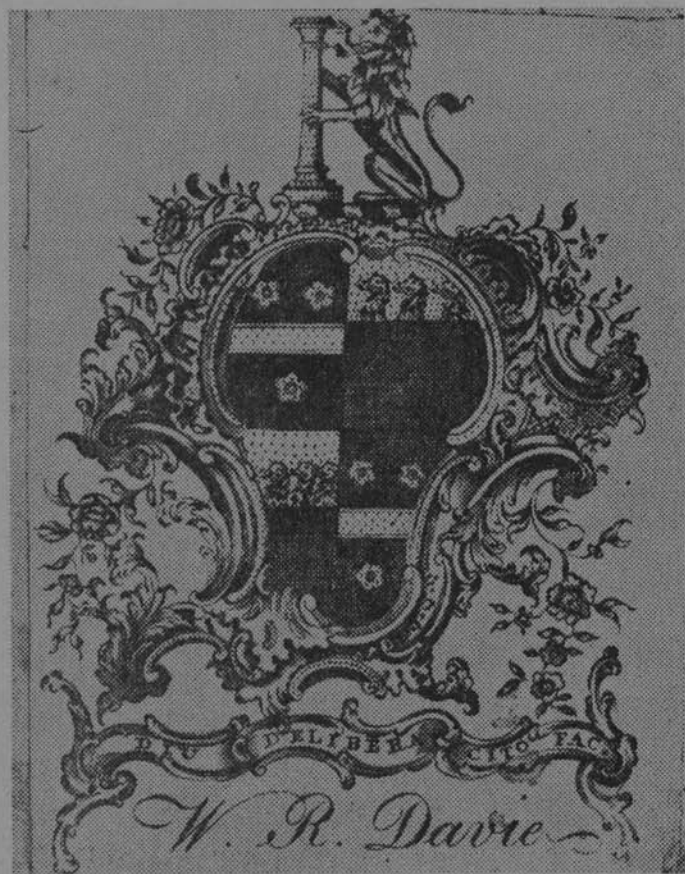


# North Carolina LIBRARIES

NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK: APRIL 12-18



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Vol. 22, No. 3

Spring, 1964

## President Reporting

*Dear NCLA Member:*

*Exciting things have been happening, events of importance and interest to all North Carolina librarians. On February 11 President Johnson signed into law the Library Services and Construction Act. (See p. 81.) This measure extends the coverage of the Library Services Act to include urban areas and provides funds for construction of library facilities. The thanks of all librarians go to those members of Congress who supported this legislation, to Germaine Krettek, director of the ALA Washington Office, and to the members of the ALA Legislation Committee, who, with Miss Krettek, worked long and faithfully for the passage of this legislation. Cora Paul Bomar, North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, is a member of the ALA committee. Special thanks of North Carolina librarians also go to Mrs. Elizabeth H. Hughey, State Librarian, and those public librarians in the state who worked to see that their Congressmen were informed concerning this legislation.*

*A second event of interest to librarians is the creation by Governor Sanford of the Commission on Library Resources. The Commission held its first meeting in Raleigh on February 7 and made plans for carrying out its work. Both President Johnson and Governor Sanford have emphasized the need to make good library services available to all the people and the effectiveness of libraries as weapons against ignorance.*

*Still another exciting development is the announcement that the elementary school library program in Durham County has been selected as first place winner in national competition to receive Encyclopaedia Britannica's 1964 School Library Award. This award honors the Durham County School System for progress in the improvement of its elementary school library program. A cash award of \$2,500 for the purchase of books and magazines will be made at a ceremony during National Library Week, April 12-18. Elsewhere in this issue of NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES you will find an article on National Library Week and specific information concerning this award presentation, which will take place in Raleigh in the State Legislative Building on Thursday, April 16, at four in the afternoon. National Library Week participation is an NCLA activity. The presentation of this national award to the Durham County School System will constitute the state-wide observance of National Library Week in North Carolina for 1964. Your support of this state-wide observance is urged. Come to Raleigh and join in this activity, as a librarian and as a member of NCLA!*

*With so many stirring and vital events occurring at both national and state levels, there is reason to feel that the "state of librarianship" is*

(Continued On Inside Back Cover)

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The William R. Davie bookplate illustrated on the cover is from a copy of *The Gentleman Farmer, Being an Attempt to Improve Agriculture, by Subjecting it to the Tests of Rational Principles*, printed in Edinburgh in 1788 for John Bell, and now in the North Carolina Collection at the University of North Carolina Library. Davie (1756-1820) was a native of England but moved to North Carolina as a child. He became an outstanding Revolutionary leader, an active lawyer, and a member of the General Assembly (1786-1798). He was instrumental in having the laws of North Carolina codified and in founding, locating, and endowing the University of North Carolina. He served as Governor of the state in 1798-1799 and at the conclusion of his term of office went to France as a member of the Peace Commission.

Published four times a year by North Carolina Library Association. Membership dues of \$2.00 per year including a subscription to *North Carolina Libraries*. Subscription to non-members: \$2.00 per year and fifty cents per issue. Correspondence concerning membership should be addressed to the Treasurer, Mrs. Pattie McIntyre, P. O. Box 86 Chapel Hill, N. C. Subscriptions, single issues, and claims should be addressed to the Circulation Editor.

## EDITORIAL

This is a test of reading members. Do you read editorials or do you hurry on to something that looks more entertaining, more enticing? For those of you who have read this far, read on.

**N. C. Libraries** editorial staff would welcome suggestions and written contributions which would add to its very reason for being—your quarterly communication from your state library association. The only thing we **don't** need is honest criticism; we are only too aware of our shortcomings. We do need your interest, your willingness to offer your writing talents and ideas. Any of the editorial staff will be glad to hear from you.

We do apologize to some of our subscribers who received the last issue very, very late. Believe us, it truly was unavoidable, and this is the only excuse we can offer.

Our covers of this year issues are reproductions of some very handsome historic bookplates which may be seen in the North Carolina Collection of the U. N. C. Library at Chapel Hill. The description of each, written by our associate editor who is also head of the aforementioned collection, will be found on the contents page of each issue of **N. C. Libraries**.

Our next issue of **N. C. Libraries** will be our biennial directory of members, officers, and committees. **We urge each of you to check your mailing label on this issue.** If there are errors in your name or address, please notify our treasurer, Mrs. Pattie McIntyre, immediately. The directory issue does not make interesting reading, but it is extremely useful and most useful if it is extremely accurate. Please send your corrections promptly.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Your Editors

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## Institute On Selection Of Library Materials

The Southeastern Library Association Library Education Committee with the cooperation of Emory University announce an institute on the Selection of Library Materials, April 17-18, 1964, at Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia. The purpose of the Institute is to discuss problems concerned with teaching courses in selection of library resources and exchange ideas and teaching materials on the subject.

Faculty members from the colleges in the southeast offering as many as twelve semester hours in library science at the undergraduate level are invited to attend. Faculty members from the graduate schools also are invited to attend the Institute.

The consultants for the Institute will be Mrs. Margaret A. Edwards, former Coordinator for Work with Young Adults at Enoch Pratt Library; Miss Evalene Jackson, Director of the Division of Librarianship at Emory University; and Dr. Milbrey L. Jones, Assistant Professor of Library Science, Madison College, Harrisonburg, Va.

More information is available from Miss Helen Hagan, Division of Librarianship, Emory University, Atlanta 22, Georgia.

## National Library Week Is The Key

By NEAL AUSTIN

*Executive Director, National Library Week in North Carolina*

This year, the National Library Week theme is **Reading is the Key**. This theme lies very near the heart of our profession. This is what we believe: reading is the key which can unlock any door. To some of us, this theme has a somewhat unsophisticated ring. But generally, it is a concise statement of what we want to say when we try to "tell the library story." We try to say to people: "Books, and the ideas contained in them, are our basic commodity. Books can open all doors for you."

