

North Carolina Libraries

Vol. 25 No. 3

Summer, 1967

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The structure shown on the cover of this issue is the James B. Duke Memorial Library on the campus of Johnson C. Smith University in Charlotte. Scheduled for occupancy this fall, the library has a stack capacity of 200,000 volumes and can seat 400 readers. Architect for the building, constructed at a cost of one million dollars, was A. G. O'Dell, Jr. & Associates of Charlotte. T. L. Gunn is librarian at Johnson C. Smith, which is observing its centennial this year.

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor: Alva W. Stewart, University of North Carolina at Charlotte.

Guest Editor for This Issue: Carroll Ann Hicks, University of N. C. at Charlotte.

Associate Editor: William S. Powell, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Editorial Assistant: Sharon Bush, University of North Carolina at Charlotte.

Editorial Advisory Board:

College and University Libraries: Carroll Ann Hicks, University of N. C. at Charlotte.

Junior College Libraries: Joseph Dixon, Brevard Junior College, Brevard.

Public Libraries: Irene Hester, Greensboro Public Library.

School Libraries: Frances K. Johnson, University of North Carolina at Greensboro.

Special Libraries: Richard C. David, Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., Durham.

Circulation Manager: Stella Townsend, Greensboro City School Libraries.

Photographer: Samuel M. Boone, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Publishers: Joseph Ruzicka Jr. and C. Merle Bachtell, Ruzicka Bindery, Greensboro.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

In a note from your editor in the Spring, 1966 issue you, the readers of *North Carolina Libraries*, were urged to write letters expressing your opinions regarding the contents of this journal and to suggest improvements in both contents and format. I have received only two or three letters in response to this appeal during the past fifteen months, and in each instance the writer was favorably impressed with my effort to produce a professional periodical which would make a useful contribution to the library profession. Since so few have taken the time to write, I assume that (1) only a small number of individuals who receive the journal read it with any degree of diligence, or (2) those who do examine each issue with care are satisfied with what they find. Whether you are pleased or displeased with the contents of your state journal, I would like to hear from you. Who will be the first to have a letter to the editor appear in the pages of *North Carolina Libraries*?

Your editor wishes to acknowledge an error of omission in the Spring issue of this periodical. The name of Miss Irene Hester, chief reference librarian, Greensboro Public Library, was inadvertently deleted as the guest editor of that issue, which featured new public libraries. Miss Hester's contribution to the issue was a major one and is herewith acknowledged.

The editor has mixed emotions about a change which you may have noted on the title page of this issue. It is with regret that I announce the resignation of Ardie L. Kelly, former Catawba College Librarian, as a member of this journal's Editorial Advisory Board. Since July 1 Kelly has served as director of the University of Richmond Library in Virginia's capital city. On the other hand, I am indeed pleased to introduce Miss Carroll Hicks, cataloger at the J. Murrey Atkins Library, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, as Kelly's replacement on the board. A graduate of Meredith College and the University of North Carolina School of Library Science, Miss Hicks served as guest editor for this issue of *North Carolina Libraries*. In addition, she compiled the article index for the past eight issues of our journal. While at Meredith, she had editorial responsibilities as a part-time employee of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History. She devoted the major portion of one summer to work as a research assistant for Dr. Burton F. Beers, historian and North Carolina State University faculty member, and author of the college-level textbook *The Far East*. We welcome her as a member of our board and anticipate a substantial contribution from her.

This year marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the publication of *North Carolina Libraries*, and the Fall issue will commemorate that signal occasion. Articles describing developments in public, school, academic, and special libraries during the past quarter-century will be included in this issue, along with several photos of not-too-recent vintage. It will be a big issue, hopefully in quality as well as quantity.

Only three months remain before the biennial NCLA conference in Charlotte. Under the capable direction of Mrs. Mildred Councill, incoming president, a superior program has been planned, both for the general sessions and the section meetings. All exhibit space has been rented, and the number of registrants could easily exceed 1,250. All signs point toward an outstanding conference, so why not make your reservation early?

N.C.L.A. BIENNIAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM

White House Inn, Charlotte, North Carolina

Wednesday, October 25

6:30 p.m. Executive Board Dinner Meeting (Old and New Boards) Club Room

Thursday, October 26

9:30 a.m. Formal Opening of Exhibits Entrance to Century Room
Paul S. Ballance and Arial A. Stephens, Presiding

10:00-

11:30 a.m. Public Libraries Section Business Meeting Capitol Ballroom

12:00 Junior College Libraries Luncheon Treaty Room
Speaker: Mrs. Elizabeth Holder, Head Reference Librarian, U. N. C.
at Greensboro

12:00 Beta Phi Mu Luncheon Assembly Room
Speaker: Dr. Julian D. Mason, Assistant Professor of English,
U. N. C. at Charlotte

2:30-

4:30 p.m. Resources & Technical Services Station and College &
University Libraries Section (joint meeting) Independence Hall C
Program: Classification for the College Library:
Dewey or Library of Congress?

4:00 p.m. Coffee Hour Independence Hall A & B
(Junior Members Round Table)

8:00 p.m. First General Session Independence Hall C
Speaker: Dr. Louis Shores, Dean of Library School, Florida State
University

9:30 p.m. Open House—Public Library of Charlotte & Mecklenburg County

Friday, October 27

9:00-

11:30 a.m. N. C. Association of School Librarians
Business Session Capitol Ballroom
Panel Discussion: "Aspects of the Demonstration School Libraries
Project in North Carolina"
Leader: Miss Jane Howell, Librarian, Kiser Junior High School,
Greensboro

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9:00-

11:30 a.m. Public Libraries Section & N. C. Association
of Library Trustees Independence Hall C

12:30-

2:00 p.m. N. C. Association of School Librarians
Luncheon Independence Hall C
Speaker: Mrs. Augusta Baker, Coordinator of Children's Services,
New York Public Library

12:30-

2:00 p.m. N. C. Association of Library Trustees Luncheon .. Capitol Ballroom

2:00 p.m. N. C. Association of Library Trustees
Business & Program Session Assembly Room

3:00-

5:00 p.m. Second General Session Capitol Ballroom
Introduction of State Executive Director for National Library Week
1967, presentation of certificate, report on election of officers, other
business.

7:30 p.m. Third General Session (Banquet) Independence Hall C
Speaker: Dan M. Lacy, Senior Vice-President, McGraw-Hill Book
Co., and member, National Advisory Commission on Libraries

Saturday, October 28

8:00 a.m. Junior Members Round Table Breakfast Treaty Room

9:30 a.m. Fourth General Session Capitol Ballroom
Presentation of Resolutions; Acceptance of Gavel with Remarks:
Mrs. Mildred S. Councill, President, 1967-69.

NOTE: Paul S. Ballance of Winston-Salem, outgoing president, will preside at
all general sessions of the conference.

NOTE: Dr. Douglas Knight, President of Duke University, was originally sched-
uled to deliver the address at this session; however, pressures of his
schedule forced him to cancel his speech. Mr. Lacy agreed to replace Dr.
Knight in this capacity.

QUEEN CITY BECKONS CONFERENCE-GOERS

by

ELLEN MORELAND¹

The 37th Biennial Conference meeting in the White House Inn this October will mark the third time in its history that N.C.L.A. has met in Charlotte. N.C.L.A. was founded in 1904, and in the fall of that year held its first conference in Charlotte. Again in 1943, the association met here. This time the meeting was at the Hotel Charlotte (which became the White House Inn in 1966). Because of wartime activities, the conference was very streamlined, lasting only two days. The program topic was the timeless one of "Planning for the Future of Libraries in North Carolina." Interesting sidelights of that conference were the presentation to incoming President Dr. Susan Grey Akers of a gavel made by an industrial arts student of the then East Carolina Teachers' College from the wood of a campus holly tree, and the first meeting of the Staff Organization Round Table at an N.C.L.A. meeting.

The City of Charlotte, founded in 1768, was named for Queen Charlotte, wife of King George III of England. Mecklenburg County, founded in 1762, was named for Queen Charlotte's former home in Germany.

Charlotte, or the Queen City as it often calls itself, has been too busy preparing for the future to preserve much of its past. There are no remaining evidences to mark the earlier historical events such as the visit of George Washington to the Cook's Inn on West Trade Street in 1791, and Liberty Hall, an early academy incorporated in 1777 by the first legislature of the State of North Carolina.

The signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence on May 20, 1775 and the Battle of Charlotte on September 25, 1780, are commemorated in a plaque at the intersection of Tryon and Trade Streets in downtown Charlotte. The latter event gave rise to the name "Hornets' Nest" from tactics used by the Mecklenburgers. Unfortunately, it is practically impossible for visitors to view the plaque because of heavy traffic.

Visitors to Charlotte, may, however, enjoy visiting Sugar Creek Church, considered to be the oldest of our churches. While the present building dates only to 1870, the churchyard contains three graves from earlier periods. It is known that the church had a building as early as 1759. Another very early church is Hopewell Church, one of the seven important churches of the Colonial period.

Many of the very early homes of Charlotte were rock houses. The Hezekiah Alexander house, which is open to the public, is an authentic house of this period, having been built in 1774.

Turning to Charlotte's present and its plans for the future, visitors to the state's most populous city may enjoy a ride through the urban renewal area near the central business district, taking note of the impressive and useful construction achieved when private and government funds work to remove slums from the heart of a city.

Academic librarians will enjoy visiting the area's institutions of higher education: the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Davidson College, Queens College, Johnson C. Smith University, and Central Piedmont Community College.

If an extra treat for you as a conventioneer is to be a gourmet binge, Charlotte can provide that. For a foreign flavor, you may enjoy the special restaurants that provide Polynesian, Oriental, Italian, kosher or German food and atmosphere. Charlotte also offers several fine steak houses and restaurants.

There are two dinner theatres where, with advance reservations, librarians may enjoy an evening of dinner and a play on either Wednesday or Saturday, and not interfere with their convention plans — the Country Dinner Theatre of Charlotte near Pineville, and the Barn Dinner Theatre near Matthews.

For late evening fun and enjoyment, there are several lounges, most with live entertainment.

Many women look forward to a visit to another town as a chance to shop. In addition to the well-known stores, downtown Charlotte offers a variety, from the Casual Corner to Arnolde's Tall Fashions. Away from the center of town, there are such shops as a really 'camp' gift shop, Stowe Moody's; Treasures Unlimited, displaying medium-priced to expensive antiques; and Fancy That, featuring Mod and way-out fashions.

As this is written, it is too early to know what activities will be featured at the Auditorium, the Coliseum, Park Center, Mint Museum of Art, Children's Nature Museum, and Memorial Stadium, but a later check of these will show what athletic or cultural fare will be served during your convention weekend.

Charlotte is also known as a City of Churches, with a great variety of denominations represented for your Sabbath.

In making your plans for the convention, plan to spend some extra time in Charlotte to take in many of the pleasures and activities offered by the Friendly City.

1. Mrs. Moreland has been serials librarian, Mitchell Memorial Library, Mississippi State University, since July 1. She was formerly serials librarian at Charlotte Public Library.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

by
JAMES G. BAKER¹

The usual definition of a special library is that it is a privately owned specialized collection serving a specialized clientele. This definition applies as well to a collection of art objects in a museum as it does to a collection of literature on zoology—and there is a wide range of special subjects between these two. The Special Libraries Association now has 19 divisions. The Social Sciences Division of SLA has two sections, the Science-Technology Division has seven, and the subjects covered range from *advertising and marketing* to *petroleum* and *transportation*. Myrl Ebert in her article "Introducing special libraries" (NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES, Fall, 1962, p.2) lists eight other special library associations. So while special libraries may be grouped together as representative of a type of library different from public libraries and college and university libraries, they also differ widely among themselves in subject content of collections as well as in policies and procedures.

One common feature of special libraries is that the clientele served is usually small and has a common interest. Library policies and procedures are formulated with the convenience of the patrons in mind, and this applies to all phases of the library's operations—acquisitions, cataloging, circulation and stack arrangement, and to a lesser extent.

reference. Conventional library customs and procedures are never as strongly altered, or altogether disregarded, in other types of libraries as in special libraries. And it is this gearing of the library's whole operation to the convenience and interest of the clientele served, I think, as well as the specialized subject content of the collections, that sets the special library apart from other libraries.

The departmental libraries of the colleges and universities contain some of the largest collections of material on various subjects in the state and are true special libraries. And some of the larger public libraries which have participated in the State Library's Inter-library Loan Project have built up specialized resources in certain subjects, and these collections might be called special libraries within a public library. However, in this discussion of special libraries in North Carolina I have not included either of these types of libraries.

In volume I of *NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES* (1942), Mrs. Helen Monahan listed 12 special libraries in North Carolina and mentioned four others. I have not identified two of the libraries that she listed and two others have now combined as one—the N. C. Library Commission (established 1909) and the N. C. State Library (established 1812) combined in 1956 to form the N. C. State Library (established 1956). Mrs. Monahan listed the N. C. State Supreme Court Library as having been established in 1812; in other places the founding date is given as 1871. In any case, it was well established long before the Special Libraries Association was formed in 1909. Six of the libraries listed by Mrs. Monahan were medical libraries and the other six represented six different types of special libraries.

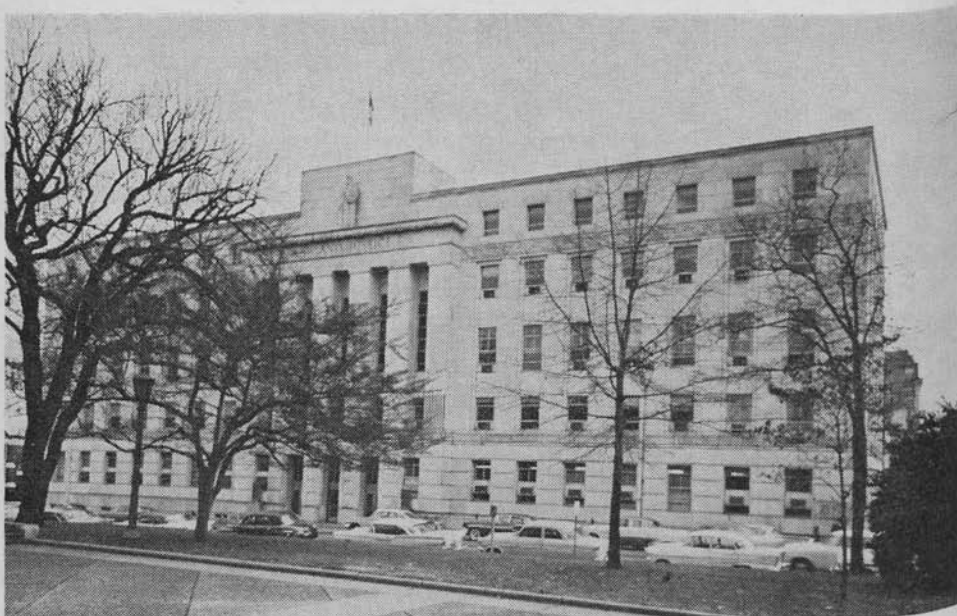
In 1954 the N. C. Library Commission issued its first separate publication of "Statistics of North Carolina: Public libraries, University and College libraries, and Special libraries, July 1, 1953-June 30, 1954". This publication listed 19 special libraries which included 8 of the 12 libraries listed by Mrs. Monahan. The report listed 8 medical libraries, 3 industrial libraries, 2 law libraries, and 6 separate types. The 1965 report on such statistics covering the year July 1, 1964-June 30, 1965, and issued by the N. C. State Library, listed 96 special libraries. The division of these 96 into groups shows 18 libraries for medicine, 22 for law, 20 for industry, 17 technical institutes, and 19 in a miscellaneous group.

The growth in the number of special libraries listed—12 in 1942, 19 in 1954, 96 in 1965—does not mean that the number of libraries in the state has increased as rapidly as the number shown. Rather, it indicates that more special libraries have reported statistics to the State Library. However, in some categories the increase has been rapid. In 1954 there was one technical institute; currently, there are 17; there were 5 industrial libraries in 1954, and there are now over 25. The number of hospital libraries, law libraries, and church libraries not reporting to the State Library must be large. In 1964 the American Hospital Association listed 172 registered hospitals in North Carolina. Most of these hospitals have libraries, albeit some of the collections are small. The Church Library Department of the Southern Baptist Convention listed 852 Baptist church libraries with the names of the librarians in charge of the collections. Again we must say that most of these collections are small, some are insignificant, but some of the libraries are probably sizeable collections, and not one Baptist church library is listed in the State Library's 1964-65 statistical report. There are 645 Presbyterian churches in North Carolina; only two of these libraries have reported to the State Library. The difficulty in obtaining statistics from such libraries is that the person in charge of the library usually does not remain in

the position very long, and there is no one who feels responsible for reporting to the State Library.

