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On the Cover:

Pictured Top Left: Durham County Public Library Director Dale Gaddis, former State Library of North Carolina consultant Ophelia Irving, and Hyconechee Regional Library Director Brenda Stephens bid farewell to ALA President Hardy Franklin as the conference draws to a close.

Top Right: Dr. James Carmichael of UNC-G's Department of Library and Information Studies had the great honor of introducing five ALA presidents, all of whom addressed the Second General Session. They are Hardy Franklin, current ALA president; Marilyn Miller, immediate past president; Patricia Glass Schuman; E.J. Josey; and Edward G. Holley.

Middle Left: Clyde Edgerton's Tarwater Band and author Lee Smith were the main attractions at the Third General Session.

Bottom Left: Conference Committee members Chuck Mallas, Martha Davis, and Martha Fonville finally get a chance to relax after registering over 1200 NCLA members for this year's convention.

Bottom Right: All conference attendees gathered at the Awards Gala for an evening of dessert, conversation, and appreciation as many members were honored for a variety of achievements.

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From the President ...  

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he looked up from her lunch with a gleam in her eye. "I guess you could say my technical services experience began in the sixth grade. They let me enter books in the accession book and shellac the covers." I had just asked her how she decided to become a librarian, and now she turned serious. "I suppose this won't sound very professional to many people — and it isn't — but I was ready to leave the classroom."

Thus Gwen Jackson, new NCLA president, recounted the varied paths of her career. As a high school science teacher in Wilson, she found herself drawn more and more into the media center. "Throughout my teaching career, I had been exposed to really good librarians, and I was fascinated to see how they chose resources for students. It gradually dawned on me how much I'd like to do that. And, frankly, although I loved the classroom, I was growing tired of the extras — building homecoming floats, decorating for junior/senior proms, writing transcripts. All those things were fine until Rebecca was born. Suddenly I wanted fewer after-school responsibilities. I needed time with my family as well as a career."

With Gwen's usual practicality and efficiency, she found a way to do that in spite of the fact that she was going to have to go back to school to get her master's degree in library science. She chose East Carolina University. "Well, I've always thought of that degree as on-the-job-training," she confesses. The Wilson Schools immediately hired her as a librarian at Barnes Primary School; therefore, she was able to relate most of her coursework to both her job and her family. "When I took children's literature, I read everything I could to Rebecca. When I took storytelling, she was my first audience. I knew if she sat still, everyone else would, too. And since I was in a primary school, I could relate easier to Rebecca and her development."

When asked what worried her most as she began this new career, a mischievous smile played across her face. "I was afraid I'd step on those little folks and crush them. I was accustomed to looking eyeball to eyeball with students."

She finished ECU in two years, taking one course each semester and full loads during all summer sessions, and continued as an elementary school librarian for ten and one-half years. In 1984, North Carolina was putting Media and Technology consultants in the regional centers, and Gwen was ready for another change. She applied to be the Media and Technology Coordinator for the Southeast Regional Education Center. "While I really liked being an elementary school librarian, I asked myself what I would like to be doing in ten years. I decided that I would probably like different challenges then."

And the challenges have been enormous. Even though she started out as a consultant for school media programs, she is now an instructional specialist, part of the State Department of Public Instruction's consolidation, and reorganization to Technical Assistant Centers. While the shift has been unsettling at times, Gwen admits to many positives. "Becoming an instructional specialist has opened the classroom and curriculum doors not opened before. Now I am able to work with teachers and can show them how resource-based instruction has an important place in their curriculum." Actually it has allowed her to bring the three roles of the school library media specialist together just as we theorize in Information Power, AASL's national standards. "Those three roles: the teacher, the information specialist, the instructional consultant — that is the essence of my job," she explains.

Melding this complicated, time-consuming career with her responsibility as NCLA president will not be easy, even for someone as energetic and efficient as Gwen. But she looks forward to the biennium with characteristic enthusiasm. "So many good things began over the past two years. We need to continue those and look for more ways to network — to look for ways we can work together across types of libraries."

Much of this is an access issue, she believes. "I learned early to appreciate access," she confides. "The public library in Stanley County let me check out anything from anywhere. Of course, they were only books, but they didn't limit me to the children's collection. Today we are seeing collections growing from print to multimedia to the wide access of information — sort of from the buggy to the moon, as my father described the changes in transportation during his lifetime. Resources are just more global today, so sharing is important."

Gwen goes on to say that she sees the Association's role as one of helping to break down barriers between types of libraries and to work around perceived turfdom. She believes that we in North Carolina librarianship have the opportunity to be library professionals — not simply school librarians or public librarians or academic librarians — but "a whole lot of library professionals accessing a whole lot of information for a whole state." The next two years will be pivotal for libraries and librarianship in both the state and nation. NCLA President Gwen Jackson is determined that the Association will be an asset — yes, a facilitator — to the state's library community as society determines the face of information access for years to come.

— Frances Bryant Bradburn
Editor
With this Conference Issue of North Carolina Libraries, Winter 1993, you the membership of the North Carolina Library Association will be introduced to the new, smaller format of your state’s library journal. Many of you are aware that, over the past biennium, the Association has wrestled with many financial issues. While we are not in any danger of being insolvent, we as an Association are having to re-think our financial plans and priorities as interest yields plummet and expenses rise.

A large portion of NCLA’s budget goes to support North Carolina Libraries. This has always been the case and will continue to be so. But we of the journal’s Editorial Board are conscious of our obligation to fit within the structure of the organization. Thus, as the Association has sought ways of dealing with financial constraints, so have we. The conference issue is our initial attempt, and you will see the remainder in upcoming issues of the journal.

In this issue, you will read and see the essence of NCLA’s 50th conference, Celebrate Libraries. You will find most of the sessions summarized, including the general sessions. You will see a variety of photographs—pictures of award-winners, presenters, and participants. You will find all your familiar features; North Carolina Books, Lagnappe, From the President, Point/CounterPoint, and the Minutes of the Executive Board. You will also find biennial reports from each of the sections and roundtables and many of the committees, as well as the revised Constitution and Bylaws. In short, you will find a record of the Association from 1991 to 1993 under President Janet Freeman’s capable leadership.

What you will not find in this issue of North Carolina Libraries are conference speeches. While this is a good idea in theory, in practice it has been stressful. Several of you are aware of the difficulty of reprinting speeches. Many very good speeches are delivered from notes or outline, not manuscript. Few presenters wish to convert an already-presented address into a publication-ready document. Often, those speakers who come with manuscript in tow, already have publication plans for that manuscript, plans that may not include a state journal with a circumscribed readership. And finally, if truth be told, some speeches, while entertaining and/or informative, do not justify the expense and effort to reprint in the journal. In short, the Editorial Board has decided to offer you, the membership, the flavor of the conference without the texts of the speeches. Each speech is summarized, sometimes quoted, but the full text is not available here.

While all the above are excellent reasons for not including conference addresses, another justification prevailed. We needed a way to recoup a shortfall of funds and continue North Carolina Libraries without sacrificing its inherent quality. Thus, by creating a much smaller conference issue of the journal, we will begin the new biennium on firmer financial footing, and yet continue to be able to produce a journal that centers around a specific theme while including all the features that you, the membership, have told us are so important. The Spring 1994 issue will be no more than fifty-six pages in length. All future issues will adhere to this page limitation because of financial constraints. While North Carolina Libraries will be shorter, we hope you will agree that future issues also will be just as valuable and enjoyable as the previous ones. We hope each of you will take notice of the change and offer us suggestions and support. After all, this is your journal. Our goal is to reflect your concerns and desires.

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Dear Editor Bradburn:

As I prepare to retire after 33 years of service as an academic librarian, I would like to express my appreciation to all Tar Heel librarians, past and present, who have aided me in my career.

My tenure has included service at two private colleges — Methodist College and N.C. Wesleyan College — and two public universities — Charlotte and N.C. A & T State University (since 1981) — as well as three out-of-state institutions. One of the highlights of my career was serving as editor of North Carolina Libraries for three and one-half years (1965-68).

Although I will miss the daily interaction with students, faculty, and library associates, I plan to continue using library resources as a free-lance writer. Thank you, again, North Carolina librarians, for your encouragement and help along the way!

Sincerely yours,
Alva Stewart
Reference Librarian, N.C. A & T State University
From North Carolina News to National Issues to International Affairs

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"Don't Go Buy the Book: Collection Development Methods That Work" was one of three first-time preconference programs at NCLA. Organized by North Carolina Central University's School of Library and Information Sciences Continuing Education Program, the program focused on collection development issues during a period of shrinking financial resources and expanding technological possibilities. Mae Rodney of Winston-Salem State University spoke about the problems small colleges and universities face in trying to build a collection to meet the needs of an institution. In her talk Rodney suggested ways of dealing with faculty demands and meeting curriculum needs while budgets for materials shrink.

Daniel Horne of the New Hanover County Public Library followed with an excellent discussion of NHCP l's collection redevelopment project. Mr. Horne gave participants a step-by-step method for assessing the strengths and weaknesses of their collections and showed them how to use this method to rehabilitate a collection decimated by use.

Patricia Dominguez of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill concluded the presentations with a timely and necessary "wake-up call." Dominguez focused on new technological trends in publishing that will make cooperative collection development a critical part of future collection building in all libraries.

All presenters' comments sparked numerous questions, with Dominguez's remarks prompting Teresa McManus of Pembroke State to ask what, if any, impact all this will have on the North Carolina Information Network and what, if anything, can be done to make certain that NCIN meets the needs of libraries. By all accounts the preconference on collection development was a big success.

— Harry Tuchmayer
Integrating Active Learning Techniques into the One-Hour Bibliographic Instruction Session
College and University Section

“Active learning” has become a buzzword as one of the seven principles for improving undergraduate education, according to Trish Ridgeway, Library Director of the Handley Library in Winchester, Va. She discussed active learning techniques in general and then guided her audience through small-group discussions in applying some techniques to BI sessions. In her presentation itself, she applied the techniques: brainstorming (to encourage audience participation); individual task work (to encourage individuals to focus on their ideas); “buzz groups” (to bring participants together in groups of 2-3 to review their ideas); small groups (to gather groups of 4-6 to work on refining their ideas); and discussion by the whole class.

Ridgeway also enumerated several ideas that apply to active learning. The instructor should consider the percent of class time that the students are engaged in active learning rather than listening to the instructor lecture. In view of the amount of time that active learning techniques can consume, the instructor may have to pare down the objectives: “everything takes longer than you think,” she said. A recent trend is to allot more time to electronic sources than to the traditional print sources. The goal of the instructor should be to develop critical thinking; the lecture is the lowest level of active learning. “Learning is the responsibility of the learner; we are the facilitators, providing information for students to take and make it their own.”

Ridgeway said that active learning techniques, in which the class period is divided into segments for various purposes involving the students, are well-suited to today’s video-oriented generation with short attention spans. She also said that teachers who are developing active learning techniques should expect a little discomfort at learning a new method. She recommended that we overlearn active learning theory (she included a two-page bibliography); watch expert demonstrations; practice in a protected environment with co-workers and friends; and use feedback and develop peer coaching.

— Michael Cotter

Working with Government — Working FOR Libraries

Governmental Relations Committee
Public Library Trustees’ Association
Friends of NC Public Libraries

Iowa state Senator Richard Varn, mounting his portable laptop computer on the podium, told his audience that “politics should be the part-time job of everyone.” He noted that in an age of rapid change, libraries must develop, exercise, and evaluate their own political agenda. On national and state levels, education, concern over rising crime, and health care reform can and will use up governmental resources that could go to support library programs. Politics is a contact sport, and libraries must have a base of power to defend and assert themselves.

Senator Varn suggested that libraries develop agenda lists and monitor voting records. Libraries should recruit newly elected politicians early in their career. Strategies for recruitment include being present when politicians make promises, surveying candidates on their stands on library issues, and being present at town meetings (perhaps, even sponsoring such meetings). Libraries should not neglect working with established and/or minority politicians. Unless libraries wish to become the Jurassic Parks of the future, they must become political competitors in every way and show an ability to win in the political arena.

Sandra M. Cooper, the new State Librarian of North Carolina, spoke on the need for unity and common vision within the state’s library community. Noting that NCLA and the State Library have had a long history of cooperation, she urged the continued development of a strong, broad-based partnership that would provide a powerful interest group to further the agenda of libraries. The best way to move forward is through a shared vision developed in a spirit of cooperation.

Cooper said that she held fundamental values the importance of libraries in society, freedom of access to information, the role of library services to the very young, and the role of the library as the people’s university. Citing the Leon County (Tallahassee, Florida) Public Library’s selectronic Freenet service as an example, she noted that it was possible for libraries to become the primary focus of their communities.

— John Welch

How To Deal With Your Supervisor and Get What You Want
New Members Round Table

Cal Shepherd, Chief of Library Development of the North Carolina Division of State Library, stressed that “We are treated the way we think we ought to be treated,” and urged those in attendance at the New Members Round Table breakfast to develop their communication skills. We must realize that we are a valuable resource to our libraries and be able to communicate that to others if we want to get what we want out of our supervisors. “If we empower ourselves, we are in a better position to chart the course of our libraries.” Shepherd believes that well-developed communication skills lead to empowerment. With the ability to communicate effectively, we can find different ways to ask for what we want from our supervisors. By listening to our co-workers, we can learn how they approach different situations and tailor our messages accordingly. We must write goals and objectives and share them with others. We must find the time to plan how we will achieve those goals and then evaluate them. Finally, we must communicate what we are doing to others. “It is not enough to do a good job,” Shepherd emphasized, “people have to see us doing it!”

Shepherd concluded with a list of the qualities that she thought made a good librarian. The list included the following: being committed, open-minded, and flexible; knowing the difference between working hard and working smart; having the tendency to form partnerships; being informed and articulate; possessing people skills; having a sincere desire to help; possessing a love of reading; and constantly learning and seeking out opportunities to grow. “The easiest way to get what you want from your supervisor,” she said, “is to be a valuable employee and do the best job that you can.”

— Eileen Papile
Transcending the Rhetoric of Change
Library Administration and Management Section

“Let’s not throw out the baby with the bathwater,” cautioned Dr. Joe Hewitt, Associate Provost for University Libraries and Director, Academic Affairs Library at UNC-Chapel Hill. He was speaking of the tendency he perceives in our profession to embrace the electronic library without fully understanding the present system. He finds the ongoing dialogue about the electronic library simplistic, superficial, and unproductive. The vision presented by those who champion the electronic library does not include the traditional role of stewardship, nor does it consider political and legal ramifications.

Dr. Hewitt targeted four areas in which he feels the published record of the transition to the electronic library is cause for concern:

1) The current role of the library is grossly misrepresented and oversimplified in much of the library literature. The library is often called a museum, mausoleum, or warehouse. Scholars, however, do not depict the library in these terms, but rather as “essential.” According to Dr. Hewitt, a more fitting description is an assertive, value-laden, complex, and vital enterprise.

2) Metaphors such as virtual library, library without walls, infosphere, just-in-case vs. just-in-time, and access vs. ownership are used indiscriminately to oversell the new concepts. Although he finds these terms useful, Dr. Hewitt sees a danger in their connotation of replacement rather than supplementation. Electronic services can be used to enhance more traditional services, but they will not replace either the building or the collections. The traditional library will remain important because the majority of information is still in print form.

3) Little attention is paid to the framework of principles, service, and values that must survive the transformation into the electronic age. Though perhaps most neglected by the rhetoric of change, the complex value system related to service and stewardship must be translated into the electronic environment. The library of the future must incorporate what the library stands for, as well as what it does.

4) The rhetoric concentrates on the end state, rather than on the process of change. It ignores potential obstacles and minimizes the complexity of the transition that must be made in order to realize the vision. Achieving the goals will require collaborative thinking on issues such as user fees and the ownership of intellectual property. The library should take a strong leadership role in these discussions.

During the question and answer segment of the program, Dr. Hewitt expressed his opinion that librarians know a lot more about automation and telecommunication than computer science specialists know about the traditional library.

— Joline Ezell

If You Aren’t the Lead Dog, the View Never Changes
N.C. Association of School Librarians

A. Jeanie McNamara from the University of South Carolina spoke on site-based management, and discussed experiences in being involved with restructuring in the Michigan school system. She replaced Dan Barron who had been scheduled to speak.

Site-based management provides educators with the opportunity and responsibility to become fully functioning members of a professional instructional team. McNamara emphasized preparation and leadership as essential ingredients for media specialists. In her analogy, media specialists who are leaders will become the “lead dogs”; ones who are on the team will be at least part of the pack; and others might run the risk of having their positions eliminated.

McNamara outlined some reasons for the success or failure of site-based management. Failure can occur when it’s not a grass roots movement and when it hasn’t been completely implemented. To be successful, site-based management requires a team approach, consensus building skills, communication skills, and thinking with new perspectives.

In conclusion, McNamara said that media specialists must learn to become indispensable. In her words, “If you’re indispensable, site-based management will help you. If you’re not, you’re gone!”

— Barbara Miller

Mr. Gaylord himself, Fred Marble, finds his exhibit booth a delightful way to touch base with old friends and make new ones.

Hardy Franklin, ALA President, and Sandra Cooper, the State Librarian of North Carolina, enjoyed browsing the exhibit area together.
First General Session

NCLA President Janet Freeman called the first general session of the North Carolina Library Association’s fifteenth biennial conference to order in Winston-Salem. Mayor Nancy Wood of Winston-Salem welcomed the convention on behalf of the local community.

President Freeman introduced ALA President Dr. Hardy Franklin, Director of the District of Columbia Public Library. Dr. Franklin spoke on the theme of his ALA presidency, "Customer Service." He told the audience that the quality of service was the heart of a library's function; and that showing customers how library materials could be used was crucial to our survival. To accomplish this, libraries must work to change staff attitudes and behaviors, promote active service styles, and diversify boards and staff to reflect the local community. Customer service must become the foremost element of our public service.

Today, libraries are considered to be expendables rather than necessities. We must not be afraid to publicize ourselves and sell our services. By viewing our libraries through the eyes of our customers (e.g., considering ambiance, eye appeal or staff attitudes), we can better learn what would discourage or encourage use of our collections. We must also consider everyone in our community who could use our services as potential customers.

Dr. Franklin noted that giving in to budget cuts benefited no one. The Great Depression raised problem solving to an art form. Libraries can learn to find creative answers and be energized by doing so. Our willingness to hear and to learn will speak volumes to our customers. We can and must recognize, encourage, and reward our staff for giving quality customer service, for our customers will determine our fate.

— John Welch

Never Look A Gift Horse In the Mouth:
Donations and Special Collections
Round Table on Special Collections

If there is one thing all libraries share in common, it must be the tremendous opportunity gifts present. Just how this potential windfall should be handled was addressed by a program sponsored by the Round Table on Special Collections. Three panelists talked about the value of gifts to their organizations and offered positive examples of how these gifts often serve as the backbone of many special collections.

Robert Anthony from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill spoke about the problems librarians and archivists face when they are offered inappropriate gifts. Recognizing the often “sensitive nature” of major donations, Anthony offered some suggestions on how to thank donors or, in some cases, “make a gift go away.” Later in the program, Todd Johnson from the Smithfield and Johnston County Public Library echoed Anthony’s plight and described the nature of gifts and special collections in a small public library. Johnson expanded on Bob Anthony’s use of a “donor notification form” and talked about the public relations possibilities gifts provide to libraries. After much discussion it became apparent that both institutions shared similar successes and problems, albeit on quite different scales.

Ellen Gartrell from Duke University offered a first-hand account of the development of the J. Walter Thompson Company Archives collection at Duke. Gartrell used this collection as an example of how special collections can support the research and teaching mission of the university while providing some needed financial support.

— Harry Tuchmayer

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Second General Session

Dr. James V. Carmichael presided at the Philip S. Ogilvie Lecture, a series that began in 1977 to honor Mr. Ogilvie, the State Librarian of North Carolina from 1965-1976. Five ALA Presidents, Dr. Edward G. Holley, Dr. E. J. Josey, Dr. Marilyn Miller, Ms. Patricia Glass Schuman and Dr. Hardy R. Franklin, spoke on the theme "Celebrating Diversity in Librarianship During the Last Quarter of a Century."

Dr. Edward G. Holley of UNC-Chapel Hill noted major changes that took place in ALA in the late 1960s and early 1970s including: the beginning of ALA budget deficits; the revolt of some of ALA's major divisions; the stress of the Vietnam War and rising national social concerns; and the quest for better representation for minority groups within ALA. By 1976, ALA had made demonstrable progress in many of these areas: electing more minorities to ALA posts; establishing the Black Caucus, REFORMA, and Chinese-American groups within ALA; and creating a Committee on the Status of Women in Librarianship. Dr. Holley encouraged NCLA's membership to celebrate how far they had come and take courage for the years ahead.

Dr. E. J. Josey of the University of Pittsburgh reminded NCLA that there is a cultural diversity void because covert racism still exists. Today, there is a much greater awareness of our cultural diversity; "managing diversity" has become a corporate buzzword. Dr. Josey also stated, "When library managers are accountable for cultural diversity goals as they are for circulation goals, half the battle is won."

Ms. Patricia Glass Schuman of Neal-Schuman Publishers told the conference that ALA is widely respected by the media, politicians and the general public. She also noted that while cultural diversity will continue to be an ALA focus that "changes in cultural diversity will take more than a committee..." America's right to information depends on its ability to know and understand other cultures. Libraries must accept the responsibility for the management of knowledge as power and must "disperse the tools for empowerment."

Dr. Marilyn Miller of UNC-Greensboro reminded NCLA that ALA was opening itself up to review by its membership. This is being done to improve strategies that will develop new leaders and bring new experiences and leadership to ALA. She noted that there was a great diversity of opinion within ALA that was not being heard. Dr. Miller asked, "Can ALA stand for diversity if it does not open itself up to debate?"

Dr. Hardy R. Franklin of the District of Columbia Public Library said that ALA was investigating cultural diversity within its own staff and that focus needed to be expanded to include the entire association. We must "relate to people as we would have them relate to us," Librarians should be doing those things which are the building blocks of diversity.

— John Welch

Paradigms Lost, Paradigms Regained: Images of Reference
Reference and Adult Services Section

"Paradigms Lost, Paradigms Regained: Images of Reference" featured the film The Business of Paradigms, in which futurist Joel Barker talked about natural resistance to change and how to handle change in a positive fashion. Using startling examples, Barker explained that when a paradigm shifts, everyone goes back to zero; past success guarantees nothing. New paradigms are developed at the edge, where individuals have less investment in the old paradigm. Following the film, a panel consisting of Barbara Ford (Director, Virginia Commonwealth University Library Services), James Rettig (Assistant Dean of University Libraries for Reference and Information Services, College of William & Mary), and Anna Yount (Head of Reference and Information Services, Charleston, S.C. Public Library) and moderated by Charles Gilreath (Associate Director for Public Services, N.C. State University) commented on the impact of paradigm shifts in libraries. The panelists then responded to questions from the audience.

— Suzanne Wise

How to Search OCLC Efficiently and Cheaply
Resources and Technical Services Section

Joseph Collins and Lucinda Thompson, two highly experienced catalogers from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, conducted a mini "successful search workshop" for catalogers interested in using OCLC more efficiently and, consequently, less expensively. They discussed numerous search strategies, emphasizing the most effective use of scan title command. A good explanation of what counts as a billable search (for instance, did you know that in order to incur non-prime time charges for producing a record, all transactions associated with that record must be done in non-prime time?) was provided. Suggestions on how to avoid unnecessary search charges and which search is best were also covered.

— Harry Tuchmayer
Citizens' Rights and Access to Government Information

Documents Section

Described as "one of the most important issues of the time" by Ridley R. Kessler, Jr., panel moderator and Federal Regional Documents Librarian, the topic of citizens' rights and access to government information was discussed by two panelists representing different areas of the issue. Eric Massant, of Congressional Information Service, Inc. (CIS), described the six principles of federal government information policy as formulated by the Information Industry Association:

1. The public's right of access to government information should be guaranteed;
2. Equal and timely access by the public should be assured;
3. Diversity of information resources should be encouraged;
4. Monopoly control of public information and claim of government copyright should be prohibited;
5. Fees for access to government information should not exceed the marginal costs of dissemination;
6. The public should be guaranteed an opportunity to participate in government decisions affecting public access.

In elaborating on these principles, Massant explained that the role of government information policy should be to meet its internal information needs and that the larger role was the mission of agencies to disseminate information to the public. Title 44 of the U.S. Code provides the statutory framework for federal information dissemination and the important role of depository libraries in providing access to government information. He stated that the government should make data available to all on an equal and timely basis, in online or in bulk format; it was up to private industry to enhance it for public use. In encouraging a diversity of information sources, he thought that there should be room for depository libraries and the private sector to serve the public. He also thought that taxpayers should not bear the costs of enhancing government information and suggested that the federal government provide funds to depository libraries for purchasing private sector products. He acknowledged that it is better for the taxpayers that private industry undertake enhancement programs, so that it can absorb the consequences of mistakes in producing or marketing information.

Massant called the recent recommendations of the National Performance Review a "mixed bag," in that it would limit government support of depository libraries and allow the agencies to introduce or increase market-based user fees. He also noted a recent development in Congressional printing that directly affects the availability of legislative materials, namely, the curtailment of the publishing of committee hearings: in the 102d Congress that ended in December, 1992, 51 hearings just from the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources were not printed; also, the House of Representatives has stopped publishing the transcripts of closed sessions that were held in the 1950s and 60s, leaving hundreds of hearings unpublished.

