

North Carolina Libraries

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Report Issue Next

The Fall issue of *North Carolina Libraries* will be a "Report Issue" similar to the October, 1957, issue (Vol. 16, No. 1). The Chairmen of all Sections and Committees are urged to have their reports in the hands of the editor NOT LATER THAN JULY 15. This early deadline is necessary if copies of the journal are to be mailed to our members in advance of the October meeting. Copy should be typed, double-spaced, and in final form for printing. In the case of Committees the chairman and the names of all members should appear at the head of the report. For Sections, the names of the chairman and all officers should appear in this space. The name of the person making the report should be given at the end.

Papers from the Recruiting Conference

On May 10 and 11, 1958, a Library Recruiting Conference was held in Raleigh under the sponsorship of the North Carolina Library Association and with the cooperation of the American Library Association. Emerson Greenaway, President of the American Library Association, moderated the four sessions. A report on the Conference made by Cora Paul Bomar appeared in the October, 1958, issue of North Carolina Libraries. The following four papers were presented at the Conference.

Good Library Service for North Carolina

What is good library service for North Carolina? It is that combination of library materials, facilities, and services which encourages and enables each North Carolinian to achieve his maximum potential in every area of his life — in his work and in his play, in his relationships with his environment, his fellows, with himself, and with his God. Good library service, together with good schools, makes the difference, as one authority has said, between communities and civilized communities. Both schools and libraries are necessary to the growth and development of a state (and of a nation) where every man is an effective citizen and where all the people have the equal opportunity which our democratic society implies to enrich their personal lives and to enlarge their opportunities to the limit of their native abilities and their natural inclinations.

Good library service, like good formal education, is essential to our modern free society because the maintenance and progress of our civilization, the development of our culture, and indeed, the very preservation of that political and economic system which we believe to be the best yet devised by man, depend upon informed and enlightened citizens. And, in an age when knowledge expands geometrically and the tensions of day-to-day living are heightened by the ever-increasing complexity of social forces focused upon each individual, the need of each man for information and enlightenment not only continues throughout his life, but also increases with each day of his life. To improve his work, to develop his hobbies, to understand his world, and to increase his perceptiveness and appreciation of the values and the beauty which add meaning to his life, each person is dependent upon the accumulated experiences of mankind. These are available to him in the books, pictures, films, sound recordings and other forms of recorded knowledge upon which man depends for the preservation and transmission of his culture.

As the fundamentals of man's basic education have increased, as the vocational, industrial, and business know-how has expanded, and as the varieties of cultural, aesthetic, and recreational activities have become more varied, so has the need for the materials necessary to comprehend and make use of this expansion been intensified. Where library service a hundred years ago was thought to be more of a cultural luxury, it is today a basic need, and just ordinary library service is not enough.

The elements of good library service, whether to schools, to business, to research, or to the more general public are the same: an adequate and well-organized stock of materials, suitable facilities in which to house and use these materials, and a system of services which facilitate each man's use of those materials which are essential to his particular need at any given moment. Library collections, library buildings and quarters, and properly trained and qualified personnel to develop and provide the necessary services are basic to good library service in North Carolina — or in any other state, for that matter. A further condition is that these collections, facilities, and services shall be freely available to every man according to his need. Just as one man is probably unable to provide for himself all of the books which he needs for his work and his recreation, so it is unlikely that any one library can provide effectively for the diverse needs of all of the people it serves. Accordingly, good library service incorporates libraries of various types, each of which seeks to serve particular and special needs. The public school library provides the materials and the services needed by the young citizen as collateral to his classroom curriculum during the years when he is acquiring a basic formal education. The college and university library serves particularly the needs of higher education, scholarship, and research. The special library focuses its collections and services upon the practical requirements for information within the organization of which it is a part — the government, the law firm, the hospital, the industrial concern, or the business enterprise. And the public library seeks to provide for the informational and recreational needs of all the citizens, supplementing and complementing special services available in these other libraries, and providing services for those who do not have access to any other kind of library. Moreover, because the several kinds of libraries have been developed to serve particular needs, an essential ingredient of good library service is the adequate interlinking of all the libraries of the state — for no single library can provide all of the materials or services which its patrons will require.

Does North Carolina have good library service? Not yet, although much has been achieved. All but four per cent of the population has access to public library service. About three-quarters of the public school systems have organized libraries. The colleges and universities all have their own libraries, a few of which are distinguished, but most are merely adequate. The state also has a number of special libraries serving the needs of government, the medical and legal professions, hospitals, churches, and a few industrial firms. The growth of business and industry in the state will certainly require the development of more special libraries and the extension of special services by other libraries within the state. There is, however, an already established and operating network of cooperation among the state's libraries which makes possible better library service throughout the state than the several components could provide if each functioned entirely independently.

North Carolina needs more books and library materials in all of its libraries. The collections in all of the public libraries of the state provide only three-quarters of a book

per person. While the minimum annual rate of growth for public library systems has been prescribed at no less than one volume for every five persons served, in 1956–57, the public libraries of North Carolina grew at the rate of only one volume for every sixteen persons. Public school libraries in North Carolina make available only five books per pupil, while accepted standards for good school library service prescribe a minimum of ten books per pupil. There are no specified standards for the number of books which each college or university library should have, because the curricular requirements of these institutions differ. But, in North Carolina, where fifty-five per cent of all the books in colleges and universities are found in only two universities which serve about one-fourth of the total student group, it is apparent that a more adequate supply of materials is needed.

