

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES

VOL. XXX, NO. 1 AND 2

FOUNDED 1942

WINTER - SPRING 1972

CONFERENCE ISSUE

CONTENTS

Report from the President	1
Editorial	4
Minutes, NCLA Executive Board	6
Minutes, NCLA Biennial Conference	16
Guarded and Unguarded Minutes from the Biennial Conference	19

Articles

Passport to Adventure — The Right to Read by Nick Galifianakis	23
Libraries and The Right to Read by John G. Lorenz	29
A Summer as a Federal Summer Intern by Dale S. Snair	35
Capitalization on Catalog Cards: Brief Guidelines by Louise Deshaies	37
North Carolina Library Education News	39
NCLA Section Activities	42
Library Roundup	45
New North Carolina Books — William S. Powell	48

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Report from the President

The 1971 conference is over and we thought it went well, in spite of the handicaps. We regretted the demise of the Robert E. Lee Hotel just when we needed it most and when we least expected it to go. It was Ariel Stephens who scrambled around and found us rooms all over the city. It was unlike past conferences and we were not able to visit with each other and socialize as usual. We appreciated the cooperative spirit shown by all and we were thankful for the way that everyone accepted the situation and made the best of it.

The first thing the new Executive Board did was to meet Saturday immediately following the adjournment. We heard reports from Lucy Bradshaw, Local Arrangements Chairman who had done a magnificent job for us and Bill Turner, Manager of the Convention Center. Ariel Stephens, our General Manager told of his investigation into the hotel situation two years hence.

It was our unanimous decision to return to Winston-Salem for our 1973 Conference. The new hotel will not be ready but room accommodations will be improved.

We believe that the Convention Center is the finest facility of its kind that we have seen. It was wonderful to visit exhibits and be able to look out and see the sky.

At our next conference we shall have available more rooms in the center of the city. The Downtowner will have doubled its capacity, the Sheraton will offer more social suites and the Holiday Inn Central will be close by. We shall be near enough

to walk from one to the other. This is not the perfect arrangement but it is the best that we can do now — when we must plan two years in advance.

The first formal meeting of the Executive Board was held in High Point December 10. Section chairmen were invited and we had a 100 per cent attendance. It was a good if lengthy meeting. The minutes appear elsewhere in this journal.

Following that and Christmas your President settled down to studying committee work and appointing new committees.

On January 14, I was in Chapel Hill for an ad hoc committee meeting of the College and University Section to discuss workshops. Herb Poole, Section Chairman called the meeting which was presided over by David Jensen. Also invited were other section chairmen. It was a very productive meeting with many ideas for workshops and conference programs aired and discussed. You will be hearing more about this as plans progress. I came away feeling good about our organization and this particular section.

A week later I went to Charlotte to the Central Piedmont Community College for a meeting with a committee of Junior College librarians. It was my first visit to this school and I enjoyed a tour of the new library. The committee, presided over by John Johnson of Durham Technical Institute, was investigating the requirements for establishing a Junior College Section which would include community colleges and technical schools. Since that time they

have presented to the Executive Board a petition from fifty-one paid up members. On the basis of this and in accordance with our NCLA Constitution, the Board gave unanimous approval for the establishment of the new section. You will hear more from them as they proceed to organize.

Later that day I went to the Charlotte Public Library and met with Mae Tucker, our Development Committee Chairman, and Leland Park, our Resources Committee Chairman. We had a pleasant part business and part social meeting as we discussed the work of their committees and plans for the future.

In late January our ALA Representative, Neal Austin, attended Midwinters and was present at all the meetings concerned with grievance committees. We are giving serious study to his report and expect to act on it as soon as we can be sure we are taking the best course of action.

On February 29, I was in Chapel Hill again for a meeting of the North Carolina Certification Board. This is composed of State Librarian Phil Ogilvie, Dean of UNC Library School Ed Holley, public librarian Allegra Westbrook and the President of NCLA. It was our task to examine applications for public library certification and to discuss rules and regulations governing them.

We were gratified to see the School of Library Science in new quarters which are much more adequate than the old ones. It was great not to have to climb all those steps as in previous years. And we welcome Dean Holley who is planning a fuller and improved curriculum with much enthusiasm. We were his guests at lunch and enjoyed hearing of some of his innovative programs.

Many trustees and public librarians attended the Trustee-Librarian Conference held in Chapel Hill March 21-22. Sponsored by the North Carolina Association of Library Trustees, the State Library, the Public Libraries Section and the Institute

of Government, this annual event was said to be one of the best ever held.

Much of the credit goes to Rebecca Ballentine who coordinated the program. On the second day I spoke to the Conferees about our association.

Bill Roberts of Salisbury, our National Library Week Director, deserves much praise for his outstanding performance. He has given time and talents in encouraging people to make special plans for this special week.

One significant event deserves recognition here. An award ceremony was held to honor Lenoir County Schools for winning second place in the Encyclopaedia Britannica competition for school library progress. Mrs. Edith Wiley deserves great praise for her ingenious leadership in stimulating and motivating the people of her county to improve their libraries. Gene Lanier represented our association at the award ceremony and he reported an exciting evening, including cheering sections from the school libraries.

The Spring Workshop of officers, committees and sections was held at East Carolina University April 15. It was a beautiful day and attendance was good. This marked the beginning of committee work for the biennium and excellent plans were presented.

The Executive Board voted to support another project by the Reprint Company of Spartanburg on North Carolina books. We feel this is very worthwhile and hope to move forward with it.

The Executive Board also made an important decision about NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES. Our former financial support was no longer available and the future of the magazine seemed uncertain. Because we believe that our journal is one of the best in the South we decided to continue its publication during this biennium. The Association will underwrite the cost with the hope that eventually it will become

self-sustaining. We are especially optimistic since Herbert Poole agreed to be the editor.

On April 21, Gene Lanier and I traveled to Wilmington for another National Library Week occasion. We were entertained by Katherine Howell and Hilda Townsend for dinner. Later we went to the University Library where Helen Hagan was hostess to more than fifty librarians representing all types of libraries. They were exploring the possibilities of a Southern N. C. organization. Gene Lanier gave a delightful illustrated talk on public relations.

The Junior Members have been busy with meetings, all kinds of plans and regional recruiting parties. With Theresa Coletta as coordinator, they have agreed to assume the work of recruiting for the whole associ-

ation. We welcome their enthusiasm and energy.

On May 25, I went to Guilford College and attended the first meeting of the new editorial board for *NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES*. I was impressed and gratified at the amount of work Herb Poole had already done and at the fine talent he had gathered to assist him in this endeavor. It was a stimulating meeting filled with excellent ideas from busy people who are willing to work to make our magazine better than ever.

We are looking forward to two years of activity on the part of all of our members. We invite your suggestions and your participation. As we said before, our organization will be just as strong as you wish it to be.

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Dept. TNC

A Reprieve

By rumor or by fact most all of us know by now that this journal has indeed fallen upon hard times. Until approximately a year ago *NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES* had received its financial support through the generosity of Joseph Ruzicka, library book binder in Greensboro. For nearly thirty years, since February 1942, Mr. Ruzicka and his family paid all the costs of production. They did this for several reasons. It was good business, but moreover they were generous and convinced of the need for such an organ as this in our state and in our sister states of Virginia and South Carolina. By 1971 inflation and other factors had so increased production costs that the Ruzicka Bindery felt it necessary to withdraw its support, and so for *NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES* an era came to an end. Thirty years is a long time.

When the sad news came it carried with it the surprise of a gunshot in the dark. Whereas for thirty years there had been little need to concern ourselves with production costs that ran between \$1,000 and \$1,500 per issue, we were now faced with a number of major decisions, among which was the issue of the journal itself. On December 10, 1971, the Executive Board of NCLA voted to discontinue publication temporarily or possibly permanently, or at least until a study could be made of financial arrangements which might allow publication to continue. First thoughts seem to have turned toward making the journal self-sustaining through advertising revenues, but none among us or at least among those who came forward with an offer to help had any experience in selling advertising. Our membership owes a lasting debt of gratitude to Mell Busbin who resigned with the last issue and to all those before him who have accepted the thankless task of keeping the journal alive

since 1942. Mr. Busbin began the initial effort in soliciting advertising which might make the difference in the survival of this journal. Last February the journal's Editorial Board met in Chapel Hill in its attempt to decide what might be done to ameliorate our situation. Those attending the meeting reflected strong sentiment filtering up to them from the membership which said that the Association had a responsibility to stimulate professional interest among its members and to keep them informed of activities related to the profession on a state level. The Editorial Board recommended several things for the journal, among which were:

1. That NCLA support it out of Association funds for the next one and one-half years at least, utilizing moneys in savings if necessary;
2. That the Association find a new editor and a business manager immediately;
3. That a new Editorial Board be created; and
4. That solicitation and use of advertisements to help underwrite production costs and mailing be continued.

"You can count on it," Samuel Johnson is quoted as saying, "when a man knows he is about to hang in a fortnight, it collects his mind wonderfully." So it was that the Executive Board of the Association began to move expeditiously at its spring meeting in Greenville on April 15. The Board agreed to subsidize the journal for the recommended period, a new editor was chosen, a new editorial board has been created, and authorization has been given to sell advertising space. As this goes to press, a newly-appointed business manager

in Charlotte is setting machinery in motion which we hope will produce the necessary revenues. How much will we need? Approximately \$1,000 to \$6,000 annually. Why will we need this much? Because there are many things that need to be done with the journal to improve it and to make it more responsive to the needs of our profession within the state.

Economies will be sought wherever possible. Many parts of the journal will become standardized beginning with the present number. New printing plates and masters for each issue are expenses which can be eliminated through the use of a standard cover such as that binding the present issue.

No longer will the journal print a list of the NCLA membership. The Editorial Board views this as an expense which should not be borne by the journal unless of course some financial arrangement can be effected, which would cover the cost of printing and distributing the membership list. The Board invites response to this statement. How valuable is the membership list to our readers anyway?

Because of features which will begin appearing in the journal within the next few issues, periodicity and timeliness must be new concerns to which the Executive Board will devote its attention. We are in fact declaring, not naively we hope, that the journal will be mailed on the last day of the month which ends each calendar quarter. All copy must be in the hands of the Editorial Board by no later than 45 days prior to the distribution date.

At some point it is hoped the journal can create enough revenue to pay not only for itself but to establish scholarships in each of the library schools in North Carolina and to pay for manuscripts which it uses. Each of the members of the Editorial Board needs the assistance of every member of NCLA in making the journal into more than it could be in years past. For all practical purposes the journal can be considered to be bankrupt, but this is a

condition which must not be allowed to continue for if it does, all of our good intentions will have been in vain eighteen months from now. The Editorial Board solicits your ideas, your criticisms, your financial contributions, and copy which might be used in forthcoming issues.

In the way of innovation and to create more income, the journal will begin to serve as a clearinghouse for employment within the next six months. The associate editor is developing a program whereby individuals as well as libraries may purchase advertising space in a classified section which will appear at two strategic times of the year as far as employment opportunities are concerned. If the journal is going to sell such a service, it must be timely so that classified advertisements receive three months advance visibility at least.

We intend also to indulge in controversy. Time and again we hear reports that our Association is unresponsive to younger members, that it is composed of an old guard, and that it is lily white. Experience may bear this out to a degree, we dare not say just now. Whatever the case, we intend to see that all elements of librarianship in North Carolina are represented in the pages of this journal.

Appropriate remarks for closing this piece fail us just presently. From somewhere out of the past we seem to hear echoes about fools rushing in, and we know it to be all too true. NCLA has granted the journal a reprieve, albeit a qualified one; and so our daring spirit here at the beginning of a time in which we are trying to make it on our own is like the man whose x-rays were confused with those of someone with a terminal illness and a year and a half to live. While he did not live recklessly he learned for the first time in his life to live without really caring. He had nothing more to lose. Perhaps it is not too strange after all that he became more of a success than anyone had ever dreamed.

THE EDITOR

Minutes

NCLA Executive Board

November 3, 1971

The Executive Board of the North Carolina Library Association met for a dinner meeting at the Holiday Inn North, Winston-Salem, N. C. at 6:30 p.m. The old and new boards were present with Miss Query, President, presiding.

Miss Query opened the meeting with a letter dated October 22, 1971, from Mildred Councill who is in Hawaii. Miss Query then thanked the Board members for their support during the past years.

Official appointment of Mrs. Virginia Roesler as Executive Secretary of NCLA was requested and approved.

A telephone for Mr. Mell Busbin, Editor and Business Manager of NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES, was requested. Miss Query had already made arrangements for one in connection with Appalachian State University which is also connected to the WATTS line. The cost will be less than \$100 per year. Miss Query offered to pay the cost if the Board did not approve. It was moved by Dr. Littleton to accept the proposal and was seconded by Miss Copeland and passed by the Board.

The bank acting as trustee for Mary Thornton has asked that she be dropped from NCLA membership. Since she is an honorary life member Miss Copeland suggested we pull her from our mailing list rather than completely drop her membership.

The question of what the Association should do in memory of Mr. David Vaughan was discussed. Mr. Leonard Johnson had suggested a \$25.00 contribution to a David

Vaughan trust fund for the Vaughan children being set up by the Greensboro Friends of the Library. Plans have not been firmed up for such a fund. One other suggestion sent to Miss Query by Alva Stewart was of a scholarship for library students being established at UNC-Greensboro, in memory of David Vaughan.

Miss Copeland asked if the Association was to make a contribution or if we were to let the members of NCLA know of the plans so they might make private donations.

Miss Query asked whether the question should be deferred until more information was available or whether to make a decision now.

Mr. Powell made a motion that the Board authorize a contribution of \$25.00 to a trust fund for the David Vaughan Fund if the Friends of the Library at Greensboro do establish such a fund.

Miss Ballentine seconded the motion and the Board passed the motion.

Mr. Busbin suggested that the membership be informed of the two ideas discussed so they might contribute individually to one of the funds if they wished to.

Miss Query presented the terms of the will of Joyce C. McLendon, leaving \$3,000.00 to the Association to be used for a student loan fund. The loan would be limited to \$100.00 per year per student to be repaid at a rate of 1%. The Executive Board would approve the recipients. During the general discussion of the terms of the will some expressed the thought that \$100.00 might not do anyone much good. It was learned also that the former loan

fund had not been used much. It was pointed out that it could be used by students in an emergency. Also, several felt the Board should determine exactly what the terms used in the will could be interpreted to mean, i.e., the term "desire". It was suggested the Board accept the money and then revise the loan program at a later date. Another suggestion was to leave the funds and let them grow for a number of years. One person felt the funds might be designated for use by a specific institution where a \$100.00 loan might indeed be helpful. Other ideas were: let N. C. institutions know the money is available and let them make recommendations to NCLA for approval; set up a committee to administer the fund rather than involve the entire Board; let it be known initially the loan was expected to be repaid but not to pursue the matter.

