

North Carolina Libraries

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EDITORIAL



Mrs. J. O. Taylor, Guest Editor for this issue of *North Carolina Libraries*, is Chairman of the North Carolina Association of Library Trustees, 1961-1963, and is Trustee of the Lee County Library, Sanford, North Carolina. She is married to Joseph O. Taylor and is the mother of two sons.

The North Carolina Association of Library Trustees is potentially a very strong and powerful organization. It has been our ambition during our tenure of office to help the organization move toward the realization of this potentiality. But the strength of any organization lies to a far greater degree with its membership than with its officers. That is why we are hoping that at the beginning of this new year each of you will seriously evaluate your job as library trustee and as a member of this association and will try to look frankly at your successes and failures in measuring up to your own ideals of trusteeship.

One of our goals during this biennium has been greater participation of all trustees and Friends in the North Carolina Association of Library Trustees and in the American Library Trustee Association. Progress has been made toward that goal but its rate has been slower than might be hoped for. Participation must first start with membership. In another article in this issue Mrs. James Reid discusses advantages of such membership. We hope that you will make it your personal responsibility to convey to trustees with whom you work who are not members of either organization the information contained therein.

Someone has said that no one is entitled to an opinion on a subject unless he has sufficient knowledge of that subject to form an opinion. We do not think a person is entitled to be a library trustee unless he is well informed on the duties of trusteeship and the role he should play in improvement of the library service in his local community, state, and nation. There are many aids in this self-education with which your librarian is familiar if you are not. One of the most important aids will be the new Standards for Public Libraries in North Carolina which will be introduced in March at our biannual institutes, the dates and locations of which you will be told in our next memorandum. These will be meetings of utmost importance to your efforts toward increased personal knowledge.

As for our progress, membership in the North Carolina Library Association is growing—but gradually. We have a number of trustees serving on important committees of this association and on other state committees whose functions are of interest to libraries. Membership in the American Library Association is also increasing, and some of us have attended and participated in the meetings of ALA and the Southeastern Library Association this past year. We must, however, step up the tempo of this progress if we are to move rapidly toward the realization of our potential as a powerful organization.

We have been pleased during the first year of office as chairman of your association with the response we have gotten from you and with the gradual progress of which we have spoken. May it continue; may it increase; and may all of you be able to reach your own standards of an efficient library trustee.
January, 1963.

WHAT ALTA MEANS TO NORTH CAROLINA TRUSTEES



By MRS. WELDON LYNCH, *President
American Library Trustee Association*

The American Library Trustee Association—the newest Division of the American Library Association—is best known to the trustees and librarians of the country as “the trustees’ division.” Through this national organization, the library trustees of America are represented at the national level, and form part of the constant effort for improvement of America’s libraries.

ALTA’s special and standing committees are set up to do jobs for the division as a whole, and they work year-round on their specific assignments within the division’s field of responsibility. Much of ALTA’s work is pointed toward education of library trustees in the full implications of their work, and into a deeper realization of what their “public trust” towards libraries involves. Broadening the knowledge of trustees makes for better trusteeship, and informed, competent library boards are reflected in better libraries. The annual Pre-Conference ALTA Institute, held just prior to the opening of the Annual ALA Conference each year, is a trustee workshop open to ALTA members from all over the country, who are invited to participate in a strenuous, rewarding 2-day study in depth of some phase of trusteeship and its public service to America’s libraries.

Serving on the ALTA committees which activate the division’s program are trustees from the fifty states, together with many of ALTA’s librarian members. ALTA welcomes within its membership the librarians of the country, for the trustee division realizes its need for professional advice and experience in studying any phase of the library movement. The librarian’s viewpoint often casts fresh light on the trustees’ and laymen’s studies, and ALTA recognizes the value of professional information in furthering its program.

ALTA has also a cordial welcome for Friends of the Library, for trustees and Friends have a deep and natural kinship. As trustees represent their various citizen boards of control, so Friends represent citizen support of libraries. Working closely together, trustees and Friends accomplish much toward their common goal of better libraries. Generous with time, effort, and practical financial support, Friends of the Library, in every community where they are organized and active, are friends indeed to their libraries.

But in consideration of ALTA's program and work of national scope, the trustee division's roots in state and local organizations cannot be overlooked. To think that the national trustee organization could function significantly without the firm underpinning of strong state organizations would be unrealistic.

For this reason, ALTA's policy toward its members has always been: JOIN YOUR STATE ORGANIZATION! WORK TO STRENGTHEN YOUR STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, YOUR STATE TRUSTEE ASSOCIATION! It is at the state level that local boards, joining together statewide, accomplish direct results in beneficial library legislation and state extension programs. So important is the work of the state associations that ALTA's yearly National Assembly is comprised of Delegates officially appointed by these organizations, who come to the Annual Conference to bring the thinking of their states to form a part of the national expression.

As President of the American Library Trustee Association, I therefore say to the library trustees of North Carolina: Work for your fine North Carolina Association of Library Trustees at the state level, and with ALTA at the national level, for our common goal of better libraries.

1963 LIBRARY WEEK THEME AND POSTER

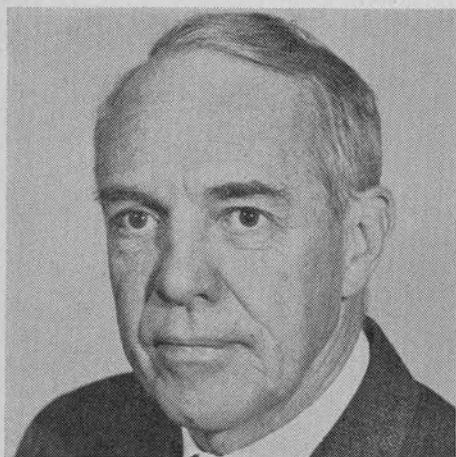
"Reading—The Fifth Freedom . . . Enjoy It!" will be the theme of National Library Week for 1963 and will be the keynote for the sixth annual observance, to be held April 21-27. Both the theme and the official poster (reproduced on front cover) expressing it were created by Grey Advertising, Inc., the volunteer agency for this year's program. Previous agencies for NLW were J. Walter Thompson Company and Doyle Dane Bernbach, Inc., both headed by members of the national Steering Committee.

Designed by Charles DeSimone and previewed here from the artist's original "rough," the poster will be reproduced in three colors against a white background. It will be adapted for a variety of other promotion aids available from NLW headquarters for use by state and local Library Week Committees, as well as cooperating organizations.

Information on aids, with complete price-lists and order form, will be contained in an illustrated brochure which can be obtained without charge after October 15th. It is anticipated that promotion aids for NLW 1963 will be available much earlier than in previous years. For the free descriptive brochure send a postcard request to: Promotion Aids, National Library Week, P. O. Box 700, Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y.