While many of North Carolina's libraries are housed in suitable quarters, and some in new and modern buildings, many more libraries need new or remodelled facilities to provide adequately for the services they are called upon to render. On the other hand, North Carolina leads the nation in the number of bookmobiles which carry library services to suburban, rural, and remote areas beyond easy access to central or branch libraries.

The particular needs for professionally-trained librarians are presented in another paper, but it can be observed in a general way here that there are great needs for trained librarians to develop and provide the services needed in the libraries of the state at all levels.

Good library service requires adequate financial support. The state's public libraries receive, on the average, only sixty-one cents per capita, approximately the cost of one movie ticket. If the average annual level of support were raised to three dollars per capita, the state would have the means with which to provide the excellent quality of library service a modern society requires. Current expenditures for school library materials are approximately fifty per cent of recommendations at national, regional, and state levels. Allocations for school library personnel, like appropriations for teacher salaries, are also well below the national level. It is more difficult to assess the needs for colleges and universities as a group, for each institution varies markedly from the others, and a generalization is not possible.

This brief summary outlines the general characteristics of and the need for good library service in North Carolina. Basic to the achievement of the desired goal is more adequate financial support. But next in importance are the trained librarians who will provide the essential services and direct the expenditure of funds. That North Carolina has already achieved as much with so little is a tribute to her present band of professional librarians. If more of these were available, more still could be done. North Carolinians would have available to them much sooner the quality of library service to which they are entitled, and which they so urgently need.

Quality of Personnel Needed for Library Work

This generation has seen a transformation in the purposes of library service which has brought all libraries into closer relationship with the prevalent social and economic conditions. The library has become a community service center; libraries for research in special subjects have developed as departments within libraries, as separate libraries, or as libraries within other organizations; schools have strengthened their elementary and high school libraries for providing the service needed with today's teaching methods; and college and university libraries have extended their resources to reach toward the ever-increasing demands in research.

These changing patterns are bringing urgent requests for personnel trained to do the specific tasks required in the various professional positions which fall within the general classification of *librarian*. The list of positions is long; the kinds of positions vary widely; libraries which are in tune with the times are revising the position requirements often. Today's library is a dynamic part of the area it serves.

I. Qualifications

That the one word, "librarian", can apply to so many positions indicates that certain general educational, professional and personal qualifications prevail before specialties appear. Every librarian works with recorded information, whether it is printed, filmed or otherwise made available for man's use. No matter what his position may be, every librarian is concerned with the ultimate use of the materials. It is necessary that he be able to place in proper perspective all of the processes of selection, organization and promotion which serve to bring the materials to the users.

As in other professions, librarians need to express professional responsibility through respect for the profession and for its members and through interest in continued personal and professional growth.

If it is possible to separate certain personal qualities from all those which are desirable, intellectual curiosity, alertness, enthusiasm, empathy and dependability can be labelled as indispensable to librarians. The library's business of bringing books and people together cannot be accomplished by librarians who are indifferent to knowledge, unresponsive to people, and unaware of the world about them. People of all ages respond to friendly, happy, enthusiastic librarians who display a genuine interest in guiding them to reading which will provide the information or refreshment they seek.

Employers will look for the qualities mentioned above and will also expect the applicant to have specific experience or training for the particular position under consideration. Necessary educational background and experience vary for such positions as the head cataloger in a university library who indirectly serves the users; the county librarian who

undertakes all professional duties and takes part in a wide variety of community activities; the elementary school librarian; the administrator of a large public library with thirty branch libraries; the librarian of a small college library; or the librarian of a chemical firm's special library. Hundreds of examples might be given which illustrate the necessity for the employer to weigh general and specific qualifications for the position.

II. Educational Requirements

The education of the librarian combines academic study with professional training. Every librarian needs to have wide knowledge of the world of books. Any specialization requires more than average subject knowledge. The variety in library service provides many opportunities in subject specialization, but these do not eliminate the need for a strong foundation in the liberal arts. Since the librarian is concerned with knowledge and learning, his scholarship needs to be more than average.

But academic competence alone does not guarantee professional library service. Professional education is also essential. The basic comprehensive program of professional preparation is one year of study beyond college leading to a master's degree. Schools with graduate library programs are subject to accreditation by the American Library Association. Degrees from these accredited schools are recognized throughout the world. Courses are offered in these programs which prepare for university, public, school or special library service and also provide for some specialization within these fields.

Other professional training programs are offered (1) within the four-year undergraduate curriculum and (2) in a prescribed sequence of courses required for certification for some positions in school and public libraries. The first of these programs is accredited by the several national, regional and state accrediting agencies such as the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education and the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Even so, graduates from institutions offering these curricula find that some library positions are not open to them unless they supplement this training with additional study.

The second program, for certification, is ordinarily incorporated in or added to the usual requirements for an undergraduate degree, particularly in schools which specialize in teacher education. Librarians thus trained are eligible only for those types of positions for which they are certified.

Some Patterns of Existing Programs in Library Recruitment

The techniques for library recruitment outlined below represent a summary of methods which have been employed by various groups at different times and places. No attempt has been made to rate the effectiveness of any technique, nor to determine the

frequency or extent to which it has been used. The present critical shortage of librarians indicates the need to increase and to intensify all programs of library recruitment.

Recruiting Organizations

At the local level, a few communities have committees or councils for library recruitment, with representation from all community library agencies. Some library science fraternities have taken a role in recruitment activities through participation in speakers' bureaus, publications, and career days. Alumni associations of several library schools have been encouraged to participate in library recruitment.

Most professional library organizations, state, regional, and national, have established standing or special committees for the promotion of library recruitment. The North Carolina Library Association has a standing Recruitment Committee.

