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Report From The President

It has been most exciting to meet with several groups of librarians this fall, to learn more about their activities, and to try to promote our goal of working together.

There were two opportunities to get acquainted with school librarians — a meeting with the senior high school media resource teachers of Cumberland County and the Biennial Work Conference of the North Carolina Association of School Librarians. NCASL is the largest section of NCLA and their legislative activity in 1976 was very successful. The conference program and the attendance were excellent.

The State Library hearings have continued in Winston-Salem, Charlotte, and Greenville. It was good to have David McKay, the new State Librarian, join us in Winston-Salem. David has already demonstrated his commitment to assume responsibility for coordinating services by deciding to move the Union Catalog from UNC/Chapel Hill to the State Library. We must cooperate with him if he is to succeed.

There appeared to be a consensus of opinion at the meeting of the Documents Librarians of North Carolina that they have benefitted from becoming a section of NCLA. They will be busy, because they have assumed responsibility for getting legislation to improve access to state documents and they are working on a workshop which should have region-wide interest.

There were two exciting events on October 21, and I regret that I could attend only one of them. The Junior Members Round Table made us all very proud with their two-day Legislative Workshop (I did get there on the 22nd). The entire NCLA membership would have been stimulated by the discussions. The “youngsters” were urged to continue their fine efforts. They are our future! I represented the Association at the second meeting of the Planning Council on Indian Library and Information Services in Apex on October 21st. American Indians are our third largest group of citizens in this state and they deserve our support. Watch for ways to help them get librarians, libraries, library services.

This page is written on the eve of my departure for the biennial conference of the Southeastern Library Association. The new Executive Director, Johnnie Givens, has been appointed; copies of the Survey report, Libraries and Library Services in the Southeast, have been received; and a meeting of the ten state presidents has been scheduled for November 3rd. Let us hope that these elements can be combined to dramatically advance library services in North Carolina and the Southeast.

[Photograph: Annette L. Phinazee, smiling, wearing glasses and a pearl necklace]

Annette L. Phinazee

Looking Back — An Archives History of NCLA

by Members of the NCLA Archives Committee: Hallie S. Bacelli, Mae S. Tucker, Charlesanna L. Fox

What were the concerns of librarians in 1904? 1914? 1974? The answers can be found in the Archives of NCLA. In the bound volumes, beginning in 1904, can be found a steady march and constant theme for complete library services for everyone in North Carolina - an inexhaustible network of library resources.

On May 14, 1904 a group of seven people met at the State Normal and Industrial College in Greensboro to found the North Carolina Library Association. Others had been invited and 33 sent written requests to be charter members. Nine others wrote for charter membership before the first annual meeting - 49 in all.

A meeting of librarians of the State and others interested in library work, was held in the library of the State Normal and Industrial College at 3 p.m., May 14, 1904. Mrs. Annie Smith Ross, of the Carnegie Library of Charlotte, was elected President pro-tem, with Louis R. Wilson, of the University Library, as Secretary. After the purpose of the meeting had been stated by Mrs. Ross, a general discussion followed concerning the status of libraries in North Carolina. Upon motion of Mr. Wilson the work of forming a Library Association for the State was begun.

The Constitution provided for a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary-Treasurer and an Executive Committee of three members-at-large, the President and the Secretary-Treasurer. Dues were \$1.00 per year and the association met once a year as decided by the Executive Committee. Officers were elected by ballot at the meeting. The first elected officers were: (President) Mrs. Annie Smith Ross; (First Vice-President) Dr. Charles D. McIver, President of State Normal College; (Second Vice-President) Prof. J. A. Bivins, Principal of Trinity High School, Durham; (Secretary-Treasurer) Louis R. Wilson; (Executive Committee) Mrs. Ross, Mr. Wilson, Miss Annie Petty, Mr. J. P. Breedlove, and Mr. R. D. Douglas.

