

North Carolina Libraries

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[Photograph: "Passing the Gavel" — Mrs. Mildred S. Council, librarian of Wayne Community College in Goldsboro, accepts the gavel symbolizing the office of the NCLA presidency from Paul S. Ballance, director, Public Library of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County. Ballance served as president during the 1965-67 biennium, and Mrs. Council is serving in that position during the 1967-69 biennium. Both the incoming and outgoing presidents appear in good spirits as they reflect on the past, present, and future. Photo by L. C. Scarborough, UNC-CH Photo Lab.]

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Contributors to this Issue

Joseph F. Boykin, Jr. is assistant to the librarian at the University of North Carolina in Charlotte, a position he has held since September, 1965. A graduate of Florida State University with a B. A. in history, Boykin holds an M.S.L.S. from the same institution. His major responsibilities on the Atkins Library staff are in the area of archives and computer application to library procedures. He is a member of the NCLA automation committee.

Edwin B. McDill is librarian at Guilford Technical Institute in Jamestown. A graduate of Spring Hill College with a degree in history, he received his M.S.L.S. from Louisiana State University. Prior to assuming his present position, McDill was a reference assistant in the Greensboro Public Library and reference librarian at College of the Holy Cross in Worcester, Mass. His wife,

the former Lucinda Lanning, is also an experienced librarian. He is the initial contributor to Sounding Off, a new feature of this journal.

Mae S. Tucker is well-known among Tar Heel librarians for her interest and enthusiasm to the cause of books and libraries. Head of public services at the Main Library, Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County, Miss Tucker is a member of the American Association of University Women and the Business and Professional Women's Club. A graduate of the UNC School of Library Science, she has served on many NCLA committees and sections, including the chairmanship of JMRT (1948-49) and the Public Library Section (1957-59). Improvement of interlibrary loans is one of her chief interests.

Frances Goins Wilhoit is a native of Robersonville in Martin County and a 1967 graduate of the UNC School of Library Science. During the 1966-67 academic year she served as social sciences reference librarian on the staff of the Louis R. Wilson Library (UNC-CH). Since September, 1967, she has been living with her husband, a university faculty member, in Bloomington, Indiana. Her article on page 24 is an abbreviated version of a research paper written at UNC.

"Freedom of thought has always been the landmark of the American way of life."

— Benjamin Fine, "The Truth About Schoolbook Censorship."

"One may wonder if there is any other Virginia institution more widely accepted than the free public library and at the same time more widely neglected."

— Arthur Kirkby, President, Virginia Library Association

From the Editor's Desk

This issue of North Carolina Libraries contains reports of various sections and committees of NCLA — those agencies of the association which do its work month in and month out. Some of the committees have been more active than others during the past biennium, but each member of every committee has contributed in some fashion to the promotion of better library service to our state's citizens. All of the reports deserve your attention.

Favorable comments were heard frequently during and shortly after the biennial conference of NCLA in Charlotte last October. Some librarians expressed disappointment because of the absence of Dr. Louis Shores, who was scheduled to speak at the first general session of the conference. Dean Shores was unable to make an appearance because of illness; however, his place was ably filled by Dr. Walter Sedelow, recently-appointed dean of the UNC School of Library Science. The banquet speaker — Dan M. Lacy, publishing executive and member of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries — drew praise from all sides for his address on the significance of libraries in today's knowledge-oriented society. A shower of auspicious comment concerning the talk of Augusta Baker, speaker at the Association of School Librarians luncheon, came from those who heard her. The sole complaint heard by this observer during the conference came from a special librarian who was distressed because no session had been planned for individuals representing special libraries. Her view may have some validity; at any rate, it merits thought by the program chairman of the 1969 conference. The major addresses delivered at the 1967 conference will appear in the Spring issue of this journal.

Unquestionably the most far-reaching decision taken at the conference was approval of amendments to the NCLA constitution and by-laws authorizing establishment of a central office

for the association and appointment of a full-time executive secretary to serve at the pleasure of the Executive Board. Members of the board devoted considerable time to a discussion of these matters at their last meeting December 15 and agreed that creation of the office and appointment of a competent executive secretary, who need not necessarily be a trained librarian, are priority items and will be treated accordingly.

Your attention is called to the news item on page 39 of this issue. The recent mail vote of ALA members to retain ALA headquarters in Chicago raises two basic questions: namely, (1) Should proximity of a state to Headquarters be the primary factor in a decision to move or not to move the central office? and (2) Should members give more weight to recommendations of the ALA Council on issues of such magnitude? It should be noted that of the 48 states, excluding Alaska and Hawaii, members in only 13 voted to sustain the Council's recommendation to move from Chicago to Washington. Without exception, these 13 states are located east of Chicago. Members in all states west of Chicago, excepting Alaska and Hawaii, voted to stay in the Illinois city. North Carolina was one of the states whose members favored the move to Washington.

With this issue a new feature is launched in North Carolina Libraries: it is called Sounding Off. As the name implies, this page will be devoted to a candid, straight-from-the-shoulder expression of personal views relating to one or more professional issues. Some of the views expressed on this page may be controversial. Such views are encouraged by the editor, for controversy often leads to re-examination of policies and practices, and this, in turn, sometimes leads to improvements in services rendered. If you agree with the views expounded in Sounding Off, let me and the writer hear from you. If you disagree with these views, let us hear from you too.

[Photograph: Incoming NCLA Executive Board — Members of the Executive Board who began their term of office in October, 1967 are as follows: Seated, left to right: Mrs. Lois B. McGirt, corresponding secretary; Mildred C. Herring, director; Mrs. Mildred S. Council, president; and Eunice Query, vice-president and president-elect. Standing, left to right: William S. Powell, ALA representative; Robert A. Miller, director; Herschel V. Anderson, second vice-president; Mrs. Ray N. Moore, recording secretary; Paul S. Ballance, past president; and Leonard L. Johnson, treasurer.]

The President Reports

Dear NCLA Members:

This is my first communication as your president. I want to take this opportunity to thank each of you for the honor you have bestowed upon me by electing me to serve as president of the North Carolina Library Association for the 1967-69 biennium. With this honor goes a responsibility that I assure you I will take very seriously and will do everything possible to serve you to the best of my ability.

Candidates for the office of president alternate and are chosen in the following order from these categories: college and university libraries, public libraries, junior college libraries, and school libraries. I will be serving you as librarian of Wayne Community College in Goldsboro, which will be in the junior college library category. My mailing address is P. O. Box 133, Mount Olive, N. C. 28365.

I would like to express deep appreciation to everyone for the cooperation and work done before and during the 1967 NCLA Conference. The work of the following people contributed much to the success of this conference: all Section and committee chairmen who were responsible for programs; Mrs. Mary Frances Crymes, chairman of local arrangements; Mr. Arial Stephens, chairman of exhibits; Mr. Alva Stewart, chairman of publicity; Mr. Leonard Johnson, in charge of registration, and all his able helpers at the registration desk. Everything that was done meant much to Mr. Paul Ballance, past president, and to me, and both of us say "thank you." We are most grateful to Dr. Walter A. Sedelow, dean of the School of Library Science at UNC in Chapel Hill, and to Mr. Dan M. Lacy, a UNC alumnus, and a member of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries, for the speeches of the two evening sessions. Both of them pointed out "the increasing role of the library and the librarian in national progress."

Mrs. Ethel K. Smith, chairman of the Education for Librarianship Committee, will have the revised edition of Library Education in North Carolina ready for distribution soon. Each member of NCLA will receive a copy.

Mr. Carlton West, chairman of the N. C. Periodicals Bibliography and Union List Committee, and Mr. Paul Ballance, will seek a foundation grant in order to finance the project, so this special committee will be continued.

Miss Jeanette Trotter of Winston-Salem will continue as chairman of the N. C. Books Committee, and the project as briefly outlined in the committee report will be pursued as soon as possible.

Two new special committees were authorized at the October 25, 1967 meeting of the Executive Board. Members are:

The Development Committee

Miss Florence Blakely, chairman; Miss Mae Tucker, vice-chairman; Mr. Gary Barefoot, Miss Myrl Ebert, Mr. David Hunsucker, Mr. I. T. Littleton, Miss Charlesanna Fox (Ex-officio), and Mrs. Mildred S. Council (Ex-officio, NCLA).

Automation Committee

Mr. Arial Stephens, chairman; Mr. H. William O'Shea, Mr. H. V. Anderson, Mr. Ashby Fristoe, Mr. Joseph Boykin, Miss Gertrude Coward, and Mrs. Mildred S. Councill (Ex-officio).

Working with these committees is a state-wide advisory council with Dr. Benjamin E. Powell of Durham as chairman. We feel that these two committees can accomplish much as they work with the council to assure a good library program for North Carolina.

The Executive Board held its first regular meeting of the 1967-69 biennium December 15, 1967 at the Jackson Library, UNC in Greensboro. Appointments to standing committees were made at this meeting and will be announced in the Spring issue. The association relies on committees to carry on much of its work. It is gratifying to note the manner in which many of you have accepted assignments and taken on responsibilities. This is the reason we can accomplish important activities pertaining to the promotion of library advancement.

Please keep in mind the NCLA Memorial Scholarship Fund. Contributions to this Fund become a living memorial to a loved one or friend. As the fund grows we will be able to assist more and more young people to enter the library profession. Contributions to the Fund should be sent to Leonard Johnson, NCLA treasurer.

National Library Week 1968 plans are in progress under the able leadership of David Hunsucker of Raleigh as Executive Director. We must support Mr. Hunsucker in every way possible to assure a successful NLW this year.

There is strength in unity and as we enter the 1967-69 biennium I ask your cooperation, support, and willingness to accept any assignment that you are given.

Sincerely yours,

Mildred S. Council

[Photograph: Outgoing NCLA Executive Board — Members of the Executive Board whose terms expired in October, 1967 are as follows: Front row, left to right: Katherine Howell, director; Mrs. Willie B. Hill, recording secretary; Mrs. Doris L. Brown, second vice-president; Paul S. Ballance, president; and Margaret Kalp, past president. Back row, left to right: Joseph M. Dixon, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Mildred S. Council, president-elect; Leonard L. Johnson, treasurer; and Mrs. Pattie B. McIntyre, director. When this picture was taken, board members had just attended their last meeting of the biennium.]

