

North Carolina Libraries

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[Photograph: Cover showing two exterior photographs of Winston-Salem Public Library. The top photo shows the Carnegie Library on North Cherry Street as it appeared in the early 1940s. The bottom photo shows the Public Library of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County on West Fifth Street as it appears in 1967. Miss Jeanette Trotter was librarian in the forties; Paul S. Ballance is the present librarian. Photos supplied from files of North Carolina Collection, Wilson Library, UNC-CH, and the Public Library of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County.]

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From the Editor's Desk

Twenty-five years ago a new journal was born. This issue of North Carolina Libraries commemorates the silver anniversary of that birth. Consequently, it is a special one because it marks a milestone—a quarter century of service to Tar Heel librarians, trustees, and friends of libraries.

In recognition of this signal occasion, this issue of North Carolina Libraries contains articles describing the growth and development of public, academic, school, and special libraries in North Carolina during the past 25 years. A former N.C.L.A. president describes the evolution of our profession's state association during these 2½ decades, and an ex-dean of the UNC School of Library Science delineates the most significant issues in library education since 1942. A separate article describing the influence of our state's most eminent librarian—Dr. Louis Round Wilson—now in his tenth decade of life, on the development of libraries since the early years of this century, also appears in this issue. Other articles relate to modifications in bindery facilities and services since 1942, the growth of community college libraries in our state, and changes which have occurred in content and format of North Carolina Libraries since its inception. The final article depicts action taken by the 1967 session of the North Carolina General Assembly with respect to libraries.

The official journal of N.C.L.A. has evolved from a six-page bi-monthly newsletter in 1942 to the 24-40 page quarterly which is lean on news but fat on substantive articles in 1967. Although an issue without a half-tone photograph would appear strange today, the first nine volumes of this periodical were entirely devoid of half-tones. The initial appearance of half-tone photographs came in the February, 1952 issue, which contained two such illustrations. Almost every issue since that date has contained one or more photographs.

The first index to our journal covered the first ten volumes (February, 1942–June, 1952); it was edited by Vivian Moose of the Woman's College Library in Greensboro. Another index, also compiled by Miss Moose, covered Volumes 11-13 (September, 1952–June, 1955). Since 1959, a biennial index has been compiled; it has appeared in the Summer issue of North Carolina Libraries every other year. The most recent index appeared in the Summer, 1967 issue.

Editors of our journal have included librarians who have been active members of the North Carolina Library Association for many years. Among the editors have been the following, with period of editorship shown following each name: Charles M. Adams (1960-64); William S. Powell (1958-60), Elaine von Oesen (1953-57), Hallie S. Bacelli (1951-53), Charles R. Brockmann (1949-51) and Wendell W. Smiley (1947-49).

Writing in the first issue of North Carolina Libraries (February, 1942), N.C.L.A. president Guy R. Lyle (now director of libraries at Emory University), stated that two major functions of this journal should be "to serve as the official medium of communication between the Association and its membership" and "to provide an outlet for the publication of significant articles dealing with professional problems." Twenty-five years later, these are still the central purposes of this publication.

It is my hope that during the next quarter century North Carolina Libraries will serve the cause of books and libraries throughout our state as effectively and forcefully as it has served this cause during the past 25 years.

Maturation of a Periodical: 1942-67

By Jane C. Bahnsen, Assistant Librarian, North Carolina Collection, Wilson Library, UNC at Chapel Hill.

The first issues of North Carolina Libraries, boldly instituted in the face of wartime shortages and dislocations, were little more than news bulletins: five or six pages in which appeared the North Carolina Library Association's announcements of offices and committee activities, a few concise accounts of librarians' activities, and perhaps a major article on a current topic of wide interest; for example, the Victory Book Campaign, or state aid to libraries in North Carolina. In a small and limited way, North Carolina Libraries had begun its development along the lines prescribed in its first issue by Guy R. Lyle, President of N.C.L.A. at the time: "To serve as the official medium of communication between the North Carolina Library Association and its membership . . . to stimulate group solidarity among librarians . . . to serve as a clearing house for library news . . . and for vital and timely public relation suggestions . . . to interpret data now being assembled annually by state library agencies and to make the data available to librarians and others . . . to provide an outlet for the publication of significant articles dealing with professional problems."

In the Spring of 1942 there were 337 members in the North Carolina Library Association. A quarter of a century has seen the membership increase to more than 1,500, and the association's journal has grown proportionately in size and scope. A brief review of North Carolina Libraries through these years will suggest how well it has fulfilled its original objectives.

During its first nine years the usual size of an issue was eight pages. No pattern of subject matter or features appeared, although book reviews and a number of selective bibliographies were offered, including a series of North Carolina bibliographies designed to aid librarians in organizing well-rounded local collections. Space remained for only a few articles, but both the North Carolina and the Southeastern Library Association conferences were concisely reported, and a succession of surveys by the North Carolina Library Commission was published. Two directories of North Carolina librarians were published during that period, with asterisks preceding the names of association members. (It is perhaps indicative of the association's later growth in prestige among librarians that only about one-third of the names in the first list were so marked.)

With the first issue of Volume X (October, 1951), the Joseph Ruzicka Bookbinding Company of Greensboro assumed the technical responsibilities of publisher, and North Carolina Libraries took on a sleeker look, with illustrations and a distinctive layout. The editorial pattern began to take form with book reviews and "The President's Corner" appearing regularly. Special issues were biennially devoted to a membership directory, committee reports, and convention proceedings. An index to the first ten volumes was compiled.

Subtle variations in editorial practices and policies can perhaps be attributed to the frequent turnover in editorial staff. During one period, a number of addresses delivered at various library meetings were printed—addresses by Robert B. Downs, David C.

Mearns, Louis R. Wilson, and Susan G. Akers, for example. More recently, speeches by Louis Shores, Richard McKenna, Gerald W. Johnson, and others have been included. At times there seems to be a greater emphasis on the technical trends of librarianship, or, again, on bibliographical aspects.

From the first, however, the editors of North Carolina Libraries have been successful in placing fairly equal emphasis on all facets of librarianship. Since 1956, reporters (currently called the Editorial Advisory Board) for these fields have served on each staff, representing either the kinds of libraries or the major functions of librarians. Specialists have sometimes been asked to serve as guest editors. In recent years special issues have been assigned to a variety of subject areas: school, public, or special libraries; archives and manuscripts; newspapers; bookselling and publishing. Certain milestones have been observed: the 50th anniversary of the North Carolina Library Association in 1954 with a special issue featuring articles on the history of the association, the development of college, public, and school libraries in the state, and the career of the Citizens' Library Movement; and the Carolina Charter Tercentenary in 1963, with a bibliography of 17th century North Carolina history and a discussion of the books and libraries of North Carolina colonists. National Library Week has been observed annually with special articles.

Little of current significance to North Carolina librarians has been overlooked. Governmental concern with libraries has been treated fully since the forties, when state aid was a campaign issue, and more recently, when federal assistance has become an important factor in library development. Since 1958 an annotated list of new books of North Carolina interest has been included in each issue. The opening of a new library building is invariably noted with an illustrated article. Significant biographical facts are recorded.

North Carolina Libraries has served in many ways through the past twenty-five years: as the voice of the North Carolina Library Association, as the news medium for library activities throughout the state, and as a source of information on a wide array of subjects unlimited by state boundaries.

An Association Comes of Age

By Carlton P. West, Librarian, Z. Smith Reynolds Library, Wake Forest University, and a former N.C.L.A. president.

Librarians arrived in Charlotte in 1943 with special excitement and anticipation of better times. The General Assembly of 1941 had voted aid for public libraries; the first regional library system in North Carolina had just begun operation in Beaufort, Hyde, and Martin Counties; and North Carolina Libraries had recently been born with the issue of February, 1942.

The history of the North Carolina Library Association during this period is indeed a story of deepening interests and substantial accomplishments. Space limitations preclude a detailed account, even a description of all the "bare bones"; the author confines himself to larger developments making N.C.L.A. not only different but more effective in 1967 than in 1943.

Of the 1,727 people estimated in 1943 to be associated with North Carolina libraries, only 337 were members of the association, and about half of these had not paid their dues—a report which strikes familiar, although possibly fainter, chords in our own 1967 times. No marked change occurred during the decade, but expansion was to come.

Efforts to enlist members became more vigorous; and Negroes, having a separate association, were invited to membership in 1954. By the fall of 1963 membership had risen to 975, and in 1967 it will probably reach 1,900. In such a state of grace, with more people to do more things, the association expects a further brightening of its future.

Recruitment to the profession, in its largest sense, has been a major concern, usually directed by the Committee on Recruitment or its equivalent. In 1958 its functions were temporarily absorbed and expanded by a large Council on Librarianship, which, in cooperation with A.L.A., developed an intensive program stressing exhibits and a speakers bureau. Funds for the encouragement of study for librarianship have also become a significant feature of recruitment, yet none of these was available in 1942. The Scholarship Loan Fund was established in March, 1943, contributions being immediately solicited. Resources were enlarged in 1953 by the establishment of a memorial to George Bentley, Robert Christ, and J. Vernon Ruzicka, and in 1959 the now familiar and important Ruzicka Scholarship was first offered. To attract the interest of high school students a North Carolina High School Library Association was organized in 1947.

Recognizing the usefulness of surveys and studies, the association published in 1948 a survey of North Carolina libraries edited by Marjorie Beal. Fifteen years later the Executive Board began to yearn for an updated study on a broad basis that would include an evaluation of the social and economic factors affecting library service. A proposal was outlined, but before funding was attempted, Governor Sanford met the need by appointing his Governor's Commission on Library Resources, which prepared a report presenting a detailed picture of all types of libraries in North Carolina. Although now suffering a little from the erosion of out-dating, the report is still of value to the librarians of 1967.

North Carolina Libraries, considered in 1942 as vital to the growth of a strong association, has arrived at relative maturity after experimentation and a period of stumbling and crisis. At its inception it was clear that support would depend upon larger membership, higher dues, or outside assistance. Dues income being obviously insufficient, a special committee was appointed in 1951 to make recommendations. When, two years later, the committee reported, it was outside aid that was recommended, this having been offered by the library binding firm of Joseph Ruzicka. On this basis and with skilled and diligent editors, North Carolina Libraries comes to you as a larger and more informative publication than was the six-page folded sheet of 1942.