The first annual meeting held November 11-12, 1904 in Charlotte was attended by 67 people and set an organizational plan that was typical for 30 years. The association met at 2:30 or 3 p.m. one day and adjourned at 6 or 10 p.m. the second day. Two variations have occurred: the trains were late carrying the delegates to Asheville in 1907 and to Washington, N. C. in 1913, so these meetings did not start until 9 p.m. The "guiding light" behind all issues was Dr. Louis Round Wilson.

The first session was a business meeting in which the officers reported. First business was the appointment of a nominating committee and a resolutions committee to complete work during the conference. A tea and/or a banquet followed. The second meeting at 7:30 or 8 p.m. was a musicale, an address, and a reception. The third meeting at 9:30 a.m. was an address and/or papers read by from four to seven people. Lunch was provided by the Woman's Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Manufacturer's Club, the Board of Trustees, or "The Lady Managers of the Library." The fourth session at 2:00 p.m. was devoted to round tables or (beginning in 1913) sectional meetings, plus a business meeting and adjournment to take a motor trip around the town and visit libraries. The early meetings were very social - teas, receptions, luncheons, banquets, a lawn party at "Strawberry Hill", and motor rides. The schedule was heavy.

The program of the first meeting was concerned with cooperation among librarians of the South, the organization of a public library, rural libraries, schools and women's clubs aided by the public library and the college library. The second meeting (1906) continued the same subjects but added the need for a library commission for North Carolina. The third meeting (1907) invited ALA to meet at Asheville and the talks were about how a national conference could promote sectional library interests. The fourth meeting appointed an active legislative committee to work for a library commission and a fire-proof building for the State Library. Round table discussions were on library administration, the use of debate and reference books, preparing bulletins, cataloging pamphlets, and using L. C. cards.

In 1909 a Library Commission was established for North Carolina. Miss Minnie Leatherman became the first secretary-director. Round tables at this fifth meeting in 1909 were on training college students in

bibliography, school children in the use of the libraries and books, work with clubs programs, library statistics and advertising the library.

At the sixth meeting members heard reports on library progress in North Carolina, aids in book selection, popularizing the library, obtaining state and national documents and publications, cataloging problems, work with children and young people, purchasing magazines, and methods of book reviewing. A book symposium was held in 1911, and thereafter book symposia, book surveys, book reviews or breakfast book sessions became a part of every conference.

By 1913 the association had grown (48 members attended) large enough to divide the round tables into two sections: college and public libraries. Talks were held on "every town and village can have a Public Library," three-minute reports on "What is the Best Thing in My Library," and peculiar rural problems of the N.C. Library Movement.

In 1916 three district meetings were organized to hold the association together and to cope with war-time problems of transportation and food. The 1917 program was on the effect of the European War, and the two sections reviewed books: the most popular books at four colleges and what the public librarian was reading.

NCLA did not meet in 1918, but district meetings were held every other year until 1931 when there were 12 districts. The Library Commission field worker organized these districts. District meetings helped with the ALA War Service Projects to raise money for camp libraries, local library participation in promoting patriotism, and the Food Campaign.

In 1919 NCLA supported the State Board of Education's plans for high school libraries, and in 1920 started a recruiting program for librarians. In 1921 a third section was added for trustees. The first biennial conference was held in 1923. A "library organizer" was employed by the State Department of Education, Miss Mary Fournoy. A fourth section was organized for high school librarians. Major speeches were made on the present and future need for professional library training in N.C.

By 1925 there was an active drive to develop libraries in elementary schools, a request for teacher-librarian certification, institutes for untrained librarians, and encouragement for employing a field worker to assist the Library Commission with organizing libraries. Trustees envisioned the county as the library unit, with full service to Negroes.

In 1927 the High School Librarians section was changed to the Children's and Young People's Section. Professor Frank Graham made a stirring speech about the citizen's responsibility for libraries which set off the powerful Citizen's Library Movement in North Carolina.