Sounding Off!

by Edwin B. McDill

Be Awake! Be Alive! Be-In! It is our responsibility to project the image of a librarian who is genuinely interested in books and people.

The service aspect of our profession is the primary reason for our existence. We must dispel the nineteenth century image of the old crotchety thing who is keeper and censor of the books and keeper of the silence. It is only this constant interest on the part of all of us that will attract qualified young men and women to our ranks. The library shortage is catastrophic, and the state library agencies cannot do the entire job of talent searching. However, their scholarship programs, recruiting visits, and advice on federal aid are invaluable to our cause. Let us strike at both the high school level — through attendance at vocational days and the college level — by speeches to student organizations and meetings with faculty and students.

Library schools should up-date their curriculums by requiring a course in introduction to data processing and placing more emphasis on book publishing and reading guidance. Through exploration in these areas the new graduate can enter the machine-oriented world prepared to give better service to his fellow man.

The new graduate will see many changes during his working lifetime. With new technology, the library of tomorrow will be a learning center of books, tapes, records, manuscripts, microcards, microfilms, and microfiches. It will be linked, in the foreseeable future, with libraries in the United States through the use of teletype and copying equipment, and internationally via communications satellite. This international linking will undoubtedly be achieved by a hook-up of major national libraries. These major hook-ups can be used by smaller libraries equipped with sending and receiving equipment. A beginning has been made toward futuristic library service by the new interlibrary loan project, which will link libraries in North Carolina.

Libraries are an essential service. Academic libraries must continually strengthen their financial support. A climate must be created which places the library in an important position. On many

campuses the library is regarded as a necessary evil and those who work in it have no academic importance of any kind.

Some way must be found to raise the support of public libraries. To recruit qualified persons libraries must be competitive in the salaries offered to the beginning and experienced librarian. Qualified people cannot be obtained if public libraries do not achieve a higher standing in the community tax structure. It is my hope that North Carolinians for Better Libraries will do two things: First, this group can be influential in achieving better public library service in all communities; Second, there are many influential community leaders in this organization. They can serve the cause of recruiting by attending some of the vocational days and speaking on the vital importance of the public libraries in their community. In so doing, these people can perform the invaluable service of presenting the layman's point of view.

Do not maintain a passive, negative attitude toward your profession. Give your library as much good coverage as possible in the local press, radio, and television. Serve in this spirit . . .

T'is the gift to be simple

T'is the gift to be free

T'is the gift to come down where you ought to be.

— Aaron Copland, "Appalachian Spring."

NCLA Committee and Section Reports — 1965-67

North Carolina Books Committee

The North Carolina Books Committee of NCLA met only one time during the 1965-67 biennium. At that meeting we decided to survey the libraries throughout the state to determine the need for a working tool that will enable librarians in the state to build useful collections of North Caroliniana. Such a tool should be useful at all levels of library service — school, public, college, and even private collections.

We decided also that we will conduct surveys which will tell us which colleges and universities, including the new community colleges, are teaching North Carolina history, which book sellers specialize in North Caroliniana, and which publishers regularly issue North Carolina books — this information to be incorporated in a bibliography of basic North Caroliniana which we feel should be in all libraries in the state.

We also discussed the matter of issuing a classified bibliography indicating books that are in print and recommending books that we think should be reprinted.

At this one meeting we went no further than the planning stage, but I should like to recommend that this project be more fully explored and that the Committee on North Carolina Books be continued.

Committee on Education for Librarianship

The third edition of Library Education in North Carolina was ready to be printed immediately after the 1967 biennial conference of the North Carolina Library Association. Its purpose is two-fold: (a) it will provide current information to practicing librarians about certification requirements and opportunities for study in North Carolina, and (b) it should be useful to librarians and counselors in high schools and colleges in recruiting future librarians.

The booklet contains North Carolina requirements for school librarians and regulations for certification of public librarians. A summary is given of each program offered at the state's colleges and universities which prepares a librarian for certification as either a school or public librarian. Scholarships and loan funds for prospective librarians are described.

Since the last edition of this publication appeared in 1959, many changes have taken place in both certification and graduation requirements in library science.

The committee on Education for Librarianship is composed of Mrs. Sadie S. Hughley, Gene D. Lanier, Robert A. Miller, Elvin E. Stroud, and Mrs. Ethel K. Smith, chairman.

North Carolina Association of School Librarians

The big happening during the biennium was the work conference "Innovations in School Library Service", which was co-sponsored with the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction. This conference was in session September 29-October 1, 1966 at the Sir Walter Hotel in Raleigh. Miss Cora Paul Bomar and David Hunsucker from the Department of Public Instruction and the Executive Committee composed the Program Committee. Reports of the work conference were published in the Spring, 1967 issue of North Carolina Libraries, the Summer, 1967 issue of Southeastern Librarian, and the March, 1967 issue of the NCASL Bulletin. The Southeastern Library Association granted NCASL \$500 to help finance the work conference. Attendance reached over one thousand for the first time for a meeting of school librarians in North Carolina.

The Standards Committee has been working in an advisory capacity with the Department of Public Instruction toward revising the State Library Standards. The American Association of School Librarians granted this committee \$200 to support its work.

The first issue of our NCASL Bulletin was published in March, 1967. Mrs. Sophia Potts serves as editor and works with the Publication Committee to accomplish the publication of the Bulletin. The Bulletin is intended to serve as a means of communication between the Executive Committee and members of the Section, and to provide information concerning significant school library developments.

The Archives Committee, with Hallie Bacelli as chairman, has compiled the "Highlights of Meetings of NCLA Concerning School and Children's Library Sections" from 1904 through 1949. This information will be published in the NCASL Bulletin.

Regulations for a NCASL scholarship were developed by the Awards and Scholarship Committee. The annual scholarship in the amount of \$350 is to be awarded to an applicant who already holds an undergraduate degree but who wishes to certify or do graduate work in library science and be a school librarian. The first scholarship was granted to Miss Lillie Inez Sanders of Cooper High School, Clayton.

The program for the Section's meeting during the biennial conference in Charlotte included a panel discussion explaining the Demonstration School Library Project in North Carolina and a speech by Augusta Baker, head of the Children's Division, New York Public Library.

Membership for the Section is 560.

- **Chairman:** Carroll R. Powell
- **Chairman-Elect:** Mrs. Ila T. Justice

- **Secretary-Treasurer:** Marilyn Pruette
- **Director:** Mrs. Ruth A. Best
- **Director:** Mrs. J. T. Good
- **Director:** Olive V. Moretz
- **Director:** Mrs. Elizabeth D. Stroupe

Nominating Committee

The Nominating Committee met in Greensboro on January 12, 1967, to suggest and discuss potential candidates for NCLA offices. The chairman was able to send a sample ballot to the treasurer, Leonard Johnson, before the end of February. Ballots were mailed to members during the first week in May.

The official count of the ballots was made by the chairman and her secretary. Letters announcing the results were mailed on June 12th to all candidates, the president, the recording secretary, the incoming president, the editor of North Carolina Libraries, and the editorial offices of ALA Bulletin, Library Journal, Wilson Library Bulletin, and Southeastern Librarian.

675 ballots were received, of which two were invalidated. Two write-in votes were cast.

Phyllis Myron, Chairman

Dorothy Grigg, Elizabeth Copeland, Mollie Lee, Grace Fariior

College and University Libraries Section

The chief organized activity of the Section was undertaken by the Junior College Committee which conducted a workshop at Wingate College in the Spring of 1967. This workshop is reported elsewhere in this issue.

The chairman of the Section headed a special committee to study the financial structure of NCLA, and some of its recommendations; e.g., membership dues increase, were put into effect.

The chairman and the secretary-treasurer participated in the Spring, 1967 workshop of NCLA in Raleigh, where most of the plans for the biennial conference of the section were outlined. It was decided to plan a joint meeting with the Resources and Technical Services Section, and general agreement was reached on a subject area that would be of interest to members of both Sections.

Dr. Merrill G. Berthrong, Wake Forest University Library, Winston-Salem, Chairman

Mrs. Ethel K. Smith, Wingate College Library, Wingate, Vice-Chairman

Elvin Strowd, Duke University Library, Durham, Secretary-Treasurer

Alva W. Stewart, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Charlotte, Director

Miss Helen Hagan, Wilmington College Library, Wilmington, Director

Archives Committee

Work was continued during the biennium on the years 1955 to 1961. Since some of the important papers have not yet been received for these years, the archives have not been

bound. All three bienniums covered by the above time period are almost complete and will be ready for binding in the near future.

Members are urged to send all archival material to the North Carolina State Library, Box 2889, Raleigh, 27602, marked for the Archives Committee, NCLA.

Charlesanna Fox, Chairman

Mrs. Hallie Bacelli, Edith Clark, Myrl Ebert, Evelyn Pope

Governmental Relations Committee

The Governmental Relations Committee considered the advisability of the employment of a legislative counsel by the North Carolina Library Association for the purpose of lobbying for favorable library legislation in the N. C. General Assembly. Instead of approving the employment of such a person, the committee voted unanimously to recommend to the Executive Board of the Association that surplus funds which had been collected to employ a legislative counsel be used to assist in the development of a citizens' Committee for Better Libraries, now known as North Carolinians for Better Libraries.

Recognizing the important work of the ALA Washington Office in furthering effective library legislation, the committee also recommended that the Executive Board of NCLA increase its contribution to the ALA Washington Office to \$500 for 1966. This recommendation has been implemented by the Board.

I. T. Littleton, Chairman

Hoyt Galvin, Tommy Gaylord, David Hunsucker, Philip Ogilvie, Mrs. M. E. Taylor

NLW in North Carolina, 1967

Following the meeting of the North Carolina Association of Library Trustees during the 1965 NCLA conference in which the chairman and members of the Governor's Commission on Library Resources discussed the results of the Commission's study which appeared as the Downs Report, the group present was challenged by David Stick to do something about the poor condition of libraries in general and public libraries in particular. Trustees' Chairman Greoge Stephens appointed a steering committee for the organization of a citizen group separate and in addition to the Trustees Association.

