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1904 ... 1954 ... 1979 ...

Suppose you are a newly minted librarian beginning your professional career in North Carolina. Suppose you are a middle career librarian who has moved to North Carolina. Suppose you are a seasoned professional who has spent your career working in North Carolina libraries. Suppose you are a library school student who is curious about the development of significant events in the North Carolina Library Association.

Well, librarians of North Carolina, you are all of these. You range from the library school student who is totally new to the state to the seasoned professional whose career has spanned several decades in one or more libraries of this state. From one perspective you need to know some of the bench marks of your Association's history, merely as an introduction. From another perspective you may need to be reminded of what you have contributed to your profession.

In an attempt to meet some of these needs we have isolated some significant events to provide a bird's eye view. This is not an attempt to be comprehensive, because the data has been sifted through several individuals. It is not the best way to write history, because it leaves out the "innards" of who said what to whom when. Therefore it is merely a skeleton. Where a citation can help, it is provided. Anyhow, we think you ought to know something about the following.

1953-55

- First Spring Planning Meeting. This is a "workshop" for Committees of NCLA.
- Mail ballot to admit minority race members to NCLA approved
- Fiftieth Anniversary of NCLA (See *North Carolina Libraries*, November 1954)
- Archives records organized, bound, 1904-35, and stored in state library. Access through Archives Chairperson
- General Assembly merged State Library and Library Commission effective 7/1/56

1955-57

- Plans made for first National Library Week March 16-22, 1958

1957-59

- Recruitment Rally, October 10, 1959, Durham

1959-61

- Catalog Section becomes Resources and Technical Services Section
- Committee on Committees becomes Committee on Organization
- Legislative Committee and Federal Relations Committee become Governmental Relations Committee
- Library Services and Construction Act signed by President
- Reference books donated to governor's mansion

1963-65

- New Committee on Adult Services organized
- Terry Sanford, governor, created a 36-member Commission on Library Resources
- Funds provided for NCLA Counsel (registered lobbyist) at NC legislature
- Consideration of employment of NCLA executive secretary

1965-67

- Constitution of NCLA changed to permit hiring of executive secretary; to extend terms of committees
- Committee appointed to determine feasibility of a central research library for North Carolina

1969-71

- Appreciation to Joseph Ruzicka for support of NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES
- NCLA Handbook is published, updating 1963 edition
- Executive Board voted to discontinue NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES
- NCLA membership over 1500; conference registration 1025.

1971-73

- Executive Board voted to retain NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES
- Junior Members requested special project: recruitment and librarianship
- Public Library Certification Board changed by general assembly
- Section chairpersons added to Executive Board, NCLA; $2.00 of membership dues to go to each section as section membership

1973-75

- Resolution: Request governor to convene a North Carolina conference on libraries
- Conference registration 1090

1975-77

- Ray Moore Award created (best article regarding Public libraries in NCL)

1977-79

- NC Governor’s Conference on Libraries and Information Services, theme “Libraries, the Way to Know”

For full coverage of this biennium see NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES, 37:4 which you will receive in January 1980, and which will contain biennial reports from all sections, Committees, and officers of the Association

Jonathan A. Lindsey

Editor's Note: The above information is excised from "Archives History of NCLA," prepared by Archives Committee, NCLA. Also, see "Looking Back—An Archives History of NCLA," NCL 34:4, 1977, pp. 3-13.

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Junior Members, NCLA, February 19, 1955

[Photograph: Black-and-white group portrait of about eighteen men and women gathered at a banquet table in a wood-paneled room with patterned curtains and a chandelier. About a dozen people stand in a back row; six women sit in front. The table is set with cups, glasses and a tablecloth.]

Caption: Junior Members, NCLA, February 19, 1955. (If you have difficulty identifying them, turn to p. 55.)

Remembrance of Things Past

Annette Lewis Phinazee

"You should know where you came from to help you to know where you are going" is one version of an expression that is heard frequently these days. We were reminded of Dr. Louis Round Wilson's contributions to NCLA when we celebrated his one hundredth birthday and it occurred to me that a rereading of two of his articles might be appropriate for the 75th anniversary of NCLA. Dr. Wilson was the first Secretary-Treasurer of NCLA.

Similarities between 1904 and 1979 are striking. The 1904 meeting was held at the Colonial Club in *Charlotte!* Mrs. Annie Smith Ross, Librarian of the Carnegie Library of *Charlotte*, was largely responsible for the birth of NCLA. Of the 32 charter members of NCLA, 21 were from *Charlotte*. Could we have picked a better place to celebrate our 75th anniversary?

Dr. Wilson observed that "The program of the first meeting in Charlotte gave clear indication of the spirit and intention of the Association."[1] First of all, the charter members consisted of "librarians, members of women's clubs, and educators." The librarians who were speakers discussed "The Necessity of Library Cooperation Among the Libraries of the South," "Organization of the Public Library," and "Rural Libraries of North Carolina." Are any of these topics relevant today?

A member of the Woman's Club of Charlotte discussed "The Library and the Woman's Club" in 1904. The Women's Clubs are still with us in 1979. The N. C. Federation of Women's Clubs has endorsed the formation of a State-wide Friends of the Library group and is working with the State Library to achieve this goal. Have we recognized them lately at NCLA?

The third group of charter members consists of educators. In 1904, the principal address on "The Library as an Educational Factor" was made by the President of Trinity College (now Duke University). The principal of a Durham high school spoke on "The Relation of the Public Library to the Public School." A Professor of Greek and Chairman of the Library Committee of the University of North Carolina (Chapel Hill) discussed "The College Library." Dr. Wilson presented a resolution "in support of the work of rural school libraries being established by Dr. J. Y. Joyner, Superintendent of Public Instruction of North Carolina." Today we hear complaints about the

indifference of educators in schools and colleges. Can our 1979 efforts to involve them match these in 1904?

Another 1904 speaker who should be noted was “a leading manufacturer of Charlotte” who “spoke briefly on ‘Libraries.’” In 1979, business leaders are conspicuously in support of “the arts” which include libraries in the organization chart of The Department of Cultural Resources. What is the role of business leaders in NCLA?

In 1904, “The Charlotte press and local correspondents gave the meeting full publicity and added distinctly to the success of its initial activities.” In 1979, a pre-conference on Public Relations is scheduled, because the second most frequently expressed concern during the regional hearings that preceded the Governor’s Conference was for “a coordinated and well planned” public relations program. “There seemed to be general agreement that the public is often unaware of library needs and, what is more important, even of the service available to them.”[2]

Do any of these issues look familiar to you? Does a part of our current identity/recognition problem stem from losing some of the spirit of cooperation that existed among community and professional leaders and among states in 1904? Can librarians and states really operate effectively alone? Have we become so specialized and “professional” that we “talk down” rather than listen to “lay people”? Regional meetings, the Governor’s Conferences, and echoes from a gathering of White House delegates at the ALA Annual Conference in Dallas suggest that we *can* get ideas for where we should go from where NCLA began.

Annette Lewis Phinazee is Dean, School of Library Science, North Carolina Central University, and Past President, NCLA

References

1. I have taken the liberty of quoting generously from the following articles: Louis R. Wilson, “North Carolina Library Association, 1904-1943.” *North Carolina Libraries* 2 (Dec. 1943): 1-3. Louis R. Wilson, “The North Carolina Library Association, 1904-1909.” *North Carolina Libraries* 13 (Nov. 1954): 2-7.
2. Ruth P. Watkins, “Regional Meeting Summary, North Carolina Governor’s Conference on Library & Information Services” (In North Carolina Governor’s Conference on Library and Information Services, *Conference Report*. [Raleigh: The State Library, 1979])

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Who Are These People?

(An Archival Essay, with photos, Herbert Williams compiler.)

[Photograph: Large black-and-white group photograph, printed sideways on its page, of several dozen men and women, many wearing hats and some holding papers, standing close together outdoors in front of a brick building with tall windows. The title "Who Are These People?" runs vertically beside the photograph.]

The caption for this photograph appears on the next page. See the note beginning "Overleaf" below.

Who Are They?

Well, we know a lot of the names, a lot of the faces ... but there are a lot more ... all friends and members of NCLA:

[Photograph: A laughing woman with dark hair and a smiling older man in a suit hold a small gavel between them. Both wear name badges.]

Caption: Margaret Kalp and Paul Ballance, 1965. Once again, the gavel is passed.

[Photograph: An older man with a serious expression, wearing a suit, striped tie and name badge, sits facing the camera in front of a brick wall.]

Caption: Sam Boone, photographer and librarian extraordinaire, 1977. Through Library-land with glasses and camera.

In the files of the NCLA Archives, there are many who are well-known: Susan Grey Akers, Luther Hodges, Louis Round Wilson, Arial Stephens, Carl Sandburg, Benjamin Powell, Charlesanna Fox . . .

It was Charlesanna Fox who wrote in 1975, along with Mae Tucker and Hallie Bacelli, that "the story of any association is that of people." These pages offer a glimpse of some of the people who have been a part of our Association.

Overleaf, previous page: Joint meeting of NCLA and SELA, Asheville, N. C., 1935. Several persons are members of N. C. Library School Class of 1936.

People Who Open Doors

We see them, these people, officially ... at meetings, in the pages of NCL, in news clippings, here in the Archives. But we see them also in the unofficial albums of our minds, and we remember them as people, people we know, or whose names we will always know.

[Photograph: Two older men in dark suits and glasses stand in a doorway holding a ribbon stretched between them; one holds scissors. Two other men are visible behind them.]

Caption: Paul S. Ballance and Arial Stephens cut the ribbon to the exhibits, NCLA Conference, White House Inn, Charlotte, 1967.

People Who Get Things Done

[Photograph: Four people stand in a row — a man with glasses, a woman with glasses, and two other women — looking down at an older, white-haired man in a tweed jacket who sits in the foreground, looking down at a desk.]

Caption: Dr. Benjamin Powell; Miss Sara Jaffarian; Mrs. L. Richardson Pryer; Mrs. Elizabeth Hughey; Governor Luther Hodges. From National Library Week Issue N.C. Libraries Vol. 18, no. 3, Spring 1960.

People Whom We Honor ... and Who Honor Us

[Photograph: An elderly woman with white hair, glasses and a pearl necklace speaks at a wooden podium with a microphone.]

Caption: Susan Grey Akers

[Photograph: Two women sit at a table set with cups and a large arrangement of white chrysanthemums, while two older men stand behind it, one in a dark suit and the other in a light jacket leaning on a wrapped gift box. A flag stands in the background.]

Caption: Louis Round Wilson and Robert Dick, 1954

People ...

Lucy Martin, Mary Elizabeth Poole, Foy Lineberry, Louise Weyher, Minnie Hussey, Wendell Smiley, Sophronia Cooper, Irene Hester, Susan Grey Akers, Elmina Hearne, Doris Weaver, Elmer Johnson, Janet Berkeley, Nora Beust, Sally Marks, Marjorie Beal, Elizabeth Sampson, Robert Downs, Hallie Sykes, Ruth Searles, Mary Ruffin, Benjamin Powell, Ethel Hale, O. V. Cook, Clyde Cantrell, Paul Knapp, Giles Fremont Shepard, Mary Peacock Douglas ... it’s an almost musical cadence of friends, and members of the Association.

But there are many, many more.

[Photograph: A man stands holding a guitar at a microphone behind a head table decorated with candles and greenery, in a ballroom with draped curtains. Seated guests fill the foreground, seen from behind.]

Caption: Carl Sandburg, NCLA Convention, Asheville, October 23, 1953.

Many people make up this Association. All have contributed their fellowship and hard work to the profession. We salute them here now, all of them, whether their names or faces actually appear. We all know that it's the people who make the difference.

As Carl Sandburg would say "THE PEOPLE, YES."

Change in Public Services: Perspectives of Three North Carolina Librarians

Brian Nielsen

The forces of change in our libraries have never been more evident than in the decade now coming to a close. New philosophies of service, new techniques of handling library procedures, and new styles of management have been bursting upon the scene in rapid succession, with a dizzying rapidity that often makes one wonder how we seem to be able to keep up with the pace. The powerful wave of change has most clearly been diagnosed in the technical services sphere of librarianship, where procedural and management techniques are most visibly affected. We have tools to measure impacts of change in technical services, techniques which clearly relate to well-understood goals, such as cost-effectiveness, speed of cataloging, and the accuracy of bibliographic records.

This is not so with public services. Change in public services has also been occurring, but unlike the changes in technical services, development has come in a less orderly fashion, with new techniques tried here, abandoned, modified in another location, or even forgotten. The difficulty of assessing the changes that have taken place is compounded by a key characteristic of virtually all public service organizations, whether libraries, schools, or other agencies: the problematic nature of organizational goals. Who is the library to serve and in what ways? This is a question whose answer is as variable as a chameleon. The changing of definitions of goals is a function of changing personnel within the organization, changing social and economic conditions, and changing leadership. Thus a substantial part of assessment of our past in public services requires attention be paid to people involved in public services, their ideas and perceptions about service, and their experiences in providing service over the years.

In order to assess the changes in public services in North Carolina libraries over the past quarter-century, informal interviews were held with three administrators of public service departments in three different large libraries within the state, two academic and one public. Each administrator has had over 25 years of experience in reference and public services, and has been involved in state and national professional activity. Florence Blakely, collection development officer and formerly head of reference at Duke University Library, Louise Hall, Head of the Humanities Reference Department at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Library, and Mae Tucker, head of public services at the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Public Library, all spoke of their experiences in reference and public services with candor, reflecting upon the changes that they have seen within their own libraries, as well as within the library world generally. The picture emerging of library public services in North Carolina from these three

voices is admittedly partial, but, as the larger libraries in the state provide a sort of bellwether for change in all the libraries, the experiences they tell reflect in some way the collective experience in public service and reference librarians in the state.

[Pull quote: "The most striking change is in the complexity and number of reference tools ... you have no adequate subject control." — Florence Blakely]

Of all the issues that surfaced in conversations with the three public service leaders, growth in complexity best summarizes the experience of the past quarter century. Tremendous collection growth, increase in the level of sophistication of users, and new environmental pressures are just three aspects of this growing complexity. "The most striking change is in the complexity and number of reference tools," Florence Blakely remarked; "I have a sense of helplessness in the face of it all—you have no adequate subject control." For Louise Hall the change is seen in terms of increasing specialization and differentiation of services into more and more discrete categories, which makes problems for both librarian and user more difficult: "There has been an increase in complexity—there are more places for people to go to now." Mae Tucker sees the increasing sophistication of users putting new pressures on the reference staff: "Reference librarians here have had to become subject specialists, though they have to learn it on the job. We have more research questions, more detailed and technical questions." From the perspective of each of the three librarians aspects of the complexity issue shed light on more narrow points of concern to all reference librarians.

The requirements of collection development for reference collections have changed substantially over the years. "The collection has grown at a faster pace," Louise Hall remarked. "Our areas have expanded as the University's teaching and research programs have expanded. It means that there are more things that you have to be cognizant of. Some areas don't have adequate resources, or are so broad, such as American Studies." Florence Blakely is particularly concerned about what she perceives as the still very mixed quality of published reference tools, which, when coupled with increased publishing output, puts more strain on librarians who must select ever more carefully. "I think we have been fairly ineffectual as a profession in getting publishers to do good work—there is so much junk that comes out in new fields, whether it is women's studies, consumer information, or whatever. Our reference department has become increasingly selective," she noted. In the public library field, Mae Tucker observed that increasing demand from users has required expansion of government documents collections, tools to serve the business community, and materials for the college-bound and adult learners. "We also have collection development problems due to book theft and mutilation," she said.

User needs have proliferated almost beyond librarians' ability to handle them, in the eyes of two of the library leaders interviewed. "The social sciences have just been eating us up. The range and complexity of questions defies the limited published information resources; it is just so difficult to keep up," Florence Blakely observed. "I would not like to be a young reference librarian starting out," she added. In the public library "we're getting more medical and legal questions—people wanting to try 'do-it-yourself' doctoring and lawyering—and more obscure fact questions of all types," remarked Mae Tucker. "More students are asking about college education, about getting grants and scholarships, too. The social emphasis on life-long learning,

equivalency exams, and other forms of non-traditional education is really big now, more important for our patrons than in the past," she went on. "All this activity has had an impact on budgeting for staff, and so often in recent years we really feel 'pushed'; we don't seem to be able to do enough sustained one-to-one teaching with individual patrons as we did in the past."