In 1931 the Cataloguer's Section (later Resources and Technical Services Section) was organized, to be added to the other sections: College and University, Public, Trustees, and the Citizens Library Movement. At the sixth biennial conference in 1933, two \$50 summer school scholarships were awarded to the UNC Library School which had been established in 1932. School librarians became a new section, and Junior Members were organized in a Round Table. The NCLA Conference Program was based on a five-year plan for North Carolina following the results of the 1935 Regional Library Survey conducted by ALA, SELA, and NCLA. In 1937 federal aid was a main topic, and in 1939 state aid and federal aid both were the issues. Rural public library service was also emphasized. The 1904 Constitution which had served very well for thirty-five years was revised. Education for librarianship in the state was the subject of a survey and a report.

Mrs. Mary Peacock Douglas wrote a code for committees to comply with the new constitution and the association adopted it in 1941. Passage of the first state aid to public libraries by the General Assembly of 1941 encouraged planning for developments in service as soon as the restrictions caused by the war effort could be removed.

In February 1942, the first issue of North Carolina Libraries was published to keep members informed about libraries in this state and about association business. Dr. Louis Round Wilson wrote a history of the association (1904-1943) and a history of the N.C. Library Commission (1909-1949) for the publication.

During World War II the association was heavily involved in the Victory Book Campaign for service camps. Under the guidance of Miss Marjorie Beal, librarians selected only the most useful books from the gifts to be forwarded to the camps. Collections from other states were often unusable "attic cleaners." At the 1943 Conference in Charlotte a section for Army Librarians was organized. It was dissolved in 1946.

In 1946 the Bookmobile Section was started to give attention to the special needs for this service. In the development of county library service outside of the municipalities, bookmobiles had readily become the vehicle by which all areas of the county could be reached.

The TVA-Southeastern States Cooperative Library Survey, with separate reports for each state, was completed in 1947. The results of this survey provided a wealth of materials for study and for attempts to make improvements in existing conditions. This survey along with the ALA survey directed by Dr. Robert Leigh published in 1949 served as stimuli for workshops and committee work which brought remarkable results in improving library service during the next 20 years.

The School and the Children's and Young People's Sections were combined in 1946, and the section organized the North Carolina High School Library Association as a recruitment and educational project.

The association was incorporated in 1947 in order to collect and solicit funds and to sponsor a scholarship loan fund. Several donations were made by local libraries, but the first large fund was the Virginia Williamson Memorial Book Fund for collections of books in the Smithfield Public Library and in the library in Yorkshire, England where Miss Williamson had lived a year in a position exchange with Miss Margaret Scofield. The second large fund was the Bently-Crist-Ruzicka Fund (1953-1955) in memory of George Bently, Secretary of NLCA; Robert Crist of the Duke University Library; and Vernon Ruzicka of Joseph Ruzicka established a Ruzicka Scholarship for the association and in 1967 the Scholarship Loan Fund became a true memorial scholarship fund, administered by a committee of the association. In 1973 two funds were added: the Query-Long Scholarship and the Joyce McLendon Loan Fund.

The Association made a gift of a \$500 bond to Miss Marjorie Beal on her retirement in 1951. This bond was returned to the association in her will and was added to the loan fund.

A NCLA *Handbook* was written by a committee in 1963 to replace the 1941 Code for Committees and was revised in 1971 for use by the officers and committee and section chairmen.

National Library Week, first observed in 1958, has been sponsored by NCLA each year of its existence. Committees have devoted a great deal of time and effort in this promotion of library service and hopefully have contributed to a greater awareness of the role of libraries in the state's educational program. In 1971 the theme of "The Right to Read" was the conference emphasis.

Three great citizens' movements have backed association goals. In 1909 Mr. J.F. Wilkes was the leader of a group of citizens who succeeded in the establishment of the Library Commission for the Aid and Promotion of School and Public libraries. Beginning in 1927 Dr. Frank P. Graham, Colonel F.P. Hobgood, Mr. W.T. Polk, and Mr. R.B. House led the Citizens' Library Movement. Before the General Assembly of 1941 met, Mr. Charles Whedbee of Hertford visited every member at home to point out how each community would benefit from state aid for public libraries. This sacrificial contribution succeeded and state aid was approved.