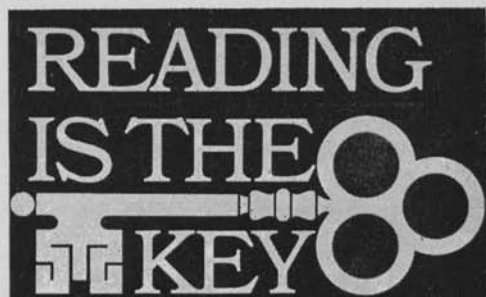
In late March and early April, this statement of our belief will be repeated in thousands of newspapers and magazine articles. People will read it on posters. They will see it on television. They will hear well-known persons say it on radio.

If National Library Week had to pay for all the promotion and the publicity, the cost would exceed, we're told, \$6,000,000.00. So, from one point of view, each library has a \$6,000,000.00 publicity budget for one week: April 12-18.

If reading is the key for the public's use, National Library Week is the key for the library's use. National Library Week is not a "week" to be "observed" nor an "occasion" to be "celebrated." National Library Week is a key which, properly used, will open the door to public response to the library, and to an increased public awareness of the library's needs.

The theme—**Reading is the Key**—is one we can use. It is not a vague "reading - for - a - better - informed - America" nor a peremptory command to "wake up and read." These have sounded good in the past, but it has been almost impossible to tie them in to local promotions. **Reading is the Key** is a simple, straightforward statement which can be used to achieve local objectives. These objectives will, of course, vary from community to community, but the theme is applicable to almost all local conditions and objectives.

National Library Week posters suggest three areas of emphasis: "Reading is the Key to Opportunity . . . to Understanding . . .



NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK, APRIL 12-18, 1964



to New Worlds." These three offer broad bases upon which local promotions can be built.

"Reading is the Key to Opportunity" immediately suggests the promotion of business materials, of job-performance improvement books, of career books for students. One library, for instance, plans to extend the "opportunity" idea into "Reading is the Key to Success," with plans for an in-plant industrial promotion, urging factories to promote library use among their employees. This is only one example of how the theme can be expanded.

Each community will want to extend the theme into areas of its own choosing. In such cases the local NLW Committee is limited only by its library objectives and by its imagination. As was suggested earlier, the theme will open **any** door.

"Reading is the Key to Happiness," for instance, would permit the promotion of self-help material, of books to be read just for fun, of books about hobbies. "Reading is the Key to Wealth" would promote books and other materials on family budgeting, tax-study, salesmanship, and the like. One library plans to promote books on foreign affairs, disarmament, the United Nations, and related subjects under the theme: "Reading is the Key to Peace."

Another element in National Library Week is community involvement. A successful NLW program must utilize community resources to the fullest extent. The most efficient method of securing community support is to work through groups. In one North Carolina community, a service club is planning a telephone survey to determine (a) who uses the library and for what purposes; and (b) who does not use the library and why; and (c) what steps the library should take to improve its services. The results of this study would be made available in a series of newspaper articles during National Library Week.

No civic or service club should miss having a National Library Week program. The local NLW chairman or a librarian from a nearby community should be asked to appear before service clubs. At such meetings, the NLW Table Tents or Calendars provide an interesting touch as place settings. Such material so distributed should be supplemented by local fact sheets.

Thus far, we've been thinking of using NLW to point our resources, facilities and services available. National Library Week can be (and **should** be!) used as well to point up the gap which usually exists between what we have and what we need. No librarian should forget that just a few weeks after National Library Week, governing authorities will be working on 1964-1965 budgets. This is the time to demonstrate the library's needs forcefully. At this time, we have all the elements necessary for a presentation of the library's needs. The NLW Committee can do much toward improving the library's future if they are adequately informed of the needs which exist.

The library should also turn the spotlight on its own successes. The NLW program should include opportunity for stressing the areas of activ-

ity in which the library has been outstandingly successful. Two libraries in North Carolina have recently won recognition, and steps have been taken to assure that this recognition is spotlighted during National Library Week. The Southport Public Library is the recipient of one of the Dorothy Canfield Fisher Awards, and the Durham County School Libraries won the top Encyclopaedia Britannica Award. It is this sort of honor which should be recognized during National Library Week.

In the final analysis, each community is on its own. The national office of National Library Week has secured an astonishing amount of nationwide promotion. They've produced materials to use locally. They have given us the initial impetus and firm support. But the final test will occur in each community.

When it's all over, the important question which each of us must answer for himself is not "How did we observe National Library Week?" but "How well did we use National Library Week?"

THE COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK  
IN NORTH CAROLINA  
CORDIALLY INVITES YOU TO ATTEND  
A CEREMONY HONORING  
DURHAM COUNTY SCHOOL LIBRARIES  
ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR RECEIVING  
THE 1964 ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA AWARD  
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA  
NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING  
4:00 P. M.  
THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1964

## Book-Of-The-Month Club Awards

FRANCES GISH\*

The Book-of-the-Month-Club Awards for small public libraries was established in 1959 by the Book-of-the-Month Club as a memorial to Dorothy Canfield Fisher, who served as a member of the editorial board of the Club for twenty-five years. The small library cash awards plus national acclaim are given for outstanding services, programs and improvements. The purpose is to provide incentive at the grass root level. Originally only one award of \$5,000 was given. This amount has been increased to permit an eligible library in every state to win at least an \$1,000 award. The money awarded must be used for the purchase of books.

\*Miss Gish is Field Consultant, North Carolina State Library.

The procedure is for the library agency head in each state and territory to endorse not more than two applications from competing libraries under their jurisdiction. A committee representing ALA's Public Library Association selects individual award winners from all contestants. This committee then specifies the ten they consider the most outstanding. The Book-of-the-Month Club chooses from the ten the main award winner of \$5,000. The other nine designated by the Committee receive an award of \$1,500 and the remaining possible forty-two winners an award of \$1,000. The awards are made during National Library Week.

Information concerning application for the award is published in the **North Carolina State Library News Letter**. The following criteria were used for 1964 awards. Only minor changes are made from year to year.

- 1) The library applying must be:
  - a) A public library serving a population of less than 25,000 people.
  - b) Or, if a county or regional library, the largest incorporated place served must not exceed 25,000; other incorporated places under 5,000; the total population served is not limited.
  - c) Or, a unit within a system, having its own Board of Trustees and income.
- 2) The library must show evidence of having governing officials actively interested in the progress of the library program.
- 3) It must be housed in a building capable of providing adequate shelving and display space for a large number of additional books.
- 4) Its community must make active use of its present facilities, free of charge; and support them adequately.
- 5) At least half of the annual total support of the library must be derived from public funds.
- 6) The library must be open to the public five days a week for at least part of each day, including some evenings. **County and regional libraries may meet this requirement by submitting the hours of branches or of headquarters.**
- 7) The library shall provide equal service to all, regardless of race, creed or nationality.
- 8) There must be plans for the future development of the library in **cooperation with libraries outside its immediate service area** for which additional book resources are needed.
- 9) The State Library Extension Agency must agree to, and be in a position to, provide consultant service if requested by the library.
- 10) No state shall be disqualified from the national or honorable mention awards because of winners of these awards in previous years.

North Carolina winners of the \$1,000 award were: Chapel Hill Public Library in 1962; Henderson County Public Library in 1963; and the Southport Public Library in 1964.



## Southport Public Library And Its Book-Of-The-Month Club Award

SUSAN KING<sup>1</sup>

Contrary to the expectations of most library science students, one does not always walk into an established, well-organized library, with an adequate book collection, trained personnel and enthusiastic patrons. Occasionally a library must be started—from scratch—and to anyone interested in challenges, we heartily recommend the latter situation.

Here one can pioneer! There are stacks to lay out; the first book to buy, process, and shelve; card catalog cards and trays to be ordered; a circulation desk to set up; an eight-ton bookmobile to learn to control; and, in spare moments, the library itself to be "sold" to every potential user. (A word of wisdom, learned the hard way: set up your card catalog before anything else. In our fervor to get books in circulation, some 2,000 went out uncatalogued. It will take another five years to correct this error. And by all means join our state library's processing center; it is the small library's best friend.)

Your efforts may not always bring such tangible rewards as that being received by the vest-pocket size Southport Public Library—a 1964 Book-of-the-Month Club Library Award of \$1,000.00; but, at the least, it will prove an



*From this vest-pocket size library, more than 35,000 books and films were circulated last year.*

unforgettable experience.

