

North Carolina Libraries

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Report from the President



Eunice Query

Because of the accumulation of a lot of small business matters and a few important developments, the Executive Board held a meeting in Raleigh on January 23, 1971. All members except two were present. In addition to the regular board members several section chairmen were present to give their opinions in discussion: Pauline Myrick of NCASL, Wendell Smiley of College and Universities, Ruth Prince of Resources and Technical Services, and Eunice Drum, Junior Members Round Table. Leonard Johnson, our new SELA representative, was welcomed to the board.

Plans for the biennial convention to be held at the Convention Center in Winston-Salem, November 3-6, 1971, were announced by Elizabeth Copeland. With the help of section chairmen, she has planned an excit-

ing and stimulating program related to the national "Right to Read" effort. Much free time has been allowed for visiting libraries in the area, seeing the exhibits, engaging in small group discussions among librarians of similar interests or from all fields, or for relaxing if that is what one prefers.

It was announced that the reprint project was a success with more than 300 orders for the North Carolina books, and that there is a possibility that other titles may be reprinted in the future. Because of demand, the North Carolina Books Committee has been reactivated with Elizabeth Lassiter serving as chairman. If you have suggestions about possible reprints, you may send them to her or to William Powell, who was responsible for this first reprint project and who has done a tremendous amount of work on it.

Of great importance to the advancement of our profession should be the action of the board in regard to the North Carolina Library Association Scholarship Award. It was decided to make this award flexible from year to year, depending upon funds available. Because of the returns from wise investment, it was found that the award this year can be \$1,000 instead of \$300. The Scholarship Committee, under the leadership of Mildred Mullis, had already sent out, on schedule, information concerning the two scholarships, the NCLA and the Ruzicka, but the recipient of the NCLA will receive the \$1,000. Applications for both scholarships

should be made to Miss Mullis, 200 Walker Street, Morganton, not later than May 1, 1971. The board would like to urge all members and friends of libraries to contribute to this memorial fund at any time in order to make the award more in keeping with the needs of the times.

The annual spring workshop of the association will be held on Friday, April 2, at Chinquapenn (Betsy Jeff Penn 4-H Center) near Reidsville. All committees, except those that must by the nature of their work and their time schedules meet

at some other time, will be meeting to pursue their individual projects. This is about the $\frac{2}{3}$ mark in committee work since all committees continue until the 1972 spring workshop. We are sorry that this meeting conflicts with the annual NCAE convention but we had checked and anticipated no conflict when plans were made and the Center was scheduled more than a year ago.

The State Department of Public Instruction and the State Library

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HOYT GALVIN EMBARKS UPON FULL-TIME CONSULTING CAREER



Hoyt Galvin

North Carolina Libraries salutes Hoyt R. Galvin, who, after having served 30 years as director of the Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County, retired on February 28, 1971. In his letter of resignation to the Board of Trustees

his reasons for resignation were two: "Thirty years is long enough for an institution to be under the shadow of one man. Too, some often repeated, necessary tasks have become boring, and I am not performing some functions as well as earlier. While I am still young enough and in good health, I am anxious to engage in a consulting career which I can pursue with such vigor as pleases me without answering to the general public on a day to day basis."

Mr. Galvin's contributions to the library profession have been national in scope, numerous in quantity, and superior in quality. We are sure his full-time consulting career will be nothing less, and we wish for him the best as he continues to serve the library profession. It was fitting that he be cited as Outstanding Public Librarian in the Southeast when SELA met in Atlanta during the fall.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY

a brief review of its history*

By M. SANGSTER PARROTT

The following quotation, taken from a speech by R. D. W. Connor in 1906, remains unverified even though several of our professional librarians tried to identify its author with no success:

"The roots of the Present lie deep in the Past, and the Past is not dead to him who would understand how the Present came to be what it is."



M. Sangster Parrott

I would first like to review with you a little of the past, so that we might all understand how the present came to be what it is. The first reference to the State Library is found in the code of 1819 when the responsibility of collecting "all the books and documents received, and intended for the use of the legislature" was given to the Secretary of State.¹ The books were to be "neatly lettered and numbered" and placed in a book case in the Secretary's

office.² As the collection grew and service was extended to other agencies, the need arose for a state librarian. This position was created by the General Assembly of 1840-41 when an annual appropriation of \$500 was made "for the increase of the Public Library of this State," and a librarian was appointed "to take charge of the books, with a salary not exceeding seventy-five dollars a year. . . ."³

The library continued as the Public Library of the State, serving the legislature, state agencies, and the people of the State until February 1886 when the Board of Trustees adopted a set of ten rules restricting the use of the books to "members of the Legislature during its session, the officers of the Executive Departments of the State, Justices of the Supreme Court, Attorney General and Commissioner of Agriculture, and no other persons should be permitted to take books from the Library. . . ."⁴

In 1909 public interest and concern that library resources in all

*Text of speech made on April 30, 1970 for the 1970 Library Trustee Institute - Librarian Conference, Institute of Government, Chapel Hill.

fields of knowledge should be made available to all citizens led to the passage of legislation creating the North Carolina Library Commission. The objectives of this commission were to:

"... give assistance, advice, and counsel to all libraries in the state, to all communities which may propose to establish libraries, and to all persons interested, as to the selection of books, cataloguing, maintenance and other details of library management as may be practicable. The commission may aid in organizing new libraries or in improving those already organized, and may establish and maintain traveling or other libraries. . . ."⁵

Since the State Library functioned only as a reference library for genealogists, historical researchers, and state agency personnel, the Library Commission became the agency which supplemented library service within the state through the traveling libraries, later inter-library loan programs, and administration of the state aid funds to the public libraries.

The present organization of the North Carolina State Library is the result of a study made in 1954 by the Commission on Reorganization of State Government. The Commission report stated: "After studying the purposes and resources of these two agencies, we are convinced that more effective library service can be made available to the people of North Carolina if a single library agency is established to take over the functions now performed by the Library Commission and the State

Library."⁶ This proposal for reorganization was approved by the General Assembly of 1955, and most important among its provisions were:

"The Library is to acquire books, periodicals, newspapers, maps, films and audiovisual materials for use of the people of the state, taking into account the availability of book collections of public, college, and university libraries throughout the state, and, subject to proper regulations, is to circulate these materials freely to public libraries and to all citizens of the state. . . ." and "the Library is also authorized to accept and administer funds from the Federal Government and other agencies for providing and equalizing public library service in North Carolina, taking into consideration the same factors as those mentioned above. . . ."⁷

Given this broad legal base under which to operate, and with the advent of federal aid following the passage of the Library Services Act in 1956, the State Library was able to enhance, upgrade, and better promote the development of library service to all citizens of the state. With the merging of two book collections and slight increases in the state budget for the purchase of library materials, the library was able to provide better reference services and interlibrary loan programs; thus fulfilling its responsibility of supplementing the book collections in all existing public libraries.

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THE NEXT STEP FOR NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES: A LIBRARIES SERVICES NETWORK

*Summary of The Report of A Feasibility Study
of The North Carolina Libraries Services Network*

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The Study of the Feasibility of a Libraries Services Network for North Carolina finds that North Carolina is only partially prepared to take maximum advantage of the knowledge explosion which is taking place in the United States. Although the state has a great many libraries, and some very eminent ones, its library resources are still largely unrelated in a systematic way, thus making it impossible for the information needs of the citizens of North Carolina to be met adequately.

Suggestions for Improvement

Over the years, a variety of suggestions have been made to meet those needs more satisfactorily. Dr. Robert B. Downs' 1965 study of North Carolina's library resources and needs recognized "that all libraries—public, school, college, university, state, special—should be viewed as a whole and fitted into a common pattern. Weaknesses in any one of the links is harmful to the rest."

Looking at the rising needs of college libraries in 1968, the State Board of Higher Education saw the possibility of extending academic cooperation.

But the problem of organizing and funding such an extension remained unsolved. The State Library, the State Board of Education, the North Carolina Library Association and the State Board of Higher Education joined together in the search for statewide cooperation through the vehicle of the Feasibility Study here summarized.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This feasibility study was conducted under the joint sponsorship of the North Carolina State Library, the State Board of Education, the State Board of Higher Education, and the North Carolina Library Association. Notice has been received as this goes to press that the Governor and the Advisory Budget Commission included the State Library's request for funds to implement the Library Services Network in the "B" Budget for 1971-73. The amount requested and recommended for this purpose was \$273,030.

The summary report printed here and the more-detailed report are available upon request from the Office of the State Librarian, Raleigh, North Carolina.

North Carolina Has a History of Cooperation

Interlibrary cooperation to link individual libraries for improved services began early in North Carolina. The North Carolina Union Catalog was begun by the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Duke University in the 1930's as a small cooperative project, and public libraries have joined in a number of ways since 1941.

In 1957, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill established the Interlibrary Service Center. The availability in 1968 of funds under Title III of the national Library Services and Construction Act strengthened the Service Center immensely. A rapid communications system linking the State Library and the libraries of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, North Carolina State University at Raleigh, and Duke University was set up to supply bibliographic information at no cost to the user to over 100 libraries in the state.

By 1968, the State Library had assumed leadership in the development of a coordinated system of library service for the entire state, and there was ample evidence throughout the state of enthusiastic support of such a system by librarians.

The North Carolina Libraries Services Network came officially into being on August 13, 1970, when the State Library Board accepted the concept of the Network and announced its expansion as first priority in its "B" Budget for the 1971-73 biennium. The problem is thus not to establish the Network, but to develop it further.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STUDY

The Study recommends recognition of the North Carolina Libraries Services Network and its expansion to link all information sources in the state with potential users anywhere in the state, thus finally achieving a coordinated statewide library service system.