To employ an executive director or a lobbyist has been a cherished hope, and one now nearer fruition than ever before. When, in 1943, the General Assembly seemed niggardly in appropriating state aid, the need for a lobbyist was keenly felt. Lack of funds, of course, made immediate action impossible. A fresh approach was undertaken in 1963, when funds were collected for a representative at the 1965 legislative session. An appointment was made, but no permanent arrangement was in sight. During the

current biennium, on the assumption that an executive secretary was needed, one who would be more than a lobbyist and who could relieve officers of increasing burdens, a committee was appointed to propose a more lucrative dues structure. A substantial increase was recommended, and the proposal was accepted. New resources may thus make possible a full-time executive officer which many regard as essential to associational development.

An interesting and revealing study could be made of the structural changes which have made the association what it is in 1967, but the complications thereof cannot be described in so brief a survey as this must be. The emergence and recession of sections and committees reflect growth of interests and shifting of emphases, although, of course, the major interests have been nearly continuously represented by sections, round tables, or committees.

The librarians, trustees, and others who will assemble in Charlotte this year will be participating in an association markedly different from that which met in the same city in 1943. They may boast of an organization of nearly five times as many members as in 1943; an association which has successfully integrated; an association which now has funds for aiding library science students; an association which has fostered cordial relationships between librarians and trustees; an association informed about North Carolina library conditions; and an association which, it is hoped, will enjoy the invigoration which an executive officer may bring.

Excitement and anticipation should also characterize the conference of 1967.

Growth of an Academic Library

By Benjamin E. Powell, Director of Libraries, Duke University, Durham.

[Photograph: Architect's sketch of Duke's new Research Library, currently under construction on the Duke University campus in Durham. The multi-million dollar research library will double the space available in the existing William R. Perkins Library. The building is expected to be ready for occupancy in the summer or fall of 1968.]

Duke University was barely sixteen years old in 1940, but its sixteen years had witnessed extraordinary growth in every division. Its library of 600,000 volumes had been built upon the 75,000 volume collection of Trinity College which, when the college became Duke University in 1924, served only 62 faculty members and 1,164 students.

Growth since 1940 has followed the pattern of comparable institutions. Although enrollment has been controlled to a degree not possible in state universities, the number of undergraduates has increased from 2,673 to 3,990, graduate students from 303 to 1,383, and professional school students from 724 to 1,708. The demands of the larger faculty—grown now to 919 from 385—and of graduate and professional school students have generated heavy pressure upon the library. The broadening of University interests, in response to the expressed needs of the larger academic community, coupled with the tremendous proliferation of books and journals, has resulted in three hundredfold growth of the library in 27 years.

Evidence of the extension of interest is reflected in active campus programs and groups, such as South Asia, Commonwealth Studies Center, African Studies Committee, Cooperative Programs in Russian and East European History, Cooperative Program in the Humanities, Population Studies Program, and the Center for Southern Studies. In addition, teaching and research programs of every department have been extended, with large implications for the library.

The number of books acquired to support the larger program is presented graphically in Figure A which pictures growth by five-year periods. About 24,600 volumes a year were added each year during the first period, and 61,300 annually during the half decade 1960-65. Yearly growth has ranged from 17,611 volumes in 1944-45 to 82,000 in 1966-67. The total number of books has increased from 600,000 volumes in 1940 to 1,865,000 in 1967, and manuscripts from 627,000 pieces to more than four million. Ten thousand periodicals are received now as contrasted with 3,200 in 1940.

[Figure A: Bar chart showing volumes added to Duke University Library by five-year period, from 1940-45 through 1960-65, with individual year bars continuing to 1966-67. Values rise steadily from approximately 120,000 (1940-45) to over 400,000 (1960-65).]

The richness of the present collections may be attributed to the constant support the library has received from the University and to outstanding gifts from generous friends. Though University support has not been spectacular in recent years, it has permitted the acquisition of a few special collections along with the best of the current books and journals.

One of the library's most distinguished special collections is the unrivaled Walt Whitman Collection of books and manuscripts presented in 1942 by the late Dr. Josiah Trent and Mrs. Trent, now Mrs. James H. Semans. Fourteen years later the Trent Collection in the History of Medicine, consisting of 4,000 books and 2,500 manuscripts, was given to the University by Mrs. Semans in memory of Dr. Trent. Continued development of the George Washington Flowers Collection of Southern Americana was insured by a substantial bequest in 1941 by Mr. W. W. Flowers and a later one by President Robert L. Flowers. In the process of building this collection, the library has brought together one of the most extensive collections of Confederate imprints recorded anywhere.

Permanent provision for the Ministers' Loan Library of the Divinity School was made by a generous endowment established by the daughter and sons of the late Reverend Henry Harrison Jordan. Western hemisphere preeminence in holdings of Wesleyana and British Methodistica came with the procurement in 1961 of the Frank Baker Collection containing 13,500 volumes and 4,000 manuscripts.

Outstanding strength in the Italian Renaissance was achieved overnight in the acquisition of the Guido Mazzoni Collection of Italian Literature consisting of 23,000 volumes and 67,000 pamphlets. The special interest and efforts of Professor Glenn Negley of the philosophy department have enabled the library to assemble one of the strong Utopia collections in the country.

While collections of the library were thus being developed in breadth and depth, the staff required to administer them grew from 65 to 155. A characteristic of this larger staff, as in other research libraries in the third quarter of this century, is the larger number of subject specialists and linguists needed in bibliography, book selection,

cataloging, reference, and administration of special collections. This depth of knowledge is as essential in these areas as it is in the departments of instruction.

Additions in Space and Books

Development of the library's buildings, which in 1940 provided only 101,000 square feet of floor space, has lagged behind development of the collections. However, expansion of the General Library, made possible by a gift of \$1,500,000 from Mrs. Mary Duke Biddle in 1946, construction of new engineering and law school buildings, provision of new quarters for biology-forestry and physics-mathematics libraries, and expansion of the Divinity Library have increased to 218,000 square feet the space now occupied by library activities. Buildings under construction—a new Research Library, a new Chemistry Library, and further expansion of Divinity—will raise the square footage to 444,000 in 1968.

The increase in library expenditures for books and salaries since 1940 is shown graphically in Figure B. Annual cost of books and journals increased from an average of \$103,624 for the period 1940-45 to \$477,223 for the years 1960-65; during the same period salaries rose from \$104,553 to \$597,748. Last year \$985,000 was spent for books and about \$900,000 for salaries. Total annual expenditures, which from 1940 to 1945 averaged \$237,000, increased to \$1,198,899 in the first half of the 1960s and last year—1966-67—to more than \$2,000,000.

[Figure B: Dual bar chart showing expenditures for books (left panel) and salaries (right panel) at Duke University Library, by five-year periods from 1940-45 through 1960-65, with individual annual bars extending through 1966-67. Both panels show dramatic increases, with salary expenditures reaching above \$3,000,000 by the final year shown.]

These spiraling costs, which necessitate an increase in the book budget each year to maintain the imperative rate of growth, are difficult for any private university to absorb. This library receives annually about \$100,000 from student fees and \$25-30,000 from special endowments, and for the remainder of its budget must depend upon regular University appropriations. Endowment funds expressly for the library amount only to about \$500,000, and income from each fund is without exception earmarked for materials in special fields. All are important to the growth of the library, but the George Washington Flowers Fund, which is about \$400,000, is the only one large enough to make a significant impact upon a broad subject area. (It has supported the acquisition of 2,300,000 manuscripts, 74,000 books and pamphlets, and a quarter of a million newspapers, broadsides, maps, photographs, and the like since the collection was started over 40 years ago.) During the 1930s and 1940s foundation grants for cooperative acquisition with the University of North Carolina Library accelerated development of the library in several fields, including Latin America. As assistance from such sources is unlikely in the future, the University must find ways to supply the necessary funds.

Major Developments

Highlights of the library's development during the last 27 years have been: (1) the establishment of the Rare Book Department with special quarters in 1943, (2) revival of the Friends of the Library in 1945, (3) completion of the major addition to the General

Library building in 1948 with more generous accommodations for research, especially for rare books and manuscripts, (4) addition of the millionth volume in 1950-51, (5) long-range planning in the late 1950s, (6) appointment of a Board of Visitors for the library in 1964, and (7) naming the General Library in 1966 for the late Judge William R. Perkins, a long-time associate of James B. Duke and author of the Duke Endowment. A Committee on Systems Applications to Library Procedures was appointed this year, and study of implications of data processing for the library has begun.

During the last 27 years the Duke University Library—along with almost all other research libraries—has developed conspicuously and has undergone substantial changes in character. From the vantage point of 1967 it appears certain that even greater changes are in prospect for the next quarter century.

Development of Public Libraries in N.C.

By Elaine von Oesen, Assistant State Librarian, N.C. State Library, Raleigh.

Twenty-five years ago, when the first issue of North Carolina Libraries was published, the depression was ending and Pearl Harbor had mobilized the nation for World War II. Public libraries had been used by many to upgrade their skills or occupy idle hours. There were 39 town libraries, 74 county libraries, and six counties were in two regional library systems. A quarter century later there were 30 municipal libraries, 54 county libraries, and 45 counties were in 15 regional library systems.

Organizationally, the outstanding feature of public library development has been the growth of regional libraries. The B H M Regional Library serving Beaufort, Hyde, and Martin Counties in the East has grown from 15,873 volumes and an income of \$10,198.33 in 1941-42 to 95,472 volumes and receipts of \$66,670.06 in 1965-66. In the West, the Nantahala Regional Library serving Cherokee, Clay, and Graham Counties increased from 10,250 volumes and \$15,303.41 to 62,629 volumes and \$42,026.84 during the same period. In 1966, four regions served over 100,000 people and four others over 75,000. Per capita income for all 15 regions ranged from 60¢ to \$1.67. The average per capita income for all public libraries in 1966 was \$1.31.