In 1963 Governor Sanford appointed a Commission on Library Resources to survey all library resources and needs in the state. The results of this survey were the basis of action by the NCLA Trustees Association who secured the appointment of a legislative commission to study public library financing and make recommendations. As Chairman of this commission, David Stick personally took the report to every member of the General Assembly before each one left for Raleigh. The report, well-written in capsule

form by Mr. Stick, was impressive. Its recommendations were adopted with a substantial increase in appropriations.

Relationships with the North Carolina Negro Library Association began in 1934 when members of NCLA assisted with the organization of the new association. NCNLA grew in strength and in service. In 1951, it requested a merger with NCLA. At the 1951 biennial conference a joint meeting of the two associations was held in Greensboro. Members of NCLA voted down a motion to merge, but in 1953 at the biennial conference in Asheville the association adopted a totally new constitution which provided for acceptance into membership of all librarians and those interested in libraries. A new vote on membership instead of a merger of associations was approved in 1954 by a large majority.

Marking its 50th anniversary in 1954, the North Carolina Library Association took important steps in preserving its past by publishing a 50th anniversary issue of *North Carolina Libraries* in November, and binding its past records. In the twenty-one years that have passed since that golden anniversary, the North Carolina Library Association and *North Carolina Libraries* have experienced truly momentous and unusually progressive changes.

It was October, 1954 that the Association reported to its members that the balloting on accepting Negro members had carried by a vote of 255-107. Following the November, 1954 affirmative vote by NCLA members and the March-April vote by the American Library Association members in North Carolina on the application of the North Carolina Library Association, the North Carolina Library Association was one of the first 11 geographic chapters to be redesignated at the American Library Association Conference on July 8, 1955.

It was also in 1955 that the North Carolina General Assembly passed legislation merging the State Library and the Library Commission into a single administrative unit with specified areas of service and a governing board of eight. The two agencies began operating July 1, 1955 under the direction of a single board of trustees, and the merger was completed July 1, 1956. The new board of trustees was appointed by the Governor, with six regular and two ex-officio members, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Librarian of the University of North Carolina. NCLA formerly appointed four board members to the North Carolina Library Commission. Governor Luther Hodges named as members of the new State Library Board all four of the former NCLA appointees. Mrs. Elizabeth H. Hughey, former Secretary and Director of the North Carolina Library Commission, became State Librarian on July 1, 1956. Miss Carrie L. Broughton had retired on June 30th as State Librarian, terminating 54 years of continuous service in the State Library.

From the biennial reports of the various committees and sections of NCLA in 1955 we can learn the direction and some of the major concerns of the association at that time, as well as discern several parallels with NCLA in 1975. The Federal Relations Committee was studying congressional legislation considerations such as the Library Services Bill, postal classification, books for the blind, the editorial policy of the *Congressional Record*, and international copyright. The publication of *North Carolina Libraries* was happily being underwritten for the 1953-1955 biennium, as it had been since February 1942, by the Joseph Ruzicka firm, and this gracious free service was to continue until economic conditions caused its withdrawal after the Summer 1971 issue.

The Conservation of Newspaper Resources Committee reported on the progress of microfilming of newspapers in 17 cities of the state. A Joint Committee on North Carolina Literature and Bibliography, composed of librarians from NCLA and English teachers from the North Carolina English Teachers Association and chaired by Richard Walser, North Carolina State University professor and compiler extraordinaire of North Carolina literature, was compiling a bibliography of North Carolina prose fiction, later to be published as *North Carolina Fiction, 1734-1957, An Annotated Bibliography* in 1958. William S. Powell was its editor.