The next speaker, Hugh H. Stevens, General Counsel for the North Carolina Press Association, concentrated on government information at the state and local levels. He said that the role of the press was to help inform their readers as to what government agencies were doing with their tax money. He noted two basic barriers to government information in North Carolina: attitudinal and technological. By attitudinal barriers, he mentioned the tendency of government officials to think of themselves as guardians of information rather than as custodians whose role it should be to make information available to the public. This is manifested in "deep-seated antipathy" to public attempts to obtain information, especially from private firms that seek to obtain data for purposes of conducting analyses of trends that could be used for marketing. A recent tendency is for the government information office to view itself as a revenue producer if citizens attempt to obtain information from data files.

In discussing the technological barriers to the availability of information, Stevens said that the trend toward government information systems is resulting in the proliferation of government information stored in electronic format. Systems that combine fiscal, real estate, public utility, and other data into one database at the county level are very expensive, with the result that public officials attempt to charge the public for use of any data that they seek to obtain from the counties. He saw the probability that the next session of the General Assembly might pass legislation to standardize fees for data retrieval from public agencies.

Newspapers are reacting to changes in the way that information is stored technologically by investing heavily in technology so that they can obtain data from agencies and analyze it themselves. He also said that the information highway at the state level is going to be built; the questions were, where are the on/off ramps going to go, and who is going to pay for it?

Stevens concluded by saying that the role of NCLA should be to monitor developments in the Public Records Act and get involved in efforts by the North Carolina Press Association to assure access to public information; that NCLA owes it to itself and to its members to get involved in how the information highway is used; and that librarians should inform library users of developments in the information highway.

In the business meeting of the Documents Section, Michael Cotter was installed as Chair and Richard Fulling as Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect.

— Michael Cotter

Output Measures for Children's Services
Children's Services Section

Approximately thirty people attended State Library Consultant Cal Shepard's table talk Output Measures in Youth Services. After a general discussion of output measures and their use in the planning process, Shepard described the measures currently being generated from public library statistical reports, as well as some others specific to youth services such as homework fill rate. She handed out output measures statistics for 1991-92 which are available on the North Carolina Information Network, as well as instructions for table generation and downloading.

— Cal Shepard

Youth Services Mini-Grants
Children's Services Section

This is the third year for the awarding of the Youth Services Mini-Grants. The State Library earmarks LSCA funds, offering up to ten grants for not more than $500.00 each. The grants are awarded to publiclibrary youth services programs that display cooperation and partnership among librarians and other community agencies. Although the program need not be original, it must be new to the community.

Edna Gambling, Wake County Schools, facilitated this table talk, offering information about the grant she was awarded when she was with Hyconeechee Regional Library. Participants learned about the application process and the mini-grant purposes and requirements. With her grant, Gambling worked with the public schools to hold a bookmaking class for older elementary school students. Children wrote, illustrated, and stitched their books. This program was a success, except that the students decided to keep their books instead of allowing them to become a part of the library's circulating collection.

— Linda Tanenbaum
You Asked for It: A Solution on Improving Service to Young Adults
Public Library Section/Young Adult Committee

The Public Library Section/Young Adult Committee presented a panel discussion on improving service to young adults, followed by a question and answer session. Kathleen Wheless (Forsyth County Public Library) discussed ways to get administrative support for young adult services. She recommended a number of techniques, including communicating regularly with administrators and soliciting their advice when appropriate; documenting efforts through statistics and reports; linking YA plans to library plans; marketing yourself and your services through various mass media, talks before civic groups, and involvement in the community; becoming active in professional organizations; and offering solutions rather than just complaining.

Kristine Mahood (Rowan County Public Library) suggested a number of programming ideas for young adults, such as creating a Teen Council, offering a program on how to find a summer job, providing tutorial services for teens with learning disabilities, and hosting a Quiz Bowl.

Mary Campbell (Cumberland County Public Library) spoke on policies and procedures for controlling the behavior of after-school kids in the library.

Cindy Welch (Cumberland County Public Library) discussed ways to deal with homework assignments, including “Teacher Alert” and “Assignment Alert” forms which notify assigning teachers and library staff of the assignments and promote communication between the two groups.

ADA: Library Services and Facilities
Public Library Section/ADA Committee

Winston-Salem attorney Richard Rainey, architect Robert Smith from Hickory, and Marie Covington of the Forsyth County Personnel discussed ADA developments that might affect libraries. Mr. Rainey noted that one of every six people in the United States is affected by ADA provisions. Thus, libraries will be dealing with ADA concerns of both patrons and employees. Regarding employment, libraries cannot discriminate against potential employees who might be covered under the ADA and are qualified to fill job vacancies. Reasonable accommodations, which do not constitute an undue hardship on the employer, must be made for such employees. However, employers don’t have to create jobs or reallocate essential job functions just to hire a disabled employee. Many ADA cases are just now coming to jury trials; the present ADA legislation does allow employees to receive monetary settlement for compensatory/punitive damages if they are awarded by a court.

Ms. Covington stated that in Forsyth County a supervisor must check with the highest level of county government before an employee would be told that a reasonable accommodation for ADA purposes could not be made. She also noted that ADA cases involving mental disabilities were the hardest to process.

Architect Robert Smith presented numerous slides to show how buildings could be made more accessible as required by the ADA. For existing buildings, accommodations can include: the addition of lower railings on stairs or ramps, the lowering of doorway thresholds, the addition of furniture to protect against overhanging shelves, the recess of fire extinguishers into wall enclosures, and the addition of braille signage to existing signs. Many accommodations can be made with very low costs. Libraries should conduct an ADA analysis of their facilities in order to determine their compliance with the ADA.

Planning, Financing, and Sampling of an NC Writers Series
North Carolina Writers’ Network

At this session for librarians who are learning to plan literacy programs, Coyla Barry, Secretary of the North Carolina Writers’ Network, described the NCWN as an organization of over 1600 members, open to anyone interested in the written or spoken word. Dues are $25 yearly and include a subscription to the Network News, which is filled with listings of workshops, classes, contests, opportunities for publication, readings, and publications by members. The Network encourages readings as a means of introducing readers to authors and is happy to serve as a resource in identifying authors for library programs. Libraries and other institutions may apply to host a reading in the Network’s Blumenthal Writers and Readers series, which selects up-and-coming writers through a competition and pairs them with well-known writers at readings across the state. (Deadline is around October 1 to apply to host the following spring). Coyla Barry suggested that libraries consider joining together with other supporting agencies to fund readings. She recommended that these programs be followed by a reception to give readers and writers a chance to get to know each other, and that a book sale table and autographing session be included. She emphasized that the Network’s guidelines for honorariums to authors reading from their work is for a minimum of $100, and that fees of up to $400 should be considered. The NCWN’s address is PO Box 954, Carrboro, NC 27510, (919) 967-9540.

Debbie McGill, Literature Director of the North Carolina Arts Council, was next to speak. This year NCAC has awarded a total of $76,136 in grants to organizations for literary projects, as well as $53,864 to writers. Ms. McGill encouraged libraries to apply for NCAC funds as well as for Grassroots Grants funding through their local Arts Councils. Arts Councils are particularly interested in funding new types of programs, programs that can serve as models, and programs that will have a regional impact.

March 1 is the deadline for the next year’s NCAC grants. For more information call Ms. McGill at (919) 733-2111.

The planning process for putting a reading series together begins with articulating goals, which might include attaching “warm bodies” to books in the minds of readers, building patronage for libraries, building relationships with other sponsoring organizations, expanding library services to unserved groups, and enticing readers to expand their reading repertoires. Once goals have been defined, planners can move on to selecting authors, setting their budget, and obtaining funding. Ms. McGill said that NCAC-funded projects require that appropriate fees be paid to authors, $100 being the minimum. She said that planners should consider compensating the time authors spend preparing as well as presenting a program, and suggested asking authors to quote their customary fee when in doubt about appropriate payment.

The program concluded with poetry readings by Jaki Shelton Green and Stephen E. Smith. Ms. Green spoke about the risks of writing and publishing. She was encouraged to think of these risks as valuable by her grandmother, who told her that she must write because her great-grandmother, a slave, had been beaten when it was discovered that she had learned to read and write.

— John Welch

— Suzanne Wise

— Dorothy Hodder
How to Operate a Book: The Care and Handling of Library Materials
Round Table on Special Collections

NC Preservation Consortium Director Harlan Greene opened this session, by announcing that preservation is not a fad. Preservation, he said, allows us to stretch our budgets by prolonging the lives of the books already in our collections, some of which are not replaceable.

Mr. Greene said that every library should have a preservation plan which considers environment, including temperature and humidity; storage; handling and use of books; reprography, or how materials are allowed to be copied; repair and bindery treatment; and disaster preparedness. A constant environment is the most vital factor necessary to the well-being of the book.

Just as we are spirits inhabiting bodies, Mr. Greene pointed out, a book is information inhabiting a physical body. He conducted a lesson on book anatomy, explaining terms such as “perfect bound,” “double fan,” “signatures,” and “endpapers,” while dissecting several books and demonstrating the ways in which careless handling can damage a book’s fragile spine. A book’s Achilles heel is the fragile joint between the endpapers and the casing.

Walking his audience through the life cycle of the book with the affection and respect usually reserved for an infant, Mr. Greene emphasized the importance of a “clean nursery”: workspace and storage free of trash, bugs, and food. Book boxes should not be stacked higher than four to a stack, and should be cut open carefully. Boxes themselves should be disposed of quickly in case they contain roach eggs. Books should be inspected as they are unpacked, and returned if not in acceptable condition. New spines should be timbered up gently. Persons handling books should avoid using hand lotion. Pencils, stacks of catalog cards, and other objects should never be stored inside a book’s cover. Pockets for date cards should be glued to the endpapers rather than to the back cover, and tattletale strips should be inserted with great care.

Moving along to the shelving process, Mr. Greene advocated loading book trucks from the bottom up, with the heaviest books on the bottom, to avoid spills. Metal shelves painted with inert paint are preferable to varnished wooden shelves. Shelving should be installed perpendicular to vents for best circulation of air through the collection. Shelves should be tall enough to stand books up straight without twisting or slumping, and should have a back strip so books cannot fall off behind. Heavy books should be shelved flat instead of on their foreedges to avoid straining their spines. If possible, avoid using bottom shelves, where books may be splashed when the floors are cleaned and waxed. Bookends should support books and be thick enough that careless persons will not reshelve a book with the bookend inside.

As for handling books, patrons and staff should be trained as much as possible to pull books off of shelves by their bottoms, not their headcaps, and told that when returning books to the shelves the proper procedure is to move the bookend and make a space for the book rather than jamming it in. Patrons should be encouraged not to lean on or take notes on top of open books. Brittle books should be restricted from being photocopied. When available, buy photocopiers with glass at the end of the surface so that books can lap over the edge instead of being mashed down flat while being copied.

At several times during his lecture Mr. Greene pointed out that not all books in a collection are of equal value, and that books which are inexpensive or of passing interest need not receive the same handling as those of greater worth. Good professional judgment is needed in deciding what level of care a book should receive. The lecture was illustrated by slides of the right and wrong ways to handle books and would be a valuable workshop for an entire library staff. Harlan Greene may be contacted at 804 Old Fayetteville Street, Durham, NC 27701-3915, telephone number (919) 683-1709.

— Dorothy Hodder

Inclusion Strategies for Students With Disabilities for Accessing School Media Centers
NC Association of School Librarians

In education today the key word for involving students with disabilities in the total school program is inclusion; there are many benefits to be derived from inclusive educational programming, including increasing self-esteem, promoting positive peer interactions, and helping regular students to learn to appreciate everyone’s difference. Paige Collins, a special education consultant with the Charlotte-Mecklenburg schools, presented some good strategies for including these students in the media center and its programs. As Ms. Collins pointed out, inclusion is a process that depends on a lot of factors and requires collaboration and cooperation. There are frequently barriers for those with disabilities in access, as well as language, that make cooperative planning necessary.

One of the primary roles of the media coordinator in inclusion is finding resources and adapting those resources to fit special needs. School library professionals need to be particularly aware of the physical environment within the media center where the students with disabilities must be able to function. Careful attention needs to be paid to furniture, ramps, doors, and even door handles. The placement of equipment such as computers, traffic patterns, and seating arrangements must also be considered. A simple thing that most school librarians would not think of is access to the shelves; posting signs that said, “If you cannot reach something, please see a media specialist” would be a simple thing to do and at the same time would indicate an awareness on the part of the library staff.

A number of computer programs have been adapted for use with students with special needs, and there is also adaptive hardware available. Media professionals need to be aware of all these new developments and plan with special education teachers as to the best resources to buy and the best ways to use them.

— Diane Kessler

Literacy And Libraries: Success Strategies
Children’s Services Section

"Libraries are critical to raising literacy levels in our country," Nancy Harvey Davis and Pam Fitzgerald, authors of "The Literacy Clearinghouse" column in Library Journal, offered an hour of information and suggestions on how libraries can not only promote, but participate in, literacy ventures.

Literacy programs made great strides during the past five years, but other social issues and world events have refocused much of the attention. Studies show that approximately 90 million American adults are below a basic level of literacy. Davis and Fitzgerald offered the four c’s of the nineties: coalition, cooperation, collaboration, and community. Libraries cannot do it alone. We must use cooperation and innovative means of collection development and dissemination to provide literacy programs to directly reach those who need them.

— Linda Tanenbaum

North Carolina Libraries
Instructinal Consultant:
Role of the Media Specialist
NC Association of School Librarians

Media coordinators need always to keep in mind their three major action roles as defined in *Information Power*: teacher, information specialist, and instructional consultant. The first two are the more obvious; they are student centered and usually are easier to accomplish. On the other hand, the third role, that of instructional consultant, is the most daunting and difficult of the three. In her presentation, Frances Bradburn centered on this third role and its four levels, and made the point that all four levels, are valid and necessary at various times.

The first level is no involvement; this is not a negative unless it is the only level at which media coordinators operate. A classic example of no involvement would be math teachers who rarely need media help or expertise. The second level is passive participation where school library personnel are participating, but not actively. At this level, the media center is seen as a supermarket and the teachers are the customers. School librarians are furnishing resources and developing special areas such as the professional collection so that things will be there when teachers need them.

At the third level — reaction — media coordinators are responding to teacher requests. This type of interaction might come in the teacher's lounge where the media coordinator suggests media and technology skills to complement the teacher's lesson plans. Teachers see the school librarian as possessing more information than just a collection of books. The fourth and highest level of involvement is action/education. This is the most assertive, as well as the most important, role; this is where media professionals are equals, planning partners with teachers. It is also the role where we may feel the most uncomfortable. A good way for media coordinators to establish themselves on this fourth level is by beginning to plan and work cooperatively with one or two teachers.

All school library media specialists constantly move back and forth from one level to another; all four levels are appropriate at different times, depending on the circumstances. School librarians always must be aware that when they do their jobs well, they know what resources need to be purchased, what resources are being used, and how those resources are being used. Then school library professionals have empowered teachers and students to do their very best.

— Diane Kessler

Getting the Competitive Edge:
Marketing Your Library and Its Programs
Marketing and Public Relations Committee

Nancy Harvey Davis and Pam Fitzgerald, who presented this introduction to marketing library services, partners in the Ivy Group, a marketing consortium; they have advised libraries across the country on how to develop effective marketing strategies. The Ivy Group defines marketing as "the process of planning and executing the conceptualization, pricing, promotion, and distribution of ideas, goods, and services," or, more simply, "finding out what people want and giving them more of it!" The speakers see marketing as vital to libraries in today's climate, where customers require access to a wide variety of information and services. They said, as an example, the Philadelphia public school system, which recently cut out after-school sports and the jobs of 40 school librarians, business people in the community immediately rallied to raise funds to restore the sports programs, while the only outcry about the layoff of the librarians was one letter to the editor from the president of ALA.

According to the Ivy Group, libraries wanting to survive need to evaluate their services in light of significant "change drivers" at work in our society, which include:

- an aging population
- increasing cultural diversity
- globalization of economies and cultures
- disappearance of the two parents/two kids/two car garage lifestyle
- reemphasis on home, family, local community — but none looking like they did before
- rebirth of social, consumer, and political activism and volunteerism
- relatively stagnant growth of large corporations vs. explosion of smaller companies, entrepreneurs, and independent consultants
- concerns about personal and environmental health and safety
- an economy that is increasingly information based — communication systems are the growth industries

Challenges for marketing library services under these changing conditions include

- diverse market segments, public scrutiny, high customer service expectations, "pitch" sophistication, managing technology, finding the right niche, sustaining resources, and energizing staff.

(On the last topic, the speakers suggested involving staff in market research, providing lots of information about the marketing process, and in-service training on library funding sources.) Libraries might borrow a business tool called a SWOT analysis, which looks at organizational strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats.

The speakers went on to outline the process businesses follow in writing a marketing plan. Market research is the first step, and focus groups are a commonly used tool. A focus group is selected to represent any segment of the market about which researchers wish to gather information, and may be surveyed about service needs, or may test new products and services. Researchers study such groups to find out what services their members want and in what form, and to identify gaps in services being provided. Factors to consider about new services include product, price, placement, promotion, purchaser, the political process, and public policy.

Markets to be considered include internal markets such as staff, board members, Friends of the Library, donors, volunteers, and vendors and suppliers, as well as external markets. In order to be studied and served effectively, external markets especially must be broken down, or segmented, by factors such as age, geography, ethnicity or culture, need, expertise, level of commitment, and so forth. Some examples of segmented external markets for library services might be active senior citizens, in-home day care providers, employed Asian American adult new readers, homeless disabled persons, elected officials, civic club members, and small business operators.

Will marketing guarantee the survival of libraries? asked one member of the audience. Our speakers made no such guarantees and said that the field is too new for pre and post-tests on the subject. They left the group with a thought from Elliot Chilcote: "Goodness is its own reward in heaven; here on earth, we lobby."

The hour allotted for this program was far too short for the amount of material and the interest of the audience. It was announced that Dr. Evelyn Daniels is teaching marketing at UNC's School of Library and Information Science. To contact the Ivy Group, write or call Pam Fitzgerald at 3005 Waverly Drive, Charlottesville, VA 22901, telephone (804) 979-2678, or Nancy Davis at 909 Mt. Holyoke Place, Swarthmore, PA 19081, telephone (215) 543-6215.

— Dorothy Hodder
Superwoman: Balancing the Multiple Roles
Round Table on the Status of Women in Librarianship

Laura McLamb had her standing-room-only audience almost rolling in the aisles with her entertaining presentation on the many roles women face today.

President of her own consulting firm, McLamb discussed the historical background of women as nurturers and how this orientation has caused stress as women's roles have expanded beyond home and hearth. By 1995, 66 percent of the working population will be women, yet many women still try to do like Mom when it's just not possible. In addition, women spend a greater proportion of their salaries on family needs than their male counterparts.

What is a superwoman? McLamb says it's someone who strives to perform multiple tasks without causing any physical, psychological, or interpersonal conflict. What's the solution? Women must take time for themselves—even small pockets of time. They must learn to say no, to delegate when possible, and to not try to do it all. She discussed the importance of teamwork among women—a skill men learn at an early age.

If women could have as much fun in taking charge of their time and lives as McLamb does in telling them how, they would do it with a smile.

— Barbara Miller

Access vs. Acquisitions
Resources and Technical Services Section

Virginia Gilbert, Head of Collection Development, Duke University:

Gilbert described Duke's shift away from the traditional view of interlibrary loan as the primary means of document delivery. This year at Duke, ILL shares the document delivery stage with several full-text workstations, networked CD-ROMS, and remote access to indexes through the CARL UnCover Service and the DRA DrAnet.

Budget allocations are making a similar shift away from ILL to electronic document delivery resources. Gilbert noted that electronic access is hardly a way to save money. Because Duke is attempting to finance patrons' requests for documents, the library has earmarked any inflationary funds for 1993/94 for electronic rather than print resources.

In spite of the shift of funds, Gilbert predicts that print resources will not disappear anytime soon at Duke. Many important resources are available only in paper. In addition, graphics cannot be transmitted electronically as easily as text. Until access to graphics improves, Duke will keep its subscriptions to expensive science journals.

Kenneth Marks, Director, Academic Library Services, East Carolina University:

Marks explained how East Carolina has departed from the traditional route of building print journal collections. The library has little shelving space for additional journals and little chance of meeting increasing subscription prices. As a consequence, East Carolina relies increasingly upon electronic resources provided by UMI ProQuest workstations and the CARL UnCover Service. These are supported with a budget line that has been redefined as "access" rather than "acquisitions." It has grown from $85,000 to $150,000 in only two years. East Carolina, like Duke, subsidizes faculty document delivery requests.

Gary Byrd, Assistant Director for Finance, Planning and Research, UNC-CH Health Sciences Library:

Byrd described how the availability of resources, both print and electronic, is linked to problems with copyright and the marketplace for academic journals. Typically, authors of articles are university researchers who transfer their copyright to commercial publishers. These publishers are often huge conglomerates who in turn sell the researcher's work back to the universities in the form of expensive journals.

Byrd suggested that this cycle can be broken if authors follow a model university copyright policy document prepared by the TRNL (Triangle Research Libraries Network) Copyright Policy Task Force. The document encourages authors to keep their copyright or to transfer it to university presses. University presses, not commercial publishers, would publish the research electronically and university libraries would provide access.

— David Gleim

Motivation for the Plateaued Employee
NC Paraprofessional Association

Barbara Delon, Library Personnel Officer at UNC-Chapel Hill, was the presenter for this NC Library Paraprofessional Association program. In her introduction, she stressed the need to get "unstuck from the routine" when a job becomes monotonous. The absence of possible promotion or monetary reward may cause one to reach a plateau in career advancement, but if the work environment is still attractive, other options can be found to expand the job. It is that search for new avenues of expression that managers must encourage in employees who cannot advance in their field.

Virtually all employees stall before reaching their bounds of potential. By the time they reach their early forties, they have done all they can in their job, leaving them to stagnate for the remainder of their work years. Managers have a mission to keep the spark alive, to challenge and stimulate; to encourage their employees to discover what their career goals are and how to realize them.

Through examining their interests, the things that bring them enjoyment, whether work-related or not, they may see new ways to expand their job or branch out from it. Their conclusions may be quite different from the manager's and the way in which they follow up on those ideas may result in something unexpected. But they will be responsible for both the discovery process and the end product.

Ms. Delon warned about some typical personnel concerns: the fact that some employees do not want to change what they do or the way they do it; being satisfied not to grow. Some do not need ownership of their work; it is not a "career," it's just a job. In some cases, the job may be narrowly designed, lacking the means to carry through to completion what one does.

Two resources she recommended to assist supervisors in motivating employees are Managerial Career Plateaus by Columbia Business School and the video "Tales of Plateauning," available from the American Library Association. The process of motivation involves making the employee aware of alternatives and encouraging them to be responsible for choosing the direction of their growth.

— Judie Stoddard
Libraries and the Internet/NREN: Realizing the Potential
Technology and Trends Committee/NCLA Documents Section

There was standing room only for this special two-part program featuring Dr. Charles R. McClure and a panel of North Carolinians active in Internet developments across the state.

McClure, Professor of Information Studies at Syracuse University and Distinguished Researcher for Information Science in Washington, D.C., presented an overview of the developments and an stimulating challenge to the library community not to “miss the Internet train.”

Most important is the need for librarians to define, assert, and fulfill their role in a national information network — before someone else does it for us. Insofar as CEOs of major telecommunications companies have made it clear that they are interested only in profits, libraries can and must provide the information safety net for American society. Who, if not us, is worried about the public good on an Information Highway?

Librarians should stop worrying about the relatively few LSCA funds and concentrate on the REAL money to be found NTIA funds. We should watch the progress of HR1757, Section 305 (b), which proposes to train teachers, librarians, and state and local government personnel in the use of networks and the Internet, and be prepared to respond to it promptly and effectively. (As of August 1993 it had passed the House, and now awaits action in the Senate.)

It is librarians who know how to carry out the work required in preparing our fellow citizens to make effective use of a national information network. WE can provide the following specific electronic information services:

- Direct users to electronic information resources and services beyond those available in the immediate library/campus setting
- Move towards being a demand-based organization. Respond to individual electronic information needs and offer customized services
- Provide users with information delivery rather than bibliographic citations or pointers to where the information might be obtained
- Consider the development of electronic services that generate new revenues; such an approach may be the only means available to provide new services
- Migrate a range of print information into digital form
- Develop classrooms where instruction using electronic technology is effective
- Conduct education and training programs on how to navigate the networks successfully
- Organize access to information resources by maintaining directories; providing bibliographic control; and offering readers' advisories
- Provide electronic reference services, community bulletin boards, etc.
- Establish a public access Internet room in the library
- Make the Internet comprehensible — make it easy to use, without requiring the users to change their work patterns; start making value judgments — make decisions that help to filter out the information the users want

McClure’s vision of the future for libraries and the Internet includes connectivity for all schools and libraries, making it possible for students to work interactively; for electronic resources to be publicly available through those non-partisan public institutions, libraries. He urges us to embrace such a vision and to remember that we, on behalf of American society, can’t afford to succumb to the bottom-line types.

The ensuing panel discussion outlined some of the work being done in North Carolina to prepare for participation the Internet/NREN.

