



Main Reading Room, Davie County Library

THE NEW DAVIE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

By *BLANCHE HANES CLEMENT**

The staff and patrons of the Davie County Public Library know how a mole must feel when he comes out of his burrow into the light of day.

On October 17, 1954, just eleven years after the idea of a public library was born, the Davie Library moved from the dark, crowded, north side of the basement of the court house into beautiful, large, sunny, southern quarters in the new Davie County Office Building.

The building was designed by Lashmit, James, Brown and Pollock, architects, of Winston-Salem, and built by the Barger Construction Company of Mooresville. The library is located on the ground floor. Patrons may enter from either the street or from the central corridor of the ground floor. The main room contains the charging desk, card catalog and both wall and stack-type shelving. It also provides tables and chairs for patrons. All shelving, furniture and equipment was custom-made of light oak by the Hanes Chair and Furniture Company of Mocksville. Details of the beautiful furnishings can be seen in the pictures printed with this description. The floors are tan asbestos tile; and the walls are painted a pale green. Fluorescent lights complete the metamorphosis from a dark cellar.

A rear door opens into the office-workroom from a loading platform which also gives access to the main corridor of the building. The bookmobile librarian's office and storage space is reached via this corridor.

*Librarian, Davie County Public Library.

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES

The office, which is this librarian's dream, is entered near the circulation desk and separated from the main room by plate glass window sections above counter-height shelving on the library side. On the office side of this partition is a desk nine feet long and four feet wide with a top of high-pressure laminated formica. It provides ample space for book selection tools, telephone and the work in which they are used. Drawers on each side of the kneehole were especially made for separate library records. Another smaller light oak desk for typewriter and cataloging supplies is placed adjacent to shelving for books in process. Both desks were built by the Hanes Company to the librarian's specifications. A light oak coat closet and steel cabinets complete the office furnishings.

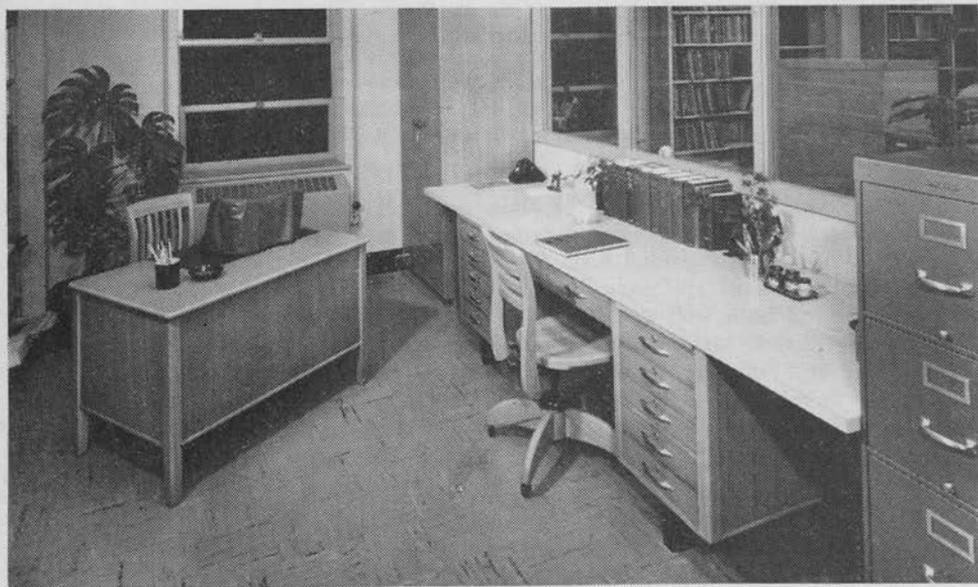
The workroom area of the office contains a light oak built-in cabinet with an inlaid wood counter and porcelain sink.

The Davie County Public Library has come a long way since that day in October, 1943 when Miss Marjorie Beal, then Secretary-Director of the North Carolina Library Commission, met with a group of citizens, appointed by the county commissioners, to discuss the organization of a public library.

The first library was a small office over the post office. In less than a year it was necessary to move into larger quarters in the basement of the court house, and finally into the first planned library.

During this time bookmobile service has grown from a few stations in garages and stores to 7 community stations, 67 conveniently located homes, 5 schools and 2 institutions. The circulation this year from the bookmobile was 55,575. Plans are now underway for a more adequate bookmobile with inside shelving. The book stock has grown from 82 books to approximately 10,000.

The tangible evidence of the growth of the library is very evident. The intangible growth can not be measured so neatly, but is felt in the hearts and lives of our citizens.



Office and Workroom, Davie County Library

TAR HEEL LIBRARIANS

Mrs. L. F. BEANBLOSSOM has been promoted to Head of the Technical Processing Department of the Public Library of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County. She has been on the cataloging staff of the library for the past two years.

Louise BETHEA is director of the Baptist Collection at the Wake Forest College Library.

Mrs. Mildred COUNCILL, Eastover School in Charlotte, has written an article on "County School Library Service" to be included in the 1954 Yearbook of the NEA Department of Rural Education.

Joseph Moore DIXON (MS in L. S., UNC '55) became Assistant Librarian of the Rowan Public Library, Salisbury, on February 1.

Mrs. Ernestine HOWE has been appointed as catalog librarian at Wake Forest College effective January 1.

Mrs. Julia Killingsworth IVEY is now Head of the Reserve Reading Room, University of North Carolina Library. She comes to Chapel Hill from the Circulation Department of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

William H. JOHNSON is the new assistant in the Documents Department, University of North Carolina Library.

Celeste JOHNSTON, Assistant State School Library Adviser, has been elected to membership in the Beta Phi Mu honorary library science society.

Norris McCLELLAN, member of the Louisiana State University Library School faculty is working as Exchange School Library Supervisor of the High Point School Libraries while Kathleen FLETCHER teaches at Louisiana State University. Miss Fletcher will return to North Carolina this summer as Visiting Lecturer in the Library School at Chapel Hill.

Mrs. Reba JONES is the new School Library Supervisor of the Statesville City Schools.

Mrs. Catherine Marie MAYBURY is the new librarian of the Institute of Government, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Mrs. E. N. MEEKINS, formerly librarian of the Garner School, is the president of the North Carolina Education Association. This is the first time a school librarian has held this position in our state.

