

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES

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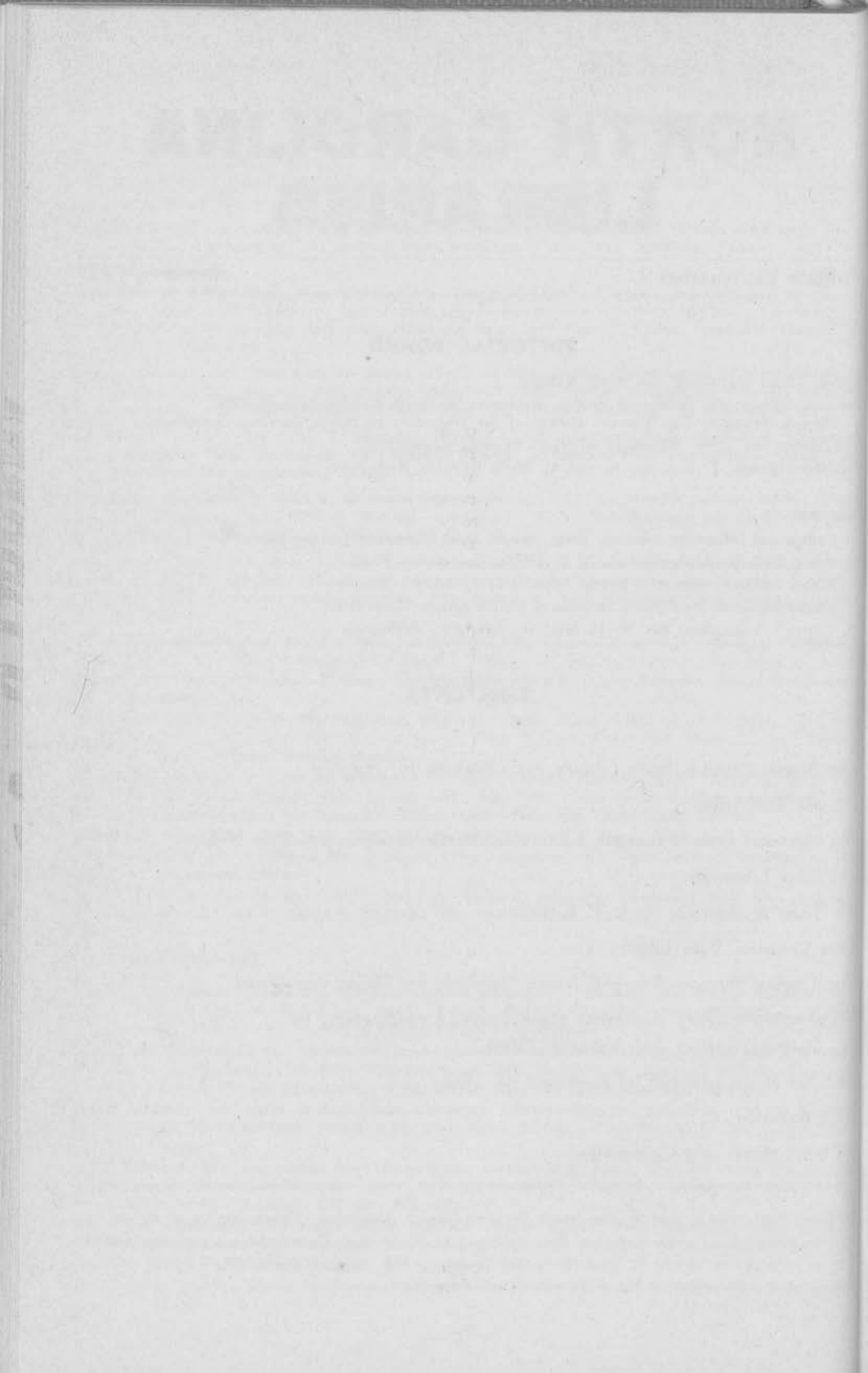
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THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY

By ELIZABETH H. HUGHEY*

On the threshold of a new era, the North Carolina State Library now has its responsibilities spelled out for the first time. This achievement is an outgrowth of the Governor's Study Commission appointed in 1953. The Commission devoted one section of its study to the cultural and educational agencies in North Carolina's state government organization. The Institute of Government, Chapel Hill, was employed to do the research for the Commission.

Included with the cultural and educational study were the five library services at the state level: The State Library, the Library Commission, the Department of Archives and History, the Supreme Court Library, and the School Library Adviser in the Department of Public Instruction. In an effort to foster more efficiency and to improve services, several combinations of service were considered but under the existing physical and organizational structures the only currently feasible change in the library area was recommended to the General Assembly of 1955.

The Study Commission Chairman introduced in this legislative session a bill to merge the former State Library and the Library Commission, already housed in the Library Building, into a single administrative unit with specified areas of service and with a governing board of eight. The resulting act provided that six members of the board be appointed by the Governor and two serve *ex officio*: the librarian of the University of North Carolina and the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The new board was sworn in on July 1, 1955, and had one year to govern the two separate agencies and to make plans for the merger which became effective on July 1, 1956.

Prior to that date, an organizational service chart had been developed, personnel needs appraised, additional funds secured from the Contingency and Emergency Fund for personnel, retirements acknowledged and new personnel employed. With the exception of Miss Carrie Broughton, State Librarian, and Miss Mary Yates, Cataloger, in the State Library, both of whom retired July 1, 1956, the other members of the two staffs continued in the reorganized North Carolina State Library. In addition to replacements, three new positions were filled. A staff of twenty-two, including janitor-messengers and pages, is involved in merging the two agencies and establishing the new services.

The North Carolina State Library is organized as the focal point of state-wide library service with two basic functions: (1) providing library service to all state officials and employees of the many state agencies and to the people of the entire state through a network of public libraries; (2) aiding, promoting, and encouraging library development throughout North Carolina.

The present State Library resources consist of the holdings of both former agencies. These resources are being integrated into one working collection with general reference on first floor, genealogical reference on second floor, and the other materials in the stack areas. The State Library collects and organizes printed and filmed materials about

*State Librarian of North Carolina.

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North Carolina and its people; the Department of Archives and History maintains manuscript and other primary source materials.

The State Library newspaper collection is one of the most comprehensive in this region, and currently fifteen papers are being received on film. The early papers used frequently in historical research are being put on film as rapidly as budgets permit.

Both census reports and newspapers on film are housed on the second floor where users have ready access to micro-readers. A service started by the old State Library, and being continued, is the indexing of the *Raleigh News and Observer*.

The main reference and the general book collections are selected to meet the needs of state employees in their line of work, the needs of citizens who live in the six counties without library service, and to supplement the limited book collections of the public libraries of the state. College and special libraries may borrow from this collection also.

To facilitate the location of materials in the State Library and in other state agencies, a union card catalog is being established. In addition to the materials currently housed in the Library Building, this catalog will include the holdings of each state agency and other significant holdings throughout the state. At present special subject collections in fourteen public libraries are listed in the union catalog.

The project of merging the two book collections and the two card catalogs of the former libraries is underway. Many variations in classification and cataloging make it a slow and tedious process. Differences must be reconciled and more analytics must be included before a truly useful card catalog can be established.

The State Library does not propose to have all needed resources within its collection, but it anticipates being able to locate materials through a comprehensive union catalog and marked indexes to facilitate a better interlibrary loan program. For several years the Library Commission has served as a clearing house for interlibrary loans among public libraries. Now with greater resources and more adequate catalogs, this loan service can be improved and expanded. The State Library accepts a definite responsibility to provide library materials not available through a citizen's local library.

Informational films in the area of adult interests are made available through the public libraries as a result of a cooperative project. The State Library, public libraries of the state, and the Bureau of Audio-Visual Education, Extension Division, University of North Carolina, maintain the Public Library Adult Film Project. These films are available to the thirty-three participating libraries on a monthly block booked basis, but a large collection is available for spot booking through any public library of the state. Maintenance of the collection and distribution is done by the Bureau of Audio-Visual Education, which also distributes a handbook and supplements listing all films and schedules and giving other pertinent information.