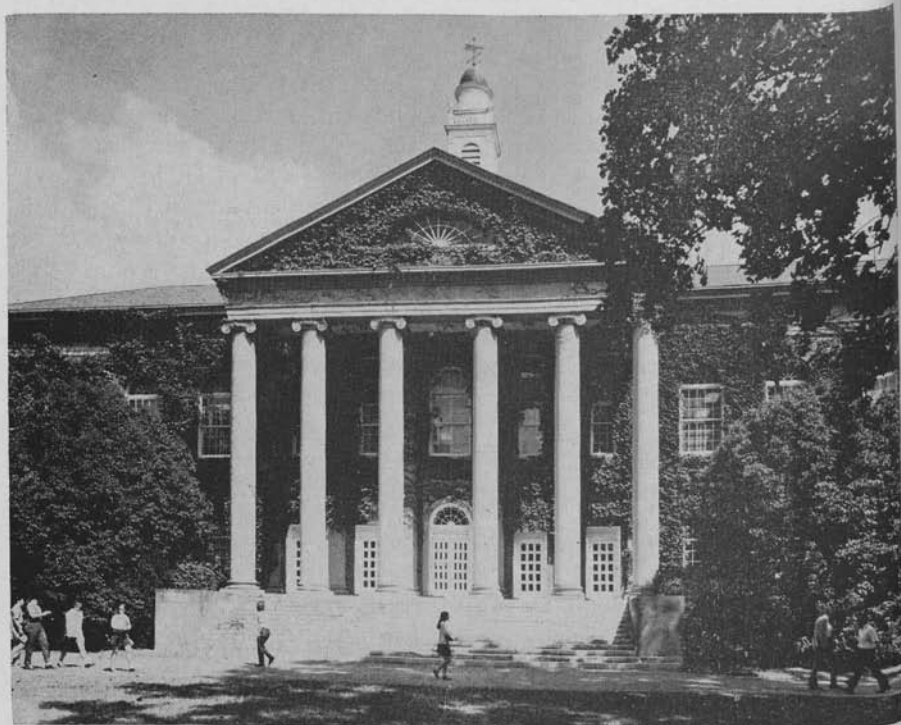
To that end, the Study makes the following major recommendations:

- that the 1971 General Assembly declare development of the North Carolina Libraries Services Network to be a state priority
- that the 1971 General Assembly appropriate as a minimum for the development of the Network the full amount requested in Item 1.a of the 1971-73 "B" Budget of the State Library (\$273,030)
- that, at least during the initial stage of its development, the Network be considered a function of the State institutions or agencies to circumvent their responsibilities to establish, maintain, and support adequately on-site collections and materials.

The Network, at least during the initial period of development, should be regarded as flexible in both organization and operation, as an experiment, permitting a variety of methods and combinations of methods of improving library services in North Carolina to be tried.

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Expanding Quantity and Quality Characterize UNC School of Library Science



School of Library Science — Manning Hall

Impressive growth in both quantity and quality has characterized the School of Library Science at Chapel Hill in the past few years. The most visible manifestation of this growth is our new home as of September, 1970, in Manning Hall, former location of the Law School, specially renovated for our purposes. Visibility is, in fact, an important by-product of our move into the new quarters; many University students and personnel were unaware of our existence when we were tucked away on the top floor of the Louis

R. Wilson Library, close to resources but limited by the cramped space. Our present location is still convenient to the main library but provides us with both a separate identity and the much-needed amount and variety of room to unify the expansion of virtually every phase of our program.

The School now has approximately twice as much space as it had in Wilson for its own basic purposes; additional classrooms are available to others as well, the School of Library Science having

priority on their use. There are five classrooms plus a general purpose auditorium, in contrast to the two classrooms at our disposal in Wilson, and thirteen faculty and research assistant offices, an increase of six which provides a private office for each faculty member.

Certain areas of instruction have particularly benefited from the move. The audio-visual program, for instance, now has a separate wing with two classrooms, an audio-visual laboratory, and a darkroom, as well as a substantially augmented collection of A-V equipment. The collection of children's materials, both book and non-book, is now in

a separate reading room adjacent to the School library reading room, facilitating the study of children's and young people's librarianship. This space is planned to be a demonstration area as well, for newer items of furniture and equipment available for library use. The School shares Manning Hall with the Institute for Research in Social Science, which has aided our students and faculty in research design and computer programming. Fruitful interaction should develop as work progresses in computer-aided library instruction and research, particularly as several members of our faculty are also Research Associates of the Institute.



UNC-CH School of Library Science — Portion of Reading Room

The School library now has a larger reading room, the Children's Collection room, the librarian's office, a technical services room and a smaller work room, as well as five levels of stack area, a great increase over the space available in Wilson. The administrative quarters are also larger, soundproofed, and more efficiently arranged. Other special features are a spacious faculty confer-

ence room, student lounge with limited kitchen facilities, a student typing room, and a student study area in addition to the library reading room.

The dynamic growth of the School which has demanded and justified the enlarged facilities is partially illustrated by statistics. As recently as five years ago, our fall

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SHELF LISTS OF U.S. PUBLIC DOCUMENTS LIBRARY OFFERED IN DUAL-MEDIA FORMAT

By special arrangement with United States Public Printer, A. N. Spencer, the U.S. Historical Documents Institute in Washington, D. C., is offering a "Dual Media" edition of active and inactive shelf lists of the Superintendent of Documents Public Documents Library.

Entitled *Checklist of United States Public Documents, 1789-1970*, or "*Checklist '70*," the microfilm segment of the collection includes approximately 1.2 million cards arranged in SuDocs classification order, and containing references to almost 2 million government documents. Four computer generated indexes are offered in full size book format as guides to the huge microfilm collection, and an automatic updating service will be available on a subscription basis which will accumulate entries for all items received by the Library after October 1970.

The Public Documents Library, as the only library directed by law to retain copies of everything published by the U. S. Government, is considered to have the most complete single collection of U. S. Government publications in existence.

As stated by Carper W. Buckley, U. S. Superintendent of Documents from 1953 until his retirement in 1970, "*Checklist '70* provides librarians with the most comprehensive single source of published information about United States Government documents. It lists all titles which appear in the shelf lists of the Public Documents Library of the U. S. Government Printing Office, covering the period 1861 through October 1970. Also included are the publications listed in the *Checklist of U. S. Public Documents, 1789-1909*, the *Monthly Catalog* and Mary Elizabeth Poole's *Documents Office Classification to 1966*."

In addition to updating and integrating these and other basic reference tools for government publications, *Checklist '70* also contains entries for documents which originally were withheld from bibliographies because of security classifications but which have since been declassified and added to the Documents Library collection.

Of the standard reference tools updated by *Checklist '70*, one of the most important is the so-called "1909 Checklist" which covered the period from 1789-1909. As explained by William Buchanan, President and co-founder of the Institute, "Boyd and Rips, in their standard reference book *U. S. Government Publications*, pointed out the need for a fourth edition updating the 1909 Checklist and stated that it would be 'the aid to government publications most needed by librarians.' We believe that *Checklist '70* not only meets this need but also offers important additional bibliographic advantages through the use of its full size indexes."

The four indexes were prepared by Daniel Lester, Associate Director for Systems and Automation at Mankato State College and his wife, Marilyn, Library Technician, Government Publications Division also at Mankato State. *Index One* is arranged by author in SuDocs class order and is, in effect, a Table of Contents for the microfilm portion. *Index Two* is arranged in alphabetical order by some 3000 individual government authors. *Index Three* is an alphabetical listing of cabinet level departments and major agencies subdivided by their agencies and bureaus. *Index Four* is an alphabetical listing of some 18,000 Government Series titles. All index entries show SDC and microfilm reel numbers. A guide to using *Checklist '70*, written by the Lesters and an explanation of the Superintendent of Documents Classification System will also be included with the indexes.

The dual media edition of *Checklist of U. S. Public Documents, 1789-1970* is priced at \$2,550 until April 1, 1971, and a 1971 subscription to the *Cumulative Updating Service* is \$275.

Write to Library Services, U. S. Historical Documents Institute, 1647 Wisconsin Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20007, for more information and a descriptive brochure.

REPORT FROM THE PRESIDENT

(Continued)

are taking the lead in our state's "Right to Read" effort. You will be hearing more about this later, particularly through the various news media. Your president and the association's liaison with the National Reading Council, Mell Busbin, are being involved in the planning effort.

About one hundred librarians, library educators, and employers participated in a Library Education Conference at Pinehurst, February 13 and 14. Dr. Lester Asheim of ALA and Dr. Richard Darling, Dean of the School of Library Service, Columbia University, were the consultants. You will be able to read a full account of this conference in the next issue of NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES. We wish to commend Helen Hagan and her

committee for their exceptionally fine work in planning and implementing this conference.

I am sure that all of you are much concerned and are keeping up with the actions of the General Assembly. Some sections and individuals are being active in promoting legislation favorably to libraries, and several agencies with which the association is affiliated are doing the same. Our executive secretary, Mrs. Evalyn Allen, is working with a legislative committee. If anyone needs to get in touch with her during the period of the legislative sessions, you may write her at P. O. Box 7161, Legislative Bldg., or telephone 829-7940.

Best wishes for a satisfying and productive year!

DAVE CONFERENCE SUMMARY

January 28 - January 30, 1971

The recent Fifth Annual North Carolina DAVE Winter Conference held on the Wake Forest University campus in Winston-Salem offered much professional enlightenment for those of us concerned with media and media services for students and teachers. The three-day conference consisted of addresses by four major speakers and four small group presentations which ran concurrently and continuously so that everyone could attend each presentation during a designated time.