The growth of interest in special libraries in North Carolina is shown by the formation of a North Carolina Chapter of the Special Libraries Association in 1966 with 33 charter members. As new industries move into the state and as the industries now here expand their research and development, the number of special libraries will increase until perhaps the report on statistics in 1976 will show as great an increase in the number of libraries as was shown for the period 1954-1965.

1. Mr. Baker is librarian, Chemstrand Research Center, Research Triangle, Durham.



HOME OF COURT LIBRARY—The Justice Building in Raleigh houses the Supreme Court Library on the entire top floor. Offices of the State Supreme Court and attorney general are also located in this building. (Photo supplied by Travel and Information Division, N. C. Department of Conservation & Development).

SUPREME COURT LIBRARY SERVES JURISTS

by

RAYMOND M. TAYLOR¹

If government is to be "of laws and not of men," its laws must be recorded and preserved in an orderly manner that will make them accessible to all who are concerned with government.

It could have been such a realization in 1812 that caused the General Assembly of North Carolina then to adopt the law that resulted in the establishment of what today is the 63,000 volume North Carolina Supreme Court Library.

1. This is an amended condensation of an article which appeared in the March, 1967, issue of **Popular Government**. Mr. Taylor is Marshal-Librarian, North Carolina Supreme Court, Raleigh.

That library became and has remained especially important because of its position as North Carolina's only official repository of the printed legislative acts, codes, and court decisions of the Federal government and the governments of each of the individual states of the United States.

Although relatively few people other than lawyers and State officials ever have heard of the Supreme Court Library, the results of its users' work have great influence upon the lives of all Tar Heel citizens.

Foremost among the users of the library are the judges of the highest level of the State's judicial structure, the Appellate Division of the General Court of Justice. That division consists of the Supreme Court, which was established in 1819, and the Court of Appeals, which was established earlier this year.

The Supreme Court appoints the librarian of the Supreme Court Library, and a 1967 law provides for two Supreme Court justices and one Court of Appeals judge to serve as a library committee to pass upon the library's rules, regulations, and fees.

Other official users of the Supreme Court Library include the governor and his staff, members of the General Assembly and their staffs, the attorney general and his staff, and representatives of many other areas of State government.

Although full utilization of the library's facilities is difficult for persons not trained in the use of law books, the library frequently is used by students, newsmen, and laymen who are interested in various aspects of the law.

The 1967 General Assembly stated the Library's functions as follows:

The primary function of the Supreme Court Library is to serve the Appellate Division of the General Court of Justice, but it may render service to the trial divisions . . . to State agencies, and to the general public . . . The library shall be maintained in the city of Raleigh, except that if the Court of Appeals sits regularly in locations other than the city of Raleigh, branch libraries may be established at such locations for the use of the Court of Appeals.

Both the present Supreme Court Library and the present North Carolina State Library had their beginning with the 1812 law that placed upon the Secretary of State the duty to collect books and documents received from the executive and the Congress of the United States and the executives and legislatures of the several states, and to bind, catalog, and keep those documents "for the use of the members of the General Assembly, heads of departments, and judges of the supreme courts only."

Responsibility for that library collection from 1812 to 1871 was shifted back and forth between the Secretary of State and a librarian, and during at least the latter years of that period the law books apparently were separated from the non-law materials.

February 15, 1871, marked the formal separation of the law books from the non-law materials, the law collection being called the "law library of the supreme court" and the remainder of the collection being called the "state library."

The Supreme Court Library, which formerly had been housed in the State Capitol and in various other buildings on and around Capitol Square, was moved in July, 1940, into the six-story Justice Building.

The library's collection then consisted of approximately 39,000 volumes. The count as of April 1, 1967, was 63,712.

The Library occupies approximately two miles of shelving spread over the entire fifth floor and located also in more than 20 rooms on the other five floors of the Justice Building.

The collection is especially valuable not only because of the near completeness of its holdings of original state and Federal session laws, codes, and reported cases, but also because of the unique nature of many of its volumes.

Oldest among the volumes is a book written in Law French and printed in 1576. Also in the collection is *A Booke of Entries* containing a preface by Sir Edward Coke. It was printed in 1614.

The Supreme Court Library has two copies of *A Collection of All the Public Acts of Assembly, of the Province of North-Carolina: Now in Force and Use*. They bear the date 1752 and were printed in New Bern by the State's first printer, James Davis.

Not only does the library have hundreds of books more than a century old, but new books arrive daily. The library receives the latest court cases and laws from state and national capitals and from private publishers as soon as they are printed.

In addition, the library maintains a collection of the codes of ordinances of almost 50 North Carolina municipalities, complete sets of more than 100 legal periodicals, and several thousand law treatises, textbooks, encyclopedias, dictionaries, and digests.

The 1871 law that separated the "law library" from the "state library" made it "the duty of the clerk of the supreme court to take charge of the law library of the supreme court." Robert Henry Bradley in 1883 became the Supreme Court's first librarian, and he served until 1918. His successors have been Marshall DeLancey Haywood, who served 1918-1930; John A. Livingstone, who served 1930-1937; Dillard Scott Gardner, who served 1937-1964; and this writer, who took office July 1, 1964.

Significant developments in the Supreme Court Library's history during this writer's tenure have been as follows:

1. *Increased Appropriations* — Although the Library's average annual appropriation for books and binding for the years 1950-1964 was only \$6,342, additional funds have been allotted from the State's Contingency and Emergency Fund and the General Assembly has increased the library's regular appropriation. The appropriation for the 1966-1967 fiscal year is \$15,073.

2. *Code Collection* — The best available annotated code of each state of the United States and the municipal codes of almost 50 North Carolina municipalities have been obtained.

3. *Textbooks* — The library's treatise and textbook section has been up-dated by the purchase of later editions and the latest supplements of books already in the collection and by the addition of new volumes in important areas of the law.

4. *Tax Service* — The library's first complete loose-leaf tax service was acquired in 1965.

5. *Rare Book Room* — Work is being completed on a room for the storage of rare books. Special equipment will keep the room's temperature and humidity at a constant level at all times.

6. *Ground Floor Addition* — Additional space on the ground floor has been acquired and equipped with new shelving adequate for the storage of approximately 10,000 books.

7. *Professional Librarian* — On October 1, 1965, Miss Alice Cameron Reaves began work as assistant librarian. She received her M. S. L. S. degree from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and has the distinction of being the first formally-trained librarian to be a member of the Supreme Court Library staff.

8. *Staff Addition* — A Contingency and Emergency Fund allotment and a legislative appropriation have made possible the employment of a secretary to the Marshal-Librarian. Miss Diane June Jackson first held that position and was succeeded by Mrs. Gayle H. Pshyk.

9. *Copying Service* — A copying service has been put into operation as a result of an appropriation by the 1965 General Assembly, and a 1967 law provides for the librarian to furnish certified copies as well as uncertified copies. This service enables persons throughout the state to obtain copies of library material easily and quickly. Because the library has no reference or research service, it can fill copy requests only when they include full, exact, and complete citations of the material being sought. The copy charge is twenty cents per page, but members of the General Assembly may obtain copies without charge when such material is for their official use as legislators.

The copying service is particularly important because the library's collection is non-circulating, and books may be borrowed or removed only in exceptional cases provided for by Supreme Court Rule.

In addition to the Marshal-Librarian, assistant librarian, secretary, and janitor-messenger, the library sometimes is staffed by the seven research assistants to the justices of the Supreme Court. Library hours Monday through Friday are 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and the library is open each Saturday from 9 a.m. until noon. Night use is by special permit as provided by law.

