move, organized by Assistant Director STAN HICKS, involved 350,000 volumes and was completed in 3 days. Renovation of the old building started Dec. 3 and is expected to be completed by the end of March.



HELEN HAGAN, Librarian at the UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT WILMINGTON since 1964, retired October 1, 1973. Wilmington College was in the process of changing to a four-year institution from a junior college when Miss Hagan became librarian. In 1964 the library was housed in one wing of the administration building and contained but 16,000 volumes and space for 200 readers. During Miss Hagan's tenure the number of volumes increased 600 percent to 102,000 and a new building, seating 600, was completed

in 1969. A native of Sylvania, Georgia, Miss Hagan received her B.A. degree from Georgia State College for Women in Milledgeville and earned her B.S. in Library Science at Peabody College for Teachers. Her Master's degree in Library Science was conferred by the School of Library Science, Columbia University. Prior to coming to UNC-Wilmington, she was the Assistant Director of the Division of Librarianship, Emory University, where she taught library science for ten years. She served as chairman of the Southeastern Library Association's Scholarship Committee and was a member of the Cape Fear Council of Governments Regional Library System Feasibility Study Committee.

Mrs. CHERYL WARREN, who has been Assistant Circulation Librarian in charge of the Reserve Reading Collection at UNC-GREENSBORO, resigned on September 15 to move to Raleigh. Her position has been filled by Mrs. MARTHA RANSLEY who has been an assistant Catalog Librarian since February. Mrs. Ransley received her M.S. in Library Science from UNC-Chapel Hill in 1973, but she was a member of the Circulation staff in Jackson library for eight years as a library assistant prior to entering library school. Mrs. Ransley's vacated position in the Catalog Department has been filled by Mrs. BARBARA CASSELL. Mrs. Cassell received her B.A. and M.A. in Library Science from the University of Michigan and rejoins the staff after having been both a full-time and part-time member since she had her first appointment in 1967.

JMRT of the SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION is selling a South Carolina literary map for \$5. Orders should be addressed to H. Paul Dove, Treasurer, SCLA, Erskine College, Due West, S.C. 29639.

LENOX G. COOPER, JR. became Director of Library Services at THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT WILMINGTON on September 10, 1973, replacing Miss Helen Hagan. Cooper holds the A.B. degree in English and the Master's de-

gree in Library Science from UNC-Chapel Hill. Prior to his appointment at UNC-Wilmington, he was Assistant Director of Libraries for Technical Services at the Joint University Libraries, Nashville, Tennessee.

Mrs. JUDITH GARITANO LETSINGER has resigned from the North Carolina State Department of Public Instruction as Chief Consultant of Field Services in the Division of Educational Media to establish her own independent media-related consultant service. As an independent consultant, Mrs. Letsinger plans to enter into agreements direct with a limited number of school systems and institutions of higher education to provide services in greater depth than it is possible for a state agency to offer. She will specialize in serving in a dual role as consultant to a school or school system for program development and improvement in the area of media and during the same time serving as the school or school system's representative to provide and interpret information to the architect. The latter service is to assure that newly constructed or renovated school facilities are functional and convenient for the use of media throughout the building as well as in the media center.

Mrs. Letsinger joined the staff of the State Department of Public Instruction in September, 1966 as Associate Supervisor of Federal Programs for Instructional Materials. In 1968 she was appointed to the position of State Supervisor of School Libraries. In 1969, she was appointed Chief Consultant of Field Services.

The Z. Smith Reynolds Library of WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY has received by donation from Mrs. Charles H. Babcock of Los Angeles, California, two exceptionally fine collections of books and manuscripts put together by her late husband, Charles H. Babcock.

One collection of 679 volumes is of major and minor authors of the South, predominantly in first editions. Among the authors represented are extensive holdings of the works of John Esten Cooke and William Gilmore Simms.

The second collection contains approximately 1500 volumes of rare and fine books, predominantly in English and American literature from the sixteenth through the nineteenth centuries. This Babcock Rare Book Collection contains 89 of the titles listed in the Grolier Club's *One Hundred Books Famous in English Literature* (New York, 1902); 77 of these in the edition specified by the Grolier Club (chiefly first editions) and the remaining 12 in other significant editions (or in facsimile). The fourteen American books on this celebrated list are all in the Babcock Collection in first editions.

The Babcock Collection also contains 19 literary manuscripts of great interest. Some of the most notable are:

Thomas Gray. "The Paternal Authority of the Romans is contrary to the Law of Nature." Original manuscript in Latin, 23 pp.

Ralph Waldo Emerson. Autograph mss. of his poem "May Day" which differs in several particulars from the published version.

Thomas De Quincey. A collection of 20 original mss. (150 pages) bound together in one volume.

Also represented are manuscripts of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, William Cullen Bryant, Havelock Ellis, Bret Harte, James Fenimore Cooper, Henry David Thoreau, and Booth Tarkington.