North Carolina librarians were learning that cooperation of all kinds and at all levels, especially through committee work, was unlocking countless doors to vital collection development and provision of a broad spectrum of library services. NCLA's 1953-55 biennium was notable for its proliferation of committees, workshops, and conferences. By 1954 the Scholarship Loan Fund and Constitution and Codes

Committees had been organized, and in 1955 the Archives, Publications, and Conservation of Newspaper Resources Committees were established. At the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, the Junior Members Round Table held a one-day conference on February 19, 1955. The Education for Librarianship Committee and the School of Library Science at the University of North Carolina held a one-day conference on library education at Chapel Hill on April 30, 1955, immediately following a Public Libraries and Trustees Section workshop held in Winston-Salem on April 27-29, 1955, with "Which Way Tomorrow?" as the theme. On March 19, 1955, forever a red-letter day in NCLA annals, the association held the first of what has become traditional, annual spring planning workshops.

One glaring contrast between the emphases of NCLA in 1955 and those of 1975 is found in the very serious, concentrated attention and activities devoted in the earlier year to recruitment of librarians. As one of its major projects in 1953-55, the Recruiting Committee published and distributed 20,000 copies of a brochure, *Interesting Careers! With Books and People*, which required a reprinting before the end of the 1955-57 biennium.

Three years later, in 1958, North Carolina had the honor of being selected as the state to develop a three-year pilot program in library recruitment. The critical shortage of professional librarians had prompted the Reference Books Section of the American Textbook Publishers Institute to make a \$5,000 grant to the American Library Association to aid the cause. The Executive Board of NCLA appropriated \$1,000 of the association's funds and replaced the Recruiting Committee with the Special Coordinating Committee on Recruitment for Librarianship as a Profession, later renamed the Council on Librarianship. With prominent lay citizens enlisted in the crusade, along with scores of enthusiastic librarians, first under the leadership of Hoyt Galvin and later under Jane Wilson, recruiting activities abounded in the 1959-61 biennium, and 140 prospective librarians were reported.

During the 1963-65 biennium, a recruiting committee was again established as a standing committee. In April, 1972 the Junior Members agreed to assume the work of recruiting for the whole association, and the Executive Board voted to give the duties of the Recruiting Committee to them.

Cooperating on resources as well as on personnel, a new NCLA Cooperative Library Resources Committee was formed in October, 1957 as an outgrowth of an Interlibrary Loan Conference held in Winston-Salem in August, 1957. This Committee recommended that:

the North Carolina Union Catalog at the University Library be expanded with additional public, college and special library holdings; and that direct line communication be initiated between the University Library and its Union Catalog and the State Library; and that the State Library be authorized to participate in the development of a cooperative Interlibrary Center to be located at the University Library to assist in reference and interlibrary loan work for public libraries and citizens of the State.

With the implementation of these recommendations and the State Library's extension of Inward Wide Area Telephone Service (IN-WATS) in 1968 to public libraries and by October, 1971 to college (including two, four-year, and community), university, special, and technical institute libraries in the state, North Carolina's unofficial library services network began.

A vitally important part of NCLA's communications network is its outstanding journal, *North Carolina Libraries*. Following Ruzicka's withdrawal in 1971 of its generous underwriting of the publication, the Executive Board voted in 1972 to underwrite its publishing costs until it should become self-sustaining. Editors since 1953 have been: Elaine von Oesen, 1953-1957; William S. Powell, 1958-1959; Charles M. Adams, 1960-1963; Adrianna Orr, 1964-1965; Alva W. Stewart, 1966-1968; Mell Busbin, 1969-1971; Herbert Poole, 1972-1973, 1975 to date; and David Jensen, Acting Editor, 1974.

Another kind of publication, the *ALA Standards For School Libraries*, was the focal point of a workshop of the School and Children's Section in Chapel Hill on August 18-20, 1960, which initiated workshop conferences held by sections on alternate years when NCLA does not meet. "Media Trends...A Challenge for Change" was the theme of the Durham October 31-November 2, 1974 Biennial School Media Work Conference, sponsored by the North Carolina Association of School Librarians, the Educational Media

Association, and the Association for Educational Communications and Technology in cooperation with the State Department of Public Instruction.

With the growth in membership of the Association since 1960, the number of important workshops and commissions has increased rapidly. The biennial conferences are much more organized and complex than the early association meetings when attendance averaged 50 persons.