LIBRARY AIDS STATE, LOCAL OFFICIALS

by

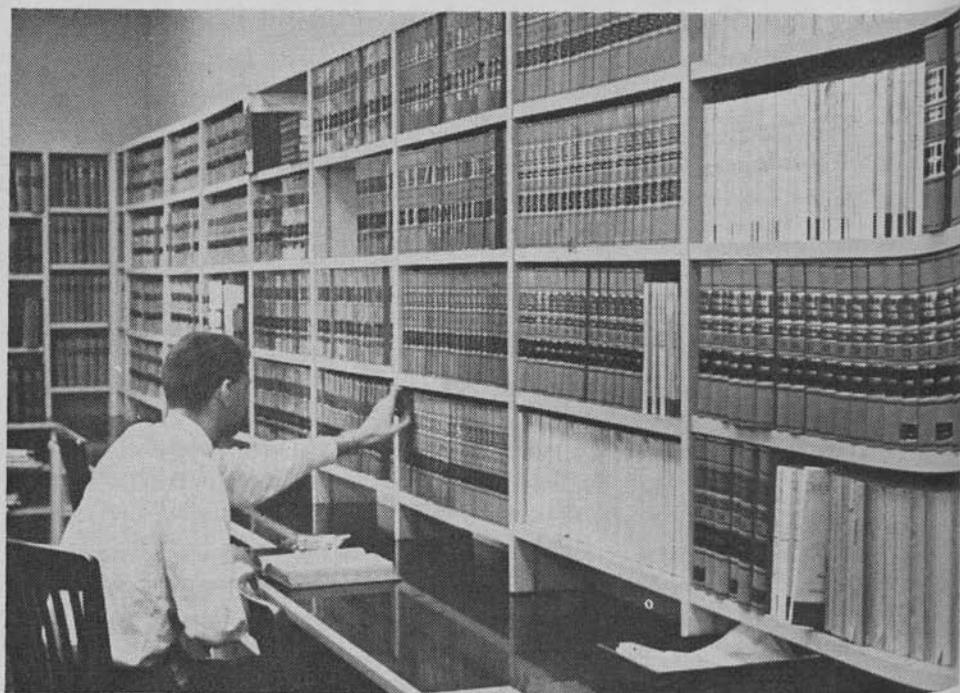
REBECCA B. SCOGGIN¹

The Institute of Government, a unit of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, exists to help officials of state and local governments in North Carolina. To this end, it conducts an extensive program of short-course training for governmental officials and employees, maintains an active research and publishing program, and provides consulting and other professional services to governmental agencies. The Institute has a professional staff of 25.

In carrying out these varied activities, the library of the Institute is an essential staff resource. The collection is intended essentially to meet the needs of the staff and therefore reflects closely their professional interests—law, public administration, state and local government, and related subjects. Acquisitions reflect changing and developing staff needs. While the Institute library is accessible to other University faculty members, students, and the public, most of its book and serial holdings duplicate titles more conveniently available in other libraries on the University campus.

The holdings of the Institute library are a part of the library resources of the University. It is, however, administratively independent of the main University library. Cata-

¹ Mrs. Scoggin is librarian, Institute of Government, Chapel Hill.



LAWS, CASES, ETC.—Some of the multitude of statute books and court decisions in the Institute of Government Library at Chapel Hill are shown above. Users of this library are Institute staff members, municipal and county officials, and University of North Carolina students.

logging and processing of books is performed for the Institute library in the technical services division of the University library, and catalog cards for Institute holdings of books and periodicals are filed in the card catalog of the University library. The University library allocates a modest annual amount for Institute book purchases and also provides subscriptions to 25 of the Institute's serial titles.

The Institute library's book collection numbers 12,000 volumes. In addition, some 40,000 pamphlet-type publications represent the efforts of Institute staff members over the years to build comprehensive libraries in their particular specialized areas of government. These individual pamphlet collections were partially brought together in the library in 1948. A classification system developed by Sophia Hall Glidden for the Public Administration Clearing House in Chicago was adopted for these vertical files with minor modifications and expansions. Built-in features of the Glidden system make it fairly adaptable to public affairs collections of varying sizes. New and recently published materials come to the library through purchase and publications exchange agreements between the Institute and some 200 governmental and university research agencies and institutions on an automatic or "on-request" basis.

During 1966, the Institute of Government published fifty titles in addition to the material written by Institute staff members for various governmental units and commissions. The library compiles a biennial cumulative supplement to the basic bibliography of Institute of Government publications, and recently has begun to issue a semiannual list of publications available for distribution. Institute publications include monographs,

guidebooks, special studies, teaching materials, several bulletin series, and a monthly magazine, *Popular Government*. Of the 350 periodical titles received by the library, most are acquired in exchange for *Popular Government*. Paid subscriptions and gifts account for the other periodicals received. Most North Carolina editors send copies of their daily newspapers to the library.

Maintaining a daily journal of legislative activities adds another dimension to library services during sessions of the North Carolina General Assembly. The Institute's legislative reporting staff gathers information at the sessions of both houses for the *Legislative Bulletin* that is mailed daily to subscribers throughout the state. Action on House and Senate bills is recorded in the library's journal from the *Bulletin* on the morning following each session. This record provides current information on the status of all bills that have been introduced. The availability of such information is helpful to the Institute staff and allows the library to answer routine questions on legislative actions during the session. Requests requiring "in-depth" information on legislative matters are referred to appropriate Institute staff members. After adjournment of the General Assembly, an official copy of each bill, complete with any amendments, is filed at the Institute for reference and research purposes.

The library also maintains a collection of the North Carolina Attorney General's Rulings, copies of which are sent to the Institute each month. These opinions are classified by subject and kept permanently in bound volumes dating from 1949.

A thesis entitled "A History of the Institute of Government Library of the University of North Carolina" by Sally Wolfe Heindel records the origins of the library. This comprehensive paper, written in 1965, can be found in both the Institute library and the UNC Library. The Institute's founder, Albert E. Coates, contemplated a library that would function as a clearing house of practical information on government to answer the questions of local and state officials, and from the Institute's beginning in 1931, efforts were made to collect the types of materials that would serve such a purpose. We can say that the library actually came into being in 1939 with the dedication of the first Institute of Government Building. In 1948, the book collection was cataloged by the University Library's cataloging department, and Betsy Patterson Pace served effectively as librarian during the years 1947-49 even though she was not professionally trained in library work. During this period much of the material that had been kept by staff members in their own offices was centralized in the Institute library in order to serve both common and individual research needs.

From 1950 until 1955, the library essentially did without the services of a full-time librarian. Mrs. Catherine Maybury joined the Institute staff in 1955, and she deserves much of the credit for establishing the library's present firm foundation. When the Institute moved into its present home in 1956, Mrs. Maybury had already cataloged most of the pamphlet materials on file in the library, and after the move to the new building the materials held by individual staff members in their particular fields were further centralized in the library.

In 1961, Olga Palotai succeeded Mrs. Maybury. With degrees in both law and library science, Mrs. Palotai had an excellent combination of backgrounds to provide library services for an Institute staff dealing with a multitude of legal problems. She introduced a number of new features to the library. One of these was participation in an exchange of legislative service publications among the states. The State Library in Raleigh has been the central exchange agency for this service since North Carolina entered the program in

1962. By sending a second copy of all out-of-state legislative exchange publications to the Institute, the State Library channels to the Institute a valuable collection of source materials that relate either directly or indirectly to the Institute's own work with the General Assembly and legislative commissions.

Following Mrs. Maybury's example, Mrs. Palotai compiled a basic bibliography of Institute of Government publications and, later, a supplement. She also began compiling a bi-weekly list of the library's non-book acquisitions in order to keep the staff informed about new publications. The list is still issued and goes to a few persons outside the Institute who have requested it. Some consideration is being given to adding publishers' addresses and prices to the list so that it may be used for ordering purposes if non-Institute users indicate sufficient interest.

At present the Institute library staff includes a professional librarian, an assistant librarian, a secretary, and a UNC law student who works part time. A library committee of seven Institute staff members meets with the librarian periodically to formulate policies and to anticipate future needs for materials and services. Planning ahead for the library is therefore governed by the activities which will be undertaken by members of the Institute of Government staff in the future.

DUKE DIVINITY SCHOOL LIBRARY STRONG IN RESEARCH MATERIAL

by

DONN MICHAEL FARRIS¹

The Duke Divinity School Library is one of ten units in the Duke University Libraries and is an excellent example of a highly specialized library closely integrated into a large university system.

Historically, the primary function of the Divinity School Library has been to serve the faculty and students of the Divinity School, which offers the degrees of Bachelor of Divinity, Master of Theology, and Master of Religious Education. In the 1965-66 academic year 260 students were enrolled in these three degree programs.

Graduate instruction has become an increasingly important part of the University's program over the past two decades, however, and more and more of the financial resources devoted to the Divinity School Library have gone into its strengthening as a research collection to support work in religion at the M.A. and Ph.D. levels in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. In 1965-66 forty-three candidates for the Ph.D. degree in religion were in residence.