Prior to the merger, the State Library was a depository on a limited basis for Federal Documents. A selected Federal Document collection is being continued and a complete collection of state publications is being sought. In the act establishing the new agency, authority is given to requisition up to five copies of all publications issued by every state department. Four copies are requested: two for the Library of Congress and two for State Library use. One will be available for circulation and one will remain in the library at all times. Formerly the University of North Carolina Library sent copies of state publications to the Library of Congress and issued a checklist of state agency

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publications. Henceforth, the State Library will supply the Library of Congress the required two copies and will collaborate with the University of North Carolina Library in publishing a checklist.

The administration of State Aid and Federal Aid for library service is a responsibility of the State Library.

Consultant services are provided for public libraries, State institutions, such as, hospitals and prisons, and college libraries when requested.

The work of the reorganized State Library is carried on by an administrative staff and three divisions. Each division has primary responsibilities, but the services of each are interlocked so that they function as a team. The divisions are General Services, Extension Services, and Technical Services.

The General Services Division is responsible for the selection and use of books and other informational materials. Reference services and materials are available at the Library Building and by mail. The division serves as a clearing house for interlibrary loans between libraries within and without the state. Materials are lent to libraries and to qualified individuals for one month with a two week renewal privilege on request. When specific need is identified, collections of books are available to public libraries for three or six months. Materials are sent prepaid to borrowers in the state; borrowers pay return charges.

The Extension Service Division extends service beyond the walls of the State Library. The division is staffed by librarians who serve as consultants to North Carolina libraries and to communities which wish to establish libraries. Visits are made to all areas, where assistance is given on all phases of library service such as book selection; bookmobile service; building plans; special programs for children, young people and adults; film services; tax votes and budgets.

Among the main responsibilities of the Technical Services Division are the acquisition of books, periodicals, newspapers, State and Federal Documents, and other materials; the classification, cataloging and processing of materials for use in the library and through interlibrary loan. The division compiles and issues bibliographies on specific subjects or special collections as requested by librarians, state agencies, state organizations and other groups.

The State Library staff works with committees and sections of the North Carolina Library Association and other organizations in planning and sponsoring cooperative activities, workshops, and institutes to improve library services. Annually, it collects, compiles and issues statistics of North Carolina libraries: public, college and university, and special. A narrative report is issued biennially. Monthly publications include a newsletter, an acquisitions list of nonfiction, and a book suggestion list for small public libraries.

The State Librarian serves on the North Carolina Public Library Certification Board as designated by the General Statutes, and all records and correspondence for Board activities are housed in the State Library.

The State Library is also a member of the Library Section of the Governor's Research Triangle with Duke University, State College and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. This cooperative project will enable the units involved to collectively acquire better resources and enlarge the research facilities available throughout the state.

Another service maintained by the State Library is a clearing house for library placement. Candidates for professional and subprofessional library positions are given information about current vacancies and employers are supplied information about prospective candidates. It is a referral service, and information about a librarian received from the State Library does not constitute a recommendation.

The North Carolina State Library is a public service agency for the people of the State. It cooperates with other cultural and educational agencies and organizations in helping provide more adequate library service to North Carolinians and welcomes opportunities and suggestions for improving services.

TRUSTEE ACTIVITIES

Tom Alexander was recently appointed to the Haywood County Library Board.

A. L. Brandon is the new chairman of the Thomas Hackney Braswell Memorial Library in Rocky Mount. Other new members of the board are: Julian B. Fenner, O. L. Barringer, Jr.; The Rev. Charles B. McLaughlin, William Shaw, Frank S. Spruill, Mrs. Dillon Rose, Mrs. Travis Davenport, Mrs. L. S. Kornegay and Mrs. W. L. Draper.

Mrs. Fred N. Bryan is a new trustee of the Kinston Public Library.

Mrs. Harry Gurganus is the new secretary of the board of trustees, George H. and Laura E. Brown Library, Washington, North Carolina.

Robert N. Hadley has been elected chairman of the Dunn Library Commission.

New trustees of the Pittsboro Public Library are: Mrs. E. B. Hatch, Mrs. J. W. Blake, and Mrs. T. W. McBane

New trustees of the Goldston Public Library are: Mrs. Frank Hayes, Mrs. H. G. Phillips, and Mrs. Ollie Garner.

Mrs. W. H. Hazard, of Haw River, is a new trustee of the May Memorial Library, Burlington.

Robert B. Morgan has been appointed to the board of trustees of the Harnett County Library.

New appointees to the board of the Olivia Raney Library, Raleigh, are Catherine Paschal and Donald S. Kimrey.

THE ONE AND ONLY PHARMACY LIBRARY IN NORTH CAROLINA

By ALICE NOBLE*

The one and only pharmacy library in North Carolina is located at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill in the Howell Hall of Pharmacy. It occupies one fourth of the main floor and includes a well lighted, spacious reading room, extensive stack space, and the librarian's office. All library activities are concentrated in this large and attractive room which is far too small to take care of the rapidly growing collection and to carry on ambitious projects for present and future expansion.

The objectives of the library are to build up constantly a collection of scientific and historical importance; to create interest in the library and to broaden its services and activities; and to render service to the pharmacists of the state as well as to students and faculty of the University. The library tries to make material available and to promote the enjoyment of books and journals as well as to encourage students to build up libraries of their own. Although funds are limited, included each year in the purchases are a few well written authoritative books about the profession of pharmacy, written in the language of the layman, not only to give undergraduates a fuller appreciation of their profession but to stimulate them in research of their own.

History

The library was started in 1897, the year of the present school of pharmacy was founded, although the beginning was modest to say the least. All appropriations in those days were meagre, but we feel sure that the pharmacy library was given the meagrest allotment of them all—just \$3.00 a year for both books and periodicals. It is no wonder that for more than a decade there was a subscription to one periodical only. However, from the very start the library had wonderful friends and annual reports each year record substantial gifts. University catalogues mention that the reading room was inaugurated by the Class of 1897 and in it were a large number of medical and pharmaceutical journals. Annual and special gifts by friends have continued through the years in ever increasing numbers and value.

The pharmacy library is a part of the Division of Health Affairs Library and the Armed Forces Medical Library classification is employed. Additional collections of the Division are located in the North Carolina Memorial Hospital and the School of Nursing. The combined collections total approximately 55,000 volumes specialized in pharmacy, dentistry, medicine, nursing and public health. Cataloging and ordering is done by the central Health Affairs Library, but book selection is the responsibility of the pharmacy librarian and the faculty. The general University Library and fifteen departmental libraries are available to students of pharmacy. (These libraries use the Dewey Decimal System of classification.)

Until September, 1947, there was no pharmacy librarian, although for many years I had given time occasionally to the library as I held a position in Howell Hall. My pharmacy responsibilities enabled me to acquire considerable knowledge of the profession of pharmacy and its personnel. A Tar Heel born and bred and with North Carolina history a hobby, I found it interesting to study about pharmacy and its progress.

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These assets, plus specialized filing training and the successful completion of certain pharmaceutical research, gave me the opportunity to become the School's first librarian. I have been on the job ever since. The work has been fascinating and I am proud of what has been accomplished. The carefully selected collection now numbers more than 8,000 catalogued books and bound volumes of periodicals pertaining to pharmacy and the collateral sciences, exclusive of pamphlet and other collections which are indexed and filed separately. It is a very specialized library and contains a wealth of both modern and historical material.

All books given to the library bear an appropriate gift plate and each gift is recorded carefully in a gift book, a page or more being set aside for each donor. This catalogue of library gifts is not only a means of preserving a permanent record of donations but serves as a medium of expressing appreciation to the donors.