Alan Blatecky, Vice-President of the Microelectronics Center of North Carolina, elaborated on McClure’s observation that the developing North Carolina Information Highway is the best and most advanced segment in the nation. The NCIC will be a fiber optic network based on ATM and SONET, with connections to over 3,400 locations across the state.

Elise Brumback, Director of Media and Technology Services in the state Department of Public Instruction, described five factors that will influence success in implementing electronic technology in schools: (1) working to get phone lines to classrooms; (2) implementing the new K-12 Information Skills Curriculum; (3) coordinating with library schools to provide recertification courses that include courses that include technology skills instruction; (4) demonstrating how the required skills in using the Internet actually improve student test scores; and (5) forming an advisory team to identify and explain such information browsers as WAIS and Gopher for school librarians to use.

Diana Young, Director of Network Operations and Special Projects of the State Library, provided a review of the highly successful program of electronic and online resources provision to the public library patrons of Haywood County.

— Rose Simon

Looking For A Magazine
BURSTING with North Carolina Flavor?

Meet Taste Full, North Carolina’s original food, travel and entertaining magazine. Each quarterly issue brings readers a bountiful plate of food-related features, travel and entertaining ideas from North Carolina’s Blue Ridge Mountains to the Outer Banks.

Taste Full appeals to people who enjoy reading about food as well as folks who relish reading about and cooking it, too. Each issue contains 50 to 60 recipes. And, original illustrations give the magazine a refreshing appearance.

Bring Taste Full to the patrons of your library. A year’s subscription is $15. Subscribe today. Call (919)763-1601 or write P.O. Box 1712, Wilmington, NC 28402 for details.
Cataloging in the New Library of Congress
Resources and Technical Services Section

"Cataloging in the New Library of Congress" featured Dr. Sarah E. Thomas, Director for Cataloging at the Library of Congress, who discussed the impact of budgetary exigencies on cataloging activities and resulting resource reallocation, which entailed a reduction in staff under her supervision from 800 to 700. The division has reorganized from an assembly line model to whole book cataloging teams, has merged descriptive cataloging policy and subject cataloging policy into a single office to facilitate communication, has softened rigid vertical hierarchy through the use of more teams, has moved away from individual statistics, has instituted peer input in the evaluation of team members and leaders, and has provided opportunities for job enhancement, cross-training, and collegial work between staff and professionals. Cataloging paradigms are changing. Quality is being redefined to include timely access to materials as well as technical perfection. Libraries will need to regrow staff and help them develop the skills to perform the jobs that will be required. Already rule interpretations are being reduced and catalogers given more leeway to use their own judgement.

Dr. Thomas pointed out the many automation problems with which LC must cope. They cannot download OCLC records for sound recordings without rekeying the entire record and cannot do global changes in the catalog — each record must be done separately. However, she encouraged catalogers to make suggestions and point out errors in LC records.

— Suzanne Wise

Collection Development Media for
Community and Junior College Libraries
Community and Junior College Section

Both speakers discussed joint efforts to fulfill the special collection development needs of community colleges for more vocational-technical reviews.

Karen A. Fischer, formerly with Central Oregon Community College, outlined her steps in assessing her collection and developing collection goals, as well as her frustration at the lack of reviews of vocational-technical materials. This frustration led to her key involvement in committee work with the Community and Junior College Section of ACRL. This committee formed an alliance with CHOICE and worked to bring community college needs to the attention of the editors.

Managing Editor of CHOICE, Francine Graf, spoke next about the mission of the publication. Although CHOICE will continue to emphasize upper-division materials, the editors are aware of other needs. To this end, an annotated list of approximately five to seven thousand vocational-technical materials will be compiled. Publication is planned for early 1995.

Graf discussed the problems in soliciting reviewers for these materials. She is actively recruiting at the present and welcomes recommendations of faculty names as possible reviewers. Community colleges can continue to promote their concerns by committee involvement and by contacting key individuals with recommendations for titles and reviewers.

— Barbara Miller

Becoming a Fundraiser: The Principles and Practice of Library Development
Library Administration and Management Section

Beginning with the dictum that "fundraising is imperative to good libraries," Victoria Steele enthusiastically launched a two-hour program packed with advice and information. Steele, head of the Department of Special Collections at the University of Southern California, is one of the few librarians in the country who has also been a professional library fundraiser. Recognizing that fundraising may seem ethically suspect to librarians who often fear that it will change the way they see themselves, Steele suggested that we separate our institutional selves from our personal selves.

She emphasized that when successful fundraising efforts seek consonance between a donor's wishes and the library's needs, the resulting gifts will contribute to the strategic vision of the library. She identified an essential ingredient for success: a compelling vision for the library that is specific and conceived in long-range terms. Using the metaphor of a target, she placed various potential donor groups on the rings of the target, with wealthy individuals such as Donald Trump, the federal government, and national foundations and corporations on the outermost ring. She advised the audience to concentrate its efforts on the bull's-eye, that ten percent of potential donors who historically contribute ninety percent of the funds. These individuals are past donors and individuals who already have strong ties to the library.

The recipe she presented for success in fundraising is to know your niche (where your purposes and uniqueness intersect); to have a strategic plan; to identify prospects who have wealth, who give to other causes, who are involved in your institution, and who are, preferably, of advancing age and without heirs; to develop individual cultivation strategies and see them through to completion; and finally, to evaluate your development effort.

Learn to raise funds for the library just as you learned to drive, she suggested, by watching others, reading, finding a teacher, and then doing. Essential qualities for fundraisers are the ability to relate to others with empathy, good listening skills, and effectiveness in social situations. To get started, identify potential donors, create giving opportunities and appropriate means of donor recognition, develop strategies for working with each prospect, and begin to build a relationship with these prospects. Steele reminded the audience that the time period between initial contact with a prospect and the receipt of a major gift can be long — three years is not unusual.

Following her excellent presentation, Steele answered questions from the audience on damage control with the media, memorial gifts, galas, adopt-a-book programs, and strategies for declining inappropriate gifts.

— Joline Ezzell

Incoming President of NCLA, Gwen Jackson, presents a gavel-laden plaque to outgoing President Janet Freeman in honor of her outstanding leadership throughout the past biennium.
Shaking the $$$ Tree
Public Library Section/Development Committee

This program sponsored by the Public Library Section/Development Committee featured Claudette B. Weston, President of Weston Associates; Warren Steen, Director of Development of Baptist Children's Homes of N.C., Inc.; and Marilyn McKenzie of the Duke Endowment, in a panel discussion on alternative sources of funding for libraries. Their ideas went beyond gift books and patron donations to include adopt-a-book programs, annual fund drives, and corporate and foundation giving programs.

Ms. McKenzie led off with a description of the Duke Endowment’s efforts in partnership with the Foundation Center in New York. Located in Charlotte, the Endowment office houses part of the cooperating collection of resources so important to the state’s grant-seekers. She stressed the importance of selecting the correct foundation, one whose interests parallel those of the grant-seeker, and providing a well-prepared application, both vital to successful grantmanship.

Mr. Steen emphasized the need to build relationships as a basis for continued giving. Only eleven percent of their donations are from corporate or foundation grants; eighty-nine percent comes from individuals. He identified the “5 I’s” of giving: identify the prospect, inform them of the need and mission of the organization, interest them in it, involve them in it, and persuade them to invest in it. The major reason for not donating is that people simply were not asked. He also offered “5 Rights”: The right person asks the right person for the right amount for the right project at the right time. If the odds of that happening seem slim, they are. The average success rate is two donations for every ten solicitations. The key to success is quantity. If you do not seek, you will not receive.

Ms. Weston heads up the Forsyth County Public Library fundraising efforts. Working with a committee of city and county leaders, they are fostering better library services and more understanding of the library’s role. A steering committee looked at environmental comfort and safety issues, technological and business concerns, and the need for a long-range plan to raise money for a consortium of area libraries. They formed a core group of concerned library users who are personally contacting others to build solid support for this project.

The central message of the presenters was to have a well-developed plan to inform and invite participation and to use these new friends to build a permanent base of support for the library.

— Judie Stoddard

The ADA and Libraries
Public Library Section

According to the Americans with Disabilities Act, libraries are public entities and therefore must provide equal access to information, library materials, and library programs. In his discussion of ADA, Keith Wright outlined four principles for librarians serving persons with disabilities:

1. Attitudes Over Architecture
   — The biggest barrier to access is attitude. In order for this to change, our attitudes must change within the library.

2. Participation Over Access
   — The way to make a change is for disabled people to be in a position to automatically inform libraries of their needs. One way to achieve this is to recruit disabled persons as library trustees.

3. Format Flexibility Over Print Copy Ownership
   — Alternative formats of information are increasingly available and libraries should strive to diversify their collections.

4. Conforming Technology to People Over Conforming People to Machines
   — Libraries need to be aware of what kinds of technologies are most comfortable to the widest range of people. A lively question and answer session concluded the program.

— Cal Shepard

NCIN Statistics Online
Public Library Section/Standards and Measures Committee

Diana Young, Director of Network Operations at the State Library, presented a program on the online statistical resources available through the North Carolina Information Network (NCIN). Public, academic, and some special library statistics are currently available. North Carolina public library statistics may be compared with those from other states using the National Center for Educational Statistics’ Federal/State Cooperative Statistics (FSCS) data available online (beginning with 1989 data). North Carolina academic statistics may also be compared with national IPEDS (academic library) statistics. There is no printed user manual for the NCIN statistical programs. Ms. Young noted that additional information is available for public libraries, including listing of personnel, special collections/genres of individual libraries, and names of library trustees and/or Friends groups.

— John Welch

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How Do We Prove We Do What We Say We Are Doing?
NC Association of School Librarians

How do school media coordinators prove what it is they do and how successful they are at it? In this time of increasing accountability, media professionals must be able to answer this question in satisfactory ways. Dr. Marilyn Shontz from the UNC-G Department of Library and Information Studies discussed this recurring problem and offered some worthwhile help based on research she has recently completed.

As Dr. Shontz and Dr. Marilyn Miller have shown in their recurring series in School Library Journal, it is a documented fact that we now have fewer media coordinators and they are doing more work. There is a growing gap between the haves and the have-nots in the school library world. It is becoming more and more important, therefore, that media coordinators be able to prove that they really do what they say they are doing. They should begin by deciding to collect data and by determining what type of data would be best.

Basically, media coordinators must decide what data they need to evaluate the school library media program. The first type of evaluation is based on input; for example, the size of the collection and the amount of equipment (in other words, the type of data evaluated by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools). The second type is based on output — how much is the media center used, how many books are circulated, etc.

The third type of evaluation and the most important is based on outcomes. Media coordinators want their teachers and students to be effective users of ideas and information, but how can that be measured?

Dr. Shontz shared with her audience the results of a survey she has recently completed for AASL entitled "Output Measures for School Library Programs." There are six categories that can be used to measure what students and teachers know and are able to do.

The first category is attendance or use: how many people come into the library each day? What percentage of the student body actually physically comes to the library? The second category is user attitudes and behaviors; that is, how do students look for information? The third measure is reference service — what kind of questions are students and teachers asking? Fourth is the student instructional program; how many hours of instruction do media professionals engage in?

The last two categories for measurement are teacher interactions and collections measures. In faculty interactions, media coordinators plan with teachers. On the other hand, measuring collections involves circulation figures outside the media center as well as in-house use. How are these categories of use to media people? Dr. Shontz gave examples of the types of statistics she used in the eleven schools in which she surveyed the media program. One area was reference transactions; librarians were asked to mark a tally sheet on certain days and at certain times. The areas on the tally sheet included reference transactions completed the same day, reference transactions redirected to another source, and reference transactions received but not completed today. Dr. Shontz distributed preliminary results of this survey at the conference; final results will be available within a few months.

School media personnel must be aware of the increasing demand for accountability and must be prepared with statistics to back up their programs. These statistics do not need to be kept every day but should be done on a regular, periodic basis so that media coordinators will be able to produce this information when it is needed.

— Diane Kessler

AIDS Issues: Can We Talk?
Children's Services Section

Frances Bradburn began this discussion program by introducing an updated multi-media bibliography. Other handouts included lists of AIDS consortia and service organizations. In discussing AIDS materials, it was pointed out that while non-fiction is readily available, fiction cannot be as easily identified. Some AIDS information is also available through online data bases and laser disks. Two books were prominently featured:

The Mayday Rampage, by Clayton Bess, is a new, intense YA novel about two teens who prepare a major project on AIDS, including interviewing prostitutes. Tragically, as well as ironically, one teen is found to be HIV positive when the couple fails to use protection during their own lovemaking.

What You Can Do To Avoid AIDS, by Magic Johnson, offers excellent information for teens. The attitude of this book, as in much current AIDS literature, is not one of judgment, but of information and advice.

Steve Summerford presented information on a program involving the Greensboro Public Library and the Triad Health Project. The library created AIDS Awareness Kits of videos, bibliographies, etc., designing them for specific ages and groups. The library also printed bookmarks listing AIDS information sources.

— Linda Tanenbaum

Technologies and the Changing Role of the Media Specialist
NC Association of School Librarians

Hal Gardner began his presentation with a series of questions: "What is it that we as media specialists do? What is our role now? What is it that we should be doing?" Gardner then went on to discuss the long and complex list of areas that media specialists are responsible for; this list includes integrating existing and emerging information and instructional technologies into the curriculum, designing and producing media, and developing a collection of print and non-print materials. But are we doing all of these things? It all comes down to what we are able to do with people. In order to incorporate these technologies and develop these collections we must be prepared; we must have a plan.

As media professionals we must get organized. We must determine if we have gained any insight and/or footholds about our problems and then we must develop a plan. We must be prepared for the fact that change is always slow and can be very frustrating, but we should be prepared to help develop technology policies and manuals for our schools and our systems.

Mr. Gardner shared several video clips with his audience; the first was about EduQuest. He made the point that we should be thinking two to five years ahead, and we should let administrators know what we think the future holds. The second video focused on the Information Highway being promoted here in North Carolina. It showed how technology would be used in the future in distance learning at prison sites, in the court system, in police and fire training, and in cancer treatment. Education would be provided over a network and shared resources would cross many boundaries.

Other technological movements that are currently being developed and examined in North Carolina include wireless connectivity (students' taking computers along on field trips, for example), computers that students can check out and take home with them, and school library media resources that are available around the clock. Media specialists need to keep abreast of new developments and give students access to as many of these electronic developments as possible.

— Diane Kessler
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Sherwin Rice, Director of the Bladen County Public Library, accepts the SIRS Intellectual Freedom Award for her courageous stand against the censorship of Daddy's Roommate as Dr. Gene Lanier, chair of the Intellectual Freedom Committee, and Elliot Goldstein, sponsor of the award, look on.

The Doralyn Joanne Hickey Award for Best Article was presented to Kittye Cagle, librarian at Reynolds High School in Winston-Salem, by Resources and Technical Services Section chair, Mike Ingram. Cagle's article, "The Best of Times, The Worst of Times: The Politics of the Library Collection," printed in the Summer 1992 issue of North Carolina Libraries, was considered the best article dealing with an RTSS issue during the biennium.

Dr. James Carmichael, Assistant Professor of Library and Information Studies at UNC-G, receives the Ray Moore Award from editor, Frances Bradburn. Carmichael's article, "North Carolina Libraries Face the Depression: A Regional Field Agent and the 'Bell Cow' State, 1930 - 36," was judged as the best article about public libraries published in North Carolina Libraries during the preceding biennium.

Sylvia Sprinkle-Hamlin of Forsyth County Public Library and Barbara Akinwole of North Carolina's Division of State Library were presented the Round Table for Ethnic and Minority Concerns' Road Builders Award by Vanessa Ramseur, REMCO chair.

Mary Campbell of Cumberland County Public Library and Information Center is presented the NCLA Public Library Section Development Award by Sylvia Sprinkle-Hamlin for her outstanding program, "Book Buddies."
Alice Williamson (left) and Carolyn Jernigan (right) present the NCASL's 1993 Administrator of the Year Award to Dr. Larry Bell, superintendent of the Sampson County Schools.

A NCLA Life Membership was presented to Emily S. Boyce, Professor Emeritus at East Carolina University Department of Library Studies and Educational Technology, by her long-time friend and colleague, Dr. Gene Lanier.

The Carolyn Palmer Media Coordinator of the Year Award was presented to Evelyn Grant Mullen, media coordinator at Wiley Elementary School in Wake County, by NCASL's Award Committee Chair, Carolyn Crew.

O. Mel Busbin, Professor of Library Science and Educational Foundations at Appalachian State University, was honored posthumously with NCLA's Distinguished Library Service Award. Dr. Carol Trueitt of Appalachian State University presented the award and Ronda Davis, a former student of Busbin's, gave a moving eulogy to the former professor and active NCLA member.

Dr. H. Eugene McLeod, retired librarian at Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary in Wake Forest, was presented a Life Membership Award by Rita Vermillion for his distinguished career as an academic librarian.

Alan Boyko of Scholastic accepted the North Carolina Children's Book Award in honor of Margaret Mahy from committee members Peggy Olney (left) and Pat Siegfried. The award, voted upon each year by children in school and public libraries throughout the state, was given to Mahy for her book Seven Chinese Brothers.
NCLA Executive Board 1993 - 1995:
Seated (left to right): David Ferguson, Wanda Brown Cason, Gwen Jackson, Judy LeCroy, Frances Bradburn.
Second row (left to right): Joan Carothers, Al Jones, Martha Davis, Edna Gambling, Sheila Bailey, Dale Gaddis, Sharon Snow, Bryna Coonin.
Third row (left to right): Augie Beasley, John Via, Anne Marie Elkins, Janet Freeman, Margaret Blanchard.

NCLA Executive Board 1991 - 1993:
Seated (left to right): Waltrene Canada, Wanda Brown Cason, Janet Freeman, Gwen Jackson, Frances Bradburn.
Third row (left to right): Ed Shearin, David Ferguson, James Govern, Vanessa Ramseur, Anne Marie Elkins, Beverly Gass, Barbara Baker, Steve Sumerford, Larry Alford, Sally Ensor.

NCLA Officers 1993 - 1995
(left to right): Gwen Jackson, President; David Ferguson, Vice President, President-elect; Judy LeCroy, Secretary; Wanda Brown Cason, Treasurer; Sandra Neerman, Director; John Via, Director; and Martha Davis, ALA Councilor.

1993 NCLA Conference Planning Committee:
Seated (left to right): Janet Freeman, Martha Davis, Gwen Jackson, Kay Spilker, Ruby Hunt. Second Row (left to right): Al Jones, Arai Stephens, Steve Sumerford, Chuck Mallas, John Shore, James Jarrell.
Arial Stephens enjoyed sharing NCLA memories with colleagues at this anniversary display during the conference.

The North Carolina Newspaper Project exhibit attracted (from left to right): Sharon Magyar, Gina Fry, Yash Garg, Jack Stein, Chris Mulder. (Photo by Leanne Smith).

Maps are of global concern to these librarians as they searched the exhibits for up-to-date resources.

Sheila Bailey, chair of the Community and Junior College Libraries, spent much of her conference time manning her section's booth.

Phyllis Conner and Suzanne Norgren examine one of the many big books featured by children's book vendors during the conference.
NCLA Biennials Bring Home the Bacon

by Plummer Alston Jones, Jr.

Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man.
— Francis Bacon (1561-1626)

NCLA is the fifth largest state library association in the country. Since the NCLA biennial conference is one of the largest gatherings of library professionals, it attracts speakers and workshop leaders, who find a receptive audience for their ideas, and exhibitors, who find potential purchasers of their goods and services. The biennial conference is, in addition to membership dues, the principal source of revenue for NCLA. Revenue gained from the biennial provides seed money for the succeeding conference and funds continuing education programs of NCLA sections, round tables, and committees throughout the biennium.

The real responsibility for making the biennial a reality falls on the shoulders of the Conference Committee, appointed and chaired by the President-Elect, Gwen Jackson. Although Janet Freeman, NCLA President, shared a wealth of knowledge gained from planning the 1991 biennial for which she was Conference Committee Chair, Janet was quick to point out that each biennial conference is and should be unique. Philosophical and practical decisions affecting the success of the conference were made by the Conference Committee through monthly meetings beginning in September 1992, thirteen months before the 1993 biennial. From that first meeting onward, the ten individuals on the Conference Committee planned as a group.

As Program Chair of the Conference Committee, my primary responsibility was to appoint a Program Committee to select speakers and performers for the three General Sessions. Having compiled a list of possible speakers and formats for the general sessions, the Program Committee voted to continue the tradition established by the 1991 Program Committee of inviting the incumbent ALA president to address the NCLA membership during the first general session. The Program Committee also decided that the Ogilvie Lecture, the second general session, should consist of a panel of five ALA presidents, who would address the topic of diversity in librarianship during the last quarter of the century. Booking Clyde Edgerton, the Tarwater Band, and Lee Smith for the third general session was Janet’s suggestion, which met with unanimous approval of the Program Committee. My task was to follow through with their suggestions, make contacts, and get commitments. Happily, everyone to whom we extended an invitation to speak or perform at the general sessions had accepted by December 1992, months away from the biennial.

My secondary responsibility was to work with the designated program planners for each of the approximately thirty NCLA sections, round tables, and committees, and to encourage joint sponsorship of programs. Keeping in mind the needs of their respective members who could afford to attend only one day of the conference, many program planners decided to schedule at least one session on each day of the three-day conference. Grants for conference sessions were available from the NCLA Finance Committee. As Program Chair for the conference, I served as an ex-officio member of the Finance Committee, giving input regarding programming and clarifying information on grant applications. No application for a conference grant was denied.

Over eighty sessions were eventually planned, with speakers flying and driving in from across the eastern seaboard, from New York to Florida. Library-related groups with no formal affiliation with NCLA were invited to sponsor conference sessions also. Care was taken to give each program planner the time requested, the day requested, and the type of room and room setup requested. Some changes were made throughout the planning process to accommodate speakers’ schedules.

The preregistration material and the conference program booklet were designed to highlight not only the sponsorship, but also the content of conference sessions. The intent was to encourage participants to attend sessions of interest regardless of their sponsorship.

Even with the diversity, flexibility, and careful attention to detail which characterized the planning process, there occurred during the conference those inevitable snafus which prove ultimately that no human endeavor is entirely perfect. Nevertheless, attendance at the 1993 biennial broke all past records. It appears that once again the NCLA biennial conference brought home the bacon.
What About A Program For Vegetarians?

by Harry Tuchmayer, Column Editor

I know planning a conference is not an easy task, and goodness only knows I have nothing but admiration for Al, Gwen, and Janet (not to mention the hundreds of other people who helped make NCLA happen), but can anyone out there tell me why I always feel like I missed the really good programs? I don’t mean to complain — but why do I always have to choose between the two very programs I would get the most out of? And it’s not just me! Ask anyone who attended NCLA and the first thing they’ll tell you is, “I don’t know why they always have to schedule two good meetings at the same time.”

I know the purpose of the conference is to attract as many good speakers and design as many good sessions as possible, but really, Al, couldn’t you have thrown in a couple of duds to make my life easier? Here’s a perfect example: on Thursday I had every intention of sitting through “How to Search OCLC Efficiently and Cheaply.” In fact, I lasted through about half an hour of really good advice on how to navigate my way through all the commands when I heard “screaming” coming from the very next room. Now I don’t know about the rest of my colleagues, but screaming and laughter usually get my attention. So I quietly snuck out the back and went next door to a jam-packed session entitled “Libraries and the Internet/NREN: Realizing the Potential.” Yes, I know it sounds sort of dull, but far from it! Charles McClure was in full stride, and he had the audience hanging on his every word, especially when the discussion turned to the “explicit” junk out there on the Internet. And after he repeated two or three times the logon commands necessary to get into some really nasty files, I thought I was back in college with a room full of anxious undergrads taking as many notes as possible. And just when I was about to get the stuff after “sex dot(.)” I HEARD EVEN MORE SCREAMING AND LAUGHTER coming from the next adjacent room.

Well, you know me, I had to see what all the fuss was about. At least, that’s what I wanted to do. But as I pulled into a space in the outside hallway to get a better look, I was immediately informed by a very serious sounding librarian that “this is for women only!!” Now, if only the placards outside each room had been bigger, I might not have embarrassed myself by trying to go to “Superwoman: Balancing the Multiple Roles.” But really, Al, how was I to know that some sessions you guys set up really weren’t for me?

It’s not just scheduling conflicting meetings, but the whole issue of who gets what time slots that really bothers me. I mean, I’m barely awake when I wander into a meeting that looked boring enough to allow me time to finish my coffee and danish. How was I supposed to know that “Working with Government — Working FOR Libraries” was really a how-to session on training politicians as you would your dog? Although I don’t let my kids have any dogs in the house, if it really is as easy as Senator Varn says it is, I might just let them keep a state senator or two!

Finally, someone has to say it: “What is the deal with these general sessions anyway?” They get the best time slots, no conflicting programs, and top notch speakers! Can’t you guys do anything to make them better?!