The Steering Committee invited a small group of interested persons, and North Carolinians for Better Libraries was incorporated in 1966, with David Stick as president. With a small grant from the North Carolina Library Association NCBL hired Mr. H. B. Rogers as Executive Director of NCBL and appointed one voting member from each of the 100 counties in the state. The first annual conference of NCBL met in March, 1967 to issue general instructions to the membership for organizing or strengthening Friends groups in each community, and many of the community groups were ready for action during National Library Week.

Due to the fledgling status of this group, the steering committee of National Library Week felt it would be unwise to detract from their growing support in the state by appointing a chairman for National Library Week, thereby having two state-wide library groups competing for support.

The only state-wide NLW activity was the mailing of the Governor's Proclamation, a joint resolution by the 1967 General Assembly recognizing NLW, the President's message, the Newsweek reprint, and a group of radio-TV spot announcements.

On the local level, NLW was observed according to the desires of the librarian and the community, and ranged from being completely ignored to highly successful. In response to the NLW questionnaire, a few librarians indicated that there was a slight amount of activity by school, college, or special libraries — this consisting mainly of a display of NLW posters.

Local radio stations and newspapers were fairly cooperative with the programs, spots, or news stories. However, they were more responsive when the library had a real ax to grind such as a bond drive, tax vote, or new library to open. Groups such as Home Demonstration, Book, Garden, Women's and civic clubs such as Rotary, Charity League, and Friends were very helpful in the local celebration. Only six communities reported a formal committee.

My state-wide appraisal of National Library Week is that it was very spotty in its observance, depending largely on the needs of the local community, and their having a special interest to serve as a basis for celebrating the week. NCBL used the week to promote the organization of Friends groups or to strengthen such existing groups. One piquant ad such as "Would you offer a librarian a Tiparillo?" in a national magazine has been worth more to librarians than all of the local publicity that we can contrive.

Arial A. Stephens,

Executive Director,

1967 National Library Week, N. C.

Association of Library Trustees

For the two-year period of the trustee section ending October 27, 1967, the president can report concentration on one goal resulting from the study of North Carolina library resources ably directed by Dr. Robert B. Downs and published under auspices of the Governor's Commission on Resources of North Carolina Libraries.

As the report pointed out, public library standards are far from being met in a large part of the state's counties because book stock is distressingly low and salaries are likewise not adequate. These conditions, as the report indicated, stem largely from lack of enough financial support, even though professional and layman leadership has been loyal.

Working with advice and encouragement of North Carolinians for Better Libraries, the citizens organization formed after David Stick's challenge at the 1965 biennial conference in Winston-Salem, your officers received the needed support for successful passage of an act by the 1967 General Assembly authorizing a legislative study commission. David Stick was appointed by Governor Moore as chairman of this commission. First meeting was expected shortly after the 1967 biennial conference in October.

The chairman of the trustee section can be most grateful to the staff of the State Library for advice in working toward this goal, as well as to trustees and to professional members of the Public Libraries Section. In the 1967 General Assembly, the presiding officers of both houses were sympathetic. The chairmen of the two committees on libraries and many members of each house supported the bill as soon as they were satisfied as to its soundness. With a strong commission and the proper research director, such a commission should be able to bring forth a financial plan to bring this part of North Carolina's public education system up to the standard needed by our citizens.

The prospect of a salaried staff and office for the association will surely be welcomed by the trustee section. Without such help there is little prospect of building our membership to the needed strength. It can help with such basic needs as preparing and mailing dues notices, organizing efforts to gain more members, and periodic executive board meetings.

Properly carried through, these efforts can double the strength of library service.

Intellectual Freedom Committee

The committee met once during the biennium and made the following recommendations:

Each library, public, school, or college, should adopt a written book selection policy. Librarians and library boards should familiarize themselves with the outstanding statements on "the right to read" by educators and librarians: The Library Bill of Rights, adopted in 1948 and amended in 1961 by the A.L.A. Council; The School Library Bill of Rights, adopted by the American Association of School Librarians; and The Students Right To Read, by the National Council of Teachers of English, 1962.

Useful information for libraries faced with the problem of censorship was discussed and the following publications recommended: "How Libraries and Schools Can Resist Censorship" adopted 1962 by the A.L.A. Council; "Combatting Undemocratic Pressures on Schools and Libraries" issued by the American Civil Liberties Union, 1964; and "What to do Before the Censor Comes — and After", a special reprint issued by the Intellectual Freedom Committee of the American Library Association from the September, 1965 issue of the "Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom".

Mrs. Dorothy B. Thomas, Chairman

Mrs. Sara Napier, Mrs. C. H. Martenna, Mrs. James W. Reid

Junior Members Round Table

The Junior Members Round Table has held three general meetings during the biennium.

The group held its biennial breakfast meeting November 6, 1965 at the North Carolina Library Association Conference in Winston-Salem. Mr. Frank Borden Hanes, Winston-Salem author, spoke to members on "The Writer as Organization Man," elaborating on literary attitudes and devices of authors. Following the speaker, the nominating committee presented its slate of officers for the next biennium. After election of officers, the members unanimously adopted an amendment to change Article I of the By-laws (Membership) to read "those under 35 or those in the profession less than five years."

On April 30, 1966 junior members met in the Faculty Lounge of Carroll Hall on the campus of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Mr. Carroll Calhoun, Supervisor of the Library Processing Center for Community Colleges, was our speaker. Mr. Calhoun presented a brief background and history of the community college program in North Carolina.

A luncheon meeting was held May 4, 1967 at East Carolina College, Greenville, in the Buccaneer Room. Mr. Charles W. Whedbee, local judge and author of Legends of the Outer Banks, and Mr. David Stick of Kitty Hawk, well-known North Carolina author and book dealer, presented a most interesting and informative program. A nominating committee, consisting of Joan Riley, Benjamin Speller, and Jo Ann Bell, chairman, was appointed to prepare a slate of nominees for election at the 1967 biennial meeting.

The next meeting of Junior Members Round Table was held at the NCLA Conference at the White House Inn in Charlotte, where it sponsored a coffee hour on the afternoon of October 26. New officers of the Junior Members Round Table were elected at the breakfast meeting on the morning of October 28.

- **Chairman:** Barbara S. Garrison
- **Vice-chairman:** Gary F. Barefoot
- **Secretary-Treasurer:** Sallie E. Mann
- **Director:** Ellen D. Moreland
- **Director:** Mary E. Morris

North Carolina Public Library Certification Board

In September 1966, the Board met and certified three persons. One application for certification was deferred. In March, 1967 the Board met and certified seven persons; one applicant was denied certification. The Board met September 20, 1967 in Dean Walter Sedelow's office and approved the applications for eight persons. Five persons were certified provisionally upon receipt of an official transcript of library science and other courses taken and successfully passed as well as proof of meeting other conditions for receipt of a degree or certification. One application was denied.

During the meeting September 20, 1967, the State Librarian pointed out certain weaknesses in the statement of specifications for certification under Section 4, point (c) of the "Regulations for Certification of Public Librarians, Revised, 1963." He asked and received permission to attempt to rewrite the paragraph for clearer understanding before the next meeting of the Certification Board.

Margaret E. Kalp, Secretary, 1965-66

Philip S. Ogilvie, Secretary, 1967-

Resources and Technical Services Section

During the 1965-67 biennium, the Executive Committee of the Resources and Technical Services Section met on two occasions to transact business. The first meeting was held April 30, 1966, in Chapel Hill. Discussion at that time centered about the possibility of holding a workshop for Section members. Topics for the workshops, such as mechanization of technical services, the new Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, and the 17th edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification, were proposed. These topics were also designated as desirable ones for the NCLA biennial conference in 1967. Because of a lack of funds, the idea of the workshop was subsequently abandoned.

At the second meeting of the Executive Committee, held in conjunction with the NCLA officers' workshop in Raleigh, April 8, 1967, possible topics for the biennial conference program in Charlotte were delineated. Approval was given for a joint program session with the College and University Libraries Section on either the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules or the question of the Library of Congress versus the Dewey classification system for the academic library. Two speakers for the Charlotte conference were later invited to discuss "Classification for the College Library: Dewey or Library of Congress?" These speakers, who appeared before the joint meeting of the Resources and Technical Services and College and University Libraries Sections Oct. 26, 1967, were William R. Pullen, Librarian, Georgia State College, Atlanta (for

Library of Congress) and Leslie R. Morris, Head Cataloger, East Stroudsburg State College, East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania (for Dewey).

The Executive Committee also aided the chairman in selecting a Nominating Committee for the Section. This latter committee, which submitted its report at the Section's business meeting October 26, 1967, consists of Edna A. Lambeth, Lois B. McGirt, and Mabel B. Jones, chairman.

During the biennium, the Section was represented at the Council of Regional Groups meetings, held during the annual conferences of the American Library Association, by Mary E. Morris (New York, 1966) and Doralyn J. Hickey (San Francisco, 1967).

The chairman would deem it amiss if she were to close this report without expressing her regret that James G. Baker, vice-chairman and chairman-elect of the Section for 1963-65, found himself unable to accept the chairmanship. In addition, she feels compelled to express her sincere thanks to the Section officers and members who assisted her so competently during the term for which she served no "apprenticeship."

Doralyn J. Hickey, Chairman

M. Sangster Parrott, Vice-Chairman

Mary E. Morris, Secretary-Treasurer

Patricia E. Johnson, Director

Foy Lineberry, Director

Organization Committee

The Organization Committee held a meeting in the Jackson Library, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, on January 21, 1967. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the reorganization of the association to include a central office with a paid administrative officer. Members present were Paul Ballance, Mrs. Helen Brown, Arial Stephens, Catherine Weir, and Marjorie Hood. The group spent the entire day discussing the necessary changes in the Constitution and By-Laws of the North Carolina Library Association to accommodate a central office and an administrative officer. These changes were written into a final report and submitted to Paul Ballance, president of NCLA, on March 10, 1967.