The latest books are prominently displayed and a list of the titles posted on the central bulletin board. Attention is directed to important periodical articles through the bulletin board. From time to time latest acquisitions are listed in the *Carolina Journal of Pharmacy*

North Carolina Pharmaceutical Research Foundation

Beginning in 1947, the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Research Foundation annually has made a gift of \$500 to the library for materials (books, periodicals, etc.) needed for research. This fund has enabled us to purchase many books that we could not have acquired otherwise.

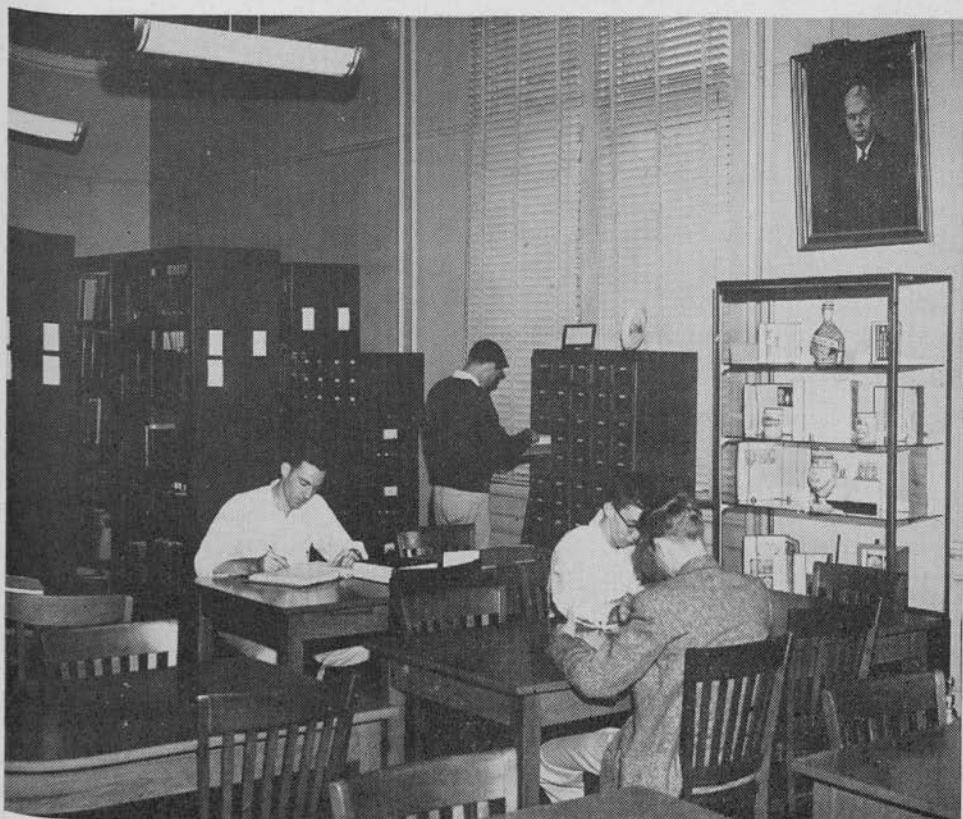
Within the Foundation are a number of memorial funds. An appropriate memorial book has been compiled containing biographical sketches of the pharmacists who have been honored by the establishment of such funds, not only as a matter of record but as an expression of appreciation of their achievements.

Periodicals

It is a far cry from the days when the library could subscribe to only one journal until today when the number of serials currently received has increased to 160. Ten of these periodicals are hospital journals made possible by the gift of a hospital pharmacist; several subscriptions are from friends; and the pharmacy fraternities each contribute a journal. The collection of bound journals is impressive. There are long runs of foreign serials (30 are currently subscribed for).

Reference Files

When I became librarian I realized how difficult it is to find material in journals even with the aid of yearly or cumulative indexes. Moreover, there was no satisfactory index to new drugs. Such an index is difficult to maintain with the great number of new drugs constantly appearing on the market. A card reference to journal material was started in a special catalogue file. There are now 35,000 cards in this "Periodical Reference" file and the number is increasing at the rate of about 150 cards a week. Prime emphasis is laid on subject headings and an effort is made to list the information as



UNC photo by J. B. Clay

Corner of UNC Pharmacy Library

simply as possible. If the article is concerned with more than one subject the necessary number of cards is made. In the upper left-hand corner of the card is listed the subject: Digitalis, Rauwolfia, Pharmacy-Education, etc. In the center of the card is the title of the article and the author. In the lower left-hand corner (usually in three lines) is shown where the reference may be found. These cards provide simple, quick references to no end of subjects and are of inestimable assistance, not only to students and staff, but to pharmacists of the state seeking information on many questions.

Pamphlets form an important part of the collection and this literature has its own separate catalogue. As pamphlets are received they are displayed and lists posted of their availability. Later they are filed in fire resistant cabinets and indexed on cards for the "Pamphlet Catalogue." Emphasis is laid again on subject headings. The pamphlet cards are similar to the "Periodicals References."

A third reference file is concerned with "Trade Literature." Most manufacturers furnish information about their products on 3" x 5" cards. The library has a file for

this literature in which there are now about 4,000 cards. The information is filed alphabetically by the product.

Other reference material includes Government Documents pertaining to drugs, foods, cosmetics, insecticides, etc., and Price Lists of important pharmaceutical manufacturers.

We have made analyses of many volumes which have not been indexed previously in any way. Included in the list are the *Lloyd Library Bulletin* and the *Badger Pharmacist*. These series contain important pharmaceutical information that hitherto was buried literally. The analyses are well worth the time and effort involved.

North Carolina Pharmacy and Pharmacists

The collection of material concerning North Carolina pharmacy and pharmacists is an important activity. A separate card catalogue, containing 8,000 cards, records the name of every pharmacist licensed in this State since the enactment of the First Pharmacy Act of 1881. In addition, fire resistant files preserve (in folders) biographical data about a majority of these pharmacists. In the beginning, data is filed on the "directory" card, but as soon as sufficient material accumulates a folder is made also. The data grows and grows. The record includes a photograph of the subject, his date of license, and as nearly as possible a complete biography including all clippings about the subject that we can find. In the collection are photographs and complete data about all past and present officers of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association. It is amazing how voluminous is the data about some of these pharmacists. It would be impossible to estimate the number of clippings in the collection. There are as many as a hundred or more about some of the prominent pharmacists. Wedding invitations are included in the records, announcement of the arrival of babies—all sorts of things, which are interesting and important as references. One pharmacist has sent us each Christmas a snapshot of his children. Now the eldest son is ready for college. Information in these biographical files is sought often and is of increasing importance.

Whenever a pharmacist visits the library he is asked to autograph his folder if he has not done so already. This practice not only adds to the value of the biographical data, but shows the pharmacist that the School of Pharmacy is interested in him. There has always been a close tie between the pharmacists of the State and the School of Pharmacy and the library takes pride in preserving records about these friends of the School. A card index of the pharmacy alumni is maintained, and there is a separate alphabetical card file of alumni who have served in the armed forces, together with their service records. On file are photographs, properly identified, of each pharmacy class since the School was started. These pictures are of special interest to returning alumni.

Complete historical data about the School of Pharmacy has been assembled and arranged in chronological order. Some day the librarian hopes to write a history of the School.

Scrap books record extensive historical material about the profession of pharmacy both before and after 1881, and a valuable collection of photographs, carefully keyed, provides additional data. Much of this material will form the basis for a history of North Carolina Pharmacy.

Physical Appearance

The physical appearance of the library is most attractive. The walls are painted a soft green and the furniture is of light oak with the exception of matched chairs upholstered in burnished red Castilian leather. The southeast location of the library and large windows fill it with morning sunlight. Fluorescent lighting is used at night. The stacks are arranged perpendicular to the north wall with the several catalogues close by. Reading tables and chairs, accommodating fifty readers, occupy the center of the room. Reference and current periodical shelves are arranged along the west wall. Forty-two inch high counters with storage cabinets underneath form the librarian's office in the southeast corner. The latest dictionaries of all kinds are easily available on shelves under the southern windows. Newest books and primary references are displayed on the counters.