Mr. Littleton moved we accept the money as a loan fund. Mrs. Alcorn seconded the motion. The motion passed.

The meeting was adjourned by Miss Query.

Respectfully submitted,

Rebecca Ballentine, Secretary

Prepared by Virginia Roesler,
Executive Secretary

Approved:

Eunice Query, President

November 6, 1971

The Executive Board of the North Carolina Library Association met at the Benton Convention Center following the final general session from about 12:00 to 12:30 p.m., with Elizabeth Copeland, President, presiding. Others present were Marion J. Phillips, Gary Barefoot, Kenneth Brown, Richard Barker, Catherine Weir, Neal Austin, Arial Stephens, and Virginia Roesler. Mr. Turner

of the Convention Center and Mrs. Bradshaw, local arrangements chairman, attended part of the meeting.

Miss Copeland called the meeting to order and stated the two items of business: (1) the setting of the date of the first official executive board meeting and (2) deciding the location and time of the 1973 NCLA convention.

Arial Stephens reported that Raleigh had been suggested as a possible site for 1973. He did not recommend Raleigh as he felt the facilities were not adequate. During a general discussion of the 1971 convention, the Benton Convention Center in Winston-Salem was agreed upon as an agreeable location. Mr. Turner reported that the rental fee (\$2,100) would remain the same but that the current exhibitors fee of \$10.00 per booth would increase slightly.

Neal Austin moved that we return to Winston-Salem on October 31 through November 3, 1973. Mr. Richard Barker seconded the motion. The Board voted unanimously in favor of the motion.

Mr. Austin asked that between now and mid-January he be informed about anything he needed to take to the ALA meeting.

The first Executive Board meeting location and time were discussed, with several board members extending invitations from their libraries. Friday, December 10, 1971, at 10:00 a.m. at the High Point Public Library with Mr. Austin as host was the final agreement:

The meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Gary Barefoot, Secretary

Prepared by Virginia Roesler,
Executive Secretary

Approved:

Elizabeth Copeland, President

December 10, 1971

The meeting was called to order by Elizabeth Copeland, President. Those present were Gene Lanier, Marion Phillips, Gary Barefoot, Richard Barker, Kenneth Brown, Catherine Weir, Neal Austin, Leonard Johnson, Arial Stephens, Eunice Query, Mell Busbin, Gail Koontz, Lonnie Carey, Bernie Sheffield, Kathleen Gilleland, Eunice Drum, Herbert Poole, and Virginia Roesler.

Gary Barefoot read the minutes of two General Sessions and the two Executive Board meetings which took place at the convention in Winston-Salem.

Richard Barker stated that the check for \$3,000 has been received from the Joyce C. McLendon estate. More than one loan of \$100 each can be made in any year. After general discussion, Gene Lanier moved that the problem of deciding how to handle the loan fund be turned over to the Scholarship Committee. Neal Austin seconded the motion. The motion was carried. Kenneth Brown moved that Mr. Barker should invest the \$3,000 in whatever way would give NCLA the highest interest rate with the most immediate accessibility to the funds. The motion was seconded by Miss Weir. The Board voted in favor of the motion, which would await action at the Spring Workshop.

Richard Barker presented the 1972 proposed budget for NCLA. Mr. Barker remarked that two investments draw \$500 each and that total investments bring about \$2,000.

Leonard Johnson observed that SELA would probably request funds from NCLA during this biennium. The funds would be requested if SELA receives permission to update and expand the 1947 (published 1949) Wilson-Rothrock study. Mr. Johnson only needed reactions at this time to guide his own vote in either approving or disapproving the proposed study. If the study is approved by SELA, NCLA may become

financially involved, affecting the present proposed budget.

Neal Austin moved that the Executive Board approve the study but that no financial commitment be made. The motion was seconded and approved. In this manner NCLA would be giving professional support to the study if and when SELA approaches private and federal sources for funds.

Gail Koontz presented a question regarding the Junior Members Round Table Bylaws, Article IV, concerning the handling of bills and finances. She also wanted to know if members of that section might make voluntary donations to the JMRT treasury. During the ensuing discussion it was explained that the section bills are to be presented to the NCLA treasurer who then pays the bills from Section Funds. If the bills will exceed the amount that Section has, approval must be obtained for such expenditures from the NCLA Executive Board. Voluntary donations would be credited to that Section's account. Leonard Johnson stated that in the past the Executive Board had approved extra funds for smaller sections. Miss Koontz, and others, also needed stationery which will be provided from the Headquarters Office.

Herbert Poole reported that he has been asked by the College and University Section to organize an ad hoc committee to set up a series of workshops for clerical workers. Though the workshops might make a profit which would defray their expense, he needed to know if the Section needed Executive Board approval for the first one since there might not be Section funds available at present. It was decided approval was not needed as there were already enough funds in the College and University Section treasury to cover initial expenses.

Gail Koontz asked if section dues could be doubled. It would involve a constitutional change. Miss Query said such a pro-

posal had been brought up earlier and defeated. It was also stated that individual sections could not change their bylaws concerning dues without involving an NCLA constitutional change.

Miss Query moved that the Constitution and Codes Committee be approached about preparing an amendment for general membership regarding changing the amount of section dues from 50¢ to \$1.00 at the next meeting in Winston-Salem, 1973. Mr. Brown seconded the motion and the Board approved.

Miss Query explained that it was possible to approve such an amendment prior to the next conference if there are 100 active members at the Spring Workshop providing advance notice of 30 days has been given to the general membership.

Gene Lanier cited Article III, Item 10 of the Constitution and Bylaws, that might have some influence on the motion and action earlier regarding the Constitution and Codes Committee. It was agreed that the Constitution and Codes Committee must conduct the matter.

The status of NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES was discussed at great length. Mell Busbin announced his resignation as Editor and Business Manager with the publication of the Fall, 1971, issue. Mr. Barefoot also resigned as Associate Editor. In addition, advertisements for the coming issue were not enough to finance the publication. The problems considered by the Executive Board at this juncture were: (1) the type of publication, if any, NCLA should maintain, (2) the financing of any publication, and (3) the choice of Editor.

Mr. Busbin reported two of the difficulties in seeking ads were that Joseph Ruzicka had also withdrawn financial support from the South Carolina and the Virginia professional journals and that, because of the time of year, most companies had already allocated their advertising budget for the year. To date only \$260 in ads have been

received for the Fall, 1971, issue. The Biltmore Press would print 2,000 copies for \$1200 with the cost of postage additional.

In the general discussion, several thoughts were explored. Some were: the possibility of members subscribing to NCL separately rather than including the subscription cost in the dues; doubling NCLA dues; reducing the number of issues from 4 to 3 per year and printing the membership directory more cheaply; publishing a newsletter, similar to the State Library Newsletter; boycotting companies who will not support the publication; contribute news and money to the State Library Newsletter and; consider a combined publication for North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

The doubling of dues or charging extra for NCL were considered out of the question.

Neal Austin moved that the Editorial Board of NCLA prepare a list of alternate actions, in order of preference, to be presented to the Executive Board. Miss Query seconded the motion and the Board approved.

In view of the present situation regarding NCL, Gary Barefoot made the motion that for the present we not publish the Winter, 1972, Vol. 30, No. 1 issue. The motion was seconded by Neal Austin and approved by the Board.

Mr. Barker asked if the NCLA contribution of \$100 to the ALA Scholarship was for 1971 only or if the amount is determined each year. The reply was that if the budget is accepted as it now stands, NCLA will again contribute \$100.

It was moved and seconded that the budget be accepted as Mr. Barker had prepared it. The Executive Board approved the budget for 1972.

Miss Copeland called for suggestions between now and the Spring Workshop of people for the various committees.

The committees are: Archives Committee; Automation Committee; Constitution and Codes Committee; Development Committee; Education for Librarianship Committee; Federal Relations Coordinator; Governmental Relations Committee; Honorary Membership Committee; Intellectual Freedom Committee; Library Resources Committee; Membership Committee; National Library Week Committee; Nominating Committee; Recruiting Committee; and Scholarship Committee.

Special committees are: State Legislative Council; North Carolina Books; N. C. Periodicals Bibliography; and Organization.

Mr. Carey reminded the Board that public libraries should see to it that trustees get their dues paid.

Miss Query reported on the Task Force for Interlibrary Loans Code started by the North Carolina Resources Committee. In their August meeting, the Executive Board did not see this as a function of NCLA. Miss Query felt the report a good one and that perhaps it should be run in NCL to see if someone else would be interested in continuing the work already done.

The meeting was recessed at 12:40 to resume at 2:00.

Miss Copeland informed the group that the Friends of the Library in Greensboro may not legally set up a David Vaughan Trust Fund. Suggestions made were that a contribution be made directly to Mrs. Vaughan or that the \$25.00 voted earlier by the Executive Board be turned over to the Public Libraries Section for some action. No decision was made.

There was discussion of the 1971 Biennial Convention and its format. In general, written reactions to the Convention have been favorable, Miss Query stated. Some suggestions for the next Biennial Conference were: more group tours, a place for small group discussion, and more workshop-type section meetings.

Gene Lanier asked for direction for the 1973 convention. Leonard Johnson suggested an overall theme might be chosen for the Convention. Miss Copeland stated that the Spring Workshop would be soon enough to start planning.

Mr. Barker presented the Biennial Conference Budget Report. He suggested that action on investing the balance on hand from the Convention be delayed pending action relative to NCL.

The Spring Workshop will be held in Greenville at East Carolina University, Saturday, April 15, 1972.

Gail Koontz was concerned about JMRT resolutions and how to organize workshops. Miss Query thought that the North Carolina Resources Committee could be a clearing house for such activity. Herbert Poole

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stated anyone was welcome to attend the ad hoc committee meeting being held by the College and University Section at Chapel Hill, January 14, 1972.

Neal Austin explained the need for an election this March to choose an ALA representative again. Only ALA members of NCLA are eligible to vote. The Nominating Committee will prepare the ballot which Mrs. Roesler will mail out.

Richard Barker had received a request from the University of North Carolina Press to buy a membership listing of NCLA. The board denied the request.

The meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Gary Barefoot, Secretary

Prepared By Virginia Roesler,
Executive Secretary

Approved:

Elizabeth Copeland, President

April 15, 1972

The Executive Board of NCLA met during the Spring Workshop at East Carolina University, April 15, 1972. The following persons were present: Elizabeth Copeland, Bernie Sheffield, Gary Barefoot, Neal Austin, Catherine Weir, Gene Lanier, Eunice Query, Marion Phillips, Richard Barker, Herbert Poole, Mary Canada, Gail Koontz and Eunice Drum.

Treasurer Richard Barker presented a treasurer's report and a final financial report of the 1971 Biennial Conference.

The question of continuing *NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES* and a discussion of the report and recommendations of the Editorial Board was brought before the Board. A proposal from Mr. Baker of

Science Press (Va.) was discussed. Various members reported that they had heard concern expressed that *NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES* might cease publication. Several expressed the opinion that the Association had some obligation to continue such a publication. Mell Busbin had sent notification that more ads had been received, but were still far below the means necessary to support the journal.

A motion was made by Eunice Query and seconded by Catherine Weir, that the recommendation of the Editorial Board be accepted which stated that *NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES* be continued for the remainder of this biennium and that the Association finance its cost above advertising. The motion passed.

Richard Barker moved that the new editorial board negotiate with Mr. Baker of Science Press regarding his proposal. The motion was seconded by Herb Poole and was carried.

(Prior to the workshop, Mell Busbin had agreed to complete the next issue of *NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES*. It was learned at the conclusion of the Executive Board meeting that Herb Poole had agreed to become the new editor.)

Neal Austin reported on the American Library Association mid-winter meeting. He stated a proposal (never official) was made whereby a person must be a member of ALA to be a member of a state association. This did not get far, however. Another proposal suggested that states work with travel agencies in securing travel and lodging to ALA Conventions. The idea met with favorable response. Neal also commented on the workings of the Committee on Mediation, Arbitration and Inquiry of ALA and suggested that its guidelines might be used as a model for the formation of a grievance committee with the NCLA. At this point President Elizabeth Copeland spoke on the formation of such a grievance committee as had been discussed earlier. The Board felt that an ad hoc committee should be appointed to study and formulate

guidelines for the formation of such a committee. Neal Austin and Arial Stephens were appointed to this committee.

A report on the activities of Mr. Roberts, National Library Week Chairman, was made by President Copeland. She stated that she had authorized a \$25.00 expenditure to assist in promoting the activities growing out of the Lenoir County School Libraries' receipt of the Britannica Award for Library improvement. Gene Lanier represented the Association at the event and reported on the activities of the event.

A report was made by President Copeland on the second reprint project now underway. It was understood that the company involved would use the NCLA mailing list only for this particular project in an effort to be fair to other publishers. The company is working with Bill Powell and others in selecting the books to be reprinted.

Copies of the new *NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION HANDBOOK* were passed out and appreciation was extended to the committee responsible for its compilation.

A letter from Porter Kellam concerning the SELA project to update the Wilson-Rothrock survey and requesting funds for its support was discussed. Gene Lanier moved to table the matter until we get more information from Leonard Johnson. The motion was seconded by Herb Poole and was carried.

Richard Barker reported that Mrs. Gaye Layell has replaced Mrs. Virginia Roesler in the office of Executive Secretary on a temporary basis.

President Copeland spoke on the possibility of the Junior Members performing recruitment duties of the old Recruitment Committee. JMRT Chairman, Gail Koontz, said they were willing to accept the responsibility if they could be solely responsible. Neal Austin moved that the duties of the Recruitment Committee be

given to JMRT. The motion was seconded and carried.

President Copeland read a status report from Carlton West, Chairman of the Periodicals, Bibliography and Union List Committee. As the committee has an ad hoc committee and as its work of earlier years is now dated, it was decided that the committee would be discontinued.

The meeting adjourned for lunch.

Gene Lanier reported on plans for the 1973 Convention. Herb Poole read recommendations of the College and University Section. Gail Koontz also reported on JMRT plans for the Convention.

Bernie Sheffield reported on the membership campaign currently being conducted by the School Library Section among media personnel. He requested an appropriation of \$200.00 for mailing. Eunice Query moved approval. The motion was seconded and approved.

A motion was made and carried that NCLA become a sponsoring member of the United States Book Exchange. This did not require any expenditure.