On the national level, means for coordination of recruitment activities are provided by the A.L.A. Library Administration Division Recruiting Committee and the Joint Committee on Librarianship as a Career.

Publications

Printed materials have been featured in most recruiting efforts. Most recruiting publications are brief pamphlets and leaflets prepared for distribution to prospects. Some publications have been designed for distribution to guidance personnel for use in vocational counseling. The Joint Committee on Librarianship as a Career recently developed an *Action Manual for Library Recruiters*, designed to promote and to coordinate recruitment efforts.

Recruiting literature has been sponsored by such groups as professional library organizations, state and local education and library agencies, chambers of commerce and civic groups, industries and foundations, and colleges and universities.

Advertising Through Mass Media

Advertisements in newspapers and magazines, as well as feature articles presenting career information, have been used. Reprints have been made available in some instances, including the articles on librarianship which appeared in *Glamour* and in *Mademoiselle*, and the New York Life advertisements for its series of free career pamphlets.

Advertising via radio and television, ranging from spot announcements and special programs in the public interest to sponsored programs, has been utilized to a very limited extent. WUNC-TV included librarianship in its series of career programs. Films and filmstrips presenting careers in librarianship have been used occasionally for program purposes.

Student Library Assistants

Experience as student library assistants in school libraries has interested a number of young people in library careers. Students who serve in their school libraries gain training in library organization and operation, together with firsthand experience in the field of school librarianship. Many schools have organized library clubs for their student assistants, and a number of states have organized district and/or state associations for student library assistants.

North Carolina has two active statewide organizations for senior high school library assistants: the North Carolina High School Library Association and the Association of North Carolina High School Library Clubs. Recruiting techniques which have been used with these organizations include: providing programs on careers in librarianship for local, district, and state meetings; distributing recruiting materials to members; preparing articles on librarianship for publication in the new NCHSLA magazine.

Work Experiences

Part-time work in college and university libraries has led other young people into library careers.

A few public libraries had developed programs, employing young people for sub-professional positions to give them experience with varied types of library careers. Promising employees are encouraged to enter library school. Work opportunities include part-time and summer jobs for high school and college students, and full-time work for high school or college graduates.

Scholarships

Scholarships serve a recruiting function when they provide financial assistance to persons otherwise unable to meet the costs of training for librarianship. Existing scholarships vary widely in amounts and requirements. They may be awarded on a gift, work, or loan basis.

In the field of librarianship the chief scholarship sources have included: (1) scholarships (mostly limited to tuition fees) granted by individual library schools; (2) general scholarships granted by individual colleges and universities; (3) scholarships sponsored by professional organizations such as state and national library associations. The North Carolina Library Association offers a small scholarship loan fund. Several state organizations of high school library assistants offer scholarships to former members. Some scholarships are provided by commercial firms, such as the H. W. Wilson Company and the Grolier Society. In North Carolina the Prospective Teacher Scholarship Loan Fund, which permits the user to cancel his indebtedness by public school teaching, is available to prospective school librarians.

Career Days

Career days have become traditional in a number of high schools. Career day programs typically include talks by representatives from various vocations and from colleges and universities, with time for conferences between representatives and interested students. Displays and exhibits of career information, plus free recruiting literature, feature largely in most career day plans. Librarianship has been included in many career day programs. One North Carolina school system held a one-day conference on careers in librarianship for all high school student library assistants.

Career days have been held by various library agencies, such as public libraries and library associations, which invite interested students for a day's program of talks and observation.

Speeches

Talks by representatives from various fields of librarianship and from library education agencies provide another means of presenting career information to students. Such talks have been featured at high school assembly programs, at student club meetings, at career days, etc.

Speakers' bureaus have been organized by some groups, on local, district, or state levels. These bureaus are designed to seek out opportunities for career talks and to provide qualified speakers to fill all requests. In 1955, an attempt by North Carolina Library Association Recruitment Committee to organize a speakers' bureau in each of the state's six educational districts received little assistance from librarians.

Displays and Exhibits

At least three state library associations have set up exhibits on librarianship, routing them over the state upon request. On local levels, posters, displays, and exhibits in college, public, and school libraries have been used to call attention to librarianship as a profession.

Work with Guidance Personnel

Increasingly recruiting programs are recognizing the necessity for working in close cooperation with guidance personnel in schools and colleges. A first step has been to provide guidance officers with information concerning job opportunities and requirements, as well as free materials for distribution to prospects.

Efforts toward cooperative action have been few and widely scattered. In some instances library and guidance agencies have worked together on the preparation and publication of recruiting literature. On the national level, the Joint Committee on Librarianship as a Career sponsors an exhibit booth at the annual convention of the American Personnel and Guidance Association.

Person-to-Person Recruiting

The A.L.A. person-to-person recruiting program, now being implemented under the direction of the Recruiting Committee of the A.L.A. Library Administration Division provides a different approach to library recruitment. The committee, with representatives at the regional, state, and local levels and from various fields of library activity, forms a nationwide network of several hundred recruiters easily accessible geographically to prospects. The representative interviews and evaluates the prospect, follows up the prospect with good potentialities for librarianship as a career by providing guidance to him until he becomes an actual recruit and eventually becomes a librarian. The representative also works with guidance counselors in his area to promote their interest in the career possibilities of librarianship and in bringing qualified young people to his attention — and also with librarians in the vicinity to encourage their active participation in the program. The Recruiting Committee proper, consisting of 10 members, prepares materials and provides guidance to the representatives and as well has overall responsibility for planning, organizing, and implementing the Association's recruitment program of which the person-to-person recruiting approach is one part.

What Does a Librarian Do?