Some of the important recent workshops and institutes in addition to those already mentioned which should be noted are those on standards, continuing education and buildings, and equipment held by the Public Libraries Section in years between conferences; School Library Association off-year workshops; Association of Library Trustees institutes sponsored by the Institute of Government and the State Library each spring; the Workshop on Library Education in North Carolina in Pinehurst in 1971; College and University Libraries Section Tutorials (1972-1975); and an Institute on Intellectual Freedom in 1973. With the assistance of North Carolinians for Better Libraries in sharing a Secretary, NCLA was able to employ its first secretary to help with association business in 1969. Goals for the North Carolina Library Association were written by an Association Committee in 1959-1961, and during 1969-1971 there was a study on the feasibility of a library services network for North Carolina which involved many librarians. NCLA and its membership have cooperated with the Southeastern States Cooperative Library Survey since 1972.

This highlighting of NCLA activities is offered to those who wish to remember these events and to those who are new members wondering what happened when. The story of any association is that of people. The archives of NCLA reveal, through the letters and official records, the personality of those who have done the work of the association committees and sections.

The archives are bound through 1961 and more volumes will be ready this year (binding courtesy of Joseph Ruzicka). They are housed at the State Library and may be read there by members interested in learning more than this brief history could include.

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by Mollie Huston Lee

** Reprinted from Library Service Review*

The North Carolina Negro Library Association, which celebrated its 20th anniversary in Wilson, on November 5-6, 1954, had its beginning at Shaw University. The librarian at this institution felt that there was a very definite need for some type of organization which would give encouragement and stimulation to Negroes in a field which was comparatively new to them. Letters were sent to all available librarians to ask their opinion of such an effort. The response was encouraging. Some replied that there were too few Negro librarians in the state and suggested that it be a national association. Others felt that we should ask admittance into the white state library association, while still others believed that a Negro state library organization would be the best beginning.

On the committee to make arrangements for the first meeting on April 20-21, 1934 were Miss Marjorie Shepard, Librarian, North Carolina College for Negroes; Miss Pearl Snodgrass, Librarian, St. Augustine's College; Miss Marjorie Beal, Secretary and Director, North Carolina Library Commission ; Miss Jeanette Hicks, Librarian, Washington High School, Raleigh; and Miss Mollie H. Huston (Mrs. James S. Lee) Librarian, Shaw University.

At this meeting there were twenty-three school, college and public librarians present as compared to an approximate membership of 225 today. Of this number five had bachelor's degrees in library science, one a master's degree and the others some or little professional training. The charter members present were:

Miss Florence Byrd, Miss Mollie Dunlap, Miss Corese Eaton, Mrs. Mary Eaton, Mrs. Octavia Ford, Miss Estelle Grayson, Mrs. Mary M. Hairston, Miss Clarice Hall, Miss Victoria Hawkins, Mrs. Irene Hendericks,

Miss Jeanette Hicks, Miss Mollie H. Huston, Mrs. Mozelle Lane, Miss D.L. LeBoo, Miss Alma Morrow, Mrs. Robert Ransom, Miss Louise Russell, Miss Janie Mae Shelton, Miss Marjorie Shepard, Mrs. Josephine Sherrill, Miss Pearl Snodgrass, Miss Martha A. White, Mrs. B.B. Underwood.

Speakers on the 21st were Miss Janie Mae Shelton, Librarian, Elizabeth City State Teachers College, who spoke on "The Library in the School;" Miss Nora Beust, Professor of Children's Literature at the University of North Carolina on "Children's Literature;" and Miss Mollie H. Huston, on "Instruction in the Use of Books." Time was allowed for a Roundtable "discussion" where various problems confronting the librarians could be discussed.

Although Mrs. Mary P. Douglas, State School Library Advisor, was not on the formal program, she gave valuable suggestions throughout the meeting. She was so enthusiastic about the conference that she purchased volumes of poetry and gave them to those present. It was during the business sessions, that the small group of members discussed with great zeal the possibility of an organization..It was a known fact that Negroes could not hold membership in the North Carolina Library Association. In spite of this, it was felt that nothing should stand in the way of their professional growth. If this meant a separate organization, then there should be one and hope for unity soon. Thus the North Carolina Negro Library Association became the first Negro Library Association in the country.