Paul Ballance, Ex-Officio

Marjorie Hood, Chairman

James D. Blount, Mrs. Helen Brown, Arial Stephens, Catherine Weir

Library Resources Committee

Because of the need for coordination of the various committees on resources in the North Carolina Library Association, at its first meeting in 1966, the Library Resources Committee recommended that in the future this committee be composed of the chairman or a representative appointed from the resource committees of the various NCLA sections which have such committees and other members at the discretion of the president. It was also suggested that the chairman of sections not having such a committee appoint a representative to serve on the Library Resources Committee.

For immediate action, it was recommended to the State Librarian that a study be made of the administration of the public libraries' special interlibrary subject collections as a preliminary step in the planning for statewide improvement of interlibrary cooperation. In 1967 the State Library surveyed, by means of two questionnaires, inter-library cooperation in North Carolina and the status of the special interlibrary loan collections in public libraries.

In order to obtain information on another phase of interlibrary cooperation among all types of libraries, the Library Resources Committee compiled and sent out in May, 1967 an Interlibrary Loan Policy Questionnaire. Out of 314 questionnaires sent to university, college, school, public, and special libraries, 155 were answered, at least in part, and tabulated. Public libraries had 60 returns; colleges and universities, 38; community colleges, 7; special, including technical institutes, 49 (including 17 letters instead of filled-in questionnaires); and the State Library, 1. Findings indicated the urgent need of all types of North Carolina libraries to enlarge or increase their access to bibliographic sources, now severely limited. Policies regarding lending need to be liberalized, and standard, faster, more efficient interlibrary procedures need to be adopted.

Three Library Resources Committee members attended the North Carolina State Library Conference on Interlibrary Cooperation June 6-7, 1967 and the chairman of the committee reported on the Interlibrary Loan Policy Questionnaire as information for the participants. Objectives of this conference included identifying and discussing service needs, resources, goals, and interim steps toward interlibrary cooperation which might be undertaken under Title III of the Library Services and Construction Act; and considering changes in interlibrary loan policies and procedures within the state.

As outgrowths of this Interlibrary Cooperation Conference, a North Carolina Advisory Council for Title III has been formed, and recommendations from the conference to the North Carolina Library Association that it appoint a Development Committee cutting across type-of-library lines to recommend statewide development of library resources and services and an Automation Committee to study uses of automation in libraries and make recommendations have been implemented.

Mae S. Tucker, Chairman

James Baker, Florence Blakely, Mrs. Robert Campbell, Gertrude Coward

Ad Hoc Committee on a Bibliography/Union List of North Carolina Periodicals

Late in 1964 an ad hoc committee was appointed by the NCLA Executive Board to explore the possibility and feasibility of compiling and reproducing a bibliography/union list of North Carolina periodicals. Reporting in 1965, this committee, in addition to suggesting appropriate definitions, forms, and procedures, recommended that a steering committee be named to continue the work, and possibly to organize the actual project. The present committee was the result of this recommendation.

A meeting of the committee was held at each of the two work sessions of the biennium May 7, 1966 in Greensboro and April 8, 1967 in Raleigh. At the first meeting careful consideration was given to the decisions of the former committee and, with a few modifications, these were accepted as guidelines for the projected bibliography/union list. Having reached this point, the committee proceeded to discuss broad approaches. It was agreed that no committee with scattered members could undertake successfully the necessary compilation of entries, and that the work would have to be centralized under the direction of one person specifically responsible for the project. The meeting closed with a request that the chairman secure the advice of

William Powell, Librarian of the North Carolina Collection at the University in Chapel Hill, and that of Dr. H. G. Jones of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History in Raleigh.

By correspondence, since a special committee meeting could not be arranged, the chairman did communicate with the consultants, and very valuable suggestions were received in time for the next work session.

The work of the committee at its second meeting was principally that of outlining precisely what it believed necessary to the successful production of a bibliography/union list. The members agreed: (1) that the work should be done under the supervision of a professional librarian, performing full-time and with clerical assistance, (2) that funds should be provided for travel to libraries to assist in the listing of their holdings, (3) that a printing of at least 500 copies should be anticipated, and (4) that the work should be completed in a year, and not later than the close of the 1967-1969 biennium. Careful estimates indicated that the sum of \$15,000 would be required. A memorandum embodying these proposals was presented to the Executive Board.

The Board received the memorandum with sympathy but, reasonably enough, pointed out that NCLA funds would not support a project of this magnitude. However, the president and chairman of the committee were authorized to seek a foundation grant. It is hoped that, although no grant has been secured, such a suitable supporting grant can be obtained in the near future.

Carlton P. West, Chairman

Mrs. Ellen Moreland, Mary Canada, Elvin Strowd

Public Library Section

The Public Library Section meetings during the NCLA Conference in Charlotte October 26-27, 1967 showed the results of hard work on the part of members during the past two years. The close association of the State Library, Association of Library Trustees, and North Carolinians for Better Libraries was evident. Adequate physical facilities for public libraries and the State Library are not yet realized but have improved. The legislature has taken definite steps toward recognizing public library needs in North Carolina by creating the Legislative Study Commission for Libraries. The N. C. Association of Library Trustees has coordinated its work with that of librarians and has been instrumental in the formation of a strong lay group known as North Carolinians for Better Libraries. Although a substantial increase in financial support from state and federal funds has not been a reality, some significant gains have been made.

The first session of the Public Library Section consisted of reports from the following committees: In-Service training — Miss Kathleen Gilleland, chairman; Printed Resources — Miss Margaret Johnston, chairman; Audio-Visual — Mrs. Dorothy B. Thomas, chairman; Personnel — Miss Charlesanna Fox, chairman; Automation — William O'Shea, chairman; Development — Mrs. Dorothy Shue, chairman; Membership — Miss Antoinette Searle, chairman; and Nominating — Miss Mae Tucker, chairman.

Members elected the following officers to serve during the 1967-69 biennium: Vice-chairman and chairman-elect — Kenneth Brown; Secretary — Miss Rebecca Weant; and directors — Miss Jeanette Trotter and Mrs. Barbara Heafner.

Miss Elizabeth Copeland of Greenville, incoming chairman, urged members to look toward the future as we work together as "North Carolinians for Better Libraries."

The second conference session was a joint meeting of the Public Library Section and the N. C. Association of Library Trustees. The program consisted of a panel composed of two librarians and two laymen. Panel members were George M. Stephens, chairman, N. C. Association of Library Trustees; Philip Ogilvie, state librarian of North Carolina; James Blount, treasurer, North Carolinians for Better Libraries; and Hoyt R. Galvin, director, Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County.

In summarizing the remarks of panelists, Galvin made the following points: (1) Only one-third of the national standards for public libraries have been met in North Carolina, (2) North Carolinians for Better Libraries represents the best tool for communicating our need, (3) A need exists for an interlocking network of libraries comparable to our vast interstate highway system, (4) Libraries are interdependent, and cooperation is necessary to serve library users effectively, and (5) the State Library stands as the capstone of our efforts through its services to libraries and the launching of new programs.

Evelyn L. Parks, Chairman

Interlibrary Loan Policies in Tar Heel Libraries

by Mae S. Tucker

Because of its deep concern about the limited resources available in North Carolina libraries, the North Carolina Library Association Library Resources Committee, in a burst of bravery, dared in May, 1967 to compile and mail still another questionnaire in an effort to discover current interlibrary loan policies and practices as one prerequisite in planning for more advantageous use of existing library materials.

Out of 314 questionnaires sent to university, college, public, special, and a few school libraries, 155 were answered, at least in part, and tabulated. University and college libraries had 38 returns; community college libraries, 7; public libraries, 60; special libraries, including technical institutes, 49 (counting 17 letters instead of filled-in questionnaires); and the State Library, 1. From these returns the Library Resources Committee gained valuable information, and it is hoped that the librarians responding were rewarded for their efforts, in some measure, by thinking through their own borrowing and lending situations and possibly revising or even developing their interlibrary loan policies since only 17 libraries answering had a written statement of their interlibrary loan policies.

Before requesting to borrow materials from another library for their patrons, most libraries require them to be registered borrowers or qualified patrons. All public libraries will request loans for community citizens; most request for civic groups, business and industry, extension and correspondence students, and high school faculty; half will request for the traditionally untouchables, the high school students, if the request comes from another public library; and over half will request for college faculty, graduate students, and undergraduates.

All university and college libraries responding request for faculty; those which have graduate students request for them; three-fifths, or 26 of the 41, request for the lower caste undergraduates, 9 only under special conditions. Few request for those eternal prodigals, extension and correspondence students (for whom few libraries will lend the fatted calf or paper-bound interlibrary loan, anyway), but 9 request for community citizens. Three even request for high school students, one specifying "in our local area." Special libraries request chiefly for

college faculty, graduate and undergraduate students and business and industry. The State Library borrows for state officials and employees.

Eight libraries ask the patron seeking the loan to furnish complete bibliographic information, but most only request as much data as the patron can give. Underscoring their conviction of the need for speed, most libraries dispatch interlibrary loan requests on the day requested. With rare exceptions, all types of libraries try to obtain loans within the state, if possible. All public libraries which answered the question first seek to obtain requests from the State Library or another Public Library within the state.

Union Catalog Use

Local or area union catalogs and lists used by more than only one or two libraries were: North Carolina Union List of Scientific Serials (15), Union List of Periodicals Held by Member Libraries of the Piedmont University Center of North Carolina (7), Union List of Periodicals in Libraries of Western North Carolina (6), and Union List of Periodical Holdings in Mecklenburg County (6).

Only three of the 60 public libraries have any part of the Library of Congress National Union Catalog (though 7 use it, and it is accessible to the patrons of 4), 43 have Books in Print, 22 have United States Catalog and CBI, only 5 have Union List of Serials (old and/or new edition), 3 have New Serial Titles, 1 has Southeastern Supplement, Union List of Serials, and none have a foreign national catalog. In reply to the question on the latter, one incredulous public librarian, who shall remain nameless, replied, "You jest!"