National Library Week is a year round reading and library development program sponsored by the National Book Committee, Inc., in cooperation with the American Library Association.

HOW TRUSTEES AND FRIENDS CAN HELP



By GEORGE MYERS STEPHENS,
*President of The Stephens Press, Inc.,
Asheville*

If libraries run by professionals are the community's powerhouse for knowledge, trustees and Friends can keep the book-power lines open and growing.

The well run power system helps people find ways to use more of it profitably. And it looks ahead to prevent interruptions in service.

Midwinter is the time for trustees and Friends to plan with professionals for the big service interruption of the year: school library closing for summer vacation. Until something better is worked out, public libraries must render stand-by service.

In the county with 1/100th or the average share of North Carolina's million public school students, each may be reading about thirty books through his school's library. At this rate the county's total school library circulation is 300,000 for the nine months.

Then comes summer vacation. Without a service interruption the county's students at the same rate could read another 100,000 books. But almost every school library in North Carolina is locked.

Some day soon the progressive community will demand its school library be placed in a part of the building where it can be open right through the summer, and will raise money for proper staff.

North Carolina locks up over seven million school library books, according to a well informed source. What would happen if the State locked up seven million spindles?

To cut this summer loss of bookpower our Asheville city-county library system has issued through our city and county public and private schools a summer reading list. (A self-addressed envelope will bring a set from Asheville Public Libraries.)

GEORGE MYERS STEPHENS

Library assistant and student board member in high school
A.B. and Phi Beta Kappa, U. of N. C. at Chapel Hill, 1926
Timber cruiser in purchase of Great Smoky Mtns. Nat'l Park
Mechanical and advertising departments. Asheville Citizen
Editor **Farmers Federation News**, Asheville, 1932-36
Proprietor **The Stephens Press**, Asheville, 1936-
Member Asheville Public Library Board, 1942-
Trustee University of North Carolina, 1952-58
Chairman UNC at Chapel Hill Friends of the Library 1958-60
Chairman State National Library Week Committee 1962
Author of **The Smokies Guide**
President of **The Stephens Press, Inc.**, designers of maps and books on the
Southern Highlands, and publishers.

Results were modest but appear worth the effort. To a school population of about 28,000 we distributed 10,000 lists (including 900 to teachers and other staff members) through interested help of the supervisors.

About 40% of city system students were covered, with fewer in varying degrees for rural schools whose distance to libraries made lists harder to use. Branch libraries on the city fringes got heaviest demand. Book stock of titles listed was not nearly enough. We found city children willing to take other books. Rural children often left without a substitute. Even at the central library where parking for mothers was difficult the children's department librarian reported the reading lists made a great difference in demand.

Our trustee board is asking a county-wide committee of public and school librarians to survey the summer reading list project and to make plans in January. They will start with these ideas from thoughtful school and library professionals on 1962 experience:

1. Instead of grouping by grades, combine into about four age groups with subject headings like classifications on school and public library shelves.

2. Cut printing costs by using newsprint or light poster paper, putting the saving into larger lists with improved eye appeal through tinted paper and small drawings for headings and margins. (For smaller communities, photo-offset duplicators common in offices and factories might be a source of layman help when ample time is allowed. Many offices have paper ribbon electric typewriters whose copy can be pasted up with small drawings and photographed at a camera reduction to save space. Even on duplicator stencils simple drawings might be traced to suggest subject groups.)

3. Secure or make enough summer reading posts to supply a late spring display in each school and a few windows in town, including the public library.

4. Supply local newspapers with full facts a few days before lists are given out so as to give time for a feature story with figures on how many through what channels to schools, school library circulation for the school year in each school, hours public library and bookmobile will serve the community, and children's department holdings. Prepare school superintendent and then suggest to newspaper he be invited to comment on the library's summer reading list project.

City and county school system library supervisors will have practical suggestions of real help to the public library summer reading project. They know how to help their librarians arouse the interest of principals and teachers. They know how to help public libraries use any former teachers on their staffs. They can take children's department librarians to observe working of the school libraries. Some will be as thoughtful as ours, who would like to help with avalanche warnings before hordes descend on the public library with special subject assignments.

Bookpower consumption has been greatly stimulated by our trustees and Friends. Through sponsoring special events, Friends have brought in hundreds of new readers.

Free concerts, unusual films, and lecturers for such occasions as National Library Week have greatly strengthened book use.

Our exhibit room, started by Friends and trustees, has a paid director and nearly a whole floor fitted out by the City of Asheville. We put on a new show each month, making sure it reminds visitors of books they can get for further knowledge. And like good merchandising in a store, it brings people past books as they come to the exhibition.

Friends have often helped in getting desirable local material on loan. Some, like the "Old Asheville" show, have drawn tremendous crowds. Reports on kinds of shows and results are given for Asheville and several other cities in October, 1958, *North Carolina Libraries*.

We believe more could be done with the show window of our children's department, with its heavy sidewalk traffic. The department librarian says she would like layman help in finding some of the clever motion displays from food and jewelry stores which might be adapted to our book displays.

One field for better service with available book funds we are exploring is at least some co-operation with our community college which is placing strong attention on library resources. Though the library service demanded is much more specialized, our first talks point to ways in which the two head librarians can avoid some duplications of costly reference books. The same idea can help our industrial education center also. Nearly a score of community colleges and an equal number of industrial education centers offer public library trustees an opportunity to launch worthwhile co-operation of their librarians as these valuable institutions open their doors across the State.

Likewise, every public and private college deserves its own Friends of the Library. A glance at *The Bookmark* will show what Friends have brought in book wealth to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

With new industries coming into many communities, the needs of their technical staffs (and families) accustomed to good library service elsewhere can be used to win stronger town and county support of book and staff budgets.

We have tried issuing a bulletin listing technical and business books and periodicals in our library. (Sample can be requested along with summer reading list.) This was mailed to business and industry executives as well as to the industry promotion council and to local officials. Results have not been startling so far, though the very same men are often holding workshops on management and economics. Public library holdings in highly industrialized parts of the Nation make us believe we can get more book funds to help local technology needs.

Somehow the most challenging field to open in library service for North Carolina is to help business and public leaders get the knowledge to make properly informed de-

cisions. Whether they realize it or not, many of them are running a race with disaster because of the onrush of new technical and general knowledge. A checking of borrower cards in the library against community leader names has given cause for sober thought, with some bright spots, too. With public library help, Governor Sanford has established a library in the Mansion.