Anne Elizabeth NEWMAN is librarian at Mitchell College, Statesville.

Mrs. James C. PECK (LSU) has joined the staff of the Public Library of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County as a cataloger.

Mrs. Alice PORTER has been appointed School Library Supervisor of the Roanoke Rapids Schools.

Mrs. R. E. STRATFORD, Chairman of the May Memorial Library Board and member of NCLA, was named "Woman of the Year" by the Burlington Civitan Club. Mrs. Stratford's selection was endorsed by sixteen organizations in Alamance County.

Lee S. TRIMBLE, Jr. (Emory) was appointed Director of the B H M Regional Library on February 1. He was formerly branch Librarian of the Jacksonville (Florida) Public Library.

Elizabeth WILLIAMS, Myers Park Elementary School in Charlotte, is secretary of the North Carolina Education Association for the South Piedmont District.



Congratulations, Miss Kelling!

Both alumni and faculty members of the School of Library Science of the University of North Carolina have enthusiastically endorsed the appointment of Miss Lucile Kelling as dean. Miss Kelling joined the library science faculty in 1932, one year after the School of Library Science was opened. As assistant professor, associate professor, and professor she has taught most of the graduates of the school. As a friend to her students she has given freely of her time and energies in understanding, counsel and encouragement. Her interest in students as people and as librarians has resulted in her success and popularity

as Placement Officer of the School. She was Acting Dean in 1950-51 when the library school was moved to temporary quarters during construction of the addition to the University Library. What should have been a very difficult year was a pleasant one under her administration.

Miss Kelling is a native of Alma City, Minnesota. She was graduated *magna cum laude* from Whitman College in Walla Walla, Washington. She received her library science degree from the New York State Library School at Albany after two years of graduate study. She has also taken graduate work in another field of interest, Latin.

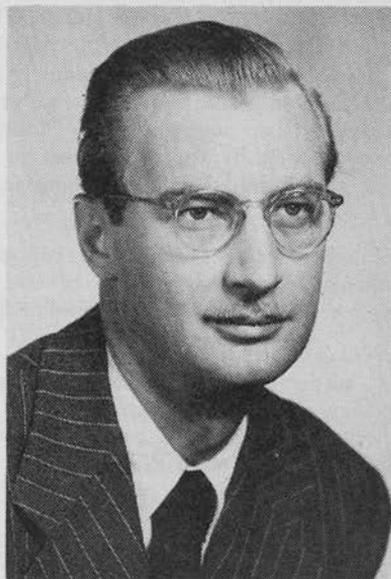
Miss Kelling's library experience includes positions in the following libraries: Carnegie Public Library, Centralia, Washington; Newark (N. J.) Public Library; Mills College Library in California; Hoyt Library, Kingston, Pennsylvania; and Teachers' College Library, Albany, N. Y. She has taught in the library school of the Los Angeles Public Library, the School of Public Administration of the University of Southern California, and the School of Library Service of Columbia University, before going to the University of North Carolina.

The new Dean is an excellent writer and has an unusual facility with words. The University Library Extension Department frequently publishes bibliographies and study outlines which Miss Kelling writes for club use. She is the author, with Albert Suskin, of the recently published *Index Verborum Iuvenalis* which supersedes older works in the field and has been highly praised by scholars in Germany, France, and Italy, as well as in this country.

Miss Kelling's interests are numerous and wide in scope. In addition to her teaching, placement, and now administrative, duties in the School of Library Science, she is Curator of the University's Shaw Collection and a member of the Shaw Society of America. She collects editions of Thackeray's *Vanity Fair* and after-dinner coffee cups. Also she is an indefatigable letter writer.

Her friends and colleagues wish her every success in her new position.

*Welcome,
Dr. Horn!*



On September 1, 1954, Dr. Andrew H. Horn assumed his duties as Librarian of the University of North Carolina. His warm, friendly manner quickly permeated every nook and cranny of the University library and has spread in ever widening circles beyond the boundaries of Chapel Hill. His staff gives off a smug satisfaction as though they had each personally invented him; and his other library colleagues around the state find his cooperative spirit and comprehension of the progress and needs of North Carolina libraries as complete as though he had been with us for years.

A native of Utah and educated in California, Dr. Horn has quickly become a Tar Heel. He has the B. A., M. A. and Ph. D. degrees (in history) from UCLA; and the B. L. S. degree from the University of California at Berkeley. Mrs. Horn, the former Mary Baier, is from Baltimore, Maryland. She is a beautiful, dark-eyed woman with a gracious, friendly manner.

After serving in the U. S. Army from 1943 to 1946, Dr. Horn taught history for one year at Johns Hopkins University. He then studied library science and returned to UCLA in 1948 as assistant head of the library's Department of Special Collections. He was promoted successively to head of this department, Assistant Librarian and Associate Librarian of UCLA. During the spring of 1954 he served as Acting Librarian.

Dr. Lawrence Clark Powell, Librarian of UCLA, described Dr. Horn's contribution to UCLA in *College and Research Libraries*, October, 1954:

Administrative procedure and organization at UCLA benefited from Horn's passion for orderly and systematic procedures, which is tempered by a humane approach to personnel work. To the bare bones of the organizational chart he added the flesh and blood of personal concern, so that the very large organization which the UCLA library system has come to be, developed a family feeling and morale which Horn's successors will have to work hard to retain. Andy Horn probably came closer to the hearts of more people throughout the UCLA campus than any other university figure in our time, for the simple reason that he was always responsive to other people's needs, from help in cataloging an incunabulum to adjusting a student typist's chair. Hard, accurate imaginative work, long hours, loyalty and devotion—these are the main entries in the UCLA Horn book. North Carolina and her neighbors will strongly gain from this latest UCLA contribution to the top level of university library administration, for Horn's abilities and qualities are immediately adaptable wherever good administration is desired and encouraged.

North Carolina is already aware of her fortune in obtaining Dr. Horn's services. May his stay be long and rewarding!

HAVE YOU WRITTEN ANY LETTERS?

If public libraries are to obtain federal aid, action must be taken immediately. Now is the time to write your own representative and the two senators from North Carolina urging their support of the "Library Services Bill" and their help in securing consideration of it by the committees to which it has been referred. (In the Senate: The Labor and Public Welfare Committee; in the House: The Committee on Education and Labor.)