On the walls are portraits of former deans—all gifts. Conscious of the importance of preserving a history of each portrait, an appropriate volume has been compiled with the title, *The Portraits in Howell Hall*. Each portrait is given a section in the book. Included in the record are a photograph of the portrait, an account of the presentation ceremonies, a biographical sketch of the subject, a short summary about the gift, and a sketch of the artist. There is added a memorial tribute to the pharmacist, written by a contemporary, setting forth the aims, ambitions, and service of the subject.

The room is literally filled with gifts. On the counters are handsome brass and copper vases. On top of the reference shelves are rare and beautiful show globes and there is also a huge marble mortar, weighing about 90 pounds, originally used more than a hundred years ago in one of the best known pharmacies in the State. The Greensboro Drug Club Auxiliary has presented a 16" electrically illuminated world globe standing 38½" high.

This fall the Woman's Auxiliary of the N.C.P.A. presented a locked book case for the rarities. In it are deposited the most valuable treasures, the oldest having been printed in 1540. Six of the books were published in the sixteenth century, and nine in the seventeenth. In the collection are such volumes as Schröder's *Pharmacopœia medicale*, Parkinson's *Theatrum botanicum*, Lemery's *Pharmacopœe universelle*, Durante's *Herbario novo*, Charas' *Pharmacopœa Regis, galenica et chymica*, etc.

And last but not least, is the display case presented by an alumnus in memory of his brother, also an alumnus, killed in World War I. This cabinet is used for timely displays of scientific and historical interest. The research for these displays is always fascinating. Such subjects have been featured as "Art and Pharmacy," "Mortars and Pestles," "Prescription Balances and Weights," "Alchemical Symbols," etc. There have been many exhibits commemorating occasions of importance to pharmacy such as the American Pharmaceutical Association Centennial Celebration, the Bicentennial Celebration of Orange County, Golden Anniversary of the N.C.P.A., etc. Frequently the newspapers have featured these displays with accompanying cuts. The display that probably has attracted the greatest interest was arranged for the 1954 Christmas season under the title, "Christ as Apothecary." Included in the display were reproductions of eighteen of the seventy known paintings depicting Christ as Apothecary. The pharmaceutical and lay press featured the exhibit widely and even a year later it was men-

tioned. Many requests were received from organizations and retail pharmacists for assistance in arranging similar displays. So far as we know this is the only library that has done extensive research on the subject. We are hoping to compile a volume of photographs and reading on this theme.

The School of Pharmacy is hopeful that the next General Assembly will make a long sought for appropriations for a new pharmacy building. The request has top priority on the University list. In plans for this new building convenient and adequate space has been allotted to the pharmacy library. When these dreams become a reality the library will be able to take care of its collection properly and to carry through its ambitions for greater service.

TAR HEEL LIBRARIANS

Louise BETHEA joined the Technical Service Division of the North Carolina State Library as a cataloger on June 2. She was formerly in the Wake Forest College Library.

Evelyn BISHOP, librarian of the Johnston County Library, Smithfield, was recently honored by the Home Demonstration Clubs of the county. Members of the clubs dedicated their Achievement Day program to Miss Bishop.

Mrs. Mildred COUNCILL, librarian of Mount Olive Junior College was graduated *magna cum laude* from Appalachian State Teacher's College in June with the B.S. degree in library science.

Myrl EBERT, librarian of the Division of Health Affairs, UNC, staged an hour TV show about the Division's library on November 23 over WUNC-TV.

Miss Georgia FAISON, reference librarian at the University of North Carolina, and who will retire next June, was recently given a check for a trip abroad as a token of appreciation of her service to faculty and graduate students, past and present.

Miles C. HORTON, Jr., former reference and circulation assistant at the Woman's College, University of North Carolina Library, is now head of general reference at Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

Miss Eunice SAYRE has been appointed assistant circulation librarian at the Louis Round Wilson Library, UNC.

Phyllis M. SNYDER, former librarian of the Nantahala Regional Library, became a field librarian at the State Library in December.

Mrs. Jean T. WARD has been appointed librarian for the Dare and Currituck County libraries.

Shirley Jocelyn WILLIAMSON has been a library assistant at the Kinston Public Library since June, 1956.

Margaret WRIGHT became librarian at Chowan College, Murfreesboro in the fall.

IT'S TIME TO RECRUIT!

By I. T. LITTLETON*

North Carolina libraries face a dilemma. On the one hand, there is a rapid expansion of library service throughout the state and, on the other, a shortage of trained librarians. For many years the library profession has been asking for increased federal, local, and private support. Now that this aid is forthcoming and new opportunities are within the grasp of librarians, they may not be able to take full advantage of their new support because of a lack of trained personnel. This shortage is causing acute problems all over the United States, but it is not necessary to go outside the borders of our own state to discover the seriousness of the crisis.

There are 34 professional positions vacant in county, regional, and public libraries and little likelihood that most of these can be filled with library school graduates. When the state begins to receive its appropriation of \$303,534 each year for the next five years from the Library Services Act, it will have the opportunity of improving service by employing additional personnel for its thinly spread professional staff (108 professionals for 300 county, regional, and town libraries in the state) and of extending service to the counties that do not have county-wide service now. If trained librarians cannot be located to fill present vacancies, where will additional personnel come from to carry out the program envisioned by the Library Services Bill?

Although not as dramatic but just as urgent, are acute shortages in college, university, school and special libraries. It is predicted that enrollment in colleges and universities will double by 1970, that collections will increase rapidly, and that research needs will grow. How can these libraries serve urgent research needs and an augmented number of college students without more librarians? Where are the scores of additional school librarians that are needed to give library service to an increasing number of North Carolina's school children? More special librarians must be trained also for North Carolina's industrial, technical, and scientific expansion, which is sure to come within the next few years.

Recruit!

The situation calls for immediate action on the part of librarians in North Carolina. A recent publication, "Action Manual for Library Recruiters," sponsored by the Joint Committee on Library Work as a Career and written by its Chairman, John Harvey, is full of ideas for librarians who are interested in doing something about the personnel shortage. It was first published in the September issue of *Wilson Library Bulletin*, but has now been issued as a reprint by H. W. Wilson Co. This helpful manual is recommended reading for all librarians. It is available upon request from Mr. Harvey who is Librarian of Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, Kansas.

Along with the manual comes an attractive leaflet, entitled "Librarianship as a Career," which is suitable for display on bulletin boards.

There is little need of repeating all the practical recruiting ideas which have been rehashed many times in the literature on recruiting and which are all set forth in such

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condensed form in the "Action Manual." However, there is some reason for summarizing recruiting efforts in North Carolina and calling attention to materials that are specifically available to North Carolina librarians.

A Planned Recruiting Program for Each Library. The University of North Carolina Library Staff Association, under the leadership of its President, Miss Charlotte Georgi, has organized a recruiting committee. This committee will carry on a regular, planned series of recruiting projects. The group will sponsor a series of meetings on librarianship for graduate and undergraduate students in the university, distribute literature and set up exhibits on librarianship, recommend personnel policy to the Library administration which will aid recruiting. Recruiting must be done at the local level by individual libraries and librarians before the library profession will ever have a dynamic program. Recruiting committees of local librarians working in a particular library are in closer touch with possible candidates than are committees at the national, state, or regional level. Ideally, every library in the state and the nation should have an active, working recruiting committee carrying out an organized program. If a committee from a library staff starts to work, it is surprising how much enthusiasm for recruiting can be generated!