The conference opened with an address by Dr. Robert Gerletti, president of the Association for Educational Communications and Technology (AECT), who spoke on the topic "New Directions of AECT." When DAVE changed its name recently it chose to become an affiliate of N. E. A. Among things discussed by Dr. Gerletti was the publication *Standards for School Media Programs* which is being revised with Professor Carolyn Whitenack of Purdue University representing the American Association of School Librarians. The revision committee will consider, among other things, the kinds and nature of school instructional programs and the kinds of supportive media systems needed for these different kinds of programs. Concerning the identity crises of AECT members Dr. Gerletti quoted James Finn who has said, "A clear-cut definition of an educational media specialist or an instructional technologist hangs upon a

professional identity crisis. Who or what is a professional in the field of educational media/technology is a partially unanswered question, even to the professionals who are living with instructional technology every day. Any definition is transitory. Identity is still being sought." Concerning *Function* Gerletti quoted John Vergis who has stated, "The definition of a media specialist hangs on what a media specialist does and perhaps, even more, on what he should do. The term media, in its broad sense, is not a fixed characteristic of a class of materials or equipment—it is an operational term that can be applied to any man's extensions of himself. It's what one does to and with things purposefully that counts. A media expert, generalist, specialist, or whatever, must know media-in-operation." Gerletti noted, "Our security is in the recognition that media, regardless of its form, is merely a tool, the vital go-between, the communication link in the transmission of information. When it becomes an integral part of the content and its distribution system, a print and non-print dichotomy will be irrelevant. It is logical that A-V people and librarians must work together for our common good." He indicated nothing separates the library from the A-V field. He ended his presentation by quoting Kenneth Norberg—"I believe our present task is not so much to define our field as to create it. The reason nobody knows for sure what an educational media

specialist is, is that a full-fledged media specialist doesn't yet exist. We literally have to carve out our role. We have to sculpture ourselves and our jobs into being as we go along."

The second major presentation was by dynamic P. Kenneth Komoski, Director of EPIE (Educational Products Information Exchange), whose topic was "Evaluation Process and the Exchange of Evaluation Information." *Accountability* was the pivotal word for Komoski's remarks, as he talked about responsibility media people should assume when they put materials in the hands of teachers and students. As he sees it rampant irresponsibility exists in the whole educational complex since we presently concern ourselves very little with *Formative Evaluation* of materials we supply and use with students. *Formative evaluation* he described as a process of evaluating materials as they are formed and

revising them on the basis of that evaluation, with students being involved so that they in effect shape the materials, thereby assuring the effectiveness of their use. Komoski indicated less than one percent of the textbooks in *Textbooks in Print* have been evaluated for learner effectiveness, been put through the formative evaluation process. EPIE publications, he stressed, serve as a "Consumers' Union for Instructional Materials and Equipment," indicating which materials have been subjected to the formative evaluation process and which equipment does the best job. EPIE institutional membership is available for \$35.00 per year from The Educational Products Information Exchange Institute, 386 Park Avenue South, New York, New York, 10016, a nonprofit professionals' cooperative.

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NCASL Scholarship Announced

The Awards and Scholarship Committee of the North Carolina Association of School Librarians is again accepting applications for the annual scholarship of \$500.00 available to school librarians, it was announced today by the chairman, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Storie. The scholarship is awarded each year to an applicant who already holds an undergraduate degree but who wishes to certify or do graduate work in library science and be a school librarian. The aim of the scholarship is to encourage entrance into the field of school librarianship or advancement for those already members of the profession. This N. C. A. S. L. Scholarship program is in its fifth year.

Applications may be obtained from each county and city superintendent or from the scholarship committee chairman, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Storie, 514 Lakeside Drive, Statesville, North Carolina 28677. Deadline for this year's applications is April 1, 1971.

Microform Utilization in Academic Libraries Discussed at University of Denver

More than 60 leaders in the library and microform fields met for a three-day conference, Dec. 7-9, at the University of Denver to discuss the future of microform utilization in the academic library.

The meeting was under the chairmanship of James Kottenstette, research specialist in the industrial economics division of the University of Denver's Research Institute, and was sponsored by DU and supported by the Office of Education. The meeting was one of the final phases in a three-year microform research study financed by the Office of Education under the direction of Kottenstette.

All phases of microform usage in academic libraries were discussed during the session and particular emphasis was placed on technology and on the needs for improved bibliographic control of microforms.

At the close of the meeting, participants recommended that efforts be made to define the types of readers best suited to the multiple demands of the library, to establish the impact of microforms on the future organization and development of libraries in educational institutions, and, with the understanding that work is going forward at present, to develop the techniques for the needed additional bibliographic controls.

It was urged that librarians and other educational administrators as a group establish a "market position" on microform bibliographic controls. This coalition of librarians

and administrators should demand that publishers of microform materials prepare such tools and include them with any microform publications placed on the market. These publisher-generated bibliographic controls would include any and all information necessary for standard and current cataloguing and retrieval of microfiche and microfilm in an academic library.

The group also endorsed the concept of a need for integrated carrel technology which would include the total design of carrels, including readers, and individual environmental control including provisions for regulating light levels and other factors.

While it was repeatedly emphasized that current technology makes microform usage both practical and economical in all libraries, the group urged greater consistency and continuity in microform materials and equipment development.

The participants were unanimous in recognizing the Library of Congress National Register of Microform Masters as the appropriate central source for locating materials in microform. They urged that the Library of Congress make this system all inclusive and that all agencies involved make such inclusiveness possible through the prompt submission of appropriate listings to the Library of Congress register.

Among featured speakers at the conference were Lee G. Burchinal, assistant commissioner of the U. S.

Office of Education's National Center for Educational Communication; Klaus Otten, specialist in design of information systems for the National Cash Register Company and the University of Dayton, Dayton, Ohio; Charles Stevens, director of MIT specialized microform applications

study; Allen Veaner of Stanford University's Micrographic Studies; Carl E. Nelson, consultant in micrographics, and Kottenstette.

Participants in the conference included Jerrold Orne, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION ANNOUNCES 2 SCHOLARSHIPS

THE JOSEPH RUZICKA SCHOLARSHIP for 1971 is a \$500.00 scholarship.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP for 1971 is a \$1000.00 scholarship.

Either scholarship may be awarded for original or for continued study in library science:

1. To a student entering library school for the first time;
2. To a student currently enrolled in a library school program; or
3. To a practicing librarian who wishes to continue his or her studies.

To be eligible for either scholarship the applicant:

1. Must have been a legal resident of North Carolina for, at least, two years.
2. Must show a genuine interest in professional library work.
3. Must show need for financial assistance.
4. Must hold an undergraduate degree.
5. Must have been accepted by a library school.

APPLICATIONS FOR BOTH SCHOLARSHIPS SHOULD BE SUBMITTED BY MAY 1, 1971 to:

Miss Mildred Mullis, Chairman Scholarships Committee—North Carolina Library Association—Morganton, North Carolina

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION



Hell Hath No Fury Like a Scorned Librarian, American Motors Learns

CHICAGO, Nov. 10—The nation's librarians have got their dander up.

They are upset with an American Motors ad, created by Wells, Rich, Greene, which ran in Oct. 23 *Life*, Nov. 2 *Time* and elsewhere. Headline says, "We made the Javelin the hairiest looking sporty car in America, even at the risk of scaring some people off."

After ticking off such features as the Javelin's "new 'curved cockpit' instrument panel" that "may make you feel more like a pilot than a driver," and the car's "range of engines up to a 401 CID 4-Barrel V-8," copy closes with, "We may lose a few librarians for customers, but we think we'll gain a few enthusiasts."

■ Well, by American Library Assn. estimates, there are about 75,000 librarians out there, and many of them at this point are hopping mad.

Wrote one disgruntled chap from Vineland, N. J.: "Two months ago I sold my Corvette because my family is getting too large. In the meantime, I've been thinking of buying a car in the Javelin class. I agree completely with your ad; i.e., you have lost this librarian as a customer."

■ The association here isn't taking it lying down, either. "The ad is in very poor taste," complains Curtis E. Swanson, public relations manager, in a two-page letter to the nation's fourth largest auto maker.

"It categorizes an entire profession on the basis of a stereotype existing in the minds of the people who prepared—and approved—this ad. How much advertising, based on a false image, could have been used by a company obviously aware of the power of an erroneous image is incomprehensible," the letter sputters.

■ Editors of the field's trade publications—*American Libraries*, *Library Journal* and *Wilson Library Bulletin*—also are getting letters from miffed librarians, asking that American Motors be tweaked for its attitude toward a professional group (and potential market) that apparently thinks it swings as much as anybody else does.

American Motors officials have promised to make amends. "We appreciate your taking time to remind us of this, and assure you that steps will be taken to rectify the stereotype image to which you strongly object," wrote William A. Murphy, American's national advertising manager, to the Vineland librarian.

The graduate program of library education offered by the Palmer Graduate Library School of Long Island University, Brookville, New York (John T. Gillespie, dean), has been officially accredited by the American Library Association.

This brings the number of library schools offering programs accredited by the ALA to 53.

Copies of the brochure *A Guide to Library Cooperation/1971 White House Conference on Aging* are available free of charge on receipt of a stamped, self-addressed envelope by the Order Department, American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611.

The brochure, prepared by the Adult Services Division of ALA, has sections on the librarian's responsibility to the aging, objectives of the White House Conference on Aging, to be held in November, 1971, and a checklist for librarians in preparation for special services before, during and after the Conference.