Librarians and citizens not connected with the library must let members of the Congress know that they favor this legislation and that it will help local libraries extend services and add informational materials.

North Carolina will receive the maximum allowable (approximately \$300,000 a year) under the formula for dividing the requested \$7,500,000 per year for the next five years. The plans for using federal funds will be made by North Carolina librarians and the only limitations by the federal government are that library buildings and sites not be purchased with this money.

Julia Bennett, our ALA Washington representative, reports that the Library Services Bill has the best chance of passing this Congress it has ever had. She also stated that if the bill failed to pass this year, it would probably not be reintroduced in the next Congress. So this is our last chance for quite a while.

Congressmen need a file of letters to back up their activities and votes in behalf of any bill. Let's see that North Carolina's representatives have such a file, not only on library letterheads but also hand-written pleas from individual citizens. Ask people to write, and civic and women's clubs to endorse this measure. DO IT NOW!

PUBLIC LIBRARY WORKSHOP PLANNED

A workshop for trustees and librarians of North Carolina public libraries will open for three days on April 27 at the Public Library of Winston-Salem. The following sessions have been planned:

Wednesday Afternoon, April 27, 2:00 p.m.

"Public Relations"

Program designed for trustees and librarians.

Thursday Morning, April 28, 10:00 a.m.

"Adult Education and the Public Library"

Thursday Afternoon, April 28, 2:00 p.m.

"Audio Visual Symposium"

Friday Morning, April 29, 10:00 a.m.

"Personnel Problems and Relations in the Public Library"

All public librarians holding North Carolina Professional Certificates, and all library trustees are invited to participate in the Workshop. A registration fee of \$5.00 for the first librarian from a library, and \$2.00 for each additional librarian from a library will be charged. No registration fee will be charged trustees.

**U. S. DOCUMENTS OFFICE CLASSIFICATION NUMBERS FOR
CUTTERED DOCUMENTS, 1910-1924**

By MARY ELIZABETH POOLE*

In organizing or maintaining a depository collection of United States government documents a librarian is keenly aware of the gap of fifteen years (1910-1924) when Documents Office Classification numbers were not published in the Documents Office indexes. They were put in *Price Lists* earlier than in the *Monthly Catalog*, and several years ago I started listing those documents. The project has been fun to work on and borrowing some *Price Lists* from Miss Frances Smith of the University of Virginia Library gained an ally in the work. She is working on the Y4 section (Congressional hearings) and sometimes checks other numbers for me in Washington. Congressional hearings were not sent to depository libraries until 1939, but many libraries have a sizable file of this material.

A complete list of classification numbers for Cuttered documents issued between 1910 and 1924 could only be done officially by the Government Printing Office; an unofficial list would be useful. The Superintendent of Documents and the personnel of the Division's Library have graciously allowed Miss Smith and me to use their shelflist. The only way to be sure of getting every document would be to turn all the cards in their tremendous shelflist and copy all the ones needed. For anything approaching such a project microfilm seemed most practical and I inquired about the possibility of using a camera, but learned that since the affair of the Pumpkin Papers outside microfilming in government offices are not encouraged. A project concerned with publications before 1925 seems harmless enough, but security regulations are not to be questioned.

More than 1,000 classes have been listed as needing to be checked, copied or completed from their shelflist, and of these only 325 classes were represented in the list made from *Price Lists*. On several trips to Washington I have added numbers until I have now in shelflist order quite a sizable list that is very useful although far from complete.

Documents that were separates from other classes, i. e. classes ending in /a, have not been listed. Another possible omission would be the type of classes that are not enumerated in the 1909 *Checklist*, where individual documents are not listed for 106 classes, generally such things as Specifications, Maps, and Papers in re.

A shelflist order list, even with the reductions shown above, would take so much time that its completion can not be predicted at present. However it would be possible, with luck (not too many changed classes) and a little time in Washington, to finish the list, which I have arranged by invoice month, of the Cuttered Documents sent to depository libraries. Miss Smith expects to finish the Y4 section. Is anybody interested in publishing these?

*Miss Poole is Documents Librarian, D. H. Hill Library, North Carolina State College, Raleigh. She is the compiler of *Documents Office Classification* (1945) which is a list of the Superintendent of Documents Classification numbers.

BOWMAN GRAY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE LIBRARY

By NELL BENTON*

When the two year medical school of Wake Forest College became a four year institution, the new school, The Bowman Gray School of Medicine of Wake Forest College, was moved to Winston-Salem. That was in 1941. The library, at that time, was primarily on the basic science level with approximately 2,500 volumes. The addition of clinical subjects to the curriculum made it necessary to try first to enlarge the acquisitions in clinical medicine and surgery. In the last two years the basic science section has been further enlarged, and today there are nearly 16,000 volumes in the library, the majority of these being in the form of bound journals. In a medical library periodicals are used far more extensively than in other libraries since textbooks and monographs are quickly out-dated. According to the latest edition of *PERIODICA MEDICA*, there are about 12,000 medical journal titles, and of these we receive almost 500 titles. We use the Cunningham system of classification for small medical libraries, classifying only textbooks and monographs.

As a medical school library we serve the students, helping them with their assignments and building up a good relation with them in order that, among other things, the future of our Alumni Library Fund will be assured. Our services to the faculty include supplying material for teaching needs and research programs. The intern and resident staff of the North Carolina Baptist Hospital also use the library facilities in their work as do the doctors in Winston-Salem and its vicinity.

The two full-time staff members are responsible for the ordering and cataloging of all acquisitions, the reference work, the circulation and its problems, and, in general, are "glorified baby-sitters." A student assistant takes charge at night and on week-ends. The maid, besides keeping this library cleaner than any other one in the United States, also does the pasting in of pockets and plates in all bound volumes, and shelves books.

We have had very little in the way of exhibits, but recently a member of the hospital house staff, who is interested in the history of medicine, had a delightful display on the history of obstetrics. He plans others dealing with different phases of the history of medicine. A special book case houses antique volumes which have been given to us, and there is also an exhibit case in which we plan to display old instruments, medallions, etc.

Actually this library is not so very different from other libraries since routine duties are essentially the same. However, our distinguishing characteristic is that we deal with one subject only—medicine.