Finally, Duke University requires six hours of academic credit in religion of all its candidates for the B.A. degree; and its well-staffed Department of Religion not only provides this instruction but offers an undergraduate major in religion. The Divinity School Library provides the bibliographical support for this faculty and this instruction.

Although the roots of the University's collection in the area of religion reach back into its early years as Trinity College, the Divinity School Library (known then as the School of Religion Library) was not established until 1930. The initial collection consisted of the books on religion which had been assembled over the years in the Trinity College Library plus two newly-purchased private libraries from Germany, each contain-

1. Mr. Farris is librarian, Duke Divinity School Library, and a past president of the American Theological Library Association.

ing about 2,500 volumes. That of Professor Karl Holl of the University of Berlin emphasized European church history through the Reformation and was purchased in 1926, while the following year the University acquired the collection of Dr. Graf von Baudissin with its strong emphases on the Hebrew language and the Old Testament. By 1941, when the School of Religion became the Divinity School and the name of the library was appropriately changed, the collection had grown to 33,000 volumes.

A more rapid expansion of the Divinity School Library dates from 1950, when its first full-time and professionally trained librarian was appointed and when the University began substantially to increase the financial support of the Divinity Library. From 48,000 volumes in 1950 it has grown to its present size of 130,000 and is now acquiring from 5,000 to 6,000 new volumes a year. The Library currently receives more than 450 theological periodicals.

The broad strengths of the Divinity School Library conform, as one would expect, to those areas in which the University offers Ph.D. work in religion: Biblical studies, church history, historical theology, and systematic and contemporary theology. Among the more specialized strengths are the collections in Quakerism, the Reformation, the history and transmission of the New Testament text, Judaism, the history of American religious thought, medieval theology, Roman Catholicism, the 17th century Jansenist movement, Biblical and Near Eastern archaeology, mysticism, and the history and literature of Methodism.

The Methodistica collection deserves a special word. Duke University has strong ties with the Methodist Church. The Divinity School—although ecumenical in outlook—is primarily a seminary for the training of Methodist ministers, and the Divinity School Library has long had a strong Methodist collection, especially rich in American Methodistica. In 1961 the University acquired the Frank Baker collection of Wesleyana and British Methodism containing 13,500 volumes and 4,000 manuscripts and documents. This collection, one of the most distinguished ever added to the University libraries, gives Duke the outstanding Methodist collection in the Western hemisphere and one of the half dozen best in the world.

The Divinity School Library is operated by a staff of four full-time persons. The Librarian and the Reference Librarian hold graduate degrees in theology in addition to graduate library degrees. The Librarian is also a member of the Divinity School faculty with the current rank and title of Associate Professor of Theological Bibliography. The Circulation Department is in the hands of two non-professional staff members who are aided by some 15 student assistants. During the regular academic year the library provides service 84 hours a week.

As the foregoing description of the staff indicates, the Divinity School Library is a public service unit only. The Librarian is responsible for the selection of books, but all ordering, accounting, cataloging, and physical preparation of books for the Divinity School Library is done by the appropriate centralized technical processing departments in the University's General Library.

This use of the centralized technical processing facilities by the Divinity School Library is only one of the several ways in which it is integrated both organizationally and functionally into the larger library system. Another is the location of certain special types of materials in other parts of the library system, although they have been purchased by the Divinity School Library. The Divinity Library buys microcards, microfilms, manuscripts, rare books, newspapers, and maps. All of these materials, however, are assigned

to the appropriate departments of the General Library so that they may receive the various kinds of special storage and servicing which they require. They are, of course, represented by cards in the public catalog of the Divinity School Library.

No description of the Divinity School Library is complete without reference to its most far-reaching and certainly one of its most significant services, the Henry Harrison Jordan Loan Library. Endowed in 1947 by the children of the Reverend Henry Harrison Jordan, the library lends current theological books without charge to ministers in the parish. The Loan Library, administered by the Divinity School Librarian, stocks from 750 to 1,000 titles in multiple copies and makes them available for a generous loan period without geographical or denominational limitation at no cost to the clergyman-borrower save the return postage on books.



CLIPPINGS GALORE—Clippings and pictures constitute the chief resource of a newspaper library. The clippings shown above are a few of those housed in the files of the *Charlotte Observer-Charlotte News* Library, which is used by reporters and editors on the staffs of the two dailies.

A LIBRARY OF CLIPPINGS AND PHOTOS

by

JOY M. WALKER¹

It is a newspaper reference library and not a "morgue" which today provides the information and material in the form of clippings, pictures, engravings, reference books, and pamphlets. Newspapermen, with a good library to help them, should not have to resort to "writing around it" when writing a news story. No longer is the library a convenient

1. Miss Walker is librarian, *Charlotte Observer-Charlotte News* Library.

pasture for an old reporter or editor who is nearing retirement and lacks the old zip and vigor in reporting and writing. The present day newspaper library grew out of the needs of the modern daily, and fills a place of prime importance in the production of the newspaper.

Newspaper librarians have a considerable responsibility in maintaining one of the most valuable sources of information, the newspaper clipping file. Someone has called the newspaper's library its memory. Stories (articles in the language of laymen) in the papers are carefully classified and clipped each day. Stories are classified as simply as possible. Most libraries use manila envelopes of various sizes for the clippings with the proper classifications on each before they are filed. Thus, in one clip file a reporter has access to all the stories that have appeared in the paper on any selected subject.

As a category fills with clippings, the subject is subdivided into as many classifications as may be needed for quick and ready use by the reporter or editor. The library is expected to be able to deliver clippings, as well as other materials and information, on any subject in the shortest possible time. If the request is for a specific story, the reporter should be able to get that story file; if it is for all the clippings on a given situation or person, the reporter should obtain everything with equal speed.

Pictures, of course, were the beginning of the newspaper "morgue". They are still the essence of libraries on papers that use art to enliven and add sparkle to the printed word. Newspapers of today see the need of filing all pictures that add force and interest to the story. Eye appeal makes most papers more readable. Pictures are classified by subject as well as by name. Pictures are thus available immediately for most stories. Whereas clippings may run into the millions, pictures are not too far behind. Many of the larger newspapers have pictures under almost any classification or mood needed.

In order to facilitate deadlines and improve the appearance of the page, metal engravings or cuts are filed in library for ready use. Since most papers now have their own engravers under the same roof, only a small percentage of engravings used in the paper are kept on file. Most libraries keep one column and smaller size cuts of individuals who merit space in the library because of newsworthiness.

Clippings, pictures, and cuts are the backbone of a newspaper library. These are stored in envelopes in cabinets. This means that a newspaper library is different from a public or school library in that filing cabinets are the main pieces of furniture. There are very few shelves.

Books are a part of the newspaper library, especially reference books. The average library has a thousand or so books, with a few of the metropolitan daily newspapers having many times this number.

These books include encyclopedias, dictionaries, *Congressional Quarterly*, *Facts on File*, *Congressional Record*, *Congressional Directory*, books of quotations, almanacs, local and state histories, laws, manuals, geographies, Who's Who, Bibles, biographies, maps, etc. For extensive research on a subject reporters and editors seek help from the college and/or public libraries.

Some pamphlet material is filed by most newspaper libraries. Here the selection is based on information the library anticipates the reporter or editorial writer needing from time to time.

Most of us are familiar with the bound volumes of newspapers printed on pulp paper which turn yellow and brittle regardless of the care in storage. Too often we are made

aware that the public is not immune to clipping and tearing whole pages from these volumes. Clippings in the library share this fate also, maybe even more so. Microfilming of the papers permits storage in permanent form in minimum space. Many papers microfilm clippings for protection from turning yellow and brittle and from being pilfered, as well as to save space. As much as 90 percent of space may be saved by microfilming. Newspapers are looking toward computer indexing and retrieval to help solve the problem of space, time, and efficiency.

In addition to the basic work load, special services to the public are a mark of the newspaper which considers itself a vital and vibrant part of the community. Information and certain services to the public are a part of the library's daily routine. Questions of general information and those requiring limited research are answered. If the information cannot be given readily, then help as to sources of the information requested is given. For obvious reasons, questions involving school homework, with a few exceptions, and answers to quizzes, contests, and most arguments are not answered. A large number of newspaper libraries permit the public to use their facilities and resources though certain restrictions may be imposed on the use of some materials.

Most newspaper libraries sell reprints of pictures made by staff photographers at a nominal cost. This is a community service and is done by these papers in the interest of the goodwill of the community.