Currently the public library standards debate is over whether a good public library system should have at least 100,000 volumes or 100,000 adult nonfiction titles. Twenty-five years ago only one public library in the State had over 75,000 volumes and two others had more than 50,000. (Pack Memorial, Asheville, 76,899; Charlotte Public, 67,732; Greensboro Public, 50,149.) By June 1966, 31 libraries owned more than 50,000 volumes, 18 of them owned over 75,000 volumes, seven of them had over 100,000, three over 200,000, and one over 400,000.

The circulation of printed materials by public libraries has doubled since 1941. The circulation total of annual reports rose from 6,856,556 in 1940-41 to 14,765,321 in 1965-66. Actually, the peak circulation of 15,149,212 occurred in 1962-63. Since then, there has been a slight decrease in number of books checked out of libraries. No figures are available to show the great increase in use within the library of ever-improving reference resources. As physical facilities became more adequate and made the acquisition and

use of periodicals and other current and reference sources possible, new devices for measuring in-library use were needed.

The need for personnel for public libraries, both professional and clerical, has not been diminished in the past quarter century. At no time have North Carolina public library standards of one staff member per 3,000 people been approached. In 1942, certification requirements for public librarians were "one year's professional training for libraries serving more than 15,000 population, 12 semester hours for the 6-15,000 population group and 6 semester hours for places with less than 6,000 people." A report by Mary Peacock Douglas in the June, 1942 issue of *North Carolina Libraries* stated that there were 37 full-time professional librarians with a "B.L.S. degree" employed in 29 public libraries. In 1966, the State Librarian estimated in his Biennial Report that there were 181 professional librarians in the public libraries of the state and about 30 vacant professional positions.

In 1941, most of the older and larger libraries in the state were still in monumental Carnegie buildings constructed 25 or more years prior to that date. At least eleven public library buildings were constructed with the help of WPA, and three similarly financed community buildings provided library quarters. Since then, some new libraries were built each year until 1965, when Congress appropriated construction funds under the expanded Library Services and Construction Act. In North Carolina, since 1965, 29 new libraries and several major additions had been built or were under construction with Federal aid.

North Carolina's public libraries had more books, more personnel, and better physical facilities in 1966 than in 1941, though they were still below standards for minimum good public library service.

Most studies of public library users have shown the greatest adult use to be by students of all ages from high school through college. Of the users not in school, those with the highest educational attainment were in the majority. In North Carolina, the public libraries have given the best possible service to those who have come in to get it. New programs and publicity were designed primarily for the educated groups which were the library's normal clientele. During the past five years, in line with a national trend, efforts have been made to reach the undereducated person. Community colleges, technical institutes, and industrial education centers have cooperated with public libraries to identify for the newly literate the public library as a source of continuing education. A new awareness of the different needs and attitudes of people in the lower economic and educational segment of the community is beginning to affect service patterns.

The most significant improvements in the public library services of the state were made through the cooperative activities of the growing corps of professional public librarians. Beginning with an historic workshop held in Lexington May 17-19, 1950, the Public Libraries Section of N.C.L.A. mobilized itself into a year-round working organization dedicated to cooperatively seeking services which public libraries could not provide separately. Working with the Library Commission staff (which became the State Library staff in 1956), public librarians continued to sponsor workshops for both professional and clerical staffs and to issue publications such as the *Personnel Manual*, *Outline for a Staff Manual*, and *Trustees Guidebook*.

The Interlibrary Loan Program was established in 1951 after cooperative planning the preceding year. Beginning with seven public libraries which served at least 75,000 people and had local interest in subjects needed throughout the State, the Library Commission allocated State Aid funds to assist in the purchase of materials to be lent statewide. In 1966, there were 17 special subject collections in fields ranging from art to textiles.

In 1952, the North Carolina Adult Film Project began as a cooperative effort of public libraries, the Library Commission, and the University of North Carolina's Bureau of Audio-Visual Education. In 1966, the 1,367 films owned by the Project were shown to 11,351 groups totaling 310,724 viewers. The addition of a full-time audio-visual consultant to the State Library staff stimulated knowledge and use of non-book materials throughout the state.

As a result of cooperative planning by both public librarians and the State Library staff, the State Library opened a Processing Center in 1959. In 1966, the Center served 53 libraries, processed 106,617 volumes. In order to continue and expand operations, the Center must automate its procedures.

Cooperation among public libraries has made their limited resources go further than any could have gone alone. Recent Federal legislation will encourage increased interlibrary cooperation.

Most of the deficiencies of public library services, with the exception of that of professional librarians, can be remedied by adequate financing. Traditionally, the principal support of the public library has been local. State aid to public libraries has supplemented local funds in North Carolina since 1941. Library Services Act funds were added in 1957. The libraries averaged in 1966 about one-third of the amount of current operating income which would be required for good public library service. The 1967 General Assembly enacted legislation to establish a legislative commission to study public library financing. This commission should start with the report of the Governor's Commission made in 1965 and recommend the best division of financial responsibility between local, state, and Federal governments and legislation to facilitate adequate support.

To conclude, public libraries have improved in many ways in the past 25 years; however, progress must be accelerated rapidly in the immediate future.

Statistics of North Carolina Public Libraries, 1941-1966

The table below presents key statistical data on North Carolina public libraries across six five-year periods.

	1940-41 (134)	1945-56 (266 libs)	1950-51 (260)	1955-56 (266)	1960-61 (317)
Support (Income)					
Municipal Government	\$166,759.30	\$253,524.67	\$461,394.49	\$755,604.34	\$1,165,933.31
County Government	140,997.03	311,409.21	560,985.48	918,662.40	1,564,831.90
State Aid	none	167,190.00	335,027.00	390,000.00	424,272.00
Federal Aid	none	—	—	—	179,371.00

Other (gifts, fines, etc.)	no record	229,488.56	154,706.95	252,470.62	322,373.19
TOTAL	(no record)	\$961,612.44	\$1,512,113.92	\$2,316,737.36	\$3,656,781.40
Per Capita	.10	.26	.37	.57	.80
Expenditures					
Personnel	no record	no record	802,192.46	1,285,414.60	1,998,956.06
Books and Materials	no record	no record	383,723.15	518,297.76	804,211.09
Other Operating	no record	no record	248,497.40	442,900.60	729,320.23
TOTAL	—	—	\$1,434,413.01	\$2,246,612.96	\$3,532,487.38
Volumes					
Total	1,090,301	1,454,939	2,150,096	2,987,978	3,932,500
Added	—	no record	214,856	248,129	305,289
Circulation					
Total	6,856,556	6,148,933	9,665,406	10,416,462	13,698,903
Bookmobile	—	—	4,654,328	no record	5,193,649

The following table presents data for 1965-66 (332 libraries):

Category	1965-66 (332 libraries)
Municipal Government	\$1,486,528.59
County Government	2,880,057.84
State Aid	621,250.00
Federal Aid	473,035.00
Other (gifts, fines, etc.)	496,311.33
TOTAL	\$5,957,182.76
Per Capita	1.31
Personnel	3,469,101.47
Books and Materials	1,257,094.42
Other Operating	805,097.00
TOTAL Expenditures	\$5,531,292.89
Volumes — Total	4,857,430
Volumes Added	349,830
Circulation — Total	14,765,321
Circulation — Bookmobile	4,735,038

"A wise man, like a good refiner, can gather gold out of the drossiest volume." —John Milton, Areopagitica.

"A book may be as great a thing as a battle." —Benjamin Disraeli, Memoir of Isaac D'Israeli

"Everybody likes and respects self-made men. It is a great deal better to be made in that way than not to be made at all." —Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.

"The foolishest book is a kind of leaky boat on a sea of wisdom; some of the wisdom will get in anyhow." —Oliver Wendell Holmes, Poet at the Breakfast Table.

"Books give not wisdom where was none before, But where some is, there reading makes it more." —Sir John Harrington, Epigrams.

School Libraries: Past, Present, and Future

By Cora Paul Bomar, Director, Division of Educational Media, N.C. Department of Public Instruction, Raleigh.

North Carolina subscribes to the belief that good school library service is basic to good education. This was true in 1942 and many years before. In fact, as far back as 1858 the idea of school libraries was fostered through the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. It was in 1901, however, that the North Carolina General Assembly made its first appropriation for the purchase of books for free public school libraries in the amount of ten dollars whenever the patrons of a school and a county board of education each donated ten dollars. From this meager appropriation at the beginning of the twentieth century, North Carolina has consistently provided State funds for the maintenance of school library collections and has fostered, through the State Department of Public Instruction, the development of school libraries.

A 25-year study reveals that there has been a phenomenal growth in school libraries throughout the State. Through the years great educational leaders have influenced the development of school libraries in our state. People like Dr. J. Henry Highsmith, Miss Nora Beust, Dr. Louis Round Wilson, Mr. A. B. Combs, and Mrs. Mary Peacock Douglas all have had a part in school library development in North Carolina. Today Dr. Charles F. Carroll, state superintendent of public instruction, and a host of other educational leaders are making their contributions.

Public School Libraries: 1941-66

The following tables present key statistics on school library growth:

	Total Volumes	Volumes Per Pupil	Volumes Added	Librarians	Avg Pupils per Librarian	% Units w/ Supervisor
1940-1941	2,238,456	3.09	272,086	95	9,150	NR
1965-1966	10,407,829	8.64	1,432,879	1,718	689	54%

*Does not reflect approximately \$2 million Federal funds committed for books and audiovisual materials ordered before June 30, 1966.

	All Lib. Materials Total	Per Pupil	Library Books Total	Per Pupil
1940- 1941	\$310,636	\$0.43	\$260,260	\$0.36
*1965- 1967	\$6,518,174	\$5.41	\$4,295,000	\$3.56

In the 1940s the library collections consisted primarily of books and a few periodicals. Today school library materials include books, magazines and newspapers, maps, globes, charts, pamphlets, pictures, films, filmstrips, slides, professional materials, recordings, models, realia collections, transparencies, and programmed materials. As the school libraries have moved toward serving all the students and teachers, the size of library collections has increased tremendously.

Expenditures for library books have increased more than eighteen times since 1941. The number of full-time librarians employed during this period also multiplied eighteen times and the total number of volumes added during the 1965-1966 year was more than seven times the 1940-1941 figure.