Goings-On at ALA's Office of Intellectual Freedom

SYLVESTER AND THE MAGIC PEBBLE

The New Year has begun with a bang—or more specifically—an oink! A major problem has arisen which will most likely affect librarians in every state before it runs its course.

The problem involves the 1969 Caldecott Medal winner, *SYLVESTER AND THE MAGIC PEBBLE*, by William Steig, published by Windmill Books and Simon and Shuster. The controversy stems from one illustration in the book which depicts policemen as pigs. According

to our information, the picture was brought to the attention of policemen from all over the nation at the International Conference of Police Associations in St. Louis, during an early fall meeting, 1970.

Since then, several state police associations and individual policemen have protested the inclusion of *SYLVESTER* . . . in library collections. The Office has received reports of incidents in California, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Utah, and Wyoming.

Reports from Illinois have come to the Office of Intellectual Freedom at the rate of one or two per day. The campaign in that state was initiated by a letter (which follows) to all law enforcement agencies in Illinois. The letter condemns the book, dwells on the allegedly damaging influence of the picture upon

children, and urges policemen to publicize the matter in local newspapers and request that libraries remove the book. The letter ends with the statement: "Liberty and Democracy without controls [sic] is chaos. You represent this Liberty, this Democracy and supply the controls."

ILLINOIS POLICE ASSOCIATION, INC.

7508 NORTH AVENUE, ELMWOOD PARK, ILLINOIS 60635

Phone: 312 — 452-8332

December 28, 1970

To All Law Enforcement Officers:

It has come to the attention of this office from the International Conference of Police Associations that a book has been published by Windmill Books and Simon and Shuster called "SYLVESTER AND THE MAGIC PEBBLE," written by William Steig.

This book contains a full color picture depicting the law enforcement officer as a pig, and the public as "jack asses." It is written for our youngsters in their formative years, ages 5 to 8. The picture shows two "jack asses" requesting assistance from the police and has the police officers as pigs dressed in police uniforms. This most certainly must mold the minds of our youngsters to think of police as pigs, rather than as their good friends.

We should all check our grade schools and libraries to see if this book is on the shelves for our children to read. A newspaper chain in the area where I live gave out this story and a check by them resulted in finding this book in all school libraries and in the public library as well. It is recommended reading and it appears that some of our educators are hell bent to downgrade the law enforcement profession just because a small band of degenerates banded together and referred to police officers as pigs. It may be stated that this book was published before the police were referred to as pigs; but let me call your attention to the fact that it was copyrighted in 1969, long after the reference to pig was made.

You may be told that many story books depict people as pigs dressed in human clothing; but none have ever before singled out an individual profession to degrade.

Please check your grade school libraries and public library to see if this book is there. If it is, ask them to remove it, and if they do not, please go to your local press. I am sure they are in favor of proper recognition of the police officer.

Liberty and Democracy without controls is chaos. You represent this Liberty, this Democracy and supply the controls.

Victor J. Witt
Secretary-Treasurer

VJW/jmc

"An Organization For The Professional Law Enforcement Officer"

In response to several requests for information and assistance, the Office of Intellectual Freedom has prepared a packet of free materials to furnish to librarians and boards requested to remove the book. The packet includes a cover letter stating the position of the American Library Association in the context of the LIBRARY BILL OF RIGHTS.

The packet also includes press clippings documenting the national nature of the campaign against the book; a statement by Mary Elizabeth Ledlie, Chairman of the Newbery-Caldecott Award Jury which awarded the Randolph J. Caldecott medal to SYLVESTER . . . ; a statement by Gerald Shields, editor, AMERICAN LIBRARIES, in response to a letter received about the book; and a copy of all materials pertaining to intellectual freedom

distributed by the Office of Intellectual Freedom.

In Prince George's County, Md., a ten-member committee, on behalf of the School Board, reviewed the book and complaint and voted to keep SYLVESTER . . . in school library collections. A copy of the school board's statement, issued as a rationale for retaining the book has been received by OIF, and is included with the packet of materials.

We urge you to advise all librarians whose collections may include SYLVESTER . . . of the availability of these materials. We also ask you to encourage any librarian requiring information, materials, or other assistance to call the ALA Office for Intellectual Freedom collect, 312-944-6780.

Intellectual Freedom

A STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

Intellectual freedom means for the librarian: freedom to develop, maintain, and improve library service to the end that each citizen can assume the responsibility placed upon him by a democratic society to educate himself continuously and to improve his ability to participate usefully in activities in which he is involved as a citizen of the United States and of the world. Intellectual freedom implies freedom in the selection of books, in the presentation of material on all sides of controversial questions, and in the dissemination of information on all subjects. It presupposes an acceptance by the institution of the principles of the *Library Bill of Rights*. Intellectual freedom precludes partisan political control of appointments and makes it possible for librarians to devote themselves to the practice of their profession without fear of interference or of dismissal for political, religious, racial, marital, or other unjust reasons.

The librarian is a citizen, a member of a learned profession, and a representative of an educational institution. When he speaks or writes as a citizen, he should be free from institutional censorship or discipline, but his special position in the community imposes special obligations. As a man of learning and an educational officer, he should remember that the public may judge his profession and his institution by his utterances. Hence, he should at all times show respect for the opinion of others, and should make every effort to indicate that he is not an institutional spokesman on controversial issues. (Excerpted from: Adopted by ALA Council, June 21, 1946.)

How can you fight censorship?

Be informed

Know what censorship is, what forms it takes, how it affects you. Know when, where, and how it strikes.

You can be informed if you subscribe to the **Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom**.

The **Newsletter** provides the facts you need. It gives full reports of important news on intellectual freedom.

- **Censorship Dateline** gives the who, what, where, and when of attempts to violate intellectual freedom . . .
- **From The Bench** reviews judicial decisions relevant to intellectual freedom from municipal courts to the U.S. Supreme Court . . .
- **Is It Legal?** reports legislation, pending legislation, law suits in progress, and other legal questions concerning intellectual freedom.
- **Success Stories** pinpoints victories over censorship efforts.
- **Intellectual Freedom Bibliography** offers a current list of professional and popular readings on intellectual freedom.

Be ready

Prepare for the Challenge. The best defense against censorship is a sound offense. It's easier to prepare before the pressure of an intellectual freedom crisis.

Know what groups are attacking library materials, what materials they are attacking, and which of these materials are in your library. Know how the nation as a whole views intellectual freedom. Learn how other librarians, trustees, and concerned citizens are successfully defending intellectual freedom—or why they are failing to do so.

The **Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom**, including regular reports of important news on intellectual freedom, original articles, and significant reprints, is an indexed history of the concept of intellectual freedom over the past 20 years.

The **Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom** is published to help you defend your library—your profession—your community against would-be censors.

Use It!

Issued bi-monthly by the Intellectual Freedom Committee of the American Library Association. Coedited by Judith F. Krug, Director, and James A. Harvey, Assistant Director, ALA Office for Intellectual Freedom.

Subscribe

For subscriptions and information write the **Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom**, American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611

* PROCEDURES FOR APPLICATION OF SANCTIONS

(Adopted by the Intellectual Freedom Committee, December 1, 1970)

- (1) The fact-finding subcommittee's report shall be submitted to the Intellectual Freedom Committee for its review and recommendation of appropriate actions. (Members of fact-finding subcommittees shall not vote on actions after submitting their reports.)

- (2) The Intellectual Freedom Committee's recommendations for further action shall be submitted to the Executive Board.
- (3) Before the Executive Board imposes sanctions other than publication of the subcommittee's report, the principals shall be notified that a hearing may be held to allow a final opportunity for appeals.

*ALA's "Policy on Sanctions" appeared on page 109 of the Summer 1970 issue of *North Carolina Libraries*.

PROCEDURES FOR REMOVAL OF SANCTIONS

(Adopted by the Intellectual Freedom Committee, December 1, 1970)

Sanctions may be withdrawn when conditions causing their original imposition are corrected, and when there is reason to believe that ALA principles of intellectual freedom will be observed in the future.

To effect the removal of sanctions:

- (1) The parties under sanction may request review of the case, furnishing pertinent information as to why the sanctions should be removed, and/or
- (2) At least once each year the Director of the Office for Intellectual Freedom shall query parties under sanction to determine if conditions warrant removal of sanctions.
- (3) The Intellectual Freedom Committee shall review the case and vote to recommend to the ALA Executive Board that sanctions be removed or retained.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON OBSCENITY AND PORNOGRAPHY

(Adopted by the Intellectual Freedom Committee, December 2, 1970)

WHEREAS, the President's Commission on Obscenity and Pornography performed a difficult and historically significant service for the nation by initiating the first, broad scientific inquiry into the nature of obscene and pornographic materials and their effect upon users, and

WHEREAS, The Commission's efforts resulted in an important body of empirical data which should serve as the basis for sound and continuing evaluation and study of an area of social and legislative concern too long ignored, and

WHEREAS, the U. S. Senate rejected the REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON OBSCENITY AND PORNOGRAPHY by a 60-5 vote, and the President of the United States, said, "I have evaluated that report and categorically reject its morally bankrupt conclusions and major recommendations," be it therefore

RESOLVED, That the Council of the American Library Association commends the success of the President's Commission on Obscenity and Pornography for amassing a significant body of empirical evidence in an area of great social concern heretofore excluded as a subject for serious scientific investigation, and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Council of the American Library Association urges the Senate and the President of the United States to reconsider their categorical rejection of this significant data and to encourage the dissemination and evaluation of these materials by the citizenry of the United States, and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Council of the American Library Association urges all libraries to provide their users with complete access to the REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON OBSCENITY AND PORNOGRAPHY and to the important supportive volumes and critical evaluations of the REPORT and its research in consonance with the library's role in the dissemination of information vital to the communities they serve.