*Librarian, The Bowman Gray School of Medicine, Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem.

**STATE DOCUMENT RESOURCES OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY***

By WILLIAM R. PULLEN**

Most government publications are primary material, basic to research in all the social sciences and certain of the natural sciences. The scholar in these fields depends more and more on public documents due to the increased governmental activity and to research having become a public function. Government publications touch every phase of human activity. In them are recorded the fruits of government research and the origin, growth, operation or decline of our institutions. So it is from these sources that the historical process and social research must emerge.

In 1930 the Social Science Research Council launched the State Documents Center Plan as a part of its program for carrying out its objectives of enlarging, improving and preserving materials for research. The plan provided for the designation in each state of one or more libraries to collect, organize and preserve a complete collection of public documents and related material originating in that state. In October, 1930 the University of North Carolina Library was designated by the Council as such a center.

The Council requested the American Library Association to develop the project since the job of collecting and preserving such material was essentially a library function. In April, 1932 the A.L.A. Public Documents Committee was charged with the undertaking. The Association, a short time thereafter, designated the University Library at Chapel Hill as a regional center of the entire Southeast for the collection of federal, state and municipal documents.

In September, 1933 a Documents Department was established in the Library in special quarters under the direction of a professional librarian. The next year the State Library in Raleigh transferred its collection of state documents, with the exception of those of North Carolina, to Chapel Hill. This material had been collected together over a period of years through official exchanges. The University then assumed the responsibility to the State for continuing its exchanges and maintaining a service collection. The General Assembly generously provided that the University should receive copies of the official publications of this State for exchange purposes.

With this foundation laid, it has been possible for the Library during the past two decades to build up an exceptional collection of state documents through gifts and an aggressive exchange policy. Very possibly the most outstanding feature of the collection is its extensiveness and, in most types of material, completeness. By 1950, the Library had attained a working completeness for the period after 1850. The aforementioned extensiveness, however, was accomplished in 1950 through the acquisition of the scarce and rare early state records on microfilm in the form of the *Records of the States of the United States: A Microfilm Compilation*.

*At the outset it should be pointed out that the collection of official North Carolina publications in the North Carolina Collection in the University Library is singular in its completeness. This paper, therefore, will deal only with the public documents of the other forty-seven states.

**Documents Librarian, University of North Carolina Library.

This film is the product of the State Records Microfilm Project which was the joint undertaking of the Library of Congress and the University of North Carolina under the direction of William Sumner Jenkins. It is composed of legislative, statutory, constitutional, administrative, executive and judicial records and it is rich in archival as well as printed material. In order to understand the magnitude of this undertaking, let us turn briefly to the manner in which the work was done.

The job of collecting and editing this documentary material on microfilm was accomplished over the period 1941-1950, with an interruption during World War II. It involved two years of field work covering 60,000 miles of travel to every principal documents library and archives in the forty-eight states. Two and one half million pages of documents were copied on more than thirty miles of film. This film was then edited and classified into unified groups of material so that each class of documents was arranged chronologically and alphabetically by state on some 1700 reels. In 1950 the Library of Congress published an eight hundred page *Guide* which supplies the user with information concerning the location of each document on the film.

With this microfilm in mind, let us now examine the state documents collection to ascertain what groups of material are included and the value of each as a research source. The group of legislative journals is the largest single class of state documents in the collection. It is sometimes assumed that the journal is of value only to the person making an investigation into the legislative process itself. The fallacy of this assumption, however, can easily be seen by an examination of the material, particularly for the early period of our history. Actually, the journal might be considered to have the broadest value of any series of documents because, during certain periods, it was the carrier of many types of material, which, in some cases, was not printed elsewhere. The governor's messages, administrative reports submitted to the legislature and legislative documents are examples of the material included. It was the plan of the Microfilm Project to copy a complete file of the journals beginning with the earliest extant record down to a terminal date, which varied from state to state. Usually the terminal date for each state coincided with the date from which the University has a rather full file of the material. The printed journals were filmed when they could be found. Manuscript copies were used for the period prior to the printed records or to fill gaps during which there were no provisions for printing within the state. In a few cases parts of the original manuscript were filmed to complete a rare incomplete printed volume. At times, it was necessary to construct a perfect volume by filming parts of incomplete volumes located in libraries miles apart. If there were no printed copy of the journal and the original manuscript copy had also disappeared an attempt was made to reconstruct the proceedings from secondary or unofficial accounts published in newspapers. To be sure, such an account as the last is not as good as the official journal, but it has to suffice since there is no other.

It is interesting to note that some of the journals for the colonial period are extant only in the British Public Records Office in London. This came about because of the practice of the colonists of sending a transcript of the journal to the mother country after the close of the session. In certain cases the British proved to be better custodians of such records since the copies on this side of the ocean have entirely disappeared. This material was filmed for the Project by the Public Records Office.

During our history all of the states have published their journals for a period of time. The date on which this was started varies from state to state and sometimes from house to house within a state. At the present time all publish this material with the exception of Arkansas, New Mexico, Maine and Pennsylvania. The last two, however, publish legislative debates in a form comparable to the *Congressional Record*, which are far superior as a research source.

As the state governments became more complex through the growth and expansion of their administrative services, there were more and more varieties of documents interspersed throughout the legislative journals. The practice then arose of collecting this material and printing it at the end of the volume as an appendix. Because the volumes were so bulky, the appendix in a few states was then separated and issued as a second volume to the journal. With this separation, we see the birth of our state collected document series. Other states then collected and bound publications in a series entirely separate from the journals.

All of the states with the exception of Arizona, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho and Oklahoma during their history for some period of time have issued some form of a collected documents series. Today only twelve continue to do so. The type of material included in this category varies from state to state and sometimes from year to year within a state. One main category of these documents includes the messages of the governor along with the reports of the administrative officers, departments, boards and commissions, institutions, etc. The other consists of committee reports, hearings, resolutions and miscellaneous papers submitted during the session and ordered to be printed by the legislature. As a general rule the material was issued first as separate documents and then was collected and bound in volumes. It is indeed fortunate for the librarian that the material was distributed in this collected form; for in all probability many of the ephemeral pamphlets would not have survived until today as separates. Quite often, distinguishing numbers were not assigned to the separate documents, and this factor, along with inadequate indexing, has made this group of material difficult to use. Because of this, the collected document is often one of the least used groups of state documents, yet it is in fact most rich in research material.