The over 10 million library volumes owned at the end of 1965-1966 represents almost 9 volumes per pupil. The state supervisory staff hopes to see, in the future, at least 40,000 volumes in high schools of 1,000 plus students and book collections of at least 6,000 volumes at the elementary level or 10-40 books per pupil.

Through the non-teaching State personnel allotment and through Federally financed programs, schools are adding library positions at a rate beyond supply. For the school year 1966-1967 there were 1,718 school librarians employed in North Carolina, whereas for the school year 1940-41 there were only 95. The evolving staffing pattern for school libraries includes the professional librarian, the media specialist, the library clerk, the audio-visual technician, and the subject specialist.

One of the most promising developments in school library service is the attention being given to system-wide school library programs. This is evidenced through the employment by local boards of education of school library supervisors. In 1966-67 over half of the 169 local administrative units employed library supervisors. There is more vitality, economical coordination, and effective service where there is some form of library supervisor within the school system.

Recognizing the importance of guidance from the state level in July, 1930, a Director of School Libraries was employed by the State Department of Public Instruction. Since then there has been a continuous program of state supervision of school libraries, and, as demands for professional and technical advice increased, the staff expanded: in 1953 an Assistant State School Library Adviser was added; in 1959, two additional assistant supervisors, a librarian, and supporting secretarial staff; in 1961, an Instructional Materials Supervisor.

During fiscal year 1966-1967 a major State Department reorganization evolved which brought together all media services under the Division of Educational Media. This newly created division includes six sections essential to a comprehensive media program: School Library Supervision, Audio-visual Education, Federal Programs, Learning

Resources Services, Textbooks, and Television. The staff consists of 34 professional and non-professional positions.

The State staff is concerned with helping local school units extend, expand, and strengthen school library services, instructional television and audio-visual education. Activities include: visits to local administrative units to confer with staff, to conduct in-service workshops and surveys and to assist with planning; participation in state and Southern Association evaluations; revision of standards; publication of bibliographies and other professional aids; evaluation of books and audio-visual materials, cooperation with other agencies concerned with libraries, instructional media, and instructional television.

The impact of Federal legislation on school libraries was becoming quite evident by 1966. Through the coordination of Titles I, II, III, and V of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (1965) and Title III of the National Defense Education Act (1958, extended in 1964) with ongoing State supported programs, great strides were made in acquisitions and increased staff. During fiscal year 1966 the following acquisitions and commitments were made utilizing Federal programs:

Library Books Acquired Under Federal Programs, Fiscal Year 1966

- **ESEA Title II:** 536,058 volumes
- **ESEA Titles I & III:** 622,000 volumes
- **NDEA Title III:** 438,000 volumes
- **Vocational Educational Act:** 5,300 volumes

Personnel

ESEA Title I — Over 700 library positions were funded for library or instructional materials supervisors, school librarians, and library aides.

What Next

If the school library is to fulfill its responsibilities, attention must be given to: expanding facilities to accommodate 40-60 percent of the student body, to provide individual study stations and carrels equipped to accommodate the use of projected and audio materials, to provide office-work-storage-production space for evaluating, processing, and producing a full complement of instructional media; to providing library resources in sufficient quantity and appropriate format to meet the needs of all students and teachers; to utilizing library technology in centralizing technical processes and informational retrieval services to students and teachers; and to expanding staff to include adequate professional, technical, and clerical personnel.

More attention will be given to coordinating all library services available to the individual student. Amendments to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and Library Services and Construction Act recognize the need for coordination between public and school libraries and require that cooperative planning be done to the end that both services will be strengthened.

The future looks bright for North Carolina school libraries. State, Federal, and local governing bodies are concerned that each boy and girl have access to a library in his

school that is an instructional materials center, a learning resources laboratory, a center for independent study, and a push-button electronic center utilizing the newer media. The extent to which these expectations are realized will depend upon the understanding, the imagination, and the cooperative approach librarians and all others concerned.

"Men must read for amusement as well as for knowledge." —Henry Ward Beecher.

"Books must be read as deliberately and reservedly as they were written." —Henry David Thoreau.

"The book which you read from a sense of duty, or because for any reason you must, does not commonly make friends with you." —William Dean Howells.

Special Libraries: A "Coming Force" in N.C.

By Doralyn J. Hickey, Assistant Professor of Library Science, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

According to the statistics compiled for 1940-41, the State of North Carolina boasted the grand total of six "special librarians," serving Western North Carolina Sanatorium (Black Mountain), two Veterans Administration facilities (Fayetteville and Oteen), and the North Carolina Library Commission, State Library, and Supreme Court in Raleigh. By 1965-66 the total number of special libraries had increased to 96, although the correspondence of librarians to libraries was no longer "one to one." Whereas a few of the larger institutions employ a dozen or more staff members, some of the smaller ones fail to command the full-time attention of a clerk.

Unfortunately the development of special libraries in North Carolina is relatively undocumented. Unable even to formulate a successful definition to encompass the wide variety of libraries designated "special," the would-be historians have faltered. The official bodies which collected pertinent statistics—the North Carolina Library Commission and later the State Library—have depended upon reports from the special librarians themselves, who seem to be, as a group, notably unself-conscious. Published statistics are dissatisfying, for a perusal of the list of special libraries included therein reveals immediately that some notable examples were either not reporting or had, by some earlier definition, been excluded from consideration. Table 1 shows the peculiarity of the growth pattern revealed in the statistics for two decades, as selected from reports of the North Carolina Library Commission and State Library.

Table 1: Special Libraries in North Carolina

Fiscal Year	Number	Fiscal Year	Number
1940-41	6	1950-51	4
1941-42	6	1951-52	4
1942-43	6	1952-53	5

1943-44	7	1953-54	19
1944-45	8	1954-55	18
1945-46	8	1955-56	19
1946-47	8	1956-57	18
1947-48	5	1957-58	19
1948-49	4	1958-59	34
1949-50	4	1959-60	37

Despite the inadequacies of these statistics, two facts are clear: (1) the number of special libraries in North Carolina has markedly increased in a very short period of time (from 37 in 1959-60 to 96 in 1965-66), and (2) special librarians as a group loom very important on the state scene. The latter is further attested by the formation on April 6, 1966, of the North Carolina Chapter of the Special Libraries Association. An earlier, apparently premature, organization, the Special Libraries Section of the North Carolina Library Association, had been dissolved only ten years earlier because so few special librarians could be identified to comprise its membership.

The sheer heterogeneity of special libraries has almost been their nemesis in North Carolina. Whereas the heavily industrialized Northeastern states could in the 1940s muster a sizeable group of librarians serving only technical and business organizations, the South has, until the present decade, generally supported primarily those special libraries required by governmental, medical, legal, and religious institutions. The broad definition of "special" does indeed include all such organizations and institutions; however, the older special libraries in North Carolina have tended to associate with national organizations of their own type; e.g., the Medical Library Association, American Association of Law Libraries, American Theological Library Association, Music Library Association, and the various type-of-library divisions of the American Library Association, rather than to band together.

[Photograph: Exterior view of the Chemstrand Research Center building near Durham, in the Research Triangle. The modern brick building with large windows and clean lines houses offices and bindery facilities of the Greensboro Division of Joseph Ruzicka, Inc. James G. Baker is librarian at Chemstrand.]

The self-consciousness of special librarians within the state seems to have been born when North Carolina began to recruit industrial research units to its urban areas. Until that time, the industrial organizations had been able to draw adequately upon the resources provided by the public and academic libraries of the state; but technical research and development involved access to report literature which was not always available in the large academic collections. Industrial centers such as Charlotte, Greensboro and Winston-Salem, Raleigh and Durham, attracted research units by means of carefully planned public relations campaigns. With the research centers came, perforce, special librarians—some professionally trained, some not—who had problems and interests in common. Thus was formed a "core" of homogeneous special librarians who find more than merely social reasons for meeting together. Today those librarians who are only "semi-special" (for example, those who serve the specialized departments

and schools within the universities) can join a working SLA Chapter in their own state because the vital nucleus for such an organization is now present.

Although the older special libraries in the state have rendered invaluable service during the past twenty-five years, particularly in creating a climate favorable to research and development, the history of special librarianship in North Carolina is really beginning with the present generation, as industrial and technological research units spread throughout the state. Further stability can be achieved by means of close cooperation between these special libraries and the academic and governmental institutions. Already the importance of the exchange of technical information has prompted the establishment of a literature searching service, begun in 1966, under the guidance of the director of the Technical Information Center at North Carolina State University in Raleigh. Recent Federal legislation encourages the development of interstate and regional technical information communication as well.

The next quarter century will very likely see a steady, though perhaps not quite so spectacular, growth in the number of special libraries in North Carolina. The newly-formed SLA Chapter, implemented by industrial and technical librarians of the state, should thrive in the light of their guidance and enthusiasm. Special librarians serving other subject interests will no doubt, as in the past, identify themselves primarily with their own national associations and secondarily with SLA. They will also, however, discover and exploit the bonds of common interest with the industrial and technical librarians relating to the ways in which information service to a highly specialized clientele can be more effectively communicated. Special librarianship in North Carolina appears destined to achieve maturity and self-confidence as a profession within the next few years. Certainly the import of these librarians to the economic and social development of the state will, proportionately, be far greater than their numbers.

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Community College Libraries in Tar Heelia

By Charles R. Holloman, Associate Director, N.C. Department of Community Colleges, Raleigh.

The spiritual architect of North Carolina's community college system was Dallas Herring, educational leader and manufacturer from Rose Hill. As member and chairman of the

State Board of Education from 1955 to the present time, Dr. Herring has been the mainspring from which has welled up the major ideas and concepts which have gone into the creation of the present community college system.

The basic system was proposed to the General Assembly in 1955. The proposal was for development of a number of area vocational schools and regional technical institutes to serve adult citizens across the state. The idea received favorable consideration, but little was done to implement it at that time. Between 1955 and 1957, Dr. Herring gained powerful adherents for the idea, including Governor Luther Hodges and members of the State Advisory Budget Commission. The first major appropriations were made by the 1957 General Assembly and provided for several Industrial Education Centers to be established in populous areas and for development of two or more regional technical institutes.