To give continuity and sanction to *NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES* and its Editorial Board, a motion was made and carried that the Editor and Board continue any work begun and planned prior to the December action of the NCLA Board to suspend the publication of *NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES* until the new editor and board make other arrangements.

The meeting adjourned to the general session.

Respectfully submitted,

Gary Barefoot
Secretary

Approved:

Elizabeth Copeland
President

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION 1972 BUDGET

Estimated Income:	
Dues and Subscriptions	\$ 9,000
Scholarships	500
Interest	2,000
Miscellaneous	(----)
Total	\$11,500
Expenditures:	
Executive Office	\$ 4,000
President	500
Vice-President	250
Treasurer	1,000
ALA Representative	800
ALA Dues	50
SELA Representative	300
SELA Dues	50
Other Dues	75
ALA Washington Office	100
NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES	(----)
National Library Week	200
Scholarships	1,500
ALA Scholarship Fund	100
Committees	100
Sections	2,000
Miscellaneous	(----)
Total	\$11,025

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION 1971 BIENNIAL CONFERENCE FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS:	
Exhibits	\$ 6,540.00
Registration and Tickets	7,719.75
Total	\$14,259.75
EXPENDITURES:	
Rent on Convention Center	\$ 2,893.00
Paul Myers — Meal Functions	3,515.00
Printing	218.45
Postage	281.48
Conference supplies — Badges, envelopes, etc.	187.18
Signs — Registration and Exhibits	202.64
Photographer	163.33
Flowers and fruit	98.90
Honorariums and Expenses of Speakers	1,051.45
Refunds	287.00
Merchant Patrol	30.00
Total	\$ 8,928.43
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 8, 1971	\$ 5,331.32

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

TREASURER'S REPORT

January 1, 1971 — December 31, 1971

Balance January 1, 1971 ----- \$ 2,266.61

Receipts:

Dues ----- \$11,861.15

Association ----- \$ 8,600.00

Sections ----- 3,261.15

School Librarians ----- \$ 2,628.65

Public Librarians ----- 194.00

Trustees ----- 150.50

College Librarians ----- 186.50

Jr. Members ----- 49.50

Resources and Technical -- 52.00

1971 Conference ----- \$14,234.75

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES ----- 862.45

Bond Interest ----- 1,472.00

Loan Repayment ----- 117.28

Gifts ----- 160.14

Bond Redemption ----- 8,000.00

Miscellaneous ----- 132.00

Total Receipts ----- 36,839.77

Receipts plus balance ----- 39,106.38

Less Expenditures (See List) ----- -28,654.60

Balance December 31, 1971 ----- 10,451.78

FUND BALANCES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1971

Checking Account ----- \$10,451.78

General Fund Savings ----- 15,190.99

Scholarship Fund Savings ----- 1,033.95

Bond — \$20,000 Federal National Mortgage Assn., 6% 10/1/73

(General Fund 64%, Scholarship Fund 36%) (at cost) ----- 18,893.60

Total Resources ----- \$45,570.32

Date:

March 1, 1972

RICHARD T. BARKER, TREASURER

EXPENDITURES

January 1, 1971 — December 31, 1971

Executive Office Salary	\$ 1,925.43
Executive Office Rent, etc.	1,120.39
President	362.29
Vice-President	93.48
Treasurer's Bond	186.00
Treasurer's Supplies, EDP	539.41
ALA Representative	664.00
SELA Representative	182.73
1971 Conference	9,078.43
National Library Week	70.01
NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES	145.00
To General Fund Savings Account	9,872.00
To Scholarship Fund Savings Account	167.28
Library Education Workshop	146.81
Spring Workshop	120.00
NCLA Scholarship	1,000.00
Dues and Contributions	380.00
Postage	128.76
Audit	675.00
Returned Checks	34.24
Miscellaneous	11.40
Sections	1,751.94
Total Expenditures	\$28,654.60

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Sections Balance Sheet — December 31, 1971

	NCASL	PLS	TRUSTEES	COLLEGE	R. & T.	JMRT
Bal. Jan. 1, 1971	\$2,231.16	\$1,217.64	\$489.61	\$609.74	\$223.85	\$40.08
Receipts	2,628.65	194.00	150.50	186.50	52.00	49.50
Total	4,859.81	1,411.64	640.11	796.24	275.85	89.58
Expenditures	-1,190.49	-491.45	-70.00	-0—	-0—	-0—
Bal. Dec. 31, 1971	\$3,669.32	\$ 920.19	\$570.11	\$796.24	\$275.85	\$89.58

North Carolina Library Association

Biennial Conference 1971

MINUTES OF THE GENERAL SESSIONS

Editor's Note: Only minutes for the general business sessions are printed here. Other sessions were devoted to guest speakers and are printed as conference papers. See Table of Contents.

SECOND GENERAL SESSION

Thursday, November 4, 1971, 8:00 P.M.

Miss Query called to order the Second General Session of the NCLA Biennial Conference.

After introducing the officers and the in-coming officers she then explained the moving of headquarters to Appalachian State University in Boone, N. C.

The first order of business was the National Library Week Presentations. Mrs. Robert Scott received the award for 1970 and the Honorable Terry Sanford received the award for 1971. Neither recipient was able to attend. Charlesanna Fox received her certificate as Executive Director for 1970. Vera Melton was not present to receive her certificate as Executive Director for 1971. Elizabeth Copeland introduced Mr. William Roberts of the Wachovia Bank of Salisbury as the Executive Director for 1972.

Allie Hodgin presented the election report to the membership. Also on the Election Committee were Mildred Herring (Chairman), Jean Freeman, Paul S. Balance, and Doris L. Brown. The slate of officers for the 1971-1973 biennium was: President, Miss Elizabeth Copeland; First Vice-President, Dr. Gene Lanier; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Marion H. Phillips; Secretary, Mr. Gary Barefoot; Treasurer, Mr. Richard Barker; Director, Mr. Kenneth Brown; Director, Miss Catherine Weir; ALA Representative, Mr. Neal Austin.

Dr. I. T. Littleton, Chairman of the Membership Committee, presented the NCLA

Membership report. As of October 1, 1971, NCLA had a membership of 1,500. The committee predicted a total membership of 1,700-1,800 by the end of the convention. The break-down by section as of October 1, 1971, was as follows:

School	625	Mem.	40 % of Mem.
Public	266		17.2%
College	294		18.1%
Trustee	246		15.9%
Resc. & Tech.	75		4 %
Jr. Mem.	39		2 %

Dr. Littleton suggested that membership campaigns by Section have proven more effective than general membership campaigns.

It was suggested that the Executive Board appoint a chairman from each section and have each chairman on the Membership Committee on the Board. It was also suggested that members of NCLA keep up their membership at all times, not only at conference time.

The Joseph Ruzicka Scholarship was presented by Mr. Joseph Ruzicka. The scholarship was given to Mrs. Kathryn Hosfeld Briley, accepted for her by Judith DeBoard.

The NCLA Scholarship was awarded to Mrs. Allen Antone by Miss Mildred Mullis, Chairman of the North Carolina Scholarship Committee. Mrs. Antone was unable to attend the meeting. The scholarship was for \$1,000 this year rather than the usual \$300.00.

Mr. Mell Busbin, Editor and Business Manager of NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES,

explained that the opinion questionnaires he had passed out were an attempt to involve the membership in deciding what the editorial policy should be. He stated that the Fall, 1971, issue would contain advertisements and asked for more advertising contacts. Mr. Busbin pointed out that though Mr. Ruzicka could no longer carry the full burden of support for the printing of **NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES**, he had been the first to return the contract for advertising space. Mr. Busbin also asked the members to submit manuscripts for publication in the quarterly.

Miss Query asked for remembrance of deceased members of NCLA. They were: Mr. Carroll Powell, of the School Library Association; Mrs. Mary Peacock Douglas; Mr. David Vaughan, Treasurer of NCLA; and Margaret Price.

At this time the membership was informed that the Friends of the Library in Greensboro were establishing a trust fund for the Vaughan children and that UNC at Chapel Hill has established a David Vaughan Scholarship Fund for library students.

Miss Query recognized the following retirees: Mr. and Mrs. Harlan Brown; Paul Ballance, Mr. Leonard Eury; Marjorie Hood; Elizabeth Council; Celeste Hubbard; Jane Howell; Hazel Beatty; Helen Peacock; Margaret Farley; and Hoyt Galvin.

Two NCLA members are now in Hawaii; Charles Adams and Mildred Council.

Charlesanna Fox was introduced as parliamentarian for the meeting.

The Bylaws, Article II were read by Miss Query. Miss von Oesen made the motion it be accepted. Mr. Stevens seconded the motion. There was no discussion and the amendment was adopted by the membership.

Article III was read by Miss Query. She asked for a motion to pay on a biennial basis. The motion was made and seconded. Discussion followed. The question was raised as to whether \$10.00 should be mentioned in the amendment. It should and has been in the past. There was discussion as to

whether or not other library associations have tried to collect on a biennial basis. None were mentioned. The suggestion was made that about the time of the convention would be a good time to collect for the benefit of the Treasurer and the membership. The question was asked and the ayes were in the majority, though there was some negative response. (There was a quorum present of at least 100 members representing 10 different institutions.)

The membership was informed of the \$3,000 left to the NCLA for a student loan fund by Mrs. Joyce C. McLendon. More information to be given as soon as the Executive Board draws up the regulations.

Mr. William Roberts of the Forsyth County Public Library invited all NCLA members and officers to their social hour after the general session.

The meeting was adjourned by Miss Query.

Respectfully submitted,

Rebecca Ballentine, Secretary

Prepared by Virginia Roesler,
Executive Secretary

Approved:

Eunice Query, President

FIFTH GENERAL SESSION

Saturday, November 6, 1971, 10:00 A.M.

After the guest speaker retired, Miss Query called for the report of the Resolution Committee by Mr. Ballance, chairman of the committee. The resolution was unanimously accepted by the membership.

The Junior Members' Round Table presented three resolutions to the assembly.

Discussion followed the presentation of the first resolution.

Judith Garitano stated that only two percent of the membership belongs to

Junior Members' and that she felt a democratic representation from each section would be more in order.

Eunice Drum was of the opinion that each section should have one representative with voting privilege; that it is not feasible to have sixty from one group.

Gail Koontz announced that during the convention membership in the Junior Members' Round Table had passed the 100 mark and that the old percentage of two per cent was outdated.

I. T. Littleton observed that original statistics were applicable only to October 1.

Mrs. Myrick, past chairman of the N. C. Association of School Librarians, spoke in favor of membership for each section chairman on the Executive Board, but moved to include a proportionate increase of representation of each section on the Executive Board.

A member of Wade Public Library spoke in favor of the motion as it stood, and observed that Junior Members were also in other sections; therefore, there was no real conflict.

Charlesanna Fox, parliamentarian, declared we must act on Mrs. Myrick's amendment to the resolution. The amendment to the resolution was seconded.

Mr. Neal Austin said equal representation of each section would be clumsy and too complex, that it would be hoped that the chairman from each section would be as concerned about libraries in other sections as those in his section.

Mr. Bruce pointed out that the incoming chairman of the Junior Members' Round Table is also a school librarian.

Mrs. Garitano felt her intention was being misinterpreted and noted there should be no problem in having representation on the Executive Board by sections based on membership.

A question was raised about the number of members currently on the Executive Board. Mr. Barefoot answered that there are currently nine voting members on the Board. If section chairmen were added,

there would be about eighteen persons with fifteen having voting rights.

There was a request from floor to close discussion.

Miss Query commented that for the 1970-71 biennium the nominating committee had not been able to find school librarians to run for some positions. Among the new group of officers and members of the Executive Board, several are affiliated with school libraries.

Mildred Herring, chairman of the nominating committee stated the committee had worked hard to spread positions on the Executive Board throughout the various sections.

Mrs. Myrick's amendment to the resolution was voted upon and failed to pass.

Original question asked. The vote was taken with the ayes in the majority.

Leslie Trainer presented the second resolution. I. T. Littleton moved it be accepted and the motion was seconded. Dr. Littleton spoke in favor of the resolution. The amendment passed unanimously.

The third resolution was read and moved to be adopted. There was a second to the motion. No discussion followed. The amendment passed unanimously.

As there was no other business, Miss Query passed the gavel on to Miss Elizabeth Copeland. There was a standing ovation for Miss Query.

Miss Copeland accepted the gavel and thanked Lucy Bradshaw, the people of the Benton Convention Center, and all others who had worked to make the convention a success. She then adjourned the 1971 NCLA Convention.