Perhaps it’s not the committee’s fault. Could it be that I expect too much from a bunch of volunteers? I don’t know. Maybe my wife is right and I’m just getting too old for this kind of thing. But next time, could you at least pick some dates that don’t conflict with the World Series!
In this issue of “Wired to the World” you will be introduced to the world of Internet electronic mail. Electronic mail is one of the major uses of the Internet (the others being: FTP [File Transfer Protocol]; Telnet [remote access]; Gopher/WAIS [file/subject] searching; Usenet [or net] news [discussion groups on various topics]; and Internet Relay Chat [a sort of real time online “chat” with anyone on the Internet]). Some 15 to 30 million individual accounts exist on the Internet. More than one person, however, may read mail through a given account, so no one exactly knows how many people are reachable through the Internet. Some estimates are that new accounts are established at the rate of a million persons per month. That’s 12 million people added each year, and the rate is expected to grow. Sending mail on the Internet is a lot like sending regular postal mail (referred to by netters as snail mail in the United States as UsNail mail — a not-so-veiled reference to the fast speed of regular surface mail).

Just like snail mail, if you have the address incomplete, wrong, or the other person has moved, your mail comes back to you (referred to by netters as “bounced mail”). Netters can, when they move internally within a corporation or organization, usually forward their mail to another location (called a site). However, if you change employers, move out of the country, or are unemployed, your mail more than likely will “bounce” back to the sender. For example, I doubt that the Ford Motor Company forwards Lee Iaccoca’s e-mail to him at Chrysler. Similarly, I doubt that President Bush’s e-mail to him on a regular basis. The point is that you have to get the address right! Clearly, if you move, you are at the mercy of your old mail site, just like with the United States Postal Service.

So, what is a good e-mail address? Just like regular snail mail, you need the correct name, street address, city, state, and in some cases the country. If you forget one of the elements of the address, the mail will come back. Internet addresses in the United States can come in up to five parts. For instance, an individual at an educational institution would have an address like the following:

```
ralisco@joyner.lib.ecu.edu
```

The first part is the computer name to whom you are sending the mail. The second and third parts are the local “street address” of that person’s host computer. The fourth part is the name of the university or institution, and the fifth part is called the domain. Addresses on the Internet are grouped in cyberspace (computer net space) in areas called domains. There are six main domains:

1. **.com** This is the commercial/institution domain and is abbreviated **com**.

   Examples:
   
   AT&T
   
   Cray computer
   
   Hewlett Packard Corp.
   
   SAS Institute
   
   Convex Computer
   
   Specialist Inc
   
   Duke Power Co.
   
   MCI mail
   
   Bear, Stearns & Co.

2. **.edu** This is the educational domain and is abbreviated **edu**.

   Examples:
   
   University of California at Davis
   
   University of Mississippi
   
   University of Minnesota
   
   University of Colorado
   
   University of Wollongong, Australia
   
   Ohio State University
   
   New Jersey Institute of Technology
   
   University of North Carolina - CH

North Carolina State University  ncsu.edu

Arizona State University  asuacad.bitnet

Note that the last university is not listed as **.edu** but as **.bitnet**. Some universities are located on an earlier network called BITNET (Because It’s Time Network). BITNET is connected to the Internet through a number of crossover computers called transfer sites. Most BITNET sites are being transferred over to the Internet system. More about this later.

3. **.gov** This is a government site. It can be state, local, or federal and is abbreviated **gov**.

   Examples:
   
   National Aeronautics and Space Administration  nasa.gov
   
   Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory  sl.gov
   
   National Institutes of Health  nih.gov
   
   Environmental Protection Agency  epa.gov

4. **.mil** This is part of the military communications network and is abbreviated **mil**.

   Examples:
   
   United States Navy  navy.mil
   
   United States Army  army.mil
   
   United States Air Force  af.mil
5) .net  This is part of a communications net gateway to another e-mail system and is abbreviated net.
Examples:
   Vnet Internet Access, Inc.  vnet.net
   MCNC Center for Communications  concert.net

   Note that Freenets usually come into the Internet under the 
   feed (or connection) of a university and, hence, are in the 
   .edu domain. For example, the Cleveland Freenet is sponsored 
   by Case Western Reserve University.

6) .org  This is reserved for organizations that do not fit 
   under any of the other headings. They are abbreviated org.
Examples:
   APANA  apana.org
   MITRE Corporation  mitre.org
   Aero Corporation  aero.org
   MCNC Center for Microelectronics  mcnc.org
   Colorado SuperNet, Inc.  csn.org

   Most of the sites mentioned above are in the United 
   States. This is because most of the computers we use are 
   connected to Internet sites in the United States. If you want 
   to go to another country or connect to the United States from 
   abroad, you have to follow the up-to-five-part address with a 
   country code. This is a two-letter mnemonic standing for the 
   country where the computer you want to reach is located. For 
   example, Israel is il, Australia is au, Canada is ca, and the 
   United Kingdom is uk. For example, to reach Mr. Katsuoshi 
   Iike at KDD R&D Labs. in Saitama, Japan, one would use the 
   e-mail address: katsu@ast.kddlabs.co.jp. Using the country code 
   creates an address line that is up to six segments long.

   Examples:
   Tel Aviv University  tau.ac.il
   University of Karlsruhe, FRG  uka.de
   Decision Power Support, ICL (UK)  dpsc.icl.co.uk
   Leiden University  LeidenUniv.nl
   CERN (European Lab. for Particle Physics)  cern.ch
   Chinese University of Hong Kong  cuhk.hk
   Simon Fraser University, B.C.  sfu.ca
   University of Mainz, FRG  uni-mainz.de
   University of Wollongong, Australia  uow.edu.au
   Lincoln (University?), New Zealand  lincoln.ac.nz
   Acadia University  acadiau.ca
   University of Lund, Sweden  lu.se
   Cambridge University  ca.uk
   Northern Telecom Europe Ltd., UK  mnsrg56
   University of Southampton, UK  soton.ac.uk
   KDD R&D Labs., Saitama, Japan  kddlbs.co.jp
   Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam  eur.nl
   APANA (organization in Australia)  apana.org.au

   As you can see, most of these addresses follow a pattern.
Some like Northern Telecom Europe Ltd. do not. If your mail 
bounces because of the address, you might try adding the 
country code (in this case .uk) to the address and resending 
the mail.

   I mentioned earlier the special problems with BITNET 
addresses in the United States. The BITNET network is 
connected to the international Internet through a number of 
bridge computer sites. These form links for mail to transfer 
between the two systems. As already mentioned, most BITNET 
sites are changing over to Internet sites. (This involves more 
fees and computer equipment.) Bridge sites are available at 
the City University of New York, Kent State University, and 
Princeton University to name some of the major east coast 
sites. Mail can be sent through these gateway sites from one 
system to another. As you can see, BITNET is not actually 
connected to the Internet except through these gateway sites. 
You may have discovered this when you sent mail to a BITNET 
site or if you are on BITNET yourself. To correct the problem 
if you are sending mail to a BITNET site, send your mail out 
again with the following mail address:

   name%hostmachine.bitnet@kentvem.kent.edu

   For example:
   lbscott@ecuvm1.bitnet@cunyvm.cuny.edu or 
   lbscott@ecuvm1.bitnet@pucc.princeton.edu

   To send mail from a BITNET site, type the following 
   address: name%internetaddress@kentvem.kent.edu

   For example:
   ralsco%joyner.lib.ecu.edu@kentvem.bitnet or 
   ralsco%joyner.lib.ecu.edu@kunyvm.bitnet or 
   ralsco%joyner.lib.ecu.edu@pucc.bitnet

   Be aware that other gateways exist besides these BITNET 
gateways. They serve as bridges between systems. Other 
gateways usually are listed with .net or .uucp as the last 
element in the address.

   The writer hopes that this issue of “Wired to the World” 
will help you use e-mail more efficiently. Here’s hoping that 
your mail will not bounce!
El N. Evans, a native North Carolinian, is a writer, historian, political commentator, lawyer, statesman, educator, and philanthropist. He avows that throughout his extraordinarily exciting and challenging career, and particularly during the years since 1967 of self-imposed exile in New York City, "the very word 'home' still conjures up the South for me."


"The lonely days were Sundays" is a quote from the memoirs of Evans's maternal grandmother, Jennie Nachamson, who founded in 1919 the South's first chapter of Hadassah, the Zionist women's organization. First generation American immigrants from Lithuania, Jennie and her husband, Eli, raised a large family in a small eastern North Carolina town in the heart of the tobacco belt where they were a tiny minority, undoubtedly the only Jews their neighbors had ever known. Unlike the majority of Jewish immigrants to America in the early decades of the twentieth century, who established thriving communities in the metropolitan areas of the North, the Nachamsons as southern Jews knew firsthand "that loneliness of soul is at the core of every Jew who lives in the Bible Belt."

The loneliness associated with being a minority in the overwhelmingly Christian South was somewhat diminished in the second generation for Eli and Jennie Nachamson's daughter, Sara, who continued in her mother's footsteps to spread the gospel of Zionism to Jews in the South through Hadassah. Sara Nachamson, respectfully referred to as "Hadassah's Southern Accent," married Emanuel J. "Mutt" Evans, a liberal Democrat, who served six terms as mayor of Durham from 1951 to 1963.

For Emanuel and Sara Evans and other Jews of the second generation in America, the quest for social justice was tantamount to putting Judaism into action. Their son, Eli N. Evans, would never experience the depth of loneliness nor the pioneering hardships experienced by his parents and grandparents. Even with this rich heritage to sustain him, however, Eli Evans struggles to instill in his seven-year-old son "that same feeling of affection, ambivalence, and intimacy with the region that I experienced growing up there." Evans has discovered by living in New York, where Jews are the majority, that northern Jews value mobility, while southern Jews value roots.

Evans's memories, his varied experiences, and his outgoing personality, all find their way into The Lonely Days Were Sundays. In the Foreword, Terry Sanford recognizes that Evans "has accomplished what is rare in the world of ideas: he has defined and articulated a unique perspective—that of the Jewish South—and has become its most eloquent voice." According to Evans, his aim is to "respond to the Southerner's commitment to place, his loyalty to land, to his own tortured history, to the strange bond beyond color that Southern blacks and whites discover when they come to know one another."

The thirty articles in this anthology include previously unpublished material, some essays written expressly for this collection, and articles which appeared formerly in The New York Times, The Village Voice, Newsweek, the Durham Morning Herald, American Jewish History, and the UNC Alumni Magazine, among others. Singling out various essays as having more merit than others is a daunting task: all are beautifully written, insightful, and of enduring value for generations to come.
Some essays sure to please the reader include biographical sketches of Harry Golden, publisher of the *Carolina Israelite*, Abba Eban, the Jewish scholar and statesman, and Connie Lerner, the first Jewish Miss North Carolina, whose parents survived the Holocaust. His reviews of movies, which collectively document the changing image of the South in general, as well as reviews of books on the Jewish South specifically, are just plain fun to read. Evans's firsthand accounts of the Democratic National Conventions from 1964 to 1976 and the shuttle diplomacy of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in the Middle East during the summer of 1975 are fascinating. The essays describing his work as president of the Charles H. Revson Foundation show conclusively that Evans has found his niche in educational and philanthropic endeavors. All of us who have enjoyed such fine television programming as the *Eyes on the Prize* series, which documents the American civil rights movement, and the *Heritage: Civilization and the Jews* series, which documents the contributions of Jews throughout the ages, owe a debt of gratitude to Evans and the Revson Foundation.

Evans's third book will endure as a classic of southern and Jewish literature alongside the earlier two. *The Lonely Days Were Sundays* is recommended for school, public, and academic libraries: anywhere readers turn for information on the American South and southern Jews.

— Plummer Alston Jones, Jr.
Elon College

To many North Carolinians, the transformation of the familiar NCB into NationsBank in 1992 was an event that bred a degree of curiosity, concern, and even distrust. For the banking public caught up in any or all of these emotions, *The Story of NationsBank* should be required reading. The authors portray the modern development of the American banking industry from the perspective of bank executives in North Carolina who were determined to build one of the largest banking structures in the nation.

North Carolina National Bank or NCB came into being in 1960 as the result of a series of mergers that were focused unswervingly on efforts to overtake Wachovia Bank and Trust Company of Winston-Salem and become the unchallenged leader in the banking industry in North Carolina. Both before and after the formation of NCB, the bank's growth was based on a relentless program of acquisitions and mergers. During the 1960s and 1970s, NCB aggressively purchased and consolidated local banks under their management. The bank used a loophole in Florida laws to force their presence on Florida banking in 1982. In a matter of months they were buying Florida banks and pressing forward with efforts to loosen interstate banking restrictions in order to allow regional banks to function throughout the Southeast. By 1987, NCB expanded into six important Southern states. With the dramatic economic downturn in Texas after 1987, the NCB management saw an opportunity to move into the unstable and very problematic Texas banking scene. Through the development of a unique and highly beneficial proposal to the FDIC, NCB was allowed to take control of First Republic Bank of Dallas, the largest bank in Texas. Finally, after merging with C&S/Sovran of Atlanta, Georgia, NCB officially became NationsBank on January 1, 1992. The resulting bank, still headquartered in Charlotte, became the fifth largest banking institution in the United States.

*The Story of NationsBank* is a fascinating, well-written, and compelling account of aggressive corporate growth at its most vigorous level. The book has the anticipated shortcomings of most "commissioned" histories, in that the authors do not approach the project from a critical historical perspective. The book depends primarily on interviews with bank officials and the corporate archives of NCB, thus providing a sympathetic slant to every aspect of the bank's merger mania. With that point made perfectly clear, this is still a book with a wide appeal — not just for the business historian, but for the general reading audience that would like to understand better the modern corporate mentality. It is suitable and highly recommended for academic and public libraries.

— Donald Lennon
Joyner Library, East Carolina University

Harold E. Covington, Jr. and Marion A. Ellis.

*The Story of NationsBank: Changing the Face of American Banking*

O

ral histories can sometimes be difficult to read because of the inconsistencies inherent in the interview process. Nevertheless, Amy Hearth has done a laudable job of transforming the words of "two old Negro women," (Bessie Delany's description of herself and sister Sadie), into a readable narrative.

Hearth has skillfully interwoven their words to tell the story of the challenges of a post Civil War southern black family's rise to prominence. She has captured Bessie's intensity and Sadie's compassion. Hearth has taken us through each account of the Delany family saga by using such lively chapter names as "Sweet Sadie, Queen Bessie," "Jim Crow Days," "Harlem-Town," and "Outliving the Rebby Boys."

Through the remembrances of the Delany sisters, the reader is taken on a sojourn that begins with the birth of their mother from a union between a free issue Negro and a white man in Virginia and the birth of their father, born a slave in Florida. It is in Raleigh, North Carolina, on the campus of Saint Augustine's College that the two are born. Sadie was the second born, followed by Bessie and seven others. Nurtured by their parents, the Delany children matured into respectable young men and women. Each received a good education and a strong spiritual foundation. After "saving up enough money," Bessie and Sadie followed other siblings north to the "promised land." Bessie made a point to let the reader know that it was she, not Sadie or an older brother, who was "in charge" of the household where the siblings shared happy and sad moments.

Although Bessie and Sadie chose to live in New York City, they did not lose touch with their southern heritage and never strayed far from the teachings of their parents. Bessie became a dentist and Sadie taught domestic science. From the early twenties through the civil rights era of the sixties, they chose to blaze trails and navigate uncharted waters, participating in many activities where women were seldom involved, especially black women. Even in their twilight years, each retains the strength of character that sustained them through the first one-hundred years.

Having Our Say: The Delany Sisters' First 100 Hundred Years, is a delightful and thought provoking account of life in America as seen through the eyes of two distinguished citizens.

— Barbara S. Akinwolé
North Carolina Division of State Library

Don Seacrest's second book of short stories offers twelve interrelated vignettes of a working-class family living in a small factory town of North Carolina. Combining the sustained narrative of a novel with the delicacy and preciseness of the gifted short story writer the author offers us the happiness and the sorrow of family life against the background of regional and national changes over the decades of "boomer" life. The lives of Curtis and Adele Holscaw and their three children are warm and real—experiencing the vanities, misunderstandings, complexities, and love of a family. Much of the book, as does the Holscaw family, revolves around the most actively troubled and troublesome member of that family, the eldest daughter, Marleen, whose love for fast cars and difficult men cause her parents concern throughout their lives. The stories trace Marleen, her younger sister Phyllis, and their baby brother Curtis from the 1950s into adulthood and their parents into retirement through the relative growth and prosperity of the post-war South. This is a warm and wonderful book, worth reading and rereading. It is a shame that because the short story format is underappreciated, many people who would enjoy the book will pass over it. Public librarians should consider selling this to many of your readers who "only read novels." This book is an excellent addition to quality fiction collections in both public and academic libraries and should be given careful consideration by high school librarians as well.

— Ralph Lee Scott
Joyner Library, East Carolina University
Deborah Knott is back. The feisty young lawyer from Colleton County, N.C., introduced in the 1991 short story “Deborah’s Judgement,” made her full-length novel debut in last year’s award-winning Bootlegger’s Daughter. Now, with a little unwanted help from her father Kezzie, a former moonshiner, she has been appointed to fill the remaining term of a recently deceased district judge. Deborah explores her new role as the “lady judge” during the week and helps a group of women build a house for a needy single mother on weekends. Along the way she solves the disappearance of a number of pets and discovers the body of a man who had attempted to rape her niece, Annie Sue, at the house construction site. The Knott family becomes increasingly involved in the murder investigation when Annie Sue’s father is found to have been poisoned with arsenic. Local gossip speculates on the possibility of another Blanche Taylor Moore in the neighborhood. Deborah’s intuition about people aids her once again as she discovers the unlikely link between the poisoning and the murder.

In the course of the story, Deborah expresses her feelings about such issues as feminism, assimilating new immigrants into the community, and the importance of family. Maron’s touch is deft and often humorous, as when Deborah attends a fundamentalist church service with her aunt and uncle. In his sermon, “a man who’d dropped out of high school in the tenth grade” charges that women are the cause of most problems and admonishes men to “suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence,” then greets Deborah at the door with “Judge Deborah! We’re all just so proud of you!” As Deborah, says, go figure.

The Deborah Knott stories just get better and better. As she describes a countryside “knee deep in summer,” Maron again paints a true and vivid portrait of rural Southern living. Southern Discomfort is recommended for all types of libraries serving adult readers of fiction.

—Suzanne Wise
Belk Library, Appalachian State University

Southerners have a tendency to be an ethnocentric lot, so this Southerner wavers from being mildly amused to being mildly insulted at the portrayal of “us” in The Garden Club by Muriel Resnik Jackson. Never mind the plot; in fact, I forgot that it was classified as a mystery. I became more interested in the author’s portrayal of Southerners.

The protagonists in this novel are a New York couple whose business has failed. They have had to seek refuge in the South, where the wife, Merrie Lee (Southern double name) has conveniently inherited a house — historically significant but in need of repair.

Merrie Lee finds that fitting in is difficult at best so she rushes off to Roses to buy Southern-appropriate garb — sweatsuits and blue jeans (misrepresentation of typical Southern attire). She is also bored here in the South, because there’s nothing to do but walk the dogs and bake brownies for the sick old folks who are dropping like flies — not the fault of the brownies (recipe included, typical Southern behavior). Trying to find out why several of the town’s senior citizens have died from ailments no more serious than a sprained ankle, Merrie Lee finds she has something to do while her husband writes the novel that will put them back in the New York penthouse.

When I got past the Southern stereotyping (often not too far off base, but I draw the line at the casseroles), the plot was not a bad one. The mystery was unfortunately too easily resolved but it was a good diversion, nonetheless. Buy the book; the author lives in Beaufort (North Carolina, that is).

— Melanie Collins
Harnett County Library
Michael Parker, a UNC-Greensboro English professor, firmly establishes his place in the celebrated and growing tradition of gifted North Carolina writers with his first novel, Hello Down There. Exceptionally beautiful writing, a cast of intriguing, complex characters and a storytelling style which blends suspense and imagination make this novel hard to put down.

It is 1952. Edwin Keane, a young man from a well-to-do family in the small rural town of Trent, North Carolina, becomes addicted to morphine as he recovers from injuries suffered in an automobile accident. The drug provides an escape from intense feelings of pain and guilt that have tortured him since the accident, which killed his fiancée. Except for the druggist, who appears to be interested in breaking his downward spiral, the townspeople and Edwin’s family tolerate and even enable his growing dependence on the drug.

Then, by chance, Edwin meets Eureka Speight, a young girl from a poor family whose attention and love offers him the promise of a future and a chance for redemption. Their love affair draws both families into escalating conflict.

The characters in Hello Down There struggle with some very real and familiar issues — family conflicts, tension between economic and social classes, the sameness and limitations of small-town life, the reconciliation of dreams with disappointments and failures, the confrontation of sin and the possibility of redemption. Through drug-induced conversations and the voluminous letters Edwin writes to explain himself to Eureka, we come to know of his sensitivity, his dissatisfaction with the life he was expected to lead, and his inability to confront the powerful and frightening emotions which bind him to the past. Eureka, on the other hand, lives for the future. Her dream is to leave her dreary existence in Trent and her unhappy family life behind for a better life. Their attempt to forge a present and future for themselves forces them to confront and attempt to resolve some of these issues.

Hello Down There is a beautifully written work of fiction with broad appeal. Public and academic libraries will want to include it in their collections.

— Gloria Colvin
Lilly Library, Duke University

Anyone who has ever vacationed at Holden Beach, North Carolina, has probably seen the lights of the shrimp boats in the evening and wondered about their activities and occupants. Richard and Barbara Kelly’s curiosity led to the research and publication of this book, which gives insight into the shrimping industry of Brunswick County, North Carolina.

To the local shrimper the shrimp are “bugs” and they are “bug hunters.” The Kellys follow the “bug hunters” through the business of boatbuilding, shrimping, and bringing their catch to local fish houses for sale. Detailed descriptions acquaint the reader with how the shrimp boats operate, much the same way they have for the past century. Interviews with long time shrimping families such as the Gallos, Varuns, Fulfords, and Caisons reveal the desperate times recently faced by the industry. According to the Kellys, overfishing, overdevelopment of the coast, foreign imports, and ever tightening government regulations are placing the shrimpers on the endangered industry list.

Richard Kelly, an English professor at the University of Tennessee, is best known in North Carolina for his fan’s guide to The Andy Griffith Show. He and his wife have now given us a readable guide to the shrimping industry in southeastern North Carolina. Thank goodness they got it all down on paper before it disappears. A must for all public libraries on the coast, all public libraries which serve coastal vacationers, and all libraries with collections on coastal activities.

— Beverly Tetterton
New Hanover Public Library
In 1919, Dr. Bertram Whittier Wells joined North Carolina State College's botany department. For the next sixty-nine years, this Ohio native championed the cause of his adopted state's natural heritage, especially its wildflowers.

Wells made his mark in many areas: discovering the effect of saltwater spray on shoreline vegetation, fighting a losing battle to save wildflower fields in Pender County, helping shape and direct the development of North Carolina State University's botany department, and, in his retirement years, bringing a deserted Wake County farm back to life as a wildflower habitat.

He was a teacher, painter, writer of both scientific and popular works (including The Natural Gardens of North Carolina), and defender of academic freedom. Wells' accomplishments inspired his friends and colleagues to commit themselves to saving his Falls Lake retirement property by turning it into a natural history classroom.

James R. Troyer, a botany professor at North Carolina State University, has done an outstanding job documenting Wells' life and work using university archives, Wells' publications, and personal correspondence of Wells' family and friends to write a thematic, rather than chronological, biography. Such meticulous scholarship provides a panoramic view of North Carolina's natural heritage in the early part of this century, an interesting developmental history of North Carolina State University's botany department and an appreciation of Wells' varied contributions.

This work contains a comprehensive listing of Wells' scientific and popular works, an extensive bibliography and index, and is illustrated occasionally with black and white photographs. Dr. Troyer's book should be of definite interest to all academic and public libraries in the state and perhaps to some high school libraries.

— John Welch
North Carolina Division of State Library

Louise Shivers' second novel, A Whistling Woman, is the story of Georgieanna Stanton, the grandmother of the narrator of her first novel, Here to Get My Baby Out of Jail. Georgieanna remembers moving to the "Tar County" area of North Carolina in 1867, when she was about eight years old. Her mother, Chaney, has been hired as housekeeper for old Mr. Worth FleETING, a widower and owner of FairfielD Plantation.

Life at Fairfield was an improvement for Georgieanna and her mother. Soon Georgieanna found herself transformed into a young woman, and then her troubles began. Mr. Fleetings's son John took a fancy to the teenage Georgieanna and forced his attentions on her. Georgieanna discovered she was pregnant, and her mother decided to protect her by pretending that she was the one expecting a baby instead.

After her son was born, Georgieanna's life returned to normal. She married and settled down in the town of Tar Depot. (A recipe for her black walnut wedding cake is included at the end of the book.) Her contentment was broken by occasional depression and by recurring nightmares. Near the end of the book, Chaney tells Georgieanna a dark secret, kept for years, that explains her dreams and depression.

Looking back on her life, Georgieanna says, "The hardest thing in this life is knowing what to tell and what not to tell." Shivers knows exactly what her characters should tell about their lives. She also weaves into the story descriptions of eastern North Carolina culture at the turn of the century: a foot washing service at the Baptist Church, hog killing time, life at the edge of the Dismal Swamp, ghost stories, and the atmosphere of a general store.

"A whistling woman and a crowing hen never come to any good end," is a saying often repeated to Georgieanna as she was growing up. She concludes that women whistle as a warning of secrets they know but probably won't tell.

Shivers has skillfully revealed Georgieanna's secret. A Whistling Woman is a small book where every word counts in drawing a portrait of an unforgettable woman. Recommended for popular fiction collections and North Carolina collections in public libraries.