Additional state support was also voted for six struggling public community colleges financed primarily by local governments in Charlotte, Asheville, Wilmington, and Elizabeth City. The latter were traditional academic institutions. Teacher training programs in vocational and technical fields were established or expanded in several state teacher training institutions and at North Carolina State University. The technical institutes were at first under the supervision of the School of Engineering of N.C. State. The Industrial Education Centers were jointly sponsored by local public school administrative units and the State Board of Education.

Libraries were developed in these original institutions with the idea of having a considerable number of duplicate titles in order to minimize the need for students to purchase the more expensive textbooks or reference books. Thus, the quantity and quality of collections were good, but the variety was never great.

By 1961, some 20 Industrial Education Centers and one Technical Institute were flourishing. Five separate, locally-owned, academic community junior colleges were operating with State aid. In 1963 the General Assembly accepted the recommendation of Governor Terry Sanford and revised the Community College Act to systematize these three types of institutions. The Act also created the Department of Community Colleges under the State Board of Education to provide State-level guidance and supervision of the system. The State assumed the major responsibility for providing operating funds, library collections, equipment, and a part of capital outlay.

Today the system comprises 44 institutions in one or the other of three primary stages of development toward a completely comprehensive community college institution. Six more institutions are scheduled to be opened during the next two years bringing the total to fifty. Each is located to serve a surrounding area of population concentration. Each serves only commuting adult students. State policy limits building facilities to those required for instructional and administrative purposes.

Educational Setting of System Libraries

The typical institution begins its first developmental stage as an industrial education center—an extension unit of the public school system. During this stage it develops a broad curriculum of trade and industrial courses. Vocational curricula lead to proficiency certificates and, in many trades, are preparatory for licensure. The second stage—the technical institute—calls for adding a broad range of technical courses. Usually two

years in length, these lead to the degree of associate in applied sciences. The third developmental stage adds the freshman and sophomore years of a traditional academic college program, usually called "the college parallel curriculum."

Outside the preceding three regular curriculum areas, every institution at every stage carries on vigorous programs of individual vocational courses, specialized short courses, and general adult education courses. The latter range from literacy training through high school completion. Libraries in each institution are designed to serve this whole range of instruction and training and also to serve additional cultural, social, and economic interests of the community. However, each library places greatest emphasis upon collections related to the curricula offered at its particular institution.

Primary Educational Function

The primary educational function of each institution is its vocational and technical instructional programs. This is essential because this is the only system of institutions, public or private, in North Carolina offering adults a broad range of vocational and technical training. Public schools are the great engines of general education; 14 public senior colleges and universities, and 39 private junior colleges, senior colleges, and universities are the mainstays of academic education. To accommodate a growing spillover of students who cannot be accommodated by the other academic institutions and to offer more citizens an opportunity for education, twelve of the community college system institutions have added the college parallel program. Great care is taken, however, to assure that their primary function—vocational and technical training—will not be deemphasized. Nevertheless, state policy is to make the academic program in these institutions equal or superior in quality to work done at the same level in senior colleges and universities.

Development of Library Collections

State funds are the major support for library collections. Comparatively small sums are provided by Federal grants, local government, and private sources. During the 1966-67 academic year statewide, volumes held per full-time-equivalent student per student, was 17 volumes from all sources of support. By comparison, 16 volumes per student was the lowest ratio found in any public or private higher educational institution outside the system in this state. Total volumes in the system libraries exceeds 250,000 and will rise about 100,000 volumes in the 1967-68 year. Only one institution has over 20,000 volumes; three have 15,000 to 20,000; one has 10,000 to 15,000; all others have less than 10,000. The problem of over-duplication of titles is being eliminated by mutual exchanges of books and by transfers to newer institutions in the system.

All volumes purchased with State funds must be requisitioned through a Library Services Section of the Business Office in the Department of Community Colleges. This section is a business operation and not a professional reviewing station. Institutions have full responsibility for selection of titles; however, recommended lists prepared by professional librarians in the institutions and in the department are circulated as an advisory service to institutions. The Library Services Section was established in the interest of economy; experience is proving its value. Though it nearly collapsed under the early flood of requisitions and book shipments, it was reorganized in September, 1966 and has since been operating with speed, efficiency, and a high measure of

satisfaction. The section orders, receives, processes, numbers, and prepares catalog cards for books. Little remains to be done at the institution before placing volumes on shelves. Ninety-six percent of volumes can be processed immediately and shipped to institutions with LC cards. The remaining volumes are sent with temporary LC cards; permanent cards are sent later when available from the Library of Congress.

Records disclose an average cost per volume of \$5.30 last year. Processing costs and materials added another 81 cents per volume for a total of \$6.11. Thus, a 20,000-volume collection can be purchased and processed through the section for approximately \$124,000 compared with national estimates in 1961 of \$192,600 and North Carolina estimates in 1964 of \$225,000.

The foregoing cost figures do not include volumes acquired on microfilm or bound volumes of periodicals. Microfilm volumes consist largely of local area public and private records of historical, social, or economic interest and area newspaper collections for the period 1751-1966. A roll of microfilm usually consists of more than one volume and costs \$8 per roll.

Long-term collection objectives for the systems libraries are consistent with American Library Association Standards.

[Photograph: Exterior view of the building occupied in 1964 by offices and bindery facilities of the Greensboro Division of Joseph Ruzicka, Inc., a familiar name to Tar Heel librarians. Company officials estimate that more than a million books and periodicals will be bound in this facility in 1967.]

References

1. See College and Research Libraries, Vol. 21 (July, 1961), p. 306.
2. See Preliminary report of the Subcommittee on Library Development in Smaller Colleges, Committee on Cooperative Research, N.C. College Conference, June, 1964.

Bookbinding Then and Now

By Joseph V. Ruzicka Jr., President, Joseph Ruzicka Inc., library bookbinder in Greensboro.

If one were able to visit a library bookbindery as it existed 25 years ago, and were to compare it with the same bindery today, the differences, of course, would be astounding. However, this remarkable change would have been one of evolution rather than revolution. Certainly, there have been changes which have drastically altered some of the processes in binding. But, at the same time, there are also processes which are unchanged—primarily collating and mending.

This brings to mind a point; namely, that library binding is still a hand produced item: a rarity in a modern society attuned to mass production and automation. However, when one realizes that of the thousands of books and periodicals produced and published, each with its own format or individual style, its own paper quality, margins, and

frequency of publication, there is nothing that a library binder can do but to treat each volume individually, and therefore by hand.

There have been a few machines recently developed, using complicated and sophisticated hydraulic and electronic systems, which have helped the modern binder in certain areas. Machines such as the self-adjusting rounder and backer, self-adjusting presses, and covering machines are now available to library binders. There is no machine, however, that will take the place of the deft hands of a craftsman, and there never will be.

The size and production capacity of library binderies have probably shown the greatest growth in the past 25 years. This, of course, is attributable to increases in the binding budgets of colleges, schools, and public libraries. For instance, the Greensboro Division of our company has grown from a building utilizing 4,000 square feet in 1942, to one of 44,000 today. Our work force has increased from 70 employees to nearly 250 since 1942. Investment in machinery and equipment has advanced from \$12,500 to \$235,000 during the same period. In 1942 our production was approximately 126,000 bound units. This year we estimate that we will produce over one million bindings. This indicates a growth, on a daily basis, from 485 units to slightly over 4,000.

The library binding industry itself has had similar growth. In 1942 total industry sales were slightly more than \$1.5 million. According to figures recently released by our trade association, The Library Binding Institute, reported library binding sales in 1966 were in excess of \$16 million.

Library binding is a service industry as well as a manufacturing industry, and the service techniques are almost as important as those of binding. Service, in terms of delivery, has notably improved during the past quarter century. Binders, however, have still not conspicuously bettered their service during the summer months when schools are closed and thousands of textbooks and library books are sent for binding.

There have been many changes in record keeping and order handling procedures. These improvements are vitally necessary to our job, which, as we see it, is to help the librarian with the maintenance of library materials, to the end that a valuable inventory of books, pamphlets, periodicals, and other printed material is available for the reader now and in the future.

In view of the above, many binderies have installed modern data processing equipment in order to facilitate the necessary paperwork involved in serving libraries properly. A modern procedural system must be able to handle an order of only one or two volumes sent to the bindery as well as an order from larger libraries that may send as many as 4,000 volumes a month.

During the past 25 years, statistics of the library binding industry have shown that library binders have become more efficient in the processing of binding. Although the price structure for library binding has little more than doubled in per unit charges, costs have risen tremendously. Labor rates have increased to more than thirteen times the average rates in 1942. Likewise, taxes have shown more than a 16-fold increase over those prevailing in 1942. Material and overhead expenses have shown a proportionate expansion.

Modernization of plants and equipment, utilization of a more effective work-flow and of course, competition have contributed much to greater efficiency and consequent growth of the library binding industry.

25 Years of Library Education in North Carolina

By Margaret Kalp, Professor, School of Library Science, UNC at Chapel Hill.

Library education in North Carolina during the past quarter century reflects trends and developments on the national scene and within the state in both library education and librarianship. The past 25 years saw the disappearance of the bachelor's degree as the first professional degree in library science. These same years also saw a period during which the offering of courses at the undergraduate level, predominantly to prepare school librarians, increased greatly. Developments in technology, in services, in types of materials included in library collections have all influenced library education during the past 25 years.

Library education programs in North Carolina differ in the number of courses offered by each institution, the level at which they are offered, the fields for which they prepare, and the credential received upon completion of the program. Only two institutions in North Carolina—the School of Library Science at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, and the School of Library Science at North Carolina College in Durham—at the present time offer professional degrees in library science, both at the master's level. North Carolina College granted its first M.L.S. degree in 1951, and the University at Chapel Hill its first M.S. in L.S. degrees in 1953. The School of Library Science at Chapel Hill is currently the only library education agency in North Carolina which is accredited by the American Library Association. This program, as well as others in the state, is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools and by NCATE, and is approved by the State Department of Public Instruction for the preparation of school librarians.