The next group of material to be considered is that of statutory law which is composed of session laws and codes and compilations. The first is made up of the laws adopted by a legislature during a particular session and constitutes a year by year growth of the standing law. The session laws therefore form a significant source in which movements for the reform of the law may be traced historically within any particular state and comparatively throughout the forty-eight states. Since each legislature is continually passing new statutes and repealing old laws, the standing law which is in effect at a particular time is set forth at intervals in the form of codes or compilations. Because of the value of the statutory law as a legal resource, this material, with the exception of the microfilm, is housed in the Law Library, which is located near the General Library on the Chapel Hill Campus. The same plan for comprehensiveness and textual completeness which was followed by the Microfilm Project in filming the legislative journals was also applied in copying the statutory law.

The constitutional records make up the next category of the state documents collection. This group includes (1) the organic law, such as charters, patents and constitutions and (2) the journals and debates of constitutional conventions. The charters and patents of the colonial period served as guides to our forefathers in framing the first constitutions under which the new state governments were organized and which guaranteed liberty to the people. The records of the conventions, moreover, form a

great repository for the political and constitutional theories which have gone into the growth and development of our state governments.

The departmental publications, which include all the separate publications of the executive departments and their subdivisions, institutions, commissions, etc., are the next group of material to be considered. Actually, these should be considered along with the collected documents, since a large number of the former are included in the latter. Accordingly, the Library's collection of departmentals is greatly strengthened by the comprehensive holdings of collected documents. During World War II, and for a period thereafter, this group of material had to be somewhat neglected because of a lack of space and a shortage of personnel. The present holdings, however, comprise a basis for a competent collection of this material and it is planned that this group will be brought up to date in the future. The microfilm collection includes very little of this material as separates.

The executive records constitute the next group of material to be considered. This category includes (1) the Executive Department Journals, (2) the Governor's Letterbooks and Papers and (3) the Secretary's Journals and Papers. Each of these deals with the day by day happenings in the governor's office. Perhaps, the Governor's Letterbooks are of particular interest to mention. Before the day of the typewriter with its carbon copy, the practice was usually followed whereby the governor's letters were transcribed in longhand in a book and in this way a record of his incoming and outgoing correspondence was kept. These executive records, being for the most part in unpublished form, make up one of the series of the microfilm collection. They cover only the colonial and territorial periods with a few exceptions in which the early statehood has also been included.

The University Law Library has a rather full file of the state court reports. Also, as a supplement to these there is included in the microfilm collection a small group of state manuscript court records which consist of three bodies of sources: (1) journals, (2) dockets and (3) file papers.

The collection of state documents is strongest in the categories of legislative journals, collected documents, session laws and constitutional records. According to a recent survey, the Library has in its holdings ninety-five per cent of all the material which is known to have been issued from the earliest date to the present time in these four classes. Fifty-one per cent of this is on microfilm. A concerted effort is now being made to acquire through exchange and purchase as many of the missing volumes as possible. After all sources have been exhausted, it is planned that the remaining wants will be microfilmed and that the Library's holdings will be raised to one hundred per cent.

The holdings of state documents is to be further strengthened in the near future by the receipt from the Library of Congress of some one hundred and seventy-five additional reels of the *Records of the States* dealing with local government records, records of the American Indian Nations, newspapers, records of rudimentary states and courts and other miscellaneous documents. This material was listed in a *Supplement to the Guide* which was published by the Library of Congress in 1951.

For the most part the Library's state documents are housed in special collections and are not classified with the main collection. As a general rule, they do not appear in the main card catalog.

This is the second in our series of articles about library resources in North Carolina. The May issue will carry a description of the special collections and resources of the School of Textiles Library at North Carolina State College, by Katharine McDiarmid.

NCLA RECRUITING PAMPHLET

The NCLA Recruiting Committee has published an attractive folder, a copy of which has been mailed to each member of NCLA. The committee has given us an excellent tool, it is now up to the rest of us to use it. Be sure that every promising young person you know sees this leaflet and is given information about librarianship. Call on the coordinator in your district (see list on page 64 of the January issue of *North Carolina Libraries*) for more copies, help with arranging a program, or whatever you need.

The Junior Members are ready to serve as speakers for career days or other occasions. Give them a chance to serve the profession. LET'S ALL RECRUIT!

1955 SUMMER SESSION ANNOUNCEMENT

School of Library Science, University of North Carolina

The 1955 Summer Session in the School of Library Science, University of North Carolina, will be divided into two terms, June 9 to July 16 and July 18 to August 24. Courses will be offered for those students interested in obtaining a degree in library science and for those who wish to meet certification requirements for school library positions.

Faculty for the first term of summer school will include Miss Lucile Kelling, Dean of the School, Miss Sarah Reed of the regular faculty and Miss Kathleen Fletcher, Supervisor, City School Libraries, High Point, N. C. as visiting instructor. In the second term Mr. Carlyle J. Frarey and Miss Margaret Kalp of the regular faculty and Mr. Robert A. Miller, Librarian, Goldwin Smith Library, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, a visiting instructor in previous summers, will constitute the faculty.

A full program for an individual student will be two 3-semester hour courses a term. In planning the summer courses, the needs of students previously enrolled have been considered, while new students will find it possible to begin work on any of the four programs which the School offers.

The chief requirement for admission to work towards a degree in library science is a bachelor's degree based on a good general education in an approved college or university. Persons with college majors in fields as varied as chemistry and English are needed to prepare for work in different types of libraries. A reading knowledge of at least one modern foreign language is an asset, when not a requirement.

There are many interesting openings in all fields of library work. The demand continues to exceed the supply, salaries are good and getting better. For satisfying work in pleasant conditions, try librarianship.

LIBRARIAN'S SAMPLER

By SARAH R. REED*

For Public Librarians:

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES TODAY. *ALA Bulletin*, October 1954.

An impressive, thought-provoking issue.

THE ESSENTIAL INGREDIENT—AN INFORMED COMMUNITY. Emerson Greenaway. *Bulletin of the Louisiana Library Association*, Summer 1954.