Respectfully submitted,

Rebecca Ballentine, Secretary

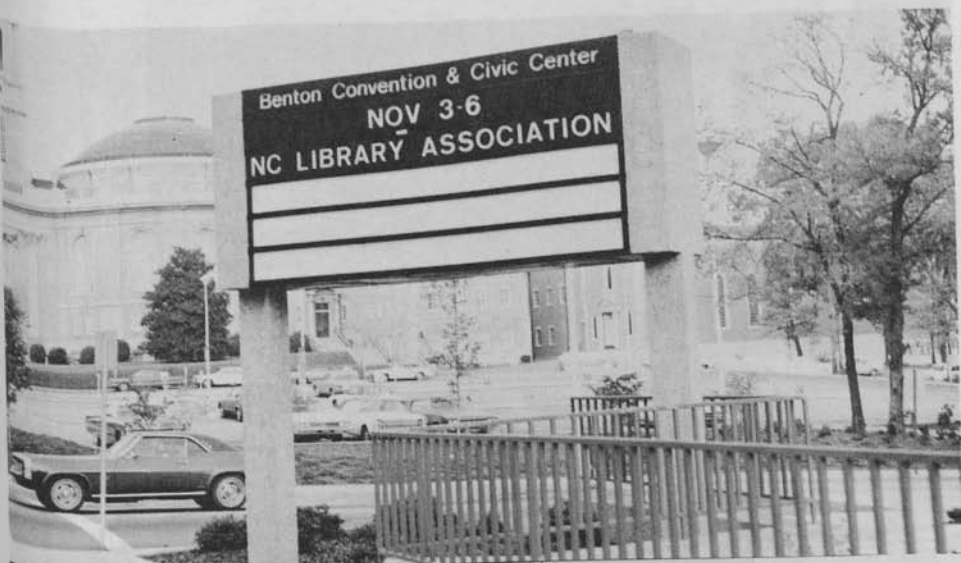
Prepared by Virginia Roesler,
Executive Secretary

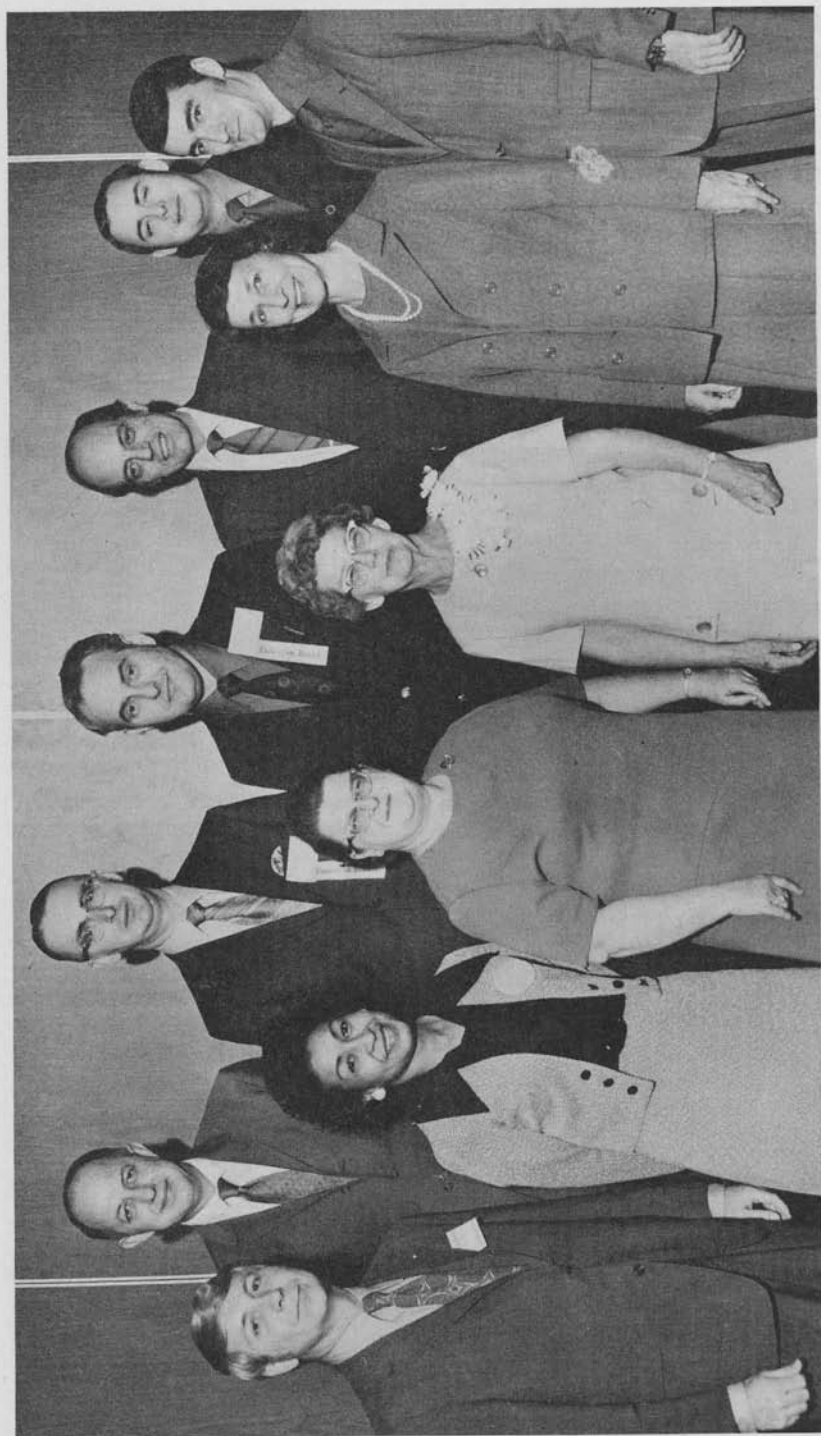
Approved:

Eunice Query, President

GUARDED AND UNGUARDED

Minutes From The
BIENNIAL CONFERENCE
November, 1971





ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

Left to Right, Front Row: Gene Lanier, First Vice-President; Marion H. Phillips, Second Vice-President; Catherine Weir, Director; Eunice Query, Ex Office; Elizabeth Copeland, President; Gary Barefoot, Secretary.
Back Row: Kenneth Brown, Director; Richard Barker, Treasurer; Leonard Johnson, SELA Representative; Neal Austin, ALA Director; Mell Busbin, Editor, NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES.



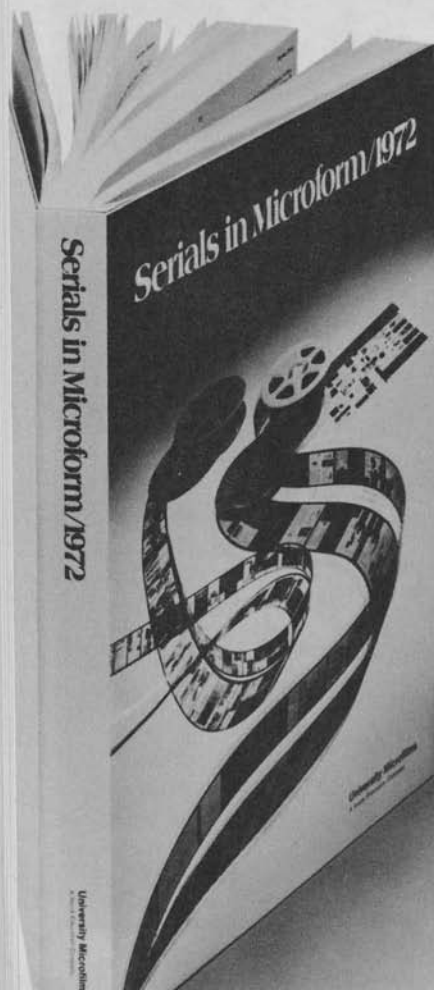
Eunice Query Opens Biennial Conference



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by **THE HONORABLE NICK GALIFIANAKIS**

Member, U. S. House of Representatives

I am honored to be here today with such an astute group of people. You may be assured that as I was preparing my remarks, I was particularly careful to double-check all my references. I am also pleased to share this occasion with people whose profession has been extolled by poets, playwrights, and even composers of musical comedy. Perhaps you are familiar with the Shakespearean character who prized his library above his dukedom. And we all remember with great fondness the "Madam Librarian" of "Music Man" fame, who felt called upon to elevate the minds of her townspeople by persuading them to read the "good" books.

Looking out at this audience today reminds me anew of how completely the members of your profession have spanned the decades to explode the mythical image of the quiet, subdued, introspective librarian who was lost in a maze of dusty volumes. In today's public awareness, you are one of the most "with it" groups of our time . . . sharing with an inquisitive public not only a wealth of wonderful volumes, but a world of maps, globes, films, tapes, information retrieved by computers, and modern micro-media.

One of my favorite friends in Washington is a public school librarian — an interesting and charming person who helps us with research projects from time to time. Not long ago after one hectic work day, she wrote a poem which I suspect captures much of the atmosphere of a school library . . . and I persuaded her to let me share

her verse with you today. It is written completely in quotations, and it goes like this:

"I'm looking for a book I've seen . . .
It's about this big, and green.
I don't recall what it's about,
But I'd like to check it out."
"Do you have a book that's short?
I need it for a book report.
Please help me find one right away . . .
I just found out it's due today!"
"Miss Fassett, Bobby's such a jerk!
He talks so much that I can't work.
Please send him back. You can't send ME . . .
My teacher said to stay 'til three!"
"Our Christmas play is looking worse . . .
can we come in here to rehearse?
Boy, this is going to be a riot!
Oh sure, Miss Fassett, we'll be quiet."
"I have to use this book on weather,
But the pages are all stuck together . . .
It looks a lot like bubble gum,
Now I've got it on my thumb!"
"What's atomic energy?"
"Are there microbes in the sea?"
"How deep is the Pacific Ocean?"
"Will you define perpetual motion?"
"Quick! I need a book on snails."
"How heavy are the biggest whales?"
"Why can't fish breathe out of water?"
"Who was Agamemnon's daughter?"
"Why did the Roman Empire fall?"
"Don't you know anything at all?"

I would imagine that most of you have had experiences similar to the one depicted in that verse, and on behalf of all my fellow Tarheels, I want to thank you for your patience and understanding . . . and for

the very tangible public service you are providing to the people of North Carolina.

I think it is very clear that, throughout history, the library has played a vital role in the American educational process . . . and I might add that your history has been a fascinating one. More than three centuries ago, the general court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony appropriated 400 pounds to establish a college. A couple of years later, when the Reverend John Harvard donated an additional sum of money, and gave over 300 volumes from his library to this new institution, the grateful court named it Harvard College in his honor.

In the following century, the Subscription Library — as it was called — also was viewed as having a clear educational purpose. Benjamin Franklin declared that the Subscription Library had "improved the general conversation of Americans and made the common tradesmen and farmers as intelligent as most gentlemen from other countries."

The relationship between the Public Library and education was clearly defined in the 19th century by Melvil Dewey, the Decimal King, when he noted that "The school TEACHES children to read, and the library must supply them with reading which will serve to educate".

Over the past one hundred years, the expansion and achievements of America's Public Libraries can only be described as phenomenal! This has been a personal triumph for members of your profession, for you have overcome the persistent obstacle of insufficient financial and material resources, and substituted your own precious human resources and initiative to make available books, periodicals and a host of other services to millions of eager Americans.

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efforts, our public libraries here in North Carolina are providing our citizens with a passport through time and space — a passport which allows anyone to walk with Socrates in ancient Athens, to travel with Marco Polo in his Journey to the East, to explore with our Astronauts the Wonders of Space . . . to take part in a hundred thousand intriguing adventures of the mind.

As a member of the 92nd Congress, I am pleased to report to you that, this year, we have been successful in obtaining higher funding than last year for the Library Services and Construction Act — which, as you probably know, is the principal federal legislation that provides financial assistance to our Public Libraries. I am much less pleased to acknowledge that over the past three years, the Nixon Administration has consistently tried to slash appropriations for Federal Education and Library Programs. On each of these occasions, the majority of the members of Congress — including myself — have voted for appropriations which were more realistic and more in harmony with the vital needs in this area. This has not been an easy struggle, but our legislative victories clearly express the consensus of Congress that our Education and Library Programs are vital to the general welfare of the nation.

This year, the Administration planned to budget only 18 million dollars for Public Library Services under the Library Services and Construction Act . . . a sum which would have provided exactly nothing for necessary Public Library construction, renovation, alteration or facilities purchase. If the Congress had not objected, it would have meant the lowest Public Library appropriation since 1964. But with the approval of both the House and the Senate, we increased the figure to 49.2 million for services, and 9.5 million for construction, renovation, alteration and facilities.

Now, let's take a look at what this action means to us in North Carolina. In the current fiscal year, North Carolina

has been allotted \$1,087,000 under the new Title 1 compared with a total of \$908,000 under the comparable Titles last year. Under Title 11, Library Construction Programs, our state should receive \$204,000 in fiscal 1972, as compared with \$151,000 for fiscal 1971. And finally for programs of Inter-Library Cooperation under Title 111, North Carolina is allotted \$52,000 this year compared with \$44,000 last year.

There is much crucial work to be done with these funds, and I am proud of my own role, and the role of the Congress in securing them for your purposes . . . and we can do better.

Since I became a member of the House Appropriations Committee, I have become even more acutely aware of the importance of the proper priority in government spending. There is only so much money in the Federal Budget, and it is largely incumbent upon my Committee to decide where it must be spent most wisely, and in the interest of the most people. As I have said many times before, the essential question is not *will* the money be spent, but *where* will the money be spent? There are those who have branded me a "Big Spender" because I helped to override the president's veto of the bill which contained library funds.

But, let me say this: I cannot and will not, in good conscience, support the expenditure of billions of taxpayers' dollars for a luxury SST airliner, or to bail out the creditors of flagging railroads or poorly-run giant industries, when there are 18.5 million Americans who lack the reading ability for practical survival in the United States! This is a very real question of priorities. I would take the same action again . . . and I believe my judgement would be supported by the people of North Carolina.

The passport I spoke of a few moments ago — the passport you are providing into the intriguing adventures of the mind — has

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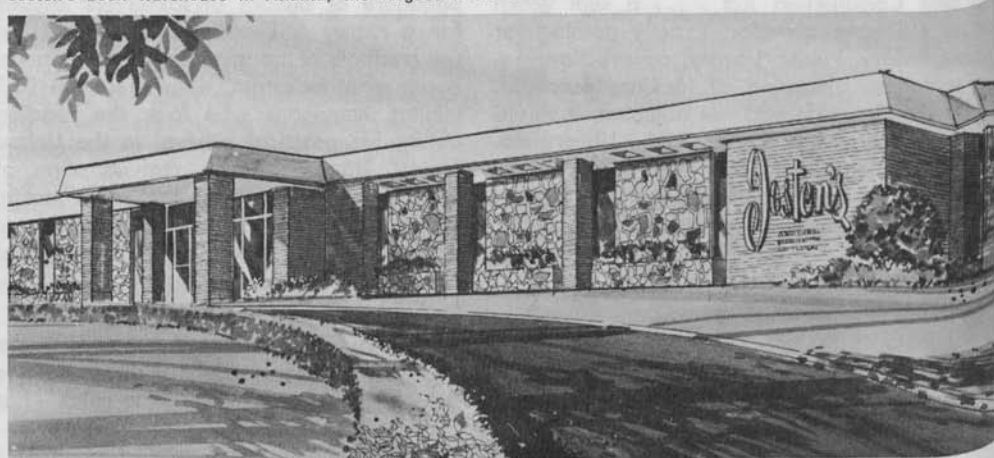
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Dr. James Allen, the late Commissioner of Education, left us another great challenge when he said in 1969, "We must set for ourselves the goal of assuring that by the end of this decade . . . no one shall leave our schools without the skill and desire necessary to read to the full limits of his capacity." In 1970, a Right To Read Office was established in the Office of Education, with the prime responsibility to pull together the energies of over sixty Office of Education Programs. Its purpose was to launch a concentrated attack on reading failure and underachievement. Just last month, the Office announced that ten of

the nation's most promising reading programs had been identified, and are being offered to educators in an effort to encourage their adoption across the country. I think this is very heartening news.

I believe the potential contributions that the nation's Public Libraries can make to the "Right to Read" program are numerous. In the areas of publicity, cooperative lending arrangements with teachers and parents, providing facilities and materials to groups who are willing to tutor children and adults, library orientation sessions for young and old readers . . . and countless other areas, you can help to make this statewide and nationwide effort a resounding success. The Right to Read can become a new way to reclaim American history as we approach our 200th anniversary in 1976.