Early in 1959, Brunswick County library resources consisted of about 4,000 books (circa 1913) housed in the county seat and available to white patrons six hours per week. Circulation was 1,600 per year. The remaining 795 square miles of the county, with a population of 20,000, had no book-lending facilities at all. Today, almost five years later, there is a county headquarters library, a branch library and a bookmobile which covers 500 miles every three weeks. These facilities offer 60 hours of library service weekly. All are completely integrated. The book collection is 12,500, and circulation for the past year was 35,000. How this has been

<sup>1</sup>Mrs. Philip King is Southport's enthusiastic Acting-Librarian.

cone, in one of the lowest income and lowest educational-level areas of North Carolina, can be summed up in the three words—Board of Trustees!

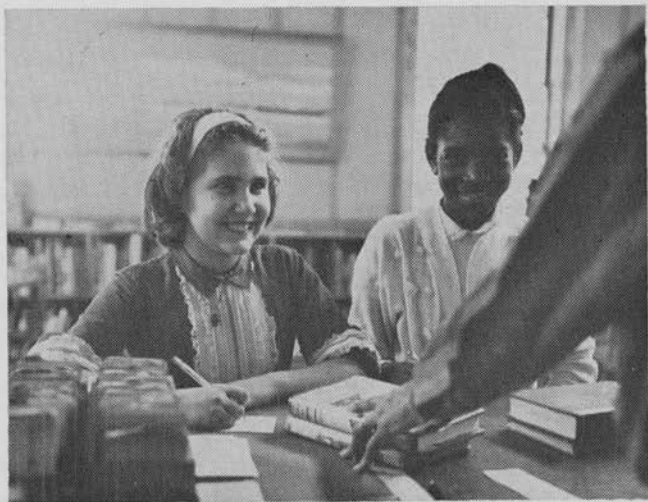
Under the energetic leadership of Mrs. James M. Harper, Jr., first Board Chairman, members have gone far beyond the responsibilities outlined in the **Guidebook for Trustees**. They have typed cards, pasted pockets, lettered spines, refinished furniture and helped install shelving. Board members raised community funds to purchase a movie projector and screen, and secured donations of venetian blinds from the Woman's Club and a mimeograph machine from the city. They encourage memorial books, campaign for increased financial support and talk "library" to anyone who will listen. In fact, the Board has supplied most of the library staff. One Board member served as temporary librarian so that the doors could be opened in the first place. Since then, two others have resigned as Trustees to accept employment, one as the present acting-librarian, the other as assistant. (No one else could be found who would take the job at the salaries offered!) The powers of persuasion of the Board were sufficiently eloquent, in fact, to convince the acting-librarian to sign up for 30 hours in Library Science at UNC—she, who had been out of school for 25 years!

The book stock for the present library consisted initially of 3,000 volumes salvaged from the old library. These were principally out-of-date reference books, dog-eared juveniles, and fiction which had been given over the years by persons cleaning out home book shelves. To augment these, the North Carolina State Library made a loan of 2,400 basic volumes in all fields. Our sister city of Southport, England, sent 600 excellent English titles. Congressional representatives supplied government publications. Through efforts of Dr. Roy J. McKnight, then a member of the State Library Board, a number of gift volumes were received from librarian friends throughout the state. After the library was accredited, a special federal grant was received for book purchases, in addition to the state aid. Since a large portion of these funds was needed for encyclopedias, dictionaries and reference works, the book collection has not grown as rapidly as we would like. We are continuing to beg, borrow and buy to reach minimum standards.

We hope that the history of Brunswick County library service is unique, for it took 45 years to get it. In 1913 the Southport Civic Society determined on a public library. The benefit held for this project netted \$25.73. Undaunted, the ladies gave books from their personal libraries, solicited from friends and neighbors and opened a one-room library. The librarian received \$10.00 per month. New books could be purchased only from proceeds of bake sales, suppers and similar fund-raising activities. Interest from neither city nor county officials could be aroused in appropriating funds, although a delegation from the Woman's Club made an appeal each year as regularly as the first camellia blossomed. This continued until early 1959 when the Southport Board of Aldermen, under the leadership of a progressive, young mayor, E. B. Tomlinson, Jr., agreed to appropriate \$200 monthly toward a city library. A Board of Trustees was

appointed by the Aldermen, with two of their number named to the Library Board. While plans were under way with the State Library, the Board of County Commissioners capitulated and agreed to pay \$200.00 monthly for bookmobile service. Under the guidance of Miss Frances Gish, N.C.S.L. Consultant, shelving was installed, books prepared for circulation, supplies ordered, and the library opened, on July 1, 1959. The bookmobile arrived the following January and was put into service two days per week, with the present acting-librarian spending three days weekly in the library and two on the bookmobile. By June of 1960 the work load had become impossible for one person (circulation 16,000) and a second trustee resigned from the Board to join the staff. Before another year had passed it was evident that the bookmobile was not able to meet the needs of Shalotte, second largest incorporated town in the county. Under the sponsorship of the Shallotte Lions Club, and with the cooperation of town officials, a 2,000 volume branch was opened there during National Library Week, 1962. This time the librarian was not a Board member, but a Board member's wife.

As of this date, 60 hours service are being given weekly with two and one-sixth full-time employees. The headquarters library offers the local artists a permanent gallery, sponsored by the Junior Woman's Club. Extensive use is made both of the Adult Film Center and interlibrary loan service. Reading material is supplied to the county jail, hospital and boarding home. Assistance is given to civic, social and church groups in program planning, reading lists, use of the library for meetings, library lessons, talks and book reviews by staff members.



*Jenny and Angela enjoy a discussion of their favorite book friends—Caddie, Laura, Pippi, Charlotte and Betsy.*

As one might expect in this educationally-depressed area, school libraries were sub-standard, if they existed at all. With the cooperation of Miss Cora Paul Bomar of the State Department of Public Instruction, and Miss Gertrude Loughlin, County Elementary School Supervisor (and Board member) all assistance possible has been given to faculties and students. Naturally, we have been overwhelmed with students; but we console our aching backs with the thought that we are training an entire new generation into public library use. Direct service is not given to schools,

but bookmobile stops are scheduled as close to the schools as feasible, with stops averaging two hours. With the rapid improvement now being made in school libraries, we hope to concentrate on our real purpose of continuing adult education. To this end, we are correlating book purchases with adult education courses being offered in the county.

Our needs are many, and increasing. A library building at first floor level is a necessity. The Board of Trustees, now under the leadership of Harold L. Aldridge, is exploring all possibilities for a new building. It is also looking to membership in a regional system and additional financial support. (The City of Southport increased its appropriation in 1963; the County has not.) Receiving the 1964 Book-of-the-Month Club Award has fired everyone with new enthusiasm and we are all confident that we can carry out our Ten-Year Plan.

And so, to you, who might be considering establishment of a small library, such as ours, one cogent word of advice: First, get a Board of Trustees—one such as ours.

## Library Education In Flux

By SARAH R. REED<sup>1</sup>

After commending library practioners and educators in North Carolina for their important contributions to library education, Miss Reed commented on three critical elements of successful library education. First, library school students must give promise of professional growth and provide evidence of scholarship adequate to meet academic standards. Second, teachers must prepare their students to use effectively their increasing knowledge of peoples, publics, materials, library operations, and technology and must stress the importance of creative, positive, flexible solutions to library problems. Third, curricula must be sound educationally — cohesive rather than fragmented, responsive to present and future library development rather than calcified.

She then noted the following trends in library education today: The library profession has emphasized that the quality of professional library education must not be jeopardized. At the same time it asks that programs be devised to meet in a realistic manner present personnel needs of library installations which in many states are so serious that library programs cannot be expanded nor book collections developed further until additional professional staff can be recruited. Fortunately the profession is asking for careful, long-range planning rather than demanding expediency.

<sup>1</sup>Library Education Specialist, U. S. Office of Education, and speaker for the 1st General Session of the North Carolina Library Conference Association, October 24, 1963. With current increased interest in the education of librarians, we are pleased to publish Miss Reed's views on the present trends in this area.