Three other institutions in the state currently offer graduate study in librarianship. The University of North Carolina at Greensboro has a well-developed program of library education within the School of Education. Both East Carolina University and Appalachian State University have Departments of Library Science. During the past quarter century courses in library science have been offered at the following institutions in North Carolina in addition to those already mentioned: Bennett College, Fayetteville State College, High Point College, Johnson C. Smith University, Livingstone College, Mars Hill College, Pembroke State College, Pfeiffer College, Western Carolina University, and Winston-Salem State College. These institutions offer or have offered courses at the undergraduate level sometimes in the evenings or on Saturday, sometimes in the summer only, designed to prepare school librarians. There are or have been other colleges in the state offering perhaps one course, designed for teachers, in practical management of the school library.

During the period under consideration in this article, there has been, first, a proliferation and more recently, it seems, a reduction and consolidation of course offerings at the undergraduate level. Limitations of staff, resources, and funds as well as changes in

requirements for certification of school librarians have led many institutions to discontinue library science programs or at least to reconsider the extent of their offerings at the undergraduate level.

Various influences in the state and in the nation have resulted in revised, expanded, or strengthened programs at other institutions. In the summer of 1963 the School of Library Science at Chapel Hill implemented a revised program in which the writing of a thesis is no longer required for the degree and in which all courses carry graduate credit. The program at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, which was "reactivated" in 1962-63 with the appointment of a half-time instructor in library education to the School of Education faculty, expanded its program in 1964-65 from a seven-course sequence to a ten-course one, providing a concentration in school librarianship within the Master of Education degree program. The instructor's position was made full-time in 1963, with responsibility half-time for teaching and half-time for directing the Curriculum Materials Center. A part-time instructor was appointed in 1965, and in 1965-66 a second full-time position—Director of Curriculum Materials Center—was established, releasing the faculty member in library education for full-time teaching.

In 1966 the Department of Library Science at East Carolina University, which had been established in 1939 and which began offering graduate study in 1947, was made a part of the School of Arts and Sciences with a full-time teaching faculty separate from the Library Services Division of the institution. In 1966 the Library Science Department at Appalachian State University revised its curriculum, dropping some courses, both graduate and undergraduate, and adding graduate courses in the areas of college, special, and public libraries. In this same year Appalachian State University added a librarian for the department's professional library to its staff for the first time.

Programs in library education, like those in any field of professional education, are not static. Professional programs constantly reflect the field of activity for which they prepare. New developments in library services have influenced library education in North Carolina during the past 25 years. In school libraries the development of the instructional materials center or learning resources center concept has resulted in the introduction of courses concerned with non-book and non-print materials, such as L.S. 125, "Non-Book Materials as Library Resources," which the University at Chapel Hill offered first in the spring of 1964.

At Appalachian State University as long ago as the early 1940s the Library Science Department was offering the first audio-visual materials course given at that institution. The development of libraries in elementary as well as in secondary schools, of school library positions with responsibility for media as well as traditional library materials, and of school library supervisory positions has influenced course offerings in all agencies preparing school librarians. The growth of special libraries, of automation, of centralized processing techniques, of computer use in libraries, and of information retrieval procedures has brought about revision of course offerings and the addition of new courses, particularly in those programs which are multi-purpose and prepare for all areas of library service.

No discussion of library education during the last quarter century would be complete without some mention of the influence on library education of certain programs of the federal government. Scholarship and fellowship aid has been made available under the

Library Services and Construction Act (1964, extended in 1966), the Higher Education Act (1965), and the National Defense Education Act (1958, extended in 1964). Under Title XI of NDEA provision was made for the funding of institutes for school library personnel and educational media specialists. In the summer of 1967 three institutes for school library personnel—at Appalachian State University, at East Carolina University, and at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill—were conducted under this Title. Other institutes for school librarians and for educational media specialists were conducted in 1965 and 1966. The Higher Education Act provides for institutes, conferences, and workshops for all types of librarians—academic, public, school, and special. In the future library education programs in North Carolina will undoubtedly continue to respond to and participate in these federally funded activities.

Continuing education for librarians is a responsibility of the state's library education agencies, which are assuming a greater importance in these days of rapid change in the field. With the help of federal funds some of these obligations may be met in the future to a greater degree than has been possible in the past. Refresher courses, workshops, and institutes can all be utilized in such a program.

As the chronology accompanying this article indicates, the 1960s thus far seem to include more significant dates than have the other decades of this quarter century. It is possible that in a sense library education programs in North Carolina are coming of age in the 1960s. Certainly it would seem that they are increasingly aware of the needs in the field and of the need for sound professional preparation. There are indications of a willingness to venture into new and hitherto unexplored fields to the end of providing better library service for all the people of North Carolina through more meaningful preparation of librarians to render this service.

Chronology of Library Education

1942-1949

- First B.L.S. degrees granted at North Carolina College in Durham (1942)
- First graduate study in library science at East Carolina University (1947)
- Master of School Librarianship program approved at University of North Carolina Chapel Hill (1949)

1950-1959

- First M.L.S. degree at North Carolina College in Durham (1951)
- M.S. in L.S. degree program approved at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (1951)
- First M.S. in L.S. degrees granted at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (1953)

1960-1967

- Program reactivated at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro (1962)
- Curriculum revised at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (1963)
- Expanded program in M.Ed. curriculum at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro (1964)

- Curriculum revised and expanded at Appalachian State University (1966)
 - Department of Library Science separated from the Library at East Carolina University (1966)
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Library Legislation in 1967

By J. Allen Adams, Vice-President, North Carolinians for Better Libraries, and a practicing attorney in Raleigh.

Creation of a legislative study commission to investigate the financing of public libraries in the State, removal of the 15-cent limitation on local library tax votes, and approval of an interstate library compact were the highlights of library-related legislation enacted by the 1967 North Carolina General Assembly. The Tar Heel lawmakers, sitting in the longest session on record, also awarded public libraries an increased biennial appropriation for 1967-69, though it fell far short of amounts requested by the State Library.

Under the guidance of Senator Mary Faye Brumby of Murphy and Representative Donald Stanford of Chapel Hill, chairmen of the Joint Committee on Libraries in their respective chambers, a joint Senate-House resolution establishing the study commission had clear sailing through calm legislative seas.

The commission, to be made up of two members from the House, two from the Senate, and one at-large member appointed by Governor Moore, will study library support throughout the state, particularly the financing of public libraries, and recommend possible solutions to the problem of inadequate support to the 1969 General Assembly.

Abolition of the 15-cent limit on local library taxes which may be levied with voter approval was part of a larger piece of legislation introduced by Representative Roscoe D. McMillan, Jr. of Red Springs. The new law means that counties or municipalities may assess whatever ad valorem taxes they consider necessary for the support of adequate library service, provided voters give their approval in a referendum.

Representative Stanford and Senator Brumby also sponsored the legislation which allows North Carolina to join other states in sharing library resources and services. The statute permits contracting between public and private agencies operating libraries in this state and qualified agencies in other states, and names the State Librarian as compact administrator for North Carolina. It authorizes the creation of North Carolina library districts which may join similar districts in other states in sharing such things as acquiring and circulating of books and periodicals, accepting funds and gifts, and constructing library buildings.

Legislative action on money bills resulted in appropriations that will raise State aid to public libraries for the coming biennium only slightly above the level reached two years ago, despite the fact that the amount allocated was a record \$1,587,347. The State Library had requested \$5,501,193. The "A" budget request for State aid to public libraries—the amount necessary to keep aid at the same level—was \$1,487,347 for the biennium. The amount appropriated was exactly \$100,000 more than the "A" request.

The appropriation practically ignored "B" budget requests of \$4,013,846 for increasing State aid.

The picture for the State Library itself—both as a library facility and as a State agency—looks pretty much the same. "A" budget requests for the next two years totaled \$435,423; "B" requests were \$366,342. Together, they added up to \$801,765. The amount appropriated by the General Assembly was \$536,800, which was \$264,956 shy of the total amount requested.

In general, legislative appropriations followed closely the recommendations of the Advisory Budget Commission. The legislature, however, did include a special \$15,000 item for "special information services." The money will be used to print and distribute a small tract about the Tar Heel state in response to thousands of requests that flood various State agencies each year.

As usual, the legislature took favorable action on several bills dealing with local library issues. Among the more interesting of these were:

1. Separate pieces of legislation authorizing the governing bodies of Bladen, Henderson, Robeson, and Rowan Counties and the City of Lumberton to appropriate funds and levy taxes for the support and maintenance of public libraries.
2. A measure authorizing the voters of Siler City to decide if they want ABC stores, 10 per cent of the profits of which would go for library or recreational purposes.
3. A bill giving the Hamlet Public Library 4 percent of ABC store profits there.

Onslow County attorneys will have access to an improved law library under another local bill enacted into law. The measure directs that one dollar be added to the costs of court in the Jacksonville Municipal Court and that the additional revenue be used to supplement the Onslow County Law Library fund.

No library bill of statewide significance met defeat at the hands of the 1967 General Assembly. However, the controversial statewide local-option 1 per cent sales tax measure, rejected by the House Finance Committee, was of great interest to several library-concerned lawmakers and many of their constituents. Inasmuch as local library support generally must come from sources other than ad valorem taxes, except where voters approve a special levy, the increased local revenue from the extra 1 percent sales tax might have proven to be a source of increased support for libraries in some counties.

Louis R. Wilson: Dean of American Librarians

By Joseph L. Morrison, Professor of Journalism, UNC at Chapel Hill and the author of recently published biographies of Josephus Daniels and W. J. Cash.

Writing on Carlyle for his senior essay, that spring of 1899 in Chapel Hill, Louis Round Wilson became infected with Carlyle's enthusiasm by way of the other's dictum: "The true University of these days is a Collection of Books." Today the nonagenarian but surprisingly busy Dr. Wilson finds all around him the validation of his early idea: education in partnership with libraries. To prove its worth, he rises from his desk in

Room 333 of the library that bears his name and points a finger down the hall at the Honors Program reading room, where, as in hundreds of American educational institutions, students are moving ahead through independent reading.

Education as the way out for a materially impoverished state had already been fastened upon by such Tar Heel natives as Alderman and McIver in the early years of the 20th Century and their vision greatly inspired the young Wilson. True, he preferred being the University librarian (he began in 1901) to being just another professor of German, but he also had a shrewd idea of the absolute centrality of libraries. "It didn't take me long," he says, "to learn that the library was at the center, an educational institution of its own. It followed that it ought to be developed along educational lines."