While only one of the 7 community college libraries answering has L.C.-N.U.C., 23 of the 37 university and college libraries have at least a part of this important set. Six community and 36 university and college libraries have Books in Print. Four community college and 30 university college libraries have the United States Catalog and CBI. Two community college and 20 university and college libraries have the Union List of Serials (old and/or new edition). No community college library lists it, but 11 university and college libraries had no foreign national catalog. Six university and college libraries have the British Museum Catalog, 3 have the Bibliotheque Nationale Catalog and Biblio, 2 have Deutsches Bucherverzeichnis, Bibliographie de la France, and Deutsche Bibliographie.

So few libraries (28) stated that they request locations from the Library of Congress Union Catalog Division that it led committee members to wonder whether many libraries are simply unaware of this valuable source of information concerning locations of titles. However, in view of the scarcity of bibliographic information to make requests, libraries may not be able to find enough bibliographic information to make such requests and do not ask the State Library to help in this request.

While most libraries rely on the slow but reasonably sure postal couriers for obtaining and sending interlibrary loans, a few make a bold bid for speed with teletype, Telpak, and long distance telephone.

Upon comparing the bare figures of libraries lending with those borrowing, one is led to the conclusion that North Carolina libraries believe that it is more blessed to receive than to give, as they appear to be more generous in requesting material for their own patrons than in lending to other libraries. However, it must be remembered that while most libraries borrow, many with meager collections are never asked to lend. Of the 137 questionnaires completed, it was found that only 26 of the 60 public libraries actually lent, and 8 of the 26 lent fewer than ten books in the year for which statistics were reported, usually 1965-66. Of the 26 university and college libraries which lent, 16 lent fewer than ten books, with the bulk of lending falling upon three

libraries, two of which borrow approximately the number they lend, but one, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, in 1966 lent more than twice the number it borrowed. Seventeen of the 32 special libraries lent, with five of the 17 lending fewer than ten books a year, and the State Library in 1965-66 lent only 685 fewer books than UNC-CH.

Table: Statistics of Items Borrowed and Lent

(1965-66 or latest year available)

	Public	Univ., College	Community College	Special	State Library
Borrowed	2,544	5,924	83	3,265 + 215 photocopies	256
Lent	1,803	7,696	2	3,035 + 9 photocopies	4,993

Since rare books, genealogical, and special materials are in short supply in most libraries, it is notable that 29 of the libraries answering the questionnaire will lend these items on occasion. On the other hand it is a little difficult to understand why only 40 of the public libraries and 27 of the university and college libraries will bend the ALA General Interlibrary Loan Code, at least within the state, and lend fiction, new or old. The reluctance to lend recent books is more easily justified, but university, college, and special libraries, and the State Library are decidedly more generous in this area than are public libraries.

Sixty-two of the 72 libraries with photocopying facilities answered that they substitute, at times, photocopies in lieu of sending actual materials; 102 take the time to correct information and send the right material if the request is incomplete or incorrect; and 61 suggest another library if they cannot fill the request themselves. Two or four weeks constitute the normal loan period in the majority of lending libraries, most of whom will renew those loans not in demand for a 2 weeks' period. Approximately four-fifths of the libraries answering the question do not limit the number of books requested for one person and do not indicate on each loan whether or not the book must remain in the library.

Who Pays Postage?

While 75 of the libraries absorb the mailing costs of borrowing materials, 50 still require the patron to pay for this privilege. Though only 66 libraries stated that they expect reimbursement by the borrowing library for postage and insurance for books lent (and only 1 makes an additional service charge), 104 scrupulously refund the lending library for books borrowed. The State Library replied that it does not expect reimbursement within North Carolina, a fact that has not been previously clear, as charges are noted, evidently for internal purposes.

In most of the university and college libraries, professional staff members check requests for material to be borrowed and that to be lent in case of problems, while many of the public and special libraries leave this to clerical assistants — and Lady Luck. The majority of all types of libraries fortuitously use patrons' requests for interlibrary loans as an aid in book selection.

Only 24 libraries indicated present participation in the Union Catalog at UNC-CH. With only 14 libraries indicating participation in the Union Catalog at the State Library, it seems likely that the question regarding this participation was misunderstood, as some libraries known to have special interlibrary loan collections answered in the negative.

A number of interesting special collections were noted in those libraries asked to reply if they are not represented in Ash's Subject Collections, including the special interlibrary loan collections of public libraries noted above, North Caroliniana in 11 public and three university and college libraries, juvenile and curriculum libraries in 1 then college library, denominational history collections in college and special libraries, and medicine in special libraries.

On the whole North Carolinians can be thankful that their prospects of being able to borrow material not available in their own library are much greater when that material is held within the state, for the most part, than when their requests must be made out-of-state, and the more stringent ALA General Interlibrary Loan Code applies. One of the important dividends of more liberal in-state interlibrary lending is that of being able to obtain in-print books, largely excluded by the code.

It is hoped that the findings of the Interlibrary Loan Policy Questionnaire will serve as one of the bases in planning for increased interlibrary cooperation throughout the state to the end that we shall greatly enlarge our bibliographical holdings, provide a network of interlibrary facilities, adopt and maintain liberal policies regarding in-state lending, while instituting standard, fast, efficient procedures, and develop a single bibliographic center available to all types of libraries within the state.

The tabulation of findings of the Interlibrary Loan Policy Questionnaire is available upon request from Mae S. Tucker, Public Library, Charlotte.

CAULPS — A Union List

by Joseph F. Boykin, Jr.

A few years ago several members of the Mecklenburg Library Association who felt that the library patron of Mecklenburg County could be served better if he, as well as librarians in the county, had access to a list of the periodicals held within this geographical area, met to discuss the possibility of such a list. This group went on to compile and publish such a list, known as the Union List of Periodical Holdings in Mecklenburg County. This list, using punched cards and free computer time given by the North Carolina National Bank in Charlotte, was published in February, 1966. Mrs. Ellen Moreland, former serials librarian of the Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County, was the editor and driving force behind its completion.

About a year after the publication of this Union List, another group of librarians met to consider the possibility of updating this list. These librarians agreed that the list needed to be expanded both in type of material covered and the geographical spread of libraries represented. After due deliberation it was decided that an approximate fifty-mile radius of Charlotte should be used as the area of coverage. This area was chosen because it was felt that the materials listed could be used most effectively within this perimeter. Since Charlotte, with its several libraries, would be the hub of the area, the distance from any given point to the greatest concentration of materials would only be a matter of minutes of driving time.

The decision to expand the coverage of materials was such as to include all types of serials rather than merely periodicals as had been the case in the Union List of Periodical Holdings in Mecklenburg County (MECKULIST). The reasoning behind this decision was based on the hope that this addition would make the new list, which was to be called the Charlotte Area Union List of Periodicals and Serials (CAULPS), more valuable both to the patron and the librarian.

A third decision, and the one which has had the greatest influence upon the production of CAULPS, was to make this list compatible with the automated periodical and serial list of the libraries at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. This decision was made with the realization that its implementation would mean scrapping all of the punched cards used for MECKULIST and starting anew. The group felt that this extra effort was justified by the possibility that it could aid in the development of a Consolidated University union list and even an eventual state-wide union list of periodicals and serials.

Since the above decisions required that new card formats be designed, each of the data items included in the MECKULIST cards were examined. Some items were retained, some modified, some discarded, and several new items added. The basic idea was to include as many items as feasible so as to make the cards useful for multi-purposes. The data items listed below have been included for each title.

Title Card

1. *Control Number* — a nine-digit field that is a unique number assigned to each title which unites all cards relating to that title. This number also places the title in its correct alphabetical order. This number will be the same as the one used by the Wilson Library at UNC-Chapel Hill.
2. *Card Type* — a two-digit field indicating the type of card; i.e., title card, holdings card, etc.
3. *Card Number* — a two-digit field which is included to provide the proper sequence of cards within each card type.
4. *Title* — a forty-seven-digit field used to show the title of the publication. A total of nine cards with this field can be used for one title. Because the control numbers are the same as UNC-CH, the form of entry must be the same as their form.
5. *Index Code* — a three-digit code used to identify the index and/or abstract journal which cover(s) this title. A total of nine indexes and/or abstracts can be coded for each title.
6. *Subject Code* — A six-digit code used to show the Library of Congress subject heading(s) for this title. A total of nine such headings can be used for each title.
7. *Dates* — a seven-digit field which is used to indicate both birth and death dates of the title.
8. *Frequency* — a two-digit field showing periodicity of the title.

Holdings Card

1. *Control Number* — same as above.
2. *Card Type* — same as above.
3. *Card Number* — same as above.
4. *Library Code* — a four-digit code usually consisting of a combination of the institution's initials.
5. *Holdings* — a forty-three-digit field used to show the holdings of a title by a given library. A total of ninety-nine such fields are possible for each holdings statement.
6. *Location Code* — a two-digit code used to indicate the physical location of the title within a given library.
7. *Call Number* — a fifteen-digit field where a library may show its classification number for the title.
8. *County Code* — a two-digit code indicating the county in which the library is located.

9. *Type of Library Code* — a one-digit code indicating type of library; i.e., academic, public, or special.

A price card is also available for use by any participating library which feels that it may have need for this information at a later date. In addition to the three card types mentioned above there are three others, which are used for cross references. Cross references are normally made when the title of a journal has changed but the volume numbers and classification number have remained the same.

It is hoped that by utilizing the information in the various types of cards that several lists of different types can be produced. It would be desirable, and hopefully possible, to produce lists arranged by title, call number, county, type of library, index, subject, and price.

The J. Murrey Atkins Library of the University of North Carolina at Charlotte has accepted the responsibility for producing CAULPS. Although the list has not been completed, work is progressing at a rapid rate with the hope that the ideas conceived in February, 1967 can bear tangible fruit early in 1968.

"Every American librarian worthy of the name is today the champion of a cause . . . the cause of the inquiring mind by which man has come to be."

— Archibald MacLeish, "A Tower Which Will Not Yield."

Political Participation of N. C. Librarians

by Frances Goins Wilhoit

North Carolina librarians as a group are well-educated. They are typically college graduates, often with advanced, professional degrees in librarianship.¹ In their respective communities in the state, the librarians can easily be among the best-educated citizens.