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Libraries and the Right to Read

by John G. Lorenz

Deputy Librarian of Congress

My impression from my days in state library work and U. S. O. E. library services has been that North Carolina has been doing a good job of library development and promoting the Right to Read (within resources available) long before these became capital letters.

It was the late James E. Allen, Jr., former U. S. Commissioner of Education, who provided the capital letters and the national focus when he called in 1969 for a total national commitment to and involvement in the effort to see to it that by the end of the 1970's no boy or girl would be leaving our schools without the skill and desire to read to the full limits of his capability. He realized that this goal could not be met by teachers alone. Dr. Allen said, "To hit the target by the end of the 70's, to achieve a goal of such enormous dimensions, involvement will have to reach far beyond the forces of education. Necessary will be the committed participation and support of the Congress; State and local political leaders and legislative bodies; business, industry, and labor; civic and community groups; publishers; advertising organizations (if advertising agencies can sell soap, they can sell reading); television, radio, and the press; research and scientific organizations, foundations; the entertainment industry; the sports world; and, perhaps the most essential of all, the

understanding and support of an enlightened and enthusiastic public."

In the months since this challenge was presented, there has been encouraging progress. In the U. S. Office of Education itself the Right to Read Program, headed by Dr. Ruth Love Holloway, a specialist in compensatory education, has been given a high priority; a National Reading Council, of which Mrs. Nixon is honorary chairman, has been established to spur the volunteer effort; regional Right to Read representatives have been appointed in Regional USOE/DHEW Offices (an office in Atlanta serves North Carolina and its region); Reading Resources centers have been established; and a majority of the States (including North Carolina) have responded to the Commissioner's call with plans for reading development.

Like many of you, I am sure, I believe I made a commitment to my belief in the importance of books and reading when I chose the profession of librarianship. It may be, however, that too many of us have seen the role of libraries, even when we have been most active in the extension of their services, as contributing to an enrichment of the lives of the already reading public, not as basic to the educational needs of all of our citizens. This view of ourselves as being outside of the educational process may be shared by some of

the educators with whom we must be allied. It is regrettable, for instance, that the film, "The Right to Read," made for the Office of Education and previewed in Washington on September 21, does not include one mention of the role of the Library in achieving the "Right to Read." This may be as much our fault as the educators who made it.

The film does show various ways of teaching reading. And much has been said since the program began of the need for more imaginative self-teaching materials. As one educator put it, "Books are creative, imaginative, self-teaching, and reinforcing. The child reads and his enjoyment, his gaining information, and his knowledge that he understands, all act as reinforcement. The best programmed materials now available are children's books, and the best self-teaching program is a child reading a children's book. This is superior to all devices."

Who are the people we need to reach with books and library service to stimulate them to become readers and then improved readers? The present U. S. Commissioner of Education, Sidney Marland, has referred to the more than 7 million school children with reading deficiencies and the more than 15 million adults whose limited ability to read restricts their participation as adults in our society. The latter figure has been challenged as too low by some adult education experts. Since we usually define functional literacy as the reading ability of someone who has finished the fourth or fifth grade, and since comprehension of day-to-day reading matter such as driving manuals, newspapers, and job applications — not to mention more sophisticated documents such as tax forms — takes a 10th or 11th grade level of education, half the adults in the United States may not be able to handle such materials and therefore may be said to be unable to function properly in our society.

The reading deficiencies of 7 million children are going to be overcome only by

combined effort on the part of school principals, curriculum specialists, classroom teachers, and librarians, and everyone else who can be persuaded to become part of the movement. Virginia Mathews of the National Book Committee, is speaking to a teacher's conference last year said, "A good library is a must: a school library capable of sending classroom collections into every room for instant and constant use, capable of lending books to take home, and able to help with all manner of media, programs, and services, audiovisual as well as print; a public library system that works with all the agencies that touch the children and their families and reaches out to them in their neighborhoods." Her prescription was reinforced by a report in the *New York Times* last Sunday of an educational study of four schools that are succeeding in reading where the majority of similar schools are failing. Two of the four schools are in New York, one in Kansas City, and one in Los Angeles. All are inner-city schools with typical enrollments of poor children from minority families and they share four identifiable qualities: strong leadership, high expectations, special reading personnel, and a strong emphasis on reading. In describing the last quality, the report stated, according to the *Times*, that "Reading seemed the first, though not the exclusive, concern of the first three grades. For example, P.S. 11 (in New York City) had a large quantity and variety of storybooks, with a library of them in each classroom, in addition to a large school library. Children were encouraged to take books home." (The *New York Times* makes this sound like a great, original idea. Maybe it is in New York. I hope it isn't in North Carolina.)

Youngsters who drop out of school at an early age are a particularly difficult problem. Even North Carolina, according to the 1960 census, had a dropout rate of 32.7 percent from public high school. The median years of school completed for the total population of the State was 8.9 years. Dropping out, research has shown,

is in many instances caused by reading deficiencies; young men and women unable to keep up with studies that require more and more reading just give up. Unfortunately, it is this group too which finds getting and keeping jobs difficult, and in many cities it is this group which provides most of the juvenile offenders. Librarians will have to collaborate with others in the community to reach and help these young people, first in reading programs and then in innovative library programs to keep them wanting to read. Many prototype programs have been described in library literature. Some communities have established special libraries with materials designed to attract young people, others, like Brooklyn, have instituted "Sidewalk Services," and some have put library materials in places where young people naturally gather. But there are no ready-made recipes; programs have to be tailored to fit the local situation, and this is where the ingenuity, creativity and dedication of every librarian in every community can come into play.

Special qualities of tact and understanding will be needed to entice the adult non-reader into the world of books. He may be highly motivated, but hesitant and ashamed to uncover his deficiency. (Even though I could read at a fairly early age, I can still remember my trepidation when I first visited my local public library in Queens County, L. I., and downright fear when I first approached the imposing New York Public Library.) Another factor is that even after a newly literate adult has mastered the basic skill through adult education programs, he often will not become a reader unless special efforts are made to help him further. Here again, librarians can take advantage of every opportunity to help — reaching adults through their children, through institutions and agencies for the poor and elderly, through employers. What this will require is personal effort, a lot of imagination, and a whole-hearted willingness to contribute to every person's Right to Read and potential interest in reading.

Imagination and dedication will be needed because there is not a great deal of new Federal money to support this national program. I was very pleased to learn recently that the North Carolina General Assembly added \$414,840 in new funds to the State Aid to County Public Libraries budget for the 1971-72 biennium, bringing its annual total up to \$2 million and that LSCA funds have been channeled into the State Library's program for providing library service to the disadvantaged. The disadvantaged, I would say, certainly include those citizens who cannot read, do not have easy accessibility to materials of interest to them or the motivation to read. This is a specific challenge to libraries since this is the institution best designed to provide easy access to the broad range of materials which will motivate citizens at all levels of ability and interest to read. Two specialists in reading recently said in PTA Magazine, "More subtle, but in some respects more important, than the ability to read is the desire to read. Ability is relatively easy to measure; desire is subjective and harder to determine. Surveys of literacy in the United States show that a high proportion of students are literate when they leave school, but literacy declines over the years after leaving school. Furthermore, refinement and growth of ability result from wide reading of challenging material."

The implications of this challenge to libraries for good selection and the acquisition of challenging, interest materials for all levels of reading ability are boundless, and to meet it librarians are going to have to learn almost as much as the people they hope to reach. We can no longer assume the adequacy of the accepted standards of selection. Children come to school already conditioned by experiences

FOR SALE: The Times of London Index, 1906-1966, on microfilm, 66 reels. Make an offer. Acquisitions Librarian, Davidson College Library, Davidson, N. C. 28036.

with media other than print, young people are surrounded by TV and radio like the air they breathe—what can we offer them to counter the easy seduction of the non-thinking image and sound or the "boob tube" as some call it? Well, new tools do exist—bibliographies and guides are being updated, new ones are being created, and new titles are being published. Just a few examples—Nancy Larrick's *A Parent's Guide to Children's Reading* has been rewritten for the National Book Committee to reflect the wider world and experience of present-day children; there is a growing number of bibliographies especially prepared for special audiences—blacks, Mexican-Americans, disadvantaged youth; and publishers have responded to the need for easy-reading materials for adults with titles of adult interest written in simple vocabularies. There are even television programs and films and filmstrips developed not only for entertainment but to lead directly to books. (That's fighting fire with fire—or if you can't lick 'em, join 'em.)

Now to take a deeper, more bibliographic look—more closely related to my LC experience. In order to do a good job of selecting materials, librarians need to know as soon as possible what materials are available, then acquire and catalog them, and get them ready for circulation as quickly as possible. This requires the most efficient and effective methods of bibliographic communication which in turn requires the development and acceptance of national and international standards pertinent to librarianship and information science. Many of us don't realize the importance of national and international standards in our everyday lives, e.g., telephone, radio and television communication, the 3 by 5-inch cards in libraries. I trust you are all aware of the hard work and creative effort that your librarian from the University of North Carolina, Jerry Orne, has put into the development of national and international standards for libraries. As chairman since 1965 of the Library Standards Committee of the American National Standards Institute, he has been a

leader in the significant achievement which resulted in the adoption of the International Standard Book Number by publishers in the United States, England, France, and Germany and is spreading rapidly to other countries. As a result, most books now being published in these countries have a unique identifying number by which they can be ordered and otherwise referred to. The increasing use of computers in the ordering and supplying of books makes standard book numbering both necessary and urgent. The ISBN makes possible direct links between the computers of publishers, wholesalers, library systems, and others concerned with books. It also will make possible far-reaching changes in the ordering process and in interlibrary loan after it has some further development. Now in process of development along the same lines, but more difficult to achieve, is a system for an International Standard Serial Number so that each issue of a periodical will have a unique number to identify it, but this problem too will be licked if Jerry Orne has anything to say about it.

It is through this Committee also that the standard format for Machine Readable Cataloging, known as MARC, which was developed at the Library of Congress, has also become the national standard and is well on its way to becoming an international standard. This development has been basic to the mechanization of our Card Division and in speeding up the delivery of LC cards to libraries. Card orders are now being read, arranged in number sequence, and recorded for billing and mailing back by machine. Cards for books on which machine readable cataloging has been done can now be printed by computer on demand. When the complete system goes into operation in the near future, the card orders will go in one end and the packaged order ready for mailing will emerge from the other end, further reducing the time factor in filling orders.

The MARC standard format has also provided us with the bases for putting all

of our English-language cataloging on magnetic tape weekly and making this service available to subscribing libraries and other organizations for their use. Many of the bibliographic products you now see advertised are the result of this service. The value of these tapes was shown in two tests recently conducted by the Oklahoma State Department of Libraries. Eight thousand titles for the Tulsa City-County's book catalog project dating from November 1969 to February 1971 were searched against the MARC data base and 75% were found, 75% that did not have to be key-punched by Tulsa. The Oklahoma Department of Libraries, searching for cataloging information for 2,442 titles dating from February through July 1971, found 78% already on MARC tapes. As the MARC data base grows it will become even more useful to subscribing libraries for book catalogs and information retrieval. This library has also developed a Selective Dissemination of Information Service for key State officials under which their profiles of interest or key subject terms are run against the data base and they are automatically notified of new books of interest to them.

Another bibliographic development was begun this year which will have the result of promoting standard cataloging and making library books more quickly available to library users. Last June the Council on Library Resources, Inc., and the National Endowment for the Humanities made a grant of \$400,000 to the Library of Congress to support the Cataloging in Publication program in its developmental phase. Cataloging in Publication, an idea first broached almost 100 years ago, will provide in the published book itself those elements of cataloging requiring professional decisions, such as the main entry, a short title, bibliographical notes, the LC call number, the Dewey Decimal Classification number, the LC card number, and ISBN. Libraries throughout the country which were surveyed for their reactions to this program were enthusiastic about the possibilities not only of faster service to

their readers but also of savings in the cost of processing books, some of which could be diverted to much needed book purchases. As you know, cataloging costs can be a large item in the library budget; one university library estimates the cost of cataloging a new book at \$18 a volume, compared to the average book cost of \$10. The wholehearted cooperation of American book publishers—about 70 are already actively participating and at least 40 more will be participating next year—makes us confident that we will reach our goal of providing cataloging information which will appear in the book itself for 30,000 to 36,000 titles, or the total annual output of the American book trade, by June 1973.

Over and above the efforts the Library of Congress is making to improve and speed up the delivery of cataloging information to libraries throughout the country, it offers other services which can directly or indirectly aid the Right to Read program. In addition to its published bibliographies—such as the annual lists of references on the American Revolution, the well-selected bibliography on the Negro in the United States—it will provide bibliographic assistance to scholars when that assistance is not available in any other library and lend books from its own collections to other libraries when the books are not available from the local and State sources.

There is one particular group of citizens that we should never forget have a very important Right to Read—the blind and physically handicapped. This is one of the Library of Congress' most popular and appreciated services. But we could not hope to reach those in the United States who are prevented from reading conventional printed books if it were not for the cooperation of the 50 regional libraries for the blind and physically handicapped and the thousands of local libraries in the U. S. I am pleased to report that new technology is making it possible to speed up the printing of Braille books, to improve the per-

formance of record players for Talking Books, and to introduce tape cassettes and cassette players, especially important for the mobile young readers, in schools or on the job.

Although most of the professional jobs at LC are technical, specialized or scholarly, I am glad to say that the Library of Congress, through its Professional staff association, can also provide an example of personal dedication to the Right to Read. Hearing that the District of Columbia's Lorton Reformatory had only very inadequate library services, a group of young professionals undertook to weed the collection, augmented it with donations of books and cash collected from the staff, organized the collections, and set up a reference service. So popular and successful were their efforts that Lorton's

administration requested and obtained funds for a full-time librarian. Our volunteers are still working on further development of the library's collections.

In conclusion, I suppose my principal message to you is that it is this kind of spirit and dedication that is needed at all levels of education and librarianship if we are to achieve the goals of the Right to Read. This nation can accomplish miracles when it develops the necessary degree of dedication and harnesses the necessary resources. Within the past ten years, we have seen this nation reach the moon. The achievement of the Right to Read for all of our people within the same length of time may have even more important implications for our future development as a nation. In this achievement, we as librarians can be important participants.