Louise Hall has managed a reference department that has experienced a narrowing of user population focus. A shift from comprehensive reference delivery to a divisional system in the mid-1950's left service to social science users to another department, and the opening of a separately-housed undergraduate library in the late 1960's shifted many undergraduate users to that location. Even so, "the growth of research on this campus and of the library has meant that we don't have as much intimate contact with as great a percentage of faculty in the humanities as we once had." The organizational changes in the research library at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill have allowed the Humanities Department to concentrate services in specialized areas. "This has its advantages and its disadvantages," she noted. "The medieval and renaissance studies guide that we did several years ago (it was published first in 1967) could not have been done were we not so specialized. The creation of the Undergraduate Library has allowed us more specialization in services for graduate students and faculty. With increased paraprofessionals and student assistants, including a specialized training program for them, we have been able to a certain extent to do special staff projects, though it has also involved more time for training and supervision." As Miss Hall sees it, the information explosion has placed increasing responsibility on reference staffs: "With the growth of the library we have tried to develop means to access the whole collection through development of special tools, such as a listing of all the printed library catalogs on campus, and a file of newspaper holdings records arranged by location and by decade. We've also done a chronological list of early American periodicals, and a bibliography of linguistic atlases, besides all the subject field bibliographies we produce for many areas of study here. All these are in response to real user needs."

> *[Pull quote: "As an occupational subgroup, we have not yet arrived at a cohesive philosophy of service. And this makes library chief administrators uneasy, because they don't know what reference people ought to be doing." — Florence Blakely]*

Providing her own perspective on a general academic library reference service, Florence Blakely feels caught in a dilemma by the increasing specialization of user needs and abilities. "The sophistication, the level of work that undergraduate students do today is light-years away from what it was in 1950. They are able to deal with complexity, with difficult library systems, and with new indexing formats as they never were in the past." This circumstance calls for a careful re-examination of the issue of direct information service versus instruction, so clearly delineated by Anita Schiller[1] and only recently reiterated in a paper Miss Blakely cited by Millicent Abell.[2] "We are confronted by a perpetual dilemma of when to instruct, when to provide the answers," Florence said. "As an occupational subgroup, we have not yet arrived at a cohesive philosophy of service. And this makes library chief administrators uneasy, because they don't know what reference people ought to be doing. I think this accounts for the wide range of activities you find going on in reference departments—our reference departments are catch-alls for all sorts of library jobs that need doing. One of the things that's even harder for a

reference librarian to do than a cataloger is to explain to an outsider exactly what it is we do!" But the dilemma of whether to provide instruction or information holds within it great challenge as well: "To me the very essence of professional judgment lies in striking a balance between the two—you never make it in reference by going by the book."

[Pull quote: "We see all sorts of users that were rare in the past but common today ... Sometimes we feel more like social workers than librarians." — Mae Tucker]

A different set of challenges posed by users of public libraries was described by Mae Tucker. "We see all sorts of users that were rare in the past but common today. We get serious researchers, people working on academic dissertations even, who come to the public library for service. We also are extensively involved in providing information on social agencies, and we must more and more confront today's social problems. Sometimes we feel more like social workers than librarians. We feel good about it—there is a real need for this kind of service—but it is certainly different than in the past." The range of user needs is clearly broader than in even the largest and most diverse university. "In recent years we have had to cope with the problem patron, too. Mental hospitals have released patients because of the availability of new drug therapies, and we seem to get many of these people coming into the public library. This has caused some problems in reference, and we have had social workers come into the library to train our reference librarians to handle difficult situations. The reference librarian today has to be part psychologist, part machine technician, part social worker, in addition to the responsibilities for which he was trained."

It is inevitable that the changing nature of the work of reference departments has brought changes in management within those departments. A large and growing body of research in the sociology of organizations and general management has shown that organizational arrangements such as specialization and communication lines are determined more by the nature of the work done than by conscious management decision,[3] and there is no reason why reference organizations would vary from this trend. So as the work has changed, one can expect management functions to change.

[Pull quote: "We feel it is important to have all the staff involved in decision making, in making contacts with faculty, and in work on special projects." — Louise Hall]

All three librarians interviewed touched on the difficult problem of staff training and continuing education. For Florence Blakely, who reflected on the future at the same time she spoke of the past, a concern for the training of new librarians was foremost in her mind. "How do we train librarians to the burgeoning reference literature? There's more being published than any one person can keep track of, yet the kinds of questions coming in defy our efforts at specialization along traditional disciplinary lines. Somehow we need to develop better specialists, and at the same time better generalists." A related issue which she touched on was the growing trend to move toward utilizing more support staff for fielding questions at the reference desk. The complicated problem of how to insure quality service to every user has not been resolved. Keeping up her own skills in reference is one problem for Mae Tucker: "Much of my time that I

would like to be helping in reference, unfortunately must be spent in other ways. I have had to spend time recently training security guards." Time requirements for training of staff in new technology has been of concern to Louise Hall, but this is seen as a wise investment in the future. "Our department has placed a great emphasis on staff development and participatory management. We feel it is important to have all the staff involved in decision making, in making contacts with faculty, and in work on special projects."

New political realities have forced many changes in the public library scene in recent years. "We are now quite concerned about accountability," said Mae Tucker. This has led to new efforts to refine techniques of reference measurement, and has also resulted in policy review in many areas. Service provision in the area of genealogy has been liberalized, and new procedures in interlibrary loan and at the reference desk have been developed to protect the privacy of users.

New technologies are just beginning to have an impact on reference functions in the libraries in which the three women interviewed work. And it is the academic libraries which most strongly feel the early tremors of change to come. "There are going to be so many changes," remarked Louise Hall, referring specifically to the growth in online bibliographic services. The technological advances of the *Pre-1956 Imprints*, of the microfilmed North Carolina Union Catalog, of the growth of microfiche publishing, and the availability of OCLC data for reference work have already made substantial impact on public services. "One of the things that is happening because of the computer is that we are no longer bound to a specific location for service," Florence Blakely noted in analyzing the likely long-term effects of online bibliographic services. With the portability of terminals and the proliferation of databases in so many academic fields being loaded onto vended online systems, the character of many reference services may change radically. Yet Miss Blakely cautions against the optimism of many high-technology advocates: "I do not see a beefing up of staff in public services soon to come. I think this is some wishful thinking on the part of some public service people."

Whether reflecting on the past or looking to the future, those who have had long experience in public service delivery provide a useful perspective from which to view the work not only of reference librarians, but of the entire library. As one person said, "the role of the reference department is to be a liaison among the different departments of the library as a whole." Another noted the special responsibilities of this role in terms of library-wide effectiveness: "The reference department *has* to give consideration and feedback to the organization as a whole on *every* operation that affects the public in any way. This may be troublesome at times, since the reference department appears to be throwing sand in the wheels of the organization, but it is our proper role." Perhaps this is the only constant in an unfolding history of change.

Brian Nielsen is a doctoral candidate, School of Library Science, UNC-CH.

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Advertisement

[Photograph: black-and-white scene in a library. A woman in a blazer and scarf and two young girls, one with her mouth open as if shouting, stand near a woman in a plaid shirt seen from behind and a man in a plaid jacket seen from behind at a desk, with bookshelves behind them.]

Three patron questions appear beneath the photograph: "Do you have any idea how many books my kids have checked out?" "Do you have any books on solar water collectors?" "I want to reserve the latest edition of Sylvia Porter's Money Book and have my wife pick it up at the West Park branch. Can I do it?"

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Learning Resources: Now and Tomorrow

Renee' Hill

Every decade or so, we hear about change; and I believe, so long as life exists this will be true of any dynamic society. On post-civil war reforms in higher education, Rudolph wrote:

> The new era, which was about to dawn, would pass the old-time college by or perhaps convert it into a precious preserve of gentility or into a defiant outpost of denominationalism. In any case, it would never be the same again.[1]

Then, much more recently, in the early seventies, Godbold predicted:

> The new students will include those who cannot immediately adapt to the traditional methods of instruction; those whose personal situations are not accommodated by the typical school day; those whose linguistic and cultural problems transcend present approaches to visual and oral communication; those who have an aversion to the college campus for cultural and other reasons; those who are aged and for whom the college campus is inaccessible; those who are college graduates and post-graduates whose concern is for new information rather than college credits; those who are interested in immediate short-term training, retraining and job upgrading; those whose anxiety about the attainment of education overpowers their motivation to attempt its acquisition; and those for whom the entanglements of their personal lives infringe upon their studies.[2]

Inevitably, as we prepared to meet the challenges of the new student, support for alternatives to instruction was necessary. Now, we can boast of faculty, staff and administrators who are committed to effective instruction; of the successful revolution of libraries from traditional book repositories and of the parallel revolution of audiovisual operations from film projectionalists to viable instructional support systems; systems which express the educational philosophies, goals and objectives of the institutions served. We are able:

1) To provide leadership and assistance in the development of instructional systems which employ effective and efficient means of accomplishing ... objectives.
2) To provide an organized and readily accessible collection of materials and supportive equipment needed to meet institutional, instructional, and individual needs of students and faculty.
3) To provide a staff qualified, concerned, and involved in serving the needs of students, faculty, and community.
4) To encourage innovation, learning, and community service by providing facilities and resources which will make them possible.[3]

Diversity is a password among us, but we can cite institutions, with pride, where the full fourfold role, as defined here, is realized. At other institutions, serious and successful efforts are being made through sharing, requests for external funding and by taking seriously long-range planning efforts. So, the concept and philosophy of Learning Resources are expanding. The degree, however, to which all adhere, depends upon constituent need and institutional commitment.

Joseph Froomkin expressed it well: “The ... issues which come up in most discussions of higher education have scarcely changed in the past fifteen years.” They still include “access, choice, innovation and efficiency.”[4] The problems, however, have changed. Enrollments are declining, costs are ever escalating and taxpayers are seriously questioning the value of higher education. Some of these costs are mandated by external reporting requirements, social programs,

remedial and financial aid programs, salaries and energy. We are forced to look more closely at priorities and budget requests. Even if we don't, legislative and executive branches will; they are increasing fiscal review activities. Simultaneously, society calls for evidences of more productivity and accountability on one hand and for limiting property and personal income taxes on the other. So, priorities actually exceed resources. Many of us currently expect revenue shortfalls. So, indeed, the economic, social and political realities are constant companions of education.

We know that our very existence depends upon the quality of support we provide for the instructional programs, students, and community and on the availability of funds. It is encouraging, therefore, that the American Council on Education has called congressional attention to the fact that the costs of library materials, 1967-77, increased 286%, and requested that annual assistance grants be doubled. Also, the proposal requested that an extension of the program to encourage sharing be continued until 1985.

The American Association of Community and Junior Colleges urged lawmakers to set aside 35% rather than the current 24% of the money available under Title III, Developing Institutions, for two-year colleges. They cite (1) that we enroll 60% of the total number of black students, (2) 75% of the Hispanics, and (3) a full majority of the nation's poor who are pursuing post-secondary education. These are criteria for waiver regarding the commissioner's decision-making.

Froomkin has called for a review and reassessment of the Higher Education Act in 1980. Current congressional discussions promise to hold hearings on whether and how to change the major student-loan grant, and the subsidized work programs. The guaranteed student loan and college work-study programs must be reauthorized at the end of 1980. The Basic Supplemental Education Opportunity Grant and the National Direct Student Loan programs expire October 31, 1979.

Identifying the New Student

While recognizing the high correlation between growth and revenue, we expect a significant decline in postsecondary enrollments in the early 1980's. Actually, there has been a decrease in the number of traditional students attending college for the last ten years; however, a balance was kept due to the influx of the non-traditional students, e.g.—the handicapped, minorities, middle-aged females, part-timers, and veterans, among others. A study by the California Post-Secondary Education Commission suggests that this influx has reached its peak. There is, however, another "new student" receiving quite a bit of attention nationwide, the adults in the community and related needs for lifelong learning. Corrigan makes a point for this need and cites examples of the rate at which new knowledge is being created (Syracuse University):

1. Half of what a person learns is no longer valid when he reaches middle age.
2. One-third of the items on the supermarket shelves did not exist ten years ago.
3. Half of the labor force earns its living in industries which did not exist when the country began.

4. Three-fourths of all the people employed by industry twelve years from now will be producing goods that have not yet been conceived of.
5. More mathematics has been created since 1900 than during the entire preceding period of recorded history.
6. Half of what a graduate engineer studies today will be obsolete in ten years; half of what he will need to know is not yet known by anyone.[5]

The American Association of Community and Junior Colleges recently met and discussed the life-long educational needs of adult citizens. In this area, these needs will be determined through public hearings. Central Piedmont Community College was selected from 1200 community colleges, nationally, to help with this pilot project.

Pressure is currently being applied to Congress. Lobbyists contend, now that student assistance has been granted first, to traditional 18-20 year old students from low income backgrounds, the federal government should help those continuously ignored, the self-supporting adults who must attend half-time or less. We are certain then that there is tremendous emphasis on this new population and that there is a felt need for resources to assist the adult learners in our communities.

Patricia Cross emphatically states that: “There remains little doubt that a learning society lies in our future.” Most adults are currently involved in learning activities, inside and outside of educational institutions. We must provide more services and programs for adult learners. “The goal of the learning society,” says Ms. Cross, “is to make adults stronger, better informed, more self-directed learners—not to depend on others to tell them what, when, where, and how to learn.”[6]

Challenge for Two-Year Colleges

Herein lies a challenge for two-year colleges generally and learning resources more specifically. We know (a) that ours is a visually-oriented society; (b) that the number of places where learning can take place is infinite; (c) that an instructor does not have to be physically present every moment for learning to take place; (d) that the traditional lecture-in-classroom, face-to-face with learners as the ultimate in instruction is a myth; (e) that the responsibility for insuring flexibility via multi-modes and media to be successfully, efficiently, and effectively utilized for instruction is ours; and (f) if we don’t prove that we’re effective, we’ll become mythical. We must welcome what now appears to be another revolution, that of technological instruction; and, if we don’t, others will. For example, industry is now receiving services from us. We survey to determine needs and opportunities; they are receiving instruction from us for their employees; and we are preparing students for their employ. They have directors or others in charge of continuing and other in-service education for their employees. This is now a fringe benefit. What if they determine that they can hire instructional staff and/or employ technology and operate their own “colleges”, fully accredited, more efficiently and effectively than we can? In February 1979, top officials of 13 large corporations and 19 colleges and universities spent a weekend in serious conversation about how they might work together on some of the country’s most perplexing problems. The American Council on Education, which organized the meeting, cited this as a first step toward building new alliances between higher education and other segments

of society. The result of this new alliance was an executive committee of six members to plan the second meeting. This new organization is now called *The Business—Higher Education Forum*.[7]

I believe that we shall see an increasing number of high school graduates who will go immediately into training, e.g.—vocational and occupational, and that the options will be greater in terms of where and how this training is received. Students will consider location, whether or not the program is occupation-linked, and the cost. Industry, organizations, agencies as well as institutions of higher education may one day compete for students.

We have audio cassettes, telecourses, computers, slide/tapes, printmedia, writer producers, illustrators, photographers, audio engineers, dial access, telephone systems, television studios, and film chains among other resources. We're talking about holography, video discs, and Kotter even talks about an investigation of how a pattern of electric charges, representing the configuration of a particular body of knowledge can be transmitted to a person.[8] The capability exists for the library now to be a central store of information from which individuals in any part of our nation can dial a code and not only receive projected material but also electronically prepared copy as well.