The librarian's job, in whatever kind of library he works, is three-fold:

He selects the books, periodicals, newspapers, pamphlets, documents, films, recordings, photographs, maps, technical reports, and other types of recorded knowledge which make up the library's collection. This involves choosing, from all the materials available, and in terms of his budget, those which will be most useful to the public his library serves.

From his knowledge of the content of these materials, he organizes and describes the library's collection by means of a system of cataloging and classification. This enables readers to find what the library has on a given subject, the books by a given author, or a particular book by its title.

And both of these activities exist to make possible the third — to help each reader, whatever his interest, purpose, education, or reading ability, to find material suited to his need.

In addition to these basic responsibilities, which are the librarian's in any type of library, there are others that vary, depending on the kind of library in which he works. The librarian of a business organization may do the research, translating, and abstracting for his company's research staff. The public librarian often works with groups as well as individuals. He plans and participates in discussion groups and conducts film showings and music recording programs. The librarian interprets the library to his public through newspapers, campus publications, or house organs, radio and television, by talks to community groups, exhibits and other public relations techniques.

Many librarians specialize and work in one field of librarianship or with a particular group of individuals and books. In a large public library or a school library, there are librarians who work only with children or with young adults. There are librarians whose specialty may be cataloging or the purchasing of books. Some librarians do reference work in a broad, general area; others may do highly specialized work in only one field, such as economics, technology, medicine, or art. Others provide reading guidance to individuals or groups, or may work in the field of adult education. Some are concerned with films and recordings, as well as books, documents, and periodicals. Librarians may work on bookmobiles, for agencies of the federal government at home or abroad, in hospitals, or colleges. They may practice their profession in museums, factories, banks, or embassies.

Often librarians are also administrators — responsible for the library's buildings, quarters, and equipment, for its financial affairs, governmental relations, public relations, and personnel administration. In very large libraries, these may become specializations also.

There are many persons employed in libraries who are not librarians at all — assistants who charge books out to readers and keep records of books loaned, and others who locate books on the shelves and return them to their proper places after they have circulated. There are typists, stenographers, and bookkeepers, who assist with the business processes of the library. In large libraries there may be artists, printers, editors, book binders, and photographers.

North Carolina High School Library Association Convention

The North Carolina High School Library Association held its twelfth annual convention on April 24–25, 1959, on the campus of the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina in Greensboro. Convention hosts were the Woman's College and the library clubs of Greensboro Senior High School and Curry High School. 359 delegates and 65 sponsors attended the convention, the first to be held on a college campus. President Karen Rawling of Boyden High School, Salisbury, Vice-President Robert Reid of Mineral Springs High School, Forsyth County, and the host clubs provided an outstanding series of programs centered about the theme, "Unlocking Library Treasures." Consultants for the Friday afternoon discussion groups included Mr. Hoyt Galvin, Librarian of the Charlotte Public Library; Mr. Carl A. Litaker, Director of Audio-Visual Education for the Greensboro City Schools; Miss Cora Paul Bomar, State School Library Adviser; Mrs. Betty Jo Litaker, Greensboro school librarian; and Mrs. June Bleakley, Burlington school librarian. Superintendent P. J. Weaver of Greensboro City Schools, the banquet speaker, chose as his topic, "You, Books, and Your Future."

At the Saturday morning business session, N.C.H.S.L.A. delegates heard a report on the sale of copies of the NCHSLA HANDBOOK, published in August, 1959. Seventy copies of the handbook have been purchased by schools, colleges, and public library agencies in some 23 states, Canada, and Hawaii. The winner of the first annual N.C.H.S.L.A. scholarship for prospective librarians was announced. He is Gilbert Huffman of Surry County, presently enrolled as a junior at the University of North Carolina.

The Frank Driscoll Trophy was awarded to the Pleasant Gardens High School Library Club for its outstanding club scrapbook. The Durham High School Library Club scrapbook received the International Relations trophy for achievement in promotion of international understanding.

The following slate of officers was elected for 1959–60:

- **President:** Patricia Adams, Greensboro Senior High School
- **Vice-President:** Peggy King, Greensboro Senior High School
- **Secretary:** Susan Culbreth, Pleasant Gardens High School (McDowell Co.)
- **Treasurer:** Danette Freeman, Lee Edwards High School in Asheville
- **Reporter:** David McLemore, Roseboro-Salemburg High School
- **Reporter:** Jo Crowder, Needham Broughton High School, Raleigh

North Carolina Library Rules: 1817

The General Assembly of North Carolina in 1817 appointed a "select joint committee to draw up rules and regulations to be observed in the Library of the State, and to lay out the annual fund set apart for the increase of said Library." *The Laws of the State of North-Carolina, Enacted in the Year, 1817* (Raleigh: Thomas Henderson, State Printer, 1818), on pages 75 and 76, printed a Resolution which resulted from the work of this committee.

Resolved, That the following rules and regulations be observed in the Library of the State.

1st. The Library shall be opened every day during the Session of the General Assembly from nine o'clock in the morning to three o'clock in the afternoon.

2nd. It shall be the duty of the Librarian to label and number the books, place them on the shelves, and preserve due lists and catalogues of the same. He shall also keep a due account and register of all issues and returns of books as the same shall be made, together with regular accounts of all expenses incident to the said Library for fuel.

3rd. Books to be issued by the Librarian pursuant to law shall be returned as follows:

A Folio within two weeks.

A Quarto within one week.

An Octavo, or Duodecimo, within four days.

And no person authorized to receive books shall receive more than one folio, one quarto, or two octavos or duodecimos within the terms aforesaid; unless so connected as to be otherwise useless. And every person detaining a book beyond the specified time shall forfeit and pay for such illegal detention as follows, to wit:

A Folio, one dollar per day.