Building strong financial and community support is still the first goal of trustee and Friend—keeping the knowledge powerhouse running. We add to our personal contacts with public officials, newsmen and broadcasters, and citizens the very helpful channel of *News of Asheville Libraries*. It wins friends through an editor with keen eyes and keen wit. About a thousand copies each quarter go to Friends and public officials, on occasion to teachers and other groups who get an extra press run of an issue of special interest. Printing and postage comes from an item in our city-county budget.

We try to watch constantly the way to spend the taxpayer's dollar wisely and work to get fair support in proportion to benefits to city and rural citizens. The public's new needs each day open paths calling for new guide books and still the classics for underlying wisdom to meet the frightening challenge. The library as well as the school must add new services as television takes time away from reading and yet breeds more calls for books than ever. We must be ready for other new means of learning.

In moments of discouragement library professionals and laymen can remember they have on their side the strongest friends in the community: the newspapers and the newscasters. Their livelihood comes from people who want news and knowledge.

But libraries must give these strong friends the chance to help every week. They cannot report what ought to be happening. They report what really is happening—news.

Each new exhibition, new concert, new bulletin, book list, and service is news. Each sound news item is a brick for the new building or the new budget. News of good work wins Friends with a capital F, the kind who lay it on the line with a dollar each year. As quiet as those dollar bills are when laid on the membership campaign table, they can be heard all the way to town hall.

First and last, keeping the book fund growing and the staff feeling rewarded is the reason working trustees and Friends make a stronger community. The library is the community's powerhouse because knowledge is power, and the old copybook taught.

To which Harry Golden added in *The New York Times*, "For knowledge you start with books."

To which we all might add, "Books are the faithful companions of achievement."

TRUSTEES, FRIENDS AND LEGISLATION



By ELIZABETH H. HUGHEY,
State Librarian

Adequate legislation is essential to good public library service. Authorization for the establishment, support and maintenance of public library facilities and service is included in the General Statutes of North Carolina. This basic public library law, originally enacted by the General Assembly of 1933, has been rewritten, expanded and amended during the intervening 30 years.

Each change requiring action of the General Assembly has been necessary to keep library legislation in line with the fiscal policies of the State and to give a broader legal base for the organization and development of larger and stronger library systems and cooperative services.

Legally established public libraries are instrumentalities of government, and boards of trustees, the legally appointed governing bodies of libraries, have a triple responsibility in regard to legislation. First and foremost, they have the responsibility to know and understand existing library laws and to see that the library is organized under the law for the type of public library system desired.

As trustees and library administrators work together with local governmental officials in library development, trustees have an opportunity to observe the strengths and weaknesses of present library laws. Herein rests a second responsibility, that of suggesting amendments or additional legislation which can improve the statewide system of public libraries. At times situations may require special local legislation to permit or authorize further public library development. Trustees carry the responsibility, with the library administrators, to verify such needs with local attorneys and with the State Library to determine that existing legislation does not already cover local needs and that proposed legislation is not in conflict with existing laws.

The third responsibility is to assist with passage of legislation: federal, state and local. Trustees, with their understanding and appreciation of the need for proposed legislation at each level, can encourage federal and state legislators to positive action. This can be achieved by direct approach and through an informed and vocal local constituency. It is in this third area that FRIENDS OF LIBRARIES, as organized groups of individuals, can provide great aid. Next to library personnel and trustees, they should be the best informed group about library services, needs and ways of meeting the needs. They

can work as a group or as individuals to create an informed and sympathetic public for recommended legislation or against legislation which would be a deterrent to good library service.

Elsewhere in this issue of NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES is information about proposed federal and state legislation relating to libraries. Friends, through trustees and librarians, should learn what each proposal means to local library programs and to the total library development of the state. They have their own ways and means of communicating with lawmakers and appropriating bodies. FRIENDS, like TRUSTEES, are a vital force in gaining effective legislation and increased appropriations for library service when they are INFORMED, CONCERNED AND COMMITTED!

FEDERAL LEGISLATION AFFECTING LIBRARIES

By ELAINE VON OESSEN, *Extension Services Librarian,*
North Carolina State Library

Laws Passed by 87th Congress

The Federal Surplus Property Distribution Act was amended (P.L. 87-786) to make public libraries eligible for furniture, business machines and other personal property available as surplus. Public libraries were already eligible for surplus real property. In North Carolina, the Federal Surplus Property officer is Col. James R. Smith, P. O. Box 9553, Raleigh. The warehouse where available property may be inspected is located at 1950 Old Garner Road in Raleigh.

Libraries will be affected by the increase in first class mail, but friends of libraries in Congress succeeded in keeping the fourth class library materials rate unchanged. A small increase in the first pound of educational materials (from 9c to 9½c in 1963 and to 10c in 1964) was made. Thus, there will be a slight increase in the purchase cost of books by libraries paying the postage. The postage rates for interlibrary loan materials remain the same.

Opportunities for matching grants for public library buildings in areas of economic stress were provided in the accelerated public works program, Public Law 87-658. A list of North Carolina counties eligible was published in the November *News Letter* of the North Carolina State Library. Most libraries with building programs in these areas have already applied for assistance. Granville County was the first library to have a grant approved.

A Federal documents depository law was passed (P.L. 87-579) to allow additional libraries in each state to be designated as depositories by Senators. Previously designation by district in each state was limited to the Representative of the district.

Legislation to be Reintroduced in 88th Congress

The major library legislation which did not get out of the Education and Labor Committee of the House of Representatives was the amendment to the Library Services Act. This amendment, or a similar bill, is likely to be introduced soon after the 88th Congress convenes on January 9, 1963. The major provisions of the bill follow:

Title I would provide funds for programs to improve public library service where it is inadequate and to extend public library service to areas without it. The restriction of funds to service in rural areas only would be removed. Funds for North Carolina would be administered by the State Library.

Title II would provide funds to establish and maintain programs of library service in public elementary and secondary schools. Funds would be administered by the Department of Public Instruction.

Title III would provide grants to institutions of higher education including junior and senior colleges and universities, both public and private. Funds would have to be used for books, periodicals and other library materials. Grants would be made directly to the institutions.

Title IV would provide funds for library training institutes to be arranged by contract of institutions of higher education with the U. S. Commissioner of Education. Such institutes could be either short-term or regular session institutes "for the provision of training to improve the qualifications of librarians, or individuals preparing to engage in library work." Stipends would be paid to individuals attending such institutes.

This legislation affects school, college and public libraries and needs the support of library trustees in 1963.

SUGGESTED REVISIONS FOR NORTH CAROLINA PUBLIC LIBRARY LAWS

By GEORGE H. ESSER, JR., *Assistant Director,*
Institute of Government

Legislation concerning the organization and administration of public libraries was last revised by the 1953 General Assembly. In the last ten years a number of situations have arisen which are not clearly covered by the existing law, and it is time to take a new look at this legislation to determine if amendments or new provisions are needed.