Computerized networks that facilitate the storage, manipulation, and retrieval of information for the benefit of individuals and institutions are often great distances apart, geographically. This can be done almost error-free and has the effect of avoiding the redundancy of media and modes.[9]

An example is ARPANET (Advanced Research Projects Agency) in California which began with three and now has 125 college and university linkages. The University of Florida and the University of Illinois's PLATO are other examples. Then there is OCLC Inc. which has a widely publicized network. This early cadre of system users numbered 50 academic institutions and public libraries in Ohio. The original system dealt with book titles. In 1973, a parallel system dealing with journals and other serial publications was operationalized. By 1975, linkages expanded to 1,200 libraries—facilitating locating, ordering, and cataloging library materials. I can visualize life-long learning resources service centers, where a wide variety of technological devices, catalogs of courses and modules of instruction needed by an enormously heterogeneous population will be housed.

Video College

We may well see tomorrow's colleges specializing in areas but also in presentation formats. For example, a video college where students can mix courses to construct their own curricula. If selections, by computer, are deficient in terms of requirements, they would receive a message with a code to dial for a face-to-face counselor and/or instructor. If the selections meet their needs, then video and/or audio tapes or human contacts which would enhance progress will be correlated. Several large computers can be linked to a network and accessible by remote consoles located in libraries, satellite centers, churches, schools, colleges and homes. This facility can interact with students, handle registration, testing, and evaluation, and be linked to distribution centers, signaling when video cassettes must be sent to students. The format must

be a multimedia one. UMA (University of Mid-America) stresses the primacy of television, but uses a multimedia format.

I believe that, first, we shall extend this service to citizens via designated centers located throughout communities. Tomorrow, these will be available for home use. Learners can now check out take-home components or segments of courses and will be able to complete whole courses without the experience of the classroom as we now know it. Our campuses may well house laboratories staffed by paraprofessionals, counseling centers, meeting rooms of various sizes, and the technology and professionals needed to insure that the many places in our communities where learning takes place are fully operational. We know that: technology employed is no better than the human effort behind it; that technological instruction is impossible without the expertise of instructors; and that the positive value of student/instructor interaction is research-based. I believe that the training and the role of instructors will change significantly. This, of course, is another whole area of research.

Tomorrow is not a closed book; for much of what is going to happen will be determined by what we are permitting to happen right now. We in learning resources must make a conscious effort to project ourselves beyond the present, gauge future probabilities and make things happen. We must weave ourselves into a powerful network of mutual support. We must be risk-takers and remember that failure can be a teacher.

Now is the time for informed involvement and full participation; then, girded with skill and perceptiveness, we can support the bridge between what is and what must be as we, once again, prepare for a non-traditional student populace of tomorrow.

Renee' Hill is Vice President, Learning Resources, Central Piedmont Community College, Charlotte. This article is a speech presented by Dr. Hill at the 14th Annual Community College Learning Resources Conference, March 28, 1979.

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The Reprint Company, Publishers, is happy to announce the publication in September 1979 of a valuable historical reference work, **Abstracts of Vital Records from Raleigh, N. C., Newspapers, Vol. I, 1799-1819**, compiled by Lois Smathers Neal, retired Genealogical Reference Librarian of the North Carolina State Library.

This volume is the first in a projected series to cover the years 1799 through 1915 and contains 5220 abstracts from all extant issues of the Raleigh *Register*, *Minerva*, and *Star* for the years 1799 to 1819. Work on Volume II, covering the years 1820-1829, is in progress for projected publication in 1980. Mrs. Neal is the first researcher to have at her disposal the definitive microfilm record of these newspapers, as preserved by the North Carolina Microfilming Project.

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The foreword to this volume is by Dr. H. G. Jones, Curator of the North Carolina Collection at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and former N. C. State Archivist who initiated the Newspaper Microfilming Project. Dr. Jones states that **the Neal abstracts will become a major reference work both because of the importance of the contents and the care with which they have been transcribed and printed. Abstracts of Vital Records from Raleigh, N. C., Newspapers, Vol. I, 1799-1819 sets a new standard by which future publications of abstracts will be measured.**

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Librarians and Lobbying

Rosalie Prince Gates

The North Carolina Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services brought together an impressive group of dedicated, capable, and enthusiastic professional and lay delegates. Policy recommendations resulted from the Conference that were designed to ensure that basic library and information services were adequate to meet the needs of all local communities in North Carolina. Inevitably this involved the necessity of seeking funds and mandates from the North Carolina General Assembly as well as maintaining the support of the Governor on specific issues. This led me to wonder how effective librarians would be in lobbying efforts, a crucial question, if the policy and program recommendations were to be implemented.

In the weeks following the Conference, a series of events provided an opportunity to learn from first-hand experience that public librarians, in addition to performing their professional duties at the local, regional, and state levels, do have an effective communications network to marshal strong forces to support positive action relating to public librarians and public libraries. The issues, in this particular case, related to continuing the practice begun in the 1930's of certifying public librarians in North Carolina and also of continuing the existence of an independent Commission established by statute to certify public librarians in this state. That both certification and the independent Commission would continue were by no means certain. In the end, however, House Bill 1315, sponsored by Representative Mary P. Seymour, Chairman of the House Public Libraries Committee, did pass. Those responsible for the passage of the bill learned some valuable lessons from the experience that may be useful to review as the need to be an effective lobbyist grows in importance with each successive session of the General Assembly, or the Congress.

First, it is important to know your representatives in the General Assembly, both House and Senate. Moreover, be sure that the representatives know who you are. Write to congratulate them on election from your district. Watch their vote on issues that interest you, and write to show your support. Call on them in their offices. Attend events designed to introduce legislators or to honor them. Establish a face-to-face relationship. When the time comes to lobby for a bill, you will already have established a good informal relationship.

Second, librarians must be alert and be ready to be alerted. The legislator who knows a key librarian well and who will let him or her know about favorable or unfavorable committee response to an issue or about possible legislation that may affect libraries can be the crucial link in the process of initiating lobbying efforts. Acting quickly can make the difference between success or failure.

Third, it is important to have a formal or informal communications network. With this network, when the librarian needs to secure support for a bill, he or she can make a few key phone calls and can be assured that these vital contacts will act speedily and effectively in spreading information and in contacting others interested in public libraries. Library trustees are influential, and their support can be significant in bringing creative pressure to bear upon legislators.

Fourth, librarians need to know the details of the legislative process. It is important to follow the proposed legislation through committees, know where the bill is, and when action may be taken. This means that the librarian should be aware of ways to initiate legislation, be willing and prepared to appear before a committee hearing with a carefully written statement, write letters in support or opposition of legislation, and make personal calls. In appearing before a committee hearing, the librarian should clearly identify himself or herself by name and professional position and state at the outset whether he or she is speaking in support or opposition of the bill in

question. This can be exciting and fulfilling. It sharpens the wits and renews one's dedication to a cause.

Fifth, be knowledgeable. Without exception, legislators express a lack of patience with lobbyists who take their time and do not present their case well, precisely, and intelligently. Librarians by nature and training seem to have an advantage here. Be sincere. Do not try to intimidate. Be pleasant. Remember, a sense of humor is always helpful. Be consistent, and be firm.

Sixth, in addition, librarians should ascertain and circulate the names of the members of the key committees concerned with legislation pertaining to libraries both in the House and the Senate. If legislation has been initiated, it is important to know the number of the bill and refer to it with a brief title to identify it. Legislators will be responsive to their own constituents. This means that librarians should contact their own representatives from their district who serve on these committees.

Seventh, the lobbyist must not only write and speak effectively, but also listen carefully to suggestions of legislators as to effective strategy, what needs to be done next, where the gaps in support are, what types of phone calls would be most effective at each stage, and who needs to act when. Keep lines of communication open between legislators and between members of the network. It may be worthwhile for the person who is an unpaid volunteer to make it clear that he or she is acting as a concerned citizen.

Eighth, persistence is vital. In the early stages of lobbying, the chairman of a committee may indicate that he has little influence and will not vote on the issue unless there is a tie. Once you win his confidence and support, the chairman may tell the lobbyist that he will not bring the bill up for a vote until he is reasonably sure that it will receive the report the lobbyist desires. A legislator may say that he initiated the legislation that in general would lead him in principle not to support the bill the lobbyist supports, but he may later say that he has checked back into the facts of the background of this particular bill and suggest the procedures that would lead him to change his stand. The lobbyist may be told that a key government official needs to take a position publicly when the official has felt it more appropriate to be neutral or silent. When the necessity of taking a public position at a crucial stage becomes clear and lobbying efforts appear to have created momentum and effective support, however, the official may choose to make a vitally important telephone call or make a public statement. Those who proposed or reported unfavorably may then have an appropriate way of changing their positions and join happily in support because the picture has changed and the original situation may be seen in a different light. All this happens because lobbyists on the spot have been pounding the unyielding floors of the Legislative Building, alert to what is happening and listening carefully to suggestions and acting quickly, while encouraging a steady flow of letters and telephone calls from influential constituents.

Ninth, lobbyists should remember that their efforts are effective because legislators prove to be flexible, open-minded, and adaptable. Librarians as informed citizens should choose carefully candidates for whom they vote, and they should support bond and other issues that would benefit libraries in North Carolina.

Tenth, and finally, it is important to express appreciation as individuals and as a group to those legislators and supporters whose interest led to the passage of a bill. I remember thinking that if I had had time to take handwritten notes around to legislators' offices before the passage of the bill, I also could find the time the day and the day after the bill passed to take handwritten notes of appreciation around and deliver them personally.

Librarians who lobby may well find the effort exciting and rewarding. Policy recommendations resulting from the Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services need the support

of librarians and lay leaders willing to lobby in support of the services so vital to the people of North Carolina.

Rosalie Gates is on the faculty of Meredith College and is currently serving as Chairman of the Public Librarian Certification Commission.

New North Carolina Books

Suzanne S. Levy, Compiler

Michael Myerson. Nothing Could Be Finer. New York: International Publishers, 1978. 245 pp. Cloth $12.00, paper $3.95.

This is a difficult book to review. It's possible to be very critical. For example, the work lacks something as basic as an index, and there is no bibliography. The typography is a disaster, and you may get splinters from the paper. The author's politics and division of the world into good guys and bad lead to simplistic statements and unsubstantiated conclusions. Little attempt is made to be objective; references, while not misquoted are often either taken out of context or come from questionable sources.

Nevertheless, the work presents a view of North Carolina not readily available. The author describes current events in this state as a result of years of domination of the state by business interests. Workers, the poor, and especially Blacks, according to Myerson, were all exploited in order to benefit the business interest which controlled the state. Myerson devastatingly attacks the state's educational, political, judicial and prison systems. Much of the book centers on the Wilmington 10 and Ben Chavis, arguing that their arrest, conviction, and long sentences were a result of a concentrated effort by the state to limit dissent.

This book presents a very critical, biased, and at times unsubstantiated examination of North Carolina. While it is unfortunate that the arguments are not stronger and less polemical, the book is recommended for all libraries in the state because it does present an alternative evaluation of North Carolina.

William Z. Schenck, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Awakenings: Writings and Recollections of Eastern North Carolina Women. Greenville, National Printing Company, 1978. 105 pp. $3.00 (order from Dr. Sally Brett, English Department, Austin Building, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27834)

This book is a collection of six essays on Eastern North Carolina women by a class of junior level English students in Editing and Abstracting at East Carolina University. A vast majority of the information for this book came from primary sources in the Manuscripts Department of the University's Joyner Library. This collection of essays follows the same study of a select group of upper class North Carolina women from 1830-1930 as Anne Firor Scott's The Southern Lady: From Pedestal to Politics.

The essays begin with the education of wealthier young ladies in private academies for girls prior to the Civil War. The next period was Rebecca Pitchford Davis' life as an Eastern North Carolina planter's wife whose sons are fighting in the Civil War. (Rebecca is unfortunately misspelled throughout the essay). The next study covers the courtship of Della Barlow and Colonel Perry from 1860-1868. The editor did not indicate whether the couple ever married although they did in 1868. Dr. William E. Stephenson traced the changes in upper class North Carolina women through their participation in the End of the Century Book Club, formed in 1899. The club's history shows patterns that reflect social conservatism and allegiance to tradition that

were characteristic of eastern North Carolina women. The fifth essay is a short study of the class of 1914 at East Carolina Teacher's Training School, Greenville, a school for training women teachers. This was the time when women were beginning to have a choice of a career or marriage or both. The last essay is a portrait of Johnetta Webb Spilman, eastern North Carolina politician who pioneered the movement of women in politics in North Carolina when women's role in politics was questioned by both men and women.

This little book is suitable for a public, college, or university library.

Marguerite Wiggins, East Carolina University

Taylor Lewis and Joanne Young. The Hidden Treasure of Bath Town. Bath, N. C.: Friends of Historic Bath, Inc., 1978. 72 pp. $12.95 + tax. (order from Historic Bath, P. O. Box 124, Bath, N. C. 27808)

The town of Bath, North Carolina, was incorporated in 1705, making it the oldest town in the state. It was designed by historian and explorer John Lawson, and in the mid-eighteenth century it was the practical center of government for the colony. It was once home of the infamous pirate, Blackbeard; it is the location of the oldest still-active church in North Carolina, St. Thomas Church; and it was the seat of the first public library in the colony. All of these factors, plus the natural beauty of this small town on the coast, make it a good choice for a popular, descriptive, historical book with color photographs.

The only book about Bath currently available on the in-print market has been Bath Town Guidebook done by the North Carolina Division of Archives and History in 1977. This short (15-page) booklet is still a good basic history of the town for visitors; it is factual, accurate, and contains numerous illustrations of houses and furnishings in North Carolina's oldest town.

But those who want the facts plus lavish color photographs may be interested in a new publication by Taylor Lewis and Joanne Young titled The Hidden Treasure of Bath Town. The text is easy reading yet accurate, and the photographs are outstanding (though this reviewer believes that the natural beauty of Bath far exceeds the beauty portrayed by photographs of buildings or objects). Lewis and Young have chosen their photographs well, the book is artistically laid out, and the text is well-written and informative. It is a publication in which the Friends of Historic Bath can take pride, and it would be a worthy addition to public libraries across North Carolina.

Alice R. Cotten, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Norma Jean and Carole Darden. Spoonbread and Strawberry Wine: Recipes and Reminiscences of a Family. New York: Anchor Press, 1978. 288 pp. $9.95.

Norma Jean and Carole Darden grew up in Wilson, North Carolina. They traveled the roads of North Carolina, Virginia, Alabama and Ohio, gathering family recipes, beauty concoctions, celebration menus, and memories from their paternal family (the Dardens), their maternal family (the Sampsons), and friends and acquaintances along the way.

Spoonbread and Strawberry Wine is a pilgrimage through family history which took the authors seven years to research and document. Not only will you reap a cookbook filled with recipes that were handed down from generation to generation but you will become intimately acquainted with the lives of the Darden and Sampson families through biographical sketches. The two families can boast of black professionals like pharmacists, doctors, lawyers, teachers, a child therapist, and an acclaimed fashion model as well as one grandmother who managed to be a pillar of both the Baptist and the Holiness Churches at the same time. A number of family photographs and line drawings by Doug Jamieson illustrate the text. This title is recommended for public libraries and college and university libraries with Afro-American collections.

Anita Booth, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

The Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts: A collection of Southern Furniture, Paintings, Ceramics, Textiles, and Metalware. Introduction, Frank L. Horton; text and design, Jan Garrett Hind. Winston-Salem: Old Salem, Inc., 1979. 96 pp. $10.00, hardbound, $7.50, softbound. (Order from Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts, Salem Station, Drawer F, Winston-Salem, NC 27108)

The Old Salem restored area in Winston-Salem is one of our state's greatest historical assets. The wealth of its holdings is exemplified within the walls of the Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts. A recently revised catalog of the museum's collection, therefore, should be very welcome to those interested in reminding themselves of the skilled craftsmanship of a pre-plastic society.

Frank L. Horton, founder and director of the museum, has contributed an informative overview of the collection, providing a needed perspective. He divides the large geographical area covered by the collection's holdings into three sections, the Chesapeake, the Carolina Low Country, and the Back Country, and summarizes the varying developments of the furniture and decorative arts of these regions. The predominantly rural and agrarian South came slowly to sophistication in furniture design and the purely ornamental aspects of life. But the strong influence of England, traditional arbiter of fashions for the early colonies, gradually filtered throughout the widespread South to be mixed with a new and vital American tradition. This American tradition was formed by many people with national traditions of their own and tempered by the resources and characteristics of a new land. The Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts preserves some of the finest examples of this heritage.