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A Summer as a Federal Summer Intern:

SOME NOTES ON THE PROGRAM

by Dale S. Snair
Senior History Student
University of North Carolina at Greensboro

The Federal Summer Intern Program, in which I participated during the summer of 1971, grew out of an idea to involve "knowledgeable and talented college students in the operations of Federal agencies." Basically, the intern program is designed to expand the students knowledge of the workings of the Federal Government, particularly in those areas related to his educational background. The program was begun by the Nixon administration in 1969 when seventy-five undergraduate and graduate students were selected for positions in an "Executive Intern Program" in Washington, D. C. During the summer of 1970, 262 students were selected for internships. In 1971, the name of the program was changed to the Federal Summer Intern Program and approximately 300 Interns were selected for positions in the Washington metropolitan area with numerous additional positions being filled in the field. The positions held by Interns are primarily mission oriented and related to the administrative, professional, or technical fields. Reception of the program by those students participating in it has generally been good and hopes were expressed to the 1971 Interns that the program could be expanded for 1972.

As the program is relatively new and expanding, it has undergone many changes and this is particularly true of the method for selection of the Interns. For the 1971 Interns, selection began when the various departments and agencies notified the Civil Service Commission of the positions suitable for an Intern that each agency would have available during the summer. The Civil Service Commission then notified various educational institutions of the positions available and asked them to nominate

students for the position. Five schools were notified for each position and each institution was permitted to nominate two students for the job.

In my case, the Placement Office at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro was notified of a position as cataloger and indexer which was available in the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior in Washington. The Placement Office then forwarded the information to the School of Education and asked them to nominate two students for the position. It was my good fortune to be nominated along with another student.

I was interested in the position because it was directly connected with my career ambitions and I felt that the job would provide valuable experience. At the time I was nominated, I was a first-semester senior at UNC-G with a major in history. I had become interested in library science at UNC-G and had taken the courses available for credit to undergraduates in that field with the intention of pursuing graduate study in library science upon graduation.

With these objectives in mind, I was therefore excited when I was contacted by the Bureau of Reclamation a few weeks after my nomination had been submitted. By telephone I had a helpful and enlightening conversation with Mr. Aldon Nielsen who was to be my immediate superior during the summer. Mr. Nielsen explained that my task would be to design and establish an information retrieval system for the Economics and Statistics Branch of the Bureau of Reclamation. Mr. Nielsen was chief of the Economics and Statistics Branch and my conversation with him allowed me to ask questions and in general become much more familiar with what my

job would entail.

When the spring semester was over, I proceeded to Washington where I started to work early in June. There were eleven Summer Interns in the Interior Department in Washington. The group consisted of both undergraduates and graduates and represented a wide cross section both in terms of geographical origins and educational backgrounds. The interns also worked in many different agencies within the Interior Department such as the Bureau of Mines, Geological Survey, Bureau of Land Management, and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Their duties, like mine, were generally related to their career objectives whether in accounting, law, economics, math, computer science or other fields.

In addition to the work experiences, both the Interior Department and the Civil Service Commission had various activities and seminars planned. Through our coordinator in the Department of the Interior, we were able to meet with all the Assistant Secretaries of the Interior and with the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Rogers C. B. Morton. In each case we were able to have interesting and informative discussions with these men on a person to person basis. The Department's program also included field trips to various departmental projects in the Washington area and a series of luncheon engagements in which we met with less well-known but nonetheless interesting people both in and out of government. Among the people we met in the luncheons were representatives from Ralph Nader's consumer advocate group and representatives from the United States Civil Rights Commission.

The Civil Service Commission also sponsored an Interagency Seminar Series to supplement the Interns' work experience. The seminar areas chosen for each Intern were related as closely as possible to his job and career interests and covered such topics as managerial decision making, automatic data processing, urban programming, diplomacy, modern health and nutrition, the environment, science and technology, and many others. My seminar group was concerned with the environment and I feel

it was one of the most interesting. In the course of the seminars we were able to meet with such well known people as Senator Barry Goldwater; William Ruckelshaus, head of the Environmental Protection Agency; Donald Rumsfeld, White House assistant; and Dan Rather, CBS News White House correspondent. In addition to the seminar meetings there were purely social activities such as parties and picnics which permitted one to meet other interns from other agencies and departments in Washington.

On the whole, I found the Federal Summer Intern Program to be an educational and enjoyable experience and I feel that most of the other students in the program would agree. I am sure there was disappointment and dissatisfaction with the program in some cases, but generally it was a valuable experience. Personally, I was given a great deal of independence in my job assignment and was in fact told that its success or failure would depend mostly on my own originality. My superior and the other people in my office were friendly and helpful and appeared to be well satisfied with the filing system and card catalog I devised to help them retrieve reference information more efficiently. Even if the work experience had not been a success, I believe that the opportunity to spend a summer in Washington was of great value considering that city's great cultural, social, and historical resources.

Perhaps my greatest criticism of the Summer Intern Program is that most people have never heard of it. No doubt this fact is due to the relatively few students who have been fortunate enough to participate in the program up to the present. I hope very much that the program can be expanded, for regardless of a student's previous opinions concerning the operation of the federal government, I feel that the Intern program fulfills one of its major goals by expanding the student's knowledge of the problems and workings of government at the national level. Perhaps this essay will serve to inform others of what at least one student participant considers to be a valuable Federal program.

Capitalization on Catalog Cards: Brief Guidelines

by Louise Deshaies
Head, Descriptive-Adaptive Cataloging Section
Louis Round Wilson Library
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Anyone who is responsible for descriptive cataloging and who likes to feel that such description is in correct form encounters the problem of capitalization. Which words should be capitalized? How can one know all languages and their rules for capitalization? How can one teach another so that he will not have to ask about every book in a foreign language for which he must type a master?

The following solutions for proper capitalization have been suggested: 1. Let the cataloger underscore the words which should be capitalized; 2. Refer to the Anglo-American Catalog Code appendix dealing with capitalization or to a foreign language manual; 3. Use all capitals in typing the master; and 4. Let someone who knows mark all the books before typing.

Objections to these solutions follow respectively. 1. This is not the job of the cataloger; the cataloger may forget to do it; and the cataloger often does not know. 2. It is too much trouble; only the most conscientious and intelligently aggressive worker will continue to refer to manuals and other tools or wade through explanations. 3. This has been tried and found to be more trouble and time consuming than regular habitual typing. There has to be shifting from upper to lower case because of diacritical marks and numerals; and often the typist unconsciously drops back into the regular way of typing. And 4. A person with an extensive knowledge of languages will usually be occupied primarily with other duties, very likely supervisory, which leaves little time for marking books; and marking books takes time. Needless to say, there are few per-

sons available with a knowledge of many languages.

With these things in mind, the following table has been made as another answer to the problem of capitalization, or at least a help. Similarities in languages are evident to those who have studied several and who work with them constantly. One of these similarities is capitalization. Languages, in general, fall into two groups as far as capitalization is concerned. There are those with much capitalization, as English, and there are those with little capitalization, as French. English as the native language in American libraries offers little difficulty, although it has its problems. French is quite often the foreign language which workers have studied.

Using these two languages as familiar languages, other languages are grouped with them to provide the two groups given in the table. Types of words most usually encountered on catalog cards are indicated in the columns. Under these is the indication for capitalization. At the bottom of the table appear a few other helps.

Very few library workers, professional as well as non-professional, have a knowledge of more than two or three foreign languages. But as they handle books in foreign languages, they gradually acquire a feeling for words as they are used on the title page and elsewhere in the books, and come to recognize them as nouns, parts of corporate bodies, etc. With the use of a dictionary and the following table, the problem of capitalization can be reduced considerably. Although the knowledge of proper capitalization is certainly a prime concern when preparing a master or unit card, it is not restricted to the catalog

department. Other departments within a library can find use for this table.

The table does not profess to answer every question on capitalization or to give

complete coverage. It is offered merely as a help, a quick-glance reference, for those who care that their catalog cards and records appear with correct capitalization.

CAPITALIZATION

(Brief guidelines)

Language	Proper nouns	Proper adjs.	Corporate All major words	bodies Only 1st & 1st of each sect.	All nouns	Days & months
GROUP 1 (full cap.)						
English	X	X	X	—	—	X
Spanish	X	—	X	—	—	—
Portuguese	X	—	X	—	—	—
Polish	X	—	X	—	—	—
Dutch	X	—	X	—	—	—
German	X	only in corp. bodies	X	—	X	X
Greek	X	X	X	—	—	—
Latin	X	X	X	—	—	—
GROUP 2 (little cap.)						
French	X	—	—	X	—	—
Slavic	X	—	—	X	—	—
Italian	X	—	—	X	—	—
Scandinavian	X	—	—	X	—	—
Icelandic	X	—	—	X	—	—

Scientific names of families are given in Latin, no matter what the language of the book. The first word (genus) is capitalized; the second word (species) if given, is not capitalized.

IN GENERAL:

Capitalize only the first word of a title.

Capitalize only the first word of a periodical or series (as *Journal of linguistic studies*) or the first word after an initial article (as *The Journal of Biblical studies*)

CONSULT the Anglo-American Catalog Code for specific cases or possible exceptions.

CAUTION: Do not abide by old L. C. practice (prior to 1949) when consulting NUC's. Rules for capitalization changed in 1949.

This also applies to any library catalog, where old practice appears along with current practice.

(X indicates capitalization of word)

North Carolina Library Education News

East Carolina University Department of Library Science

Spring Quarter began with a good number of new students entering graduate programs, especially the Master of Library Science degree program. Placement figures show that most graduates are accepting positions in technical institutes and community colleges, followed by school media centers and public libraries. No graduates have had difficulties securing positions up to this point.

The ten trainees selected under the Education Professions Development Act, in cooperation with the North Carolina State Department of Public Instruction, have begun their second quarter of work. The trainees are all working toward the M.L.S. degree or the M.A.Ed. degree with field concentration in media. Staff members of both the media division of the School of Education and the Department of Library Science are working in the training program under the direction of Emily S. Boyce, associate professor in the department. Arrangements were made with school media centers in surrounding counties for the trainees to work in the field during the spring quarter.

The local chapter of Alpha Beta Alpha plans to visit District of Columbia libraries including the Library of Congress. The advanced course in collection building exposed students to a number of guest lecturers. Among the speakers were Mrs. Barbara Henry, ECU School of Music librarian; Hamilton Monroe, Bibliographer, Joyner Library; Mrs. Barbara Clark, Media Coordinator, Pitt Technical Institute; Miss Elizabeth Copeland, Librarian, Sheppard Memorial Public Library; Mrs. Sallie Mann, Acquisitions Librarian, Joyner Library; and Dr. Gene D. Lanier, Chairman, Department of Library Science. Emily S. Boyce coordinated the course.

Faculty members have conducted workshops or made speeches in several areas of the state including Rocky Mount, Greenville, New Bern, Wilmington, Raleigh, and Charlotte.

Due to popular demand, the department will offer short-term courses this summer covering three week periods. Credits for these courses may be used for renewal of any "A" or "G" teacher's certificates or for beginning media certification. Some of the credits may be applied toward graduate degree programs. Available June 6-26 will be *Communication Foundations*, *Problems in Media Centers*, and *Supervising Media Services*. Courses offered July 17-August 4 include *Storytelling*, *Building Media Collections*, *Library Administration and Management*, and *Research Techniques*. *Organizing Media* will be available July 24-August 18.

Problems In Educational Media Centers is the title of the new course for audiovisual personnel that has been added to the Fall schedule. The course will give priority to selection and organization of media, but will be quite flexible and problems may be introduced by students even after the class begins. The ten-week course will begin September 11, 1972, 6:00-9:00 P.M. however, students must register on the campus the preceding week. Application forms are available from the Graduate School.

The audiovisual division in the School of Education is also making available short-term courses in such areas as production of media, educational television, systems approaches to curriculum design, and media-oriented instructional development. Other courses covering the entire term are available both sessions of summer school. Application forms for all courses may be secured by writing the Graduate School at East Carolina or Dr.

Gene D. Lanier, Chairman, Department of Library Science, East Carolina University, Greenville, North Carolina 27834.

North Carolina Central University

School of Library Science

Seminar lecturers during the first semester included Mrs. Mollie H. Lee, Librarian, Richard B. Harrison Branch, Wake County Public Library and Miss Geraldine Matthews, Associate Director of NCCU's African-American Materials Project. Mrs. Lee described her pioneering efforts to promote service to the aging and discussed other problems and trends in public librarianship. Miss Matthews was formerly a Decimal Classification Specialist at the Library of Congress and she gave an illustrated lecture on this institution.

Most of the Faculty members attended one or more sessions of the North Carolina Library Association Conference. Annette Phinazee was resource person during the discussion of Continuing Education sponsored by the Library Education Committee.

Joe Rees, Engineering Librarian at Duke University, will teach the course in Adult Materials, Methods, and Services which emphasizes Science and Technology during the second semester. George Linder, Durham City-County Public Librarian, will teach "The Public Library".

Mrs. Tommie A. Young is serving as a consultant in developing a child care center in Durham's Crest Street Community and was invited to attend the Learning Institute of North Carolina's Planning Triangle Public Education facility.

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

School of Library Science

Several visiting faculty will join the staff of the School of Library Science for the spring semester. Dr. Mattie Russell (B.A., M.A., Ph.D.), Associate Professor, returns to the School for her fourth visit to teach LIBS 344, Administration of Archives and

Manuscript Collections. Dr. Russell is Curator of Manuscripts at Duke University Library.

Miss Louise Hall (A.B., B.S., M.A.), will serve again as Lecturer in the School. She will teach LIBS 224, Humanities Literature. Miss Hall is Head of the Humanities Division at the Wilson Library in Chapel Hill. Also returning as a visiting faculty member is Mr. Warren Bird (B.S., M.S.), Assistant Professor of L. S., who will teach LIBS 255, Automating Information Systems. Mr. Bird is Associate Director at the Duke University Medical Center Library and has been Assistant Professor of Medical Literature at Duke University since 1968.

Joining the visiting faculty for the first time is Mr. Don W. Schneider, (B.A., M.B.A., M.A. in L.S.) Lecturer, and Undergraduate Librarian at UNC-Chapel Hill. Mr. Schneider will be teaching LIBS 223, Social Science Literature.

A recent lecture on current trends in A.L.A. was delivered to the faculty and students of the School of Library Science, and campus librarians, by Mr. William Hill,

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A.L.A. representative for North Carolina and librarian at the Forsyth County Public Library. Mr. Hill included in his lecture a discussion of A.L.A.'s organization and reorganization, A.L.A. programs, and the status of minority groups in the library field.

The School will offer nine courses for each term of the Summer Session of 1972. During the second term a special program will be available for those preparing for careers as law librarians and for others who may now be working in law libraries. This two-course program includes a seminar in law librarianship and a course in legal bibliography.