— Anne Berkley
Durham County Library
he puzzling death of Elizabeth City resident Nell Cropsey has become an intriguing murder mystery in the hands of writer Bland Simpson. On the evening of November 20, 1901, two days before her departure to New York for a vacation with family, Nell steps out on the back porch of her Pasquotank riverside home, never to be seen alive again. The dramatic disappearance of the beautiful nineteen year old is the topic of conversations and newspaper editorials all along the east coast, from the Carolinas to New York.

Jim Wilcox, Nell's suitor, Ollie Cropsey, her sister, and W. O. Saunders, a young reporter, unfurl the details of the mystery to the reader as each reveals a separate point of view of the events witnessed. Residents of the small river-port town also contribute their knowledge of that fateful evening of Nell's disappearance and the unnerving day her body was discovered.

As a child growing up in Elizabeth City, Bland Simpson got his first introduction to the story of Nell Cropsey in school. As an adult, he takes his readers back to that same small town and the events which occurred there at the turn of the century. Simpson creatively intertwines the details of the disappearance, the torment of unsuccessful searches, and the emotions of the bewildered townspeople into a taut drama that reads like a novel.

The book contains photographs along with maps and drawings of places pertinent to the story. The Mystery of Nell Cropsey would make a fascinating addition to the North Carolina sections of school and public libraries.

Bland Simpson teaches writing at The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. His other works include The Great Dismal: A Carolinian's Swamp Memoir and Heart of the Country.

— Joann Absi
Roland-Grise Middle School, Wilmington

"The weird thing is — we still don't know who she is."
his said, Annie and Jill begin to salvage their old friendship and put Christina Moore into the past tense — another event in their junior year in high school. But it really hadn't been that simple. When Annie invited Christina, the new girl in school, to come home with her three afternoons a week so that she could be in the school play, Annie had no idea that Christina’s presence would envelop practically everyone in jealousy: her best friend Jill, her boyfriend Peter, and even herself. It was so confusing. Sad, lonely, self-like Christina had turned into a beautiful, talented member of the family, the perfect daughter, big sister, and friend that Annie was rebelling against. Christina was supposed to be grateful; instead she almost had become the Anne Gerhardt that Annie knew she ought to be. It was frightening. How could one person make you so unsure of yourself — and her?

All the age-old adolescent questions of friendship and values are centered in Sue Ellen Bridgers' latest novel. Even Annie admits they seem trivial when compared with AIDS, homelessness, and teen pregnancy. Yet they do address the maturation process: who are our friends, can we stand up for ourselves against the crowd, and who and what are our priorities? While these issues may not seem as weighty or complex as the alcoholism and drug use of Permanent Connections, the mental illness in Notes for Another Life, or the mental retardation of All Together Now, they may be more relevant to many teens. Whether we like it or not, most adolescents dwell on "... how unsure I am about lots of things, how afraid of being wrong and left out or criticized." This is the essence of Keeping Christina. It is the essence of adolescence. The fact that Bridgers can make this story totally believable — a quick and satisfying read for middle and high school students — is a tribute to her craft.

— Frances Bradburn
Joyner Library, East Carolina University

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This is a "coming of age" story by Cecil Brown, author of The Life and Loves of Mr. Jiveass Nigger, and professor at the University of California, Berkeley. The memoirs, for the most part, take place in Bolton, North Carolina, a small community in Columbus County, in the 1940s and 1950s. Segregation still held a tight grip on the rural South but was just beginning its slow, harmful disintegration. Brown and his brother Knee (short for Cornelius) were raised by a loving aunt and uncle because their father was in prison and their mother was too lively, young, and pretty to be saddled with small children.

The first part of the book chronicles the childhood of Brown and his brother. It is the best, and fortunately for the reader, the longest section of the book, where the reader meets the small but interesting group of friends, family, ancestors, and neighbors who touched the boys' lives. Besides Aunt Mandy and Uncle Lofton, who brought them up poor but loved, there are Uncle Sugarboy, Gecchie Collins, June Bug, Juicy Belle, and the mysterious Miss Commie. Tales of the past and present kept the boys ever mindful of who they were and where they came from. They were constantly reminded of how important land, agriculture, and hard work were to their well being, despite the fact that they were proud of Uncle Lofton for having a job with the railroad. They were also made aware of their African American roots, were somewhat confused by the relationship that their elders had with the local whites, and longed for an answer as to why their father went to prison. They were mischievous boys who reaped the consequences of their "misdosings" in an atmosphere of love and gentleness in an often brutal world.

In the book's second section thirteen year old Cecil was removed from the safety of life with his aunt and uncle and reintroduced to his father, who had recently been released from prison. He went to live with his parents and experienced the suffering of their tragic lives. Unhappy, Cecil looked for ways to break the ties with his heritage and prejudice. In part three of the book he made his break with the past through higher education and a trip northward.

Coming Up Down Home is reminiscent of Mary Mebane's Mary and Mary Wayfarer and Maya Angelou's I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings. Brown's memoirs reflect a time which, for the most part, is gone, but is important to African American identity. It is highly recommended for all North Carolina collections, high school, public and academic libraries.

— Beverly Tetterton
New Hanover Public Library

Other Publications of Interest

Full Moon and Other Plays by Reynolds Price includes Early Dark (1977), a later version of the events narrated in his novel A Long and Happy Life, Private Contentment (1984), the story of a young man on military leave for his mother's funeral who learns of his father's secret life with a second family, and Full Moon (1993), about a young couple's struggle to commit to one another. (1993; Theatre Communications Group, Inc., 355 Lexington Avenue, New York, NY 10017-0217; 301 pp; cloth, $25.95; ISBN 1-55936-063-1; paper, $13.95; ISBN 1-55936-064-X.)

Wilmington author Ellyn Bache was selected by James Byron Hall for the Willa Cather Fiction Prize for her collection of short stories, The Value of Kindness. Characters in many different settings and from many different walks of life experience the redemption of kindness given or received in these sixteen stories. (1993; Helicon Nine Editions, P.O. Box 22412, Kansas City, MO 64113; 217 pp; paper, $11.95; ISBN 0-9627460-8-8.)

Two books of special interest to school and public libraries: North Carolina Wild Places: A Closer Look is an illustrated guide to thirteen of the varied mountain, piedmont, coastal plain and maritime habitats of the state. It is edited by Lawrence S. Earley, and two posters, a map print, and a teacher's guide are also available. (1993; Product Information, Educational Products, N.C. Wildlife Resources Commission, 512 N. Salisbury St., Raleigh, NC 27604-1188; 82 pp; paper, $10.00; ISBN 0-962-8949-1-5; NC residents add 6% sales tax.) Local Government in North Carolina, by Gordon P. Whitaker, is a ninth grade textbook supplement being distributed free of charge to North Carolina public schools and libraries by the North Carolina City and County Management Association, the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners, and the North Carolina
League of Municipalities “as part of a long term project to enhance the understanding and appreciation of local government in our state.” A teacher’s guide is also available. (1993; North Carolina City and County Management Association, 215 North Dawson St, Raleigh, NC 27602; viii, 136 pp; paper; ISBN 0-938545-07-8.)

James T. Cheatham, Cmdr., USNR, Ret., author of the brief history The Atlantic Turkey Shoot: U-Boats off the Outer Banks in World War II (1990) offers a personal memoir named Sailing the Carolina Sounds: Historical Places and My Favorite People. (1993; Gan Productions, Rt. 9, Box 324A, Greenville, NC 27858; xxi, 57 pp; paper, $9.95 plus $2.00 postage for the first book and $.75 for each additional book plus 6% sales tax for North Carolina residents; ISBN 0-9636714-3-X.)

The Society of North Carolina Archivists announces the publication of the second edition of its Archival and Manuscript Repositories in North Carolina: A Directory. Compiled from 133 responses to a questionnaire mailed to institutions, the directory is arranged alphabetically by city and indexed by institution name, county, repository type, and subject. (1993; Society of North Carolina Archivists, P.O. Box 20448, Raleigh, NC 27619; xi, 149 pp; paper, $15.00 plus $2.00 postage and handling to SNCA members, $20.00 plus $2.00 postage and handling to non-members, all orders must be prepaid; no ISBN.)

The Papers of David Settle Reid, volume I, 1829-1852, edited by Lindley S. Butler, detail the life and times of a North Carolina state senator, United States Congressman, and governor during the antebellum period. (1993; Historical Publications Section, Division of Archives and History, 109 East Jones St., Raleigh, NC 27601-2807; lxviii, 495 pp; $45.00 plus $3.00 postage; ISBN 0-86526-249-7.)

The Chapel Hill Historical Society, with the School of Information and Library Science, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, has published the Index to the Chapel Hill Weekly, Volumes 1 - 5, March 1923 through February 1928. The Weekly was founded in 1923 by Louis Graves, first professor of journalism at the University, partly as a teaching device for his students. It soon became his full-time occupation, and he was owner, editor, chief reporter, printer, and general factotum for thirty-one years. The index to the first five years is a single alphabetical sequence of names and subjects, and reflects life during the “boom” years in Chapel Hill and surrounding communities. Reunions, births, deaths, marriages, and other personal name references are emphasized, as are references to local organizations and merchants. Following the newspaper’s editorial policy, national and international news is not indexed unless relevant to the area. A second five-year index for 1928 to 1933 is in progress. (1992; Chapel Hill Historical Society, P.O. Box 9032, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-9032; 100 pp; $10 (includes sales tax) plus $1.25 postage; paper.)

Malcolm Fowler’s informal narrative history of Harnett County, They Passed This Way, has been reprinted by the Friends of the Harnett County Library. Originally published in paperback in 1955 and out of print since 1976, this fourth printing is a hardback with an index, a photograph of the author, a new preface and a new historical map of the county. (1993; Friends of the Harnett County Library, POB 1149, Lillington, NC 27546; 167 pp; $20 plus $2 shipping and handling; no ISBN.)

Louis A. Brown announces the publication of the second edition of his history The Salisbury Prison: A Case Study of Confederate Military Prisons, 1861-1865, Revised and Enlarged. Originally published in 1980, the new edition offers an expanded study of the complex evolution of the prisoner exchange system, a larger appendix including the names of Union prisoners and Confederate dissidents held at Salisbury, and additional illustrations. (1992; available from the author, 1028 East Front Street, Statesville, NC 28677; 357 pp; $33.50; no ISBN.)

Three North Carolina favorites have been reissued in trade paperback editions. Adelaide L. Fries’s The Road to Salem, originally published in 1944 by the University of North Carolina Press, is based on the memoirs of Anna Catherina Antes Ernst and others of the original Moravian settlers of Salem. (1993; John Blair, Publisher, 1406 Plaza Dr., Winston-Salem, NC 27103; x, 316 pp; $9.95; ISBN 0-89587-106-8.)

Jack Claiborne and William Price’s popular anthology Discovering North Carolina: A Tar Heel Reader, first published in 1991, is now available in paperback. It contains over 100 selections by or about some of the state’s best-known sons and daughters. (1993; University of North Carolina Press, P.O. Box 2288, Chapel Hill, NC; 27515-2288; xvi, 372 pp; $12.95; ISBN 0-8078-4434-9)


North Carolina storyteller Donald Davis has written a pocket-sized workbook for family and classroom storytelling, public speaking, and personal journaling titled Telling Your Own Stories. It features numerous prompts that Davis describes as “a set of baited fishhooks for you to use in a pond of stories that has probably been virtually untouched, and is uniquely yours.” (1993; August House, Inc., P.O. Box 3223, Little Rock, AR 72203; 126 pp; $10.00; ISBN 0-87483-235-7)

At the end of my first year of compiling North Carolina Books, I offer apologies to several authors whose books were passed over during this transition year, particularly to Robert Seymour, Minister Emeritus of Olin T. Binkley Memorial Baptist Church in Chapel Hill and author of “Whites Only”: A Pastor’s Retrospective on Signs of the New South (1991; Judson Press, Valley Forge, PA 19482-0851; xiv, 160 pp; paper, $12.00; ISBN 0-8170-1178-1); to Joe Richard Morgan, author of Potato Branch: Sketches of Mountain Memories (1992; Bright Mountain Books, 138 Springside Road, Asheville, NC 28803; x, 164 pp; $18.00; ISBN 0-914875-20-5); to Shirley Graves Cochrane, author of the fictional memoir Everything That’s All (1991; Signal Books, P.O. Box 940, Carrboro, NC 27510; 163 pp; $16.50; ISBN 0-930095-07-3); and to W.C. “Mutt” Burton, author of the memoir Christmas in My Bones (1991; Down Home Press, P.O. Box 4126, Asheboro, NC 27204; 139 pp; $14.95; ISBN 1-878086-11-1) Thanks to all contributing authors, publishers, and reviewers; review copies, offers to review, comments and questions are invited.
North Carolina Travel and General Interest Magazines:
A Quartet of Favorites

The *Lagniappe* column is a forum to share reviews of nonprint North Caroliniana of interest to school, public, academic, and special librarians. The four travel and general interest magazines reviewed here are fine examples of the quality and variety of recreational magazines published in North Carolina. Too often these magazines are overlooked in the reviewing process because they are considered primarily of local interest and they are often written in a more familiar, less scholarly style.

Keep in mind that North Carolinians turn to North Carolina libraries for recreational as well as educational materials. Make a mental note to contribute reviews of your favorite recreational magazines to *North Carolina Libraries*. Together, then, the "Lagniappe" and "North Carolina Books" columns will comprise the complete guide to North Caroliniana.

**Taste Full: North Carolina's Original Food and Entertaining Magazine.** (1990- ; Elizabeth K. Norfleet, ed.; Wilmington, NC: Great Menus, Inc., P. O. Box 1712, 28402). Telephone: (919) 763-1601: quarterly; $15.00.

*Taste Full* is a quarterly magazine filled with articles on North Carolina-related food, travel, and history. From recipes for fried catfish or smoked duck to reviews of some of the state's outstanding restaurants, this magazine features articles designed to whet the appetites of natives and tourists alike. The Tar Heel focus is evident in articles about Cheerwine, barbecue, catfish, and North Carolina-made chocolate, pickles, shortbread, and wine. Seasonal menus for special occasions ranging from tailgate picnics to Moravian Lovefeasts tempt ambitious amateur cooks. Articles on bed and breakfast inns and restaurants are included, along with recipes and tips from chefs. Regular features include a calendar of events from around the state, food facts and news, a cooking class calendar, and reviews of cookbooks.

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**City-County Magazine.** (1986- ; Jennifer Atkins Brown, managing ed.; Burlington, NC: City-County Publications, P. O. Box 517, 27216). Telephone: (919) 226-8436: monthly; $12.00.

*City-County Magazine*, a monthly magazine for and about the citizens of Alamance County, evolved from the *City-County Newspaper* which began in 1976. Outstanding regular features are articles and photographs of local homes of interest and of local historical topics and a calendar of local events. Notable articles also cover health, fitness, senior concerns, gardening, landscaping, travel, and legal matters.

A cooking column is of particular merit. Other regular columns are contributed by a pair of marriage and family therapists, a home economist, and a veterinarian. An opinion column has detracted from the overall fine quality of the publication for much of its seven-year history, since a column of informed opinions on controversial topics such as national politics seems out of place in a "city-county" magazine. Fortunately this column has been discontinued.

The overall format, paper and photographic quality of *City-County Magazine* make it an appealing publication.

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*NC Home* is a bimonthly magazine devoted to upscale Tar Heel living. Lavishly illustrated with glossy full-color photographs and ads, it is a delight to the eye from cover to cover. Articles focus on North Carolina dreamhouses, and regular columns cover art, architecture, gardening, and preservation in the state. There is a calendar of selected events including art and antique shows, garden symposiums, designer showcases, and the like. The quality of the writing is quite good, but the main appeal of *NC Home* is clearly the stunning illustrations. The advertising throughout the magazine makes it a great resource for North Carolina interior designers, artists, galleries, and suppliers of all types of home furnishings. A special section of gallery advertising and a classified ad "Emporium" appear in the back. This is a magazine for all those enjoying the good life, whether in fact or in their fantasies.

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"Lagniappe" (lah'-nyap'; Lah' nyap') n: An extra or unexpected gift or benefit. [Louisiana French]

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* Lula Avent
UNC-CH

* City-County Magazine.

* NC Home.

* Dorothy D. Hodder
New Hanover County Public Library
Carolina Style. (1994; Anthony S. Policastro, managing ed.; Wilmington, NC: Carolina Style, Inc. (3975-B Market Street, 28405). Telephone: (919) 341-3033: monthly; $18.00)

Carolina Style is a “new, upscale four-color, monthly magazine covering the people, the culture, the rich history, and the overall high quality of life on the North and South Carolina coasts,” scheduled to debut early in 1994. Established “for the purpose of defining and developing publishing and sales marketing opportunities in and around the coastal region of North and South Carolina,” the magazine will be mailed directly to the 100,000 residences with the highest annual household income on the Carolina coasts. Founder, publisher and president Stuart F. Slater notes that “there is a regional publication of this scope for every inch of the East Coast except for an obvious gap between Virginia and Georgia, and yet this is becoming the fastest growing and most affluent market area in the country. The quality of the coast, and of this region deserves a magazine of this caliber.” The first issue will include articles on Beaufort and Beaufort, the Outer Banks, Pawley’s Island and Bald Head Island. Columns, or departments, will include Sea Tales (book reviews), Coast Ghosts, Adrift (Mickey Spillane on Boating and fishing), On Your Own Turf (Cliff Drysdale on tennis and Russ Miller on golf), Taste of the Coast, Nature, the Arts, Safe Havens (travel directory), First Watch (calendar), and more.

— Dorothy D. Hodder
New Hanover County Public Library

Other Publications of Interest:
Full-length reviews of these publications are welcomed.

Journal of Information Ethics. (1992- ; Robert Hauptman, editor; Jefferson City, NC: McFarland & Co. (Box 611, 28640); telephone: (919) 246-4460; semiannual; $38.00; ISSN 1061-9321)

A new periodical published in North Carolina which treats the professional ethics of librarians and information scientists as well as the moral and ethical aspects of library science, information technology, and information science.

I Am Special Just Because I’m Me [sound recording]. (Charlotte, NC: Thomas Moore Records, 1986; available formats: 1 phonodisc $9.95, or 1 audiocassette $9.95)

Songs for the Whole Day [sound recording]. (Charlotte, NC: Thomas Moore Records, 1989; available formats: 1 phonodisc $9.95, or 1 audiocassette $9.95)

These sound recordings of children’s songs and singing games are available from Thomas Moore Records, 4600 Park Road, Suite 1000, Charlotte, NC 28209; telephone: (704) 529-4725. Shipping and handling charges are $2.00 (1-3 items), $3.00 (4-6 items). NC residents add 6% sales tax.

Walking Tour of Historic Downtown Asheville [sound recording]. Written by Rob Neufeld and narrated by David Holt. (Asheville, NC: Preservation Society of Asheville & Buncombe County (P. O. Box 2806, 28802), 1992; telephone: (704) 254-2343; 1 audiocassette, $10.00; shipping and handling charges: $1.25; NC residents add 6% sales tax)

Audiocassette contains 45 minutes of narration and is designed for a 90-120 minute walking tour of historic downtown Asheville, a National Register Historic District. The audiocassette may be rented for $3.00 at the office of the Preservation Society of Asheville & Buncombe County.

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The North Carolina Library Association's Publication Committee members for 1991-1993 were: Eleanor Cook, Chair (Appalachian State University); Joline Ezzell (Duke University); Doris Hulbert (UNC-Greensboro); Angela Murphy-Walters (Western Carolina University); Susan Pulipher (Methodist College); Doris Sigl (North Carolina State University); Janet Freeman, NCLA President; and Frances Bradburn, Editor, North Carolina Libraries, served ex-officio.

The committee met 7 times during the biennium. Meetings were held:

- June 12, 1992: Greensboro, Jackson Library, UNC-G
- August 28, 1992: Boone, Belk Library, ASU
- October 30, 1992: Raleigh, D.H. Hill Library, NCSU
- April 26, 1993: Greensboro, Jackson Library, UNC-G
- September 17, 1993: Cullowhee, Hunter Library, WCU

The history of the committee as it is currently configured is recent. In 1990-1991, the committee was dormant. Eleanor Cook was technically a member of the committee during this time (her original appointment letter is dated November 16, 1990), but the committee never met, and no chair was named. At the 1991 NCLA Conference in High Point, Eleanor was invited to chair the committee for the next biennium by incoming President Janet Freeman. On February 27, 1992, the current members were appointed.

On January 16-17, 1992, Eleanor attended the NCLA retreat and first executive board meeting at Caraway Conference Center. Overall priorities for NCLA were formulated at this meeting and Eleanor used these to form the basis for how the Committee would address its charge. This charge, as documented in the NCLA Handbook, is as follows:

1. To provide for continuity and balance in NCLA publications by coordinating and reviewing all materials to be formally published by the Association. (An NCLA publication is defined as one published by NCLA other than by a section or round table.)
2. To develop and recommend to the Executive Board policies and guidelines for NCLA publications, with the exception of North Carolina Libraries.
3. To identify publication needs of the Association and make recommendations to the Executive Board as appropriate.
4. To provide advice and recommendations regarding publications to sections and round tables.

The first correspondence from the Chair to the Committee members was a memo addressed to them dated April 9, 1992, soliciting ideas for activities for the committee to pursue. Eleanor was not able to attend the executive board meeting in May 1992, but did communicate with President Janet Freeman about possible projects for the committee to consider. On May 13, 1992, Janet addressed a memo to the committee asking them to look into the feasibility of producing a newsletter after each executive board meeting. At the committee's first meeting in June 1992, this idea was examined. Also, we reviewed our charge and discussed other initiatives we might pursue.

On June 15, 1992, we addressed a memo to Martha Forvillie (copied to Janet Freeman) asking for clarification of our charge and requesting more information about how a newsletter might be funded and published. On June 18, 1992, a memo from Janet Freeman answered a number of our questions and provided us further guidance on that matter and others.

At the July 17, 1992 NCLA executive board meeting, a motion was passed that all NCLA committees, sections, and round tables should display the NCLA logo on their publications and promotional materials. This resolution had already been passed by NCLA earlier, but it was suggested that we reiterate it, because people had either forgotten about it or were unaware of the earlier resolution. The Publications Committee will continue to monitor the effectiveness of this resolution. The Publications Committee chair receives a copy of each NCLA committee, section, or round table mailing that goes out of the NCLA Office. In this way we are able to monitor whether the logo is present. More than times not, the logo is not present. We will explore alternative methods for assuring compliance.

Another successful project we completed this biennium was to survey all the committees, sections, and round tables concerning the publications they issue to their membership. Doris Hulbert and her staff completed the survey and Angela Murphy-Walters compiled the results. The final list is now an appendix to the NCLA Handbook. The Committee will continue to update this list each biennium.

Throughout 1992 and into the beginning of 1993 we planned for and discussed the concept of a newsletter. The idea was first discussed at the July 17, 1992 NCLA executive board meeting. While the concept was met with interest, there was concern about funding. We devised a mock-up to give people a chance for feedback and Janet Freeman solicited librarians and others for start-up donations to the project. Meanwhile, we continued our surveying efforts and examined the idea of coming up with an overall plan for publication guidelines for the association.

In the fall of 1992, thanks to Janet Freeman, we were able to secure pledges for newsletter funding from UMI, DRA, and one anonymous donor. The amount of money pledged funded six issues of a newsletter, based on our cost projections. Joline Ezzell volunteered to do the layout. Doris Sigl designed the submission form and a checklist to be used by the chair. The goal of the newsletter is to report timely information emanating from executive board meetings and includes other news of a timely nature that committees, sections, and round tables wish to convey, as space allows. The production time line follows the executive board meeting schedule. Submissions are assembled during the week after the executive board's quarterly meeting. The editor assembles the material as directed by the Publications Committee Chair and the NCLA President. The final version is delivered to Martha Forvillie at the NCLA Office within another two weeks, and the newsletter is in the hands of the membership within a month of the executive board meeting. (Full Executive Board minutes are published in North Carolina Libraries.)

The newsletter issues have been produced thus far in March, May, and August 1993. We anticipate a November issue following the 1993 NCLA biennial conference. We have received favorable feedback about the newsletter and hope we will be able to continue to produce it. Funding of course, is still an issue. Cost per issue has been running approximately $500-$550. The majority of the cost has been in mailing and production costs.

In the spring of 1993 we began talking with the Chair of the Marketing & Public Relations Committee. It has become apparent that there are overlapping concerns among Publications, Membership, and Marketing & Public Relations. Sandy Neeran, Chair of Marketing & Public Relations, attended our April and September meetings. We looked into the idea of committee reorganization, but because the Publications and Membership Committees are standing committees of NCLA, they can only be augmented by a full vote of the membership.

At our Sept. 1993 meeting, Gwen Jackson, incoming NCLA President, also indicated a commitment to having the Publications Committee play a role in new initiatives regarding marketing and public relations.

Our immediate goals for the next biennium:

1. Continue to update and keep current the list of NCLA publications.
2. Monitor and find methods of compliance for display of the NCLA logo on all publications.
3. Secure funding for the continuance of News from NCLA.
4. Investigate electronic dissemination of News from NCLA.
5. Continue activity with marketing and public relations efforts.