A Quarto, fifty cents per day.

An Octavo, or Duodecimo, twenty five cents per day.

Which forfeiture or penalty may for good cause be remitted by the Speaker of the two houses for the time being, in whole or in part, as the case may require.

4th. Books returned shall be delivered to the Librarian, to be examined whether damaged or not.

5th. If the books returned be damaged, the person returning it shall not be entitled to receive another until the damage for the first be satisfied.

6th. No book shall be issued within three days of the close of any session of the Assembly, and all books shall be returned three days before the close of the session, whether the time allowed for the use thereof be expired or not.

7th. During the session of the General Assembly the clerks of the two Houses shall upon their respective responsibility be entitled to receive for the use of their respective houses, one copy of the Acts of the Assembly, and one copy of the Journals of the two Houses, which said acts and journals shall be duly returned to the Librarian by said clerks within three days after the close of the session for which they shall be drawn.

8th. There shall be retained in the Library all Charts, Maps, Plates, and Engravings, and the Books accompanying the same. Of these none shall be taken from the Library by any person without special permission in writing from the Speakers of the two Houses, except in case where the presiding officer of either House may require any of them for the immediate use of the House.

9th. It shall be the duty of the Librarian four days before the termination of every session of the General Assembly to present to any member of the Assembly a list of the books which he has received from the Library and not returned.

10th. The Librarian shall three days before the termination of any session of the General Assembly, furnish the Speakers of the two houses with a list of the names of such Members of the Assembly as shall not have returned the books received from the Library, together with a description of the value of such books, and also of the value of the set to which they may belong; and of the amount of the fines with which they may stand charged. And it shall be the duty of the Speakers of the two houses in signing the accounts of the members of their respective houses, to retain a sum equal to double the value of the books retained.

11th. All monies arising from forfeitures shall constitute a part of the Library fund; and the Librarian shall annually present to the joint committee of the two Houses charged with the disposition of the Library fund an accurate statement of all monies received during the preceding year arising from forfeitures under the foregoing rules.

12th. Until otherwise ordered the said Library shall be kept exclusively for the use of the General Assembly, the Governor, Heads of departments, Judges and members of the Supreme court.

Resolved further, That the Commissioners appointed to contract for and superintend the erection of the fire proof house in the public square be and they are hereby directed to have one of the rooms in the said house fitted up for the Library of the State.

Resolved, That the Treasurer pay the amount directed to be applied annually towards the increase of the Library to the order of the chairman of the Joint Committee of the two Houses charged with the disposition of the Library fund.

Respectfully submitted,
A. D. Murphey, Chairman.

North Carolina Library Association Convention Plans 1959

The North Carolina Library Association will hold its Biennial Convention in Durham on October 8, 9, and 10, 1959, with headquarters at the Washington Duke Hotel. A tentative program for the Convention follows.

Wednesday, October 7

6:30 P.M. Pre-Conference Dinner., *Wedgwood Room*

Thursday, October 8

9:00 A.M. Registration., *Main Lobby*

10:00 A.M. Formal Opening of Exhibitions., *Crystal Ballroom*

1:00 P.M. Junior College Librarians Luncheon., *Durham Room*

2:30 P.M. Catalog Section., *Wedgwood Room*

4:00 P.M. Coffee Hour., *Washington Duke Ballroom*

8:00 P.M. First General Session., *Washington Duke Ballroom*

Friday, October 9

8:00 A.M. Junior Members Breakfast., *Wedgwood Room*

10:00 A.M. College and University Section., *Washington Duke Ballroom No. 1*

12:30 P.M. Public Libraries Section Luncheon., *Washington Duke Ballroom No. 1*

12:30 P.M. Trustees Section Luncheon., *Duke University Union Ballroom*

6:30 P.M. Association Dinner., *Washington Duke Ballroom*

Saturday, October 10

8:00 A.M. Book Review Breakfast., *Washington Duke Ballroom No. 1*

9:00 A.M. College and University Section Business Meeting., *Washington Duke Ballroom No. 2*

10:00 A.M. Third General Session., *Washington Duke Ballroom*

Conference committee chairmen have been appointed, and Association members having suggestions to make concerning the Conference are invited to contact the committee chairman concerned. The chairmen are: Program, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Hughey; Hospitality, Miss Margaret E. Kalp; Information, Mr. William S. Powell; Registration, Miss Marjorie Hood; Exhibitions, Mr. Elvin Strowd; Resolutions, Miss Cora Paul Bomar; Special Guests, Mr. Harlan C. Brown; Publicity, Miss Gladys Johnson; Housing for Negro members, Mrs. Nell B. Wright; Sound Equipment, Mr. O. V. Cook; Photographer, Mr. Samuel M. Boone, Jr.; Local Arrangements, Mr. J. P. Waggoner, Jr., and Miss Mary Canada, co-chairmen.

The Durham Chamber of Commerce has provided the following report on hotels and motels in and near Durham.

Hotels:

- Washington Duke, Corcoran Street — Single \$5–\$8.50; double \$8.50–\$11.50; twin \$9.50–\$13.00.
- Malbourne Hotel, E. Main Street — Single \$4.75; double \$6.75; twin \$8.25.

Motels:

- Dutch Village, Elder Street — Single \$5.00; double \$7.00; twin \$8.00.
- El Ranch, Elf Street — Single \$7.00–\$8.00; double \$8.00–\$10.00.
- Eden Rock, New Chapel Hill Road — Single \$8.00–\$9.00; 2 double beds \$13.00; 1 double and 1 single bed \$12.00.
- Homestead Motel, New Chapel Hill Road — Single \$7.00–\$8.00; 2 double beds \$9.00.