Statutory provisions concerning the organization and administration of public libraries are contained in Article 8 of G. S. Chapter 160. The purpose of this article is to review this legislation generally and to point out areas where statutory changes have been suggested.

Organization and Duties of a Library Board

Unless there are special legislative acts to the contrary, public libraries are governed according to the provisions of the general law. G. S. 160-65 authorizes the governing body of any county or municipality to establish a public library, and G. S. 160-68 provides that a board of six trustees shall be appointed by the governing board to govern such library. The powers and duties of such trustees are set forth in G. S. 160-69. There are special provisions for appointing the Board of Trustees for city-county or regional libraries.

There now seems to be general acceptance of a six-member library board, appointed for overlapping six year terms. At the time the law was last amended there were a

number of libraries being governed by boards which did not conform to G. S. 160-68, but during the last ten years most libraries have come into conformity with this statute. There are a number of cities and counties where, under the provisions of a special act, the size and terms of the board may be different.

It is important to remember that a library board of trustees has two kinds of functions. First, because the library is a department of a city or county government, the library board is the primary adviser concerning library matters to the governing board of the city or county. It is to the board that the city council or board of county commissioners must look for recommendations concerning expenditures, financial support, and physical facilities. On the other hand, under G. S. 160-69, the library board of trustees has certain administrative responsibilities with respect to the library, so that the librarian and her staff are responsible to the governing board *through* the library board of trustees. This dual nature of the board's function causes confusion in some communities, but the confusion arises primarily in connection with the day-to-day administration of the library. Some comment on administration will be found later in this article. No major changes in board duties would seem to be needed.

City-County Libraries

There has long been recognition that small towns and counties find it difficult to support an adequate public library and that therefore joint financial support of public library service should be encouraged in many parts of the state. A county or municipal governing board which does not feel that it can support a library can either (1) contract with another city or county for library service or (2) join in the formation of a jointly-supported and administered library, either county-wide or for a region of two or more counties.

Where library service is provided by contract, the governmental unit purchasing services merely appropriates funds to the unit with a library and has no representation on the library board. In the case of the joint city-county library authorized by G. S. 160-74, however, membership on the library board is divided between the city and the county. Some problems arise here which may suggest a minor modification in the statute.

For one thing, the joint board membership by statute must be divided evenly between the city and the county, no matter what the proportion of support from the city and county. It has been suggested that the two governing boards should have the authority to fix the division of membership between the city and the county in rough proportion to the degree of financial support from each governmental unit.

A more serious problem cannot be solved by legislation but is worth mentioning. In some jointly supported libraries, neither the city nor the county considers itself primarily responsible for library service. Rather the funds are turned over to the library board of trustees for administration, and the library board must go to each governing board for new appropriations or for capital facilities. In the case of such a joint city-county library, the ends of good library service will be served only if the board of county commissioners and the city council involved meet jointly to consider and approve requests made by the library board. Joint consideration and approval would eliminate what often happens today—one governmental unit approving a request for an increase in funds

while the other one does not, with the frequent result that the library is unable to secure requested improvements in services, salaries, book collection or facilities.

Regional Libraries

G. S. 160-75 provides for the organization of regional libraries representing two or more counties or municipalities. Under this section as it presently exists, each of the participating units appoint three persons to the library board. It may be that some flexibility should be included in the statute to permit the number of members from any one governmental unit to be varied in accordance with the joint agreement of all the governing boards involved. There is also the problem of the governing boards meeting together to determine the budget of the library for the coming year, rather than considering and passing on budget requests separately in terms of dollars more than services.

Under the existing federal aid program, it becomes advantageous for many small libraries, whether county or city, to join in a regional library in order to take advantage of grants-in-aid under the federal program. During the past year it has developed that many of these libraries do not want to merge completely in a regional organization, so an intermediate approach has been worked out.

Under this approach, each city or county involved may continue to support its own library and may also participate in a regional library which may have responsibility for a book collection for the entire region, administrative services for an entire region, and even a professional director for the entire region. G. S. 160-75 does not presently provide for a single governmental unit having membership in, or responsibility for, two or more libraries. It has been suggested that this section should be amended, or a new section added, to permit a county or a city to continue to maintain its existing library and also to participate in a regional library. The amendment would also have to provide for more flexibility in fixing the regional library board membership.

Library Administration

A number of questions have come up concerning easier administration of public libraries. There is, for example, the possible conflict between the provisions of the library laws and the County and Municipal Fiscal Control Acts. (G. S. Chapter 153, Article 10 and G. S. Chapter 160, Article 33). For example, under these statutes municipal and county expenditures cannot be made except on warrants signed by a department head and countersigned by the county accountant. Under G. S. 160-70, library warrants must be signed by the treasurer of the board of trustees rather than the librarian and countersigned by the county or municipal accountant. It has been suggested that G.S. 160-70 be amended to authorize the board to relieve the treasurer of the warrant-signing duty, thus bringing all expenditures by the library board within the definition and procedures fixed by the municipal and county fiscal control acts.

In a number of other cases practice in libraries is out of line with the County and Municipal Fiscal Control Acts and with county and municipal personnel policies. Legislation to clarify these situations further may be necessary.

Conclusion

The amendments which have been suggested in this article are relatively minor and will serve more to clarify library legislation rather than to make basic changes. Drafts of legislation to accomplish these changes are presently being prepared for study prior to the convening of the General Assembly.

NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK



APRIL 21-27, 1963

ANNIE F. PETTY, HONORARY MEMBER OF NCLA

Annie Petty Memorial: Miss Annie Petty, the first trained librarian at the Woman's College, University of North Carolina, from 1895-1920, died in Greensboro on December 7, 1962. Members of the College Library staff and other friends are planning to acquire a memorial for her. Contributions to this memorial fund may be made to the Friends of the Library of the Woman's College.

THE RIGHT TO READ

By EDWIN GILL, *State Treasurer**State Chairman for National Library Week, 1963*

I like to think of libraries as arsenals containing ammunition to be used in the great battle for human freedom. The first thing that a dictator does when he seeks to kill the spirit of liberty is to suppress the freedom to read, to print, and to publish. The logical weapon of the dictator is censorship, and his settled policy is the burning of books with which he does not agree. In lands where there is no liberty, books are tolerated only for purposes of propaganda.

It may well be said that all books are not good, that all books are not on the side of liberty. Quite true. But even the publication of Hitler's *Mein Kampf*, which was the very essence of evil, served a good purpose because it laid bare, for all free men to see, the hatred, the malice, the falsehood, and the insane folly of Nazi philosophy. Its publication beyond the borders of Germany helped to arouse the civilized world to the dangers of dictatorship and totalitarianism.