As we look over the role of the newspaper library, we can see why the modern newspaper can no longer get by with a meager supply of material for its reporters and editors. As the world horizon has expanded in the past two decades, so has the place of the newspaper in covering this expanded horizon. No longer can the writers and editors write off the top of their heads, or from overstuffed files in desk drawers or pockets. The modern day "morgue" or reference library is playing an increasingly significant role in keeping the newspaper in tune with these expanded horizons.

VA LIBRARY SERVICE THREE-DIMENSIONAL

by

ELIZABETH ANNE BERRY¹

From ancient times to our own day, a golden thread of respect for books and the wisdom they contain has remained unbroken. Civilizations have perished, but books somehow have been preserved and libraries have continued to exist.

Years ago when a patient was hospitalized, his physical needs were supplied, but he was left alone to curse his luck or to feel sorry for himself. Today, in our modern hospitals, his mental and spiritual needs are provided for as well. If no library service is maintained by the hospital, a branch of the public library usually furnishes this service. In the Veterans Administration hospitals, regardless of size or type, library service is provided.

During World War I the American Library Association — at the request of the U. S. Government — established the Library War Service to provide reading and library service to fighting men in the United States and overseas. The male librarians in the camps, and those men who acted as librarians, sent books to the local base hospitals

1. Mrs. Berry is librarian, U. S. Veterans Administration Hospital, Salisbury.



BOOKS FOR PATIENTS—Shown above is a part of the book collection at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Salisbury. Patients confined to their rooms have books brought to them upon request.

when this seemed advisable. These books were distributed by personnel on duty — either the chaplains or the Red Cross. At that time, permitting a woman librarian in a camp library was unheard of, but by February 1918, ALA had taken the necessary steps to obtain authorization for women librarians to work in base hospitals. By 1921, this work was taken over by the Public Health Service. The Executive Order of May 1, 1922 called for another transfer, this time to the Veterans Bureau, and it included 32 librarians in a camp field who proceeded with their hospital work as before.

The American Library Association sponsored this service until 1923 when the Veterans Bureau assumed the responsibility. In 1930 the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, the Bureau of Pensions, and the Veterans Bureau were combined under the name, "Veterans Administration" under the provisions of Executive Order 5398.

Administrative offices for Veterans Administration Hospital Library Service were established in Washington, D. C., in October, 1923 under the leadership of Miss Elizabeth E. Pomeroy, who remained as its director until her retirement in 1946.²

Veterans Administration Hospital Library services are an integral part of the VA Medical Program. Each VA hospital has at least two libraries — medical library for professional staff and ancillary service, and a general library for the use of patients and personnel.

The libraries at the VA Hospital in Salisbury were established in 1953 and dedicated December 6 of that year. A chief librarian, an assistant librarian, two part-time clerical assistants, several patient assistants, and seven regularly scheduled volunteers

compose the library staff. The medical library and two general libraries serve a clientele of over 1,800 persons.

The medical library has been placed strategically in the Medical Building, thus making it readily available to medical personnel and the ancillary services. It has been classified by a combination of the National Library of Medicine and the Library of Congress classification schemes so that scientific and technical books may be interfiled with the medical volumes.

The Dewey Decimal classification has been used for non-fiction in the patients' libraries. Fiction is arranged alphabetically by author's last name.

In the patients' libraries, the collection totals about 10,000 volumes of fiction and non-fiction, including reference works. Practically every subject field is represented except law. The VA legal sections have these books, making it unnecessary to include them in the hospital libraries. Also included are pictures, pamphlets, and other materials which have been compiled into units of information for the remotivation program.

The medical library collection consists of books, bound and unbound journals, reports, pamphlets, reprints and photostats, and totals nearly 3,000 volumes and items. This is a changing collection since it is constantly being brought up-to-date. Emphasis is on general medicine, nursing, psychiatry, psychology, surgery, rehabilitation medicine, and social work.

VA Library Service today is a library program with three dimensions: Service to patients, medical staff, ancillary services, and to personnel who participate in various training programs of the hospital.³ The latter group has access to individual shelves arranged for its use in the medical library, special services such as reference and bibliography, reading lists, and interlibrary loans for material from public and other VA hospital libraries.

Special services offered to patients include programs in the library, with book reviews, book talks, and travelogs; book clubs on women's wards; reader's advisory service; weekly ward cart service; work with patients on the Community Placement Ward in cooperation with Social Work Service; open house during National Library Week, and coffee hours to commemorate holidays.

Medical staff and ancillary services are offered a variety of services such as compilation of bibliographies; acquisition of photostats, reprints and photocopies; translations; interlibrary loans, and checking of bibliographic data used in articles prepared by them.

Automation, improved communications, and developments in micro-reproduction create new means for the VA Library System to expand and improve its services. The necessity to develop these means arises from the constantly increasing pressures placed on VA library resources and services by the research and clinical work of the VA hospitals. The ability of the VA Hospital Library Service to adjust to new conditions of service is being sharply challenged and will continue to be so in the years ahead.

References:

2. Gartland, Henry J.: Elizabeth Ella Pomeroy, *AHIL Quarterly*, Vol. VII, No. 1; 6 (Fall, 1966).
3. Gartland, Henry J.: Three-Dimensional Program—Veterans Administration Library Service, *Library Journal*, Vol. 90; 7296 (October 15, 1966).



SCHOOL OF ARTS LIBRARY—Librarian William D. Van Hoven (left foreground) checks circulation records with a staff member. In the background are students enrolled in the School of the Arts shown using recordings, books, and periodicals.

ACCENT ON TAPES AND RECORDINGS

by

WILLIAM D. VAN HOVEN¹

Imagine a typical high school library with materials on languages and literature, science and mathematics, social studies, art, and other subjects related to the curriculum. Superimpose on this the image of a typical small liberal arts college library with the necessarily expanded coverage of materials. Add specialized collections in music, dance, and drama, and you have a picture of the scope of the North Carolina School of the Arts Library.

The library naturally reflects the needs of the institution it serves. The North Carolina School of the Arts is one of the first state-established institutions of its kind in this country, and opened its doors for the first time in September, 1965 in facilities formerly occupied by Grey High School in Winston-Salem. The major purpose of the school is to provide expert professional training in the performing arts: music, dance, and drama. So that the intellect and the spirit are not neglected, there is also a complete academic program in both of the school's divisions — the high school and the college. Although the school is too new to be fully accredited, both divisions are working toward accreditation as rapidly as possible. The high school has already awarded its first diplomas, and the college is developing a four-year program leading to the Bachelor of Fine Arts Degree.

The maximum future enrollment at the school will be held to approximately 600. Nearly one-half of the present student body of 265 is from North Carolina, the rest

¹ Mr. Van Hoven is librarian, N. C. School of the Arts, Winston-Salem.

having come from all areas of the country. There is no tuition for high school students from North Carolina, and North Carolina college students pay lower tuition than those from out of state.

Although still in its infancy, the library has considerably increased both its staff and its holdings since September, 1965. Originally there was one staff member — the librarian — and approximately 1,200 books, 1,000 phonograph records, 1,500 pieces of music, and subscriptions to five newspapers and 30 periodicals. At this writing (March, 1967), the library has more than 6,200 books, 3,500 records, and 3,600 pieces of music, and subscribes to 19 newspapers and 151 periodicals. The staff now includes four full-time members: the librarian, a professional assistant, and two non-professional assistants. There are also two parttime assistants and several student pages.

Because of the wide range of subjects taught at the school and the fact that the students range from junior high age through college, the library must necessarily be very flexible in its book selection policies. At the time the school was established, each department submitted lists of materials to be ordered for the library, and these formed the nucleus of the present collection. All faculty members are urged to make recommendations in their own subject areas as often as possible, so that the collection will adequately support the curriculum and will show steady and well-balanced growth. These recommendations are supplemented by regular use of the standard book selection tools and bibliographies, with particular emphasis placed on developing a strong reference section. Books in any given area, especially music, dance, and drama, may range in approach from very scholarly to very simple. For example, biographies of composers include both Paul Henry Lang's new critical biography of Handel and *Famous Composers for Young People*, by Gladys Burch.

The books are classified by the Library of Congress system, which is adhered to closely. The decision to use L. C. was made in the beginning and was based on the realization that even though the library will never be large, its collections in the performing arts will be extensive. It was felt that the greater detail and subtle breakdowns provided by the Library of Congress classification in these areas, compared with Dewey, would in the long run be more satisfactory. Although most of the students have never before used a library classified by L. C., once they become familiar with the arrangement, they seem to have little difficulty finding what they want.