Dr. Benjamin Smith of North Carolina College has assured President Vernelle Palmer that the College will furnish housing facilities for all Negro members attending the convention.

Personal News and Notes

The March issue of *College and Research Libraries* contained an article, "Collections in the University of North Carolina Library Before 1830" by Jane C. Bahnsen. Mrs. Bahnsen is Assistant Librarian of the North Carolina Collection in the University Library. State College Librarian Harlan C. Brown recently announced the acquisition of 6,200 volumes of entomological books from the collection of a Viennese engineer and

amateur entomologist. Many of the books are excessively rare and range in publication date from 1638 to 1956.

The Rev. Rowland Pruett, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Murfreesboro, was renamed president of the North Carolina Baptist Church Library Convention at that group's second annual meeting recently. Mrs. H. E. Ward, Jr., Cary, is secretary.

The Perquimans County Library is now giving a new service. Letters come into the local post office at the rate of two or three a day addressed to the Hertford Chamber of Commerce. Since there is no Chamber of Commerce in Hertford, these letters seeking information concerning Perquimans County and the Town of Hertford have heretofore been unanswered. The library staff has now compiled a brief description of the county, its history and resources, and with the cooperation of the local high school, where the mimeographing is done, and the Jaycees, who contributed \$5.00 toward postage, the library mails these mimeographed sheets to all who seek information on the area.

The University of North Carolina's Institute of Government has conducted four Public Library Institutes recently. Trustees, librarians, and local government officials attended the Institutes, and the new *Guidebook for Trustees of North Carolina's Public Libraries* was presented. Fayetteville, Greenville, Waynesville, and Salisbury were the sites of the Institutes.

In April approximately forty persons, representing public libraries in the counties and cities from Dare to Haywood, met in the State Library to discuss the possibility of establishing a cataloging and processing center for North Carolina public libraries. A summary report of this meeting is available upon request from the State Library.

The new Alleghany County Library was dedicated on May 9. An address by the Hon. J. K. Doughton was a feature of the occasion.

Miss Dolores Sampedro recently joined the staff of the Public Library of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County. She is a cataloger and received her undergraduate degree from Duke and a library science degree from the University of North Carolina.

Mrs. Kate Herring, librarian of the Warsaw Public Library, died on January 31.

Mrs. Ruth O. Jeffreys, librarian of the Thomas Hackney Braswell Memorial Library, Rocky Mount, has been presented a silver service as an expression of appreciation for her many courtesies to the various women's literary and other clubs in the city. The occasion marked the 30th year of Mrs. Jeffreys' association with the library.

Headquarters of the Moore County Library was moved from the Southern Pines Library to the former Riddle Building in Carthage early this year. This is the first time county library headquarters has been located in the county seat. The new quarters consist of a functional brick building located near the courthouse. The Jaycees of Carthage assisted with the move and funds for shelving and other equipment were granted by the county commissioners.

Miss Margaret Johnston, who has been head librarian of the Rockingham County Library, Leaksville, for the past three years, has resigned to accept the position of head librarian, Stanly County Public Library, Albemarle.

Miss Kathryn Freeman, Pharmacy Librarian, Division of Health Affairs, University of North Carolina, is on leave of absence this summer to attend the University of Oslo International Summer School to which she has received a scholarship. About the time of her return in September, the Pharmacy Library will move into the new pharmacy building.

On May 13 the North Carolina State Library sponsored a meeting in Raleigh of North Carolina governmental agencies. Representatives were invited from all state agencies which have informational and educational service programs for adults. The purpose of the meeting was to seek information about other agencies' programs which reach adults, to acquaint agencies of available library resources, and to seek areas and methods of cooperation on both a state-wide and a community basis.

Miss Joyce Potter has been appointed librarian of the Warsaw Public Library.

Mrs. Caroline Williamson joined the staff of the Thomas Hackney Braswell Memorial Library, Rocky Mount, as children's librarian on May 1.

The University of North Carolina Press announces the appointment on June 1 of Mr. Brock Brower as Editor. A graduate of Dartmouth College and a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford in 1955–56, he has contributed to *The Texas Quarterly*, *Esquire Magazine*, and *The New Republic*, and is the author of a published verse play, "The Tender Edge."

North Carolina librarians included in the new *Who's Who of American Women* are Margaret H. Ligon, Asheville; Evelyn L. Parks, Burlington; Susan G. Akers, Lucile M. Elliott, Lucile Kelling [Henderson] and Mary W. Oliver, Chapel Hill; Helen S. Monahan and Mae S. Tucker, Charlotte; Nan Elizabeth Plexico, Concord; Lilian B. Buchanan, Cullowhee; Evelyn J. Harrison, Durham; Alice F. Laubach, Enka; Barbara E. Heafner, Gastonia; Olivia B. Burwell and Constance Marteena, Greensboro; Louella S. Posey, Kinston; Antoinette Earle, Lexington; Hazel Baity, Mary P. Douglas, and Elizabeth H. Hughey, Raleigh; Edith M. Clark, Lulu R. Reed, and Josephine Sherrill, Salisbury; Pauline M. Worthy, Washington; and Jeannette G. Trotter, Winston-Salem.

Miss Sallie Foard MacNider has resigned her position as Library Assistant in the North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina Library, to be married. She has been replaced by James Tolbert of Morganton.

The Southeastern Library Association's Nineteenth Biennial Conference has been set for October 13–15, in Asheville. Meetings will be held at the Asheville Auditorium, the George Vanderbilt, and Battery Park Hotels. No headquarters hotel will be designated.