Library Round-up

Charlotte-Mecklenburg Public Library — — — —

Arial A. Stephens, the assistant director of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Public Library for the past eight years, became its new director upon the retirement of Hoyt Galvin, who after 30 years service, has resigned the director's post to work as a library consultant.

High Point Public Library —

A fine sample of art as an investment, assembled by a furniture manufacturer when accessorizing a showroom, was seen in a prize collection of original prints at the High Point Public Library through December.

The Barcalounger Fine Art Collection, a rich assortment of 30 decorator-framed prints, plus a gallery set of six 1972 Olympic Games posters, was on loan from the Barcalounger space at the Southern Furniture Exposition Building by the Barcalo Manufacturing Co. of Rocky Mount, N. C., makers of reclining chairs.

The colorful display of lithographs, serigraphs, etchings and woodcuts is part of a broader Barcalounger art collection, which features the famous Antique Recliners Collection.

The exhibition marked the first time showroom art had been offered by a manufacturer for public viewing.

James E. Shepherd Memorial Library of North Carolina Central University — — — —

Mrs. Joyce C. McLendon, a librarian at North Carolina Central University, died on December 8, 1970, after a long illness. Mrs. McLendon held a Bachelor's Degree from West Virginia State College and a Master's Degree in Library Science from Syracuse University. She had taught English in the public schools of North Carolina before becoming a librarian. She held membership in Beta Phi Mu and was the founder of the High School Library Association in the State of North Carolina, serving many years as its executive secretary.

Library of Davidson College—

Mr. Philip S. Ogilvie, State Librarian of North Carolina, addressed members of the Metrolina Library Association on February 2d. The annual meeting was held at 2 p.m. in the auditorium of the Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County with librarians from a seven county area attending.

The future of Federal and State aid to libraries, areas of library cooperation, and a question-and-answer session were the main features of the program. Leland M. Park of the Davidson College Library, is the current president of the association.

Plan Now To Attend NCLA Biennial Conference November 4 - 6, 1971 Winston-Salem, N. C.

Libraries and the Right to Read will be the theme for the Biennial Conference of the North Carolina Library Association to be held in Winston-Salem November 4-6, 1971.

General program meetings will be held for all members and sections are requested to hold business meetings only. This new format will allow more time for visiting exhibits, neighboring libraries and each other.

Dr. Daniel N. Fader, Professor of English at the University of Michigan and author of *HOOKED ON BOOKS* will deliver the opening address Thursday morning, November 4. Those who heard Dr. Fader at SELA know that he is a dynamic speaker with a real message for librarians.

He will be followed by **Congressman Nick Galifianakis** Friday morning and **Mr. Quincy Mumford**, Librarian of Congress Saturday.

Highlight of the banquet Friday will be "An evening with **Glen Rounds**," noted author and illustrator from Southern Pines.

Members of the Association are urged to begin planning now for attendance at all sessions. Headquarters will be the Winston-Salem Convention Center.

DUKE SERIALS LIST

Duke University Libraries announce the publication of a two volume set, *Periodicals and Other Serials in the Libraries of Duke University*. This computer based list contains over 50,000 entries for titles held in the Duke University Libraries (excluding the Medical Center Library) as of January 31, 1971. Entry includes almost full bibliographical information in addition to holdings. *Periodicals and Other Serials* will be available in April from the Assistant Librarian for Technical Services, William R. Perkins Library, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina 27706, at \$35.00 for the two volume paperbound set.

Libraries interested in acquiring a microfiche set (at 42 x reduction ratio) with comprehensive index should inquire at the above address.

A LIBRARIES SERVICES NETWORK

(Continued)

The library Network concept is still in the process of development in the United States; thus any estimates of the costs of the North Carolina Network would be of limited value at this time. The Network's eventual contribution to the state will have to be judged on the basis of its performance. But evidence indicates that substantial long-range savings can be anticipated as more effective use is made of present and future library staffs and holdings and as unnecessary duplication of resources and services is eliminated.

* * *

This Study was made possible by a grant from the Council on Library Resources, Incorporated, Washington, D. C., and funds from the North Carolina State Library.

In the conduct of the Study and the preparation of the Report, the Director was guided by an Executive Committee representing the sponsors, composed of the following:

Charlesanna Fox, County Librarian, Randolph Public Library,
North Carolina Library Association representative
Frank Justice, Assistant Budget Officer, State of North Carolina
Vera Melton, Coordinator of Library Services, Department of Community Colleges

Philip S. Ogilvie, State Librarian
Jerrold Orne, University Librarian, University of North Carolina
at Chapel Hill, member State Library Board

Elaine von Oesen, Assistant State Librarian
Cameron West, Director, State Board of Higher Education
Hilda A. Highfill, Research Associate, State Board of Higher Education

Members of the Advisory Committee who assisted at numerous stages of the Study are as follows:

Darlene L. Ball, Manager, Technical Services, Burlington Industries
Research Library

Kenneth Brown, Director of Libraries, Asheville and Buncombe
County

Peter J. Chenery, Director, North Carolina Board of Science and
Technology

Mildred S. Councill, Librarian, Wayne Community College; immediate
past president, North Carolina Library Association

Judith Garitano, Consultant for Library Services, Department of
Public Instruction

John Henley, Senator, North Carolina General Assembly

Grimsley T. Hobbs, President, Guilford College

Benjamin E. Powell, University Librarian, Duke University

W. Newton Turner, Vice President for Academic Affairs, Western
Carolina University

North Carolina LIBRARY EDUCATION NEWS

APPALACHIAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Department of Library Science

Visiting faculty members for the summer terms will include Jane Wright, Dr. Purline Yeatts, Mildred Councill, Eliza Goode, and Darwin Jones. Among the course offerings will be three two-week workshops: *Children's Literature Workshop* to be taught by Jane Wright June 28-July 9, 1971, *Humanizing the Learning Center* (concerned with the application of the latest psychology to the media center) to be taught by Dr. Purline Yeatts July 12-July 23 and *Two Year College Workshop* to be taught by Mildred Councill July 26-August 6.

Representing the Department at the DAVE winter conference in Winston-Salem were Lois McGirt and Mell Busbin. Mayrelee Newman served as a consultant recently to Wright State University in the development of a program of library education at the graduate level. The department was well represented at the Library Education Conference at Pinehurst. As this went to press three members of the Department were planning to attend the ALA tutorial on Automation and School Libraries in Atlanta in February.

EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY

Department of Library Science

Winter Quarter opened in Greenville with a record enrollment in the Department of Library Science. Many new students were admitted to the recently initiated Master of Library Science degree program. Currently, graduate students are preparing for positions in senior college, junior college, public, and school libraries and in technical institutes. New graduate courses were taught for the first time during the winter quarter and others will be offered in the spring and summer quarters.

The local chapter of Alpha Beta Alpha constructed a gigantic lighted holly wreath for the Joyner Library for the holidays. Plans are now being made for a library careers program for their February meeting. James Gorst is current president of the ECU honorary fraternity.

Faculty members have been devoting a great deal of their time this quarter in the reorganization and structure of present courses offerings in the Department. The chairman's Student Advisory Committee has also been helpful in this endeavor. Course names and credits are being changed to more adequately identify the content of both the undergraduate and graduate programs. The Department was

represented at the DAVE conference held at Wake Forest University in January. A noncredit workshop for library aides is also being conducted in Craven County.

Summer schedules are now available. Included among the offerings is a three-week workshop on media for children planned for the primary or elementary teacher, supervisor, or media specialist to investigate current trends and materials for this level. There will be discussions of reading, listening, and viewing patterns as well as an intensive study of story-telling techniques. These credits may be used for certificate renewal or beginning library science certification.

There will also be provided a three-week study of the forms, distribution, care and utilization of all types of federal government publications. Attention will be given to publications of value in all types of libraries or media centers. There will be brief problems in legislative tracing as well as a review of state government publications. Credits may be used for graduate certificate renewal or for graduate degree credit. This workshop will be appropriate for librarians in all types of libraries as well as social science teachers and supervisors. Teachers under contract in North Carolina schools for the next school year may be eligible for reimbursement of tuition for both of these workshops.

NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY

New courses offered during the second semester are *Analysis of Library Operations* and *Subject Analysis of Materials*. Visiting lecturers

scheduled are Milton S. Byam, Dean, School of Library Science, St. John's University and formerly Deputy Directory of the Brooklyn Public Library; and Albert P. Marshall, Librarian, Eastern Michigan University.

Two short courses will be offered during the summer:

June 8-18, *Supervision of Library Systems and Media Centers*, to be taught by Dr. Chow-Loy Tom, School of Librarianship, University of Denver and Mrs. Doris Willingham, IMC Coordinator, Atlanta Public Schools.

June 28-July 10, *African-American Collections* (with emphasis this year upon materials for children), to be taught by Mrs. Augusta Baker, Coordinator of Children's Services, New York Public Library and Mr. Daniel Williams, Archivist, Tuskegee Institute.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL

School of Library Science

The School of Library Science regretfully accepted the resignation of Assistant Professor Robert A. Miller at the end of the fall semester in January. A popular and effective faculty member for 15 years, he is now devoting full time to public relations work for the Christian Science Churches of North Carolina, with headquarters in Chapel Hill.

Dr. Doralynn Hickey, Associate Professor, received the honor of being cited as Outstanding Resources in Technical Services Librarian in the Southeast during the recent Southeastern Library Association Conference in Atlanta, Georgia.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT GREENSBORO

Library Education Program



From left to right: Dr. Henry M. Brickell, Institute for Educational Development; Mrs. Mary Frances K. Johnson, UNC-G; Mrs. Pauline F. Myrick, Chairman, NCASL; Miss Cora Paul Bomar, UNC-G.