The museum is organized as a collection of house interiors, each furnished to represent style periods between the late seventeenth and early nineteenth centuries. The catalog reflects this ordering, being arranged chronologically with most rooms introduced by reconstructed sketches of the exteriors of the houses as they would have appeared to their original owners. A location is given for each house and, fittingly enough, most of the houses are North Carolina in origin. A handsome color plate illustrates every room, while many individual objects are studied in detailed views. The majority of these are black and white though even here we are given more color photographs than one might expect in these austere times. I especially appreciated the care throughout to keep the descriptive text near the photograph in question avoiding the tiresome flipping from photograph to object.

A very great asset is the writing style of Jan Garrett Hind who manages to convey much information and artistic detail in a relaxed and easy-flowing manner. This is not just a dry listing of dimensions and materials but an interesting look at a way of life reflected through the style of its surroundings. A prior knowledge of the field would be helpful but not necessary for many of the more specialized architectural and antique-trade terms can be deduced from context. Any general reader with an interest in learning about Southern craftsmanship would benefit from this work. All academic or public libraries with holdings in applied arts would find this a worthy addition to their collection.

Gene W. Leonardi, North Carolina Central University

F. Roy Johnson and E. Frank Stephenson, Jr. The Gatling Gun and the Flying Machine. Murfreesboro, N. C.: Johnson Publishing Co., 1979. 160 pp., $9.50.

"I would have made much more money if I had devoted myself to peace machinery instead of weapons of offense and defense," said Richard J. Gatling, inventor of the gun by which his name is world famous. That may be true, but his fame could scarcely have been more universal. This concise book traces the life of a North Carolina farmboy whose inventive genius raised him almost to the rank of an Edison.

Told in a breezy anecdotal style, laced with a number of oral sources, The Gatling Gun and the Flying Machine tells the story of a man who was courted by kings and czars, politicians and militarists, conservative businessmen and crackpots of every stripe, because of his ability to create a weapon of death, purposely made terrible because its inventor hoped, vainly, that by rendering war even more obscene, he might move mankind to abolish it.

Gatling was, however, a man not content with one creation. Like Edison, with whom he might be compared in innovative fertility, he kept the path of the Patent Office warm. Credited with almost half a hundred patents, Gatling devised everything from flush toilets (an unheard-of luxury in nineteenth-century America) to motorized plows and seed planters. He was an individual driven by hard work, curiosity, and a stubborn ingenuity—all the traits of the innovator not content with things as they are.

But there is a semi-comic and yet tragic side to all this: abruptly, in the second half of the book, we are told of Gatling's brother, James Henry, and his jealousy of the former's wealth and fame. He was determined to do something about it. Also possessed of an inventive mind, he decided to surpass all his brother's work with a truly spectacular achievement—he would fly! And so, half a century before the Wright brothers, he labored with indifferent and humorous results on a contraption his neighbors call the 'Old Turkey Buzzard'. Most of them were convinced that he was quite mad, but also quite harmless. Yet, in many ways, he was theoretically on the right road. A bad temper and constant fighting with any and all ended his dream. An adversary, seeking what he deemed justice, murdered James Gatling. The book closes on this sober note: Where one man was able to turn his singular trait to reality, another was left with a shattered dream.

Neatly rounding out the book are a number of useful appendices dealing with the principals' homestead in Hertford County, N. C., their appearances and possessions. In addition to a good bibliography there is a useful list of oral sources. Except for the unfortunate use of brown ink which obscures the photographs, the book is well put together and its moderate price and popular, though by no means simplistic text, justify its inclusion in any public or college library.

Jeffrey T. Hicks, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Simon Baker. Storms, People and Property in Coastal North Carolina. Raleigh: UNC Sea Grant College Program, 1978. 82 pp. free. (order from UNC Sea Grant, 105 1911 Building, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27650)

The big question for coastal dwellers every summer is, Will this be the year for the hurricane? Many feel the North Carolina coast is overdue for another big hurricane. Those who have survived the ones in the past worry that increasing numbers of new coastal residents do not take the threat of a hurricane seriously enough.

For those who know and particularly for those who don't, Simon Baker has sifted through mountains of information available mainly through state and federal governmental sources and compiled a brief, non-technical book about hurricanes, cyclones and northeasters and how to survive them.

Roughly the first third of the book is devoted to a discussion of the nature of hurricanes. Most of the examples are illustrated by photos of North Carolina's experiences with hurricanes and their destruction. Dr. Baker has constructed charts that show occurrences of tropical cyclones on the North Carolina coast by earliest and latest dates, the number reaching the coast, the number of years between occurrences, and the probability of occurrence: all based on observations made from 1886-1970.

The second third of the book offers tips on how to survive a hurricane. Particularly useful are specific procedures on how to purify water and precautionary measures to be taken in food

preparation. The text concludes with short chapters on housing construction, farming and boating precautions.

The final third of the book is comprised of appendices. Among them are the addresses and phone numbers of civil preparedness agencies in the coastal zone, a glossary of terms associated with hurricanes (e.g. the difference between a hurricane watch and hurricane warning), and even something for trivia fans: the list of Atlantic hurricane names for 1979 through 1983.

Most of the information in the book is not original and can be obtained from various government and published sources. The purpose of the book however, is not necessarily to add new material to the wealth of hurricane information already available, but to "inform the reader of the nature and frequency of storms on North Carolina's coast and dangers associated with them." It accomplishes that end.

Deborah Babel, University of North Carolina at Wilmington

Sue Ellen Bridgers. All Together Now. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1979. 238 pp. $7.95.

Twelve year old Casey Flanagan's father is fighting in the Korean War. Her mother is busy with two jobs. Casey is sent to spend the summer with her grandparents in a small Carolina town.

It is an important "growing" time for Casey. Through her experiences with Dwayne, a thirty year old retarded man whose passion is baseball, with Pansy and Hazard married for the first time late in life, with her car racing uncle Taylor and his girl friend, and with her grandparents, Casey gets a profound lesson in responsibility, love and belonging.

Some younger readers may find the episodic style paradoxical; on the one hand it keeps the plot moving; on the other hand, Casey, as well as some of the dramatic tension are temporarily lost in the various points of view (i.e.: particularly that of Pansy and Hazard).

Sylva, North Carolina writer Sue Ellen Bridgers continues the literary promise she demonstrated in her first novel, Home Before Dark. Public and school libraries serving seventh through ninth graders will want to purchase All Together Now.

Gail Terwilliger, Cumberland County Public Library

Editor's Note: Because of a severe proofreading error, below is a correct copy of Mr. Powell's review which appeared in the previous issue.

Beth G. Crabtree and James W. Patton, editors, "Journal of a Secesh Lady," The Diary of Catherine Ann Devereux Edmondston, 1860-1866. Raleigh, NC: N. C. Division of Archives and History, 1979. 850 pp. $28.00.

During the Civil War Catherine Ann Devereux Edmondston (1823-1875), a highly literate and active plantation wife of Halifax County, N. C., regularly kept a detailed diary in which she entered information about her daily activities together with a variety of unusual happenings. Her classical and contemporary reading provided additional subjects for comment as did her daily perusal of newspapers, particularly those from Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy. She followed the course of the war with great attention and in addition to reporting occurrences as she learned of them she also added her own comments. Her judgment of the leadership on both sides was incisive and time proved her to have been correct in many cases. Some wartime activity she also knew at first hand since much of Eastern North Carolina was occupied quite early in the war by Federal forces; raids and engagements were constantly on her mind and the firing of guns assaulted her ears on many occasions. She was responsible for concealing large numbers of bales of cotton and other supplies from possible capture by the enemy and then, after the threat had passed, of recovering them. Drying cotton that had been wet in a sudden rain in the woods was a particularly difficult task.

The almost constant movement of family and friends involved in the war, the sending and receiving of messages, shortages and substitutes, and her concern for a Southern victory are mentioned throughout her journal. Mrs. Edmonston's wide range of interests, her devotion to relatives, friends, and slaves, her concern for the wounded and the survivors of the casualties, her love of gardening and of the land, and finally her despair as the war ended in defeat make her diary a work to be read as much more than a historical document. It is an intensely human document.

Historians at the local, state, and national levels may also benefit from her recording of so much that came to her attention. The adjustment made by the residents in occupied Elizabeth City, for example, or her account of what seems to have been a customary three-day mid-summer holiday granted slaves, or the use of United States treasury notes in the Confederacy in purchasing goods all provide interesting commentaries on the life of the people in the South at that time.

Mrs. Edmondston possessed a literary gift, not only in expressing herself so clearly in prose, but also in composing poems to commemorate a number of events. These she sometimes included in her diary. From time to time she also pasted in printed broadsides or newspaper clippings. These are included along with the transcription of her own writings. Her comments on many well-known people, as well as on a host of lesser people, make them all the more human.

Whether read for pleasure or for information, Mrs. Edmondston's journal will be both enjoyable and satisfying. It has the potential to become a classic and will surely take its place alongside a handful of others from other Southern states.

While this is a massive work, the index would have been better had it been more detailed. There is a great deal of interest in the book that the reader must ferret out for himself, and it is likely that much that is good will not be discovered by the casual researcher seeking information on some particular subject.

William S. Powell, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

North Carolina Library Association Biennial Conference

Preliminary Program, October 17-20, 1979, Civic Center, Charlotte, N. C.

Tuesday, October 16, 1979

7:00 p.m.-7:30 p.m.: NCLA Public Relations Preconference Registration. Location: Library Auditorium.

7:30 p.m.-9:00 p.m.: NCLA Public Relations Preconference. Location: Library Auditorium.

Speaker: Peggy Barber, Director of Public Information Office of the American Library Association

9:00 p.m.: Reception. Location: Library Auditorium.

Wednesday, October 17, 1979

8:30 a.m.-9:00 a.m.: Registration for Preconferences. Location: Main Floor—Lobby.

NCLA Public Relations

Resources and Technical Services Preconference on AACR2

Thursday, October 18, 1979

8:00 a.m.-8:00 p.m.: Conference Registration. Location: Main Floor—Lobby.

9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.: Exhibits Open. Location: Main Floor—Exhibit Hall.

10:00 a.m.-11:30 a.m.: First General Session. Location: Plaza Level.

Presiding: Leonard L. Johnson, President

Welcome: (blank in the printed program)

Introduction of Speaker: Margaret Riddle, Library Trustee

Speaker: Speaker of the House, Carl J. Stewart, Jr.

Topic: (To be announced)

12:00 noon-2:00 p.m.: Serial Librarians Interest Group Luncheon Meeting. Location: Main Floor—Room H.

Presiding: Marcia Tuttle, Chairperson

Program:

Panel: Marcia Tuttle—Head of Serials Department, UNC-Chapel Hill. Topic: "Future of Serials Interest Group"

Diane Harkins—Serials Cataloguer, Duke University. Topic: "Workshop on AACR2"

David Gleim—Assistant Head Cataloguer Department, UNC-Chapel Hill. Topic: "ALA Preconference on AACR2 (Serials)"

1:30 p.m.-3:30 p.m.: Junior College Section. Location: Main Floor—Room E.

Presiding: Rosalind Campbell, Chairperson

Introduction of Speaker: Azalee Sain, Media Processing Section, Community Colleges Office, Raleigh, N. C.

Speaker: Mrs. Lee Albright, Head of the Genealogical Services Branch, Division of the N. C. State Library

Topic: "Overview of Genealogy in N. C.: The Role of the Community Colleges and Technical Institutes."

Business Session

2:00 p.m.-4:30 p.m.: College and University Section, NCLA (N. C. Chapter, ACRL). Location: Main Floor—Room F.

Presiding: Elvin Strowd, Chairperson

Speaker: James David Barber, James B. Duke Professor of Political Science

Topic: "The New Political Imagination."

Business Session:

Introduction of Speaker: Edward Holley, Dean, UNC-Chapel Hill Library School

Speaker: Julie Virgo, Executive Secretary, Association of College and Research Libraries, ALA

3:30 p.m.-5:00 p.m.: Junior Members Round Table. Location: Main Floor—Room D.

5:00 p.m.-7:00 p.m.: Public Library Section—Young Adult. Location: Plaza Level.

Committee Reception (Young Adult Oriented Librarians)

5:30 p.m.: North Carolina Central University Alumni Association Dinner. Location: VIP Lounge-A.

7:00 p.m.: East Carolina University Library Science Alumni Association Business/Social (To be announced).

7:00 p.m.-9:00 p.m.: Public Library Section. Location: Main Floor—Room F.

Friday, October 19, 1979

8:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.: Conference Registration. Location: Main Floor—Lobby.

8:00 a.m.-9:15 a.m.: Appalachian State University Library School Alumni Breakfast. Location: Main Floor—Room H.

Topic: "Everything You Ever Wanted to Ask Ila Taylor Justice"

Special Guests: Ila Taylor Justice; Fred Robinette, Director, Alumni Affairs, ASU Formation of Alumni Chapter for Department of Educational Media

8:00 a.m.-9:30 a.m.: Beta Phi Mu Breakfast Meeting. Location: Radisson Hotel—Jackson Room.

Presiding: Martha El Sparks, President

Speaker: Larry Dagenhart, Lawyer, Helms, Mulliss and Johnston, Attorneys, Charlotte, N. C.

Topic: (blank in the printed program)

8:00 a.m.-9:30 a.m.: Piedmont Libraries Acquisitions Information Network (P.L.A.I.N.). Location: Main Floor—Room G.

Presiding: William Z. Schneck, Head, Acquisitions Department, UNC-Chapel Hill

8:00 a.m.-9:30 a.m.: Board Meeting of NCASL. Location: Radisson Hotel—Polk Room.

9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.: Exhibits Open. Location: Main Floor—Exhibit Hall.

9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.: Audiovisual Education Film Showings. Location: VIP Lounge-A.

9:00 a.m.-10:00 a.m.: Trustee Section Program Meeting. Location: Main Floor—Room E.

Presiding: H. K. Griggs, Chairperson

9:00 a.m.-10:00 a.m.: Library Education Committee Open Forum: Certification, Issues, and Problems. Location: Main Floor—Room D.

Presiding: Marilyn L. Miller, Chairperson

Moderator: Joleen Bock—Educational Media Department, ASU

Panel: Elsie Brumback, Division Media Department, State Department of Public Instruction; Rosalie Gates, Chairman, Public Library Certification Commission; History Department, Meredith College; Fred Roper, School of Library Science, UNC-Chapel Hill

10:00 a.m.-11:30 a.m.: Second General Session. Location: Plaza Level.

Presiding: Leonard L. Johnson, President

Greetings from Southeastern Library Association

The Philip S. Ogilvie Lecture

Introduction of Speaker: Leland Park

Speaker: Sidney Harris, Journalist

Topic: (blank in the printed program)

11:30 a.m.-2:00 p.m.: North Carolina Association of School Librarians Luncheon. Location: Main Floor—Room F.

Presiding: Elizabeth Detty, Chairperson

Speaker: Tomie de Paola, Author

Business Session

Autographing of Books by Author

12:00 noon-1:45 p.m.: Trustee Section Luncheon. Location: Main Floor—Room H.

Presiding: H. K. Griggs

Speaker: James A. Hess, President, American Library Trustee Association

Topic: (blank in the printed program)

1:45 p.m.-2:30 p.m.: Trustee Section Business Session. Location: Main Floor—Room H.

1:00 p.m.-2:30 p.m.: Resources and Technical Services Section. Location: Main Floor—Room D.

Presiding: Cordelia R. Inks, Chairperson

Speaker: Henriette D. Avram, Director of Network Development Office of the Library of Congress

Topic: (blank in the printed program)

Business Meeting

1:00 p.m.-3:00 p.m.: Documents Library Section. Location: Main Floor—Room E.