More specifically this professional concern is concentrated upon the need to recognize what librarians consider an important bracket in today's labor force—those people who are manning many of the service points in libraries and who fall somewhere between the clerk and the fully qualified professional librarian. Employers are asking whether, in order to utilize professional librarians effectively, librarianship needs a librarian's aide, or what was characterized by Lowell Martin in his Conference within a Conference Summary as a "middle level of library personnel." If so, what kinds of activities will this aide perform? What training will be required? Standardization of classification and training for such a level would have the advantage of avoiding the anarchy which might result from an increasing number of local training programs. But there is also a danger. Unless there is careful study and planning by practitioner and educator, the library may be faced with a sizable body of malcontents who find themselves in an uncomfortable cul-de-sac. In any field of professional education there should be normal avenues for advancement for those people with the desire and ability to progress in their chosen fields of endeavor.

A third trend in library education is growth of roughly 50% in the past decade both in number of degree-granting programs and number of degrees granted. The average enrollment in 31 accredited library schools in this country last year was 141. The reports for 1963-64 indicate that the number of programs and enrollments are continuing to increase.

A fourth trend in graduate programs is an increasing proportion of students engaged in work-study programs and extension courses of various kinds. Questions are being raised concerning the desirable balance between full-time and part-time students.

There are enough examples of the use of newer media of instruction such as programmed instruction and educational television so that these and other new teaching techniques have implications for library instruction.

In addition to the attention library schools are giving the new developments in information storage and retrieval, other schools such as Georgia Institute of Technology and Lehigh University are developing special information science programs.

There is a trend on the part of university administrators either to discontinue weak librarianship programs or to strengthen them. Academic librarians often face an array of pressures. Frequently enrollment increases are greater than had been predicted. There is pressure to develop library resources to support new and developing academic units. The rate of publication continues to increase. Library staff shortages are frequently a problem. For these reasons and others, it may no longer be feasible for a single person to direct a library as well as a library education program. Usually when the administration realizes that library education is a separate teaching unit, which must be staffed and supported on the same basis as any other academic unit, he reviews the relative need for such a program and its proper relationship to other units in the academic structure.

Increasingly librarians seek opportunities for continuing education—new ideas in the field of supervision, work simplification, labor-saving



equipment, consultant services, specialized public service, regional reference systems, information storage and retrieval, centralized processing. Sometimes the question arises also as to whether these matters are receiving proper emphasis in library education curricula.

Another gratifying trend is greater flexibility of library school programs by tailoring them to meet the needs of students with specialized backgrounds and/or specialized interests. The return to work of married women and service-connected retirees are examples of mature people who often bring to librarianship invaluable training and experience.

Either through establishment of research centers or through a concentrated program of research and development, research grants and facilities to support library operations and graduate library education are being made available.

There is some evidence that service courses in use of the library and materials courses such as children's literature are working a hardship on the regular faculties of library schools. With the increased emphasis on acquainting teachers with instructional materials and instructing students in the use of the library, this has sometimes resulted in extensive sectioning of courses. Actually these service courses are not related to the major teaching responsibility of a library school and should be staffed appropriately.

Finally, the decision last year of the ALA Committee on Accreditation to evaluate for purposes of accreditation single-purpose as well as multi-purpose librarianship programs makes it possible for school library programs, information science programs, etc., to be evaluated within the framework of the **Standards for Accreditation**.

Certainly quality library education is the responsibility of practitioner and educator alike. Our strength is threefold: (1) The library profession draws upon a rich experience extending back into the 19th century. (2) It also has to its credit numerous examples of practitioner and educator working effectively in tandem on almost every kind of library problem. (3) The pressures on library education today frequently are closely related to comparable pressures in other professions. Because librarianship is an eclectic discipline drawing upon all other subject fields, library education too can learn much from the experiences of other professions.

The challenges facing library education today will require the pooling of the experience and efforts of all who have served as mediators between the record of human events and people who need ready access to that record. An early entry in the chronology of library education must represent a curriculum designed on sound educational principles with the student as the center of attention. While this curriculum must reflect the universe of librarianship as it exists today, it must demonstrate also the philosophy which is the strong unifying force of librarianship. Only by affording future generations of librarians the opportunity to see librarianship whole, as well as preparing them to practice as specialists, will we deserve to have as our successors a generation of librarians of whom we may be justly proud.

## Library Services And Construction Act (S. 2265)



*Cora Paul Bomar receives one of the pens used by President Johnson (seated) to sign the Library Services and Construction Act.*

On the morning of February 11, 1964, President Lyndon B. Johnson signed into law major library legislation, The Library Services and Construction Act, S2265. At the signing ceremony he said:

We are proud and delighted to have this distinguished company with us this morning in the White House. There are few Acts of Congress which I sign with more pleasure, and certainly none with more hope than this new Library Services and Construction Act.

'A true university,' observed Carlyle, 'is a collection of books.' This wise Englishman never wrote a truer statement. Anything that we can do to enlarge the number and the quality of libraries is, I think, an act of national achievement.

Good public libraries must be placed within the reach of all of our people. Libraries are not just for the young and the curious about an exciting world. They are not just for our youth preparing for their careers. They are not just for busy people looking for information to do their jobs. Libraries are for everyone and therein lies their real value.

This Act importantly expands a program which helps make library services available to 38 million Americans in rural areas—38

million. It authorizes efforts to strengthen inadequate urban libraries. This Act authorizes for the first time grants for the construction and renovation of library buildings.

Chances are that the public libraries are among the oldest buildings in any community. Only four percent of our public libraries have been built since 1940. Many of them were built through the wise generosity of Andrew Carnegie 40 years ago.

This Nation needs a larger and more diversified collection of books. We need better housing for these books. We sorely need libraries closer to the people, whether through more centrally located libraries or through bookmobiles and branch locations. The central fact of our times is this: Books and ideas are the most effective weapons against intolerance and ignorance.

A sensitive Frenchman once said that mediocre minds generally condemn anything that passes their understanding. Mediocre minds cannot survive in a modern world, but enlightened minds can survive. The library is the best training ground for enlightenment that rational man has ever conceived, and I am so happy that the enlightened Members of Congress and others who supported their activities can participate in this ceremony this morning which they and their children and their children's children will always be proud of.

Upon the invitation of President Johnson, Cora Paul Bomar, Supervisor of Library and Instructional Materials Services in the North Carolina State Department of Public Instruction, attended the signing ceremony and was presented one of the pens the President used in signing this \$135 million three-year program. Miss Bomar is a member of the Legislation Committee of the American Library Association and as such has worked for the passage of Federal Library legislation for the past four years. On four different occasions she testified before House and Senate education committees in support of libraries.

Funds allotted to North Carolina by the Library Services and Construction Act will be administered by the North Carolina State Library. Mrs. Elizabeth Hughey, State Librarian, had this to say about S.2265:

The signing of the Library Services and Construction Act of February 11, 1964 by President Johnson holds great significance for North Carolina public libraries. The Services part of the Act provides for an increase in funds available to North Carolina from \$309,000 to \$594,000. The Construction part of the Act provides for approximately \$475,000 on a matching basis.

One of the purposes of the original Library Services Act was to stimulate local and state support for public libraries. The expanded Act continues to provide funds for stimulating public library development. Since the first LSA funds became available in North Carolina, local support has increased 88 per cent from \$1,674,266 to \$3,148,245.

The availability of Construction funds will provide added stimulus to secure more adequate buildings to accommodate the growing demands for public library service.

## The Governor's Commission On Library Resources

The official announcement in late October that a "Governor's Commission on Library Resources" would soon be created was welcome news



(l. to r.) Gov. Terry Sanford; Mrs. James Harper, Jr.; John Victor Hunter, III, chairman of the Governor's Commission on Library Resources.

to the librarians of the state. Reports of the Board of Higher Education, the Governor's Commission on Education Beyond the High School and the North Carolina State Library Board had pointed out the need for a thorough study of the libraries in the state with respect to personnel, materials, facilities, and funds which would provide a blueprint for the development of N. C. libraries and their services.