Among the most popular features of the library are the large collection of recordings and the stereo listening facilities. As would be expected in an institution with a strong music department, the selection of classical recordings is extensive. It is hoped that in time the collection will adequately illustrate the entire world history of music, from ancient times to the most recent developments. The major and minor works of all of the important composers will be represented as fully as possible, often by more than one recording of a particular work so that students may hear several different interpretations. Many lesser composers are included as well. Since it is felt that other forms of music have a prominent place in the collection, a second group of records includes musical comedies, jazz, and folk music. Emphasis is also being placed on developing a representative collection of spoken and other non-music recordings. Included in this category are plays, poetry, prose, fiction, speeches, humor, foreign languages, documentaries, and sound effects.

In addition to phonograph records, the library is building up a collection of tape recordings of all faculty and student concerts given at the school, as well as special

lectures, master classes, and other programs of lasting interest. In this way the school will have a permanent record of some of its activities.

As far as the future is concerned, the school stands on the threshold of a major building program which in the next few years will result in many new facilities, including a new library building. In the meantime the library is trying to keep pace in its present crowded quarters with the rapid growth of the school and the enthusiasm of all who are connected with this new venture.

NEW NORTH CAROLINA BOOKS

by

WILLIAM S. POWELL

LOUIS De VORSEY, JR. *The Indian Boundary in the Southern Colonies, 1763-1775*. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1966. 267pp. Maps. \$7.50.

Aside from a general discussion of Indian-white relations during the colonial period and of Indian boundaries in the other Southern colonies, this book will be of especial interest to those seeking information about Cherokee Indians and the history of Western North Carolina. Chapter 5 deals with the Cherokee boundary in North Carolina and includes several maps. The roles of John Stuart, Indian agent, and Governor William Tryon are explained. Much local history can be gleaned from this source.

JESSIE REHDER, ed. *Chapel Hill Carousel*. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1967. 215pp. \$5.00.

Short stories, non-fiction articles, and poetry by students who have studied in the English Department at Chapel Hill during the past decade or writers who have taught there make up the more than thirty titles in this anthology. Each piece has appeared in print before. Represented are Doris Betts, Max Steele, Hugh Holman, Richard McKenna, J. A. C. Dunn, Reynolds Price, Betty Smith, and O. B. Hardison, Jr. In an introduction, Prof. Holman notes that this book "presents its reader with a variety of different kinds of writing and different types of experiences to be undergone, and reflects in its apparent formlessness and lack of structure, together with the high level and seriousness of its content, the quality which makes Chapel Hill still a citadel of the free spirit and, therefore, an environment remarkably congenial to the creative writer."

RICHARD E. LONSDALE, comp. *Atlas of North Carolina*. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1967. 158 pp. Illus., maps, diagrams, charts. \$7.50.

It should go without saying that this is a *must* in multiple copies for every library in North Carolina. More than forty contributors have provided a handy reference tool which will answer many questions on the history, geography, resources, climate, natives, industry, education, income, etc., relating to the state. Maps in color, maps in outline, maps with dots and checks and stripes all tell a graphic story. Plastic overlays for the two sizes of maps will tell at a glance the name of the counties.

ETTA De GERING. *Wilderness Wife: The Story of Rebecca Bryan Boone*. New York: David McKay Company, 1966. 138pp. Illus. \$3.95.

Young people in general, but girls especially, will enjoy this realistic fictionalized biography of Daniel Boone's wife. Based on serious research and visits to the places

known to the Boones, Mrs. De Gering's book not only tells an interesting story, it also conveys a feeling for history. How pioneers lived from day to day, the hardships they faced, and the pleasures they enjoyed may be experienced by the reader.

LeGETTE BLYTHE. *38th Evac.* (Charlotte: Heritage Printers 1967) 261pp. Illus. \$15.00. (Available from Charlotte Bookshop, Charlottetown Mall, Charlotte.)

Subtitled "The Story of the Men and Women who served in World War II with the 38th Evacuation Hospital in North Africa and Italy," LeGette Blythe's twenty-first book is a carefully related history of an important military unit which originated in Charlotte. The Hospital was activated at Fort Bragg in April, 1942, where its personnel trained briefly before going to England. After two months in England it was transferred to North Africa and from there eventually to Italy. This account is based on records and recollections and it tells a moving story. As the calendar pushes ahead leaving World War II more and more in the background, historians will be turning to such accounts as this to relate in general terms what North Carolinians contributed to the State and the nation then. It is good to have such an accurate account.

EVERETT B. WILSON. *Early Southern Towns.* South Brunswick, N. J.: A. S. Barnes & Co., 1967. 351pp. Illus. \$8.50.

Largely a book of handsome photographs by the author, the work deals with many towns in the southeastern states (except Florida). For North Carolina the towns of Halifax, Raleigh, Chapel Hill, Salisbury, Edenton, and New Bern are covered. In addition to adequate captions under each picture, there is an introductory account of each town. The Cupola House in Edenton is one of the oldest discussed in the book. Churches, court houses, and other public buildings, as well as private homes, are included. This is a book which undoubtedly will have a wide appeal to public library patrons in the state.

MAURICE F. TAUBER. *Louis Round Wilson, Librarian and Administrator.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1967. 291pp. Illus. \$8.50.

Biographies in the past have been described as "life-and-times" biographies in an unkind sense. In this case we would apply the same term as words of high praise to which we would also add "and libraries." Many North Carolinians have known Dr. Wilson for years. His wide range of interests, his ability to understand a situation promptly, and his wise counsel have won the admiration of a host of friends. In Tauber's book, now, they may read of the growth and development of this marvelous man. They will find it a help in understanding him. Not only are the expected biographical facts to be found, but they are related to past events and to future needs and accomplishments of Dr. Wilson. Much of his philosophy is woven into the text of the book. There are extracts from his printed works. Extensive files containing much unpublished material were also consulted by the author and we read here, for the first time in many cases, of Dr. Wilson's "behind the scenes" influence over many events of interest not only to the University of North Carolina but also to the whole state. (For those who might wonder, Dr. Wilson's Chicago years are also included.)

EARL E. THORPE. *Eros and Freedom in Southern Life and Thought.* Durham: Seeman Printery, 1967. 210pp. \$7.75. (Order from Harrington Publications, Box 8612, Forest Hills Sta., Durham.)

This book is a synthesis and a challenge to much that has been written about the

South since 1865 including much that has been written in the past few years. In a sense it is a carefully annotated reading list. "Much of the impetus for the writing of this book," we read in the introduction, ". . . came out of a reaction against the tendency of mid-Twentieth century liberal historians to deny the humanity and sanity of leaders of the Old South and to equate the institution of slavery in America with the Twentieth century's worst forms of the dehumanization of man." While we do not agree with all of his arguments, we find them of considerable interest, especially in view of the fact that the author is a Negro. We doubt very much that the national leaders of his race will agree with any of his arguments. This is a thorough-going North Carolina book (author, publisher, and, in large measure, subject) which ought to have a place on all library shelves open to the public to provide "balance" to much that has been published recently on this topic.

FRANCES GRIFFIN. *Old Salem in Pictures*. Charlotte: McNally and Loftin, 1966. 64pp. Photographs by Bruce Roberts. \$3.95.

Delightful photographs in abundance and brief but adequate text are combined harmoniously here to tell the story of Old Salem's restored Moravian community. Education, worship, work, and play are all related in words and pictures. The beauty of Old Salem and the fascination of seeing skilled craftsmen at work come through clearly in Bruce Roberts' lovely photographs.

THE LIBRARY WORLD AT LARGE

ALA LIBRARY SEEKS LIBRARY HANDBOOKS

The American Association of School Librarians' Committee on Improvement of School Library Programs has appointed an ad hoc committee to survey and update the American Library Association's collection of school library guides, manuals, and handbooks for students and/or teachers. The collection is used by ALA staff members, and through interlibrary loan, by school librarians and others.