Presiding: Suzanne Levy, Chairperson

Speakers: (To be announced)

Program: I: Municipal Documents: One City's Cooperative Efforts; II: Establishing a Municipal Library; III. North Carolina Regional Councils of Government: Documents in Never-Never Land; IV. Help With North Carolina Municipal Documents: Two Special Collections

Business Meeting

2:00 p.m.-3:00 p.m.: Audiovisual Education Section. Location: VIP Lounge—A.

Presiding: Johnny M. Shaver, Chairperson

3:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m.: Trustee Section. Location: Public Library.

Automation in Public Libraries

3:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m.: Reference and Adult Services Section. Location: Main Floor—Room B.

Presiding: Jane Snyder, Chairperson

3:00 p.m.-5:30 p.m.: Children's Services Section. Location: Main Floor—Room A.

Presiding: Gail Terwilliger, Chairperson

Speaker: Sue Ellen Bridgers

Topic: (blank in the printed program)

Business

Reception

3:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m.: North Carolina SOLINET Users Group. Location: Main Floor—Room G.

Presiding: Lynne D. Lysisk, Chairperson

8:00 p.m.: Third General Session (Banquet). Location: Plaza Level.

Presiding: Leonard L. Johnson, President

Invocation: (blank in the printed program)

Introduction of President and New Executive Boards, Special Guests, Honorary Members, Scholarship Recipients

Introduction of Speaker: Gail Terwilliger, Chairperson Children's Section, NCLA

Speaker: Nikki Giovanni, Author and Dramatist

Topic: (blank in the printed program)

9:30 p.m. (Or after the Banquet): Receptions and social events. Location: Radisson Plaza.

JMRT—Toga Party: Mint Room

UNC-Chapel Hill Library School Reception: Gold Room

UNC-G Library Science and Educational Technology Alumni Association Reception: Mecklenburg Room

Saturday, October 20, 1979

8:00 a.m.-10:00 a.m.: Conference Registration. Location: Main Floor—Lobby.

10:00 a.m.-11:30 a.m.: Fourth General Session. Location: Main Floor—Room D & E.

Presiding: Leonard L. Johnson, President

Introduction of Speaker: Elizabeth Detty, President of North Carolina Association of School Librarians

Speaker: Peggy A. Sullivan, Assistant Commissioner for Extension Services, The Chicago Public Library, Vice-President-President Elect, American Library Association

Topic: (blank in the printed program)

Business Meeting: (blank in the printed program)

12:00 noon: New Executive Board Luncheon. Location: Radisson Plaza—Polk Room.

Presiding: Bill O'Shea, President-Elect

Treasurer's Report

Receipts and Balance, April 1, 1979-June 30, 1979

Item	Amount
Balance April 1, 1979	$8,760.46
Receipts: Dues and Receipts (total)	$5,773.00
Dues and Receipts: Association	1,927.75
Dues and Receipts: Sections (total)	3,845.25
Sections: School Librarians	115.25
Sections: Public Librarians	486.75
Sections: Trustees	77.50

Sections: College Librarians	1,745.00
Sections: Junior Members	16.75
Sections: Resources and Technical	86.25
Sections: Children's Services	38.75
Sections: Junior College	39.50
Sections: Documents	30.75
Sections: Reference and Adult	1,208.75
Receipts: NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES	$44.00
Receipts: Interest	162.50
Receipts: 1979 Conference	5,050.00
Total Receipts	$11,029.50
Receipts Plus Balance	$19,789.96
Less Expenditures (see list)	14,265.15
Balance June 30, 1979	$5,524.81

Expenditures, April 1, 1979-June 30, 1979

Item	Amount
Executive Office—salary	$622.59
Executive Office—Expenses (total)	1,112.35
Executive Office—Expenses: Telephone	$369.51
Executive Office—Expenses: Postage	340.31
Executive Office—Expenses: Printing and Stationery	368.06
Executive Office—Expenses: Computer Labels	34.47
Treasurer's Bond	62.00
ALA Representative	550.00
1979 Conference	2,046.07
Sections	3,909.00
NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES	4,842.09
Governmental Relations Committee	596.73
Intellectual Freedom Committee	110.18
State Council for Social Legislation Dues	100.00
Fount, Inc. Dues	25.00
Spring Workshop	259.14
SELA Dues	30.00
Total Expenditures	$14,265.15

Section Balance Sheet, June 30, 1979

North Carolina Library Association. Section abbreviations are as printed.

Section	Bal. Apr. 1, 1979	Receipts	Total	Expenditures	Bal. June 30, 1979
NCASL	$2,951.39	115.25	3,066.64	297.34	$2,769.30
PLS	$1,849.82	486.75	2,336.57	696.06	$1,640.51
TRUSTEES	$792.21	77.50	871.71	199.92	$671.79
R&T	$1,268.69	86.25	1,354.94	165.15	$1,189.79
COLLEGE	$2,094.65	1,745.00	3,839.65	1,302.07	$2,537.58
JMRT	$297.63	16.75	314.38	0.00	$314.38
JR. COLLEGE	$483.84	39.50	523.34	0.00	$523.34
CHILD SVCS	$948.64	38.75	987.39	0.00	$987.39
DOC	$896.88	30.75	927.63	79.30	$848.33
REF & AUDIT	$348.18	1,208.75	1,556.93	1,169.16	$387.77

Fund Balance as of June 30, 1979

Account	Amount
Checking Account	$5,524.81
General Fund Account	13,451.46
Scholarship Fund Account	33,971.95
Loan Fund Account	4,058.73
Ray Moore Fund Account	1,659.15
NCASL Certificate of Deposit	2,000.00
Total Resources	$60,666.10

Richard T. Barker

Rx for Library PR

October 16-17, 1979. Public Library Auditorium and Bryant Room, also Area F, Charlotte Civic Center

October 16

7:00-7:30 p.m. REGISTRATION—Main Public Library, 310 North Tryon Street, 2nd floor auditorium

7:30-9:00 p.m. KEYNOTE SPEECH—"The People are the Power"—Peggy Barber, Director, Public Information Office, ALA

9:00 p.m. RECEPTION

October 17

8:30-9:00 a.m. REGISTRATION—Charlotte Civic Center

9:00-10:00 a.m. DEALING WITH OUR PUBLICS: Panel Discussion on Marketing, Library Services & Identifying Library Goals

10:30-12:00 noon PLANNING AND BUDGETING: Time, Money, and People

1:30-2:30 p.m. (Choose One of Three Workshops): 1. Working with the Media (for Larger Media Markets). 2. Evaluating Library Signage. 3. Personalizing PR—Leader, Carol Lewis.

3:00-4:00 p.m. (Choose One of Three Workshops): 1. Working with the Media (for Smaller Media Markets). 2. Communicating through Newsletters and Brochures. 3. Evaluating Library Signage.

4:30-5:30 p.m. (Choose One of Three Workshops): 1. Talking with Printers and Graphic Artists. 2. Communicating through Newsletters and Brochures. 3. Personalizing Public Relations—Leader, Carol Lewis.

6:00-7:00 p.m. BOX SUPPER

7:00-8:00 p.m. CRITIQUE/SWAP AND SHOP: An opportunity to submit items for individual critiquing by experts, to bring your best PR to display, and to pick up brochures and promotional materials from commercial PR firms.

8:00-9:00 p.m. EVALUATING YOUR PUBLIC RELATIONS PROGRAM

Panelists and mini-session leaders include representatives from the media, public relations experts from other agencies and the private sector, and librarians who have demonstrated

effective PR programs. $10 registration fee includes Reception, Box Supper and a copy of "The Library Public Relations Recipe Book."

Registration information, including names of panelists and mini-session leaders will be mailed with NCLA registration materials. If you do not receive the registration brochure or would like more information, write Rx for Library PR, Division of State Library, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27611.

NCLA Preconference. Sponsored in part by LSCA Title III

Doc • u • ments

Editor's Note: The following information appeared in The Docket volume 6, no. 3, June 1979. We think this information is valuable to all reference librarians.

Resource Persons in State Offices

Below is a list of resource persons in state governmental offices and libraries. The list was compiled by Sharon Smallwood at Environmental Management. Knowing who to contact for state publications is often the first vital step in being successful. I'm sure the list will prove helpful to us all. Additions are welcome and will be distributed through THE DOCKET.

Agriculture

Kay Hampton (Ray Forrest, Dir.), Elks Club Bldg., 121 W. Jones St.

Arts Council

Gail Frye (Mary Regan, Dir.), 407 N. Person St.

Blind, Services for the

Shirley Alford (Dr. Wm. B. Waters, Dir.), 410 N. Boylan Ave.

Coastal Management, Office of

Liz Lance, 13th floor Archdale Bldg. ("News of the N. C. Coastal Management Program" newsletter)

Jim Stott, 13th floor Archdale Bldg. ("Coastal land use plans, related materials")

Community Assistance, Div. of

Christine Coxe, Librarian, Room 620, Archdale Bldg. (Lenwood Long, Dir.)

Community Employment, Div. of

(Eva Stott, Program Resources Coord.), 10, S. McDowell St.

Council on the Status of Women

Sheila Blakely, Adm. Ass't. (Miriam Dorsey, Dir.), 526 N. Wilmington St.

Dorothea Dix Hospital, Learning Resource Center

Spanola Eubanks, Librarian; Barbara Winston, Lib. Ass't., McBride Bldg., S. Boylan Av.

Education Information Center

Brad Tucker, Info. Specialist; Rita Graves, Info. Sp.; Sally Hauser, Tech, Serv.; Virgie Cox, Adm., Room 581, Educ. Bldg.

Emergency Medical Services, Office of

Doris Price or Marian Allan, 1330 St. Mary's St.

Energy Division

Sue Freeman, Librarian, Room 145, Dobbs Bldg.

Enforcement, Office of

Carol Bryson, 12th floor Archdale Bldg. ("Laws of N. C. Relating to Environmental Management"; Environmental Management Administrative Code"; Administrative Hearing Transcripts for Div. of Env. Mgmt. and Div. of Land Resources)

Environmental Assessment, Office of

Ozzie Gray, 14th floor Archdale Bldg., EIS reviews

Environmental Management, Div. of

Environmental Management Library, Donna Lucier, Librarian, 7th floor Archdale Bldg. (Distributes water resources and groundwater publications and environment publications and materials.)

Central Files: Grace Presley, supervisor, 12th floor Archdale Bldg.

Marsha Wilson, 9th floor Archdale Bldg. (Env. Mgmt. Commission minutes and backup information)

Jimmy Benson, 12th floor Archdale Bldg. ("Env. Mgmt. Program Plan")

Vernon Harris, 11th floor Archdale Bldg., 201 Facility Plans

Executive Mansion Library

Nancy Barnes or Carolyn Harmon, 200 N. Blount St.

Food & Drug Protection Division

Harvey Clayton or Alex Grantt, Constable Laboratory, Blue Ridge Rd. Center, 4000 Reedy Creek Rd.

Forest Resources, Div. of

Linda Moore (Ralph Winkworth, Dir.), Room 1042, Archdale Bldg.

Tom Hegele or Joyce Tedder, 10th floor Archdale Bldg. (related publications and educational materials)

Highway Safety, Office of

Grace Mann or Bob Robinson, Room 401, Motor Vehicles Bldg., 1100 New Bern Ave.

Intergovernmental Relations, Office of

Bob Hinshaw, 6th floor Archdale Bldg. (regional HUD 701 reports)

Labor Dept., OSHA Div.

Frances Hocutt, Librarian, Room 302, Labor Bldg.

Land Resources, Div. of

Geological Reference Library, Chris Bain, part-time Librarian, 5th floor Archdale Bldg. (Distributes related reports and materials)

Helen Brothers, 5th floor Archdale Bldg. (Geodetic Survey publication)

Mark Sullivan, 5th floor Archdale Bldg. ("Catalog of Land-Related Information")

Steve Bennett, 5th floor Archdale Bldg. (Soil and Water Conservation materials)

Don Phillen, 5th floor Archdale Bldg. (Soil surveys)

Legislative Library

Vivian Halperen, Librarian, Legislative Bldg.

Marine Affairs, Office of

Adm., Raleigh 417 N. Blount St.

Neil Conoley, Ed. Dir., all Centers

Marine Fisheries, Div. of

Jim Tyler, P. O. Box 769, Morehead City 28557 ("N. C. Tar Heel Coast" newsletter, publications)

Marine Resources Center

Bogue Banks, Roosevelt Dr., Morehead City, NC; Dempster Wheelter (Ned Smith, Dir.)

Amy McEwen (Les Picker, Dir.), P. O. Box 967, Airport Rd., Manteo, NC

Ceynep Kurgun-chen, Sec'y. (Gordon Murdock, Dir.), Gen'l. Del, Kure Beach, Fort Fisher, NC

Mental Health Evaluation Branch

Quality Assurance Sect., Sherill Bullock (Judy Thompson, Dir.), Room 1108, Albemarle Bldg.

Museum of Art

Anna Dvorak, Librarian; Chris Such, Lib. Ass't., 107 E. Morgan St.

Museum of History

Eloise Jackson (John Ellington, Dir.), Room 317, Archives Bldg.

Museum of Natural History

Brimley Library, Mezzanine, Agr. Bldg., Ray Ashton, Dir. of Education

N. C. Zoological Park

Marcia Constantino, 13th floor Archdale Bldg. (General information and materials)

O'Berry Center

Nancy Hardee, Lib. Ass't, P. O. Box 247, Goldsboro, NC 27530

Parks and Recreation, Div. of

Parks and Recreation Library, June Whittington, part-time Librarian, 7th floor Archdale Bldg.

Allene Woods, Master Planning, 7th floor Archdale Bldg. (State Park master plans & brochures)

Judy Warren, Consulting Services, 7th floor Archdale Bldg. (related publications and materials)

Bob Buckner, Planning & Research, 7th floor Archdale Bldg. ("SCCRP" publication, scenic rivers materials and information)

Jim Hallsey, Planning & Research, 7th floor Archdale Bldg. (Trails materials and information)

John Layden, Planning & Research, 7th floor Archdale Bldg. ("N. C. Outdoor Recreation Areas Inventory")

Chuck Roe, Natural Heritage, 7th floor Archdale Bldg. (related materials and information)

Plans and Programs, Office of

Anne Griffith, 14th floor Archdale Bldg. (Departmental organization chart, administrative code, administrative regulations, goals and objectives, directories, program plan)

Personnel Management Services Div.

Marietta Wooten (Lucille Keylon, Management Dev. Specialist), Staff Dev. Sect., Room 520, Albemarle Bldg.

Policy Development

Linda Smith, Librarian, Room 506, Adm. Bldg.

Public Affairs, Office of

Stuart George, 13th floor Archdale Bldg. (Departmental Natural Resources in N. C. "Panorama" employee newsletter)

Public Health

Elnora Turner, Librarian, Room 215, Bath Bldg.

Public Works, Office of

Tom Fahnestock, 4th floor Archdale Bldg. (Annual "Civil Works Water Resources Development Program" report)

Revenue

Cathy Fisher (Atty. Gen. Off.) (James Senter, Dep. Secretary), Room 372, Rev. Bldg. Morgan St. Annex

Social Services, Staff Dev.

Mary Dunn (Mary Lee Anderson, Staff Dev. Coord.), Room 810, Albemarle Bldg.

State Health Planning & Development

Linda Bunn (Room 535)

Paul Buescher, Room 501B, Albemarle Bldg.

State Personnel Development Center

Betty Chambers, 101 W. Peace St.

State Treasurer, Office of

Ruby Light, Room 100, Albemarle Bldg.

Transportation, Dept. of

Elizabeth Laney, Librarian, Room 132, Highway Bldg.

Transportation Planning

Pam Malinowski, Room 315, Highway Bldg.

Vocational Rehabilitation

Joan Cockrell or Cathy Cottle, 620 N. West St.