A catalogue of a selection from these Babcock Collections is in preparation and will be available for sale soon.

NECROLOGY

Mrs. CATHARINE JONES PIERCE, retired Head of Reference at the Perkins Library, DUKE UNIVERSITY, died in Charlotte on October 12th. A native of Durham, Mrs. Pierce graduated from the Woman's College (UNC-G) and received two library degrees from the School of Library Service at Columbia University. Before coming to Duke as head of reference in 1950 she served as reference librarian at Swarthmore College for many years.

MARY LINDSAY THORNTON, Librarian and Curator of the North Carolina Collection at the UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA at Chapel Hill from 1917 to 1958, died on September 27. She was the compiler for many years of an annual bibliography of North Carolina books, author of *Official Publications of the State of North Carolina 1749-1939*, published in 1954 by the University Press, and of *A North Carolina Bibliography, 1589-1956*, to be published later this year by the press. She lived in Chapel Hill after her retirement and continued her research and writing. A portrait of Miss Thornton, by Mr. William Fields, was presented to the North Carolina Collection in 1967 on the 50th Anniversary of her first affiliation with the North Carolina Collection.

Mrs. HARRY (AC) McGALLIARD, retired Assistant Reference Librarian of the D. H. HILL LIBRARY, NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY, died on October 27 at the age of 68. Mrs. McGalliard was on the staff for 18 years before retiring in April 1973.

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Censorship Bills Introduced In North Carolina General Assembly

The following two bills have been introduced in the North Carolina General Assembly. Librarians are urged to write their local representatives about the damages to libraries inherent in both bills.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA — 1973 SESSION

HOUSE BILL 1422

Short Title: Anti-Obscenity Revisions.

(Public)

Sponsor: Representative Jernigan of Cumberland.

Referred to Judiciary II.

January 23, 1974

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO REVISE THE NORTH CAROLINA ANTI-OBSCENITY STATUTE. The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

Section 1. G.S. 14-190.1(b) as the same now appears in the 1971 Supplement to Replacement Volume 1B of the General Statutes is hereby rewritten to read as follows: "For purposes of this Article any material is obscene if:

"(1) The material depicts or describes in a patently offensive way sexual conduct specifically defined by subsection (c) of this section; and

(2) The average person applying contemporary community standards relating to the depiction or representation of sexual matters would find that the material taken as a whole appeals to the prurient interest in sex; and

(3) The material taken as a whole lacks serious literary, artistic, political or scientific value; and

(4) The material as used is not protected or privileged under the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of North Carolina;"

Sec. 2. G.S. 14-190.1(c) as the same now appears in the 1971 Supplement or Replacement Volume 1B of the General Statutes is hereby redesignated as G.S. 14-190.1(d) and in lieu thereof there is hereby added a new subsection (c) which shall read as follows:

"For the purposes of this Article, any writing, picture, record or other representation, play, dance or other performance, still or motion picture, film, filmstrip, projection slide or sound recording, sound tape or sound track or any matter or material of whatever form shall be obscene if its represents, embodies, exhibits, describes or narrates accounts of:

(1) Sexual conduct, which shall be defined as acts of masturbation, homosexuality, lesbianism, bestiality, sexual intercourse or physical contact with a person's clothed or unclothed genitals, public area, buttocks or the breasts of a female for the purpose of sexual stimulation, gratification or perversion; or

(2) Sexual excitement, which shall be defined as the condition of the human male or female genitals when in a state of sexual stimulation or arousal; or

(3) Sado-masochistic abuse, which shall be defined as flagellation or torture by or upon a person who is nude or clad in undergarments or in a revealing or bizarre costume, or the condition of being fettered, bound or otherwise physically restrained on the part of one so clothed."

Sec. 3. G.S. 14-190.1(c) as the same now appears, redesignated G.S. 14-190.1(d) by this act is hereby amended as follows:

(1) By deleting existing subsection (2);

(2) By deleting existing subsection (6);

(3) By placing a semicolon after the word "audience" appearing in the second line of subsection (4) and deleting the phrase, "and what effect, if any, it would probably have on the behavior of such people," following thereafter.

Sec. 4. G.S. 14-190.1(d), (e) and (f), as the same now appear are hereby redesignated as G.S. 14-190.1(e), (f) and (g) respectively.

Sec. 5. This act shall become effective upon ratification.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA — 1973 SESSION

SENATE DR52679

Short Title: Anti-Obscenity Revisions.

Sponsor: Senator Britt.