Governor Sanford on February 5 announced the membership of this Commission, and the first meeting of this group was held on February 7. Named as chairman was John Victor Hunter III, Raleigh attorney. Mr. Hunter has assumed his responsibilities with considerable vigor and enthusiasm for the task ahead. In summarizing the projected work of the Commission, Mr. Hunter said:

The purpose of the Governor's Commission on Library Resources is to effect a thorough study of the existing library resources of North Carolina (public, school, college and university, and special) and a thorough study of the present and future needs of the State and its citizens in this area, and from these studies to produce a report and recommendations which will enable not only the General Assembly, but local governmental units, the governing bodies of libraries throughout the State, all persons responsible for library administration, and all citizens who are interested in libraries, to take the necessary steps to improve and coordinate our library resources so they may best meet the growing needs of the State, its educational institutions and public schools, its industries, and, above all, its people.

In an age marked by an unprecedented generation and accumulation of printed information, the problem of what to acquire and how best to make it available to the potential reader becomes daily more acute. It seems unlikely that the necessary money will be made available, in the foreseeable future, to bring North Carolina's



library resources up to national minimum standards. Thus it becomes all the more important that North Carolina use wisely the limited portion of her resources which she channels into libraries. Previous and current studies, and resulting recommendations and action, in other states, have proved that much can be accomplished in this area. It is my hope and belief that our Commission can make a contribution in this area which will be useful not only in our own State but throughout the Nation. To do so, we shall be obliged to spend considerable time learning at first-hand, from those who operate and those who use our libraries, the nature of the problem and the likely solutions of it. Our study must be far more than an accumulation or re-examination of statistical information. We seek a fresh and coherent approach to problems which North Carolina has heretofore confronted inadequately, sporadically, or not at all. Our immediate goal is the production, by January 1965, of a study and recommendations which can, among other things, serve as a guide to the General Assembly of that year and future years and to others in consideration of library matters.

I hope that all librarians and all North Carolinians interested in libraries will give me the benefit of their thoughts as to what needs to be done and how we should proceed. Our work cannot be successful without your guidance and assistance.

Mr. Hunter has been assured of the full cooperation of our state's librarians in this undertaking on all levels of the survey. They are justly proud that there is a precedent for cooperation among North Carolina librarians. The North Carolina Library Association, through its Sections and Committees, has contributed much to the total library development in this State and has provided leadership in cooperative services.

The thirty-six Commission members named to assist Chairman Hunter are the following: Dr. William C. Archie, Raleigh; James H. Atkins, Gastonia; Edward M. Barnes, Wilson; Mrs. W. I. Bissette, Grifton; Legette Blythe, Huntersville; Miss Cora Paul Bomar, Raleigh; Mrs. Richmond P. Bond, Chapel Hill; Frederick W. Bynum, Jr., Rockingham; Heman R. Clark, Fayetteville; Richard D. David, Durham; Jason B. Deyton, Spruce Pine; Dr. John E. Dotterer, Sanford; Mrs. O. Max Gardner, Jr., Shelby; Tommie M. Gaylord, Cary; Mrs. James Harper, Jr., Southport; Mrs. Bernice Kelly Harris, Seaboard; C. C. Hope, Jr., Charlotte; Mrs. James A. Long, Roxboro; State Sen. Hector MacLean, Lumberton; Jule McMichael, Reidsville; Mrs. W. M. Marley, Durham; Dr. Samuel P. Massie, Durham; State Rep. William Jackson Palmer, Shelby; Mrs. Rufus Perry, Charlotte; Sam Ragan, Raleigh; Junius H. Rose, Greenville; Thad Stem, Jr., Oxford; David Stick, Kitty Hawk; Mrs. A. F. Tyson, Jr., Black Mountain; Dr. William H. Wagoner, Wilmington; David E. Warner, Raleigh; Mrs. W. H. Watson, Greenville; Mrs. Scott Wheeler, Asheville; Mrs. Richard C. Whitfield, Franklinton; Mrs. John A. Winfield, Pinetown; and Mrs. Lula Belle Wiseman, Spruce Pine.



## North Carolina Film Board Recording The State's History

JOHN COREY\*

The Old North State is having its portrait made. In motion.

From the salt-water swept beaches of the Outer Banks to the valleys and peaks of the mountains, movie cameramen are exploring and recording North Carolina's past history and present life, its problems and resources. The North Carolina Film Board is another "first" for the state. Neither the federal government nor any other state has a film board structured as a commission to make documentary movies.

The films aren't meant to be propaganda or travel films for tourists, but realistic, objective and skillfully produced movies "for public affairs and education on all matters of state interest," explains Canadian James Beveridge, Director.



*James Beveridge, Director*

Canada and Great Britain both have national film boards. Governor Sanford's cultural advisors talked Beveridge into taking a leave of absence from the Canadian board to initiate Carolina's new film program. Beveridge, a native of Vancouver, has been making movies since he graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1938. He studied documentary production in London and then joined the National Film Board of Canada at Ottawa, working as editor, director, producer, executive producer, for NFB from 1939 until 1944 and turning out some 80 to 90 pictures during that period.

During 1944 and 1945 he was attached as a war-correspondent to the Royal Canadian Air Force on service film programs in Britain and Europe. After the war Beveridge rejoined the National Film Board as a senior executive producer, serving in this capacity until taking over in 1950 the Film Board's London office as promoter and distributor of NFB films in Europe. In 1954 Beveridge went to India as a film adviser to the Shell Oil Company in Bombay. While there in 1957 he won the President's Gold Medal for the Best Documentary Film Produced in India, "A Himalayan Tapestry." Rejoining the National Film Board of Canada again in 1958 at

\*Mr. Corey is Distribution Director of the N. C. Film Board.

its new comprehensive film-making plant in Montreal, Beveridge continued producing movies on a contract basis.

In 1962 Beveridge took over the N. C. Film Board to develop a program of documentary and educational films for the state. Named as his assistant was Ben Mast, an articulate native North Carolinian from the mountains of Watauga County. Mast took leave of absence from the American Broadcasting Company to join the film board. He wrote and reported news and special events for ABC television. Beveridge and Mast serve as executive producers for the 13 films that the Film Board is making.

Three titles have been completed and announced for release. These are **The Ayes Have It**, a one-half hour documentary in black-and-white on the State Legislature; **The Road to Carolina**, a one-half hour history film in color produced for the Carolina Charter Tercentenary Commission; and **The Dying Frontier**, made in collaboration with Charlotte Station WBTV and first of a series on the three geographic areas. The latter is a one-hour black-and-white study of changes affecting the mountain people of North Carolina.

Other films to follow include **Tryon Palace**, in color, for the Tryon Palace Commission; **Prospects for Eastern North Carolina**, **The Outer Banks**, **Land of Beginnings** (historical tour of the coastal region); **Moravian Christmas Music** (Old Salem and its traditions and music); and **Consolidated Schools in a Changing Educational Pattern**.

There is no large production set-up. Writers, directors, film editors, cinematographers are hired on a free lance basis, using and developing native talent whenever possible. Sound recording of music and dialogue is done in New York and laboratory work either in New York or Washington. The Richardson Foundation of New York underwrote the administrative costs of the films on a 3-year grant basis and various state agencies or other organizations pay for production costs. The advisory board membership includes John Grierson, Wiltshire, England; Borden Mace, Boston, Mass.; George C. Stoney Associates, N. Y.; Dr. Lewis Dowdy, Greensboro; Harmon Duncan, Durham; James Gray, Winston-Salem; Paul Green, Chapel Hill; Dr. Horace Hamilton, Raleigh; Mrs. Guy Johnson, Chapel Hill; P. R. Latta, Raleigh; Dr. David R. Middleton, Greenville; Sam Ragan, Raleigh; Dr. W. D. Weatherford, Black Mountain; and Lawrence O. Weaver, Greensboro.

Librarians throughout the state should note that the films made under the auspices of the N. C. Film Board will be available on loan without charge. The Audio-Visual Division, administered by Dr. Paul Flynn, of the N. C. Department of Public Instruction, is the channel of distribution of these films to schools. Distribution to adult groups will be made by the State Library Film Project through the U.N.C. Audio-Visual Bureau, directed by Kenneth M. McIntyre.

Some agencies may be interested in purchasing individual copies of these films. In such cases, prints may be purchased directly through the N. C. Film Board, Raleigh, at cost.