Pre-Professional Positions. Librarians should be aware that it is possible for prospective librarians to "earn while they learn" in some instances. In North Carolina's regional and county libraries, such a plan is now in effect. Positions are available which may be filled by a college graduate who may be given time off to go to library school. When he completes three months of training he is given a temporary appointment until he finishes the requirements for the public librarian's certificate. Complete information regarding this plan may be obtained from the State Library in Raleigh. Several positions on the University of North Carolina Library staff are held by Library School students who work while they are completing Library Science degrees. This plan is worth considering by other libraries as an aid to recruiting.

Scholarships and Loans. There are a few loans and scholarships available to students attending library schools in North Carolina. These include scholarships which cover the cost of tuition at the University of North Carolina and the Scholarship Loan Fund of the North Carolina Library Association. A complete list of loans and scholarships in library science offered in the United States may be obtained from the American Library Association. Library schools, alumni, and library associations should look toward more scholarships for able students who may not be able to afford the extra time for library school.

Leaflets and Pamphlets on Librarianship. One simple but effective project that any library can undertake is the distribution of pamphlets and leaflets. Post them on bulletin boards! Use them in exhibits! The American Library Association, the Special Libraries Association, and the Recruiting Committee of the North Carolina Library Association all publish such materials. The NCLA Recruiting Committee has published two pamphlets: (1) "Interesting Careers! With Books and People" which is especially good for elementary and high school groups and (2) a new mimeographed "Statement for Prospective Librarians" is now available. It not only discusses opportunities, rewards, types of positions, with reference to North Carolina, but contains a description of the pro-

grams of library training offered by colleges and universities in this state. These two pamphlets may be obtained by writing to the Treasurer of the North Carolina Library Association.

Career Days. For such occasions as Career Days, the NCLA Recruiting Committee has organized a Speakers Bureau. A coordinator has been appointed in the six educational districts of the state from whom material about librarianship as well as suggested speakers may be obtained. These coordinators are listed in the October 1955 issue of *North Carolina Libraries*. The only change is the following: Miss Mildred Herring, Librarian, Senior High School, Greensboro, has replaced Miss Marjorie Hood as coordinator for the Northwestern District. It is hoped that librarians in high schools and colleges make sure that librarianship is represented on all Career Days that are held in the state.

Libraries can have their own Library Career Days. Each county and city library supervisor would do well to emulate the county-wide Library Career Day program that was held in Catawba County by Miss Lottie Hood and reported in the January 1955 issue of *North Carolina Libraries*.

Other important aids to recruiting are merely suggested here: work with your vocational advisor; make clerical and student assistant jobs varied and as interesting as possible; hire non-professional assistants who have promise as professional librarians; publicize librarianship through newspaper articles, TV and radio spot announcements and programs; and publicize outstanding accomplishments or awards of librarians.

Plan a recruiting program for your library. Write the Recruiting Committee of the North Carolina Library Association for advice, materials, speakers. Report your activities to the Recruiting Committee so that others may learn of your efforts and your ideas.

TWO COUNTIES VOTE LIBRARY TAX

On November 6, Election Day, two North Carolina counties voted to place their libraries on a firm financial basis by voting to use tax funds to support the libraries.

The Rutherford County Library, founded in 1938, serves the people of that county through four town libraries and a bookmobile. The people voted two to one to allow the county commissioners to use not more than five cents (on the \$100 of valuation) of tax funds to continue and expand services.

The Montgomery County Library is one of the newest county libraries in the state. Only one year old, its sponsors recognized early the need for tax support. Voters in this county agreed that two cents (on the \$100) of tax money should be spent for library service, and went to the polls to say so.

Twelve counties in the state now have tax supported libraries. They are: Anson, Caldwell, Cherokee, Cumberland, Davidson, Granville, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Rockingham, Rutherford, Sampson, and Union. Nine cities and towns have tax supported libraries: Black Mountain, Granite Falls, Henderson, Hickory, High Point, Mount Airy, Statesville, Washington and Weldon.

THE LIBRARY SERVICES ACT AND NORTH CAROLINA

By ELAINE VON OESEN*

The Library Services Act was signed on June 19, 1956. At the end of the session, in July, Congress appropriated part of the funds authorized by the Act. As a result only \$40,000 will be available to each state until an additional appropriation is made. The initial allocation of \$40,000 will be received after rules and regulations have been released by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and applications in line with these rules and regulations have been approved by the Department.

In September and October personnel of the federal office met with representatives of state library agencies to discuss tentative rules and regulations formulated by the legal counsel of the federal agency. Mrs. Elizabeth H. Hughey, State Librarian, and Elaine von Oesen, Extension Services Librarian, represented North Carolina at the Southeastern district meeting in Nashville, Tennessee, September 27, 28 and 29. The discussion at this meeting was concerned with the practical application of tentative regulations to achieve the primary objectives of the Act: the improvement and extension of public library service in rural areas of the Southeastern states. Many changes were suggested to federal officials. There seem to have been similar comments at the other three district meetings and the revised and final regulations had not been received when this magazine went to press the last week in November.

Background of the North Carolina Plan

In order to include the opinion of every public librarian and trustee of libraries serving the 75.8% of North Carolina's population which lives in rural areas, a questionnaire was sent to the board chairman and librarian of 87 public libraries. The results of this questionnaire, returned by 72 (or 83%) of the libraries, were presented to a committee of librarians and trustees of the Public Libraries Section of NCLA by the state library staff. This committee formulated specific goals which were incorporated in the North Carolina Plan for the use of federal funds.

Elements of the North Carolina Plan

The purpose of the North Carolina Plan is to improve the quality of library service to people who live in the country or in small towns and to extend library service to the six counties which do not have it. The funds are to be used for services which can reasonably be expected to be continued by local and state funds at the end of the five-year period when federal funds are no longer available.

A small amount of the total appropriation will be used by the State Library to strengthen its services to the libraries serving rural areas and to individuals in rural areas without libraries and to cover administrative costs. Approximately twice this amount will be available to present library units serving a rural population, meeting State Aid requirements, and presenting an acceptable plan for improving service in line with the new public library standards. In making such allocations caution will be exercised to avoid perpetuating existing inadequate units as such or establishing addi-

*Extension Services Librarian, North Carolina State Library.

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tional substandard units. A large amount, approximately half of the total appropriation, will be used for incentive grants to stimulate the combination of units, partially or completely, to help overcome the present inadequacies of small libraries and to encourage cooperative service between libraries.

The following general factors governing the use of federal funds by *regions* (formally organized library systems serving more than one county); *districts* (areas served by several county-wide libraries cooperating to improve service); and *counties* have been adopted by the State Library Board:

1. Each area must first meet qualifications for State Aid funds.
2. A written detailed plan emphasizing improvement of service to rural areas must be submitted.
3. A detailed budget showing costs of services from local, state and federal funds must be submitted.
4. A minimum of 34% of the budget must come from local and state funds.
5. An annual audit will be required showing use of local, state and federal funds. Audits must meet federal specifications.
6. A statement must be included indicating the reasonable expectations that the program of service supported with federal funds can be gradually absorbed by local and state funds.
7. Plans must be approved by the State Library Board. Annual adjustments may be made in plans to conform to progress, experience and changing needs.

The State Library has "Suggestions Regarding Use of Federal Funds by Regions, Districts, or Counties" which will be sent out to libraries of the state. The Extension Services staff is available to discuss with board members and librarians possibilities for cooperation with other libraries. All plans will originate with the libraries involved. The Library Services Act provides that the State Library Board approve all plans.

Plans for the Initial Allocation

A major portion of the initial \$40,000 available to North Carolina will be used to supplement and expand the services of the State Library. Approximately \$10,000 will be available in grants to a few of the first libraries in the state to propose an acceptable cooperative plan. Improvement and expansion of State Library services will be sought through the following additions:

Advisory services to public libraries and to people interested in obtaining library service will be increased by adding personnel to the field staff.

The informational program will be expanded. More information needs to be channelled to trustees and their requirements given more attention. Special emphasis will be placed on an informational program in the six counties without countywide library service.