— Eleanor Cook
COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY SECTION

For every division of NCLA a new biennium marks a change in emphasis based on influences such as the leadership, current interests of the membership, fiscal status, guidelines from parent organization(s), and more. For the College and University Section, the 1991-1993 biennium emphasis was placed on cooperation, expansion, and evaluation. Responsible for these far-reaching directions was an enthusiastic, creative, and concerned Executive Board. The members of this Board were:

Susan Squires, Chair
Al Jones, Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect
Kathleen Jackson, Secretary/Treasurer
Gillian Debracy, Director
Margaret Hunt, Director
John Payne, Membership Committee Representative
Melissa Cain, Representative to Editorial Board of North Carolina Libraries
Kathy Crowe, Chair, NC Bibliographic Interest Group
Angela Murphy-Walters, Chair, Academic Curriculum Librarians Interest Group (beginning in 1993)
Martha Ransley, Past Chair

On August 6-7, 1992, the Section began its focus on cooperation by co-sponsoring with the Roundtable on the Status of Women in Librarianship a conference, “Great Expectations/Hard Times: What is Happening in Libraries.” This conference was held at the Forsyth County Public Library in Winston-Salem, NC. Addresses given by John Berry, Marilyn Miller, and Howard McGinn, and a workshop by Rosalie Blowe were informative and stimulating.

The North Carolina Bibliographic Instruction Group continued the themes of cooperation by co-sponsoring a workshop with the Documents Section, “BID for Excellence: Bibliographic Instruction in Documents.”

The Section hopes to pursue future cooperative ventures with other NCLA divisions. Already discussions with the Library Administration and Management Section and the Community and Junior College Section have taken place regarding programs and mutual interests and concerns.

During 1993 the Section approved the creation and affiliation of another interest group, the Academic Curriculum Librarians Interest Group. The purpose of this group is to give a forum for academic librarians who are addressing the concerns of a curriculum collection in a college or university setting. Among these concerns are identification, management, selection, and acquisition, as well as other concerns similar to those of any other academic library collection. The initiative for this group came from the Board through the efforts of Angela Murphy-Walters who agreed to chair the group until officers could be elected. The group will hold its first meeting at the 1993 Biennial Conference, a discussion of textbook acquisition and distribution and publisher relations. Ann Fowler, Textbook Adoption Consultant at the State Department of Public Instruction, and Ron Tucker, Manager of the State Textbook Warehouse will speak at this meeting. The Section Executive Board has already benefited from the association with this group and applauds Ms. Murphy-Walters for her efforts.

The entire Board has been involved in evaluation of the Section, its purposes, affiliations, goals, mission, programs, etc. One way this evaluation has been pursued is through a study of the by-laws. Although not ready for revision at this time, several changes regarding the duties of Board members, clarification of professional affiliations, and creation of committees are being discussed.

Another method used in this evaluation process was the creation and distribution of a member survey in Spring 1993. The purpose of the survey was to gain information about the composition and desires of the Section membership. The results of this survey are the basis for one of the programs, “Think Tank: Creating a NCLA Agenda for Academic Libraries,” being sponsored by the Section at the 1993 Biennial Conference. Joining us at this meeting will be Janet Freeman and Gwen Jackson, representing NCLA, and Tom Kirk, representing ACRL, to help in assessment of the Section in relation to its parent organizations.

Also being sponsored at the Conference by the Section is a program addressing the research needs of faculty in the upcoming century, “Scholarly Communication and Information Needs in 2001: Faculty Projections.” This talk will be delivered by Mary Reichel, University Librarian at Appalachian State University. NCBIG is sponsoring Trish Ridgeway, Director of Technical Services at Handley Library, who will talk on “Integrating Active Learning Techniques into the One-Hour Bibliographic Instruction Session.”

The conference programs and activities of the Section have clearly reflected the interests and concerns of the Executive Board, and hopefully the membership, during this biennium. Information gathered at the Conference and the leadership of the new Executive Board will keep the Section in touch with the needs and desires of academic librarians during the next biennium.

— Susan Squires

COMMITTEE ON AIDS MATERIALS AWARENESS

The Committee on AIDS Materials Awareness has accomplished the following in the 1991-1993 Biennium:

- Presented 2 programs at NCLA and 1 at NCASL conferences.
- Continued to evaluate fiction, nonfiction, and nonprint media to update the AIDS materials bibliography and distributed it throughout North Carolina and in other states when requested.
- Evaluated myriad pamphlets and compiled a pamphlet handout for librarians to use to order pamphlets for distribution.
- Continued to circulate the AIDS materials package to librarians across the state for evaluation of materials. To date, 14 libraries previewed these materials. These materials must be updated before circulation is resumed.
- Contacted a variety of governmental and health agencies to inform them of our work and find out what their so that librarians (and NCLA) could become a part of the AIDS information network throughout the state.

— Frances Bryant Bradburn

ARCHIVES COMMITTEE

The Archives Committee members for the biennium were:

Cheryl McLean, State Library, Chairperson
Lillian Brewington, Pembroke State University
Alan Keely, UNC-Charlotte
Joy Pastucha, Warren Wilson College
Deidre Stevens, Campbell University
Ted Waller, Meredith College

The primary goals of the committee for the biennium were to work on publicity and to revise the records retention and disposition schedule that had been compiled in October 1991.

The committee met on April 19, 1993, and July 12, 1993, at the State Library of North Carolina.

As part of the effort to publicize the association’s archives and to inform officers, sections, round tables, and committees of their responsibilities concerning records, the committee drafted and mailed a memorandum to all current officers and committee chairpersons. Attached to this memorandum was an inventory of records received by the committee since the previous inventory and arrangement of the archives. The committee completed this inventory during its first meeting. Also to publicize the association’s archives, the committee gleaned interesting photographs and correspondence from the files to produce a display celebrating the 50th NCLA conference. This exhibit of materials was displayed at the October 1993 biennial conference in Winston-Salem.

Changes requested by the Constitution, Codes, and Handbook Committee to the records retention and disposition schedule were discussed. Some of these changes were made and a final revision of the schedule was given to the Constitution, Codes, and Handbook Committee in July.

— Cheryl McLean
COMMUNITY AND JUNIOR COLLEGE SECTION

The Community and Junior College Section sponsored two major meetings during the 1991-1993 biennium. On September 23, 1992, a meeting was held in conjunction with the North Carolina Community College Learning Resource Association Annual Conference in Greensboro, September 23-25, 1992. Planned to coincide with the special issue of North Carolina Libraries entitled "Crisis in Librarianship," the meeting addressed issues librarians will have to face in coming years. "Futureshock for Librarians: The Changing Roles Librarians Will Play in 21st Century Libraries" featured four speakers. Marilyn Miller, Chair, UNC-Greensboro Department of Library and Information Studies and ALA President, 1992/93, spoke about "The Viability of Library Schools and the Future of Library School Education." Donald Schabel, Assistant Director for Library Services, Lexington (KY) Public Library, continued with "The Impact of Social Problems on Libraries." Two speakers addressed the issue of independent information services: Denise Henry, PISYS IQ Manager, News & Observer (Raleigh) told about her work in "Information for Sale: The Librarian as Information Broker"; and Karen King, Information Specialist, Info-America, Inc., Chapel Hill, ended with "Free Lance Research Services: The New World of Information Marketing." A question and answer session was moderated by Frances Bradburn, Assistant Professor of Media and Teaching Resources, East Carolina University, and Editor, North Carolina Libraries. Those attending were most enthusiastic about the content of the meeting and urged that there be a continuation of discussion of these issues.

For the biennial conference of NCLA, the Community and Junior College Section sponsored a special program on collection development, an issue of immediate concern since all of the state's community colleges had received additional funding for books and materials for the purpose of upgrading the library resources to support the change from technical college to community college curricula. Entitled "Collection Development: Media for Community and Junior College Libraries," the meeting featured two speakers: Karen Fischer, formerly Director of Library/Media Services, Central Oregon Community College and currently Director of the Briggs Library, University of Minnesota at Morris, spoke about her efforts to increase cooperation with the editors of CHOICE: Current Reviews for Academic Libraries to publish best-books bibliographies on technical topics, and to encourage the inclusion of more reviews of books on the junior college level or to find a way to delineate these reviews from those on the junior/senior or graduate level. Her talk was enjoyable and even humorous, and opened the way for Francine Graf, managing editor of CHOICE, the second featured speaker, to tell librarians about the history of CHOICE, its commitment to academic libraries, and its policies regarding the selection of reviewers and books to be reviewed. A very informative discussion ensued, with librarians learning more about how important they are to the people at CHOICE, and with an encouragement to call or write with suggestions or questions, and especially to recommend faculty members at their institutions who would be interested in reviewing books for CHOICE.

Other activities during the biennium included attendance at North Carolina Legislative Day on June 2, 1992, by Alice Wilkins, Chair, and February 24, 1993, by Alice Wilkins, Shelia Bailey, Vice-Chair, and Nancy Rountree, Newsletter Editor. Nancy Rountree also represented North Carolina Junior and Community Colleges at National Library Week Legislative Day both April 7, 1992, and April 20, 1993. The North Carolina contingent encouraged legislators to continue funding programs such as the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCLA)-Title III and the Higher Education Act, Title II-A which have made such significant advances to those libraries that have been able to benefit from these programs. Officers for the 1993-1995 biennium were installed at the CJCS meeting at the biennial conference on October 22, 1993. They are, in addition to the previously elected Chair, Shelia Bailey: Vice Chair/Chair Elect; Shelia Core, Reference Librarian, Surry Community College; Secretary/Treasurer: Martha Davis, Technical Services Librarian, Guilford Technical Community College; Director: Nancy Rountree, Librarian, Sandhills Community College; Director: Holly Cook-Wood, Director, Learning Resources Center, College of the Albemarle.

CJCS also thanks Barbara Miller, Librarian, Fayetteville Technical Community College, for her valuable contribution as CJCS representative to North Carolina Libraries.

— Alice Wilkins

ROUND TABLE FOR ETHNIC MINORITY CONCERNS

The Round Table for Ethnic Minority Concerns was involved in state, local and national library efforts. The Round Table began the biennium with three goals:

- To develop and begin a long term membership campaign
- To publish four newsletters
- To present two workshops

Our membership campaign was started with the theme "Each One Reach One" and brochures were sent to each member and to prospective members. This membership campaign will continue through the next biennium of 1993-95. Four newsletters were published during the biennium and mailed to all members and executive officers of NCLA. A fall workshop was planned entitled "How to Get From Here to There" with an emphasis on career advancement. This workshop was cancelled because of low registration. Our travels began when we participated in the National Conference of African American Librarians on September 4-6, 1992 in Columbus, Ohio. A bus was chartered and twenty-five librarians from North Carolina traveled to the conference. REMCo was represented by presenting table talks and as facilitators. We continued our traveling by participating in a Pre-conference session in the Annual Conference on Acquisition, Budgeting and Collection Development in Charleston, South Carolina on November 4, 1992.

We sponsored a joint program at the 1993 NCLA Conference with the Public Library Section with Luis Rodrigues as our speaker. He is an award winning poet, journalist and critic. He has written several books of poetry and a biography entitled "Always Running-La Vida Loca: Gang Days in LA." A joint reception was held at the Digg's Gallery on the campus of Winston-Salem State University. REMCo also sponsored a table talk on mentoring and career development led by Dr. Myriette Eketchukwu of the Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County. Our third Biennial Roadbuilders Awards was presented at the Awards Gala at the NCLA Conference. The award recognizes ethnic minority librarians who have made significant contributions to librarianship and have served as role models for other practicing and/or potential ethnic minority librarians. The recipients for this biennium were Sylvia Sprinkle-Hamlin, Associate Director of the Forsyth County Public Library, in the field of Public Librarianship, for her achievements in mentoring and minority recruitment; Barbara Akinwole, State Library, in the field of Special Librarianship, for her achievements in mentoring, development of the Student Recruitment for the NCCU Alumni Association, and as an active member of the Raleigh Historic District Sites Research Committee. We look forward to a prosperous new biennium with the following topics as possible workshops: mentoring, leadership, motivation, empowerment, recruitment and the interview process.

— Vanessa Work Ramseur

Vanessa Ramseur, Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County; James Goven, Stanly County Public Library; and Sylvia Sprinkle-Hamlin, Forsyth County Public Library, are pictured at the reception for Luis Rodrigues held at the Digg's Gallery of Winston-Salem State University.
Documents Section

Workshops
Three workshops were held during the biennium. The first was a seminar held on May 15, 1992, at the McKimmon Center in Raleigh, "European Community 1992: Access to Information for Libraries and Business." The speakers were Jonathan Davidson, Head of Academic Affairs, and Barbara Sloan, Head of Public Inquiries, both from the Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities, Washington, D.C. Mr. Davidson gave an introduction to the European Community and briefly discussed the challenges the EC faces in the next five years. Ms. Sloan gave a detailed review of documents published by the EC and the online products available to researchers and business people. In addition, Lauren B. Sapp of Duke University gave a summary of EC depositary sources available locally in Perkins Library at Duke. A brief examination of the capabilities of the new CD-ROM product, National Trade Data Bank, was presented to round out the day. A substantial handbook, EC 1992 and Beyond, published by the Delegation was included in the registration. This seminar was partially funded by the Library Services and Construction Act, Title III.

The second workshop was co-sponsored with the Bibliographic Instruction Group of the College and University Section of NCLA and was held at Elon College on October 30, 1992, "BID for Excellence, Bibliographic Instruction and Documents" focused on the good, better, and best ways to instruct students on the use of documents in the library and introduced some unusual documents sources. The first presenter, Marie Clark, Head, Public Documents and Maps Department, Perkins Library at Duke University, spoke on "Theater in Documents: Art to Propaganda" showing examples of plays, theater handbooks, and programs that were published by the government. Miriam Barkley, Director, University Publications, UNC-Greensboro, Bobbie Collins, Bibliographic Instruction Coordinator, Wake Forest University, and Dan Barkley, Head, Government Documents, also of Wake Forest, gave practical advice on how to make handouts readable and beneficial. The afternoon session was devoted to highlights of useful documents presented by Ridley Kessler, Regional Federal Documents Librarian, UNC-Chapel Hill, Bob Gaines, Head, Documents/Microforms Division, UNC-Greensboro, and Cheryl McLean, Head, Special Collections, Division of State Library. The final segment featured Cynthia Adams, Humanities Reference, and Rita Moss, Business Librarian of UNC-Chapel Hill, discussing the elements of a winning lecture on documents. A diskette of locally-produced bibliographic instruction on various documents subjects was included with the registration fee.

The third workshop was held at Davis Library at UNC-Chapel Hill on May 14, 1993, and was a Federal and State Depository Open Forum. Issues involving access to material produced by the GPO, online products, and NREN were discussed by Ridley Kessler, Regional Federal Documents Librarian. Information on claims and delays was presented by Dan Barkley, Chairman, GODORT Operations Committee, Jean Porter, NC State University, and Margaret Brill, Duke University, discussed the progress of the ARL/Geographic Information Systems Literacy Project. Araby Greene, Documents Reference Librarian at UNC-Asheville, outlined the automated documents check-in system used in her library. Catherine Hitti, UNC-Chapel Hill, presented future plans for documents electronic services at Davis Library. In the afternoon, Sally Ensrud, Clearinghouse Coordinator, State Publications Depository System, discussed the future of the state depository system in North Carolina and requested feedback on the needs of depositories around the state.

Conference Program
Michael Cotter, Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect and Chairman of the Program Committee — which included Juedi Kleindienst and Richard Filling, planned the program, "Citizens' Rights and Access to Government Information" held on Thursday morning October 21, 1993. The speakers were Hugh Stevens, Jr., General Counsel, North Carolina Press Association, and Eric Massant, Executive Director, Congressional Information Service, Inc. The Section also co-sponsored a session on NREN with the Technology and Trends Committee of NCLA.

Publishing
The Docket (ISSN 0198-1048) continues to be the official newsletter of the Documents Section of the North Carolina Library Association. Margaret Brill of Duke University has served as editor during the biennium. Feature articles, news, and regular columns provide information to documents librarians in all types of libraries.

Officers
The Section’s officers for the 1991-1993 biennium are listed below.

October 1991-October 1992
Araby Greene, Chair
Sally Ensrud, Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect
Linda Frank, Secretary/Treasurer

October 1992-October 1993
Sally Ensrud, Chair
Michael Cotter, Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect
Linda Frank, Secretary/Treasurer

The Section has witnessed in the 1991-1993 biennium an increased use of electronic document products and the Internet. These are developments of significance to documents librarians and reflected in our programming. The success of each program and The Docket would not have been possible without the unflagging dedication and cooperation of all members of the Executive Committee and the Program Committee during the last two years. We were particularly pleased to have worked closely with other groups within NCLA to co-sponsor activities of mutual interest.

— Sally Ensrud

New Members’ Round Table
The activities of the New Members’ Round Table over the past two years include the 1991 NCLA Biennial Conference program entitled "A Day in the Life ...." Several librarians told of their experiences throughout their workday, and how each day varied from the next. In addition, a newsletter was produced to encourage NMRT members to become active in the various activities throughout the state. Cal Shepard gave two presentations on dealing with your supervisor, one in Raleigh in 1992, and most recently at the 1993 NCLA Biennial Conference ("How to Deal with Your Supervisor and Get What You Want").

— Maria Miller

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The round table has worked very diligently in this biennium in responding to the wants and needs of its membership. At the very first executive board meeting, four goals were determined and an action plan established. The goals were:

- **Certification.** To research the proposal of certification for the paraprofessional.
- **Programming.** To sponsor three programs/workshops for each of the two years of the biennium; with each being held in each of the three regions of the state.
- **Membership.** To work through the membership committee to increase membership in the round table to 300.
- **Telecommunications Education.** To explore the possibility of sponsoring educational workshops/programs over the cable TV educational network.

**Certification**

Jennifer Pendegast (UNC-CH) was chair of this committee. (Other committee members included Anita Boney-Sampson Co.; Ivan Johnson-Cumberland Co.; Anne Navarro-NC State; and Julie Marshall-Durham Co.). The committee began the initial stages of its charge by soliciting information about paraprofessionals from three segments of the library community from within the state: community/technical colleges, public schools, and public academic universities. Only public academic university libraries were chosen because much of the information we were seeking was public information. We already had the data from public libraries by working with the staff at the state library and using the state’s annual reports. Using the Educational Guide Catalog, 58 letters were mailed to community colleges, with a response rate of 75.86%; 160 letters were mailed to public schools, with a response rate of 46.68% and 16 letters to academic universities, with a response rate of 31% (many declining to provide information on the grounds of “privacy and confidentiality”).

All of the information has been transcribed to DBASE III+ and has been shared with Dr. Kitty Smith (UNC-G) and Dr. Sue Mahmoodi (Minnesota Office of Library Development and Services). Smith and Mahmoodi will be presenting the results of this research at a session to be held on the last day of the conference.

The 1993-95 executive board will determine whether to move forward with a plan for implementation.

**Programming**

Melanie Terry (Cumberland Co.) was chair of this committee. (Other committee members included Barbara Ledbetter and Ruth Cotton-Stanly Co.; and Wanda Young-Cumberland Co.). A total of nine workshops were held. Topics included:

- Intellectual Freedom
- Book Mending
- Reference Services
- Reader’s Advisory
- Customer Service
- Using OCLC in a More Cost Effective Manner

**Telecommunications Education**

At the time we set telecommunications education as a goal, there was general discussion at the state library about placing a satellite dish in every headquarters public library within the state. Since that has not occurred, we have placed this goal on hold because to go forward at this time with the cable educational network is just cost prohibitive.

**Children’s Services.** In 1991-93, the Children’s Services Section (through Cal Shepherd) invited our round table to appoint a member to serve as liaison and provide communication between CSS librarians and paraprofessionals and NCLPA. Frances Lampley (Northeast Reg.) was appointed. Lampley provided CSS with a list of paraprofessionals working in children’s services and served on the North Carolina Children’s Book Award committee as well as assisting with the author breakfast and the membership table at the conference. She has been re-appointed for 1993-95.

**Archives.** Working through Margaret Zang (Elon College) as our round table archivist, we have increased our holdings which include: NCPLA reports; certification information; a complete run of newsletters; and various articles written by our members. This collection will increase substantially with the close-of-biennium files to be given by the chair to the archives.

**Newsletter.** Visions is the official newsletter of the round table. It is published quarterly — in the fall, winter, spring, and summer. It is free to members of the round table. The purpose of Visions is to disseminate information and news to round table members; to alert members to developments of interest in the library world; and to inform members of NCLPA board actions, state and regional events, and programs and committee activities. Lori Buse (Cumberland Co.) was editor until her move out of state. The final two editions were edited by Meralyn Meadows (Stanly Co.), who will serve as the editor for 1993-95.

**Bylaws.** Linda Hearn (Wake Forest Law Lib.) served as chair of this committee. Changes to the bylaws will be an agenda item for the business meeting at the conference and includes increasing regions and thus regional directors from three to four; establishing standing and special committees; requiring officers and committee chairs to be members in good standing and requiring at least one member of the executive committee to serve on any committee created by the executive committee.

**Editorial Board.** Judie Stoddard was our round table’s representative to the editorial board of North Carolina Libraries. Stoddard attended all their meetings while working full time at the Onslow Co. Library and attending library school. She has just received her MLS and has been appointed library director for Sampson Co.

**Conference.** Ann Thigpen (Sampson Co.) and Joan Carothers (Mecklenburg) have served as co-chairs of this committee. The conference activities for 1993 sponsored by the round table include:

- Business meeting and luncheon on Wednesday;
- ALA President Hardy Franklin discussing how paraprofessionals can excel in the workplace on Wednesday;
- Barbara DeLon, UNC-CH Personnel Officer, discussing “Motivation for the Plateauled Employee” on Thursday;
- All conference reception on Thursday;
- Kitty Smith and Sue Mahmoodi discussing “Certification for the Paraprofessional” on Friday;
- Display table with informational handouts and tee-shirts and mugs for sale.

**Regional Directors.** Directors Sylvia Buckner (UNC-CH); Renee Pridden (Cumberland Co.); and Phyllis Kitchen (Henderson Co.) have worked very strenuously on various committees and served as liaison between the executive.
board and the members from their region. Buckner planned the program held at UNC-CH and Pridgen was the presenter for the Paraprofessionals in Administrative and Management Positions workshops held in the three regions. Pridgen also mailed 217 letters to libraries in her region explaining NCLPA.

— Nominating. Karen Wallace (Cumberland Co.) served as chair of this committee. The slate of nominees shown below will be presented to the membership for their approval at the business meeting to be held during the conference.

Chair-elect: Renee Pridgen (Cumberland Co.) Secretary: Lee-Anne White (Cumberland Co.) Treasurer: Karen Wallace (Cumberland Co.)

Director, Region 1: Melanie Terry (Cumberland Co.) Director, Region 2: Sheila Skinner (Wilson Co.) Director, Region 3: Rachel Jackson (Forsyth Co.) Director, Region 4: Lori Davis (ASU)

Other Activities
The entire executive board travelled to each section of the state to explain the history of NCLPA; our goals; to promote membership; and to answer questions.

- Meralyn Meadows discussed “Staff Development for the Paraprofessional” at the LAUNCH-CH conference in March 1992.
- Meadows spoke in May 1992 about the benefits of NCLPA membership to the Guilford County Media Assistants spring meeting.
- Meadows served as a panelist in December 1991 for a workshop for the Western NC Lib. Assoc. discussing areas of greatest concern for paraprofessionals with special emphasis on the ALA 10 “focus issues”.
- Meadows spoke in November 1992 to the WNCCLA paraprofessional meeting on the topic “What We Need To Know About NCLPA.”
- Kendall Wallace and Joan Carothers served as panelist and reactor, respectively, in November 1992, on the question of “Empowerment,” sponsored by LAMS.
- In June 1992 at the ALA conference in San Francisco, Meadows served as a panelist with representatives from four other states to discuss how NCLPA was organized. The discussion was moderated by Kitty Smith and is available on audio cassette from ALA.
- Meadows has served for three years on the task force for the formation of a round table within ALA, with the result that the Support Staff Interest Round Table (SSIR) was granted ALA round table status in January 1993. Meadows will serve on the committee to draft the bylaws for the round table.
- Meadows and Virginia Gerster (Miami-Dade) researched and published the first National Directory of Paraprofessional Organizations. Their research findings will constitute a chapter in a World Globe Award “casebook” being published by ALA in the fall of 1993.
- Meadows has completed one year of a two year appointment to the ALA Standing Committee on Pay Equity where she represents all paraprofessionals nationwide.
- NCLPA was instrumental, with organizations from Virginia, Tennessee, and Florida, in a petition drive to organize a round table for paraprofessionals within the Southeastern Library Association with the result that round table status was granted in the summer of 1993.
- NCLPA has developed data bases of names and addresses for the following:
  - round table membership
  - newsletter mailing list
  - NC public library directors
  - NCLA chairs and officers
  - chairs of other state paraprofessional organizations
  - certification information from community and academic colleges and public schools

Financial Report
Beginning Balance ................................ $1,512.55
(October 1, 1991)
Receipts .................................................. $7,049.42
Memorandum 1,050.00
Workshops 3,999.42
1991 Conference Grant 2,000.00
Disbursements .......................................... $5,377.00
1991 Conference 2,248.21
Newsletters 1,970.59
Postage 502.79
Workshops 376.28
NCLPA Reimbursements 62.29
Miscellaneous 216.84
Balance October 15, 1993 ................................ $3,184.97

NOTE: The balance of $3,184.97 does not reflect the 1993 conference grant/expenses; or the cost of printing and mailing the fall newsletter; and some additional miscellaneous postage.