Wildlife Resources Commission

Inland Fisheries Library, Jean Glasgow, part-time Librarian, 3rd floor Archdale Bldg. (Distributes related materials)

Game Division Library, Jane Bobbitt, part-time Librarian, 3rd floor Archdale Bldg. (Distributes related materials)

Debra Sutton, 3rd floor Archdale Bldg. (Educational publications and materials)

Jean Bryant, 3rd floor Archdale Bldg. ("Wildlife in N. C." magazine)

Boating Division, 4th floor Archdale Bldg. (Boating publications and information)

Youth Services, Division of

Diane Porter, Technical Writer, 401 Glenwood Ave.

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Workshop Words Worth Recall

The Editor and the Publication of Research in Librarianship

One does not design research with a view of publication in a particular kind of journal. One can present the results of research in a variety of ways: as a monosyllabic discourse intelligible to a high school football team, for example, or as a complex series of equations covering half a dozen pages with a kind of hieroglyphics that are intelligible to only two living souls: the author and one other—and the latter may well be incarcerated in the Gulag Archipelago. The research process itself, however, is always designed to investigate a problem in such a way as to obtain evidence that will support one solution over a potentially infinite number of conceivable solutions. It is a process of reducing alternatives; of cutting speculation to the quick; of asking questions and finding verifiable answers to them. The questions can be more or less interesting, insightful, important, practical or theoretical; and the process of finding answers can be more or less rigorous, can raise more or fewer questions in its turn, can lead to more or less definite, complete, believable, useful answers. Yet this is all the process involves: asking investigable questions, devising ways of finding objective evidence for answering them, and evaluating the evidence once obtained to see how good it is and how far it goes in providing one with answers. It is a flexible process. There is no formula for doing research. It involves creativity and imagination in thinking up questions and methodologies, and analytic rigor or incisiveness in

evaluating evidence. Regarded as a process of asking questions and finding evidence, there is nothing mysterious or forbidding or exclusive about research. The most complex methodologies, the most high falutin statistical procedures involving the entire Greek alphabet in both upper and lower case, are all refinements directed at assuaging the natural skepticism of our common sense when it causes us to ask: how can you say that? How do you really know that? How sure can you be of what you say? Anyone who cannot translate the rationale for, and the results of, complicated research designs and elaborate statistical analyses of data into plain English prose, has not understood what he or she has done. ...

Having completed research of some kind, how does one decide how to write it up and where to send it for publication once it is written up? Three factors should enter into the decision one makes: 1) an evaluation of what one has done; 2) a determination of the nature of the audience or audiences one wants to reach and 3) the requirements of journals that one judges might be interested in the papers one may prepare about one's work. Of course considerations of these factors are not mutually exclusive.

How important and complex was the problem investigated? How close to matters of practice was it? Were the results fairly complete, firm and reliable or were they merely tentative and suggestive? What do their implications seem to be? Into what professional or scholarly fields do they ramify? Was the methodology more interesting than what it was used for or revealed? Answers to these questions help one evaluate the significance or value of what one has done. One can go on to ask: to whom do I wish to communicate my work—as many as possible throughout the whole profession? To those working in my own area of practice or of research in librarianship or to those in a related discipline of which I consider myself also a member? To a limited scholarly community able to assess my work on its merits as research or to fellow workers? To a general, intelligent, well-informed community at large for whom my work may have interest? Answers to these questions lead one to decide on the kind of journal one may wish to publish in: a scholarly professional journal or a popular or rather practical professional one; a scholarly journal in a related field or a solid journal of a general nature. The choice of a journal will determine the kind of article one will try to write and the distance one will try to achieve from the detail of one's research in one's account of it. The latter point is an important one.

Having come to some synthesis of answer to the questions I have raised, what are the kinds of articles that one might try to write? There could be a comprehensive technical account dealing with methodological and interpretive detail supported by a full scholarly apparatus of footnotes, charts, tables, and so on. There could be a brief technical note about one or more aspects of what was done or discovered. These would keep close to the detail of the research and one would try to place such articles in scholarly journals in one's own or related fields. One could prepare a popular account stressing the interesting aspects of the problem one investigated from a professional or practical point of view and the nature of the results are obtained. Or one could prepare a general account in which are examined the implications of one's work for higher education, or policy formulation, or local government or the management of science; ... Such general articles as these are removed to greater or lesser degrees from the details of research no matter whether they are addressed to a professional community or to a more general scholarly community. Frequently, a single piece of research is made the basis of several

different kinds of paper in order that it may reach quite different yet appropriate specialist and general audiences. ...

[Break in the excerpt, shown in the original as a row of dots]

Let me summarize what I think the main function of the editor is when it comes to the publication of research in librarianship. Simply, it is to work with authors as closely as necessary to achieve papers that meet the highest standards of scholarly communication. Editors are anonymous sorts of people. They should be supportive, critical, sensitive to what is being presented, and they should be aware of and insist on the highest possible standards. They react to what others do. In a most important sense this work is not creative ... But ultimately good research depends on the imagination, the training and the dedication to scholarly ideals of researchers and the authors they become when they carry out their obligation of communicating the results of their work. The editor is there to help.

Note: This is an excerpt from the address by W. Boyd Rayward at the Library Research for Librarians Workshop on March 8, 1979, at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill. Mr. Rayward is editor, **Library Quarterly**.

“Library Service for Special People”

Some 60 persons from North Carolina got up-to-date, detailed and practical information on how to better serve the educational needs of the blind and other handicapped at the all-day workshop at Lenoir Community College on Tuesday, June 19, 1979.

The program centered on the theme “Library Services for Special People” and co-sponsors were Lenoir Community College and the Department of Library Science Alumni Association at East Carolina University.

Ms. Emily Boyce, alumni advisor and workshop moderator, opened the session and Mrs. Mildred Matthis, associate dean of Learning Resources at LCC, welcomed the group to the campus. Dr. Gene D. Lanier, Chairman of the Department of Library Science at ECU, made introductions.

Director Frank Kurt Cylke of the Division of the Blind and the Physically Handicapped at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. delivered the keynote speech. He shared in detail the roster of special services available at the Library of Congress and discussed how the program is carried out. A packet of informational materials giving the varied services offered was presented to all registrants.

Mr. Cylke described his responsibilities as those of coordination and money raising. The Division not only selects and purchases books for conversion for the handicapped, but it is extensively involved in designing machinery for use of the materials. The selection of books is influenced by the fact that sixty per cent of the users are over sixty-five years old and only about ten per cent are young children. The annotations in *Talking Book Topics* include information concerning strong language and explicit descriptions of sex, not for censorship, but to give individuals a choice. Mr. Cylke stated that reader input was a heavy factor in selection.

The participants were interested in the fact that, while the forty-one year old Division began serving adults with Braille, today approximately ninety-five per cent of the blind cannot read braille. The Division must therefore choose not only the materials but the medium of braille, talking-book records and cassettes.

The collection of the Division is loaned free to qualified individuals who cannot hold, handle, or read conventional material.

The Division's 1978 appropriation totaled $28,720,700 and was augmented by state and local funds for regional and sub-regional libraries across the Nation. The combined federal, state and local funds for such services in 1978 totaled $41,000,000. About 571,000 readers (adults and children) were served in fiscal 1977. An estimated 2,000,000 are eligible for such services throughout the country, however.

Penny Hornsby, assistant regional librarian and Bonnie Peele, special project librarian in the North Carolina Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, spoke briefly at the forenoon session. After lunch at the Holiday Inn, the delegates attended discussion groups on special services. Participants were Mrs. Betty Phillips Floars of the N. C. School for the Deaf, Wilson, citing services for the deaf; Dr. Carol Veitch, assistant professor at ECU, and Joe Stines, children's librarian at Sheppard Memorial Library in Greenville, who discussed story-telling for the exceptional child; Ann Davis and Susan Lanier of Greenville City Schools emphasized resources for the gifted and talented, and services in academic libraries for the special student were reviewed by Reference Librarian Ralph Scott of the ECU Joyner Library in Greenville.

Alumni Association President Jane Alligood summarized the session at the close.

Public Library Information and Referral in North Carolina

Information and Referral Services in North Carolina public libraries have had their ups and downs, but there are several operations still thriving.

The most visible of these operations for many years was the Wake Information Center operating out of the Olivia Raney Library in downtown Raleigh. Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) funds, plus an infusion from Title XX through a contract with the Wake County Department of Social Services, supported a sizable staff that made over 40,000 I&R contacts during its best year. The Information Center proper was supplemented for a couple of years by an Adult Learning Information Center funded through a grant to a consortium of local colleges and universities. However, the federal funds began to dry up in 1977, and by February, 1978, Wake Information Center was forced to operate with what little local money was available. As a result, Carol Reilly, the current director of Wake Information Center, now does I&R parttime and serves as parttime consultant for three branches in the County library system. Her staff consists of a halftime clerk with a background in psychology, human relations, crisis intervention, college teaching and volunteer training. This much smaller although obviously well-qualified staff takes telephone queries from 9 a.m.-11 a.m. daily; after that, the reference staff takes over. The service is less visible than before, having been physically moved from its prime location on the

ground floor to the basement so there are fewer walk-ins, with total queries in 1978-79 falling under 5000. There are also no longer any specialized directories being printed, although the fifth edition of *HELP for Citizens of Wake County*, the prototype community resources directory in the state, is now available for $1.00 a copy. This is the first edition for which it has been necessary to charge.

Wake Information Center's experience with federal money flowing and then rather abruptly drying up might make others think twice before taking the initial plunge. However, Ms. Reilly does not discourage others from applying for grants. Wake did get all the funding it requested, and the grants were for the maximum periods of time; so, during that time, Wake boasted a large, effective organization that benefitted many thousands of people. What Ms. Reilly would suggest is early planning for the days when federal funding is no longer available.

The Pitt County Information Center was another early I&R operation in the state. Begun in a branch in 1974 with LSCA funds, the center has now been assumed with local funding and operates out of the Main Library as Sheppard Information Center. Feeling on the part of local funding bodies was that it was somehow a more legitimate library program if it operated out of the main library.

The Sheppard Information Center is a one-woman operation that is primarily a telephone service. The one woman, Carolyn Hibbard, also does outreach by speaking to groups and presenting audiovisual programs on such topics as consumer survival and health. She often also takes along another authority to speak on whatever topic is to be discussed. The Sheppard Information Center is strong on interaction with other groups in the community, and helped the League of Women Voters compile a *Community Service Guide* for Pitt County.

Information and Referral came to Central North Carolina Regional Library in 1978, again through a Library Services and Construction Act grant. This is a two-county library system, and the I&R set-up is really two separate operations, run in Chatham County by Lilly Beth Goldston and in Alamance by Gayle Fischel. Susan Kern is overall coordinator of the program.

In Chatham County, a toll-free line is available for all major exchanges. In Alamance, there is a connecting line with the Health Information Office; referrals go both ways. Chatham has published a *Directory of Agencies and Services Serving Chatham County* for use by agencies in the county. Alamance has done three directories in cooperation with other organizations: *Consumer Survival Guide*, with VISTA; *Services for Parents and Children*, with Mental Health and child abuse groups; and *The Answer Book*, an update of services for the elderly.

Coordinator Kern says that the best advertising for CNCRL's I&R has been through the directories they publish and bulk/occupant mailings.

Two new I&R projects were funded by LSCA grants in July of 1979, one in Davidson County and one in Pender County.

Davidson Information Assistance Line (DIAL) is available toll-free throughout the county. Library Director Nancy Fullbright relates that three staff were hired to run the project, and that as a result of the project, library hours have been increased to enable library staff to take more calls. A unique feature of DIAL is that the Sheriff's Department answers the line when the library is

closed. Being on a County switchboard and having strong backing from county officials can be a big asset.

Pender County Library's Neighborhood Information Van project is the state's only mobile I&R service, and the only one designed to serve rural residents. The van travels to three community centers located in sparsely populated areas of the county and provides direct service in remote areas to those without transportation. Verne Oleksowicz is the Neighborhood Information Van project director.

The Durham County Library has just published the 1979 *Directory of Community Resources* in cooperation with HASSLE House (which provides free crisis and suicide counseling and gives referrals to other community resources according to the directory). The directory is modelled on the Wake County *HELP* booklet and was coordinated by Nancy Blood. Work on the directory was funded through LSCA Outreach Enrichment money. Durham County has also done educational brokering through Project LIFT, financed with an HEA grant co-sponsored by the library, North Carolina Central University, Duke, Durham Technical Institute and Durham County Community Education. However, this grant is running out, so continuation of the service is not assured at this time.

Most of the I&R services mentioned above use Employment Security Commission and CARE-LINE microfiche as important resources for the information that they provide. They are also generally concerned that I&R services be integrated to some degree into general library operations, since there are always times when I&R staff are not available to take queries. And, what has been overwhelmingly influential in the development of Information and Referral Services in North Carolina is the availability of Library Services and Construction Act funds to initiate the projects. After that funding runs out, the local funding situation will determine continuation of the service.

Patsy Hansel

Keeping Up

Just Browsing

On the outskirts of a city on the Gulf of Mexico is a charming little library situated at the water's edge. The waves from the bay break against the sea wall a few feet from the foundation of the building and trade winds rustle the fronds of towering coconut palms in the patio and on the lawn. Muted strains of classical music drift down from a conservatory on an upper floor and provide a delightful background for reading. Although situated only two blocks from a main highway, the library is a cool, quiet oasis for those weary of the noise and heat of the city.

I had dropped in one afternoon with the idea of doing some arm-chair exploring and I was looking at some books on a bottom shelf. I paid no particular attention to the pretty young librarian as she approached. She stopped, bent over me and informed me that there was a snake coiled up on a shelf of books nearby and would I please remove it for her. I nodded and

she walked slowly away, indicating with a slight gesture of her hand a row of books marked “Biography”.

I got up, moved casually over to the biographies and, sure enough, a very nervous but harmless reptile about three feet long greeted me with a small hiss and a flicking, forked tongue. It was too big to conceal in my clothing and I realized I would have to carry it out in my hands.

I noted the location of the nearest exit and the other visitors. When no one was looking in my direction I seized the snake quickly but gently and holding it firmly against my chest with both hands sauntered out the back door. Once outside I deposited the unwelcome visitor on the ground and it quickly found shelter among the rocks at the foot of the sea wall.

Returning to the library I met the librarian standing just inside the door. She smiled at me again and murmured her thanks. I told her it was nothing and I meant it. I would have removed a python for one of her smiles.

She returned to her desk and I went back to the shelves marked “Travel & Adventure” in search of something to relieve the boredom of a long, hot afternoon in the tropics.

Douglas W. Ringey, Flat Rock, NC

North Carolina Online Users Group

The North Carolina Online Users Group, which celebrated its first birthday this summer, reports that its membership has grown to over 120 members representing corporate, government, academic, public and special libraries in North Carolina and Tennessee. Plans for the forthcoming year include a workshop on chemical databases and a two-day session on *Psychological Abstracts*.

NCOLUG’s spring workshop, held in March, drew over 60 participants from North Carolina, New York, Virginia and Texas who came to learn about government databases online. The two-day workshop, which featured representatives from Congressional Information Service, Smithsonian Science Information Exchange, NTIS and others, focused on unique features of each database, their cost effectiveness and means of access.

Junior Members 1945-1979

- Charles Laugher, Greenville.
- Frank Hanlin, Chapel Hill.
- Miles Horton, Greensboro, UNC-G. Moved to VIP, Virginia. Retired, a true Virginia Country Gentleman.
- I. T. Littleton, Chapel Hill. Received Doctorate, moved to Georgia and back to Raleigh, State University.
- Mrs. Vera B. Melton, Lenoir, was librarian at Hugh Morson High School, Raleigh; Supervisor of School Libraries, Waynesville; Director of Library Media Services for Dept. of Community Colleges; head of Technical Processes Community Colleges; retired early.