New Carolina Books

The Carolinians. Jane Barry. Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Company, 1959. 318 pp. \$3.95.

This is Mrs. Barry's second novel, but her first with a Carolina setting. Although she lives on a farm on the Hudson River, the author spent three years in historical research as she prepared to write this story of Loyalists and rebels in Carolina during the American Revolution. Both Carolinas figure in the plot and families with divided loyalties are the theme for the story. The Battle of Guilford Court House is the culminating scene for many dramatic events.

Old Rowan, Views and Sketches. James S. Brawley. Salisbury: The Author, Box 1234, 1959. 32 pp. \$2.00 (\$1.00 to libraries). Paper covers.

Interesting pictures and drawings of houses, churches, and public buildings from Rowan County's past illustrate a running text which takes the reader on a historical tour of the county. Some of the pictures are recent, revealing the loving care which has been lavished on many of the buildings. Others are old views, in some cases of buildings no longer standing. Aside from being an attractive picture-book, this brochure is an example of a means of presenting local history which might well serve as a model for writers in other Tar Heel counties. It also restores our faith in Rowan County and Salisbury in particular; the recent destruction of a number of interesting old buildings in and near the business center of that county seat might have been taken as an indication of a lack of interest in things historic. We see now that much is left, and we hope that this study will impress upon those concerned that reminders of our past are worthy of preservation.

Vegetation of the Outer Banks of North Carolina. Clair A. Brown. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1959. 179 pp. \$3.00. Paper covers.

By way of introduction to this study there is a fascinating historical discussion of the Outer Banks, particularly in connection with the early forests and with the more recent beach erosion work. The botanical-ecological reconnaissance, of which this is a report, was made with two points of view in mind: (1) habitats — sea beach, dunes, sand flats, tidal marshes, and ponds; and (2) geographic locations — Ocracoke Island, Roanoke Island, Currituck Peninsula, and Currituck Banks. Separate sections of the report are devoted to Cape Hatteras, to salt spray injury, and to plant materials used for sand binding. Finally there is a catalogue of plants observed on the Outer Banks during August of 1955. There are fifty illustrations with full explanatory captions.

Pay, Pack, and Follow, The Story of My Life. Inglis Fletcher. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1959. 308 pp. \$4.50.

Mrs. Fletcher's Tar Heel friends will be glad to have this autobiography; it proves that the stories we have long heard about the exciting life she lived before coming "home" to us are true. Her kind words and obvious love for this state will endear her all the more to those of us who have followed with interest the development of her series of novels dealing with early North Carolina. But whatever one's connections are with Inglis Fletcher and her books, this volume can stand on its own merits. It is a readable autobiography of one whose early days were spent "in an atmosphere which retained a degree of elegance carried over from Victorian and Edwardian days," whose early life was spent in mining camps (hence the title), and who has travelled widely both at home and abroad. The flowing, readable style of the novelist is admirably suited to autobiography, and Mrs. Fletcher's latest book is truly one that is hard to put down.

Let It Rain! Dorothy Koch. New York: Holiday House, 1959. [25] pp. \$2.95.

Mrs. Koch, a native of Ahoskie and a Chapel Hill elementary school teacher, has written another delightful little story for young children. A boy and girl find things in the house with which to amuse themselves on a rainy day and finally go outside to explore mud puddles, raindrops, and wet trees for themselves. "This is a book," the jacket tells us, "that will help children form a sound attitude toward the events of nature." Large type and handsome colored illustrations will lead the young reader along.

Guidebook for Trustees of North Carolina Public Libraries. Ruth L. Mace. Chapel Hill: Institute of Government, 1959. 88 pp. \$2.00 (10% discount on 5 or more copies).

Miss Mace, a member of the staff of the Institute of Government, has drawn up a guidebook which will fill a long standing need. An introduction presents some of the highlights in the history of North Carolina's public libraries. Separate chapters are devoted to the following topics: The Board of Trustees: Selection, Duties and Responsibilities, Conduct of Board Meetings; The Goal of the Board, A 'Good Library,' and What Constitutes a 'Good Library'?; The Board's Operating Framework: Law and Government; Financing the Library; and Control of the Library; Policy Considerations Which the Board Will Face. Appendices present the text of the general North Carolina state library law and other pertinent legislation, a bibliography of useful books for a trustee, sample by-laws, and a sample performance budget.

This *Guidebook* is the result of cooperation among several groups — the North Carolina Association of Library Trustees, a committee of the Public Libraries Section of the North Carolina Library Association, members of the State Library staff, and members of the staff of the Institute of Government. The generous assistance of the Institute in making

this trustee publication available as one of its regular guidebook series is a great asset to the public library program of North Carolina.

Reference Materials for School Libraries. North Carolina Department of Public Instruction. Raleigh: The Department, 1959. 109 pp. \$.50. Paper covers.

This bulletin is designed to serve as a guide to principals, teachers, and librarians in selecting and using reference materials in North Carolina schools. It describes recommended reference materials including dictionaries, encyclopedias, yearbooks, directories, handbooks, indexes, bibliographies, textbooks, manuals, atlases, and many individual volumes on varied subjects. The approximately 700 titles are arranged by subject according to the Dewey Decimal classification. Within each subject area, titles on varying levels of difficulty are included. A special section presents North Carolina material. This bulletin was prepared under the direction of Cora Paul Bomar, State School Library Adviser, and her assistant, Mary Frances Kennon, with further assistance from Beatrice Holbrook, librarian of the Hugh Morson Junior High School, Raleigh.