1991-93 has been a busy year for executive board members of NCLPA. Many of the efforts of the members will carry forward to 1993-95. With the large source of untapped potential members in libraries across the state, the round table looks forward to an even better two years with increases in membership and good programming at an affordable price within the locale of each library.

All members of NCLPA executive board would like to thank every member who contributed in any way to the success of our round table. It has always been our aspiration to promote the cause of paraprofessional concerns whenever and wherever we can do so. 1991-93 was successful in this endeavor.

— Meralyn Meadows

LITERACY COMMITTEE
On September 8, 1993, the U.S. Department of Education released the findings of a comprehensive study of adult literacy called the National Adult Literacy Survey. It measured literacy skills of over 26,000 randomly chosen individuals. The results indicated that almost half of the nation’s adults are “quite limited in their ability to derive accurate information from printed material.” This study underscores the importance of the work of the NCLA Literacy Committee.

During the past biennium the committee has been involved in numerous projects. A few of these are listed below:
- Developed a statewide, online directory of literacy providers.
- Developed a literacy curriculum for MLS programs in N.C.
- Co-sponsored activities with other literacy providers.
- Provided speakers and trainers for library literacy programs.
- Served on the Advisory Committee (appointed by Gov. Hunt) for the new State Literacy Resource Center.

The State Literacy Resource Center is an exciting new development and we are proud that the Governor is looking for leadership from librarians.

— Steve Sumerford

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RESOURCES AND TECHNICAL SERVICES SECTION

During the last biennium, the Resources and Technical Services Section sponsored events at two conferences. The traditional RTSS conference held during NCLA 'off' years was convened in Durham in October, 1992. Entitled "North Carolina Networking ... And Beyond," this conference brought together nine speakers from North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland, and offered concurrent sessions on "Networking from a National Perspective," "Electronic Access on the INTERNET," "Acquiring and Accessing Electronic Publications," "INTERNET/Dial-In Access to OCLC," and Non-electronic networking in the form of cooperative acquisitions and information networking. Included in this two-day conference were table talks for the interest groups in RTSS: Acquisitions, Cataloging, Collection Development, and Serials.

RTSS videotaped one session for each conference topic, a first time endeavor for us. Tapes are being cataloged and will be available on interlibrary loan from the University of North Carolina Chapel Hill.

During the 1993 NCLA Biennial Conference on "Celebrating Libraries," RTSS stuck to business as usual while offering a "How to Search OCLC Efficiently and Cheaply," and "Access vs. Acquisitions: Document Delivery from a Technical Point of View." RTSS also sponsored Dr. Sarah Thomas, Director for Cataloging, Library of Congress, as a guest speaker. Her subject was "Cataloging in the New Library of Congress Organization."

Three table talks were featured during the NCLA Conference: "Is Technical Services Involving Fewer Librarians?" "Annual Review of Serials," and "Investigations on Forming a DRA User's Group."

The 1993 Doraly J. Hickey Best Article Award was presented to Katherine Cagle, Library/Media Coordinator, R.J. Reynolds High School, for her article, "The Best of Times, The Worst of Times: The Politics of the Library Collection," published in the Summer 1992 issue of North Carolina Libraries. We offer her our sincere congratulations.

RTSS gratefully acknowledges the financial support received in 1991-1993 from the LS-2000 User's Group, the NCLA Executive Board, and from the LSCA Title III program of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of State Library.

--- Mike Ingram

PUBLIC LIBRARY SECTION

The following lists the accomplishments of the Public Library Section for the 1991-93 biennium.

The Adult Services Committee sponsored their "New Images of Older Adults: Libraries Respond to an Aging Society" workshop on April 30, 1993 at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. Keith Wright served as the role of presenter for this event which attracted 38 people and returned $138 after expenses. Leslie Levine and Brenda Stephens served as co-chairs of the committee.

The new Technical Services Committee was formed mid-biennium with Barbara Bolden and Beth Gibbs serving as co-chairs. This committee will be responsible for responding to the continuing education and networking needs of tech services staff in public libraries throughout the state. Their Technical Services Directory was published in time for distribution at the 1993 conference. As well, an extensive survey of technical services personnel was completed, providing the committee with valuable information on the directions of future committee projects. The committee's 1993 conference participation included the organization of table talks on technical services topics.

The Young Adult Committee was once again one of the most active committees within the section. Kathleen Wheelers, Chair, and Elizabeth Johnson-Skinner, Vice Chair, saw to the quarterly publication of Grass Roots, a publication aimed at those serving YAs. The committee initiated a very successful Round Robin of materials of interest to YA librarians. Additional national advertising for Grass Roots was undertaken. 1993 conference activities included the panel discussion You Asked For It: Improving Services to Young Adults in addition to the committee's booth touting Grass Roots, committee activities, and membership.

The Governmental Relations Committee, co-chaired by Nancy Bates and David Ferguson, was involved in coordinating with NCLA and NCPPLA the statewide and national library legislative days. An increase in the state Aid to Public Libraries Fund to previous levels was a direct result of this committee's advocacy on behalf of public libraries.

The Public Library Development Award competition was successfully completed by the Section's Development Committee. The 1991-93 award was presented to Mary Campbell of the Cumberland County Public Library and Information Center for their innovative and successful Book Buddies program. Conference activities included the presentation of the Development Award at the Awards Gala along with the panel discussion "Shaking the $$$ Tree: Alternative Sources of Funding." Chris Bates served as chair and Sylvia Sprinkle-Hamlins as vice chair of the committee.

Pebb Henriksen and Deborah Morris served as chair and vice chair of the Audiovisual Committee during the 1991-93 biennium. Committee activities included the distribution of the committee produced directory of AV collections in North Carolina's public libraries. Conference activities included the co-sponsored program with NCLA's Intellectual Freedom Committee, "Are You Going to Jail? Access to AV Media in Public Libraries.

The Public Relations Committee provided the organization for the public library Swap 'n Shop at the 1993 conference. Sharon Johnston served as chair of a committee which saw several personnel changes. The section's Standards and Measures Committee also experienced several personnel changes throughout the course of the biennium. Their North Carolina Information Statistics Online program at the conference provided an in-depth look at the collection, organization, and potential manipulation of the state's public library statistical information. Ron Leonard served as chair and Kathy Shropshire as vice chair of the committee.

My many thanks to all committee chairmen, vice chairs, and committee members for attending to the work of the Section. The strength of the Section will continue to lie in the abilities of those key individuals willing to push to get things done.

I also wish to take this opportunity to express my thanks to the Section's Executive Board for their hard work and involvement during the past two years. Cal Shephard of the State Library of North Carolina and Rich Rosenthal of the Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County ably served as Directors, often providing Planning Council with their wisdom and insight. Margaret Blanchard of the Central North Carolina Regional Library could always be called upon to pick up the odd task in her role as Vice Chair/Chair Elect. My most sincere thanks go to Phyllis Johnson of the Forsyth County Public Library for serving with distinction as the Section's Secretary these past two years.

--- James J. Govern

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LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT SECTION

The 1991/93 biennium is the second biennium since the founding of the Library Administration and Management Section within NCLA. LAMs began as a committee appointed by NCLA President Patsy Hansel to help NCLA address administration and management issues within libraries. At the business meeting at the 1991 NCLA conference the newly elected officers for LAMs were announced. They were as follows: Dale W. Gaddis, Director of Durham County Public Library, Vice Chair/Chair Elect; Denise Peterson, Assistant Director for Public Services, Wake County Public Libraries, Secretary; Chuck Dallas, Finance Director of the Public Library of Charlotte/Mecklenburg County, Treasurer; Joline Ezzell of the Duke University Library was named Editor of the Newsletter and LAMs representative to North Carolina Libraries. Vice-Chair Larry Alford of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Libraries became Chair and Nancy Ray of the Southeastern Public Library became Past Chair. The business meeting was very sparsely attended and there were an insufficient number of people at the meeting to form interest groups or to elect interest group chairs. Nancy Ray, outgoing Chair of the Section, was recognized for her extraordinary effort and leadership in forming LAMs as a section within NCLA.

At the 1991 NCLA Biennial Conference LAMs sponsored a program led by Susan Juraw, Director of the Association of Research Libraries Office of Management Services, titled “Leadership: Strategies and Issues.” Ms. Juraw along with moderator Barbara Baker led an extremely interesting two-hour session on developing leadership skills in libraries.

On November 16 & 17, 1992, LAMs sponsored a workshop at the Friday Continuing Education Center at the University of North Carolina titled “Empowerment: Tapping Everyone’s Creative Energies.” The keynote speaker and workshop leader was Patricia Swanson, Assistant Director for Science Libraries at the University of Chicago. More than 75 people attended the workshop which was extremely well received and highly rated by the participants. In addition to Ms. Swanson, there were 15 librarians from within North Carolina who participated in the workshop by leading skill-building sessions and serving as panelists. Ms. Janet Flowers chaired the committee that organized the workshop.

The Executive Board of LAMs planned two programs for the 1993 NCLA Biennial Conference. The first program will be a talk by Joe A. Hewitt, the new Associate Provost for University Libraries and University Librarian at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, titled “Transcending the Rhetoric of Change.” The second talk will be by Victoria Steele, Director of Special Collections at the University of Southern California, on fundraising in libraries. The Executive Committee also recommended to the membership changes in LAMs bylaws. Those changes if approved by the membership will add appointed committee chairs to the Executive Committee and will permit the election of three directors at large to increase the membership on the LAMs Executive Committee. The committee that recommended the establishment of LAMs within NCLA envisioned elected chairs of interest groups serving on the Executive Committee. However, because there were not sufficient people interested in forming the interest groups, there were no interest group chairs to serve on the Executive Board in the 91/93 biennium. The bylaws changes will broaden and increase representation on the Executive Board if approved.

— Larry Alford

CHILDREN’S SERVICES SECTION

During the past biennium, the Children’s Services Section (CSS) spread its wings a bit to build stronger connections with librarians across the state. For the first time, the section joined forces with NCLA’s Governmental Relations Committee to send three delegates to Washington for ALA’s Legislative Day. Motivated by this legislative effort, the section formed an ad hoc governmental relations committee to address legislative concerns and spur the section’s continued involvement in the legislative process.

In order to increase communication and involvement with paraprofessional children’s librarians, the section invited the Paraprofessional Round Table to appoint one of its members to be an ad hoc representative to the Children’s Services Section. Frances Lampley now serves in this capacity and attends both the Children’s Services and Paraprofessional board meetings to share information and provide input.

Members of the Children’s Book Award Committee, comprised of representatives from both CSS and NCASL, continue their hard work to organize the balloting and promote the North Carolina Children’s Book Award. The 1993 award goes to The Seven Chinese Brothers by Margaret Mahy. Pat Siegfried and Peggy Olney, committee co-chairs, proudly introduced at this year’s NCLA Conference a book award booklet detailing voting instructions and program ideas for introducing this year’s nominated books. Special recognition goes to Permabound for providing bookplates featuring the nominated books. Also available for the first time are gold seals embossed with the book award logo to distinguish the covers of the award winning books. A subcommittee is now taking steps to implement an additional book award category featuring juvenile fiction.

CSS participated in NCASL’s 1992 Working Conference by presenting two Programs: 1) Booktalks of ALA Notable Children’s Books and 2) NC Book Award Table Talk. Board members also attended the Gala for the awarding of the first NC Children's Book Award to In a Dark Dark Room and Other Scary Stories by Alvin Schwartz. Accepting the award for the late Mr. Schwartz was his widow.

Another biennium highlight brought together children’s librarians, public library directors, state consultants and library educators for the Quail Boost seminar, “Measure, Then Evaluate” featuring keynote speaker Doug Zweigitz. This seminar focused on using output measures in the planning and evaluation process. All participants received ALA’s Output Measures for Public Library Service to Children.

CSS points proudly to the Summer 1993 issue of North Carolina Libraries devoted to Children’s Services. Guest editors Satia Orange and Cal Shepard spent many hours mapping the direction for this issue and recruiting articles to address concerns and service delivery in library work with children.

CSS tried to make itself visible at statewide events attended by children’s librarians. The membership committee set up table displays at both summer reading workshops as well as at the 1992 Rollins Colloquium. 1993 NCLA Conference programs feature Bill Brittain for Friday’s Author Breakfast. Three table topics include: 1) Mini-grants, 2) NC Children’s Book Award, and 3) Output Measures.

— Benjie Hester
REFERENCE & ADULT SERVICES SECTION

The goal of the Reference & Adult Services Section is to provide forums for discussion of reference service and to sponsor programs that are stimulating, challenging, and relevant to librarians interested in reference and adult services. Our programs have featured national library figures as well as local librarians and other service professionals. During the past two years RASS has sponsored the following programs and workshops:

NCLA Biennial Conference, 1991, High Point, North Carolina: "The Human Connection in Library Service." Charles Martell, Herbert White, and Royce Simpkins addressed the importance of the individual in the organization and the priority we give to our client's needs, particularly in times of retenchment.

Fall Program, Winston-Salem, 1992: "Total Quality Management and the Library." The day-long workshop included an introduction to TQM by the workshop leader, Dr. Jane Tucker, Director of Human Resources Management at Duke University; a panel discussion of TQM in the workplace; and small group discussions.

NCLA Biennial Conference, 1993, Winston-Salem, North Carolina: "Paradigms Lost, Paradigms Regained: Images of Reference." Charles Gilbreath, Anna Yount, Barbara Ford, and James Rettig discussed how we think about reference service and how our thinking may affect our service in the future. They encouraged us to envision new paradigms for service.

In August of 1991 RASS sponsored a workshop in which thirty N.C. librarians were trained to be trainers in the Maryland model for improving reference service. Since then those trainers have conducted workshops that have reached over 600 librarians and others who provide reference service in North Carolina. At the 1993 Biennial Conference, RASS sponsored two table talks on the Maryland model. For further information about Maryland Model training, contact RASS Coordinator of Training, Duncan Smith, School of Library and Information Sciences, North Carolina Central University, Durham, NC 27707, phone 919-560-6485.

Officers for the 1991-93 biennium were:

- Chair, Allen Antone
- Past Chair, Johannah Sherrer
- Vice Chair/Chair Elect, Anna Yount
- Secretary-Treasurer, Amy McKee
- Director, Public Libraries, Daniel Hone
- Director, Community Colleges, Holly Cook-Wood
- Director, Special Libraries, Rebecca Varga
- Director, College & University Libraries, Sue Ann Cody
- Director at Large, Bryna Coomin
- Director at Large, Duncan Smith

Officers elected for the 1993-1995 biennium are:

- Chair, Bryna Coomin
- Past Chair, Allen Antone
- Vice Chair/Chair Elect, Sue Ann Cody
- Secretary Treasurer, Carolyn Price
- Director, Public Libraries, Daniel C. Horne
- Director, Community College Libraries, Holly Cook-Wood
- Director, Special Libraries, Rebecca B. Varga
- Director, College and University Libraries, to be appointed
- Director at Large, Joanne Abel
- Director at Large, Philip Banks

The Executive Board of RASS invites interested members to attend board meetings and encourages them to be involved in projects and program planning. If you are interested in becoming more involved in the Reference and Adult Services Section contact RASS Chair, Bryna Coomin, D.H. Hill Library, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695-7111, telephone 919-515-2936, e-mail IN%"bryna_coomin@library.lib.ncsu.edu"

Megan McDonald, author of The Bridge to Nowhere, was the featured speaker at the NCASL Author Luncheon on Thursday, October 21.

NORTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

As the 1991-1993 biennium comes to a close, it is very exciting to see the progress that has been made on many of the goals established on a cold February weekend two years ago. The NCASL Executive Board has authorized a survey of the membership which produced input on the section's relationship within NCLA. As a result of the survey and ongoing discussions between the leaders of both groups, it is hoped that changes recommended in the old Futures Report concerning a "conference within a conference" will take place in the next biennium. This type of planning can only be beneficial to both groups. Discussions will continue to emphasize the need to consider and address the needs of a section which comprises 45% of the membership of NCLA — again this can only benefit both groups.

The first major cooperative venture between NC/ACET and NCASL has produced wonderful results. By jointly hiring a lobbyist we have received state funding to the tune of $5 million for library technology. This effort has been a learning experience, and a very valuable one. As NCASL plans for the next biennium, there is a need to strengthen the grassroots network of library advocates, to continue to educate and lead other educators, and to work for continued funding for technology and for all library materials. The November workshop on lobbying being conducted by our consultant, Janis Ramquist, is a step in this direction. It is also a first step toward the goal of marketing library needs to others outside the profession and to involving NCASL in cooperative ventures. The state PTA has been invited to send contacts to this workshop. NCASL and NC/ACET leaders are involved in a coalition of other support personnel leaders to share ideas and to work toward common goals. Again, there is still much to do to fully meet the NCASL's goals of providing displays, presentations and information to build relationships with other professional associations and to encourage a broader base of support for library needs. One very easy step in meeting these and the legislative goals is to identify the "bright stars" where planning, funding, and cooperation have produced outstanding media programs. Help NCASL compile a list of sites for advocates, legislators, and administrators to visit so they can understand the impact that a good media program can have on student performance.

Other biennial goals will continue to require attention. Membership has remained about the same, but is just under 1000. There are another 1000 professionals in North Carolina who participate in the association on a limited basis or not at all. What can we do to encourage more involvement? Through the Leadership Workshop being offered at NCLA, we hope to identify the next generation of leaders because there is always a need for new ideas, innovative thinking, and additional energy. As it becomes more difficult for building-level media coordinators to use professional leave to attend conferences, it is crucial to provide appropriate programming for members. As members, we must provide administrators and teachers with the information garnered from conferences and demonstrate how valuable this type of professional growth is to the individual as well as to staff and students.

Networking goals can help each member do this. The NCASL Board has created an Ad Hoc Committee to provide a place for us on electronic bulletin boards. This committee hopes to provide leadership for members as Internet becomes a reality for schools; to offer more avenues for sharing information to all members, and to provide assistance in meeting other goals.

Many people have given time, energy, money, and heart to achieve the results I have summarized here. It has been a great pleasure to be a part of these efforts, to meet so many fine professionals whom I now call friends and to experience all the highs and lows that come with being Chair of NCASL. We have come far, but as Frost says, "have miles to go before we sleep..." I look forward to returning my energies to my own school, to my friends, and to my family, but I will continue to support the next generation of NCASL leadership. I hope that you will too.

— Nona Pryor
The Round Table spent the first part of the biennium focusing on an ethics symposium. The program, entitled "Professional Ethics: Can You Live With Your Conscience at the End of the Day?", was held at Wake Forest University in October of 1992. Co-sponsored by the Society of North Carolina Archivists, it was well attended by librarians, archivists, and museum professionals. Speakers from all three professions were featured in the program, as well as a lively discussion of situation ethics where "real life" problems were debated. Copies of the codes of ethics for archivists, museum professionals, and special collection librarians were distributed to all participants.

Two events were planned for the 1993 biennial conference. "Never Look a Gift Horse in the Mouth: Librarians and Donations," explored the advantages and problems involved in accepting gifts. Robert Anthony, who handles tens of thousands of dollars worth of gifts at UNC-Chapel Hill, Gartrell, director of a 12,000 linear feet gift collection at Duke University, and Todd Johnson, manager of a public library special collection funded entirely by donations, were the featured speakers.

The second program, "How To Operate a Book: The Care and Handling of Library Materials," was a lively "hands-on laboratory" presentation demonstrating the life cycle of a library book. It was presented by Harlan Green, Director of the North Carolina Preservation Consortium.

North Carolina Special Collections, an occasional publication of the Round Table, continued its series "Lost and Gone Forever," by William S. Powell, on the loss of local history materials in North Carolina.

Sharon Snow, Nixie Miller, Luna Taylor, and Maury York were an enthusiastic and hard-working executive committee who helped complete the meaningful and successful projects of the last two years.

— Beverly Tetterton

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CONSTITUTION
of the North Carolina Library Association

ARTICLE I. NAME
This organization shall be called the North Carolina Library Association.

ARTICLE II. PURPOSE
The purpose of the North Carolina Library Association shall be to promote libraries, library and information services, and librarianship; and to champion intellectual freedom and literacy programs.

ARTICLE III. GOALS
The Association shall pursue the following goals:
1. To provide a forum for discussing library-related issues;
2. To promote research and publication related to library and information science;
3. To provide opportunities for the professional growth of library personnel;
4. To support both formal and informal networks of librarians and library personnel;
5. To identify and help resolve special concerns of minorities and women in the profession.

ARTICLE IV. MEMBERSHIP
1. Membership in the North Carolina Library Association shall consist of five classes: individual membership, institutional membership, contributing membership, honorary membership, and life membership. Only individual and life members shall have voting privileges.
2. Individual. Any person who is or has been officially connected with any library in a professional, nonprofessional, or clerical capacity, or any member of a library's governing or advisory body, or any student in a school of library science may, upon payment of dues, be entitled to individual membership as stated in the Bylaws and will have the right to vote.
3. Institutional. Any institution may become an institutional member upon payment of dues.
4. Contributing. Any individual, firm, or organization may, upon payment of dues, be entitled to contributing membership as stated in the Bylaws.
5. Honorary. The Membership Committee may recommend to the Executive Board for honorary, non-voting membership non-librarians who have made unusual contributions to library services. Such nominees may be elected by the Executive Board.
6. Life. The Membership Committee may recommend to the Executive Board for life membership, with voting privileges, persons who have no longer actively engaged in library work. Such nominees may be elected by the Executive Board.

ARTICLE V. OFFICERS
The officers of the Association shall be a President; a Vice-President, who shall be the President-Elect; a Secretary; a Treasurer; and two Directors-at-Large.

ARTICLE VI. EXECUTIVE BOARD
1. The officers of the Association, the past President, the representative of the Association to the American Library Association Council, the North Carolina member of the Executive Board of the Southeastern Library Association, the editor of North Carolina Libraries, and the chair of each section and round table shall constitute the Executive Board. A parliamentarian may be appointed by the President as a non-voting member. The Administrative Assistant shall serve as a non-voting ex officio member.
2. Members of the Executive Board shall serve until their successors take office.
3. The President of the Association shall be the chair of the Executive Board.
4. The Executive Board shall have the following powers and duties:
   a. To consider and develop plans for the general work of the Association;
   b. To appoint in case of a vacancy in any office a member from the Association to fill the unexpired term until the next regular election;
   c. To transact the business of the Association within the limits of a budget system.
5. Business of the Association may also be transacted by the Executive Board through correspondence, provided that the proposed action be submitted in writing by the President to the members of the Executive Board, and that it be approved by a majority of the Board.
6. The Executive Board shall act for the Association in intervals between meetings, make arrangements for the biennial meeting, and authorize the organization of sections or round tables by specialized interests within the Association.
7. The Executive Board shall have the authority to appoint an Administrative Assistant and to determine the responsibilities and remuneration of the person so appointed.
8. The Executive Board shall direct and provide for the publications of the Association and may have power to contract for such publications as may seem desirable for furthering the interests of the Association.
9. The Executive Board shall nominate an individual who has been selected by the Public Library Section to be named by the Governor to serve, with the chair of the Public Library Section and the chair of the North Carolina Public Library Trustees Association, as a member of the Public Librarian Certification Commission as required by the General Statutes of North Carolina (G.S.143B-68).
10. A majority of the voting members of the Executive Board shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VII. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
1. The elected officers of the Association (President, Vice-President/President-Elect, Secretary, Treasurer, and the two Directors) shall constitute the Executive Committee.
2. The President of the Association shall be the chair of the Executive Committee.
3. The Executive Committee shall have the following powers and duties:
   a. To meet upon call of the President to act on matters of business which in the judgment of the President cannot be held until the next scheduled meeting of the Executive Board.
   b. To record its decisions and actions and transmit them to the Executive Board for its review and affirmation within 14 days following each meeting of the Executive Board, whichever comes first.

ARTICLE VIII. FINANCES
1. The Executive Board shall approve all encumbrances (any claims on property) and expenditures of Association funds, but may delegate to the President authority to approve encumbrances and expenditures.
2. The Executive Board shall administer the business affairs of the Association, and it shall have power in the intervals between meetings of the Association to act on all matters on which a majority of the members reach agreement.
3. The finances of the Association shall be handled under a budget system.
4. Funds shall be available to the President or the President's representative toward attending meetings to represent the Association. These funds must be included in the budget and approved by the Executive Board.
5. Funds shall be available to the Executive Board to administer the affairs of the Association.
6. No officer, committee, or member of the Association shall receive any funds or incur any expense for the Association not provided for in the Constitution unless authorized in writing by the President; nor shall the Treasurer or other authorized person make any payment except for expenditures which have been so approved.
7. There shall be an annual audit of all accounts.

ARTICLE IX. AFFILIATIONS
1. The North Carolina Library Association shall hold chapter membership in the American Library Association and shall elect a representative to the ALA Council as provided in the ALA Constitution and Bylaws.
2. The North Carolina Library Association shall be a contributing member of the Southeastern Library Association and shall elect its representative to the SELA Executive Board as provided in the Constitution of the Southeastern Library Association.
3. The Executive Board of the North Carolina Library Association shall be empowered to enter into other affiliations as deemed beneficial to the Association.