Miss Mary Oliver (B.S. in L.S., J.D.), Professor of Law and Library Science and Law Librarian, will teach the first course.

Miss Frances Hall (M.S. in L.S., J.D.), Assistant Professor of Library Science, will teach the second course.

University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Library Education/Instructional Media Program

Course offerings in the 1972 Summer Session include two special short-term Institutes conducted Monday-Friday, June 12-June 30. "Media and the Humanities," directed by Dr. Elisabeth Bowles of the UNC-G faculty, will examine the role of media in supporting interdisciplinary "Humanities" studies in the secondary school, and is designed for secondary school teachers and media specialists. "The Media Program for the Changing Elementary School," directed by Mrs. Pauline Myrick, Director of Educational Media, Moore County Schools, will explore trends in elementary schools (new approaches to organization for instruction, individualization, curriculum) and their implications for media services, and is designed for elementary school media specialists, teachers, principals, and instructional supervisors.

Both Institutes use consultants and visiting lecturers drawn from innovative school

programs, and each will offer three semester hours of graduate credit.

Other short-term course offerings in the 1972 Summer Session will include Utilization of Instructional Media, July 15-August 1, and Design and Production of Audiovisual Materials, August 2-18.

Additional funds have been appropriated by the University for initial equipment of the television studio facilities in the McNutt Center for Instructional Media, as well as for production equipment needed to support advanced courses in the design and production of audiovisual instructional materials.

A second inservice education (non-university credit) workshop was offered in the spring of 1972 by the Library Education/Instructional Media Program in cooperation with the Greensboro Public Schools. Entitled "Selection and Utilization of Instructional Media," the workshop, directed by Dr. W. Hugh Hagaman, was designed to equip teachers with techniques in media utilization, emphasizing the use of media to effect desired behavioral objectives.

Cora Paul Bomar accepted an invitation of the American Institute of Architects to serve on the Jury to select the winning entries in the 1972 Library Building Award Program, the biennial program sponsored by the American Institute of Architects, the American Library Association and the National Book Committee.

Miss Bomar served on the 1968 and 1970 Library Buildings Award Program juries as well as on the 1972 Jury. Currently Miss Bomar is serving as consultant to the Spartanburg, South Carolina School System in planning library facilities for a high school with an anticipated 3000 student body.

Mary Frances K. Johnson has accepted appointment as a member of the ALA Nominating Committee for 1972-73. In January Mrs. Johnson served as a consultant on elementary school libraries for the Jackson, Mississippi, City Schools.

NCLA Section Activities

Junior Members Roundtable

The biennial luncheon meeting of Junior Members Round Table of the North Carolina Library Association was held in the dining room of Benton Convention Center in Winston-Salem on Friday, November 5, 1971, at 12:30 p.m.

Following the luncheon Chairman Eunice P. Drum welcomed members and special guests. Mrs. Drum introduced the 1969-1971 Board of JMRT and gave a brief summary of JMRT activities and accomplishments during the biennium including the following points:

- (1) A membership drive headed by Vivian Brown of Charlotte was very successful and 45 new members were added during the off year of the biennium.
- (2) The off year meeting of JMRT was held at Chapel Hill on August 5, 1970. Members toured the new undergraduate library on the University of North Carolina campus, then boarded a bus to tour the North Carolina Science and Technical Research Center of the Research Triangle and the new Perkins Library on the Duke University campus in Durham. The sixteen members present lunched at the Carolina Inn in Chapel Hill.
- (3) The membership's request for a program at the next biennial meeting was taken before the Executive Board of NCLA by Mrs. Drum. The request was denied in order to avoid conflict with the overall convention schedule.
- (4) The membership also requested that the biennial meeting be changed from a breakfast to a luncheon in order to broaden participation. The chairman was successful in effecting the change.
- (5) The chairman also succeeded in changing the meeting from its usual Saturday date to an earlier schedule as requested by the membership.
- (6) During the biennium the chairman received the resignation of Isabel Masterson, secretary-treasurer, who married and moved to another state. The chairman appointed Miss Judith Sutton of the North Carolina State Library to fill Miss Masterson's unexpired term.

Mrs. Drum closed her remarks by thanking those who had provided special assistance to her and the membership.

Following the Chairman's report, the minutes of the 1969 biennial meeting were read by Miss Sutton.

Nancy O'Neal, chairman of the Nominating Committee, as appointed by Mrs. Drum, presented the following slate of officers:

Chairman: Gail Koontz
Thomasville, N. C.

Vice-Chairman and Chairman Elect:
Mrs. Leslie Trainer
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Secretary-Treasurer:
Judith Sutton
Raleigh, N. C.

Directors: Theresa Coletta
Burnsville, N. C.
Dennis Bruce
Raleigh, N. C.

These individuals were unanimously elected to serve for the 1971-1973 biennium.

Following the election of officers, the floor was opened for discussion of old business. No old business was carried forth.

The floor was then opened for discussion of new business. At this time the membership discussed the possibility of a resolution to make the chairman of JMRT a voting member of the NCLA Executive Board. General interest being displayed, discussion was postponed to allow time to draft a formal resolution to this effect.

Bob May, of Sandhills Regional Library, presented the following resolution for consideration.

RESOLUTION TO AFFILIATE WITH JMRT NATIONAL

WHEREAS the American Library Association Junior Members Round Table has an active

affiliate program which is seeking to increase its membership and effectiveness, and

WHEREAS affiliation with A.L.A. will provide a link between young librarians in the State of North Carolina and in the nation, will provide a vehicle for gaining a greater voice in national programs, will provide a measure of cohesion and direction for this organization and a greater unity of purpose in achieving the goals of the Junior Members Round Table,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

that the Junior Members Round Table of the North Carolina Library Association seek immediate affiliation according to established procedure with the Junior Members Round Table of the American Library Association, and that the Directors-at-Large of the North Carolina Library Association JMRT Executive Board be charged with liaison activities between the two bodies.

Discussion indicated that the cost of affiliation would be \$10.00 for the biennium and that affiliation would not obligate the membership to the national association but would only serve to enhance its position. Upon motion made, seconded, and carried the resolution was adopted.

Daphne Earl, Duke University, presented the following resolution for consideration.

RESOLUTION ON CONTINUING EDUCATION
WHEREAS the Junior Members Round Table observes that there is an expressed need for continuing education in librarianship in the State of North Carolina,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that NCLA will strenuously promote programs of continuing education on both professional and para-professional levels, particularly those of the non-credit "three-day-workshop" variety, and that it will work toward the establishment of a clearinghouse for such programs, possibly under the auspices of the State Library.

There being no general discussion, the resolution was adopted upon motion duly made, seconded, and carried, and was prepared for presentation before the fifth general session of NCLA.

Leslie Trainer, Personnel Librarian, University of North Carolina, presented the following resolution for consideration.

RESOLUTION TO PROMOTE CLASSIFICATION OF LAIII AND LAIV BY THE STATE

WHEREAS THE Junior Members Round Table of NCLA is concerned about the quality of the whole spectrum of librarianship in North Carolina and

WHEREAS there is a need to promote continuity and stability in all levels of personnel in North Carolina libraries and

WHEREAS there is a need to insure the presence of rewarding lifetime careers in libraries for library technicians and other para-professional personnel and

WHEREAS there is a need to expand the series of Library Assistant positions classified for state employees to provide for the advancement of para-professionals beyond the level of Library Assistant II

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the membership of the North Carolina Library Association direct the Executive Board to appoint a task force to offer its assistance to the state in classifying positions of Library Assistant III and Library Assistant IV, or whatever alternative positions may be appropriate to provide such advancement for para-professionals, and to urge classification of these positions at the earliest opportunity.

Discussion included explanation of the present classification scheme, the need for additions to that scheme, the policies of the state personnel department, and the proper course of action to effect change. Upon motion made, seconded, and carried the resolution was adopted for presentation before the fifth general session of NCLA.

William Hill, Forsyth County Libraries, presented the following previously discussed resolution for approval.

RESOLUTION FOR SECTION REPRESENTATION ON THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

WHEREAS each section and round table of the North Carolina Library Association represents a legitimate interest in the direction and development of the state library association

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the membership direct the executive board to initiate action appropriate for preparing an amendment to the constitution such that a vote and a seat on the executive board is provided for each section and round table chairman.

The resolution was adopted on motion made, seconded, and carried to be presented before the fifth general session of NCLA.

Chairman Drum expressed her appreciation to the body for their cooperation during her term in office. Although she is graduating from JMRT, she felt good "in knowing the torch is going into youthful, enthusiastic, capable hands." At this time

she presented Miss Gail Koontz, new chairman, who asked for the continued support of the group and pledged to be "patient while learning."

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

The Resources and Technical Services Section of the North Carolina Library Association held a luncheon business meeting during the Biennial Conference at Benton Convention Center in Winston-Salem on Thursday, November 4, 1971. The meeting was called to order and a welcome was issued by Ruth Prince, chairman.

After a delicious lunch, Mrs. Prince introduced the present officers. The minutes of the last meeting were given by Louise Deshaies, secretary.

The main business for the meeting was discussion as to whether to have an off-year meeting or to continue as has been done, with a meeting during the biennial conference. It was moved to have a meeting at the next biennial conference. After discussion, the chairman reminded the incoming board to re-activate the program. Members were urged to send suggestions for the program to the new chairman.

The report of the Nominating Committee was given by Vivian Moose. Other members of the Committee were Katherine Daniel and Mabel Jones, chairman. The slate of officers submitted consisted of the following: Nancy White (UNC at Chapel Hill) vice chairman/chairman-elect; Mary E. Morris (Western Carolina University) secretary; and Mertys Bell (Guilford Technical Institute) and Peg Schaberg (UNC at Chapel Hill) as directors. The report of the Nominating Committee was accepted.

The meeting was turned over to the new chairman, Eunice Drum, and was adjourned.

College and University Section Announces Workshops and Tutorials During Coming Biennium

Following many expressions of dissatisfaction in the College and University Sec-

tion meeting at the biennial conference, steps have been taken to develop new directions for the group during the 1971-1973 biennium. Following a meeting in Chapel Hill in January, at which an ad hoc committee of the Section devoted attention to new directions, it was announced that the Section would sponsor three workshops across the state beginning this October.

The first of these will be a mini-conference to be held in Greensboro in early October. The mini-conference will consist of nine tutorial sessions over a one and one-half day period, complete with luncheons, banquet dinner, and a party sponsored by Joseph Ruzicka. A tutorial is a lecture-discussion session led by an expert resource person such as Ed Holley and Doralyn Hickey from Chapel Hill who will offer tutorials on "Who Runs the Library" and Dewey, 18th edition, respectively. Katherine Stokes from the U. S. Office of Education will be the banquet speaker. Her address will concern Title II-A programs under the Higher Education Act of 1965.

Rosalind Campbell of Caldwell Technical Institute will conduct a tutorial on the Library Technical Assistant.

Attendance will be limited to between 300 and 400 persons. Tuition will be \$5.00 per tutorial session with lodging and meals additional. Pre-registration forms and brochures will be mailed out to every library administrator in North Carolina within a few weeks. This workshop as well as the others described below will be directed not only to library administrators but especially to department heads and staff professionals.

Greenville will be the site of a second workshop to be held during the winter, and Asheville is likely to be the site of a third workshop to be held in the spring. Appropriate mailing will be made well in advance of each of the events. More details of these will be published in later issues of NCL.

Library Round Up

North Carolina State University Publishes Serials Catalog on Microfiche

The D. H. Hill Library of North Carolina State University at Raleigh has published a microfiche catalog of its complete serials holdings. The catalog is produced directly from computer tape using the COM (Computer-Output-Microfilm) technique at a reduction ratio of 42X. The 27,000 entries and cross references that currently constitute the catalog are contained on five 4" x 6" microfiche. The library will keep the catalog up to date by producing frequent (probably monthly) totally new and complete editions.

The catalog is now being distributed to about 30 locations on the N.C.S.U. campus and 70 subscribers elsewhere in the Southeast. It is available at \$7.00 for an annual subscription (including all new editions). Address requests for subscriptions to: N.C.S.U. Serials Catalog, D. H. Hill Library, P. O. Box 5007, Raleigh, N. C. 27607.

Coastal Carolina Community College Receives Gift

Wednesday, November 17th, was a big day at Coastal Carolina Community College. That's the day the college library collection grew by a full 20 per cent, all in one day, from 8,000 volumes to more than 10,000 volumes.

You might ask, how could such a thing happen overnight? Through the generosity of an Onslow Countian of course! To be more specific — by the donation of some 2,000 volumes of religious and sociological books from Mr. Fred M. Hintze, Jr. of 500 Dogwood Lane, Jacksonville.

Mr. Hintze, who teaches sociology at the college in the extension division is the Alcoholism Coordinator for the Onslow County Mental Health Clinic and is a former pastor of the Lutheran Church of Our Savior on Lejeune Boulevard. He is a native of Newhanover County, having attended Newhanover High. After graduation from there he attended Wilmington

Junior College (now U. N. C. W.) and went on to Lenoir Rhyne College where he received a AB degree in Sociology and Religion. He then went on to obtain a Bachelor of Divinity from the Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary at Columbia, South Carolina.

This generous scholar is the proud father of two children and is married to a lovely Durham girl, Priscilla, who is a graduate of Women's College (now U. N. C. G.) and Duke University. She is currently the Head Physical Therapist at Onslow Memorial Hospital. Mr. Hintze found time in his busy life to serve in the U. S. Navy as a submariner during the Korean War.

In evaluating the significance of this most generous donation, Mr. James R. Hurdle, Jr. said, "We are so proud to have been selected to have the honor of adding such a comprehensive collection to our growing library. The impact of such a donation can only be realized when you think that these 2,000 books represent about \$10 to \$12,000 in cold hard cash. \$12,000 the tax payers of this state won't have to put out, but what's even more significant is the fact that our students will benefit from the addition of 2,000 books in two areas where we were somewhat weak. The importance of this kind gesture by Mr. Hintze cannot be overemphasized," he concluded.

Honorary Membership in NCLA

Your suggestions for honorary membership in the North Carolina Library Association are needed by the new committee within the next six months. Please send us names, accompanied by biographical information, of persons deemed worthy to receive this honor.

The criteria for selection are as follows:

1. Honorary memberships are given to both professional and lay persons who have rendered important service to the library interests of the state.
2. Honorary memberships for professional persons are limited to retired librarians.

3. Honorary memberships for lay persons are given at a time considered appropriate in relation to the contribution made.
4. Contributions of both groups must be above the local level.
5. Selections of the past will be reviewed with the idea of adding any persons overlooked.