Thirty-five participants representing twenty North Carolina and six Virginia school systems were selected for the Institute for Training in Librarianship (Higher Education Act, Title II-B), conducted part-time (ten Saturdays) in the spring semester, 1971. Visiting lecturers for the Institute include Mary V. Gaver, Professor, Rutgers University; Dr. Richard L. Darling, Dean, School of Library Service, Columbia University; Mae Graham, Assistant Director, Division of Library Development, Maryland State Department of Education; and Mrs. Alice Rusk, Director of Library Services, Baltimore (Maryland) City Schools. UNC-G staff members for the Institute include Mary Frances Johnson (Director) and Cora Paul Bomar. Pauline F. Myrick, Supervisor of Library and Audiovisual Services, Moore County Schools, is a visiting lecturer.

Self-study reports are being compiled in preparation for reevaluation

of teacher education programs at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro by NCATE and the State Department of Public Instruction. Visiting committees are scheduled to visit the campus in the fall of 1971.

Mrs. Stella R. Townsend, School Library Specialist, Library Department, Greensboro Public Schools, is serving as visiting instructor, part-time, in the 1971 spring semester and Summer Session, teaching *Organizing Library Collections*.

During the 1971 Summer Session two courses will be offered on a special schedule designed to meet the need for short-term intensive study opportunities. *Utilization of Instructional Media* will be offered June 10-26, and *Design and Production of Audiovisual Materials*, June 28-July 14. In addition to these courses, five courses will be offered in the usual schedule during the first term, June 10-July 14, and six during the second term, July 17-August 20.

Enrollment data were compiled for the *Survey of Library and Information Science Education Programs 1969-71*, conducted by ALA and the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee School of Library and Information Science. In the fall semester 1970-71, enrollments in library education courses represented forty-three graduate degree students, of whom eleven were full-time students, plus four post-master's students and three special students. These figures exclude non-library education majors electing one or more courses in the program. Enrollments have increased in the 1970-71 spring semester in each

(Continued on Page 30)

New North Carolina Books

by WILLIAM S. POWELL

ELIOT PORTER. *Appalachian Wilderness, The Great Smoky Mountains. Natural and Human History* by Edward Abbey. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1970. 123p. \$30.00.

Forty-five lovely color photographs, most of which are nearly a foot square, will appeal to anyone with a spot in his heart for the Great Smoky Mountains. Close-ups of wildflowers, ferns, trees, shrubs, lichens, moss, rocks, streams, and waterfalls, and sweeping views of mountains and stretches of trees—at all seasons of the year—are unbelievably beautiful. The text is an interesting combination of diary-form commentary, contemporary history of the region, and geology-natural history. Above all, however, this is a picture-book to delight the eye and a book to read for information, inspiration, and as a warning. There is an oft-mentioned hint, sometimes a bold warning, that we must all be alarmed at the threat of destruction from commercialization of scenic spots, strip mining, pollution from mills, and concentrated population. The author's tribute to the national park system is genuine. He describes it as "one of the very few decent things which the U. S. Government—that remote and faceless institution—has ever provided for ordinary citizens. Maintaining the park system is almost the only *nice, friendly* thing which the Federal Government does for ordinary people. Nearly all of its other activities, carried on at our expense, are for the benefit of the rich and powerful, or for the sake of secret, furtive, imperial causes that can inspire in us feelings only of sickness, shame and dread."

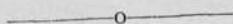
Written in a conversation-like style, often reflecting the author's spur-of-the-moment reaction to the sight immediately before him as he wandered through the mountains, this is a book which should be high on the "must" list for every library in the state.

—o—

HAROLD GRIER McCURDY. *The Chastening of Narcissus*. Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, Publisher, 1970. 54p. \$4.00.

Dr. McCurdy, a member of the Psychology faculty at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, has been writing poems since childhood. One previous collected volume of his poetry has been published and his poems have appeared in magazines and anthologies. His life-long interests are reflected in his poetic work: religion, reading, flowers, the classics, art, and science. Poems written between 1934 and 1959 appear in this collection; they are traditional in form and spirit.

I stepped out of the dark house and the sky took off my head
 And filled me with windy blueness and puddles that doubled the sky,
 And my feet went over the addled bricks through patches of sun
 and shade
 As if the whole wide world was moving, and not I.



ROBERT S. STAROBIN. *Industrial Slavery in the Old South*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1970. 320p. illus. \$7.95.

This is not a book devoted exclusively to North Carolina nor is its author a North Carolinian, but it was based on research in the Duke University manuscripts collection, in the Southern Historical Collection in Chapel Hill, and in the State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, to a greater degree than in similar resources in any other state. North Carolina, naturally, is mentioned frequently in this study of the use of slave labor in industry between 1790 and 1861. It is a subject which will interest the traditionalist as well as the newly identified "black historians." Its readable style undoubtedly will appeal to both groups as well as to the general reader. The reference librarian, however, will regret that the index is not more complete.



ANNE FIROR SCOTT. *The Southern Lady From Pedestal to Politics, 1830-1930*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1970. 247p.

In a happy blend of contemporary comment and her own synthesis of facts from a variety of sources, Professor Anne Scott of the Duke University History faculty leads the reader effortlessly through a century of fascinating history. Chapter 1, to set the stage, relates the traditional image of the Southern lady; Chapter 2, however, will astound the old-timers who believe ante-bellum ladies in the South led lives of leisure. A catalogue of their jobs and some of their own comments about them should lay that myth to rest forever. Pre-war discontent, struggles during the Civil War, and the hard times of Reconstruction, led Southern ladies stage by stage to a more overt role outside the home; their sphere of influence grew rapidly. The right to vote was a not unexpected step in this changing pattern, and with that giant step came new opportunities and, naturally, new results. North Carolina, of course, is only one of the Southern states dealt with in this pioneering work, but many of Professor Scott's illustrations are drawn from North Carolina sources; the names of numerous prominent North Carolina ladies grace her pages. *The Southern Lady* should be in every library in the state, but, like the subject, we predict it will not be content to keep its place—it will be out circulating in the community doing its work.

(Continued on Page 35)

LIBRARY EDUCATION NEWS

(Continued)

of these categories. Fourteen master's degrees were granted in 1969-70 and twenty-eight candidates are expected to complete degree requirements in 1970-71.

WESTERN CAROLINA UNIVERSITY

Department of Library Science

The Library Science Department sponsored a Visitor's Day on November 18, 1970, and there were 279 off-campus guests in attendance. Our guests included high school librarians, student members of the Western District NCHSLA, county and city library supervisors, and principals.



Mrs. Doris Brown

Following a welcome by Dr. Roy L. Cox, Head of Curriculum and Instruction, a lecture was presented by Mrs. Doris Brown, Consultant for Field Services, North Carolina State Department of Public Instruction, on "The Challenge in Education for the Media Specialist." Mrs. Brown gave many important factors in implementing unified media programs, and she

stressed choosing the media specialist field as a career. There were approximately four hundred people present to hear Mrs. Brown's lecture.

The Library Science Program hosted 265 people for lunch in Brown Cafeteria. Following lunch, the group was given tours of the Library Science and Library facilities.

DAVE CONFERENCE

(Continued)

The third major speaker was Edward G. Miller, EDL Component Manager, Educational Developer Laboratories, Division of McGraw-Hill, Inc. He reported on the progress of a major performance achievement contract awarded by the Texarkana Local Education Agency to EDL/McGraw-Hill and its two area dealers, Arkansas School Services in Little Rock and Texas Educational Aids of Tyler in Tyler, Texas. Texarkana was the first school system in the United States to contract with a private company to improve education. Mr. Miller reported the instructional programs being used emphasize "individually paced learning through multi-media instruction." All students participating in the project are at least two years below grade level in performance. The program is now in its second year of operation. The original contractor was dropped due to unfavor-

(Continued on Page 34)

The Use of

Recommended by the American Library Association

by Publishers and Bookdealers

Issued by Publishing Services, AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611

October 1970

The American Library Association reviews books through several of its media and also from time to time prepares lists of books. The purpose of these reviews and lists is to aid librarians in the selection of materials suited to the needs and interests of their library users. The Association may recommend the acquisition of certain titles for certain types of libraries and specific users. It occasionally may list a title as "not recommended"; however, it does not use terms such as "approved" or "disapproved."

The Association is seriously concerned about the phrase, "Recommended by the American Library Association," or a variation of this phrase, as used by some publishers and bookdealers. Standing by itself, this phrase has almost no meaning, and the Association requests that this expression not be used by publishers and bookdealers in the future. Specific phrases, such as: "Included in Outstanding Reference Books, 1969," "Included in Basic Book Collection for High Schools," and "Favorably Reviewed in RQ," should be used. All ALA periodicals, review media, and lists do not have the same policies of inclusion and/or recommendation. The following "Guidelines to the Use of ALA Review Media and Lists" explains the

basic inclusion of these tools and provides further guidance for references to them.

Guidelines to the Use of ALA Review Media and Lists

ALA Review Media

The Booklist. Books and materials recommended for library purchase are listed in *The Booklist*.

The Reference and Subscription Books Review. Published within *The Booklist*, this section reviews reference and subscription books. These reviews are prepared by members of the Reference and Subscription Books Review Committee of the American Library Association. Both books recommended for purchase and those not recommended are reviewed. Permission to quote such reviews is limited and must be obtained from the American Library Association, Office of Rights and Permissions (50 East Huron St., Chicago, Ill. 60611).

CHOICE. This journal reviews books and other media and evaluates them for college libraries. It may recommend for or against purchase for specific circumstances. As with *The Booklist*, references to a *CHOICE* recommendation should include the date of the issue of the periodical.