People who have an educational background equal to that of a professional librarian are particularly eligible for leadership in public affairs. Political scientists find that "political participation of all sorts increases with improvement in education, occupation, and social status: the more educated and the more highly placed a person is in the social structure, the more likely he is to take an active part in the political process."²

Jerome Cushman writes that librarians are subtle opinion leaders in their communities and can "speak (out) in terms of public policy" with the weight of educated opinion.³ He says, "Our acceptance of social and political responsibilities as a group puts us in the vanguard of those organizations which are in tune with the times and ahead of those whose sense of public welfare belongs to another age."⁴

If librarians are potential public affairs leaders in their communities because of education or occupation, are they active in local politics? Little empirical evidence exists on the question of the political participation of librarians. In a classic report for the Public Library Inquiry, *The Public Librarian*, Alice I. Bryan, says that 90 percent of librarians vote regularly, but only 6 percent of librarians belong to political associations or hold offices in community organizations.⁵

Oliver Garceau, who researched the role of the public library in the political process for the Public Library Inquiry in 1949, says that public librarians "lack political acumen" to understand the changing political patterns in their communities, but he indicates a high percentage of the librarians are members of the League of Women Voters.⁶ More recently, Phillip Money Penny, professor of political science at the University of Illinois, writes, "Librarians . . . are

unaccustomed to seeing themselves as competitors for public funds and have not equipped themselves to enter the competition."⁷

Objectives Of Questionnaire

This paper compares political participation of North Carolina librarians with levels of political activity among the Southern white population. A survey of the political participation of the librarians was made November 4-6, 1965, at the North Carolina Library Association biennial conference in Winston-Salem. Questionnaires were distributed to Tar Heel librarians attending the three-day conference. The questionnaire had four basic objectives. The first section was a measure of the political knowledge of the librarians. It included such questions as: How long a term does a U. S. Senator serve? The second section attempted to measure the level of political participation of the librarians. The third section was a measure of the librarians' attitudes toward participating in politics. The respondents were asked to indicate whether they agreed or disagreed to such statements as: A librarian should participate in political campaigns. A final section of the questionnaire concerned socio-economic data.

The study assumed that those librarians attending the conference do not participate in politics less than those librarians who did not attend. On the contrary, it was probable that those librarians attending the conference have a greater tendency to participate than those who did not attend. A total of 500 questionnaires were distributed at the conference. Thirty-four percent, or 169, of the questionnaires were returned.

The data gathered by the questionnaires were compared with selected results of an extensive study by two political scientists of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Donald R. Matthews and James W. Prothro, who researched the political participation of the Southern Negro as compared with the Southern white population. Matthews and Prothro use a five-point hierarchy of political participation as their measurement. The first level is that of no political participation. The second is talking about political candidates or issues with family, friends, or fellow workers. Voting in elections is the third level on the hierarchy. The fourth is participating in political campaigns, broadly defined as attending rallies or conventions or giving money to a political party. The fifth level of political activity is belonging to political groups or holding an elected political office.⁸

Results

Political Knowledge Test

Five questions on general political knowledge were asked. As expected, the librarians do much better than the sample of Southern whites. The most frequently missed questions are the length of a term of office for a U. S. Senator and the number of members on the U. S. Supreme Court. Sixty percent of the librarians correctly answered these two questions. On the same two questions 20 percent of the Southern white population in the Matthews and Prothro study answered correctly. (See table 1).

Table 1: Distribution of North Carolina Librarians and Southern Whites Correctly Answering Political Knowledge Questions

Questions	N. C. Librarians (N=169) %	Southern Whites (Matthews and Prothro sample) %
1. Last two states in the Union	91	79
2. Who is governor	99	90

3. Length of governor's term	83	67
4. Length of U. S. Senator's term	60	20
5. Number of members on U. S. Supreme Court	60	21

Matthews and Prothro, Negroes and the New Southern Politics, p. 272.

Political Participation

The first level of political participation, that of no participation, is not descriptive of a single librarian. The Matthews and Prothro study found that two percent of their Southern white sample did not involve themselves in politics⁹ (See table 2).

Fewer librarians than Southern whites limit their activity to talking about politics. Eight librarians (five percent) in the sample did not participate in politics beyond talking about political issues. The political scientists reported that nine percent of Southern whites were "content merely to talk about politics and public problems."¹⁰

Ninety-five percent of the librarians vote in elections. Of those librarians who vote, 51 percent do not become otherwise involved in political campaigns. Matthews and Prothro found that 8 percent of their sample vote; 43 percent do not participate beyond voting.¹¹

At the fourth level of participation, 45 percent of the librarians in the sample were active in political campaigns. Forty-six percent of the white population sampled take part in campaigns.¹² If the librarians are compared with that segment of the Southern white population which has a college education, the result is quite different. Approximately 55 percent of college educated Southern Whites participate in politics beyond voting; 45 percent of the librarians are politically active beyond voting.¹³

At the highest level of activity, 15 percent of the librarians are members of political groups such as the League of Women Voters. One librarian in the sample of 169 has held an elected public office. Five per cent of the Southern white sample are "political activists."¹⁴

Table 2: Political Participation of North Carolina Librarians Arranged by Type of Library

Type of Librarian	No Participation %	Talking Politics %	Voting + Talking %	Campaigning + Voting + Talking %	Belonging to organizations + Campaigning, Voting, Talking %
Public (N=48)	0	8	52	21	19
School (N=61)	0	7	51	34	8
Academic (N=53)	0	0	45	36	19
Special (N=7)	0	0	72	14	14
Total (N=169)	0	5	51	30	15

Attitudes

Most of the librarians were either mildly in favor of participating in politics (40 percent) or were undecided about their attitude toward political involvement (44 percent). Only seven percent strongly approved of librarians in politics. Twelve percent of the sample were mildly against participation, but no one felt strongly against involvement.

The responses to the attitude questions were varied. In some cases, the librarians indicated in the margins of questionnaires a dichotomous view: "A librarian should act as a citizen in politics, not as a librarian." (See table 3).

Socio-economic Data

Male respondents to the questionnaire comprised 18 percent of the sample, which is fairly representative of the sex ratio in the profession at large.¹⁵ Half of the 169 respondents have worked ten years or more in libraries. Fifty-five percent of the librarians are sub-professional library employees. Twenty-eight percent of the librarians report an annual salary between \$5,000 and \$6,000; 6 percent earn \$7,000 and above.

Table 3: Distribution of North Carolina Librarians' Attitudes Toward Political Involvement According to the Type of Library

Library	Strongly Agree %	Mildly Agree %	Undecided %	Mildly Disagree %	Strongly Disagree %
Public (N=48)	2	28	48	23	0
School (N=61)	3	51	38	8	0
Academic (N=53)	13	41	38	8	0
Special (N=7)	14	14	57	14	0
Total (N=169)	7	40	41	12	0

Conclusions

The study suggests that North Carolina librarians are politically well-informed based upon their consistently high scores on the political information test. The librarians outscore a sample of the Southern white population on every question.

Approximately as many librarians in the sample indicate that they talk about politics as the Matthews-Prothro sample. Ninety-five percent of the librarians vote or have voted at least once as compared to 89 percent of the Southern white population. The librarians are as active in political campaigns as the Mathew-Prothro sample. It is on the top level of the political participation scale (belonging to political groups or holding public office) that the librarians appear to outdistance the Southern whites three to one.

The results of the study suggest that the political participation of North Carolina librarians closely resembles the level of political activity of the Southern white sample reported by Matthews and Prothro. An exception is that the librarians are considerably more active than the Southern whites in belonging to political groups or holding office. However, the librarians are significantly less active in politics beyond voting than the college educated Southern whites.

Although many librarians are scaled as political activists, few of them indicate that they hold strong opinions about participating in politics. The majority are divided between being undecided or in mild agreement that they should take part in the political life of their communities.

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North Carolina News Briefs

New Library Opens at Pembroke

The new Mary H. Livermore Library at Pembroke State College opened in September of 1967. Stack capacity is 100,000 volumes, with a square footage of 27,621. The architect for the two-story structure was W. M. Mathews; contractors were Boyd and Goforth. The library was built with matching funds from both State and Federal agencies.

The top floor of the new library houses periodicals and government documents and provides temporary classroom and office space, which will serve for library expansion in the future. A faculty lounge and reading room is also located on the top floor.

The reading and general reference room on the first floor has a seating capacity of approximately 240, including 48 carrels. The floor is covered with an attractive all-weather carpet, which helps to reduce noise in the library. The browsing room, with its comfortable armchairs, gives the students an opportunity to read newspapers, see new books on display, or merely to read a short story from the story collections. Special facilities are also provided for individual study by faculty members in small study rooms.

The workroom for the technical processes staff is double that of the old library and allows ample space for typists and student assistants. Walter S. Musgrove is head librarian at Pembroke.

Microfilm of NCLA Journal Available

The first 25 volumes of North Carolina Libraries covering the period 1942-67 are now available on microfilm from University Microfilms in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Xerox copies of these volumes are also available to libraries and individuals wishing to purchase them.

Acting in response to a decision made by the journal's Editorial Advisory Board October 27, editor Alva Stewart signed an agreement with University Microfilms Library Services early in November and mailed copies of Volumes 1-25 to Mrs. Marlene Hurst of UM's Serials Division, who expressed her appreciation for "allowing us to cooperate with you in the reproduction of North Carolina Libraries."

Since many issues of the NCLA journal are in short supply, reproduction on microfilm will increase the availability of North Carolina Libraries to individuals and libraries seeking to fill gaps in their collections.

Inquiries regarding cost of microfilm or xerography of the periodical should be directed to Mrs. Hurst, Serials Division, University Microfilms, 30 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106.

Demonstration School Libraries Named

Sixteen elementary, junior high, and high schools in North Carolina have been selected as demonstration school libraries during the academic years 1967-68 and 1968-69 by the State Department of Public Instruction.