The Smasher. Talmage Powell. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1959. 148 pp. \$2.95.

This is the first book of an Asheville writer who has had about 400 short stories and novelettes in nationally circulated magazines. It is a novel of suspense, the story of a husband's search for the killer of his wife.

North Carolina in The American Revolution. Hugh F. Rankin. Raleigh: State Department of Archives and History, 1959. 75 pp. \$.50. Paper covers.

This is one of a series of publications of the Department of Archives and History designed to meet the request of citizens of the state, largely public school pupils, for information about various aspects of our history. The author is a North Carolinian, a candidate for the Ph.D. degree in history at the University of North Carolina, and a member of the history faculty of Tulane University. He has written a concise, scholarly, and readable account of North Carolina in the American Revolution. A number of interesting illustrations are included and there is a list of books for additional reading. It will perhaps be considered especially worthwhile that the author has identified in parentheses (by its modern name or nearest modern town) those places mentioned in the text by their earlier names.

Guide to North Carolina's Periodical Literature. Leola Myrick Ross and Paul S. Ballance, editors. Winston-Salem: The Editors, Box 356, Salem Station, 1959. 157 pp. \$5.00. Paper covers.

This is a continuation of the very valuable series begun in 1946 and which ended in 1949 after the appearance of four volumes. It is subtitled "A Cumulative Author and Subject Index Covering Material in North Carolina Publications From January 1955 Thru December 1957." Fifty-three periodicals are indexed by author and subject. Most of the material indexed, naturally, relates to North Carolina, but non-North Carolina material is also included since this is an index of North Carolina-published periodicals and not just of North Carolina subjects.

The usefulness of this index to all librarians is readily apparent. We are all indebted to Mrs. Ross and Mr. Ballance, both librarians themselves, for their service to us.

An examination of the index reveals a few "kinks" which experience may help the editors eliminate. Book reviews, for example, are entered under the name of the reviewer and under the subject BOOK REVIEWS. But nowhere is the author indicated. North Carolina History and its various subdivisions apparently is ignored completely by the indexers. An article on the Battle of Bentonville by Jay Luvaas in the *North Carolina Historical Review*, for instance, is indexed under Luvaas and Bentonville, but there is no entry at all under CIVIL WAR or any related subject which it has occurred to us to examine.

An occasional indication of an error which may have resulted from haste may be seen. Hugh T. Lefler's article entitled "A Description of 'Carolana'" is entered as "A Description of Carolina," and so far as is readily evident there are no subject entries for the very valuable historical document represented by this title.

Under the subject LEGENDS we find a reference to an article "How Ocracoke got its name" and another entitled simply "Jugtown." These two articles do not appear, however, under the respective subject entries OCRACOKE and JUGTOWN. But there are author entries for both articles. Indexing is, indeed, a tricky business.

A little more care in proofreading would have resulted in a more attractive index, and we hope the experience gained in preparing this volume will result in more carefully prepared indexes yet to come.

Seeds of Time. Henry Savage, Jr. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1959. 312 pp. \$4.50.

Mr. Savage, a retired Camden, S.C., lawyer is also the author of *River of the Carolinas: The Santee*. In his present book, as its subtitle indicates, he attempts to give us "The Background of Southern Thinking." In a very clever fashion he summarizes Southern history in a series of chapters with such titles as "The South Becomes Part of the World," "The South Becomes Part of a New Nation," "The South Becomes a Kingdom,"

"The South Becomes a Nation," "The South Becomes a Conquered Province," "The South Becomes a State of Mind," "The South Becomes the New South," and so on. Against the broad sweep of Southern history, which Mr. Savage obviously knows well, there is much detail. It is his purpose to probe "the complex and curiously tangled roots of Southern thinking, roots buried deep in political, economic, and social history." It is reminiscent of Wilbur J. Cash's *The Mind of the South*.

As has happened before, the early history of what became North Carolina is slighted. We are led to believe that the first settlement in the Lords Proprietors' Province of Carolina was made at Charleston in 1669. The creek on which the Regulators met Governor Tryon's colonial troops in battle is called "Alamance River." And a careless indexer has misspelled General Greene's given name. These minor flaws, though, will in no wise detract from the value of Mr. Savage's penetrating study of the background of the South's present state of mind.

Rebels and Redcoats. George F. Scheer and Hugh F. Rankin. New York: The New American Library, 1959. 629 pp. \$.75. Paper covers.

This is a complete reprint of the book which appeared in a hardcover edition in 1957. Both authors are North Carolinians and, although the whole story of the Revolution is here told in the words of participants, there is much about North Carolina.

Ride, Rebels!. Manly Wade Wellman. New York: Ives Washburn, Inc., 1959. 180 pp. \$2.95.

Chapel Hill author Wellman gives us here the second book in a trilogy about the gallant exploits of Clay Buckner and the other Confederate Iron Scouts of Jeb Stuart's cavalry scouts. In a story for young people he tells of the action during 1864 in Northern Virginia. Mr. Wellman, an expert on the period and a master storyteller, gives the reader an interesting insight into how the Civil War was fought.

North Carolina History. Daniel Jay Whitener. Oklahoma City: Harlow Publishing Corporation, 1958. 291 pp. \$3.68.

This volume was written to be used as a textbook in North Carolina history, but it was not adopted by the Textbook Commission. It is arranged by Units with questions and projects following each unit. A bibliography arranged by unit makes up Appendix I. The Index must be used with caution. Apparently nothing between pages 152 and 180, the sections dealing with the Civil War ("War for Southern Independence," it is called) and Reconstruction is indexed. Numerous black and white illustrations, some of them not exactly pertinent to the subject, are included.

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