Whether you read this article or L. Quincy Mumford's INAUGURAL ADDRESS (*ALA Bulletin*, September 1954), you will be challenged to rethink the basic tenets of librarianship.

NOTES ON THE LIBRARY TRUSTEE'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR LIBRARIANSHIP. Boyd Ladd. *Between Librarians*, Summer 1954.

A trustee describes his job in relation to that of the librarian.

PUBLIC LIBRARY USE OF PAPER-BOUND BOOKS. *PLD Reporter*, September 1954. Standing order, \$1.50 each; single copies, \$1.75 each.

Future issues of the Public Libraries Division publication will attempt to tell what public libraries are doing about television, cooperation, bookmobiles, etc.

PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC CHARGING. Marianna Andres. University of Illinois School. *Occasional Paper* No. 39, June 1954.

The Chief of Circulation of Evansville, Indiana, Public Library reviews the pros and cons.

For Academic Librarians:

THE FUNCTION OF THE LIBRARY IN THE MODERN COLLEGE, *Library Quarterly*, October 1954.

Papers presented at the annual conference sponsored by the University of Chicago.

THE SCHOLAR'S PARADISE. Richard D. Altick. *College and Research Libraries*, October 1954.

How Librarians can make at least one researcher happy.

For Children's and Young People's Librarians:

Junior Libraries

September 15 was the debut of another valuable Bowker contribution to library literature. Margaret Scoggin's PAPER BOUND BOOKS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE (November 15), Elvajeane Hall's BASIC LIST FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL LIBRARIES (September 15/October 15), and Rachael DeAngelo's bibliography, STUDENT LIBRARY ASSISTANTS (January 15) exemplify the variety and usefulness of this new publication.

WHO HELPS THE SCHOOL LIBRARIAN? Ida Minkle. National Association of Secondary School Principals. *Bulletin*, November 1954.

This is just one of numerous articles appearing in non-library periodicals which call attention to the contribution the library can make to the administration, the faculty, the students and the over-all school program.

MATERIAL ASPECTS OF THE SCHOOL LIBRARY. Mary P. Douglas. *Wilson Library Bulletin*, November 1954.

A list of essentials for providing suitable library quarters. This same issue carries Helen Sill's list of children's books in series, "PLEASE, SIR, I WANT SOME MORE."

TELEVISION AND OUR CHILDREN: THE EXPERTS SPEAK UP. R. M. Goldenson. *Parent's Magazine*, December 1954.

18 authorities from health, education and welfare answer questions on labelling,

*Assistant Professor, University of North Carolina School of Library Science.

parental control of time children spend on television, development of taste, etc. In the same issue Ruth Green Sorkin's HOW WE INTRODUCED OUR CHILD TO THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF BOOKS lists some of the books and many of the reasons for their success.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SUBJECT HEADINGS FOR CHILDREN'S MATERIALS. Thera P. Cavender, *Journal of Cataloging and Classification*, January 1955.

Concludes with a plea for a flexible new national subject heading made with a manual for the small library.

For All Librarians:

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. L. Quincy Mumford. *The Alabama Librarian*, July 1954.

Freedom of inquiry, adequate tax support and proper legislation frequently challenge the efforts of a state association.

WORKSHOP: LIBERAL ADULT EDUCATION. *Adult Leadership*, January 1955.

Variations on a Theme, Liberal Education and the Fear of Failure, How Useful is a Liberal Education? From Ideas to Community, A Way to Freedom, Some Current Concepts.

SERVICES AVAILABLE FROM LARGE LIBRARIES. Esther M. Schlundt. *Special Libraries*, November 1954.

Resources, research service, translation, photoduplication service.

SLA PICTURE DIVISION ISSUE. *Special Libraries*, September 1954.

Includes a directory of equipment and supplies and bibliographies such as a list of picture indexes.

NEW INSURANCE FOR LIBRARY COLLECTIONS. Charles W. Mixer, *Library Journal*, September 15, 1954.

Compares the benefits of Valuable Papers insurance with traditional coverage.

NEUROSES OF LIBRARIANSHIP. Blanche Prichard McCrum. *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association*, October 1954.

A skillful analysis of librarianship in its adolescent state.

LIBRARY EDUCATION IN NORTH CAROLINA. Ila M. Taylor, Chairman, Committee on Education for Librarianship, NCLA.

Descriptions of courses available at Boone, Chapel Hill, Durham, Greensboro, Greenville, Hickory.

The publications noted above may be borrowed from the North Carolina Library Commission, Raleigh, or the Library Extension Department of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

ATTENTION SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

District meetings of North Carolina High School Library Association have been held, and plans for the State meeting were made at the Executive Board Meeting in Salisbury, N. C. January 22, 1955. A majority of the members of the executive board were present. Miss Glenda Gobble, State president, a member of Boyden High School Library Club, Salisbury, N. C. presided at the meeting. Miss Bennie Fort, State treasurer, from Curry High School, Greensboro, N. C., reported that she had received dues from 1,048 student assistants in 53 different schools.

The executive board voted to accept the offer of the Alamance Hotel, Burlington, N. C., to hold the 1955 State convention there on April 15 and 16, 1955. Mrs. G. A. Palmer, Librarian, Boyden High School, Salisbury, N. C., and Glenda Gobble are being assisted in planning the convention by Miss Mary Ellen Hobson, Reidsville High School Librarian, Chairman of Housing, and Miss Celeste Penny, Executive Secretary.

School librarians whose library clubs have not affiliated with NCHSLA are urged to encourage their students to do so. Application blanks may be secured from Miss

Cora Paul Bomar, School Library Adviser, State Department of Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C. The State dues, twenty-five cents per member, should be forwarded to Miss Bennie Fort, treasurer, NCHSLA, Curry High School, Greensboro, N. C.