It is better, then, that our libraries be free to stock their shelves with conflicting viewpoints, with varied opinions, for we believe with Jefferson that in a democracy there should be "free trade" in ideas. Of course, in a free society the broad range and the comprehensive nature of the collection of books in a library helps to make valid one of the greatest of our rights—the right to read the books of our choice.

Anyone who thinks that books are unimportant should take a new look at history—at some of the volumes that have had a tremendous influence upon the thinking of mankind. For instance, there was *The Praise of Folly*, a small book written by Erasmus; it was like a giant firecracker exploding under the complacency of the Sixteenth Century. It poked fun at all established institutions, and, in some ways, paved the way for both the Reformation and the Counter Reformation. We are all familiar with Machiavelli's *Prince*, which although cynically dedicated to the idea of power without conscience was one of the first works to turn an objective light on government, thus preparing the way for political science. That fiery essay, *Common Sense*, by Thomas Paine helped to spark the American Revolution; and that stately classic, *The Federalist*, by Madison, Hamilton, and Jay, lent stability to our young republic. So, you see, books can be dynamic and explosive, their influence extending through the centuries, helping to overthrow institutions and governments and to establish new ones. As a matter of fact, many men live today with faith and confidence under the influence of great books of which they have never heard.

The great challenge to all of us is: How can the great and good books be made more available and meaningful to the average man? How can the virtues of great literature become increasingly part and parcel of the lives of our people? All praise to friends of libraries everywhere as we seek through all available means to promote among our people an appreciation of books and a love of great literature.

ADVANTAGES OF TRUSTEE MEMBERSHIP IN LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS



By ELIZABETH DAVIS REID

(MRS. JAMES W. REID), *Trustee*

Olivia Rancy Public Library, Raleigh;

Chairman, Membership Committee, NCALT;

and *ALTA State Membership Chairman*
for North Carolina

The following paragraphs contain two messages in one: a message of appreciation and congratulation to those trustees who know and exercise the advantages of membership in the North Carolina and the American Library Trustee Associations, and one of invitation to non-members to consider these advantages and become one of us.

As we attempt to set down some of the advantages, it would seem at the outset that they might be listed in two distinct categories: advantages to the trustee (or what he *gets*), and advantages of his membership to the Association (or what the Trustee *gives*). But upon closer consideration, it becomes obvious that the proverbial thin line separating the two lists is overrun by the getting becoming the giving and vice versa, and so becomes not a separating line at all, but an all-including, mutually-satisfying circle.

The first advantage the trustee "gets," of course, is his subscription to the Association publications: the quarterly NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES from the NCLA, the monthly ALA BULLETIN, and THE PUBLIC LIBRARY TRUSTEE, special publication of the ALTA. In these periodicals, would he but "give" the time to read, he finds much to guide him in carrying out the business of his own library. Particularly helpful to the new trustee is the sense of perspective he gains in relation to libraries and things-librarian in other communities of the state and nation.

A second advantage is the opportunity to associate personally with other libraries' trustees and personnel at local, regional and national meetings of the Associations. Professional people have long realized the values of periodically getting together (through publications as well as in person) to pool good ideas, suggestions and solutions to problems. Librarians and board members have common problems to solve, and can be mutually helpful through such meetings.

But these meetings' agenda are not restricted to problem-solving. Warm, fine friendships result. Equally significant is the member-trustee's right to vote for the people and for the decisions that determine progress in the library field. Also meaningful are thoughtfully planned addresses by library specialists who have messages of importance to trustees—who help keep trustees' sights set on the goals of trusteeship and of libraries themselves.

High on the list of helpful programs offered are the Trustee-Librarian Institutes sponsored in North Carolina every two years by the Institute of Government in cooperation with the State Library and the North Carolina Association of Library Trustees, and other institutes of the Southeastern Library Association. Especially helpful are the question-and-answer opportunities, both in the large groups, and individually with panel members and guest speakers following the formal sessions.

By now it is apparent that the "getting" of these advantages presupposes the trustees' giving—certainly of interest, hopefully of time, and ideally of a certain amount of going-in-person. As the trustee is willing to give, he realizes that in the giving is a rich harvest of getting. As he becomes more active in activities of the Trustee Association, he finds and welcomes opportunities to participate more. For example, who could derive more benefit from the excellent *GUIDEBOOK FOR TRUSTEES OF NORTH CAROLINA PUBLIC LIBRARIES* than those trustees who actually assisted the Institute of Government staff in its preparation and publication? And who is more aware of the help available from the various committees of the NCLA than those trustees who have accepted appointment as liaison members from the Trustees to the Public Libraries Sections of NCLA? Further, what better way to find answers than to accept invitations to serve as panel members or discussion leaders in regional and national workshops?

Another example of turning giving into getting is in the matter of the trustee's membership dues. The member "gives" his dues to the Association, which in turn is able to finance the helpful publications, supply the information and advisory services its members need, defray the expenses of meaningful speakers for meetings, and send representatives to regional and national meetings, where still more ideas may be gained to benefit the individual library through its forward-thinking and receptive trustees.

There must be active, interested trustees involved in the business of NCALT and ALTA, in order to further the cooperation and mutual concern for better library services between trustees and staffs of our public libraries.

I believe it would not be overstating the case to say that an effective library trustee cannot reach his full potential as the guardian of his public trust without the assistance available to him through his state, regional or national Library Trustee Association.

The conclusion to be drawn from these examples of the overlapping of giving with getting brings us back to the idea of the circle: the more the trustee accepts in terms of assistance from his Library Association, the more he realizes he has to give himself. The more he gives, the more the organization is able to grow and accomplish in the interests of better libraries everywhere. And so the giving and the getting have come full circle . . . and this ever-widening circle need have (as with any geometric circle) no end—anywhere.

Many men have expressed in many ways this idea of such circles of mutual endeavor; but none better, to me, than this avowal of Robert Browning's: "God uses us to help each other so, lending our minds out."

READING FOR AN AGE OF CHANGE

By CHARLES CARNER, *Public Relations Officer, American Library Association*

"The curious man—the dissenter—the innovator—the one who taunts and teases or makes a caricature of our prejudices is often our salvation. Yet throughout history he has been burned or booed, hanged or exiled, imprisoned or tortured, for pricking the bubble of contemporary dogma."

A vigorous defense of the right "to speak, to write, to think, to worship as one pleases, without intervention from the state," is contained in *Freedom of the Mind*, by William O. Douglas, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Issued December 14th, on the eve of Bill of Rights Day, this 48-page booklet is the third in a series of guides to Reading for an Age of Change published by the American Library Association in cooperation with the Public Affairs Committee, Inc.

Justice Douglas is greatly concerned about the trend to conformity which has taken hold since World War II, and is sharp in his analyses of the ensuing investigating committees and "rash of loyalty oaths" with their "deadening effect on freedom of inquiry."