Other ALA periodicals. The major divisional journals of the American Library Association (*College and Research Libraries*, *Journal of Library Automation*, *Library Resources and Technical Services*, *RQ*, *School Libraries*, and *Top of the News*) carry book reviews. In nearly all instances these are signed reviews and represent the opinions of the authors of the reviews. A recommendation by a reviewer in a divisional journal is *not* necessarily a recommendation by the Association and should not be referred to as "recommended by ALA."

ALA Lists

ALA lists most frequently referred to are *Basic Book Collection for High Schools*, *Book Bait*, *Books for College Libraries*, *Books for Elementary School Libraries*, *Books for Junior College Libraries*, *Doors to More Mature Reading*, *Periodicals for School Libraries*, *Reference Books for Small and Medium-sized Public Libraries*, the annual "Notable Books" lists (both adult and children), and the annual list of outstanding reference books (Reference Services Division). Books appearing on ALA lists are selected with specific needs in mind. A title on one list might not be suitable for another. While a basic collection is a useful guide to selection for a children's library, for example, not all the books in the collection would be recommended for all children. Hence, there is no general "recommendation" of any book.

The annual lists present outstanding titles for adults, youth, and children and outstanding reference books published within a specific year. These are "recommended"

titles from a single year's publishing effort; any reference to a title listed on these announcements should indicate the year of listing.

Use of Codes by Publishers and Bookdealers

The Association recognizes that publishers use codes in their catalogs to identify ALA publications or "recommendations" for reason of economy and because of space limitation. The Association urges that purchasers note the copyright date of the publication for currency of the review.

The Association also requests that codes not be used in catalogs prepared for markets other than libraries.

Program Recommendations

The American Library Association is always interested in publishing and book-distribution programs that improve libraries and increase the use of library materials. However, the Association does not give its endorsement to specific programs. Catalogs issued by publishers, jobbers, lease-purchase companies, or others suggesting that the entire program is recommended by the Association (perhaps because some or all of the materials may have been favorably reviewed by ALA's media) are misleading and misrepresent the intent of ALA's materials selection tools.

Occasionally librarians serving as consultants for other publishers are listed with their ALA division or committee titles. The recommendations of such consultants should not be construed as an ALA endorsement of the consultant. The Association, therefore, requests that ALA titles not be used when a consultant makes a personal endorsement.

EXPANDING UNC-CH

(Continued)

enrollment of graduate students was 103; this fall (1970) we had 154 graduate students, an increase of 49%. In the academic year 1964-65, the School granted 55 Master's degrees in Library Science; 87 degrees were awarded in 1969-70, 58% more. Our full-time faculty has increased by two in the past five years, and the addition of four joint appointments with other departments on this campus (Computer and Information Science, Law, Statistics, and Health Sciences) has greatly strengthened the over-all quality of our program. The curriculum has been expanded by a total of ten courses since 1964-65, a fact which reflects the response of our library education to the increasingly diversified roles of librarians in the control and dissemination of information.

Evidence of the quality of the School's growth also is given, at least partially, by statistics. The American Council on Education (ACE) periodically publishes *An Assessment of Quality in Graduate Education*, a survey which compares and ranks selected graduate programs. A similar survey and evaluation of accredited library schools was published recently by the School's Acting Dean, Ray L. Carpenter, and his wife, Patricia, in the *Journal of Education for Librarianship*. The School of Library Science at Chapel Hill ranked strongly in the national picture; in fact, if those schools which presently offer doctoral programs in librarianship were excluded from the analysis, this School would

rank third. (As it is, one school with a doctoral program ranks below UNC.) In addition, we are one of the five nationally top-ranked Master's programs in terms of the strength of related disciplines on this campus, putting us in a relatively strong position for developing a doctoral program of our own. The ACE report published in January confirms this high rating of many of UNC's graduate programs, particularly in the social sciences and humanities, areas of study on which a doctoral program in librarianship would draw for interdisciplinary resources and support.

It is very regrettable that we note, however, that the U. S. Office of Education has discontinued funding master's degree fellowships. That program did a great deal in attracting superior students, enabling them to complete their programs without having to seek employment while studying. We are protesting this discontinuance and urge all librarians to join us in appealing to their Congressmen to see that fellowships for both master's and doctoral students are fully restored.

The H. W. Wilson Foundation, Inc., has recently recognized the School with a Wilson Scholarship Grant of \$2,000 as part of the Foundation's program of scholarship aid to accredited library schools to further the recruitment of able young men and women to the library profession. The School has received three earlier grants from the Foundation, \$500 in 1959, \$1,000 in 1963, and \$2,000 in 1966.

All these recent achievements and events represent great progress for

the School, and, excepting the loss of federal fellowships, the future looks promising as well. With our enlarged physical facilities, our ever-growing enrollment of bright students from a variety of backgrounds and interests, the expanded social and technological awareness increasingly incorporated into our curriculum, and reinforcement from colleagues in the profession in terms of both survey findings and monetary grants, we feel that the School may realistically compete with most of the nation's top accredited library education programs.

DAVE CONFERENCE

(Continued)

able and undesirable publicity received during the first year the project was in operation.

Harry A. Johnson, Associate Dean, Virginia State University, and Director of Virginia State University's Learning Resources Center, was the fourth major speaker, using "Role of the Media Specialist" as his topic. Concerning our tasks, Dr. Johnson read a lengthy job opportunity advertisement for a media specialist which demonstrated that people often expect the media specialist to perform the tasks which should be performed by several different people. Provoking much thought and discussion on the part of those attending the conference were the following comments by Dr. Johnson: "There's been for a long time now quite a hassle between librarians and media people as to who will handle the media program. Learning does

not take place separately, print and non-print. We have to come together . . . But make no mistake: *but make no mistake*, cooperation between librarians and educational media specialists is one thing, but the competencies of these two different people on certain levels is completely another. They are, indeed, two different people." Using transparencies he pointed out the differences in certification requirements of media specialists for many of the states. He indicated they are often called by some names other than *media specialist*.

In attendance for the Saturday morning meeting were more people than had ever attended a Saturday morning session of a DAVE Conference according to president Walter McClendon. The presentation was given by Jim Carruth from the State Department of Public Instruction. He presented to the participants a paper "Guidelines for School Media Programs," discussed it using transparencies and indicated many people had been involved in drawing up the statement—members of his staff and professionals in the field. The paper itself did not contain quantitative standards; however, his transparencies did. After his presentation small groups were formed to react to the paper and make suggestions. The document relied very heavily upon AASL's *Standards for School Media Programs*, this being pointed out by Mr. Carruth. Conference attendants were encouraged to write their suggestions and send them to Mr. Carruth's office before April 1.

(Continued on Page 38)

NEW NORTH CAROLINA BOOKS

(Continued)

SARAH McCULLOH LEMMON. *Parson Pettigrew of the "Old Church": 1744-1807*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1970. 1680. \$4.50. Volume 52 in the James Sprunt Studies in History and Political Science.

The Rev. Charles Pettigrew (1744-1807), born in Pennsylvania, the son of a Scottish immigrant, was brought to North Carolina by his family as a child. A Presbyterian turned Anglican, he was a schoolmaster of good repute who went to England late in 1774 to be ordained to the Anglican ministry. Upon his return he served St. Paul's Church, Edenton, and several missionary stations in the vicinity. In 1794 attempts were made to revive the Anglican faith, and Pettigrew was elected bishop of the Episcopal Church. However, he was never able to attend a general convention at which he might have been consecrated. These are the facts generally recited by historians, but Professor Lemmon goes deeper into the life of this interesting man. He was literate and well read, as his letters indicate. He was a loving husband and father, as his moving tributes in verse to a new-born son, a daughter who died young, and his wife at her death prove. He worked hard and engaged in more pursuits than preaching, but he was never wealthy. His life, which Dr. Lemmon relates in good style, was in many respects not unlike that of others near the end of the eighteenth century. This book will inform (and perhaps even entertain in a moving way) anyone with an interest in the everyday life of the time.

BLACKWELL P. ROBINSON. *The North Carolina Adventure*. Durham: Moore Publishing Company, 1969 [i.e., 1970?]. 209p. illus. \$5.95.

We reviewed this book a few months ago when it first appeared, but we found little or nothing good to say about it. The publisher, in the meantime, has reported that all copies of that printing which remained in stock have been destroyed and the book reprinted with revisions. The copy now under consideration, though not so indicated on the title page or on the copyright page, is the second version. A comparison of the two, however, reveals that none of our outspoken criticisms of factual error previously reported need to be altered. They still have not been corrected: the date of the Battle of Alamance, for example, is still wrong; the words and actions of the ladies at the Edenton Tea Party are still reported incorrectly. We do find that two obvious typographical errors have been corrected; there may be others. Fourteen lines on contemporary Negro leaders have been added. Until this work gets the attention it must have to make it factually correct, it should not appear on any library shelf in the state (most especially not a school library) to misinform the children (11-12-year-olds?) to whom it is directed.

N. C. STATE LIBRARY: A BRIEF HISTORY

(Continued)

This is not to say that we feel the first ten years of service provided by the newly organized State Library was adequate. A review of the biennial reports since 1954 reveals the two main problems which have of necessity curtailed the functions of the library: finances and facilities.

First, there is the ever present problem of financing. It is interesting to note that during the first ten years of existence, the State Library's book budget increased only \$23,000. State appropriations in 1956-57 were \$11,000 and in 1966-67 \$34,000. Some relief has come over the past four years. In 1967-68 our appropriations for book purchasing increased to \$44,000 and now in 1969-70 our allotment is \$84,000.⁸ This increase is providing us with the funds to catch up with our purchasing and thus eliminate some of the inter-library loan referrals.