## Small In Stature, Great In Spirit: A Tribute To Frances Yocom

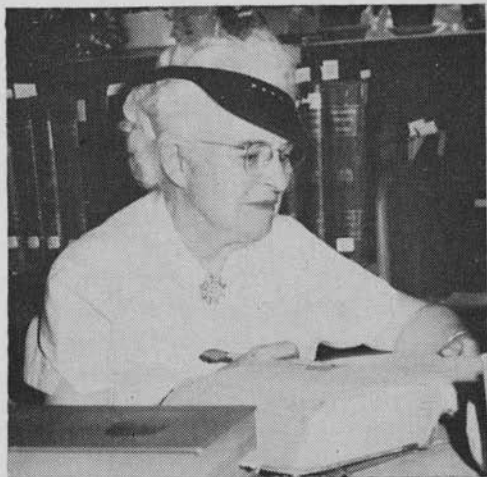
By BETTY BOLTON\*

Every week-day morning around eight o'clock a small, neatly dressed woman walks along East Franklin Street, and across the campus toward the University Library. She is no longer young. Her softly waved hair is silvery-white, but her figure is girlishly trim and supple, and her step is brisk and sure. If the day is clear, she walks through the Arboretum because she is a lover of nature and finds great delight in all natural phenomena, both great and small. As she walks along her alert eyes see objects that the ordinary person overlooks: a fallen bluebird's feather, a perfectly formed autumn leaf, a quartz stone, a sycamore ball. To her all these objects are treasures and she collects them as she goes. Promptly at eight-thirty she walks into the Catalog Department of the L. R. Wilson Library, carrying her treasures.

The Catalog Department is already filled with people working at their typewriters or at their books. The room is piled high with books. They are everywhere—on the wall shelves, on the booktrucks, on all the desks, on the chairs. In this room books are all important, and the object of every worker is to process books and get them onto the library shelves as fast as possible. All of it require great attention to detail and precision in execution.

"Good morning, Miss Yocom," the workers say and smile as the little lady enters the room. "What have you found today?" Her staff members are really interested in her natural objects because they recognize her authority as an amateur natural scientist. They recognize her authority also as the administrative head of the Catalog Department, and they express the genuine affection they feel for her.

On the top of a set of filing drawers, two square feet of space, she keeps her "Natural History Museum," as she calls it. She is eager to discuss the objects on display. It is quite a collection—several sea shells, an arrangement of dwarf marigolds, some fungus growing on a twig, several colored stones, a tiny squirrel carved in wood. In front of the squirrel she has placed some acorns for the squirrel to eat. "His appetite is not very good these days. He won't eat," she says with a twinkle in her eye.



\*Miss Bolton is a Cataloger, L. R. Wilson Library, U. N. C. at Chapel Hill.

The natural history collection changes from time to time, but it always contains something unusual and beautiful.

The window ledge beside Miss Yocom's desk is filled with African violets. Most of the plants are blooming profusely and all look healthy and happy, because she knows exactly how much sun, how much water, how much plant food each violet needs. She spends her coffee breaks tending her plants, and she walks about the room with a long-spouted brass watering kettle.

Miss Yocom is known as a "plant doctor" and friends bring ailing violets to her. She always knows what to do. "Wash the leaves with soap and water and sponge with alcohol. That poor violet has leprosy. Keep it away from the others until we see whether it can be cured." If the plant cannot be saved, she will save one leaf and root another healthy one in an orange juice can. The window ledges in the Catalog Department hold plants in various stages of development, and there is always one to give to an appreciative friend.

Great is Miss Yocom's love for plants and flowers, but she loves people even more. As administrative head of her department she supervises dozens of young men and women each year—typists, filers, book revisers, technical assistants of one kind or another. Many of them are young student wives, working to support their husbands. Some are Library School fellows. She interviews each one and fits him into a job that utilizes his skills to the best advantage. She must think of the needs of the library but she also considers the needs of her employees. She cares for each of her staff members as an individual in a special, personal way. She knows the problems and interests of each one and always manages to give a word of encouragement or sympathy or advice when it is needed.

When Miss Yocom is sitting quietly at her desk, everything seems to run smoothly. The atmosphere is relaxed and easy and people can work efficiently. Without scolding, or preaching, or talking, she is able to produce the best efforts of her staff. She is usually calm and serene herself. There are constant interruptions, and she must give directions to first one and then another concerning this or that problem of procedure. She is always patient in answering questions and always knows the answers. She holds the reins in her hands, but she holds them lightly and nobody feels driven.

The responsibilities of her position are a heavy burden. She is under constant pressure to process more and more books, with inadequately trained help.

However, she has her rewards. Hundreds of her former employees are living now in all parts of the world. At Christmas they remember her with letters and pictures of their babies. When they return to Chapel Hill they bring the babies and the husbands to visit her. They will never forget the little Quaker lady who loves people as well as plants and books.

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Miss Frances Yocom has served as the head of the catalog division of the University of North Carolina Library at Chapel Hill since 1946. A graduate of Oberlin College, Western Reserve University, and the University of California. Miss Yocom also worked with the libraries of Fisk University and Humboldt State College before coming to Chapel Hill. Although Miss Yocom will retire as department head on July 1st, she will remain as a staff cataloger.



## The Reference Librarian\*

It takes all kinds of librarians to make a large library. One of the most important is the librarian whose special job it is to help people find the answers to questions—the reference librarian. All libraries, however small, receive and handle reference questions; in any large library system you'll find the reference specialist who can lead you to information-in-depth, or to reading matter to meet almost any reference or research need.

The most obvious role of the reference librarian is that of answering questions asked in person, by telephone, or by letter. Another of his major responsibilities is that of guidance. It is the reference librarian's job to help the reader find his way through the complexities of the library's catalogs, to send him to the most fruitful sources of material, and to suggest reference materials of which he may be unaware. If the reader is stumped by the apparent unavailability of needed material, it is the reference librarian's job to suggest alternate sources. If the reader appears to be going the long way 'round to obtain the information he needs, the reference librarian can be expected to show him more direct routes to his goal. The good reference librarian does more than guide; when time permits he actually teaches the techniques of library research.

The reference librarian is also concerned with maintaining and developing the collections upon which he and the library user must depend. He seeks to know the collections, in the first place: where they are strong, where they need strengthening. If he is a subject specialist (in fine arts, or education, or science and technology, or in any of a dozen other fields) he tries to keep up with major new events, trends, or emphases in the subject. He keeps abreast of new publications in his field and helps to select from them the books which are to be purchased for the library. With his colleagues, he shares responsibility for planning how the collections shall be organized for greater usefulness. And, as a professional librarian, he belongs to local, state, and national professional associations in order to be knowledgeable about developments in reference work and in librarianship in general.

What does it take to be a reference librarian? The formal requirement is four years of college and a master's degree in library science. But besides having a broad cultural background and specialized training in librarianship, reference librarians have to have intellectual curiosity, zest for learning, imagination, perseverance, and resourcefulness. Perhaps most important is a well-developed capacity for human relations. Successful reference librarians have to like people. They have to want to help them—and are not satisfied until they do help them. At the same time, they have to use

\*Editor's note: This article appeared originally in *B. P. L. News*, v. 14, #7, p. 6 (Summer, 1963). With the permission of Boston Public Library and with a few minor omissions, we are very pleased to reprint one of the most succinct and perceptive descriptions of reference work and the reference librarian.



good judgment, determining as precisely as possible what it is that the inquirer wants or needs, giving each inquiry its due (no more and no less, so that none will be slighted), and knowing when to stay with a tricky problem or when to ask their colleagues or their department head for help.

Dealing with people of many types and temperaments, reference librarians need tact, adaptability, patience. Since there are frequent occasions when there will be many patrons at the reference desk and the telephone will be ringing and deadlines will be coming up on answers to previous calls, they have to have the ability to work quickly and under pressure.

Reference librarians like their work. They like the variety they find in it—variety in the questions asked, variety in the types of people who ask them, variety in the reference sources and materials that the librarian works with. They like working in an intellectual environment and with congenial associates. They take satisfaction in knowing that what they do has genuine importance for the people they serve and for the community at large. They like the challenge of their role—taking whole areas of knowledge as their province, “fielding” new and odd and difficult questions, and finding quicker and better ways of solving reference problems. And they like being part of an extremely vital part—of a great reference and research library.