"Most of these restraints on liberty, which we have witnessed," he writes, "flowered because of the sense of insecurity that pervaded this society following World War II; and the press and pulpit have done very little to put the internal Communist threat into perspective. Communism is real; communism is virulent; country after country was overrun by it—by invading armies, not by the electoral process . . ."

It must be recognized, however, that "Punishment of those who advocate a form of government noxious to the majority is a departure from our constitutional theory. Those who collect arms or lay plots against the government have no claim to constitutional protection. But those who advocate noxious ideas merely offer them in the market to be accepted or rejected as men's reason or needs dictate. The suppression of the exposition or advocacy of a competing ideology (as we witnessed in the 1940's and 1950's) is not in line with the First Amendment."

The rash of loyalty oaths so prevalent in the same period, Justice Douglas believes, has disqualified many a person for a position "without any evidence being offered against him. His refusal to take the oath is the disqualification. . . . Complete outlawry of a person for . . . a belief . . . is a throwback to the Dark Ages."

Justice Douglas makes clear the authority any state or federal legislative committee has to investigate, but points out the areas into which it may not delve without abrogating a basic right. "Men," he says, "have short memories and at times forget that the Bill of Rights deliberately made it difficult for government to bring its awesome powers to bear against the citizen."

Justice Douglas is also critical of the press and other news-gathering agencies. He is concerned that "The majority of foreign news—as high as 80 per cent—is not put on the wires when it reaches this country, and the American appetite for the remaining 20 per cent is not great. . . . Our newsmen who travel the world seldom speak the local language and therefore are in large degree only propagandists for special interests that have their ear. They do not on their own feel the pulse of the villages."

While admitting that espionage and counterespionage, as well as many matters of defense, cannot be conducted openly, Justice Douglas questions whether there is adequate reporting of the operations of the Pentagon and of the Central Intelligence Agency. Why, he asks, "should the C.I.A. efforts to influence elections abroad be a secret to the American people when they are notorious in the foreign nation? . . . The purpose of the First Amendment's guarantee of freedom of speech and press is not merely to let people blow off steam. Foremost is the public's right to know. If they lack the knowledge, they will not exercise the franchise intelligently."

On the related subject of censorship, Justice Douglas is concerned that—"while 'prior restraint has . . . been uniformly said to be violative of the First Amendment when it concerns newspapers or speakers'"—"the argument that *all* prior restraints are infringements of the First Amendment's guarantee of freedom of speech and press has been given only lip service" as far as movies are concerned. He warns that this can lead to censorship of other media as well.

Obscenity, not political ideology, has been involved in movie censorship, and in the banning of some books.

Two questions arise in judging obscenity: "(1) What standards should be applied? In cases of movie censorship, state licensing systems that provide standards so vague as to leave the censor at large have been held invalid. . . . (2) What procedures for condemning obscene publications satisfy Due Process? . . . where the issue of obscenity is tried by a local official acting in an administrative capacity . . . the power to delay a decision, magnified by slow-moving processes of judicial review, becomes the power to destroy, and, unless closely supervised, results not only in economic death for the publisher or distributor, but in the demise of free expression as well."

In his conclusion to *Freedom of the Mind*, in which he discusses the continuing necessity to challenge things as they are, Justice Douglas reminds us that "The phenomenon common to every age has been the demand for change. Without the freedom to expose the failings and abuses and frustrations of the *status quo*, existing conditions would be or become insufferable. . . . We have forgotten our revolutionary heritage. We have identified our *status quo* with the public interest of the world, when, indeed, we are the white house on the hill surrounded by the slums. . . .

"Given our predilection to provincialism and to conformity, given the conservative class that controls the mass media of communication, we have become polarized to the right of center and assert the prerogatives of power to channel public discussion here and discourage it elsewhere. . . .

"If we are to have freedom of the mind in America, we must produce a generation of men and women who will tower above the press, as well as the crowd, and make tolerance for all ideas the symbol of virtue."

Freedom of the Mind should be ordered from the Public Affairs Committee, 22 East 38th Street, New York 16, N. Y. Information on the full series on Reading for an Age of Change is also available from the Committee. This project was developed by the American Library Association, in cooperation with the Public Affairs Committee, and is supported by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. *Freedom of the Mind* is priced at 60 cents a copy.

ON ALA'S NEWS LETTER ON INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM

By McNEILL SMITH, *Attorney, Greensboro;*
and former *Chairman of North Carolina Civil Rights Committee*

Everyone has a direct stake in free access to ideas, and our libraries are guardians of this freedom. The job is not easy.

The fear of books and papers, and concerted efforts to censor and ban them, are not relics of bygone bigotry but are more present today than most of us realize. Here and there throughout the country official and unofficial campaigns would take this or that book off the shelves of the libraries, ban this or that paper from the mails, and exclude this or that citizen from a library (e.g., on account on race or religion). Occasionally a lawsuit against the sheriff, postmaster, publisher or librarian focuses our attention. No doubt some of the campaigns to suppress salacious literature proceed from the purest motives, quite innocent of the real moral dangers that are inherent in censorship.

Fortunately, the information about current threats to free access to libraries, books, papers, movies and TV programs is collected and published bi-monthly in the *Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom*, available through the American Library Association, 50 Huron Street, Chicago 11, Illinois (\$3.00 per year). Leroy C. Merritt is editor and does an excellent job of bringing together in one place this kind of information which all librarians in North Carolina should have. Their trustees and lay supporters would also find the information useful.

In addition, the Association is sponsoring a special study (beginning January, 1963) on "Freedom of Access to Libraries." This survey will be made in depth and on a regional basis. Lay persons as well as professional library personnel will be asked to participate and the results will be published and given wide distribution. Further information about the survey can be obtained from the Association headquarters.

We in North Carolina have two deep-rooted but conflicting traditions of concern in this matter. The first is the earlier tradition of intellectual freedom represented in our Revolutionary Constitution adopted at Halifax in 1776 and our subsequent refusal to ratify the United States Constitution until the addition of the Bill of Rights, the first of which is the prohibition against governmental interference with free speech and the press. The second tradition is less to be proud of, but all of us need to remember the period of suppression of ideas which began in North Carolina about 1830 and continued until after the Civil War. This was the period when the legislature made it a crime to teach certain of our people to read and write or let them have books or pamphlets, and many measures, less official were adopted by church and social groups to prevent both white and colored people from reading about and discussing the demerits of human slavery. We isolated ourselves at the very time the rest of the world was moving away from it. The result was disastrous for us.

If recent years reflect the earlier and more glorious tradition, we must thank our librarians and their supporters.