More Books are needed by the State Library to fill requests from individuals in the unserved areas and from the smaller libraries to supplement collections.

Another *reference librarian* is needed to handle the expanded reference and inter-library loan requests.

Additional films are needed in the Adult Film Project.

The *union catalog* of special subject collections throughout the state will be expanded to include entries for significant collections owned by local libraries and not now identified outside of those libraries.

Workshops and institutes for library personnel and trustees will be scheduled. The current shortage of professional librarians makes it imperative that personnel with other qualifications be given an opportunity for in-service training. Institutes on standards and library development in the state will be scheduled for professional library personnel and trustees.

Technical and clerical personnel, equipment and operational funds will be required to initiate the expanded service to rural areas by the State Library.

It is hoped that the final rules and regulations will be received in time for an application for the initial amount of federal funds to be made for the period from January 1, 1957 through June 30, 1957. This will allow six months for planning with individual libraries throughout the state for the best use of the full \$303,534 authorized by the Library Services Act. The new Congress will be asked for the full appropriation to begin July 1, 1957.

Southern Library History

Two papers on Southern library history which were presented to the American Library History Round Table of the ALA at the Miami meeting last summer have been published in the November, 1956, *Wilson Library Bulletin*. Many librarians who could not attend the meeting will want to read these papers. One is "Southern University Libraries," by Benjamin Edward Powell, librarian of Duke University. The other paper is "The Carnegie Corporation and the Library Renaissance in the South," by Robert M. Lester.

November was "Know Your Library Month"

Luther H. Hodges, Governor of North Carolina, designated the month of November as "Know your Library Month in North Carolina." Libraries throughout the state had special exhibits, arranged for group visits and sponsored talks about books and libraries. Climax of the observance was children's book week from November 25 through December 1.

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY ASSISTANTS HAVE ACTIVE ORGANIZATION

By BARBARA BURTON* AND VERNELLE PALMER‡

The North Carolina High School Library Association, an organization of about 1500 members, had its beginning in October, 1947. At the invitation of the North Carolina Library Association and as a part of their regular biennial conference, 95 student library assistants met to form this organization. Of these, 35 were official delegates. The groundwork was laid by a group of librarians over a period of years and with the approval and encouragement of the North Carolina Library Association. The details of the organizational meeting were worked out at a school librarians' workshop in the summer of 1947.

This Association was organized for the purpose of increasing "pupil interest and participation in school library work," promoting "better understanding and cooperation between local and state high school library clubs," and arousing "interest in the study of librarianship as a career." Senior high school pupils who are members of a local school library club in North Carolina are eligible for membership. Dues are 25 cents per year.

The officers are President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Reporter. There is an Executive Board which consists of an Advisory Council of nine librarians and an Executive Council of 11 students. The constitution states that the president must be a rising senior. Other officers may come from any class. All officers must have been a member of a local library club for one year.

The Association meets annually in the spring on a date chosen by the Executive Board. Official delegates are limited to two per member club but all other members are encouraged to attend the convention. Unofficial delegates participate in all convention activities and meetings and have all privileges of official delegates except voting. The convention begins on Friday afternoon and ends at noon on Saturday.

The Association has a state pin with the motto: "Books are the key to knowledge." The Association flower is the red carnation and the constitution states that it shall be used for decorations at all conventions, dinners, and other appropriate occasions. The Association colors are blue and white and they, too, must be used for decoration.

The Association is divided into six districts which coincide with the six educational districts set up by the North Carolina Education Association. Each district meets annually in the fall, not later than December 1. Time and place of this meeting are chosen by the district president and his adviser. District officers include President, Vice-President, Secretary, and any others thought necessary by the district association. The Executive Board of each district, consisting of the district officers and the librarian advisor to the president, determines dues, if any, for the district. We are in the process of

*NCHSLA reporter.

‡Librarian, Boyden High School, Salisbury.

changing our district constitution to limit the number of official delegates at district meetings. We feel that five is a reasonable number. This is a one-day or one-afternoon meeting.

The Assistant State School Library Adviser serves as the Executive Secretary for the Association. She serves as a clearing house for questions, problems, and activities and mails newsletters and other releases with regular mailings from her office. All of the official records are on file in her office. A brief look at the 1956 Convention will give some idea of the work of student librarians and the services they render.

1956 Conference

The State Convention is the highlight of the NCHSLA year. The Convention is conducted by the students. Librarian-advisers keep the cogs well-oiled, but the students keep the wheels turning. Naturally, to be successful, a convention requires much planning. This was done partly by the Executive Board in meetings in January and February and the rest by the state president and the host club.

The first business session, held in the Hendersonville High School auditorium, was presided over by Martha Gene Arnold of Thomasville High School. After a welcome by the high school the nomination of officers was held. Gilbert Frank of Greensboro, N. C., explained the theme of our convention—"Sharing." Following this, members were divided to attend one of the seven discussion groups. Later the entire group assembled again and discussion leaders reported on their groups. As these discussions were, perhaps, the most beneficial part of the convention, let us look briefly at the ideas discussed in each.

Group I shared ideas on the responsibilities of Library Assistants. Duties of members include serving in the library before and after school and in free periods during the day. This, of course, is divided among the members with a rotating schedule. While on duty student assistants check in and charge out books, shelve books, help locate reference material, and help with the processing of new books.

In Group II ideas about money-making projects and service projects were shared. A few that had been used and were suggested by various students for service to school and community were: helping the needy (this is especially done at Christmas), donating books to the library, having magazines bound, and in schools of grades 1-12 reading hours are sponsored by the club. Many services require financial backing, so clubs sell cards and stationery and sponsor dances, baking sales and contests involving the knowledge of books in order to raise money.

Group III discussed ideas for programs which are used to introduce new books to the school and to encourage students to read old ones which they had not read. Different ways of doing this were discussed, though programs still remain a challenge to the ingenuity of individual club members.

The topic for Group IV was "Let's Share Publicity Ideas." As this is such a broad subject, ideas were many and varied. The following are a few things which have been undertaken successfully: Teachers' Teas at which faculty members are invited to look over new books, and student displays for the same purpose have proved popular in advertising new books. Programs and contests are also valuable. Ideas for publicizing the work of library assistants centered around newspaper library columns.

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Ideas on scrapbooks were shared by members of Group V. Club scrapbooks came about primarily as a result of the state convention where each year scrapbooks of the individual clubs are put on exhibition, and the outstanding all-round book is awarded the Frank Driscoll trophy. This trophy, named for the first state president, is passed on from school to school. This past year Appalachian High School won the trophy.

The Library Assistants Club also promotes good will in international relations by encouraging members to correspond with students in foreign countries. Each year, an award is given to the club which illustrates through a scrapbook the success of their club in this endeavor. Durham High School won the award for 1956.

The scrapbook phase of the convention is rated highly by students and advisers alike. The general comment is that such books are one of the most successful media for exchanging ideas.

Group VI displayed evidence of looking to the future when they shared ideas about newspapers, scholarships, and a national convention. The group showed an interest in awarding a scholarship from state club funds each year to a member of the club who is intending to become a librarian. In connection with the national convention, it was suggested that a regional convention be held as a first step. The matter of a newspaper was referred to the Executive Board.

Group VII was exclusively for advisers, and they shared ideas, exchanged problems and solutions.

After the discussion reports the minutes were read followed by the campaign speeches. Every candidate had a campaign manager and each spoke briefly so as to let the other members of the convention get to know him.

Friday evening the social side of the convention came to the front. A buffet style banquet was held in the Skyland Hotel where Albea Chaffin of High Point acted as master of ceremonies. The peak of the banquet was reached when Eddie Osawa, a high school exchange student from Tokyo, Japan, contrasted student life in America and Japan. He was extremely interesting and held the attention of around 200 high-spirited students. Later, as a token of appreciation, he was given a pin and made an honorary member of NCHSLA. Also, to promote international goodwill, a \$30 CARE package of books was sent to Japan.