ARTICLE X. SECTIONS AND ROUND TABLES
1. Sections and round tables of the Association may be organized by application, signed by 100 voting members of the Association, and approved by the Executive Board.
2. Each section shall represent a type of library or field of activity clearly distinguishable from that of other sections.
3. A round table shall represent a field of librarianship not within the scope of any single section.
4. The officers of the sections and round tables shall be elected by the membership of the section or round table. They shall be responsible for the program meetings and any other business of the section or round table.
5. The President of the Association may appoint officers if the section or round table fails to elect officers.
6. With the permission of the Executive Board, sections and round tables may charge fees for their purposes. Funds received will be earmarked and used at the discretion of the officers of the section or round table.
7. The Executive Board may discontinue a section or round table when in its opinion the usefulness of that section or round table has ceased, except that in the case of a section or round table that is still active the affirmative vote of a majority of members is required prior to the Executive Board's action.

ARTICLE XI. COMMITTEES
1. The President, with the advice of the Executive Board, shall appoint committee chairs and suggest other members except as otherwise provided. The President shall be an ex officio member of each committee with the exception of the Committee on Nominations.
2. Standing Committees. The Executive Board may establish standing committees to perform the continuing functions of the Association.
   a. Standing committees shall include the following:
      Archives
      Governmental Relations
      Conference
      Intellectual Freedom
      Constitution, Codes, and Handbook Revision
      Membership
      Publications
      Finance
      Scholarships
   b. Standing committees shall report to the Executive Board.
3. Special Committees. Special committees for specific purposes may be appointed at any time.
   a. The Committee on Nominations, to be appointed by the President each biennium, shall be considered a special committee.
   b. Special committees shall function until their purposes have been fulfilled.
ARTICLE XII. MEETINGS
1. There shall be a biennial meeting of the Association at such place and time as shall have been decided upon by the Executive Board.
2. Special meetings of the Association may be called by the President, by a quorum of the Executive Board, or on request of 50 members of the Association.
3. At least 30 days' notice shall be given for special meetings, and only business mentioned in the call shall be transacted.
4. Meetings of the Executive Board shall be held upon the call of the President, or at the request of a quorum of the members of the Executive Board.
5. There shall be a minimum of four meetings of the Executive Board during the biennium.
6. One hundred voting members, representing at least 10 institutions, shall constitute a quorum of the North Carolina Library Association.

ARTICLE XIII. AMENDMENTS
1. Amendments to the Constitution may be voted on only when a quorum of the Association is present, and shall require a two-thirds vote of the members present.
2. Notice of the proposed changes in the Constitution shall be mailed to the membership at least 30 days prior to the meeting at which a vote is to be taken on the proposed changes.

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BYLAWS
of the North Carolina Library Association

ARTICLE I. ELECTIONS
1. The President, with the approval of the Executive Board, shall appoint a Committee on Nominations, which shall include representatives of the various types of libraries in the North Carolina Library Association, insofar as is practical.
2. Officers. The Committee on Nominations shall present, by November 1 of the year preceding the election, the names of two candidates for each office to be filled; Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer (every four years) and two Directors-at-Large. In case the previously elected Vice-President is unable to serve the presidency, the Committee on Nominations shall present the names of two candidates for the office of President.

American Library Association Council Member. The NCLA representative to the ALA Council shall be elected for a four-year term as provided in the ALA Constitution and Bylaws. The Committee on Nominations shall present for this office the names of two candidates who are members of ALA and shall send the American Library Association the name of the duly elected representative.

Southeastern Library Association Executive Board Member. The NCLA member of the Southeastern Library Association Executive Board shall be elected for a four-year term as provided in the Constitution of the Southeastern Library Association. The Committee on Nominations shall present for this office the names of two candidates who are members of SELA and shall send to the Southeastern Library Association the name of the duly elected representative.

4. Any member wishing to be placed on the ballot for any office shall obtain a minimum of 50 signatures of NCLA members and submit them to the chair of the Committee on Nominations by April 1 of the year of the election. The Treasurer will verify the 50 signatures and notify the member that his or her name will be placed on the ballot.
5. Consent of nominees shall be obtained.
6. A ballot containing spaces for write-in candidates shall be mailed to voting members of the Association by May 1 prior to the biennial meeting.
7. Ballots shall be marked and returned by June 1.
8. Candidates receiving the majority of votes shall be declared elected and shall take office at the close of the biennial meeting.
9. If in case of a tie vote, the successful candidate shall be determined by lot.
10. Election results shall be announced in North Carolina Libraries.
11. The term of office of all officers except the Treasurer shall commence at the adjournment of the biennial meeting following their election, or, if the biennial meeting cannot be held, upon their election. The term of office of the Treasurer shall commence at the end of the fiscal year following his election.

ARTICLE II. DUTIES OF OFFICERS
1. President. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association, the Executive Board, and of the Executive Committee. The President shall, with the advice of the Executive Board, appoint the editor of North Carolina Libraries and all committee chairs and suggest other committee members. Committees shall be appointed for special purposes and shall serve until the purposes are achieved. The President may execute mortgages, bonds, contracts, or other instruments which an Executive Board has authorized to be executed, except in cases where the signing and execution thereof shall be expressly delegated by the Executive Board or by the Constitution, Bylaws, or by statute, to some other officer or agent of the Association. In general the President shall perform all duties as may be prescribed by the Executive Board. The President is an ex officio member of all committees except the Executive Board and shall attend the meetings of all committees except the Executive Board.
2. Vice-President/President-Elect. The Vice-President serves as President-Elect and presides in the absence of the President. If it becomes necessary for the Vice-President to complete the unexpired term of the President, the Vice-President shall also serve his or her own term as President. In the event of the Vice-President becoming President during the unexpired term of the elected President, the Executive Board shall appoint a Vice-President to serve until the next regular election is held.
3. Secretary. The Secretary shall keep a record of the meetings of the Executive Board, the Executive Committee, the biennial meetings, and any special meetings of the Association. The Secretary shall be responsible for the receipt and deposit in the Association archives all correspondence, records, and archives not needed for current use. In case of a vacancy, the Executive Board shall appoint a Secretary to serve until the next regular election is held.
4. Treasurer. The Treasurer shall assist in the preparation of the budget and keep whatever records of the Association the President and the Executive Board deem necessary. The Treasurer will collect and disburse all funds of the Association under the instructions of the Executive Board and keep regular accounts which at all times shall be open to the inspection of all members of the Executive Board. The Treasurer shall execute a bond in such sum as shall be set by the Executive Board, the cost to be paid by the Association, and shall contract annually for an audit of all accounts. The Treasurer shall be responsible for all membership records, shall serve as a member of the Finance Committee, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Executive Board. The term of office shall be four years. In case of a vacancy, the Executive Board shall appoint a Treasurer to serve until the next regular election is held.
5. Directors-at-Large. The Directors shall serve as co-chairs of the Membership Committee and shall assume such other duties as may be assigned by the President. In case of a vacancy, the Executive Board shall appoint a Director to serve until the next regular election is held.

ARTICLE III. MEMBERSHIP
1. Dues shall be collected on a biennial basis according to a schedule recommended by the Executive Board. Categories of membership shall include individual, institutional, contributing, honorary, and life. Honorary and life members are not assessed dues.
The Executive Board of the North Carolina Library Association met July 16, 1993, at the Neal F. Austin High Point Public Library, High Point, NC. President Janet Freeman called the meeting to order at 9:30 a.m.

In the absence of director Ken Ellis, Phil Morris welcomed the board to the beautiful new facility. The board approved the agenda as distributed. Executive Board members and committee chairs present at the meeting included:

- Larry Alford, David Ferguson, Marie Miller, Allen Antone, Martha Fonville, Sandy Neereman, Barbara Baker, Janet Freeman, Nona Pyor, Nancy Bates, Beverley Gass, Vanessa Work Ramseur, Doris Anne Bradley, Jim Gover, Ed Shearin, Wanda Cason, Michael Ingram, Helen Tugwell, John Childers, Gwen Jackson, Alice Wilkins, Eleanor Cook, Cheryl McLean, Cristina Yu, Sally Ensor, Meralyn Meadows.

Also in attendance were Camilla McConnell, President of the North Carolina Friends of Public Libraries; Jane Barringer, immediate Past President of the North Carolina Friends of Public Libraries; Nancy Fogarty of the Finance Committee; Karen Perry of the North Carolina Association of School Librarians; Janie Shipman, Treasurer of the North Carolina Library Paraprofessional Association; John Via, Director-Elect; and Martha Davis, ALA Councilor-Elect. Rose Simon represented Frances Bradburn of North Carolina Libraries, and Mary McAfee represented Anne Marie Elkins of the Round Table on the Status of Women in Librarianship.

Visiting Chairs-elect of the Sections, Round Tables, and Committees included:

- Edna Gambling - Children’s Services Section; AI Jones - College and University Section; Sheila Bailey - Community and Junior College Libraries Section; Michael Cotter - Documents Section; Dale Gaddis - Library Administration and Management Section; Augie Beasley - North Carolina Association of School Librarians; Margaret Blanchard - Public Library Section; Bryna Coomin - Reference and Adult Services Section; Catherine Wilkinson - Resources and Technical Services Section; Joan Carothers - North Carolina Library Paraprofessional Association; Cynthia Cobb - Round Table for Ethnic Minority Concerns.

President Freeman called for the approval of minutes of the April meeting. Hearing no corrections or additions, it was moved by David Ferguson and seconded by Gwen Jackson that the minutes be approved as distributed. The motion carried.

The report of Treasurer Wanda Cason reflected second quarter transactions, expenditures for the past quarter and remaining balances, as well as funds available in various accounts. After discussion of grant procedures, it was moved by Alice Wilkins and seconded by Barbara Baker that the treasurer’s report be approved. The motion carried.

Administrative Assistant Martha Fonville distributed the membership report. She announced that the total membership was 2,064 with 32 new members. She also indicated that labels for conference mailings could be made available in several different ways.

Regarding the Long-Range Fiscal Planning Task Force Report, President Freeman suggested considering each of the 11 recommendations of the report separately. Additionally, she indicated that the board was free to accept, amend and accept, reject, or postpone the vote on any recommendation.

Ed Shearin suggested that since recommendations 1 and 5 were closely related, they be considered together. The board agreed.

RECOMMENDATION 1:
Adopt a clearer format for reporting the financial status of the Association, including a balance sheet, revenues, and expenditures as compared to the budget.

RECOMMENDATION 5:
The Association should purchase a laptop/notebook microcomputer and accounting software for the use of NCLA treasurers.

Both recommendations passed.

RECOMMENDATION 2:
Adopt the attached fiscal procedures (previously distributed) to be used Association-wide. (Recommendation 2 included parts A, B, and C)

Part A stated that checking and savings accounts for any NCLA funds may be opened only by Executive Board authority. Checking and savings accounts existing when these policies and procedures are adopted must also be reported to the Board. Likewise any loans made to or leases entered into on behalf of any part of NCLA must be approved by the Executive Board.

Part A passed as recommended.

Part B stated that all NCLA operations (including sections, round tables, committees and boards) which operate by Board authority under the umbrella of NCLA are collectively a part of NCLA and therefore, are required to be included in an annual audit conducted for NCLA.

Discussion ensued regarding who pays for the audit as well as whether it should be done annually or biennially. After more discussion of the audit versus the financial review, it was moved by Nona Pyor and seconded by Gwen Jackson that the vote on part B be postponed until the January/February 1994 board meeting. The President will appoint an Ad Hoc Audit and Accounting Committee to clarify audit types, association requirements and costs. The motion to postpone passed.

Part C stated that the annual audit of NCLA shall be defined as follows: certified audit shall be performed by a CPA at the expense of each NCLA Treasurer's term, i.e., every 4 years, and reported to the Executive Board. A review shall be performed by a CPA annually and reported to the Executive Board as an unaudited financial statement.

Due to its correlation to part B, it was moved by Barbara Baker and seconded by Dave Ferguson that part C also be postponed until the January/February 1994 Board Meeting.

The motion to postpone passed.

RECOMMENDATION 3:
As a part of the preparation of the Association’s biennial budget, all auxiliary operations will be required to submit a summary budget to the Finance Committee. (‘Auxiliary operations’ will include such activities as the biennial conference and North Carolina Libraries.) These budgets will be information attachments to the NCLA biennial budget.

Larry Alford made a substitute recommendation: In recognition of the financial and programmatic importance of North Carolina Libraries and the biennial conference to NCLA, these two auxiliary operations shall be budgeted and reported as separate cost centers in the NCLA budget and financial statements.

Final financial statements for these cost centers for the previous biennium shall be submitted to the Finance Committee and NCLA Board when the next biennial budget is being considered.

Separate budgets for these cost centers shall be included in the
Association's approved biennial budget with the understanding that the Conference Committee will submit for consideration to the NCLA Board through the Finance Committee budget revision recommendations as conference planning proceeds.

The substitute recommendation was seconded by David Fergusson and passed. The discussions continued regarding the reporting of separate cost centers such as the biennial conference. Barbara Baker then moved postponement of the vote on this recommendation until the January/February 1994 board meeting; the motion to postpone was seconded by Ed Shearin and passed.

RECOMMENDATION 4:
Expand orientation of NCLA Board members; section, committee, and round table officers; and other NCLA leadership to include NCLA financial policies and procedures.

Nona Pryor suggested that NCLA Handbooks be provided for Chairs-elect as well as Chairs. The factor of cost was considered when preparing additional handbooks. President Freeman asked President-elect Jackson to consider the possibility of extra handbooks for the next biennium. Upon the call for the vote, the recommendation passed.

RECOMMENDATION 6:
The association should maintain an unrestricted reserve fund equal to at least 10% of biennial operating expenses. Recommendation 6 passed as recommended.

RECOMMENDATION 7:
Collect dues annually (on a calendar year basis) rather than biennially and adjust the dues structure as outlined below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>membership type</th>
<th>biennial dues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Honorary/life</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time students (2 years only)</td>
<td>$20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retirees</td>
<td>$30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trustees and Friends</td>
<td>$30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library personnel earning up to $15,000</td>
<td>$30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library personnel earning $15,001-$25,000</td>
<td>$50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library personnel earning $25,001-$35,000</td>
<td>$60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library personnel earning $35,001-$45,000</td>
<td>$70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library personnel earning $45,001 and above</td>
<td>$80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributing (names listed in NCL)</td>
<td>$200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After discussions regarding percentages of dues increases and who is most affected, it was suggested by Nancy Fogarty that the issue of annual or biennial dues be put to the membership for a vote. The recommendation passed with the dues increase and annual/biennial collection period to be put to a vote of the membership.

RECOMMENDATION 8:
If the revised dues structure is adopted, change allocation to sections and round tables to $5 per member annually with additional sections being $5 each.

It was moved by Barbara Baker and seconded by Vanessa Work Ramseur that the vote on this recommendation be postponed until after the vote on dues increase and the collection schedule. The motion to postpone passed.

RECOMMENDATION 9:
Add the following to the functions of the Finance Committee: To review on a regular basis the long-range fiscal status of NCLA including fiscal policies and procedures; and to make recommendations to the Board about investment of Association funds and fund raising needs.

Beverly Gass recommended changing the wording to replace the word "investment" with the word "management" and to delete the words "and fund raising needs" from the statement. John Childers so moved and Gwen Jackson seconded the motion. The amendment passed. The recommendation was adopted as amended.

RECOMMENDATION 10:
Responsibility for administering the Project Grants Fund be removed from the Finance Committee's functions.

Beverly Gass noted that the procedure used in the past year had worked. After some discussion the recommendation was adopted.

RECOMMENDATION 11:
Establish a Special Project Committee to (a) administer the NCLA Project Grant fund and (b) consider other special project requests. Among the members of the committee should be representatives from the Finance and Conference Program Committees.

David Fergusson moved to amend the recommendation to add one member of the Executive Board to the Committee. The motion as seconded by Larry Alford was carried. After discussion regarding non-budgeted projects and coordinating project grant funds with other programs, the recommendation was adopted as amended.

President Freeman thanked the board for the careful consideration of the recommendations of the Long-Range Fiscal Planning Task Force.

SECTION AND ROUND TABLE REPORTS
Children's Services Section Chair Benjie Hester reported that the section would present three table talks at the Biennial Conference. She also announced that a governmental relations committee had been formed.

Susan Squires of the College and University Section reported that responses to the membership survey had been received and compiled. She indicated that the responses were used in preparing conference programs. The section will sponsor "Think Tank: Creating an NCLA Agenda for Academic Libraries."

Alice Wilkins of the Community and Junior College Libraries Section reported that Beverly Gass was appointed Chair of the nominating committee. The slate of officers for the 1993-95 biennium would be voted on at the conference meeting October 22, 1993.

Documents Section Chair Sally Ensor reported the success of the spring workshop. She announced that the section will sponsor two programs at the conference. Michael Cotter was introduced as Chair-elect.

Larry Alford of the Library Administration and Management Section announced that the section would become a charter member of LAMA, the ALA affiliate.

Nona Pryor, Chair of the North Carolina Association of School Librarians, introduced Augie Beasley as the incoming association Chair for the 1993-95 biennium. She announced that future NCASL Conferences would be held in Winston-Salem in 1994 and Raleigh in 1996. Additionally, she expressed several concerns of NCASL regarding the NCLA Fiscal Report including usage of the NCLA tax identification number and the amount of money that sections receive from dues. The written report detailed the preparation of the NCASL Survey and its original intent. It was finally noted that NCASL fears that the formation of an NCLA Executive Committee may result in under representation for some sections.

There was no report from the North Carolina Public Library Trustees Association.

Public Library Section Chair Jim Govern highlighted news which included the success of the workshop on services to older adults held in April. He also noted that the Public Library Development Award deadline for applications had been extended until August 27.

Reference and Adult Services Section Chair Allen Antone had no report.

Michael Ingram, Chair of Resources and Technical Services Section, introduced the Chair-elect Catherine Wilkinson. He distributed flyers announcing RTSS programs to be presented October 21 and 22 at the Biennial Conference.

Marie Miller, replacing Catherine Van Hoy as Chair of the New Members Round Table, had no report.

North Carolina Library Paraprofessional Association Chair Meralyyn Meadows announced the last series of workshops for the biennium to be held in August and September.

Round Table for Ethnic Minority Concerns Chair Vanessa Work Ramseur introduced Cynthia Cobb as Chair-elect. She announced the conference program to be co-sponsored with the Public Library Section. Additionally, she reminded the board of the August 9th deadline for nominations for the Road Builders Award.

There was no report from the Round Table on Special Collections.

In the absence of Anne Marie Ekins, chair of the Round Table on the Status of Women in Librarianship, Mary McAfee noted several round table activities. The nominating committee will present a slate of officers at the next meeting of their executive board. She also announced that plans were finalized for the conference program and that the July and September issues of Management would be published prior to the conference.

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COMMITTEE AND OTHER REPORTS

There was no report from the AIDS Materials Awareness Committee. Archives Committee Chair Cheryl McLean announced that the committee met on July 12th and discussed their display for the conference.

Gwen Jackson, NCLA President Elect and Conference Chair, noted that conference planning was on schedule. She invited the board to the All-Conferece Awards Gala scheduled for Wednesday evening, October 20.

Constitution, Codes and Handbook Revision Committee Chair Doris Anne Bradley brought forth two recommendations which she presented as motions. She moved that the executive board accept the standing rules and policies as compiled by the committee and distributed prior to the meeting and that such rules be included in the NCLA Handbook. The motion carried. Additionally, she moved that the executive board endorse for presentation to the membership at the 1993 Biennial Conference the proposed revision to the Constitution and Bylaws to establish an Executive Committee. The motion carried.

Al Jones of the Finance Committee distributed a report that revealed that all 18 project grant requests had been funded in the amount of $20,198.96.

Representing the Governmental Relations Committee, Nancy Bates announced a luncheon at the conference jointly sponsored by the Governmental Relations Committee, the Public Library Trustees Association and the Friends of NC Public Libraries. The luncheon will feature Secretary of Cultural Resources Betty Ray McCall as speaker.

There were no reports from the Intellectual Freedom, Literacy, or Marketing and Public Relations Committees.

Nancy Bates, Nominating Committee Chair, announced the NCLA officers for the 1993-1995 biennium as:

- David Fergusson - Vice President/President Elect
- Judy LeCroy - Secretary
- Wanda Brown - Cason - Treasurer
- Martha Davis - ALA Councilor
- Sandy Neerman and John Via - Directors

Publications Committee Chair Eleanor Cook had no report. There were no reports from Scholarships or Technology and Trends Committees.

Rose Simon, representing Frances Bradburn, noted the highlights of the North Carolina Libraries executive board report. She announced that the discussion was held on inclusion of the research column for the present time. She also noted points to be considered when appointing section representatives to the editorial board of North Carolina Libraries.

For ALA Councilor Pat Langeller, Janet Freeman distributed the ALA 1993 Annual Conference Report. The report detailed the work of the ALA Organizational Self-Study Committee as well as the list of the council documents adopted at the annual conference.

David Fergusson, SELA Representative, announced that the Southeastern Library Association Conference would be held in Charlotte, North Carolina October 26-29, 1994. He encouraged involvement and collaboration from the North Carolina librarians. It was suggested that President Freeman formally invite SELA President Gail Lazenby to the NCLA Biennial Conference.

There was no old business or new business to be brought before the board.

Reporting for Acting State Librarian John Welch, Cheryl McLean distributed a report that revealed that the State Library could possibly lose more than $40,000 in state operating funds for the biennium, but it was hoped to keep state aid to public libraries at the 1992/93 level of $10.7 million. It was noted that the North Carolina Newspaper Project staff had begun to travel across the state. Also nominations for new members of the State Library Commission had been forwarded to Governor Hunt.

President Freeman mentioned that she had not heard from the request of ACRL to hold their conference in North Carolina. She was pleased to announce that Jerry Thrasher was recognized at ALA by the Freedom to Read Foundation for exceptional service on behalf of libraries in North Carolina and that Jake Killian was awarded the ALA Trustee Citation.

There being no further business for consideration by the board, the meeting adjourned at 2:45 p.m.

— Respectfully Submitted
Waltrene M. Canada
Secretary

Instructions for the Preparation of Manuscripts
for North Carolina Libraries

1. North Carolina Libraries seeks to publish articles, materials reviews, and bibliographies of professional interest to librarians in North Carolina. Articles need not be necessarily of a scholarly nature, but they should address professional concerns of the library community in the state.

2. Manuscripts should be directed to Frances B. Bradburn, Editor, North Carolina Libraries, Media and Technology, State Dept. of Public Instruction, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington Street, Raleigh, NC 27601-2825.

3. Manuscripts should be submitted in triplicate on plain white paper measuring 8 1/2" x 11" and on computer disk.

4. Manuscripts must be double-spaced (text, references, and footnotes). Macintosh computer is the computer used by North Carolina Libraries. Computer disks formatted for other computers must contain a file of the document in original format and a file in ASCII. Please consult editor for further information.

5. The name, position, and professional address of the author should appear in the bottom left-hand corner of a separate title page. The author's name should not appear anywhere else on the document.

6. Each page should be numbered consecutively at the top right-hand corner and carry the title (abbreviated if necessary) at the upper left-hand corner.

7. Footnotes should appear at the end of the manuscript. The editors will refer to The Chicago Manual of Style, 13th edition. The basic forms for books and journals are as follows:


8. Photographs will be accepted for consideration but cannot be returned.

9. Upon receipt, a manuscript will be acknowledged by the editor. Following review of the manuscript by the editor and at least two jurors, a decision will be communicated to the writer. A definite publication date cannot be given since any incoming manuscript will be added to a manuscript bank from which articles are selected for each issue.

10. North Carolina Libraries holds the copyright for all accepted manuscripts. The journal is available both in print and electronically over the North Carolina Information Network.

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CALL FOR PAPERS: The University and College Library Section of the Southeastern Library Association, for its Biennial meeting in Charlotte, N.C. October 25-28, 1994.

Theme: Electronic Information Access and Delivery. The keynote speaker will be Laverna Saunders, and we seek three papers. Suggested topics are:

- Methods of access and delivery;
- The library's role in the campus information environment;
- Service issues (changes in job descriptions of reference librarians, support staff, etc.);
- Collection development and management issues.

Papers will be juried and authors notified by May 7, 1994. Oral presentations should be 20-30 minutes.

Papers must be submitted by March 11, 1994. Send papers to and receive additional information from:

Betty D. Johnson, duPont-Ball Library, Stetson University, DeLand, FL 32720.
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4. All library organizations are entered under their full names. Material on the substructures of these organizations, such as committees, round tables, etc., is listed alphabetically under the organization name. (For example, for material on the activities, officers, reports, committees, and round tables of NCLA, see North Carolina Library Association.)
5. The abbreviations "comp.," "ed.," "ill.," and "pic.," are used to identify compilers, editors, illustrators, and pictures.
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NEW BOOKS FOR FALL 1993

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Steve Bender and Felder Rushing
Foreword by Allen Lacy
A light-hearted but horticulturally sound guide to passalongs—those botanical favorites that survive for decades by being handed from one gardener to another. The authors describe 117 such plants and offer tips on organizing plant swaps, giving information in the informal, chatty manner of neighbors.
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James R. Troyer
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Unsolicited articles dealing with the above themes or any issue of interest to North Carolina librarians are welcomed. Please contact the editor for manuscript guidelines and deadlines.

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