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CHAPEL HILL'S 1962 DOROTHY CANFIELD FISHER AWARD

By MRS. RICHMOND BOND, *Chairman*,
Board of Trustees, Chapel Hill Public Library

In April of 1962 the Chapel Hill Public Library was one of the ten small libraries in the United States receiving a Dorothy Canfield Fisher Award for the purchase of books. The check for \$1,000 was most welcome, and there was a pleasant flurry of congratulations from members of the Chapel Hill community. Along with the congratulations came a frequent and interesting question, "Why was Chapel Hill chosen for one of the Awards when there were so many libraries being considered?"

It has not been possible to answer this question with authority—we can only suggest several possible reasons. To begin with, the Library had met all the stipulated requirements as to town population, number of hours when the Library was open, availability of services to every member of the community, and an interested and active Board of Trustees. It was easy to demonstrate need—there were less than 10,000 volumes on the library shelves, and according to National Library Standards there should have been more than twice that number.

But in addition to these details the Library was expected to show support from its governing officials, support from the community at large, and extensive use of what facilities were available. In these three categories Chapel Hill's record was persuasive.

First, the support of governing officials. Since 1958, when the Library was established, the Aldermen had never failed to respond favorably and without qualification to the appropriation requests of the Trustees—requests which were always realistically prepared and carefully presented to show definite needs, definite plans for improved services. Is there a better way than this for governing officials to prove their support?

Secondly, support of the people. Since the Library opened, people in the community had been most generous with their time, their money, and their books. They had brought in more than 9,000 volumes from their own personal libraries, and although all of these did not reach the Library's shelves—some were duplicate titles, some were out of date, some were attic treasures not sturdy enough to stand up under library wear—these gift books were for the most part standard works and formed the core of the Library's collection.

During the year covered by the Dorothy Canfield Fisher Award checks totaling more than \$4,000 had been received from individuals and from various organizations

and business firms, among them the Junior Service League, the Rotary Club, the Community Club, the Mary Bayley Pratt Library Association, the Friends of the Chapel Hill Public Library, Collier Cobb & Associates, and the Bank of Chapel Hill. Through the Friends and through a Charity Ball given by the Junior Service League for the Library's benefit members of the community in that year alone contributed more than \$1,800 to the Library—a convincing gesture of approval and support.

Moreover, every day, every week, the Library had received aid from numerous volunteer workers—trained librarians, experienced typists, teen-agers and general volunteers who helped to carry on the details of library service.

As to extensive use of facilities, the Library's statistics had proved a bit overwhelming. With less than 10,000 books, the Library's circulation for the fiscal year 1960-61 had been 45,836 (adult 23,851; children 21,985). During the three summer months the Library had circulated 9,254 books from a children's collection which contained 1,867 volumes. The books had been busy, and so had the staff.

From its beginning the Chapel Hill Public Library has been a community-wide project. Perhaps this was the most important factor in its choice for one of the 1962 Dorothy Canfield Fisher Awards.

HENDERSON COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.

By WALTER PIKE, *Chairman* of Henderson County Public Library Board of Trustees
and MARY KENT SEAGLE, *Librarian*, Henderson County Public Library

The Book-of-the-Month Club Award application stipulated certain qualifications some of which were: adequate shelving and display space, night hours, equal service to all people. With the exception of the last requirement, our library had none of the others six years ago.

In 1956, the County took over the sole support of the library, which had previously been operated by the city with minor county support. At this time a new Board of Trustees was appointed and they were determined from the first that library services and facilities should be improved.

At the same time, the growth of the county and the resulting increased use of the library made it apparent to the Board that facilities must somehow be expanded. The budget, the book stock, supplies, and the size of the staff were all inadequate. The first

step was to secure adequate finance through tax support. After much discussion and planning, backed by a strong Friends of the Library and the County Commissioners who raised the levy the following year, the Board authorized an addition to be built



Henderson County Public Library

The Dorothy Canfield Fisher Award of the Book-of-the-Month Club has been won this year by the Henderson County Public Library. The Award will be made during National Library Week, April 21, 1963. The Chapel Hill Public Library won the award last year.

at the rear of the present library building. The new addition gave one third more floor space with many more feet of shelving for books. It also necessitated doing over the interior of the main floor. Attractive display cases were included in the plans. Funds from Federal Aid and the Friends provided all new furnishings. A lowered ceiling, indirect lighting, fresh paint and rearrangement of areas gave a completely new, modern and attractive appearance to the main floor. A newly formed garden club landscaped the grounds as their civic project for the year and this won them the annual state garden club award for their efforts.

With the increased evaluation over the years, the budget also increased without a change in the tax levy. So additional staff employed with Federal Aid were absorbed by the local budget and this larger staff meant that the library could be opened longer hours, including one night a week. Another qualification was met. The entire Board is composed of active and interested members. This, plus a strong Friends organization of some 700 members, and the understanding and cooperation of the County Commissioners changed the whole library picture in a short period of time. The Friends have stimulated interest in the library through regular monthly book reviews and night programs, as well as through substantial financial aid, and by their volunteer workers. Without the latter the staff could not have managed with the increased use of the library—the circulation has nearly tripled in six years.

We feel this rapid progress was the result of not any one person or group, but through the cooperation of many people who realize the importance of an active library in a community.

NEW NORTH CAROLINA BOOKS

By WILLIAM S. POWELL

BRUCE ROBERT, compiler and editor. *The Face of North Carolina*, with text by Dick Gorrell and foreword by Paul Green. Charlotte: McNally and Loftin, Publishers, 1962. Unpaged. \$12.50.

A handsome tribute to The Old North State! Beautifully printed and bound, this folio picture book of North Carolina, past and present, will delight North Carolinians of all ages. Many will remember with fondness numerous scenes familiar in their childhood while other younger readers (and just plain lookers) will view the same picture with interest as a relic of the past. Text and captions explain the pictures and provide adequate connecting commentary. The sources of the pictures are given and to the interested reader this will suggest the possibility of more of the same to be seen on visits around the state.

RUSSELL BRANTLEY. *The Education of Jonathan Beam*. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1962. 186pp. \$2.95

Author Brantley, Director of Communications at his alma mater, Wake Forest College, has had a varied newspaper career in North Carolina. His first novel tells of the struggles of Jonathan Beam, a fundamental Baptist, after his enrollment in Convention (Wake Forest?) College to become a preacher. His encounters with the evils of the campus are told with skill and understanding. The author's picture of North Carolina and certain groups of her people is very realistic. The novel is a candid and revealing study of a facet of Tar Heelia which may give it a longer life than it otherwise would have had even considering the furor its publication created in certain parts of the state.

ALONZO C. HALL. *Grave Humor, A Collection of Humorous Epitaphs*. Charlotte: McNally of Charlotte, 1961. 102 pp. \$2.95.