- Catherine Mayberry, Chapel Hill, moved to Storrs, Connecticut, University of Connecticut.
- Mrs. Vernelle Gillam Palmer, Salisbury, Librarian Boyden High School, President NCLA 1957-1959, Librarian consolidated High School, retired. Daughter sophomore Chapel Hill, Husband eye specialist, Salisbury-Spencer.
- Violet Caudle, Gastonia, now Librarian, Iredell County.
- Neal Austin, High Point, Public Library, Director.
- William Pullen, Chapel Hill, Moved to Georgia, received PHD, deceased.
- Elvin Strowd, Durham Duke University, Asst. Librarian.
- Mae Tucker, Charlotte and Mecklenburg County Public Library, Asst. Director for Main Library Services.
- Doris Kelley, Burlington.
- Betty McReynolds, Concord.
- Georgia Cox, High Point Public Library, moved out-of-state Calif.?
- Julia Graham, Chapel Hill. Married Jake Blanchard, Nystrom Maps representative for N. C. Now Media Specialist, Sterling Elementary School, Pineville N. C. (Charlotte). Had an article on “Recycle Reading” in Oct. 1978 issue of NORTH CAROLINA EDUCATION.

Lectureship Honors Bomar on Retirement

Cora Paul Bomar, Associate Professor of Library Science, retired from the University of North Carolina at Greensboro May 31, 1979, ending a career of forty-five years, having served ten years on the UNC-G faculty and thirty-six years as school librarian, reference librarian, teacher, supervisor of instruction, and director of Educational Media in the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction.

Over the years Cora Paul Bomar has been active in professional library associations at state, regional and national levels. She has served as president of: The American Association of School Librarians, The American Association of State School Library/Media Supervisors, The Library Education Division of the American Library Association, the Southeastern Library Association, and was elected president of Beta Phi Mu (the international library science honor fraternity, a learned society).

The Cora Paul Bomar Endowed Annual Lecture program, established by the University of North Carolina-Greensboro Library Science Alumni Association, was formally announced at the annual luncheon meeting of the Association on April 28, 1979, at which time Professor Bomar was honored by the alumni, faculty and friends.

School Television Features New Series

The 1979-80 Department of Public Instruction School Television Schedule features seven new series, four premiering in September, one in November, and the remaining two in the second semester.

Thinkabout, beginning September 17, emphasizes interdisciplinary skills essential to learning. The series is organized in thirteen clusters centering on reasoning skills basic to independent learning and problem solving related to real-life experiences. Each of the sixty 15-minute programs focuses on a thinking skill, reviewing and reinforcing at least one other related skill in a specific subject area. Eight regional workshops were conducted in the spring for supervisory personnel toward preparing teachers for maximum use of the programs with their fifth and sixth grade students.

Sixteen of the most popular titles from Cover to Cover I comprise the new series The Best of Cover to Cover I which begins September 18. Among the programs selected for the new series are such favorites as J.T., Freckle Juice, and The Eighteenth Emergency.

Footsteps, dealing with parenting skills and child development, premiers September 18 for adults and senior high school students who are parents, are preparing to be, or are planning careers which will bring them into close contact with young children. Each of the thirty half-hour programs discusses a central issue in relating to children, such as respecting their individuality, listening to them, loving them, dealing with problem behavior, providing discipline, helping the handicapped child develop a healthy self image, guiding children in good nutrition habits, and many other key concepts.

The ten programs in the social studies series Common Cents relate economic concepts to the experiences of children in the primary grades. Programs dealing with trading, prices, credit, banking, working, producing, and money motivate discussion and activities to help young students learn how the economic world works. This series begins in November.

A science and technology series for middle school students, 3-2-1 Contact, will be aired daily beginning January 21, 1980. These sixty-five half-hour programs are designed to help students ages eight to twelve experience the joy of scientific exploration and creativity, motivate them to pursue further scientific activities, and sharpen scientific thinking skills valuable in every area of their lives.

Book Bird features seventeen titles in the sixteen programs, including such time-honored favorites as A Bear Called Paddington, The Mouse and the Motorcycle, Charlotte’s Web, and Caddie Woodlawn. The format and style of this series, premiering in February, 1980, motivates students to read and appreciate well-written books.

School Television Update is a new concept designed to provide teachers with weekly information about School Television. The five-minute program will be broadcast each Friday morning at 8:35 and repeated the following Monday.

Teachers’ guides accompany the six content-area series and are available through the School Television Section, Division of Educational Media, Department of Public Instruction.

Priscilla Caplan Wins Beta Phi Mu and Dean’s Achievement Award

Priscilla Caplan, a December, 1978, graduate of the School of Library Science, has won both Beta Phi Mu’s Epsilon Chapter Award for outstanding scholarship and the Dean’s Achievement Award for the best master’s paper at the School of Library Science, University of North Carolina

at Chapel Hill. Ms. Caplan, now Systems Librarian in the Library Systems Office of the Harvard University Libraries, will receive an honorarium of Fifty-Dollars and a certificate from Epsilon Chapter of Beta Phi Mu and an honorarium of One-Hundred Dollars and a certificate as the winner of the Dean's Achievement Award. She is the first student to win both awards.

Ms. Caplan received her B.A. degree, magna cum laude, from Radcliffe College in 1974. She was elected to Phi Beta Kappa at Radcliffe and recently has been elected to Beta Phi Mu, Epsilon Chapter, at UNC-CH. While at Chapel Hill she held a Graduate Assistantship in the School of Library Science.

The *Epsilon Chapter of Beta Phi Mu*, international library science honorary, established its award in 1972 to recognize the student who had the highest academic average during the calendar year preceding the spring in which it was awarded. The following individuals have received the award: John Yelverton (1972), Carolyn Shelhorse (1973), Christine Love (1974), Coyla McCullough (1975), Kathryn Mendenhall (1976), Karen Long (1977), and Priscilla Caplan (1978).

The *Dean's Achievement Award* was established in 1978 by a gift of the Rockwell Fund, Houston, Texas. Ms. Caplan is the second individual to receive this award. The previous winner was Alma Patricia Sweeney, who is now Art Librarian in the Birmingham, Alabama, Public Library.

Ms. Caplan's paper, *Thesaurus-Based Automatic Indexing: A Study in Indexing Failure*, was completed under the direction of Dr. Martin Dillon. According to the report of the Awards Committee, the paper "constituted valuable and original research in the area of testing the feasibility of automatic indexing."

Friends of Libraries, USA

An organization dedicated to encourage and assist the formation and development of Friends of Library groups across the United States has been created at the 98th annual conference of the American Library Association. The organization, known as *Friends of Libraries USA*, was approved by unanimous ballot at a meeting of the Library Administration and Management Association, Public Relations Section, Friends of Libraries Committee. It has been estimated that there are already more than 2,000 Friends of Library groups, with roughly half a million members.

Sandy Dolnick, chairperson of the Friends of Libraries Committee and a past-president of the Milwaukee Friends of the Library group, has been appointed interim president of Friends of Libraries USA.

MLA Plans November Meeting

The Music Library Association—Southeast Chapter will hold its annual meeting at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill on November 16-17, 1979. An interesting and varied program has been planned and all librarians who work with music materials are cordially invited to attend.

Topics for the sessions include music cataloguing, in-house music reference ideas, recent research in pre-Civil War Afro-American music, folk music collecting, and an overview of the Motion Pictures, Broadcasting and Sound Recordings Division at the Library of Congress. Participating in the program will be Ms. Dena Epstein, Assistant Music Librarian at University of Chicago, past-president of MLA, and author of recently published book entitled “Sinful Tunes and Spirituals;” Dr. Dan Patterson, Director of Folklore Curriculum, UNC-CH; Mr. Gerald Gibson, Head, Curatorial Services, Motion Pictures, Broadcasting and Sound Recordings Division, Library of Congress; Ms. Jeanette Drone, Music Librarian, Memphis State University; and UNC-CH Music Librarians Larry Dixson and Kathryn Logan.

Registration materials can be obtained by contacting Ms. Margaret Lospinuso, Music Library, 106 Hill Hall, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514 (919-933-1030). Deadline for completed registration is November 1, 1979.

Call for Papers: Bibliographic Instruction

The Robert Scott Small Library of the College of Charleston is pleased to announce the 3rd Southeastern Conference on Approaches to Bibliographic Instruction to be held March 6-7, 1980.

The program directors encourage all those with ideas in the philosophy and the practice of library instruction to propose papers for a panel on “Library Instruction: Is There a Role for the Technical Services Librarian?” Proposals should be accompanied by a 300 word abstract and a vita.

All proposals should be mailed by December 1, 1979 and sent to:

Cerise Oberman-Soroka
Robert Scott Small Library
College of Charleston
Charleston, SC 29401
(803) 792-5530

Decisions will be made by January 15, 1980.

“Hi, Neighbor!”

“People in this community don’t visit the library. They are not interested in our services. They are never home in the day time. We don’t know what kind of people they are.” Comments like these are frequently made by librarians, especially those in branch libraries located in new sub-divisions or developing areas. Solutions to these problems, however, are being found and attitudes are rapidly changing, because of a project presently carried out by the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Library, under the supervision of Mary S. Hopper, Public Relations Director.

The project is concerned with informing community families about programs which the library can offer them. Staff persons, two or three in a group, make door-to-door visits in an area, leaving brochures in the handles of doors or under the edges of mats on the porches of homes. No one knocks on doors. The brochures, constructed of dark or neutral colored paper, have

printed in bold letters on one side, “Hi Neighbor!” and on the opposite side, “We’re Neighbors!” A bright red arrow, upon which has been written the name of the librarian, points to specific services and programs the library offers, such as story telling, teenage, junior or senior high reading programs, programs for women, adults, movies or other special programs. Library hours, special days and events are also listed. The team frequently encounters, as the rounds are made, residents who greet them warmly.

After leaving a home, the team makes annotations of evidence that indicates that children or young people are in the home by observing toys, bicycles, basketball goals, etc. On a map of the area streets and house numbers are indicated. From a package of fifty brochures one is taken and left at each door, enabling the team to determine the number of homes visited. Each visited street is checked on the map to avoid repetition. The average sub-division of 300-400 homes can be visited in two to four hours. The branch librarian is asked to visit with the team, so that she may become familiar with the locality.

Findings and Responses

1. Knowledge of the number of homes whom the library may serve
2. Age levels, economic and social levels of prospective patrons
3. Listing of streets in the area by which patrons may be identified
4. Personal contacts with residents who give helpful information to team
5. Rejection of the idea that no one is at home in most of the homes during the day. (Adults were frequently at home; men were at home after four o’clock.)
6. A positive and cordial attitude toward team and toward library

Evaluation

Although less than one-third of the communities where branches are located have been surveyed, responses from the project have been rapidly made. Patron enrollment has increased considerably. On the same day of the visit, three to four families have frequently enrolled as patrons and requested services. The method of evaluation is simple, for it is built into the project. Brochures used are inexpensive, usually made of coarse paper, 8½ x 11 inches, typed and mimeographed or photocopied. Information gained about the community, its needs and interests, and rapport between the library and its patrons are invaluable in determining program needs. The project is fast changing the stereotyped concept of an impersonal library and librarian to a personal and warmly human one where librarians are concerned enough about the patron to go to his home and to say, “Hi, Neighbor! We’re Neighbors!”

For sample of brochure and additional information about project, please contact Mary S. Hopper, Public Relations Director, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Library.

AACR 2 Workshop June 2-3, 1980

The School of Library Science at North Carolina University in Durham will sponsor a workshop on AACR 2 on June 2nd & 3rd, 1980. The workshop will concentrate on acquainting participants with the provisions of the new rules—especially those that are different from AACR 1—and on

utilizing possible methods for implementing the new rules. Paul Winkler, one of the editors of AACR 2, will speak and serve as a resource person. Coordinators of the workshop are Arlene T. Dowell and Desretta V. McAllister. Interested persons should write to:

Registrar
AACR 2 Workshop
School of Library Science
North Carolina Central University
Durham, North Carolina 27707

SELA Constitution and Bylaws Editorial Report #2

The last editorial report discussed the possibility of chapter status for state library associations within SELA's geographical area. That report pointed out that each member state association is now represented on the Executive Board. Let's now consider the makeup of the Executive Board and the possibility of structural changes.

We all know that much of the Association's work is conducted through committees, and that the committees and their heads are appointees of the President and may be considered extensions of that office. Sections, however, are semi-autonomous and have their own elected officials. Several persons have suggested that section chairmen be members of the Executive Board and thus have an active voice in the governance of the Association. Thinking ideally, what possible criticism could come from such an arrangement?

The criticism stems from practicality. Presently, there are fifteen voting members and two non-voting members on the Executive Board. The addition of eight section heads would increase the Board membership to twenty-three. Should additional states join SELA or should additional sections be formed, the membership of the board would be increased even more. The Executive Board could become quite large. How would size affect its performance?

The duties of the Executive Board include the business management of the Association. Discussion and free exchange of ideas on an informal basis are necessary for this body to function effectively in its executive capacity. We must ask ourselves, when does the size of this Board infringe on its capacity to perform its executive function? We must also ask if the Association can afford to pay the costs of relatively frequent meetings of a large executive board. How much democracy is the membership willing to support through membership dues?

One suggested solution is for the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Past President (along with the Executive Director or Secretary in an ex officio capacity) to work together as an executive committee, a committee which could meet frequently at relatively low cost, yet whose actions would be given retroactive approval by the full Board at its less frequent, more costly meetings. Certain actions, of course, would require prior approval of the full Board. These actions such as budget approval and conference site selection, could be spelled out in the Bylaws.

Once again the Constitution and Bylaws Committee seeks your suggestions and ideas on this and other matters concerning constitutional changes. Present your ideas to the committee

representative from your state, Louise Boone, Box 68, Winton, N. C. 27986, or Hubert H. Whitlow, Jr., Floyd Junior College Library, P. O. Box 1864, Rome, Georgia 30161.

Notice

Notice to Subscribers: Effective with the first issue of volume 38 (Spring 1980) the subscription rate will increase to $10.00 annually. Individual copies may then be obtained from the executive office of NCLA at a charge of $3.00.

N. C. SOLINET Users Group to Discuss COM Catalogs at NCLA

The next meeting of the North Carolina SOLINET Users Group will be 1-5 p.m. on Friday, October 19, 1979 at the North Carolina Library Association biennial conference in Charlotte, North Carolina.

This meeting will feature a program on COM catalogs, presented by Jane Starnes, Assistant Training Coordinator for SOLINET, and followed by questions and discussion. Concluding will be a brief business meeting to discuss the adoption of by-laws for the group.

There is no registration fee for this meeting, which will be held on the Main Floor, Room G, of the Charlotte Civic Center. All interested librarians and paraprofessionals are cordially invited to attend.

Momenee Joins UNC-CH Faculty

[Photograph: black-and-white head-and-shoulders portrait of a woman with shoulder-length dark hair and bangs, wearing a polka-dot blouse. No caption is printed.]

Dr. Karen H. Momenee has joined the faculty of the UNC School of Library Science as Assistant Professor of Library Science. She will teach in the areas of computer applications to library and information problems, and special librarianship.

Dr. Momenee comes to the University of North Carolina from Indiana University where she has just completed her doctorate and where she was also assistant to the Editor of the journal, *Information Processing and Management*, 1977-79. She has served as a Visiting Lecturer in the Graduate Library School at Indiana, 1976-77, and as a Programmer/Analyst for the Indiana University School of Business, 1975-76.

In her library career Ms. Momenee has served as Librarian of the Community Mental Health Center in Bloomington, Indiana, 1975-76, as Research Associate in the Indiana University Research Center, 1974-75, and as Senior Librarian for the Eli Lilly Company, 1968-71. She received her B.A. degree in English from Ripon College, and her M.S. in Computer Science, her M.L.S. in Library Science, and Ph.D. in Information Science from Indiana University.

With Professor Herbert White, Dr. Momenee is the author of an article on library science doctorates which was published in *College and Research Libraries*. Her doctoral dissertation was “A Mathematical Model for Evaluating Database Structures for Libraries.” She is a member

of the American Society for Information Science, the American Chemical Society, and the Association for Computing Machinery.

HB 1315

It was a display of strength, pure and simple. It was an indication of what the library community can do when we all pull together. The House and Senate both passed House Bill 1315, introduced by Rep. Mary Seymour, to continue the life of the Public Librarian Certification Commission. The success of House Bill 1315, which took the Sunset Commission by the horns, was the result of a hastily convened but well-run lobbying effort.