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## School Libraries In The News

### Charlotte Becomes Film Site

Late in November the Charlotte-Mecklenburg school system was selected as the site for production of a film on elementary school libraries. Designed to show how good elementary school library service can accelerate and improve learning, the film will feature the children and teachers of Sedgfield Elementary School.

Selection of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools ended a nine-thousand mile national search for a school system with the “right” combination of staff, facilities, program, and community for the purposes of the film.

The 28½ minute motion picture will be used widely, on a national basis, for presentation on television and before live audiences. Its production is sponsored by the Knapp School Libraries Project, a five-year program of the American Association of School Librarians to demonstrate the value of school library service in improving educational opportunities. Funds to support the project, including the film, were provided in a \$1,130,000 grant from the Knapp Foundation, Inc.

The filming is under the direction of Charles Guggenheim of Guggenheim Productions, St. Louis, Missouri, with Virginia H. Mathews, associate director of National Library Week, as a consultant representing the advisory committee of the Knapp School Libraries Project. Preparation of a

shooting script began in January when Mr. Guggenheim, Miss Mathews, and Peggy Sullivan, the project director, met in Charlotte to confer with Gertrude Coward, director of school libraries.

Target date for completion of the film is National Library Week. Following its premiere, the motion picture will be available for sale or rental from the Knapp School Libraries Project, c/o American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60611.

With the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools staff and community, we can all feel "delighted and flattered" by their selection.

### **New Southern Association Projects**

Among the regional accrediting associations, the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools is leading the field in school library development, working with the regional standards committee of the American Association of School Librarians. In August 1963 three North Carolinians—Cora Paul Bomar (State Department of Public Instruction), Mrs. Mary Peacock Douglas (Raleigh City Schools), and Mrs. Frances Kennon Johnson (University of North Carolina at Greensboro)—attended a work conference on school library standards sponsored by this group. Several projects for the improvement of school library services were launched at the Atlanta conference, with the appointment of committees for a status study, a publication, and conference programs.

During the fall a study of library services in selected schools and school systems throughout the eleven states of the region was conducted to measure improvements and continuing needs. Miss Bomar worked with this study. The preliminary findings, released in December, indicate that rapid progress is being made toward the higher library standards set for member schools of the Southern Association.

Mrs. Douglas and Mrs. Johnson were appointed to a committee to develop a guide for evaluating the elementary school library program. This guide, which was completed in February, will be published by the Southern Association for distribution to individual schools, school systems, and members of visiting teams in accreditation studies. It is planned to serve, for the elementary school, the purposes for which the **Evaluative Criteria** is used by secondary schools.

The Southern Association's annual December conference, for the first time, featured program meetings on school library service for both elementary and secondary education representatives. Program participants at the Memphis conference included Virginia McJenkin (director of libraries, Fulton County, Georgia, Schools), Mary Helen Mahar (supervisor, school library services, U. S. Office of Education), Leonard L. Johnson (director of libraries, Greensboro Public Schools), and Mrs. Johnson. Program topics included national trends in school library development, promising practices in elementary school library service found within the region, and practices which promote effective utilization of library services at the secondary school level.

## Pre-Conference Workshop

*Report by the Cooperative Library Resources Committee\**

The major project of the Cooperative Library Resources Committee of the North Carolina Library Association for 1961-63 was sponsorship of a Pre-Conference Workshop on "Cooperative Development and Use of North Carolina's Total Library Resources" at Durham, October 22-23, 1963. The sponsoring committee included representatives of all types of libraries and this diversity of background was also reflected in the workshop registration of twenty participants from academic libraries, fifteen from school libraries, eight from special and forty-three from public libraries.

The deliberations of the six discussion groups organized in the workshop were based on information provided by two addresses and six special up-to-date data sheets presenting graphic and statistical information about academic, public and school libraries in the state in 1963. Senator Robert Lee Humber talked on the "Cultural Background and Educational Interests of North Carolina" and Mrs. Elizabeth Hughey discussed "North Carolina Libraries."

Miss Dorothy Kittel presided over the workshop and Miss Evelyn Mulen summarized the reports of the discussion groups. The summaries are based on the Discussion Group Reports received at the Workshop:

### PROBLEMS

1. Lack of knowledge of library resources in an area and in the State. How to determine library resources as required to meet the present and anticipated needs and interests of the people.
2. Lack of communication between libraries in an area.
3. Inadequate personnel both in number and training.
4. Lack of awareness of libraries and their offerings on part of public and also on part of public officials. Also the lack of understanding of the functions and responsibilities of different kinds of libraries.
5. How to develop more interest and concern with the adequate financing of all libraries.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Define areas of responsibility for various kinds of libraries.
2. Survey resources on local and state level:
  - (a) More comprehensive coverage in Union Catalog at UNC.
  - (b) Duplicate Union Catalog in book form for distribution to regional locations—each regional location to cover a 50-mile radius.
3. Additional locations within State for offering accredited library courses.
4. Librarians' salaries need to become more competitive with other professions and services.

\*Gladys Johnson, N. C. State Library, Chairman; Leonard Johnson, Greensboro City School Libraries; James Baker, Chemstrand Library; Louise McG. Hall, U.N.C. (Chapel Hill) Library; Mrs. Dorothy Shue, Cumberland County Public Library.

5. Find additional and better ways of interpreting libraries and promoting their use:
  - (a) Appointment of a public relations director for libraries at State level.
  - (b) Coordination of public relations efforts at the local level.
  - (c) Programs on how to use the library and library resources for use in church, civic and other community groups, for use on educational TV, etc.
  - (d) Teachers required to have a course in use of library and library materials during college course and an in-service training program to provide this for teachers already in service.
  - (e) Better promotion of special collections.
6. Establishment of local and regional councils for library cooperation, including librarians and other leaders in the area. Also determine local needs and how to meet them.

### FIRST STEPS

1. NCLA is given major responsibility for carrying out most of the responsibilities in the recommendations.
2. Local librarians have received a special charge to establish the local library councils—it is suggested that the (or a) public librarian be the convener for the organizational meeting of such councils.
3. Request that the Governor's Commission on Libraries undertake a study of qualifications, salary status and the working conditions for professional libraries in the State.
4. Seek funds from a foundation to duplicate the N. C. Union Catalog in book form, provided it is not too expensive.

Pertinent topics identified in the general conversation and informal discussion of workshop registrants but which did not appear on Discussion Group Reports were (1.) Recruitment, and (2.) Administrative or structural changes in present library systems to better meet the challenges now facing libraries (through cooperation, federation, contractual arrangement).

In the final session of the workshop, there was discussion following the summary report. Participants were in general agreement on the following recommendations:

1. Course in use of libraries and library materials be required in all college curricula.
2. A committee of NCLA study and establish priorities in the recommendations of the preconference.
3. A committee of NCLA develop guidelines for defining the areas of responsibility for different kinds of libraries.
4. A public librarian serve as convener for the organizational meeting of area library councils.
5. Send a report of this preconference through the proper channels to make it available to the Governor's Commission on Libraries.



## NEW NORTH CAROLINA BOOKS

By WILLIAM S. POWELL

SUSAN HERRING JEFFERIES. *Papa Wore No Halo*. Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, Publisher. 1963. 457pp. \$4.96.

David Wells Herring, Tar Heel-born Southern Baptist Missionary to China for over forty years, had firm convictions concerning his work. American methods of education would not work in the mission field. Local churches in the States should support individual missionaries in foreign countries. "Christianity isn't an opiate, it's starch. Puts backbone where it belongs," he maintained. This story of his life and work is told by his daughter, herself born in China, who now lives and works in Raleigh.

RICHARD WALSER, editor. *Poets of North Carolina*. Richmond: Garrett & Massie, Inc. 1963. 142pp. \$4.00.

This anthology contains representative works of twenty poets who have been active in North Carolina. All of them are still living, save one who died after the selection of poems had been made. Of the twenty, thirteen are included for the first time in an anthology of North Carolina poetry. Professor Walser has prepared an interesting survey of poetry in North Carolina, both past and present, by way of introduction in which he discusses not only the poets represented in this anthology but others as well. He also groups the poets into several categories: orthodox, formalistic, witty and humorous, etc. Preceding the works of each of the represented poets is a biographical and critical essay setting the stage for his works.