The author, Professor Emeritus at Woman's College, Greensboro, has collected humorous tombstone inscriptions in various parts of the English-speaking world and here shares with us some of his choice finds. Dave Morrah provides suitable illustrations. Representative North Carolina contributions in the various categories suggest that this might make an interesting hobby for anyone inclined in this direction, even though he does not follow in Prof. Hall's footsteps to England, Ireland, and Wales.

ELMER L. PURYEAR. *Democratic Party Dissension in North Carolina, 1928-1936*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1962. 251 pp. \$2.50 paper.

This scholarly study of the Democratic Party in North Carolina during a period when party warfare was especially bitter is Volume 44 in the series of "James Sprunt Studies in History and Political Science." Anyone interested in the political affairs of North Carolina in the recent past as well as at the present time would do well to read this book. Many problems which were raised between 1928 and 1936 for the first time have not been finally solved, and much of North Carolina's current political activity traces its origin to those days. Professor Puryear, a member of the History Faculty at Greensboro College, has given us a readable study and has cited numerous contemporary sources which many readers will want to examine anew.

JONATHAN DANIELS. *The Devil's Backbone, The Story of the Natchez Trace*. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1962. 278 pp. \$6.95.

The editor of the *Raleigh News and Observer*, Jonathan Daniels, has written the first book-length account of one of America's most historic roads, the trail from Natchez, through Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee, to Nashville. It was followed by crews of flatboats and by traders who floated down the Mississippi River but had to return north by another means. The road was also used by pioneer explorers and settlers and by politicians, slave traders, outlaws, and numerous other classes of travelers. Aside from being a book by a North Carolinian, additional Tar Heel interest attaches to this book for its information on Daniel Boone and Andrew Jackson, frequent users of the Natchez Trace.

HUGH VICTOR BROWN. *A History of the Education of Negroes in North Carolina*. Raleigh: Irving Swain Press, Inc., 1961. 167pp. \$3.00.

Formerly principal of a school in Goldsboro, the author spent many years in research on this volume. It is a fully documented study covering the period from pre-Civil War days into the twentieth century. There is much here on the leaders from both races in this field and there are adequate accounts of the various Negro colleges in the state as well as of the different funds which advanced Negro education in the state.

RICHARD WALSER, editor. *The North Carolina Miscellany*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1962. 275pp. \$4.75.

This interesting volume has the charm of a scrapbook compiled by one who knew and loved North Carolina. It is obviously the result of years of reading and critical collecting. Most of the selections fill less than a page but a few run into several pages. They are grouped under the headings: Places, People, Incidents, Oddments and Observations, and Folklore. Items have been culled from both old and recent newspapers, magazines, and books, from contemporary manuscripts in various archives, and from living authors who wrote especially to fill a gap in the *Miscellany*. There are many classic pieces here and the book will provide entertaining reading for a variety of people.

As librarians we may express regret that there is no index through which we can quickly find articles which just "must" be in this book.

LAURIE A. CARTER. *In Quiet Hours*. Birmingham, Ala.: Banner Press, 1962. 63pp. \$2.50.

The late Mrs. Carter, born in 1874, read and wrote poetry in her spare time at her home in Brevard. In this book fifty-four of her poems are grouped by general subject: Daily Strength, Filling My Heart, Holy Ground, Destiny, and Journey Into Evening.

LEONARD WIBBERLEY. *Treegate's Raiders*. New York: Ariel Books, 1962. 218pp. \$3.25.

Peter Treegate, Captain of the Pennsylvania Line but of Boston ancestry and reared in Carolina, gathers a band of mountaineers to fight against Ferguson and Tarleton in the fall of 1780 when the American cause seems doomed. Action at King's Mountain and Cowpens helps swing the pendulum of fate towards the Continentals. Writing with feeling and conviction in this his fourth book about the American Revolution, Wibberley tells a good story sure to delight many 12 to 16-year-old Tar Heels.

Better Libraries Make Better Schools, Contributions to Library Literature No. 4. Selected by Charles L. Trinker. Hamden, Conn.: The Shoe String Press, Inc., 1962. 335pp. \$6.00.

Two North Carolina librarians have contributed to this volume. Mary Peacock Douglas' "How Well Will the School Library Serve" looks at the use made of the school library in secondary teaching. I. T. Littleton's contribution is a very practical discussion which should have wide application—"Training Circulation Assistants." While the majority of the essays in this volume deal with school libraries, there are some on subjects of wider application which will interest public, college, and university librarians.

ROMULUS LINNEY. *Heathen Valley*. New York: Atheneum, 1962. 311pp. \$5.00.

This first novel by Philadelphia-born Linney, descendant of a Tar Heel family who spent many summers as a child in Western North Carolina, is set largely in Valle Crucis near Boone. The story is based vaguely on the mission established there in the 1840's by Episcopal Bishop Levi S. Ives. Linney is careful to tell us, however, that this is "a work of fiction: it is meant to be complete in itself." Excellent characterization, good description, and an interesting plot combine to make this a first-rate novel. There is much here about North Carolina in its more primitive days which will make informative reading for the modern Tar Heel.

MILTON LOMASK. *Andy Johnson, The Tailor Who Became President*. New York: Ariel Books, 1962. 181pp. \$2.95.

Andrew Johnson, subject of this biography for the 12-16-year-old, was born in Raleigh and apprenticed to a tailor. A little more than a third of Lomask's book deals with Johnson's Carolina years. The remainder deals with Johnson in Tennessee and in Washington when he was President following Lincoln's death. As Chief Executive he was much maligned by his contemporaries. In this book and in his earlier scholarly biography, *Andrew Johnson: President on Trial*, Lomask helps clear the name of our only President to be impeached. He shows Johnson to have been an intelligent and dedicated, though often unlucky, public servant.

MANLY WADE WELLMAN. *Rifles at Ramsour's Mill, A Tale of the Revolutionary War*. New York: Ives Washburn, Inc., 1961. 178pp. \$3.00.

Battle for King's Mountain. New York: Ives Washburn, Inc., 1962. 170pp. \$3.25.

Clash on the Catawba. New York: Ives Washburn, Inc., 1962. 177pp. \$3.25.

There is perhaps no better way to introduce the young reader to the Revolutionary history of North Carolina than through these three exciting tales. Zach Harper, an 18-year-old Piedmont North Carolinian, is the hero of many a daring exploit between the summer of 1780 and the early days of 1781 when the Red Coats invaded his home territory. Based on careful research in the documents of the time as well as at the sites, these stories are both readable and believable.

Rifles at Ramsour's Mill won for its author the A.A.U.W. award for juvenile literature in the 1962 North Carolina literary competitions.