The Sunset Commission, if you don't know, is the group set up to study the many independent commissions that govern this and do that in North Carolina. In the past, the Sunset Commission has been notorious for giving the axe to the commissions it has studied. The Commission's rationale has been that the job of most commissions can be done by a department of state government without the duplication of effort and cost. The latest to undergo inspection by the Sunset Commission was the Public Librarian Certification Commission.

The Public Librarian Certification Commission, if you don't know, is the group set up to certify public librarians in this state. Presently all directors of public librarians in N.C. must have certification in order for their libraries to receive state aid. The Certification Commission includes a representative from the lay community, a library educator, the chairman of the Public Library Section of NCLA, another NCLA representative, the state librarian and a library trustee. They certify librarians, as W. D. Polk once said, to prevent "political henchmen and henchwomen from becoming librarians overnight."

The Sunset Commission decided that the Certification Commission was unnecessary. Certification, if it needed to be done, could be done by the Department of Cultural Resources. On April 24, the Sunset Commission's recommendation was to come before the House Government Committee.

The day of the hearing, a number of persons from the library community came to town to fight the SC's recommendation. Dr. Rosalie Gates, Chairman of the Certification Commission, appeared along with Annette Phinazee and a number of public librarians. Each spoke, opposing the demise of the CC on the grounds that the power to certify should not be in the same hands that distribute state aid, and that the SC's recommendation would remove power from the hands of trustees, lay people and the library community and place it on the hands of the bureaucracy.

The House Committee was responsive to the arguments of the librarians and their supporters. It was necessary, however, to introduce a bill in the General Assembly specifically to oppose the recommendation of the SC. Guilford's Mary Seymour, who chairs the House Public Library Committee, studied the idea and introduced HB 1315. The above scene was repeated with the Senate State Government Committee. Again, the legislators were receptive to the librarians.

So, in spite of the SC's spotless record in the past, House Bill 1315 overwhelmingly passed both the House and the Senate. Those who visited Raleigh, who wrote letters and who made

telephone calls are to be thanked. As one legislator put it, the lobbying went a long way towards making librarians politically visible.

Robert Burgin

*(Reprinted from **Down East**, Vol. 2, No. 3, June 1979)*

Policy Development Division a Key Ally for Libraries

Libraries have advocates in many different places in North Carolina. Advocacy ranges among the boards and advisory groups of each public library, the friends groups of public and academic libraries, faculties at academic institutions, interested citizens, and the director of the State library. The editor of NCL has, however, recently become aware of the significant role which the Policy Development Division of the North Carolina Department of Administration plays as an advocate for libraries. His ignorance may be evident to North Carolinians, but we hazard that for other non-native Tar Heels, his lesson in elementary civics can be beneficially passed on.

Personnel in the Policy Development Division serve in a sort of two way communications capacity, generally maintaining a low profile within state government. They are persons who develop and provide proposals to the governor on board policy perspectives and occasionally interpret administrative programs for cabinet departments. To maintain a well balanced approach between the governor's plan and the plans of one or more departments within the state requires awareness of the impact of many state programs, working with the Association of County Commissioners and League of Municipalities, and a sensitive awareness of the multiple constituencies within the state. Staff of the division are involved in maintaining a constant monitor of federal laws which may affect North Carolina, and seek means of discouraging those which would adversely affect the state. This staff also coordinates state legislation proposals so that consistency with administration policy is maintained, along with budgetary impact.

The three Governor's Conferences on aging, mental health, and libraries have had personnel from the division involved in planning and implementation. These conferences have each made proposals which are important to the quality of life in North Carolina, and this affects another area of the division's responsibility: state development policy.

Atop all the bureaucratic interaction with an input on libraries in North Carolina is a personable and knowledgeable woman: Margaret Riddle. In a conversation with Mrs. Riddle you quickly learn that she knows where her priorities lie. She reveals that she is aware of the things which affect libraries in North Carolina, but she also sees that libraries have an effect on North Carolina. As the person in the Policy Development Division charged with listening and interpreting about libraries, she is a key ally.

Library Science Student Receives State Scholarship

Helen M. Tugwell of Wilson, NC, has recently been notified that she is to be the recipient of a $1000 North Carolina Library Association memorial scholarship for the 1979-80 school year. The NCLA Scholarship Committee screens applicants on the basis of ability, achievement, character, purpose of study, interest in librarianship, and financial need.

Ms. Tugwell, formerly an English teacher at Fike Senior High School and currently one of the school media coordinators at the James B. Hunt, Jr. Senior High School in Wilson County, is a candidate for the graduate degree in library science in the Department of Library Science at East Carolina University. She holds a bachelor's degree from Atlantic Christian College. The award will be made in October at the biennial conference of the North Carolina Library Association meeting in Charlotte.

Advertisement

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Miscellany

- Ann Laliotes is the new director of the Franklin County Library.
- The Oakboro Branch of the Stanly County PL opened July 5.
- The Sneades Ferry Branch of the Onslow County PL opened August 1.
- Patrick Wreath, chief bibliographer, UNC-CH, died May 18, 1979.
- Kathleen Moore, coordinator of children's services, Charlotte-Mecklenburg PL, died July 1.
- Pamela Millard has been named director, Gaston-Lincoln Regional Library. She has served as assistant director since 1974.
- David Warren, Cumberland County PL, has resigned to become director of Richland County PL (Columbia) SC.
- Pam Millard has been director of the Gaston-Lincoln PL.
- Margaret Coble, media director (retired), Stokes County PL died July 16.
- Virginia Gibson died August 22, following a long illness. She was the director of the IN-WATTS Service, State Library.

Mary Frances Kennon Johnson, 1929-1979

[This obituary is set inside a border in the original.]

Mary Frances Kennon Johnson, 50, professor and chairperson of the Library Science Division in the School of Education at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, died Wednesday morning, July 11, at 11:00 a.m. at Wesley Long Hospital following a lengthy illness.

Memorial services were held 2:00 p.m. Thursday at the North Elm Street Chapel of Hanes-Lineberry Funeral Home, with a graveside service on Friday morning at the family plot in McClellanville, South Carolina.

Since joining the UNC-G faculty in 1962, Mrs. Johnson has played a leading role in the development of the Master of Library Science degree program.

Dr. Stanley Jones, Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs at UNC-G, commented, “Mary Frances Johnson brought special qualities of leadership to her profession of librarianship and to this University to which she was so devoted. She is recognized nationally for her professional achievements, but we who worked with her here on the campus know we have had the great privilege of observing at close hand the functioning of a unique spirit and intelligence.

“There are many things we have received from Mary Frances Johnson which will have a lasting impact on our personal lives and on our University.”

Dr. David H. Reilly, Dean of the School of Education, said, “Mary Frances Johnson has earned the highest respect of faculty, administrators and students. Her students knew her as being dedicated, kind, understanding and patient. We shall all miss her as a colleague and a friend.”

Before joining the UNC-G faculty, Mrs. Johnson had built a national reputation in librarianship. She served as director of the American Library Association’s national project on implementation of the “1960 Standards for School Library Programs,” and in addition had written widely in professional publications. She also had served as a school librarian and a state consultant.

She is survived by her husband, Leonard L. Johnson of Greensboro; an uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Bagnal, Sr. of Winston-Salem; and several aunts, Mrs. Walter M. Bonner, Sr. and Mrs. D. L. Johnson, both of McClellanville, S. C.; and Miss Mary E. Lofton and Mrs. Maurice Matteson, both of Beaufort, S. C.

A native of Columbia, S. C., Mrs. Johnson grew up in McClellanville, S. C. She earned her A.B. degree at the University of South Carolina and her Master of Library Science degree at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Her many honors include membership in Phi Beta Kappa, Beta Phi Mu and Delta Kappa Gamma.

In 1975, the UNC—G Library Science Alumni Association established the Mary Frances Kennon Johnson Scholarship. Then, last November, the North Carolina Association of School Librarians presented Mrs. Johnson the Mary Peacock Douglas Award for her outstanding contributions to libraries in the state.

Memorials may be made to the Mary Frances Kennon Johnson Scholarship Endowment through the Development Office at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro.

Instructions for the Preparation of Manuscripts for North Carolina Libraries

In response to requests for instructions on how manuscripts should be submitted to the journal, the Editorial Board of *NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES* has prepared the following statement.

1. All manuscripts should be submitted in duplicate on plain, white paper measuring 8½" x 11".
2. Double-space all copy except for lengthy quotes which should be indented and single-spaced. The beginning of paragraphs should be indented eight spaces.
3. Name, position, and professional address of the author should appear in the upper left-hand corner of the title page. The number of words rounded to the nearest hundred should appear in the upper right-hand corner of the page.
4. Each page after the first should be numbered consecutively at the top right-hand corner and carry the author's last name at the upper left-hand corner.
5. Footnotes should appear at the end of the manuscript. The editors will refer to *A Manual of Style*, 12th edition, University of Chicago Press.
6. Photographs will be accepted for consideration, but will not be returned.
7. Manuscripts should be stapled together in the upper left-hand corner and mailed first-class in a 9" x 12" envelope.
8. Manuscripts of the following character will be considered: historical, biographical, philosophical, descriptive, research reports, how-to-do-it, minority librarianship, student research papers, and major addresses. Questions relative to manuscripts outside of these types should be addressed to the Editor.
9. All manuscripts should be scholarly in tone if not in content.

Upon receipt, a manuscript will be acknowledged by postal card from the Editor's office. Following review of a manuscript by members of the Editorial Board, a decision to accept or reject 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. Publication can be reasonably expected within twelve months.

An honorarium of $15.00 will be paid by the journal for each manuscript immediately following its publication; however, no honorarium will be paid for addresses.

Note: Please type manuscripts on *60 space lines*, double spaced, 25 lines to a page.

Publication Deadlines

- February 15
- May 15
- August 15
- November 15

Library Exchange and Classified Notices

Notice: Library Exchange

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES will make space available to any library in the state which has equipment or materials which it would like to sell, exchange, or give away.

Send your notice to: William Z. Schenck, Wilson Library, 024A, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

Notice: Classified

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES will make space available for classified advertising for small publishers, North Carolina publishers, and library entrepreneurs.

Rates for advertising are $10.00 per column inch (two column page).

Send ad to: William Z. Schenck, Wilson Library, 024A, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

Directory of 1978-79 NCLA Officers and Chairmen

The left edge of this page is clipped in the scan, so the first letters of some Executive Board entries were read from partial text.

Executive Board

Position	Name	Institution and address	Telephone
President	Leonard L. Johnson	Director of Media Services, Greensboro Public Schools, Greensboro, North Carolina 27402	(919) 378-9981
First Vice-President and President-Elect	William O'Shea	Director, Wake County Public Library, Raleigh, North Carolina 27601	(919) 755-6077
Second Vice-President	Alice Coleman	Marshville Elementary School, Wingate, North Carolina 28174	(704) 624-2133
Secretary	Artemis C. Kares	Reference Librarian and Assistant Professor, Joyner Library, East Carolina University, Greenville, North Carolina 27834	(919) 752-3968
Treasurer	Richard T. Barker	Librarian, Appalachian State University, Boone, North Carolina 28608	(704) 262-2186
Director	Louise V. Boone	Librarian, Albemarle Regional Library, Winton, North Carolina 27986	(919) 358-4521
Director	Fred W. Roper	Assistant Dean, School of Library Science, 026-A, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514	(919) 933-8366

Position	Name	Institution and address	Telephone
ALA Representative	Norma M. Royal	Eno Valley School, Durham, North Carolina 27707	(919) 682-5218
Past President	Annette Phinazee	School of Library Science, North Carolina Central University, Durham, North Carolina 27707	(919) 683-6024

Ex-Officio

Position	Name	Institution and address	Telephone
SELA Representative	Mae S. Tucker	Public Library, 310 N. Tryon Street, Charlotte, North Carolina 28202	(704) 374-2020
Editor, North Carolina Libraries	Jonathan A. Lindsey	Meredith College, Raleigh, North Carolina 27611	(919) 833-6461

Sections

Position	Name	Institution and address	Telephone
Chairman, Children's Services	Gail Terwilliger	Cumberland County Public Library, Fayetteville, North Carolina	(919) 483-7365
Chairman, College and University	Elvin E. Strowd	Assistant Librarian, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina 27706	(919) 684-2034
Chairman, Documents	Suzanne S. Levy	North Carolina Collection, Wilson Library 024-A, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514	(919) 933-1172
Chairman, Junior College	Rosalind Campbell	Blue Ridge Technical Institute, Flat Rock, North Carolina 28371	(919) 692-3572
Chairman, Junior Members Roundtable	Carlton A. Sears	Pack Memorial Library, Asheville, North Carolina 28801	(704) 255-5424
Chairman, N. C. Association of School Librarians	Elizabeth W. Detty	Isenberg School, Salisbury, North Carolina 28144	(704) 637-0154
Chairman, Public Libraries	Arial A. Stephens	Director, Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County, Charlotte, North Carolina 28202	(704) 374-2530
Chairman, Reference and Adult Services	Jane Snyder	Reference Intern, Duke University Library, Durham, North Carolina 27706	(919) 684-2373
Chairman, Resources and Technical Services	Cordelia R. Inks	Belk Library, Appalachian State University, Boone, North Carolina 28608	(704) 262-4085
Chairman, Trustees	H. K. Griggs, Sr.	1713 Courtland Avenue, Reidsville, North Carolina 27320	(919) 349-5393

Standing Committees

Position	Name	Institution and address	Telephone
Chairman, Archives	Charlesanna Fox	412 Sunset Avenue, Asheboro, North Carolina 27203	(919) 625-2458
Chairman, Audiovisual	Johnny M. Shaver	Dept. of Public Instruction, Raleigh, North Carolina 27611	(919) 733-3193
Chairman, Constitution & Codes	Rebecca Ballentine	100 Tadley Dr., Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514	(919) 966-5381
Chairman, Development	Elsie Brumback	Dept. of Public Instruction, Raleigh, North Carolina 27611	(919) 733-3193
Chairman, Education for Librarianship	Marilyn L. Miller	School of Library Science, Manning Hall, UNC-Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514	(919) 933-8360
Chairman, Finance	Annette Phinazee	1507 Rosewood St., Durham, North Carolina 27701	(919) 688-6024
Chairman, Governmental Relations	Judith G. Letsinger	Lib./Media Consultant, 2719 Kittrell Dr., Raleigh, North Carolina 27608	(919) 787-7275
Chairman, Handbook Revision	Mary K. Johnson	109 Falkener Dr., Greensboro, North Carolina 27410	(919) 379-5710
Chairman, Honorary Life Memberships	Eunice Drum	Div. of State Library, 109 E. Jones St., Raleigh, North Carolina 27611	(919) 733-4488
Chairman, Intellectual Freedom	R. Philip Morris	1506 Delk Dr., High Point, North Carolina 27260	(919) 885-8411
Chairman, Library Resources	Marion Leith	Div. of State Library, 109 E. Jones St., Raleigh, North Carolina 27611	(919) 733-2570
Chairman, Membership	Alice Coleman	Box 3, Wingate, North Carolina 28174	(704) 624-2133
Chairman, Nominating	Gene Lanier	Dept. of Library Science, ECU, Greenville, North Carolina 27834	(919) 757-6621
Chairman, Public Relations	Alberta Smith	N. C. State Library, Raleigh, North Carolina 27611	(919) 733-2570
Chairman, Scholarships	Grace Farrior	304 Waverly Way, Greensboro, North Carolina 27403	(919) 379-5281

Some Readers Comment

Congratulations on an excellent summer issue of *North Carolina Libraries*. The article by Joe Hewitt is especially timely, and people here are reading it and commenting on it.

Artemis C. Kares

The summer issue of *North Carolina Libraries* was excellent. The selection of articles was nicely balanced, and I like the idea of dropping the chit-chat. This tired-eyed librarian has one suggestion—the type font is difficult to read. A simpler style of print would be easier.

Marcie Kingsley

Editor's Note: *As you can see there is more room on this page for commentary from readers.*

End of Vol. XXXVII, No. 3 (Fall 1979).