Second, physical facilities for the State Library, the Library Commission, and the "new" State Library have always been meager and inadequate.

I cannot resist reading from State Librarian Sherwood Haywood's report of 1881:

"In my last report I had occasion to call your attention to the crowded condition of the Library and the necessity for more room. It is needless to repeat it, suffice it to say the room has been entirely too small for the purposes intended for

at least twelve years past, according to the reports of my predecessors; and with our annual additions the difficulty increases. . . .

If there was room to place properly the many valuable books now hidden away in closets and scattered through the various offices in the building, we would have a Library that would be a credit to the State and the pride of every true North Carolinian."⁹

Further perusal of biennial reports reveals that this has been the story repeated most often. For during its entire history the library has been housed in several of the original state buildings around Capitol Square with other agencies, and even more recently in a bowling alley "over and behind" a furniture store and beauty shop. Presently, as you are aware, we are visiting with the State Department of Archives and History in the new building on East Jones Street.

Allow me to insert at this point that we have, within the past four years, contributed our share to the problem of pollution by scattering the dust from approximately 180,000 books, 300,000 plus documents, and some 3,000 newspapers around Capitol Square, up Downtown Boulevard, and down East Jones Street. However, we now have the pollution well under control with all the dusty volumes stored in humidity controlled book stacks without windows.

This brings us to the present. Since our move into the Archives-Library Building, we have extended the Reference Services Division to include our documents collection (the organizational chart appended shows our present division of services). For the first time in the history of the library, this valuable resource is more accessible for loan and use in the building. Our collection of newspapers on microfilm has grown and regulations have been changed to make this collection available to you through our inter-library loan service.

Perhaps the most exciting service which has developed within the State Library during the past two years is IN-WATS. Today any program which is new, unique, or innovative receives a great deal of publicity. Articles are written, news releases appear, and everyone hears about it. Not much can be added to the previous publicity about IN-WATS since the article in *POPULAR GOVERNMENT* by Mr. Philip Ogilvie and the one authored by Bruce Shuman which appeared several months ago in *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. However, since these two articles appeared, more public libraries have been given access to the magic number; and within the past year all (44 in number) four-year colleges and universities, plus 15 special libraries, have been added to the directory, thus increasing the resources upon which we can draw.

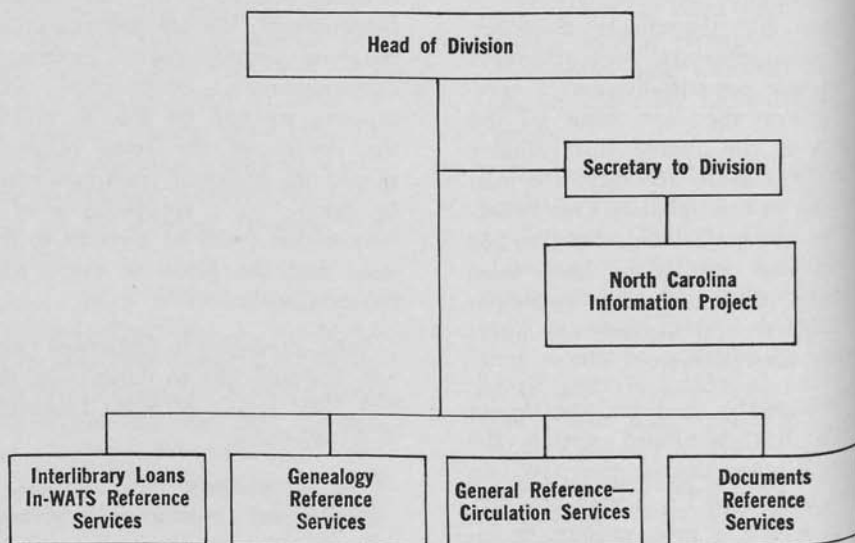
Any success the State Library has or will enjoy will not be measured by its less than adequate facilities

nor its less than adequate financial resources, but by the cooperation shown by the libraries with which it deals, and of course, the Federal Government. We are just beginning to show progress—given continued encouragement, cooperation, and support, we will be able to realize the dream of the state librarian nearly one hundred years ago when he said: “. . . we [will] have a library that [will] be a credit to the state and the pride of every true North Carolinian.”¹⁰

With apologies to historians present, I would like to paraphrase the late 1889 report of State Librarian J. C. Birdsong:

“In submitting this report, [ladies and] gentlemen, it gives [us] pleasure to say that the popularity of the Library is steadily increasing. The number of visitors during the past . . . years has far exceeded that of any period during the history of the State Library . . . The State, in this alone, is doing a great work, which the future alone will reveal the value of. Thanking you, [ladies and gentlemen,] for the hearty cooperation [we] have constantly received from you in [our] efforts to build up and make the State Library not only a place where the visitor can enjoy himself, but one of practical value to every citizen of the grand old state, [we] have the honor to be, your obedient servants.”¹¹

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART FOR REFERENCE-DOCUMENTS SERVICES DIVISION



REFERENCES

¹*Laws of the State of North Carolina 1819*, II (Potter) p. 1234.

²*Ibid.*

³*Laws of the State of North Carolina Session 1840-41*, p. 77.

⁴*Report of State Librarian*, Dec. 31, 1886, pp. 2-4.

⁵*Public Laws of State of North Carolina*, 1909, Chap. 873, S.3.

⁶*Reports of the 1953-1955 Commission on Reorganization of State Government*, pp. 83-84.

⁷*Session Laws of the State of North Carolina*, 1955, Chap. 505, S.3.

⁸*Biennial Reports of North Carolina State Library*, 1956-1968

⁹*Report of the State Librarian*, 1881, p. 1, 3.

¹⁰*Ibid.* p. 3.

¹¹*Biennial Report of the Librarian of the North Carolina State Library 1889-90*, pp. 15-16.

DAVE CONFERENCE

(Continued)

In addition to these major presentations four small group presentations ran concurrently and continuously for several hours during one day of the conference, providing everyone in attendance with an opportunity to attend each. These consisted of: *Camp Lejeune High*

School Visual Literacy Project conducted by Conrad Sloan and Francisco Blanco, *Social Studies Project* conducted by Jessie VunCannon, *Salisbury Media Program* conducted by Mrs. Betsy Detty and Herbert C. Rhodes, and *Early Childhood Education* conducted by Jim Jenkins.

North Carolina Association of School Librarians

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Washington, N. C.

Mrs. Hilda Wilson Townsend
Teacher-Librarian
Leland High School
Leland, N. C. 28451

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Mary Todd MacKenzie

Mrs. MacKenzie is married to Robert P. MacKenzie, Jr., who is in the real estate and insurance business. The MacKenzies have three children: Bob is 15 years old, Mary Todd is 14, and Jule is 9. Mrs. MacKenzie was educated at Salem College, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and East Carolina University with degrees in history and library science. Mrs. MacKenzie is employed by the Washington City Schools as Librarian at Eastern Elementary School which serves a faculty of 29 teachers and 731 Kindergarten through second grade children. Mrs. MacKenzie's hobbies are sewing, sailing and water skiing.

Myrtle J. McNeill

Native of Burgaw, N. C. (Pender County).

Education: Attended elementary and secondary school in Pender County. The A. B. degree in Social Science (1953) and M. S. degree in Library Science (1960) were received from North Carolina Central University, Durham, N. C.

Experiences: 1953-1954 Librarian—Palmer Institute, Sedalia, N. C.; 1954-1956 Librarian—Mickens Academy, Dade City, Fla.; 1956-1957 Social Studies—Olive Hill High School, Morganton; 1957-1958 Librarian—Lincoln Heights Elementary School, Charlotte, N. C.; 1960-1963 Seventh Grade—Mary Potter High School, Oxford, N. C.; 1963-1968 Librarian—Fayetteville Street Elementary School, Durham, N. C.; 1968-1971 Director of Libraries, Durham City Schools, Durham, N. C.

Traveling: Extensive traveling in most of the 50 United States, plus Haiti, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands and the Bahama Islands.

Hilda Wilson Townsend

Mrs. Townsend is a native of Columbus County and taught there for several years after graduating from Meredith College in Raleigh in 1945. She holds an AB degree in English with related fields in history, French, and Greek.

For seven years she was a teacher-librarian at Leland High School in Leland, N. C., and this year she is serving there as the school's first full-time librarian.

Winner of the 1970 NCASL \$500 scholarship, Mrs. Townsend spent both summer sessions on the campus of East Carolina University working toward certification in library science and is currently enrolled in the Graduate School there to earn the MLS degree.

She is a charter member of the Beta Beta Chapter of Alpha Delta Kappa, a sorority for outstanding women educators, and a member of Eta Chi Chapter of Kappa Delta Pi, an honorary society in education. A member of Pine Valley Baptist Church in Wilmington, she is organist and choir director for Sunset Park United Methodist Church.

Mrs. Townsend is the widow of B. I. Townsend, a former druggist, who died in 1969. Her daughter Susan, a 1970 graduate of Meredith College, works for the Georgia Retardation Center in Atlanta. A younger daughter, Cassie, is an eighth grade student at Roland Grise Junior High School in Wilmington.

*The biographical sketch of Mrs. Kathleen R. Smith was not available when North Carolina Libraries went to press.

REFERENCE BOOKS FREE TO LIBRARIES

The Louis Round Wilson Library at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, has a collection of duplicates and retired reference books which may be donated to any library willing to pick them up or pay transportation costs. A partial list of these may be obtained from Archie R. Fields, Head of the Circulation Department.