From 9:00 to 12:00, following the banquet, a dance was held in the Hendersonville High School Gymnasium. Music was furnished by a local band. The dance ended at twelve, but the party didn't . . . at least, not for some. Upon returning to the hotel, delegates visited one another's rooms and the night owls of the group stayed up quite late.

Saturday morning an adviser's breakfast was held in the hotel. This gave the librarians another chance to discuss informally problems and ideas. It also allowed students free time to shop or just to talk with newly-made friends.

The Saturday morning business session convened at 10:00 in the hotel ballroom. The main business of the meeting was to elect new officers for the coming year. Albee Chaffin as chairman of the elections committee ran this efficiently; voting was by secret ballot. Each school had two voting delegates. In addition, each member of the Executive Board had an official vote. While ballots were counted, reports from various committees were heard and several resolutions were passed. With election results known, new officers were then installed: Cecil Byrd of Rutherfordton-Spindale, President; Bobby Hunt, Salisbury, Vice-President; Delores Atkins, Durham, Secretary; Judy Kellett, Greensboro, Treasurer; Barbara Burton, Thomasville, Reporter, with the duty of compiling the state scrapbook. The meeting was then adjourned.

At twelve a luncheon was held in the hotel for members of the retiring and incoming Executive Boards, comprised of officers, their advisers, and state leaders.

And that was the 1956 convention! Students and advisers checked out of the hotel, boarded busses or piled into cars, and wound down the mountain, tired and happy people, with the same consensus of previous "convention goers"—that this was the most successful convention to date.

At Press Time . . .

As soon as an editors copy has gone to the printer everything turns up which should have been included. Sometimes when it is layout time there is an extra half page which should be filled up. Then the editor is in a dilemma because the new material deserves special and separate treatment, yet there is only the small space left. So please give the following more attention than the space given to them.

The December *Wilson Library Bulletin* has an excellent sketch of Dr. Louis Round Wilson written by his biographer, Dr. Maurice Tauber of Columbia University. Don't miss it! It is tops for accuracy and extremely well written.

The new Congress will be asked for the full appropriation for Federal Aid to rural libraries. Talk it up, and write your Congressman.

The annual Midwinter Meeting of the American Library Association will be the first meeting under the reorganization. It will be crammed full of business and North Carolina should be well represented.

Members are urged to send in items of interest and copy to *North Carolina Libraries*. Pick out the nearest editor or reporter and give him or her what you want to see in your magazine.

AS I SEE IT

By RAYMOND M. HOLT*

(This editorial is reprinted from the CALIFORNIA LIBRARIAN, October 1956, with the addition of references to North Carolina in brackets. It could happen here, couldn't it? Ed.)

As the shadows began to lengthen beneath the pines which encircled the quiet mountain village, a low hum swelled into a roar reverberating against the cliffs. Out of the sky an ungainly form descended assuming the characteristic shape of a helicopter. Landing in a grassy field behind the school, children converged on the plane almost before its rotors stopped flailing the air. A feminine face smiled from the cockpit briefly before disappearing. Almost immediately the door was flung open and a series of steps were dropped to bridge the few feet between the craft's body and the ground. Large yellow letters along the side of the helicopter identified it as "Intermountain Bookcopter No. 2" and smaller letters explained: "A Unit of the Redwood Empire Regional Library."

While the children began filing inside the "whirlybird" to inspect the orderly rows of books placed invitingly on the shelves, the first adults arrived.

"Why, hello Mrs. Lewis," the librarian exclaimed, "How's the new baby?"

"Fine," the person addressed as Mrs. Lewis responded. "Those books on infant care you brought last week have been a wonderful help."

"I'm glad," the librarian said, "I brought a brand new one this time."

"Oh Miss Fiske," a deep male voice boomed toward the librarian, "did you bring that electronic handbook?"

"I certainly did, Mr. Hayes. In fact, I brought not only the handbook but a couple of others which I think you'll find helpful in leading that new current affairs discussion group," Miss Fiske added.

"Look at all these new cookbooks," one woman advised another. "Enough ideas and recipes here to keep a body poor for the next year!"

Miss Fiske smiled and looked at the growing number of villagers—more now than could crowd into the confines of the helicopter. "We'll have to route one of the larger copters in here from now on," she noted to herself.

As an older woman entered the doorway, Miss Fiske called to her, "Hello Mrs. Patterson. I was just looking for someone to tell me how Mrs. Andrews is. I understand she's home from the hospital."

"That's right," Mrs. Patterson said. "But she's goin' to be on the recuperatin' list fer quite a spell."

"Well, since she was such a faithful library user, I brought her a few books. Would you mind taking them to her?" Miss Fiske inquired.

"Be glad to," the older woman smiled warmly.

*Editor, *California Librarian*.

Miss Fiske ducked into the pilot's compartment and quickly returned with a handful of books in bright new jackets. "These are brand new," she confided.

"Oh, thank you, I know she'll appreciate them," Mrs. Patterson said, smoothing her nearly-white hair. "You know, everything about libraries have changed . . . except you librarians," she quickly added.

"What do you mean?" Miss Fiske inquired.

"Fer as long as I can remember, there's been a station of the library here in Pineville. Most always it was just a shelf or two of books over at Mr. Howard's General Store. Then a few years back that bookmobile used to come up pretty regular. That's when we first got acquainted with you librarians. But there still wasn't much to pick from. But now, we get to see you twice a week and you've always got lots of books. Yep, things have certainly changed," she mused.

"You'll be around for the movies this evening?" Miss Fiske broke in gently.

"I'll sure be here," Mrs. Patterson brightened. "Be bringin' some of my neighbors, too."

Just then a couple of children made their way from the children's section to beg, "When are we going to have the story hour, Miss Fiske?"

"Right away," the librarian laughed, excusing herself and leading a quickly formed procession of children outside to form a story-ring on the grass.

* * *

Foolish conjecture? Library Service by Helicopter is out of the question?

Not at all! Librarians in this state now face the greatest opportunity ever afforded us to pioneer in the development of library service. Between the impetus which has arisen from the adoption and implementation of our library standards, the "shot in the arm" afforded by federal funds, and the anticipation of new legislation at the state level, we have stepped over the horizon into a new tomorrow. The limits imposed upon us are the limits of our own imaginations, abilities and aggressiveness. If we wish only to perpetuate what we now have, we will do so. On the other hand, if we accept the challenge which is ours, we can create a library system which will provide library services above and beyond anything heretofore known.

But we won't do it "sitting down." We can't succeed if we continually haggle over the preservation of details which hamstring cooperative efforts. We will fail if we persist in submitting to our fiscal officials "minimum budgets," designed to "avoid criticism." Nothing is going to improve if we "let someone else" do the experimenting while we adopt the traditional methods and services of a bygone day. We will never see the library take its place in the vanguard of public institutions so long as we plug away at introverted hobbies and join only selected "cultural" groups.

The creation of library systems and services adequate to meet the needs of our citizens requires a crusading belief in books and their place in the life of mankind, uncompromising adherence to high standards of service, attainment of more adequate financial backing, critical examination of today's library, eagerness to experiment—to try, and if we fail, try again and again until we succeed, unswerving loyalty to the

library profession, broad contacts with leaders in every field of community life including labor, management, business, the professions, education, and culture. Ours is a 24-hour, seven-day week job and every member of the staff from the desk clerk to the top office is on the firing line. Twentieth Century Librarianship is no job for weaklings.

Thank goodness, we have librarians in California [and in North Carolina] who have already seen the possibilities and are pushing forward toward the achievement of better library service.

Some of them hold positions in our larger municipal and county libraries. Backed by the comparative wealth of their library's resources they are experimenting in fields of cooperation, and volunteer to undertake time and energy consuming tasks.