Despite the University's being blessed, even then, with a faculty of ability and personality, the library was left to drift with no policy. There was no continuing head, and there had been four different graduate students in charge during the thirty months prior to Wilson's appointment. Wilson changed all that. In those days the spark for librarianship came from the public library movement, an era during which Carnegie was donating buildings, when library schools were being organized, when a few states were setting up library commissions. Young Wilson lost no time: he helped in the formation of the North Carolina Library Association in 1904, acting as its first secretary, and in 1909 helped organize the North Carolina Library Commission and was its first chairman.

An irrepressible gadfly, Dr. Wilson showed his fellow Tar Heels in 1921 that the public library of the Essex Institute in Salem, Massachusetts, contained 105,000 volumes, which was more than the University of North Carolina of which Wilson was librarian. Too, the law library of that Massachusetts county contained more volumes than that of the North Carolina Supreme Court. Other Wilsonian fact-finding in the 1920s served to energize the state's leadership. He found, for example, that the reading comprehension of Tar Heel high school seniors was far inferior to the national average; that in North Carolina white schools only two-thirds of the students were earning promotion, and in the Negro schools only half; that a program of library summer reading often increased a student's reading comprehension a full year.

During the decade 1932-42, when he was at the University of Chicago as dean of the nation's first graduate library school, Dr. Wilson's stature was widely recognized through his products—the scores of librarians holding the M.A. and the Ph.D. whom he had guided. His election as president of the American Library Association (1936) was foreshadowed a decade earlier when he had envisaged, as a consultant for the University of Chicago, a graduate library school that would treat librarianship as a profession in the same way that schools of medicine and law treated their disciplines. Dr. Wilson's teaching emphases have always dwelt on (1) distribution of materials, and (2) administration ("not on financial support," he says, "which is always poor"). These two principles are borne out in his major books, the first in *The Geography of Reading* (Chicago, Univ. of Chicago Press, 1938), and the second in *The University Library . . .* (with Maurice F. Tauber, Chicago, Univ. of Chicago Press, 1945).

When he retired to Chapel Hill in 1942, Dr. Wilson really hit his stride in the place where he had organized and been first director of the Extension Division and of the University Press, had cooperated in the development of the Southern Historical Collection, had supported the construction of two library buildings on campus, had secured numerous

endowments, had established the School of Library Science and served as its first dean. Just as a starter he took in hand the editorship of the series of publications marking the University's Sesquicentennial, a task complicated by wartime restrictions on everything from budgets to paper, and he has been going strong ever since.

To be sure, the two hills between his Rosemary Street home and the L. R. Wilson Library make him resort to a taxi these days, but Dr. Wilson still gets an hour's exercise daily, either as a green-thumb gardener or as a neighborhood walker. He is in his office from 8:45 A.M. to 12:45 P.M., rests after lunch, exercises before supper, and relaxes after supper with Walter Cronkite's newscast and then with the newspaper. The news thus disposed of, Dr. Wilson works until bedtime on all sorts of articles he continues to write. His subjects include family history, University consolidation, and the North Carolina Research Triangle, among others. He still wears out relays of secretaries, but not at the same old breathless pace. One of these days, he avows—this prodigy who was born on December 27, 1876—he must re-read Cicero on old age, whom he claims to have forgotten.

If so, Dr. Wilson will find anew that the great Roman esteemed "an old man in whom there is something of the young." Following that Ciceronian maxim, Dr. Wilson "in body will possibly be an old man, but he will never be an old man in mind."

North State News Briefs

New NCLA Officers Elected

Newly-elected NCLA officers who will be installed at the association's biennial conference in Charlotte October 26-28 are as follows:

President—Mrs. Mildred S. Council, Mt. Olive; 1st vice-president and president-elect—Miss Mary Eunice Query, Boone; 2nd vice-president—Herschel V. Anderson, Raleigh; Treasurer—Leonard L. Johnson, Greensboro; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Ray N. Moore, Durham; Corresponding secretary—Mrs. Lois B. McGirt, East Bend; and directors at large—Miss Mildred C. Herring, Greensboro; and Robert A. Miller, Chapel Hill.

These officers will serve during the 1967-69 biennium. They were elected by mail balloting of NCLA members in the spring of 1967.

1967 Scholarship Winners Announced

Recipients of the Joseph Ruzicka Scholarship and the North Carolina Library Association memorial scholarship were recently announced by NCLA President Paul Ballance.

Miss Sylvia Yvonne Sprinkle of Route 1, Winston-Salem, is the winner of this year's Ruzicka Scholarship. A 1967 graduate of Winston-Salem State College with a major in elementary education, Miss Sprinkle served as library assistant on the staff of the Winston-Salem State College Library for 18 months and was a tutor in the Winston-Salem public school system for six months during her junior year in college. She began her studies in the School of Library Science at Atlanta University in September.

Winner of the NCLA scholarship is Mrs. Nancy F. Cook of Boone. A native of Sweetwater, Texas, she graduated from Texas Tech with an A.B. in English and was employed as reference librarian at Appalachian State Teachers College in Boone during the 1965-66 academic year. During the 1966-67 year she was librarian of the Juvenile Library at ASTC. At present Mrs. Cook is a candidate for the M.S.L.S. degree at George Peabody College for Teachers in Nashville, Tenn.

Recipients of both scholarships were selected by members of the NCLA Scholarship Committee chaired by Mrs. Vernelle Palmer, librarian of East Rowan High School in Salisbury.

North Carolina Librarians Attend MLA Meeting

The Medical Library Association held its sixty-sixth annual meeting at the Americana Hotel in Miami, Florida, June 11-16.

Several North Carolina librarians attended and were participants in committee work and in the teaching program. Miss Myrl Ebert, Librarian, Division of Health Affairs, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, gave the report of the Nominating Committee as its chairman. Mrs. Mary Thomas from the same library was the teacher of an all day continuing education course on the techniques of inter-library loan service. Miss Betty Withrow of Bowman-Gray School of Medicine in Winston-Salem was chairman of the Joint Committee on Library Careers.

The first session of the convention was a clinic on medical library buildings, and presentations and critiques of three building plans were made. Miss Ebert presented the plans for the Division of Health Affairs Library at the University of North Carolina. Her critic was Sam Hitt, Librarian, Health Center, University of Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.

Other Tar Heel medical librarians in attendance at the convention were: Mary Gottlieb, Terrence Cavanagh, Dorothy Long, Warren Bird, Mary Ann Brown, Connie McDaniel, and Betty Petgen.

Greensboro Librarian Serves on ALA Panel

Mrs. Frances K. Johnson, assistant professor, School of Education, UNC-Greensboro, was one of four panelists who discussed the film "Crisis in Library Manpower—Myth and Reality" shown at the annual ALA conference in San Francisco this past June.

The film, which is currently available for showing by librarians throughout the U.S., was moderated by author and editor Clifton Fadiman. The film served as a springboard for several study-discussion groups which met following its showing.

Mrs. Johnson is a member of the Editorial Advisory Board of North Carolina Libraries.

Historical Document Found in Charlotte

A document of considerable historical interest was recently discovered in one of the conference rooms of the Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County.

The document is a 100-page bound volume containing the signatures of 49 men and women who attended the first annual meeting of the North Carolina Library Association in Charlotte November 11-12, 1904. Of the 49 names which appear in the book, all except three list their home address as North Carolina. The three exceptions are Anne Wallace of Atlanta, Georgia; Grace D. Aldrich of Normal, Illinois; and Anderson H.

Hopkins of Louisville, Kentucky. Cities in North Carolina represented by those in attendance at the meeting are Charlotte, Chapel Hill, Greensboro, Murphy, Asheboro, Ramseur, Durham, Monroe, Jefferson, Albemarle, Old Fort, Lenoir, Rutherford College, Guilford College, Davidson, Statesville, and West Raleigh.

The document has been mailed to the chairman of the NCLA Archives Committee, who will be responsible for its storage and preservation.

Ogilvie Elected to ALA Council

Roger H. McDonough, director of the Division of the State Library, Archives and History, New Jersey State Department of Education, is the newly-elected vice-president and president-elect of the American Library Association.

His election by the 35,000 ALA members throughout the nation was announced in June at the opening of the association's 86th annual conference in San Francisco.

Mrs. Carma R. Leigh, California State Librarian, Sacramento, was elected second vice-president in the mail balloting for ALA officers, including 25 members of the association's governing body, the ALA Council.

Among those elected to the Council for the term 1967-71, were Philip Ogilvie, North Carolina State Librarian, Raleigh, and David E. Estes, chief, special collections, Emory University Library, Atlanta, Ga.

New Dean Begins Work at UNC

Dr. Walter A. Sedelow, Jr. has been appointed Dean of the School of Library Science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and assumed his duties June 1. A member of the University faculty during the 1966-67 academic year with a joint appointment in the Department of Sociology and in the Department of Information Science, Dr. Sedelow is a sociologist, historian, and computer scientist.

He is a native of Massachusetts, a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Amherst, with the M.A. and Ph.D. (History) from Harvard. Before coming to Chapel Hill, Dr. Sedelow was chairman of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at St. Louis University. His special interests are computer applications to complex language behavior, organization research and applied social science, and the history of the social and behavioral sciences.

Among his publications are "Science and the Language of History," "Joyce's Finnegans Wake," "Some Parameters for Computational Stylistics," and "A Preface to Computational Stylistics" in *The Computer and Literary Style*.

The Library World at Large

Award for School Administrators Planned

The American Association of School Librarians, a division of the American Library Association and a department of the National Education Association, has established a Distinguished Library Service Award for School Administrators. This award, in the form

of a citation, will be presented for the first time at the Joint AASL-NEA Program in July, 1968 at the annual convention of NEA in Dallas, Texas.

The award is to be made annually to a person directly responsible for a school or group of schools who has made a unique and sustained contribution toward furthering the role of the library and its development in elementary and/or secondary education.

Nominations must be received for the first annual award by December 1, 1967. Each nomination must be accompanied by a biographical sketch and supporting professional data to establish the merit of the candidate. Nominations should be sent to Professor Rachael W. De Angelo, Chairman, AASL Committee on Education Citations, Graduate School of Library Studies, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822.