A NORTH CAROLINA BOOKSHELF

By MARY L. THORNTON*

Good Morning, Miss Dove, by Frances Gray Patton (N. Y., Dodd and Co., 1954) Book-of-the-Month selection for October, continues to rise on the best seller lists, as does *Abraham Lincoln, The Prairie Years* by Carl Sandburg (N. Y., Harcourt Brace, 1954). The Sandburg book and Clement Eaton's *A History of the Southern Confederacy* (N. Y., Macmillan, 1954) were chosen among "The Year's Best" by *Saturday Review*. Hersey E. Spence in *I Remember* (Durham, Seeman Printery, 1954) recalls his 50 years association with Trinity College and Duke University. "The Lost Colony" is again the subject of a novel in Don Tracy's *Roanoke Renegade* (N. Y., Dial Press, 1954). One of North Carolina's favorite heroines, Flora Macdonald, appears in *The White Rose of Stuart*, a novel by Lillian De La Torre (N. Y., Thomas Nelson and Sons, 1954). *Selected Addresses of a Southern Lawyer*, by Aubrey L. Brooks (Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1954) includes several addresses of historical interest. *Making Democracy a Reality: Jefferson, Jackson and Polk*, by Claude G. Bowers (Memphis State College Press, 1954) has an unusually fine summary of the remarkable achievements of President Polk. The first volume of the *Zebulon Baird Vance Papers*, edited by Frontis W. Johnston, will be issued in the spring by the State Department of Archives and History. Tales of adventure with authentic Civil War background, which will appeal to boys of 11 to 16, are Manly Wade Wellman's *Rebel Mail Runner* (N. Y., Holiday, 1954) and *Gray Riders* (N. Y., Aladdin Books, 1954). A spring issue of the University Press will be *Dead and Gone* also by Manly Wade Wellman, "ten stories of classic North Carolina murders." *The Revolutionary War*, by James Street (N. Y., Dial Press, 1954) "written with shameless irreverence" is a companion piece to his *The Civil War* (N. Y., Dial Press, 1953). A new edition of the long out of print *Whispering Pines*, by John H. Boner has been issued by John F. Blair of Winston-Salem. *The Heart of O. Henry*, by Dale Kramer (N. Y., Rinehart and Co., 1954) attempts to capture "O. Henry's elusive personality" in a dramatic narrative. *William Blount*, by William H. Masterson (Baton Rouge, Louisiana State University Press, 1954) is the life of a member of a prominent North Carolina family who became involved in a plot against the nation and was the first United States Senator to be expelled by his colleagues. A completely revised edition of *The North Carolina Guide*, edited by Blackwell P. Robinson, is announced as an April publication by the University Press. *The Negro and the Schools*, by Harry S. Ashmore (Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1954) and *The School Segregation Decision*, by James C. N. Paul (Chapel Hill, Institute of Government, 1954) give information on a situation of great sociological consequence.

*Librarian, North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina.

LIBRARY EDUCATION CONFERENCE

The Committee on Education for Librarianship of the North Carolina Library Association is sponsoring a one-day conference on LIBRARY EDUCATION IN NORTH CAROLINA on Saturday, April 30. This will be held in the Library at the University of North Carolina. Instructors of Library Science, administrators, and others interested in library education are urged to attend.

BOOK REVIEW

Official Publications of the Colony and State of North Carolina, 1749-1939: A Bibliography compiled by MARY LINDSAY THORNTON. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1954. 347 pp. \$6.00.

Librarians working with state publications through the years have always been hampered in their work by the lack of adequate bibliographic tools. Even though there are general works dealing with the subject, the need has always been felt for a complete comprehensive checklist bibliography for each of the states. Adelaide Hasse's monumental *Index of Economic Material in Documents of the States of the United States* provides an excellent subject index to the publications of the thirteen states for which it was published, but it only covers the period down to 1904. Within the last twenty-five years a concerted effort has been made to encourage the compilation of such bibliographies and a number of such works have been done for individual states. With the publication of Miss Thornton's work, we can now proudly add North Carolina to that list.

The autobiography of our state is reflected in this bibliography of state documents covering the period from the first issue of the public printer in 1749 through 1939. It indicates the sources for the story of the progress of North Carolina as told in the publications of its officers, assemblies, departments and institutions.

The following which well describes the material included in the publication is excerpted from a mimeographed circular issued by the University Press:

Here are listed the publications that trace the history of services which the state has created and supported for the conservation of its land and people. Here are listed journals, documents and ordinances of all the constitutional conventions, laws, journals and documents of the General Assembly. Here are sources for the history of various institutions for the care and training of handicapped citizens, of departments for administration of charities and public health, and of departments for research in conservation of land. Here are listed the official publications of the University and other state supported colleges.

The work was compiled from a survey of the collections of a selected group of five libraries* within the state and from notes made by the compiler on other collections. Since location symbols have been included for each of the publications prior to June 1936, the bibliography is a union catalog for this material found in the selected group of libraries. Titles for the period after this date have a location symbol only for Chapel Hill, even though many of them may also be found in the other libraries as well.

The material is arranged within the bibliography alphabetically by issuing agency. Individual titles and pagination are given for single publications, but the documents issued as serials have only a periodical entry, with full notes as to frequency of publication, changes in title, etc. Material found in the collected documents series, *Public Documents of North Carolina*, is indicated in the bibliography by notations showing the year and number, thereby simplifying the librarian's task of locating material in this series. An excellent index with references to the entry numbers provides a ready approach to the material.

WILLIAM R. PULLEN.

*Duke University, North Carolina State Library, The State College of Agriculture and Engineering of the University at Raleigh, the Woman's College of the University at Greensboro and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

More Bouquets on Anniversary Issue

Dear Editor:

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate you and all those who worked with you on the 50th Anniversary Issue of *North Carolina Libraries*. The articles on the development of the three major fields of librarianship were of particular interest to me. Not being a native Tar Heel I learned a lot about the history of my adopted state from reading this issue.

Raleigh, N. C.
December 10, 1954

CORA PAUL BOMAR,
State School Library Adviser.

Dear Editor:

Thank you so very much for the 50th Anniversary Issue of *North Carolina Libraries*. Even at this busy season I have taken my time to read it and learned a great deal from it. . . . Congratulations on the progress that is being made in library service in North Carolina!

Hagerstown, Maryland
December 22, 1954

MARY LOUISE (MCDEARMAN) HOLZAPFEL,
(Former NCLA president).

Southeastern Librarian to Reprint Article

Dear Editor:

I wish to congratulate you on the last two issues of *North Carolina Libraries*. They contained excellent material and were interestingly made up. . . .

I think your plan for certain public libraries to develop their holdings in special areas for interlibrary loan purposes is excellent. If I have space I would like to reprint the article "Interlibrary Loan: Myth or Fact?" by Dorothy Baker Thomas. May I have your permission to do so?