But the most impressive records of achievement are being turned in by librarians from outlying municipal and county libraries. Here, where they are known by name and recognized by a vast majority in their communities, they ask and give no quarter in their struggle for better service. Their labors are sure to be revealed in the headlines and editorials of their local papers—sometimes in praise, often misunderstood and challenged. Every request and every change is scrutinized—if not criticized. Yet, because they have accepted the challenge they are finding public support beyond all expectation.

It is the accumulated accomplishments of all such librarians which will build the foundation and erect the structure that in turn shall house and determine the effectiveness of library service in the State of California [and in the state of North Carolina] in the decades just ahead. What will be *your* contribution?

Sam Boone Exhibit At Wilson Library

On exhibit in The Louis Round Wilson Library at UNC recently were Chapel Hill scenes photographed by Sam Boone who heads the library's photo-reproduction department, and is art editor of *North Carolina Libraries*. We are proud to quote from an editorial in the *Chapel Hill Weekly*:

"The artistry of Mr. Boone is evident in every photograph. He has captured beauty and tradition with the camera and so presented them on photographic paper that one's love and affection for every place and building about the town and University are enhanced."

Index Enclosed

Miss Louise Bethea, cataloger in the State Library, graciously accepted the task of indexing volume 14 of *North Carolina Libraries*. The index is inserted in this issue so that it may be placed with the numbers indexed. The editorial staff is most appreciative of Miss Bethea's contribution.

BOOK REVIEWS

Tarheel Talk; an Historical Study of the English Language in North Carolina to 1860;
by Norman E. Eliason. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1956.
324 p. \$5.00.

There are few books classified in the 410's which could be recommended as enjoyable reading. *Tarheel Talk* is such a book. Any Tar Heel "reader," as a librarian defines the word, will enjoy parts, if not all of this discussion of the vernacular in the Old North State.

Using manuscripts in the Southern Historical Collection at the University of North Carolina, Dr. Eliason made an historical study of the English language in North Carolina before 1860. The writers of the material used included, "plantation owners, overseers, slaves, students, professors, lawyers, politicians, storekeepers, blacksmiths, fisherman, goldminers, housewives and children." After a background chapter and chapters describing the types of writings used, and language attitudes and differences, the author discusses vocabulary, pronunciation and grammar.

"Scuppernong" and "buncombe" are identified as two words of indisputable North Carolina origin. Other words, although not native to this state, were found to be in use here at an earlier time than the *Dictionary of Americanism* cites. Many words were common in one part of the state but not in others: *fireboard* (mantelpiece), *cuppin* (cow pen), and *poke* (paper sack). The only two words tentatively suggested as "Tarheelisms" are *tow sack* and *biddie*.

Pronunciation was easier to determine from the spelling in writings of the lower classes and children than of the educated adult. It was more difficult to determine what differences existed in pronunciation between the social classes because the upper classes usually spelled correctly. Most lapses of writers in this group were in the use of plantation or shop terms which were in common verbal usage but not "eye-words."

Two appendices contain word lists. The first is a list of "word usage" which gives words and phrases with a short definition and a quotation with author and date used. The second list is of "significant spellings" also identified by county and date.

The value of this book to the philologist will no doubt be assayed in the other reviews. Anyone interested in North Carolina should find it fascinating reading. The author is Professor of English at the University of North Carolina. A Guggenheim fellowship enabled him to do the necessary research for *Tarheel Talk*.

ELAINE VON OESSEN

A Union list of Social Science Periodicals Currently Received in the Libraries of Duke University, North Carolina State College, The University of North Carolina, and The Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, edited by Robert E. Thomason, Chapel Hill, N. C. 78 pp. processed.

A project of the Inter-University Committee on Library Cooperation, this alphabetical title list was edited by Robert E. Thomason, supervisor of bibliographies, University of North Carolina Library. It lists periodicals (not all serials and few government documents) currently received by the four libraries in anthropology, economics, geography, planning, political science and sociology. History and psychology are not included. The purpose of the union list is to "reveal some duplication of subscriptions to highly specialized periodicals for which single subscriptions may suffice to meet the needs of all four campuses." Other libraries may find the list useful as a checklist and for referral. Only a limited number of copies are available from the UNC library.

ANN GALUSHA.

Fund to Aid Research Libraries

The Council on Library Resources, Inc., an organization whose purpose is to assist in solving the problems of libraries generally and of research libraries in particular, was formed September 18, at an initial meeting in New York, at which it elected officers and voted to accept a \$5,000,000 grant of funds from the Ford Foundation to support its initial activities over a five year period.

Elected as president and executive head of the council is Verner W. Clapp, who resigned his position as chief assistant librarian of the Library of Congress to accept this post. He has had a long experience with the problems of research libraries and with efforts to solve such problems through interlibrary cooperation and the application of labor-saving devices.

North Carolina's research libraries undoubtedly have problems with which the new Council could assist. Is this something which an NCLA committee should investigate or is it more legitimately a function of the Research Triangle of the Chapel Hill, Durham, Raleigh area?

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

OFFICERS:

President: Mr. Olan V. Cook, Associate Librarian, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

First Vice-President: Mrs. Vernelle G. Palmer, Librarian, Boyden High School, Salisbury.

Second Vice-President: Miss Marianna Long, Law Librarian, Duke University, Durham.

Recording Secretary: Miss Beatrice Holbrook, Librarian, Hugh Morson Junior High School, Raleigh.

Corresponding Secretary: Miss Mae Tucker, Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County, Charlotte.

Treasurer: Miss Marjorie Hood, Head Circulation Department, The Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, Greensboro.

Director: Mr. Charles M. Adams, Librarian, The Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, Greensboro.

Director: Miss Elaine von Oesen, Extension Services Librarian, North Carolina State Library, Raleigh.

Past President: Miss Charlesanna Fox, Librarian, Randolph Public Library, Asheboro.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION:

A.L.A. Council: Harlan C. Brown, Librarian, North Carolina State College, Raleigh. (Term expires 1959); alternate: the President.

Joint Committee (with NCETA) of North Carolina Literature and Bibliography: Mr. Carlyle J. Frarey, Chapel Hill; Miss Mildred Herring, Greensboro; Mr. William S. Powell, Chapel Hill; Miss Mae Tucker, Charlotte; Miss Elaine von Oesen, Raleigh; Miss Jane B. Wilson, Durham.

North Carolina Legislative Council: Mrs. Mary C. Hopkins, Chapel Hill; Miss Elizabeth Copeland, Greenville, Miss Elizabeth Hughey, Raleigh; The President.

Public Library Certification Board: The President; Miss Charlesanna Fox, Asheboro.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS:

Archives: Mr. Harlan C. Brown, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, Chairman; Mrs. Hallie S. Bacelli, Greensboro; Miss Charlesanna Fox, Asheboro; Miss Gladys Johnson, Raleigh; Miss Jane Wilson, Chapel Hill; Mr. Carleton West, Winston-Salem; The President and Recording Secretary.

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Conservation of Newspaper Resources: Dr. Benjamin E. Powell, Duke University, Durham, Chairman; Mr. William S. Powell, Chapel Hill; Mr. George Stephens, Asheville; Miss Gladys Johnson, Raleigh; Mr. Edwin J. Hix, Durham; Miss Mary Canada, Durham; Mrs. Jane Bahnsen, Chapel Hill.

Constitution and Codes: Mrs. Walter Gray, Atlantic Christian College Library, Wilson, Chairman; Katharine Day, Durham; Mr. A. Howard White, Burlington; Miss Janie Allsbrook, Tarboro; Mrs. Vera Melton, Raleigh.

Education for Librarianship: Miss Jean Freeman, School of Library Science, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, Chairman; Miss Eunice Query, Boone; Miss Elizabeth Walker, Greenville; Dr. D. Eric Moore, Durham; Mrs. Alice Hicks, Durham; Mrs. Reba W. Jones, Statesville; Miss Olivia Burwell, Greensboro.

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