The Demonstration School Libraries Project was established by the State Board of Education in 1966 with an allocation of funds provided under Title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. Purpose of the project is to encourage improvements in library services throughout the state.

The libraries selected range geographically from Bertie County in the east to Haywood County in the west and from Richmond County in the South to Person County in the north. The schools served by the libraries are as follows: Elementary — East Harper, Lenoir; Eastlawn, Burlington; Elmhurst, Greenville; Morehead, Durham; and Winterfield, Charlotte-Mecklenburg County system; Junior High — George L. Carrington, Durham County; High School — Bertie, Bertie County; Chapel Hill Senior, Chapel Hill; Northern Nash, Nash County; Rockingham, Richmond County; Shelby Senior, Shelby; Southern Wayne, Wayne County; Statesville Senior, Statesville; Tuscola Senior, Haywood County; and Watauga, Watauga County.

One additional library — Pisgah Senior High School — is operating as a demonstration school library using funds provided by the Haywood County Board of Education.

Detailed information relating to the project is available from David L. Hunsucker, State Supervisor of School Libraries, Department of Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C. 27602.

Library Education Guide Printed

The third edition of Library Education in North Carolina has been printed and copies distributed to all NCLA members as well as all college, university, and high school libraries in North Carolina. Copies are available upon request from Mrs. Ethel K. Smith, librarian of Wingate Junior College and chairman of the Education for Librarianship Committee of NCLA.

The booklet has a two-fold purpose — (1) to provide current information regarding certification requirements and opportunities for study in North Carolina to practicing librarians, and (2) to help librarians and counselors in high schools and colleges in recruiting prospective librarians.

The booklet contains state requirements for school librarians and regulations for certification of public librarians. It also provides a summary of programs offered at accredited institutions designed to prepare an individual for certification as either a school or public librarian. Scholarships for prospective librarians are described. The new edition updates the second edition, which appeared in 1959.

Other members of the Education for Librarianship Committee are Mrs. Sadie Hughley of Durham, Elvin E. Stroud of Durham, Gene D. Lanier of Greenville, and Robert A. Miller of Chapel Hill.

Bomar Addresses Virginia Librarians

Miss Cora Paul Bomar, Director, Division of Educational Media, North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, was the principal speaker at a luncheon meeting of Virginia school librarians recently. Her topic was "Let Them Read."

The luncheon meeting was a part of the 1967 conference of the Virginia Library Association held in Natural Bridge November 17-18. Miss Bomar is a member of the North Carolina Library Association Executive Board and is currently serving as president of the Southeastern Library Association.

Library Study Group Appointed

Two state senators, three representatives, and a book dealer have been appointed as members of a commission to study library support in North Carolina during 1968 and to make recommendations to the 1969 General Assembly.

Commission members are as follows: Senators Mary Faye Brumby, Murphy; and Hector McLean, Lumberton; and Representatives Charles W. Phillips, Greensboro; Thomas E. Strickland, Goldsboro; Kenneth C. Royall, Jr., Durham; and David Stick of Kitty Hawk, chairman. Two of the members were appointed by Lt. Governor Robert W. Scott, president of the Senate; and three by House Speaker David M. Britt. Governor Dan K. Moore appointed Stick as chairman of the commission.

The resolution creating the commission, introduced by Representative Donald M. Stanford of Chapel Hill, directs the commission "to study the pattern of financing public library services in North Carolina and . . . determine the sources of this support and the limitations placed upon them by the bases of revenue and legal restrictions on levying taxes for library support." The resolution was introduced May 19 and ratified July 3.

Any librarian who has suggestions for commission consideration should communicate with members of the commission.

Powell Heads State Advisory Council

Dr. Mark M. Lindsey, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the North Carolina State Library, recently announced the appointment of an Advisory Council on Interlibrary Cooperation for North Carolina. The Council will recommend programs designed to enable the resources of one type of library to be accessible to users of other types of libraries. Funds to finance such programs are expected to be provided by the Congress under Title III of the Library Services and Construction Act. The act requires that a statewide council be appointed "which is broadly representative of professional library interests and of library users" to act in an advisory capacity to the State Library.

Chairman of the Advisory Council is Dr. Benjamin E. Powell, director of libraries at Duke University. Other professional members are: Mrs. Pat W. Becker, librarian, International Business Machines, Raleigh; Cora Paul Bomar, State Department of Public Instruction, Raleigh; Mrs. Rosalind C. Campbell, librarian, Caldwell Technical Institute, Lenoir; Elizabeth Copeland, librarian, Sheppard Memorial Library, Greenville; Charlesanna Fox, librarian, Randolph Public Library, Asheboro; Helen Hagan, librarian, Wilmington College, Wilmington; I. T. Littleton, director, D. H. Hill Library, North Carolina State University, Raleigh; Dr. Jerrold Orne, librarian, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Mrs. Neal Risch, school library supervisor, Lexington; Mrs. Dorothy Shue, director, Cumberland County Public Library, Fayetteville; and Miss Mae Tucker, head, Main Library Public Services, Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County, Charlotte.

Library users will be represented on the council by Mrs. James Reid of Raleigh and J. H. Rose of Greenville.

Davis Memorial Library Dedicated

The Geraldine Tyson Davis Memorial Library at Methodist College in Fayetteville was dedicated November 1, 1967 to the memory of the late benefactor and trustee of the institution.

It was the \$100,000 gift to the library building fund by Mrs. Davis in October, 1962 which facilitated early construction of the library, occupied in November, 1964. A Midland, Texas resident, Mrs. Davis was a member of the Methodist College Board of Trustees from July, 1963 until her death in September, 1966. She was a native of Cumberland County and taught school in Fayetteville for three years following college graduation.

Dr. Mott P. Blair of Siler City, chairman of the Methodist College Board of Trustees, presided at the dedicatory service. Former Governor Terry Sanford, who served 10 years as chairman of the board, presented the building for dedication. The plaque was unveiled by Methodist College President Dr. L. Stacy Weaver, who read the dedicatory inscription.

Philip C. Smith, Jr. is librarian of the college.

The Library World at Large

Map Course Scheduled

In the summer of 1968, the University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science will offer a course on maps and cartobibliographical aids. It will be devoted to an examination of the problems involved in the acquisition, care, and library use of maps.

This course will have variable credit, either one or one-half unit of graduate credit. A full time student in the summer session will usually take two units of graduate credit courses. The maps course will meet from 10 a.m. to noon (and for those taking it for one unit credit, from 1 to 3 p.m.) each Tuesday for the eight-week summer session (June 17-August 10), in the University of Illinois Map Library in the air-conditioned main library building. The Map Library has almost 300,000 maps and aerial photographs and over 13,000 atlases and other books.

Because of limited space, no more than 12 students will be admitted. Instructor for the course will be William Easton, who worked as a field geologist for 12 years and is now Map Librarian of Illinois State University.

Further information regarding this course may be obtained from the Director, Graduate School of Library Science, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

ALA Bulletin Editor Appointed

Gerald R. Shields, head of the Social Sciences Division in the Dayton and Montgomery County Public Library in Dayton, Ohio since 1964, has been named Editor of the American Library Association Bulletin, it was recently announced by David H. Clift, executive director of ALA.

Mr. Shields received his master's degree in library science from the University of Wisconsin in 1961. He was reference librarian at Marquette University from 1961 to 1964.

He is a member of the American Library Association and the Ohio Library Association and was editor of the Ohio Library Association Bulletin, which was awarded the H. W. Wilson Library Periodical Award for 1965.

Accredited Library Schools List Grows

A total of 39 schools in the United States and three in Canada now make up the official list of graduate library schools accredited by the American Library Association. This is the largest number of schools ever accredited by the association under its current standards. The list also reveals another record in the growth of library education: 10 schools now offer the Ph.D. in librarianship.

The list of Graduate Library Schools Accredited by the American Library Association is revised twice a year by the organization's Committee on Accreditation. The present list gives the name and address of each school, the name of the dean or director, and basic information of interest to those planning a career in librarianship. The list is available without charge from the Office for Library Education, American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

SLA Offers 1968-69 Scholarships

Special Libraries Association plans to award five \$2,000 scholarships for graduate study in special librarianship at library schools in the United States or Canada during the 1968-69 academic year.

College graduates working in a special library or with experience in a special library, or recent college graduates or college seniors wishing to pursue a career in special librarianship are eligible for the scholarships. Qualifications include a definite interest and aptitude for special library work, a sincere intention to contribute to the profession, financial need, and provisional admittance to a recognized library school in the United States or Canada.

Applications may be obtained from Special Libraries Association, 235 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10003. Completed applications must be returned to the Scholarship and Loan Committee at SLA Headquarters by February 1, 1968. Scholarship winners will be announced during SLA's annual conference in June, 1968.

Scholarship Guide Issued by A.L.A.

A new publication listing scholarships and other financial assistance available for 1968-69 to students entering the profession of librarianship has been announced by the Library Education Division of the American Library Association.

The guide for parents, counselors, and students, Fellowships, Scholarships, Grants-in-Aid Loan Funds, and Other Financial Assistance for Library Education, is available through the Office for

Recruitment of ALA, 50 East Huron St., Chicago, Ill. 60611. The pamphlet will be used as an important part of the continuing nationwide campaign of recruitment to the profession which is currently faced with an estimated shortage of at least 7,000 librarians and a projected shortage (if all libraries met ALA standards) of more than 100,000.

The publication provides a list of scholarships and grants administered through state library agencies, national and state library associations and associations of school librarians, ALA accredited library schools, and other institutions offering graduate or undergraduate programs in library education. National associations, foundations, and other agencies known to grant financial assistance for library education are also listed.

Copies of the publication are available at 50 cents each.

Peabody Class Establishes Memorial

Members of the 1966-67 class of the Peabody Library School in Nashville, Tennessee have established an annual award to be presented to the outstanding student in cataloging at Peabody.

The award will be designated the A. Stan Rescoe Medal in memory of a long-time member of the Peabody Library School faculty. Mr. Rescoe taught cataloging among other courses at Peabody; he died in the summer of 1967.

Peabody alumni and others who wish to contribute to the memorial fund established by the 1966-67 class are asked to send their contributions to the director of the Peabody Library School. The first award will probably be made in 1968.