(Public)

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO REVISE THE NORTH CAROLINA ANTI-OBSCENITY STATUTE.
The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

Section 1. G.S. 14-190.1 as the same now appears in the 1971 Supplement to Replacement Volume 1B of the General Statutes is hereby rewritten to read as follows:

"Obscene literature and exhibitions. — (a) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to intentionally disseminate obscenity in any public place. A person, firm or corporation disseminates obscenity within the meaning of this Article if he or it:

- (1) Sells, delivers or provides or offers or agrees to sell, deliver or provide any obscene writing, picture, record or other representation or embodiment of the obscene; or
- (2) Presents or directs an obscene play, dance or other performance or participates directly in that portion thereof which makes it obscene; or
- (3) Publishes, exhibits or otherwise makes available anything obscene; or
- (4) Exhibits, broadcasts, televises, presents, rents, sells, delivers or provides; or offers or agrees to exhibit, broadcast, televise, present, rent or to provide; any obscene still or motion picture, film, filmstrip, or projection slide, or sound recording, sound tape, or sound track, or any matter or material of whatever form which is a representation, embodiment, performance, or publication of the obscene.

"(b) For purposes of this Article any material is obscene if:

- (1) The material depicts or describes in a patently offensive way sexual conduct specifically defined by subsection (c) of this section; and,
- (2) The average person applying contemporary community standards relating to the depiction or representation of sexual matters would find that the material taken as a whole appeals to the prurient interest in sex; and,
- (3) The material taken as a whole lacks serious literary, artistic, political or scientific value; and
- (4) The material as used is not protected or privileged under the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of North Carolina.

"(c) For the purposes of this Article, any writing, picture, record or other representation, play, dance or other performance, still or motion picture, film, filmstrip, projection slide or sound recording, sound tape or sound track or any matter or material or whatever form shall be obscene if it represents, embodies, exhibits, describes or narrates accounts of:

- (1) Sexual conduct, which shall be defined as acts of masturbation, homosexuality, lesbianism, bestiality, sexual intercourse or physical contact with a person's clothed or unclothed genitals, public area, buttocks or the breasts of a female for the purpose of sexual stimulation, gratification or perversion; or
- (2) Sexual excitement, which shall be defined as the condition of the human male or female genitals when in a state of sexual stimulation or arousal; or,
- (3) Sado-masochistic abuse, which shall be defined as flagellation or torture by or upon a person who is nude or clad in undergarments or in a revealing or bizarre costume, or the condition of being fettered, bound or otherwise physically restrained on the part of one so clothed.

"(d) Obscenity shall be judged with reference to ordinary adults except that it shall be judged with reference to children or other especially susceptible audiences if it appears from the character of the material or the circumstances of its dissemination to be especially designed for or directed to such children or audiences. In any prosecution for an offense involving dissemination of obscenity under this Article, evidence shall be admissible to show:

- (1) The character of the audience for which the material was designed or to which it was directed;
- (2) Whether the material is exploited so as to amount to pandering;
- (3) What the predominant appeal of the material would be for ordinary adults or a special audience;
- (4) Artistic, literary, scientific, educational or other social value, if any, of the material;
- (5) Appeal to prurient interest, or absence thereof, in advertising or in the promotion of the material.

Expert testimony and testimony of the author, creator or publisher relating to factors entering into the determination of the issue of obscenity shall also be admissible.

(e) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to knowingly and intentionally create, buy, procure or possess obscene material with the purpose and intent of disseminating it unlawfully.

(f) It shall be unlawful for a person, firm or corporation to advertise or otherwise promote the sale of material represented or held out by said person, firm or corporation as obscene.

(g) Any person, firm or corporation violating the provision of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, unless a greater penalty is expressly provided for in this Article, shall be fined or imprisoned in the discretion of the court."

Sec. 2. This act shall become effective upon ratification.

Professional Vacancies

COUNTY LIBRARIAN — FRANKLIN COUNTY

Certified librarian needed as soon as possible to head the Franklin County Library in Louisburg. Challenging opportunity to develop progressive library program. New building within next year. Salary according to State Library pay schedule plus fringe benefits. Contact C. Ray Pruette, Chairman, Board of Trustees, Louisburg College, Louisburg, N. C. 27549 or call Franklinton 494-2548.

REGIONAL LIBRARY DIRECTOR — WEST

Applications are now being accepted for Library Director, Appalachian Regional Library. The region is composed of Ashe, Watauga, and Wilkes counties and includes three county libraries and eight branches. There is a total staff of twenty-five including three professional librarians. Applicants must have a Master's Degree in library science from an ALA accredited library school, and at least three years of experience in a public library. Salary range — \$12,000-\$13,500 depending upon training and experience. Interested persons should send a resume to Richard T. Barker, Chairman, Appalachian Regional Library Board, 306 Poplar Hill Drive, Boone, North Carolina 28607.

PUBLIC LIBRARY DIRECTOR — SOUTHEAST

Library Director, M.L.S., for city-county public library serving population 84,000. New Library to be built in next few years. 11,000 registered borrowers, excluding bookmobiles. Book and periodical budget, \$19,000. Salary negotiable. Send resume to Mr. L. T. Hartsell III, Box 246, Concord, N. C. 28025.