HUGH T. LEFLER and ALBERT RAY NEWSOME. *North Carolina. The History of a Southern State*. Revised edition. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1963. 756pp. \$8.00.

A thoroughly revised and enlarged edition of a standard work first published in 1954, this will continue for many years to be "the" standard history of North Carolina for use by adults. Considerable new material has been added on the recent period in North Carolina history and the up-to-date maps and statistical tables will undoubtedly be of especial interest to librarians hard pressed to produce such information on the spur of the moment.

OLIVE TILFORD DARGAN. *Innocent Bigamy and Other Stories*. Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, Publisher, 1962. 261pp. \$3.75.

Mrs. Dargan's fourteenth book is her first collection of short stories since the highly acclaimed *From My Highest Hill*, published in 1941. This new collection of eleven stories is, the author insists, "simple and realistic; nothing controversial or abstractive, but entertainment, good enough, I hope, to provide relaxation necessary for the weary reader without making him feel he is wasting his time." Settings are North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, or no identifiable place. The stories vary in length and do fit the pattern the author set out to follow.

IVOR NOEL HUME. *Here Lies Virginia. An Archaeologist's View of Colonial Life and History*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1963. 316 pp. \$7.95.

Mr. Noel Hume has been chief archaeologist at Williamsburg since 1957. His purpose in writing this book, he tells us, is to "show that America's colonial past is worth

saving, and that if we are to do so we must make use of the same disciplines, sciences, and skills that are so freely lavished on the remains of the more remote past." His opening chapter, "In Defense of Yesterday," is a moving plea for careful archaeological investigation of all sites which promise information from the colonial period. Following is an intriguing account of "The Roanoke Adventure" with examples of data supplied from archaeological investigation. The bulk of the book is devoted to the equally fascinating account of similar work at Jamestown and Williamsburg. Photographs, drawings, and maps round out this work.

MARION L. STARKEY. *Land Where Our Fathers Died, The Settling of the Eastern Shores; 1607-1735*. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1962. 275 pp. \$5.75.

Shifting her scene up and down the Atlantic seaboard, the author gives us an interesting chronological account of the settlers who followed the first explorers. Painting her scenes in broad generalities, she fills in the foreground with interesting tidbits of information gleaned from both secondary and primary sources. There is brief mention of Virginia Dare in the beginning and of North Carolina at the end, but in between we are discussed in a chapter entitled "Land of the Palmetto: Carolina." The heath grant of Carolana (called Carolina) in 1692 is explained but for the most part the settlements on Albemarle Sound and at Charlestown gain most attention with the lion's share going to the latter.

THELMA and CORYDON BELL. *The Riddle of Time*. New York: The Viking Press, 1963. 160pp. \$3.50

This fascinating study is directed at young people perhaps in the 10-15 year-old group, but the subject will quickly lead an adult to read it in its entirety. Clocks, of course, are discussed fully but other aspects of time also come in for adequate coverage: calendars, geological time, biological time, and astronomical time. The proposed World Calendar is reproduced. There is an extensive chart showing the divisions of geologic time. There are other charts and diagrams which librarians will find useful for ready reference on numerous occasions.

WILLIAM ERNEST BIRD. *The History of Western Carolina College, The Progress of an Idea*. Chapel Hill: University of N. C., 1963. 294pp. \$7.50.

Western Carolina College at Cullowhee with 2,289 students is now the fifth largest state-supported college in North Carolina. It was founded in 1889 as a small academy and in 1922 the first college class was graduated. The story of the progress not only between 1889 and 1922 but up to the present is told with great care. Western Carolina College has contributed greatly to the cultural development of Western North Carolina. It was the first college in the nation to offer an in-service program through which full-time industrial workers could obtain a college degree in six years.

RICHARD S. KENNEDY. *The Window of Memory, The Literary Career of Thomas Wolfe*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1962. 461pp. \$7.50.

This is a readable study of Wolfe's writing, how he wrote, with enough biographical information included to fill out the picture of the man. Other members of the Wolfe family as well as teachers, friends and associates who influenced the novelist, have their

place in this account. We read here of his experiences which influenced his writing and the whole story of the reception given in North Carolina to his first novel—a reception which many would now prefer not to recall. In telling how Wolfe wrote, Dr. Kennedy shows how portions rejected from one work reappeared, sometimes after much rewriting, in another. In addition to having much to interest the curious in this area, this book should serve to encourage young writers who must write and rewrite to satisfy their instructors or publishers.

Staff of the Political Studies Program at the University of North Carolina under the direction of DONALD R. MATTHEWS. *North Carolina Votes*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1962. 315 pp. \$5.00.

Here is presented general election returns, by county, for President of the United States, 1868-1960, Governor of North Carolina, 1868-1960, and United States Senator from North Carolina, 1914-1960. Total votes, percentages, and plurality are given, county by county, in each of these categories. Numerous sources have provided these figures, heretofore difficult for the librarian to produce on short notice.

CARRIE L. BROUGHTON. *Marriage and Death Notices from Raleigh Register and North Carolina State Gazette, 1799-1825*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1962. 192pp. \$7.50.

Originally published in a limited quantity in 1944 and long out-of-print, this paperback volume has been issued in offset duplication. It is a useful handbook for genealogical research in spite of the fact that it indexes only those files of these papers in the State Library.

MANLY WADE WELLMAN. *The County of Moore, 1847-1947, A North Carolina Region's Second Hundred Years*. Southern Pines: Moore County Historical Association, 1962. 254pp. \$7.50.

This second volume of Moore County history completes the story begun in the earlier volume prepared by Blackwell P. Robinson and published in 1956. In a broad chronological framework the author relates the history of the county to events elsewhere in the state and nation. He included much detailed information about numerous individuals, schools, churches, business concerns, and the wars which engaged the efforts of the people during the years covered. Perhaps the unique aspect of Moore County for which this history will be most often consulted by the outsider is the Sandhills area and the development as a region of winter resorts. Manly Wellman has told this section well with numerous citations from county and personal records as well as from tracts and newspapers of the time.

ROBERT M. HELM. *The Gloomy Dean*. Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, Publisher, 1962. 310pp. \$6.00.

Dr. Helm, a native of Winston-Salem and a member of the Wake Forest College faculty, presents here a study of the thought of William Ralph Inge, Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral in London from 1911 to 1934. One of the most widely read churchmen of his day, Dean Inge "believed that an attitude of pessimism about the fate of the material order might actually be conducive to a greater willingness to recognize a kingdom of values outside that order."

## WANTED!

Our Circulation Editor has informed us that the following issues of **N. C. Libraries** are out-of-print: Volume 21, Nos. 2-4, 1963. These are the Winter, Summer and Fall issues. If any of our readers have copies of these issues which they would care to part with, Mrs. Jane Bahnsen, L. R. Wilson Library, U. N. C. at Chapel Hill, will be able to make good use of these.

(Continued from Inside Front Cover)

*healthy and good. Let's not rest on our laurels but continue our efforts to make libraries and library services still better.*

*The work of NCLA is moving forward. Committee appointments are virtually complete. The cooperation of those individuals who have been asked to serve the Association as members and as chairmen of committees has been most gratifying. There is every evidence of interest and concern on the part of the membership of NCLA for furthering the work of the Association. Two matters to which the attention of the Executive Board is now directed are the budget for the 1963-1965 biennium and the selection of the Conference site for 1965. Some of the committees already have begun their work; others are ready to perform their functions as the need arises.*

*A good and successful National Library Week to all of you!*

*Sincerely yours,*

*Margaret E. Kaep*

*President*

## DATES TO REMEMBER THIS YEAR

What?	When?	Where?
SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION CONVENTION .....	June 7-11	St. Louis, Mo.
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE .....	June 28-July 4	St. Louis, Mo.
SCHOOL LIBRARY CONFERENCE .....	Sept. 24-26	Durham, N. C.
SOUTHEASTERN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE .....	Oct. 28-31	Norfolk, Va.



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