Athens, Georgia
January 25, 1955

W. P. KELLAM, *Editor,*
The Southeastern Librarian.

(Mrs. Thomas and the editors are pleased to give reprint permission.)

Who needs to fill in a file of the *Congressional Record*?

Dear Editor:

Would it be possible to have the following notice published in the next issue of *North Carolina Libraries*?

Available for cost of transportation: Scattered numbers of the *Congressional Record*, 72d—76th Congress. Address: Public Documents Division, Duke University Library, Durham, N. C.

Durham, N. C.
February 1, 1955

WILHELMINA LEMEN,
Documents Librarian.

DR. JORDAN APPOINTED TO LIBRARY COMMISSION

Dr. Charles E. Jordan has been appointed by the Executive Board of NCLA as a member of the North Carolina Library Commission. Dr. Jordan is Vice President of Duke University and Director of the University's Division of Public Relations. He is a graduate of the University, class of 1923, and of its Law School in 1925. He was first appointed to the staff as assistant secretary in 1925, a position he held until 1941 when he was made secretary. He has been vice president since 1946.

Dr. Jordan has long been active in the civic and cultural life of the city and state. At various times he has served as director of the Chamber of Commerce, the Community Fund, the Salvation Army and the Durham YMCA. Throughout his adult life he has been prominent in lay activities of the Methodist Church. At present he is chairman of the Durham County Board of Education, a body of which he has been a member for many years. He is also president of the North Carolina Symphony Society.

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Chaotic is the word for the editor's desk! There always seem to be odds and ends of this and that which won't fit into anything and are too small to even make a decent "filler." Other editors have a page, or partial page to fill with wisdom and this editor decided to try a page too, without wisdom. "We" (say, this is fun!) would like to call this a *pot pourri* or at least *varia*, but think *trivia* might be more accurate, so we won't choose a fancy name.

There was a good sprinkling of Tar Heels at the ALA Midwinter meeting. "We all" tried to represent "you all" with both enthusiasm and decorum. There was a wonderful spirit of cooperative librarianship running through the meetings. Research librarians were inclined to support the public LIBRARY SERVICES BILL, public librarians were ready to take action against the proposed omissions of material from the bound CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and both were enthusiastic about putting school libraries into the various state WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCES ON EDUCATION.

The ALA Library Periodicals Round Table program at Midwinter was excellent. If you notice "more white space," "action in headlines" and other improvements in layout, you will know where they came from. But the content is the important factor and it certainly is hard to get you folks to volunteer to write about your activities. We have a hard working editorial board but we know there are many things we don't hear about, so won't you tell us?

"Libraries in the Life of the Nation" will be the theme of the Annual Conference of ALA to be held in Philadelphia this summer. Three general sessions will develop the theme: 1. From the government viewpoint; 2. From the viewpoint of business and industry; and, 3. From rural America's viewpoint. Senator Lister Hill of Alabama, chief sponsor of the "Library Services Bill" has tentatively accepted the invitation of the Trustee Section to speak to that group. Philadelphia is as close to North Carolina as an ALA Conference is likely to get. Plan now to go.

Governor Hodges' program for the development of North Carolina seems to offer opportunity and challenge to North Carolina libraries. Raising the average income in the state is directly tied to education which is the library's job whether in relation to a formal school or college program or in meeting more informal demands of individuals and groups. The progress of our State and the development of our library services are inseparable.

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

BOARD MEETINGS. By meeting three times in January the Executive Board will need to hold only one more meeting in 1955 to fulfill the constitutional requirement of at least 4 meetings a biennium. We doubt, however, if *one* more meeting will suffice in a Conference year! The January 8 meeting was a regular business meeting, but the January 15 and 26 meetings were special meetings called for discussion of the proposed legislation for merging the State Library and the Library Commission. To the special meetings Mrs. Elizabeth H. Hughey, Mr. George Esser, Associate Director of the Institute of Government, Dr. Louis R. Wilson and the librarians of the three units of the University of North Carolina were invited.

CONFERENCE 1955. Business transacted at these meetings included a decision on the 1955 Conference plate and date. The Conference will be held October 20-22 in High Point with headquarters at the Sheraton Hotel.

MARCH 19 PLANNING MEETING. The Executive Board has asked the Association Committee members and Section officers to attend a meeting in Greensboro at the Woman's College Library on March 19 to plan for activities for the rest of this biennium.

VOTE OF ALA MEMBERS. The vote by ALA members on the application of NCLA for redesignation as a chapter will be held sometime this spring. The vote was postponed from January because of a delay in receiving the official list from ALA headquarters.

NEW COMMITTEES:

Archives. A committee has been appointed to set in order the archives of the Association as part of our Fiftieth Anniversary project. Members are Harlan Brown, Chairman, Beatrice Holbrook, Gladys Johnson, Jane Wilson, and the President and Recording Secretary of the Association.

Publications. Duties of this committee will be to review for the Executive Board the proposed publications of the committees and sections and make recommendations concerning them; to make recommendations for new publications; to prepare feature and news articles for newspaper release concerning the Association. Members are Elizabeth Williams, Chairman; Margaret Kalp, Esther Evans, Mrs. Dorothy Shue, Thomas Simkins, Mrs. Mary Hopkins, Madge Blalock, Mrs. Vera Melton, and Mrs. Hallie Bacelli.

Conservation of Newspaper Resources. O. V. Cook will chair a committee to study ways and means of conserving valuable state newspapers. B. E. Powell, Andrew Horn, Miss Carrie Broughton and Elaine von Oesen will serve with him and the committee is free to ask other people concerned with this problem to work with it. All librarians in the state are requested to cooperate with the committee in this important work by identifying and locating local periodicals which should be considered in this project. The committee will welcome any ideas or information members of the Association may have to contribute.

SECTIONS. Junior Members Round Table had a conference in Chapel Hill on February 19. The Public Libraries and Trustees Sections will have a workshop for certified public libraries and trustees in Winston-Salem April 27-29.

MIDWINTERS. NCLA was represented at ALA Midwinter Conference in Chicago February 1-5 by B. E. Powell, member of the Executive Board. The President and the alternate, Charles Adams, were unable to attend the conference.

CHARLESANNA FOX.