At times in the past the whole membership of NCLA has voted on the awarding of honorary memberships, but the By-Laws now provide for the appointed Honorary Membership Committee to seek suggestions from all members and to present the recommended names to the Executive Board before the next Spring Workshop. This is your opportunity to participate! Please send your suggestions to:

Grace Farrior, Chairman
Honorary Membership Committee
North Carolina Library Association
304 Waverly Way
Greensboro, N. C. 27403

Vaughn Scholarship Fund Established

A scholarship fund in memory of David L. Vaughan, who died in June, 1971, has been established at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. To date contributions have been received from classmates of Vaughan at UNC, where he received his M.S.L.S. in 1959, and individuals in Salem, Virginia; Greensboro, North Carolina; and Toledo, Ohio.

At the time of his death Vaughan was director of the Greensboro (N.C.) Public Library. He began his library career in 1959 as assistant director of the Roanoke County Public Library in Salem, Virginia. He also served as director of the Davidson County, N. C., Public Library and as assistant director of the Toledo, Ohio, Public Library before accepting the directorship of the Greensboro Public Library in 1968.

In 1965 he served as executive director of National Library Week activities in North Carolina.

Contributions to the Vaughan Fund are welcomed. Checks should be made payable to University of North Carolina and

should be mailed to Student Aid Office, UNC, 300 Vance Hall, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514.

The fund will benefit students at the UNC School of Library Science.

Lenoir County Schools Win Britannica Award

Lenoir County Public Schools, Kinston, have been named the second place winner in Encyclopaedia Britannica's 1972 School Library Awards, Charles E. Swanson, Britannica president, announced today in a letter to Ramon L. Davis, superintendent of schools.

The national award cites the North Carolina school system for "significant improvement of its elementary school library media services" and carries with it a \$1,500 cash gift for enlargement of school library collections.

Sharing top honors with the Lenoir County Public Schools are the Atlanta, Georgia, Public Schools, first place winner receiving \$2,500, and the Washington County Public Schools, Abingdon, Virginia, which won third place and \$1,000.

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To be held in New Orleans in the Jung Hotel on November 1-4, 1972. These groups are seeking critiques in all types and sizes of libraries, of on-going operations; or of thoroughly-tested rejects. They are also interested in any concern of technical services.

Papers should be 5 (preferably) to 10 minutes in length, to be orally presented by the author, followed by discussion.

A finished paper (one copy, double-spaced typing) should be submitted by July 1 to:

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University of Florida Libraries
Gainesville, Florida 32601

The papers to be presented will be selected in mid-July by representatives of SELA and SWLA.

New North Carolina Books

by William S. Powell

LOUISE HOWE BAILEY. *Along the Ridges*. Asheville: Groves Printing Company, 1971. 108pp. Illus. \$3.95. (Order from author, P. O. Box 241, Flat Rock, N. C. 28731.)

Mrs. Bailey, a native of Henderson County, spent many years visiting her mountain neighbors collecting true tales of their pioneer ancestors. She made notes and wrote down the information they gave her. The result of this unusual hobby is a delightful book of history, folklore, and word-pictures of a time now past. They suggest how resourceful our mountain forebears were, how deep a sense of humor they had, and how friendly and cooperative they were in their home communities. Mrs. Bailey is a skilled storyteller herself and she has made good use of the material she gathered. Her unusual collection of North Carolina will delight the over-thirty segment of our readers and just might even catch the fancy of some younger ones as well.

JUDITH ANN BENNER, *Lone Star Rebel*. Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, Publisher, 1971. 232pp. Illus. \$4.95.

The subject of this book for young people does not qualify it to be classified as a North Carolina book, but it has a North Carolina interest, nevertheless. It was published in Winston-Salem, of course, and it was printed in Charlotte by Heritage Printers, another splendid example of the good work of both of these firms. The attractive and appropriate but stark black and white woodcuts which illustrate this book were prepared by Robert B. Dance, a free-lance commercial artist of Winston-Salem who is represented in the permanent collection of the North Carolina Museum of Art. The book, incidentally, is fiction based on fact and tells the story of a 14-year-old Texas lad who joins the Confederate Army in Mississippi. The author is completing her doctoral dissertation on Colonel Lawrence

Sullivan Ross who appears as one of the leading characters in *Lone Star Rebel*. This book illustrates very clearly that scholarly historians can write well, even for young people. It is a book which should be on the young people's shelf of every library in the South, and it might even help correct a few misunderstandings if read by modern Yankee youth.

LINDLEY S. BUTLER. *Our Proud Heritage, A Pictorial History of Rockingham County, N. C. Bassett, Virginia*: Bassett Printing Corporation, 1971. [103]pp. Illus., map. \$3.25 paper.

This is a large-size, magazine format publication with numerous advertisements. Dr. Butler, head of the history department at Rockingham Community College, Wentworth, has written the county history in four sections: *Our Proud Heritage* [a survey of events]; *Our Education and Cultural Heritage*; *Our Industrial Heritage*; and *Our Religious Heritages*. The picture section is broken into twenty-three parts with portions devoted to the different towns and communities in the county as well as to such general topics as transportation, old homes, recreation, industry, and so on. The text is informative and readable and the pictures are interesting.

HUBERT J. DAVIS. *The Great Dismal Swamp, Its History, Folklore and Science*. Murfreesboro: Johnson Publishing Company, 1971. Revised edition. 175pp. Illus. \$4.95.

First published in 1962, this account of the Great Dismal Swamp in eastern North Carolina and Virginia is readable, entertaining, and informative. It is a sympathetic account designed to counteract the unsavory reputation of this region as an evil place of stagnant water, vicious bears, poisonous snakes, an hiding criminals. Snakes and bear are there, of course, but they are much less troublesome to their

human neighbors than tradition has pictured. Mischievous raccoons and colorful songbirds also inhabit this wilderness. Cypress and juniper trees, areas of meadow, and the historic Dismal Swamp Canal add to the beauty of the place. History, myth, and scientific fact are combined in this useful work on a little known area of the two states.

JOHN F. GILBERT and GRADY JEFFERYS. *Crossties over Saluda. A Portrait of Southern Railway Power on the Nation's Steepest, Standard Gauge, Main Line Railway Grade.* Raleigh: The Crossties Press, Box 2481, 1971. 36pp. Illus. \$2.74 paper.

Saluda is a town in southwestern Polk County in the high mountains of western North Carolina and this is the story of the construction of the railroad there nearly a hundred years ago and its subsequent use. There are only a few pages of straight text but the fifty interesting pictures, made at various times from 1889 to the present, have full captions. For the railroad fan this little book is a sheer delight; for others it should prove to be informative about an interesting aspect of our past and to give a new appreciation for the modern diesel-powered trains.

STANLEY E. GREEN. *Kinnakeet Adventure.* New York: Vantage Press, 1971. 242pp. \$4.95.

Kinnakeet is a small community on Hatteras Island in Dare County and this is the recollections of Stanley E. Green who went there in 1930, fresh out of the University of North Carolina, to be principal of the local school. He remained until the early 1940's during World War II when he was assigned to a ship that sailed for the Mediterranean. Kinnakeet was isolated but the people were cordial and the stranger in their midst soon became one of them. Green's experiences are told in an interesting style; his friends on the Outer Banks become real to the reader. This account of a time that has passed and a place that has changed is very moving and

North Carolinians should be grateful to the author for recording it. In spite of the fact that this book was published by a "vanity press," it is a most worthy addition to any collection of North Caroliniana.

CHARLES M. HUDSON, editor, *Red, White, and Black, Symposium on Indians in the Old South.* Athens: Distributed by the University of Georgia Press, 1971. 142pp. Maps. \$3.75 paper.

At the 1970 meeting of the Southern Anthropological Society in Athens, Georgia, a symposium was presented on the Indians of the Old South. Prof. William S. Pollitzer of the University of North Carolina was one of the participants, and his paper is published in this volume. A number of Indian tribes from North Carolina, particularly the Cherokee and the Catawbas, are mentioned frequently. The general subject of the relations of the three races in the South is particularly interesting in view of contemporary events but especially because it is a subject only inadequately touched upon by past writers. The authors of the eight papers and the two commentators present much new information and suggest topics for further investigation. Such subjects as the use of maps as a source of information on Indians, the physical appearance of Indians based on archaeological evidence, their language, the attitude of whites towards the other two races and the attitudes of Indians and blacks towards each other are among the topics discussed. Footnotes and bibliographies suggest sources for further study. The essays are all interesting and well written combining to form a volume that will appeal to the scholar and the interested layman alike.

SARAH McCULLOH LEMMON, *The Pettigrew Papers, Volume I, 1685-1818.* Raleigh: State Department of Archives and History, 1971. 699pp. Illus., maps. \$15.00.

This is the first in a projected multi-volume series of papers of an important North Carolina family over a period of many years. In this volume the papers of

the Rev. Charles Pettigrew and his son, Ebenezer, are included together with correspondence from a wide range of friends, business acquaintances, and other persons. The papers are arranged in chronological order and while this is intended to be a sourcebook, it may be read with pleasure from beginning to end. Most of the material is dated from 1780 onward and deals with personal, church, plantation, and business matters. The splendid and carefully compiled index with ample cross references will delight both the general reader and the researcher. In addition to listing the names of persons and places mentioned in the papers, numerous subjects are also included. There are, for example, lengthy entries under the subjects Agriculture, Apparel, Books, Churches, Diseases, Food and Beverages, Furnishings and Supplies, Health, Livestock, Medicine, Negroes and Slaves, Plantations, Postal Service, Schools, Travel and Transportation, Weather, and many more.

TED MALONE. *The Tapestry Maker.* Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, Publisher, 1972. 82pp. \$4.50.

The author is a native of Coats, a graduate of Campbell College, and presently a graduate student at the University of North Carolina. He has been a reporter and a newspaper editor, and served two years in the army. His free verse poems in this volume were written in Germany, in England, and in North Carolina, and they contain thought-evoking symbols, clear expressions of many sentiments, and word-pictures of places and events that are moving. Places in North Carolina (Currituck, Martin County, Chapel Hill, for example) are mentioned. Two short poems will serve to illustrate the kind of poem to be found here:

Another Name

I am no more alone in Germany
than I was in Carolina,
nor than I was in Georgia,
nor than I'd be in Upper Volta.
It isn't distance of miles
crushing the vitals within me;

you're no farther now,
nor ever can be,
than the night you were close beside me
and called me another name.

Whereupon Leaving the Laundromat

Whereupon leaving the laundromat
I came across
a little beggar girl,
who looked at me with sad
imploing eyes
/and/
asked me questions
that I could not answer,
such as, who are you?
/and/
where are you going?
Why don't you help
me?

Ted Malone's poems should be in every Tar Heel library which has poems by any other North Carolina poet. His are as good as the best.

WILLIAM S. POWELL. *The First State University, A Pictorial History of the University of North Carolina.* Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1972. 310pp. Illus. \$12.95.

The story of the University of North Carolina is told here in words and pictures from the eighteenth century to 1972. Attractively printed and boxed, this book is intended to help mark the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the University Press. Mrs. Joyce Kachergis, talented designer at the Press, is credited with the arrangement and the appearance of the work. An unusual feature of the book is the clear, varnished pictures which have the texture of original photographs.

DAVID B. QUINN. *North American Discovery, Circa 1000-1612.* Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1971. (Paperback edition, New York: Harper & Row, 1971.) 324pp. Maps. \$7.95; \$3.95 paper.

Professor Quinn's book, through extracts from contemporary sources, presents an account of the nearly six centuries between the first discovery of America and its perma-

ment settlement. There are concise introductory notes to each section and the whole book may be read straight through with ease or it may be used for information on specific points. North Carolinians will find here much new information on the early discovery and exploration of their state. From a document first translated and published in the *North Carolina Historical Review* in 1969 there is an account of a Spanish discovery in 1566, while from another source there is information of a Spanish discovery of English occupation of the Outer Banks in 1588, after the "Lost Colony" had been abandoned. Extensive attention is paid to the various expeditions to Roanoke Island and the colonies established there. *North American Discovery* should be in very library in the state both for its specific information on North Carolina and for its general material.

GLEN ROUNDS. *The Cowboy Trade*. New York: Holiday House, 1972. 95pp. Illus. by Glen Rounds. \$4.95.

Written for the 10 to 14-year-old, this attractive book will tell the young reader everything he (or she) might want to know about cowboys. Such things as the cowboy in TV, films, and fiction, the tools of the trade, what the cowboy did in winter and in the city, and "things are different today," as well as something of the history of this interesting way of life will be found here. Young cowboys are hard on books, so most librarians would be well advised to buy two copies.

ALFRED K. WILKES. *Little Black Boy*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1971. 155pp. Illus. \$4.95.

Alfred W. Wilkes, a native of Winston-Salem now retired as a building superintendent at Columbia University, took courses in writing there while he was working. This novel for young people, his first published work, is very well written. Presumably based on his childhood experiences while growing up in the Negro section of his home town, the story relates a series of experiences of a 9-year-old with

his black friends and his encounters with whites, both child and adult. The meanness, bitterness, and cruelty displayed, and the casual way in which young Alf and his friends stole from merchants are undoubtedly embellishments of lesser feelings and events of the time. Recollections in 1971 of events of fifty years ago, presented in the light of 1971, take on different meanings. A factual recollection of the author's childhood, "warts and all," would be an extremely valuable contribution to "black history" — and this is a book he obviously is qualified to write — but a thick layer of fiction laid atop a thin core of truth does a disservice. (I grew up in a small town less than fifty miles from the one apparently described in this book and only about a dozen years after the time mentioned. I sometimes played with Negro boys my own age and was often in their homes, so I can recognize the truth in *Little Black Boy*. I have also been pushed off the sidewalk by bands of blacks, threatened with switchblade knives, and called worse names than I ever heard them called. There were two sides to race relations forty and fifty years ago, just as there are now, but *Little Black Boy* does not adequately recognize this.)

MAXVILLE BURT WILLIAMS. *First for Freedom, Story of the First Official Act for American Independence*. Murfreesboro: Johnson Publishing Company, 1972. 112pp. Illus. \$5.95.

Two exciting periods in the Revolutionary history of North Carolina are recreated here: 1776 and the Halifax Resolves and the first state constitution; and 1781 and the British invasion. Written in the form of a play, the narrative is based on fact with dialogue supplied. Most of the leading participants in the Revolutionary movement here, both political and military, appear as characters. Production of this play probably would be out of the realm of possibility for the average public school in the state, but portions of it might be read very effectively with adequate advance preparation of the students by their teacher.