The guides, manuals, and handbooks will be placed in the ALA Headquarters Library. School librarians who have copies of their own guides are asked to mail them to the following address:

American Association of School Librarians
American Library Association
50 East Huron Street
Chicago, Illinois 60611

Inquiries about this project should be directed to:

Mrs. Vada Fatka, Chairman
Committee to Survey School Library Manuals
1721 Park Drive
Cedar Falls, Iowa 50613

MLA RECEIVES LARGE BEQUEST

The Medical Library Association has just received \$33,000 from the estate of Mrs. Eileen R. Cunningham, author of *A Classification for Medical Literature* and librarian of

the Vanderbilt University School of Medicine from 1929-1956. The money is to be used to aid medical librarians from other countries to continue their education in the U.S. It is anticipated that the gift will become the nucleus for a reserve fund, the income from which will provide fellowships for foreign graduate students.

Mrs. Cunningham served on numerous MLA committees, particularly those concerned with international cooperation and bibliography. She was MLA president in 1948, and the first recipient of the Marcia C. Noyes Award for outstanding achievement in medical librarianship, the highest honor conferred by the association.

CHOICE SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT AVAILABLE

CHOICE has announced the availability of a special supplement containing its "Opening Day Collection" a list of 1,776 titles covering the liberal arts which was published originally in four issues of CHOICE in 1965. Compilation of the list was a joint project undertaken by Richard J. Lietz, Librarian, St. Andrews Presbyterian College, Lenoir, N. C. and William A. Pease, Librarian, Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and the editors of CHOICE. Pease was formerly director of the Undergraduate Library, UNC at Chapel Hill. The primary purpose behind the project was to provide librarians and administrators of new colleges and junior colleges with a ready guide to the books considered essential to any undergraduate library.

Since its original publication, the list has been used for this purpose by a number of new institutions. It has also been reported useful in helping to "rejuvenate" older libraries. The issue of CHOICE containing the original list have been in constant demand since their publication. Depletion of stocks of these issues, together with continuing requests for the list, have prompted its reissue in the present supplement.

Copies of the "Opening Day Collection" may be obtained directly from CHOICE, Editorial Offices, 100 Riverview Center, Middletown, Connecticut 06457 at \$5.00 per copy.

LIBRARIANS REQUEST DISCUSSION GROUP

Librarians of Library Science Collections have petitioned the Library Education Division of the American Library Association for permission to form a Discussion Group. Membership will be open only to librarians having full-time responsibility for administering the library science collection and to librarians in specialized fields dealing with specific materials of the library profession. Membership will not be open to directors or faculty of library schools or to university librarians. Purpose of the organization will be to discuss common problems of organization and administration of the library science collection and of relationship to other staff members.

Two informal meetings of library science librarians were held during ALA meetings in New York and New Orleans, and a closed organizational meeting was held during the 1967 ALA Conference in San Francisco June 26.

NORTH STATE NEWS BRIEFS

SCHOOL LIBRARIAN RECEIVES AWARD

Miss Lillie Inez Sanders, librarian of Cooper High School in Clayton, has been selected as the first recipient of a scholarship to be awarded annually by the North Carolina Association of School Librarians.

Announcement of Miss Sanders selection was made early in May by Mrs. Elizabeth Storie, chairman, N.C.A.S.L. awards and scholarships committee, and librarian of States-

ville Senior High School. The scholarship, in the amount of \$350, is awarded to an individual who plans to be a school librarian in North Carolina and can be applied toward work leading either toward certification in library science or an M.S.L.S. degree.

Miss Sanders received her B.A. degree from North Carolina College, Durham, in 1963 and is currently a candidate for the M.S.L.S. Prior to beginning her present duties at Cooper High School, she served as librarian of Carver High School in Laurel Hill.

A committee of six school librarians headed by Mrs. Storie selected Miss Sanders as the first recipient of the annual scholarship.

MISS HODGES APPOINTED EDITOR

The appointment of Elizabeth D. Hodges, a visiting lecturer at the UNC School of Library Science during the 1966-67 academic year, as editor of a new list of books for elementary school, K-8, to be published by the American Library Association, was announced recently by the ALA Editorial Committee.

Plans for the publication were prepared by the ALA Editorial Committee Subcommittee on New Lists for School Libraries, which will also serve as a steering committee for the list as it is developed. The compilation will list and briefly annotate approximately 3,000 titles recommended for elementary school libraries. The new list, designed as a buying guide, will provide a quality collection of books for initial library service for children in elementary schools. It will emphasize elementary school curriculum and will reflect the trend in education to integrating library programs and school curriculum. The new publication scheduled for publication in the fall of 1968, will replace *The Basic Book Collection for Elementary Grades*, but will differ in purpose, size, scope, and emphasis.

Miss Hodges is supervisor of library services in Baltimore County, Maryland, where she has earned a national reputation for developing school library programs and building library collections. This summer she is serving on the faculty of an NDEA Institute for School Librarians at Appalachian State Teachers College in Boone.

SCHOOL LIBRARIANS NOMINATED

Mrs. Pauline Myrick, Moore County library supervisor, has been nominated for the position as chairman-elect of the North Carolina Association of School Librarians.

Other nominees chosen by the nominating committee chaired by Miss Gertrude Coward, Director of School Libraries, Charlotte-Mecklenburg County, are: Miss Virginia P. Quinn, Duplin County library supervisor, secretary-treasurer; Miss Marian T. McCoy, librarian, Washington Drive Junior High School, Fayetteville; and Gene D. Lanier, associate professor, Department of Library Science, East Carolina College, both directors.

Names of these officers will be presented to the full association at the biennial NCLA conference October 26-28 in Charlotte.

Current NCASL chairman is Carroll R. Powell, supervisor of library services, Fayetteville City Schools.

All officers are elected for a two-year term.

NCBL ELECTS OFFICERS

New officers and directors of North Carolinians for Better Libraries were elected at the first annual meeting of the group March 17 in Raleigh.

Officers chosen by the board of directors were as follows: President, David Stick, Kitty Hawk; Vice-President, J. Allen Adams, Raleigh; Secretary, Mrs. James W. Reid, Raleigh; and Treasurer, James D. Blount, Jr., Rockingham.

Members of the newly-elected board of directors, who were elected in mail balloting by the 116 voting members of NCBL, are as follows: David Stick, J. Allen Adams, Dr. E. Stuart Benson, Wilmington; James D. Blount, Jr., William D. Snider, Greensboro; Mrs. Paul Riggins, Monroe; Peter W. Hairston, Mocksville, and George M. Stephens, Asheville, each representing a district. At-large directors elected were: Mrs. James M. Harper, Jr., Southport; Vivian Irving, Raleigh; Senator Hector MacLean, Lumberton; Holt McPherson, High Point; Mrs. James W. Reid, Mrs. John Spears, Lillington; Dr. Thomas Thurston, Salisbury; and John H. Wheeler, Durham.

Adams was named chairman of the group's executive committee. Other members of this committee are Messieurs Irving and MacLean and Mesdames Reid and Spears.

H. B. Rogers is executive director of NCBL, which has headquarters in Raleigh.

READING GUIDE SUMMARIZES ARTICLES

North Carolina Libraries has been represented in the first two issue of a bi-monthly reading guide issued by Tangley Oaks Educational Center of Lake Bluff, Illinois.

In the January issue of *Tangley Oaks Reading Guide*, the article "Library Education in Perspective" by Dr. Doralyn J. Hickey, UNC School of Library Science faculty member, was summarized. This article appeared in the Winter, 1967 issue of *North Carolina Libraries*. Elaine von Oesen's article entitled "Recent Trends in Public Library Buildings," which appeared in the Spring issue of this journal, was summarized in the March issue of the *Reading Guide*. Purpose of the *Reading Guide* as stated by its editor is to help librarians "schedule your reading time by alerting you to professional articles of special interest."

Major articles appearing in national, regional, and state library periodicals are summarized in the *Reading Guide* in advance of their publication. Copies of this bi-monthly publication are available without charge to librarians. Requests should be directed to Miss Deborah Blanksten, Librarian, Tangley Oaks Educational Center, Lake Bluff, Illinois 60044.

CHURCH LIBRARY CLINIC HELD

Aproximately 150 librarians from the two Carolinas and neighboring states attended the first Area Church Library Clinic April 7-8 at the First Baptist Church in Charlotte.

Theme of the clinic, sponsored by the Church Library Department of the Southern Baptist Convention's Sunday School Board, was "Communication Through Promotion." Director of the clinic program was Charles Warnock, minister of religious education in Tifton, Georgia, and former consultant of the Church Library Department in Nashville, Tennessee.

Librarians attending the clinic agreed that the sessions were beneficial and would be of value to them in their own church libraries. Similar clinics were also held this past spring in Birmingham, Alabama; and Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.