Public Library Standards Issued

The new guide for total evaluation of a library's service to its public, MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEMS, 1966, has recently been published by the American Library Association. These officially adopted standards supersede the 1956 standards, Public Library Service, and are based on them and the library system concept so strongly recommended then.

Introductory chapters of the 80-page paperback deal with the role of the public library, its functions, the concept of library systems, and use of the standards.

More than 150 specific standards are presented and linked to sixty-six guiding principles. The standards relate the principles to observable, objective aspects of library facilities and service. Each provides a measure of the library's achievement of the guiding principle under which it stands.

Work on these revised standards was begun in 1965 with the support of a \$17,855 grant from the J. Morris Jones-World Book Encyclopedia-ALA Goals Award made to ALA's Public Library Association.

SLA Appoints Executive Director

George H. Ginader has been named Executive Director of the Special Libraries Association, succeeding Bill M. Woods, whose resignation was announced in early July. Mr. Ginader, who is presently chief librarian at the New York Stock Exchange, assumed his new duties September 11.

Mr. Ginader's appointment was announced by Mrs. Elizabeth R. Usher, SLA President. He was chosen as Mr. Woods' successor by a special selection committee headed by Donald Wasson, librarian at the Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., New York City. SLA's new Executive Director attended Allegheny College in Meadville, Pa., and received his library science degree from Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia. Before joining the Stock Exchange in 1966 he was for two years librarian of the New York State Chamber of Commerce.

Extremist Periodicals List Issued

"From Radical Left to Extreme Right," a book calling attention to current U.S. periodicals of protest, controversy, or dissent, has been published by Campus Publishers, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

The paperback book was edited by Robert H. Muller, associate director of the University of Michigan Library.

In the book's preface, Muller suggests that college and public libraries should place greater emphasis on the whole gamut of polemic fringe publications in the political arena instead of confining themselves largely to the middle range of opinion.

New North Carolina Books

By William S. Powell

ELISABETH ANN BOWLES. *A Good Beginning, The First Four Decades of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1967. 193pp. Illus., bibliography. \$6.00.

While this is specifically a history of the institution which became a branch of the Consolidated University of North Carolina in 1932, it is in many respects a reflection of the history of higher education in the state prior to 1932 and of the movement for woman's rights. The assembling of a faculty and development of the curriculum of a new and growing institution, financial problems, problems of health (epidemics), contributions to World War I (Farmerettes), and many other problems of varying degrees of interest to the general reader are discussed. There are brief biographies of numerous persons associated with the college from 1892 to 1932. Prepared originally as a doctoral dissertation at the University of North Carolina, this book has undergone considerable revision and expansion, but much of it still reads like a dissertation. It will, nevertheless, prove interesting to a wide range of readers, not the least of whom will be alumnae of "N.C.C.W." The appearance of the book during the observance of the 75th anniversary of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro is most appropriate.

F. ROY JOHNSON. *The Tuscaroras, Mythology, Medicine, Culture*. Murfreesboro: Johnson Publishing Company, 1967. Illus. 264pp. \$6.50.

This is the first of a proposed two-volume study of the Tuscarora Indians in North Carolina, New York, and Canada. Ancient history based on tradition, myths handed down from generation to generation, and random facts gleaned from printed sources of the seventeenth century and later provide the basis for the contents of this volume. It has almost no continuity, being, instead, an assemblage of assorted facts. Perhaps the second volume will have an index which will make the material more useful. Sources on which the author (or compiler) drew are cited in chapter notes at the end of the volume. These are a useful contribution to our knowledge of sources concerning one of the most powerful Indian tribes in colonial North Carolina, a tribe which nearly wiped out the colony in a war begun in 1711 and renewed in 1713.

East Carolina College Publications in History, Vol. III. *Studies in the History of the South, 1875-1922*. Greenville: Department of History, East Carolina College, 1966. 242pp. \$2.50.

The third volume in this valuable new series of historical studies lives up to the promise shown in the first two. It is apparent now that every library in the state should have a standing order for the series. The present volume contains seven carefully researched

and well written essays on a variety of subjects within the limits imposed by the title. Four relate specifically to North Carolina: "Alfred Augustin Watson: Episcopal Clergyman of the New South," by Lawrence F. Brewster; "Daniel Augustus Tompkins: The Role of a New South Industrialist in Politics," by Howard B. Clay; "Republican Party Politics in North Carolina, 1902: Factions, Leaders, and Issues," by Joseph F. Steelman; and "Charles Lee Coon: Negro Education and the Atlanta Speech Controversy," by George-Anne Willard.

W. McKEE EVANS. *Ballots and Fence Rails, Reconstruction on the Lower Cape Fear*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1967. 314pp. Appendices, bibliography. \$7.50.

Winner of the American Association for State and Local History Manuscript Award for 1966, this book is written in an unusually readable style. It is not, however, on a subject which is dear to the hearts of North Carolinians, nor will the obvious sympathies of the author make the book any more palatable. Its dedication "To Levi Coffin (1789-1877)", anti-slavery leader and one of the founders of the "underground railroad," might seem strange to the reader until he has finished the book. It will perhaps shock and disturb many Tar Heel readers. This book might be compared to a history of the American Revolution written from a biased British point of view, but for American consumption, or to a novel in which the hero can be recognized as someone previously regarded as a despicable person. Perhaps the author's attempts to rehabilitate certain political leaders will be successful, but we suspect the period of Reconstruction following the Civil War will be remembered a long time in North Carolina after his efforts have been forgotten.

ANN AND MYRON SUTTON. *The Appalachian Trail, Wilderness on the Doorstep*. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1967. 180pp. Illus., maps, appendices, bibliography. \$4.95.

The Appalachian Trail, extending from Maine to Georgia, has been called the longest marked footpath in the world. It is a wilderness trail, and by common agreement the most beautiful sections are in the Great Smoky Mountains of North Carolina and the White Mountains of New Hampshire. The Suttons have written a book presenting both the historical and the contemporary scene. Much of it is descriptive and could easily lead a non-hiker to take up a pack and strike out to enjoy the peace and quiet of the wilderness. The hiker will find many useful suggestions about supplies and equipment, including food in several newly developed forms. A list of publications available from the Appalachian Trail Conference in Washington will also be useful.

R. J. DICKSON. *Ulster Emigration to Colonial America, 1718-1775*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1966. (Order from Humanities Press, Inc., 303 Park Avenue S., New York.) 320pp. Appendices, bibliography. \$7.50.

Since the Scotch-Irish settled so large an area in North Carolina and provided numerous important provincial and state leaders, this is a book which should be in every collection of North Caroliniana, public and private, in the state. To be sure, there have been other books on the subject, but none so well written or so well documented as this. The author presents convincing evidence that the reasons long given for the move of the Scotch-Irish to America were not, in fact, the true reasons. There are very interesting chapters on the recruiting of emigrants, activities of land promoters, hardships of the voyage at sea, and the reception in America. The appendix contains

lists of vessels and numbers of passengers. This is not a book for genealogists who are seeking lists of names, but it is a book which will give them a new appreciation for the hopes and ambitions of their ancestors and for the many hardships which they suffered. It is the first in a projected series of Publications of the Ulster-Scot Historical Society, Belfast, and the announced titles of forthcoming volumes suggest that they will also be of interest to North Carolinians. A North Carolina author is contributing an essay to the second volume.

LENOIR CHAMBERS AND JOSEPH E. SHANK. *Salt Water & Printer's Ink*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1967. 418pp. Illus. \$7.50.

Subtitled, "Norfolk and Its Newspapers, 1865-1965," this readable "biography" of a newspaper may be counted a North Carolina book on several scores. Lenoir Chambers is a Tar Heel with deep roots in the state. Norfolk newspapers have long been read by North Carolinians in the northeastern section of the state, and they have reported much news of the region. This is anything but a dull, factual account. It is a lively history filled with numerous fascinating stories from the files of the papers. The role of the newspaper in the community provides a continuing thread on which, in effect, a history of the region has been strung. Other writers should take note of this technique when planning the preparation of a local history. It is very effective.

BRYAN HAISLIP. *A History of the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation*. Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, 1967. 119pp. Illus. \$7.50.

This handsome and sturdy book recounts the history of an important foundation in North Carolina which has been quietly going about doing good since 1937. The work of the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation has had relatively little publicity, but it has contributed more than \$30 million to a wide variety of good causes. It has generously supported a number of public health programs including a venereal disease control program, the development of Wake Forest College at its new site in Winston-Salem, educational television, airports, scholarships and dormitories and other buildings at a number of colleges and universities, recreation (parks, golf courses, fairs), book publication, historic restoration, and library development, among others. The author presents not only the history of the development and growth of the foundation and the people who have directed it, but he also describes many of the projects which it has supported. Countless Tar Heels, many of whom are unaware of the foundation, are indebted to it. It has played an important role in the making of modern North Carolina.

GLEN ROUNDS. *The Treeless Plains*. New York: Holiday House, 1967. 95pp. Illus. \$3.75.

A citizen of Southern Pines, Glen Rounds writes of the days of his youth in the South Dakota Badlands. Through words and with his own illustrations he tells the 10 to 14-year-old how the first settlers built sod houses and, after they were firmly established, more permanent houses. The book is dedicated to his mother "who, while carrying on a housewife's bitter feud with uninvited wildlife in her house, still spared the fat toad whose company in the sunny doorway gave me such pleasure." Among other things, he discusses some of the unusual housekeeping problems which resulted from living in a sod house.

"The ordeal of the library gives grounds for believing that the procedures of American democracy can work on the library front of freedom: not perfectly, but better than any other way we are presently prepared to consider." —James Rorty, Commentary (June, 1955)

"The most certain way to breathe life into a book and to insure its longevity is to prohibit its being read." —Robert B. Downs, "The Book Burners Cannot Win" in "Robert S. Allen Reports" (1953)

"I have never met a public librarian who approved of censorship or one who failed to practice it in some measure." —Leon Carnovsky, "The Obligations and Responsibilities of the Librarian Concerning Censorship."

"Any American library . . . will inevitably contain books with whose arguments and conclusions many Americans, even, conceivably, all Americans, will violently disagree." —Archibald MacLeish, "A Tower Which Will Not Yield."

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