ALA to Remain in Chicago

The membership of the American Library Association recently voted in favor of keeping ALA headquarters in Chicago.

The vote was 9,781 for remaining in Chicago, as against 6,997 votes for moving the headquarters to Washington, D. C. This vote, taken by mail, was on the question of setting aside the action of the ALA Council, which had adopted the recommendation of the ALA Executive Board's Subcommittee on Headquarters Space Needs that ALA headquarters be moved to Washington. A petition signed by more than 300 ALA members requesting a membership mail vote to set aside the Council action was presented to Council during the 1967 conference in San Francisco. The mail vote followed.

In 1957, an Executive Board Subcommittee on Headquarters Location recommended that a new headquarters be located in Washington "provided a suitable arrangement could be made at reasonable cost . . ." These recommendations were endorsed by the Executive Board and adopted by the Council. A group of more than 200 members later petitioned for a mail vote to set aside the Council action. By a vote of 5,749 to 2,199, the membership voted against the move.

New North Carolina Books

by William S. Powell

John Lawson. *A New Voyage to Carolina*, edited with an introduction and notes by Hugh T. Lefler. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1967. 305pp. Illus., maps. \$10.00.

Lawson's "history," as it has come to be called, first appeared in 1709, and it is regarded as one of the classics of early American literature. John Lawson was surveyor general of the colony, a skilled woodsman, a knowledgeable traveller, and a colorful writer. His observations concerning the Indians, plants, and animals of the area provide one of the outstanding primary sources for such information in American history. His frank and intimate comments on the life and habits of the Indians are most unusual. Yet, in spite of Lawson's sympathy for the Indians, he was captured and put to death by them.

Professor Lefler's introductory essay, his extensive notes throughout the text, the supplementary materials he provides in the appendix, and the full index make this by far the most useful of numerous recent editions of the work. All others are now obsolete.

Lawson's original map is reproduced, and there is a modern map showing the route followed by Lawson across the two Carolinas. A number of interesting pictures, including title pages of several early printings of the book, illustrate the introduction. Some of John White's watercolors of Indians (erroneously marked De Bry woodcuts by the publisher) have been added as illustrations to Lawson's text.

North Carolina Documents, 1584-1868. Raleigh: State Department of Archives and History, 1967. 14 broadsides. \$1.00.

Facsimiles of thirteen important documents from North Carolina's past ranging from the 1584 charter to Sir Walter Raleigh to the 1868 constitution make up this package. On one side of each sheet is the facsimile while on the reverse a transcript of the original appears. There are explanatory notes and bibliographical references. While these are designed primarily for school children, they will make excellent exhibition pieces for many libraries.

North Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution. *Roster of Soldiers from North Carolina in the American Revolution.* Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1967. 709pp. \$15.00. Facsimile of 1932 printing.

This roster contains names compiled from a large assortment of sources, some authentic and some questionable. Records from which the names were compiled include North Carolina Revolutionary Army Accounts, military land warrants, vouchers of various kinds, and several earlier "registers." In addition, there are records of Revolutionary service based on entries in family Bibles, compilations made recently by descendants, and old age recollections of reputed participants. In many respects this is a questionable list, and the fact that a name is not found in it does not mean that the person sought for did not serve. This, however, has long been the standard roster and until a more accurate one is prepared (perhaps during the approaching bicentennial of the Revolution?) it will have to serve.

William J. Murtagh. *Moravian Architecture and Town Planning.* Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1967. 145pp. Illus., plans, maps. \$8.75.

While this book is primarily a study of Moravian architecture and town planning as exemplified in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, it does contain a considerable amount of information, including illustrations, relating to the various Moravian communities in North Carolina. It is an especially useful book for North Carolinians in that it "sets" the Moravians here in proper perspective in relation to Moravians elsewhere in America and in Europe. An excellent introduction concerns the European origins of various German settlements in America.

Throughout the text comparisons are made between original drawings and Moravian buildings still standing. There is much on community life, the first municipal waterworks in America, industries, crafts, and so on. The home of Matthew Miksch, the first dwelling in Salem to be privately owned, erected in 1771, is described in some detail. Aside from its interesting text, this volume has much to recommend it simply as an interesting architectural picturebook.

William L. Sherrill. *Annals of Lincoln County, North Carolina.* Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1967. Illus. 536pp. \$12.50. Facsimile ed.

This is a typical, old-fashioned chronological history with the first 21 chapters devoted to a year-by-year account of events within the county. Chapter 2 is entitled "Something about the Colored Folks" which is said in a page and a quarter. Separate chapters are devoted to industry, education, "newspapers, authors, physicians, lawyers," and churches. An appendix lists officers of the county from its earliest time to the mid-1930's. The index is almost exclusively one of names.

Originally published in 1937, this facsimile reprint has three pages of "corrections" inserted between pages 507 and 508 of the original printing. Any library in the state not owning the first printing and wishing to add another county history to its shelves should take advantage of the present opportunity to acquire a copy.

B. W. Wells. *The Natural Gardens of North Carolina with Keys and Descriptions of the Herbaceous Wild Flowers Found Therein.* Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1967. 458pp. Illus. \$7.75. Facsimile of 1932 printing.

This delightful book has been out of print for 25 years, and there are almost unbelievable reports of fabulous prices paid for a copy. It is good to have it available again. The author has added several pages of new information, but we doubt that any further effort on his part could make it a more interesting book than it already is. It is scientific in that scientific names for plants are given and plants are grouped together, but above all it is a readable book. Dr. Wells' style might easily attract a reader with no previous interest in the plant life of the state. Excellent photographs, indexes of both scientific and common names, and especially a chapter on native wild flowers for the garden make this book even more useful.

Elizabeth Lawrence. *A Southern Garden.* Rev. ed. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1967. 261pp. Illus. \$5.00.

Discussing the Southern garden season-by-season, Miss Lawrence draws on her extensive experience in Raleigh and Charlotte. In a delightfully readable book she tells us what plants grow best in this zone, when they bloom, and what treatment they require. Both scientific and common names are used, and her adequate verbal descriptions are supplemented with numerous photographs. There also is much of gardening history here. Frequent references to famous (and often not so well known) English and American gardens might provide inspiration for the average Tar Heel gardener to prize some of his common, old-fashioned plants a bit more. Very useful charts of naming, seeding times, dates of first and last blooms for annuals, bulbs, perennials and biennials, shrubs, and vines will be found handy for the novice as well as for the established gardener. A current list of nurseries (as of September, 1967), arranged by state, includes several which have been stocking Southern gardens for a century.

The first edition of this work appeared in 1942. It has long been out of print, much in demand, and consulted faithfully whenever it could be found. This revised edition contains notes by the author through 1967.

Clarence Gohdes, ed. *Hunting in the Old South, Original Narratives of the Hunters*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1967. 176pp. Illus. \$7.50.

In a fascinating introductory essay on hunting in the Old South, Professor Gohdes of Duke University sets the stage for the twenty contemporary accounts of hunting in various parts of the South which make up the body of his book. A leisure class, a land in which a variety of game thrived, and a taste for game well prepared as a regular feature on the table, the South had a world-wide reputation for its good hunting. Northerners and Europeans counted themselves fortunate to be invited on a Southern hunt.

Among the accounts of the men who did the hunting, there are stories of turkey hunts, spearing a wild bull, hunts for ducks, deer, foxes, bears, and other game. "Possum-Hunting in Alabama" is the subject of one section while another deals with "Pitting of Wolves." The tongue-in-cheek chapter entitled "Miseries of a Sportsman's Wife" must have been written by an exasperated hunter who compiled a list of complaints which he tired of hearing from season to season as he bade his wife farewell for the day's hunt.

North Carolina game and Tar Heel hunters are frequently mentioned in the introductory notes to each essay, but only "Fox Hunt" by the anonymous "Hawkeye", who contributed his literary efforts to the *American Turf Register* for May, 1830, is set in North Carolina.

Edwin Godsey. *Cabin Fever*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1967. 46pp. \$3.75.

A volume in the University Press' "Contemporary Poetry Series," this is the first title by a North Carolinian. The author, although a native of Bristol, Virginia, was a member of the faculty at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte before he was drowned early in 1966 while attempting to rescue a son. In preparing his poems for publication, the author grouped them in five sections according to theme or subject matter: poems about art and artists, about religion, about social issues, poems of a personal nature, and those employing the metaphor of teaching. Many of them are more traditional than those found in other volumes of this series, and in setting and subject they will be more familiar to Tar Heels than much modern poetry.

Daniel Panger. *Ol' Prophet Nat*. Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, Publisher, 1967. 159pp. \$4.95.

With a novel concerning Nat Turner so recently arrived at the top of the national best seller lists it is remarkable that a second novel on the same subject should come from a North Carolina publisher. This first novel by a Californian is a first-person account of the experiences of Nat Turner as he might have recorded them. The author tells us, in one of several asides in the book, that he found a Bible in a general store in North Carolina. It was in the margins and blank pages that Turner write his story. The slave, we are told, had learned to read the King James Version and it is largely in the language of this classic that he recorded his feelings about the revolt which he led.

With two novels now devoted to the subject and with Roy Johnson's recent book from Murfreesboro on the same topic, plus national publicity in several popular magazines, all aspects of Nat Turner's slave insurrection seem to be well covered.

George Brandon Saul. *The Wild Queen*. Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, Publisher, 1967. 67pp. \$3.95.

This attractive little book can qualify as a North Carolina book only on three minor points. It was published by a North Carolinian, printed by North Carolinians (Heritage Printers, Inc., Charlotte),

and decorated with numerous designs by Mitzi Shewmake. In authorship it is a Connecticut book; in subject it is Irish. In a style to fit the period, Professor Saul tells a story from ancient Irish history — of a queen who was surely part-woman and part-devil.

[Photograph: Learning to Read Early — Cordial wishes for a happy and reading-filled New Year are sent to all NCLA members by Susan Jean Stewart, one-year old daughter of editor Alva Stewart. As this photo indicates, little Susan takes great delight in surrounding herself with reading material. A future editor, maybe?]

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