Considerable thought was given to the objectives which such an organization should have. The main objectives were to improve libraries for service to all the people and to encourage the professional growth of its members. By attending the meetings and holding membership in the association the group hoped that members would benefit from:

- Getting to know others in their field and cultivating lasting friendships.

- Exchanging ideas and experiences.

- Having an opportunity to hear and meet outstanding authors and professional authorities.

- Holding offices, serving on committees and planning conferences, thus affording an opportunity for leadership training.

- Pursuing research and contributing to professional periodicals.

- Socializing, which is important for good comradeship.

At the closing meeting the following officers were elected: Miss Mollie E. Dunlap, Vice-President; Mrs. Josephine P. Sherrill, Secretary; and Miss Pearl Snodgrass, Treasurer.

The second annual meeting was held at St. Augustine's College on April 5-6, 1935. Guest speakers during this meeting were Miss Charlotte Templeton, Librarian at Atlanta University who spoke on "The Library at Atlanta University," and Mr. John E. Bowen, Jr., C.C.C. Educational Advisor on "Two Experiments in Adult Education for Negroes." Miss Florence R. Curtis, Director of the Hampton Library School was a visitor and gave a brief talk.

At this meeting, Miss Florence Byrd (Mrs. Murray Davis), chairman of Constitution committee, made her report on the constitution. At the request of Miss Bertie Sorrell, a reference librarian at Tuskegee Institute, and a visitor, the membership was opened to librarians in other states. After a discussion and recommendations, the constitution was adopted.

During this meeting the members expressed a need for some type of an official publication. This would serve as a medium of communication for the officers and the membership. It would encourage research and provide items of interest relative to the activities of librarians and libraries in the state. The association voted that there should be published quarterly some type of publication. Miss Florence Byrd was appointed Publication chairman.

Attendance had grown to 31, with 13 of the charter members being present.

The third annual meeting was held at Winston-Salem Teachers College on April 3-4, 1936. For the first time, the conference was divided into groups so that the various branches of the profession might discuss their problems. Guest speakers were Mr. Arthur A. Schomburg, Curator, 135th Street Branch Public Library, New York City, who spoke twice, first on "Cradle Books of Negro Literature," and second at a public meeting on "The Great Negro Painters of Europe." Miss Susan Grey Akers, Director of the School of Library Science at the University of North Carolina, spoke on "How Much Classification and Cataloging is Essential for the Small Library."

Miss Charlotte Lytle, Librarian, Second Ward High School, Charlotte, presided at the fourth annual conference at Fayetteville State Normal School as second president of the association. This meeting was held on April 2-3, 1937. Keynote speakers were Mrs. Dorothy R. Homer, Librarian, Miner Teachers College, Washington, D.C. who spoke at the banquet on "The Library," and Dr. Alain LeRoy Locke, writer and head of the Department of Philosophy of Howard University spoke at the Friday evening public meeting on "The Cultural Side of Life and the Place of Adult Education in Promoting Culture." At the Saturday morning meeting, Mr. Guy R. Lyle, Librarian, Woman's College of the University of North Carolina spoke on "Some Basic Principles of Library Publicity."

The program of the association was being hampered because dues were small. It was voted that the dues be increased from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per year. In recognition of the low salaries being paid librarians at this time, and to encourage attendance, room, luncheon and the banquet at each meeting were given members without charge. The expenses of the keynote speakers were shared by the host college, thus affording the members opportunity to hear outstanding persons without much cost to the association.

The LIBRARIAN, a mimeographed newsletter, put in its first appearance November 17, 1937. Miss Alois Francis, librarian of Shaw University was editor. It contained a letter from newly elected President Hazel C. Edwards, the constitution, a short history of the association, interesting facts about librarians and an inspirational note from the editor. Only two issues were published.

At the fifth annual meeting on April 1-2, 1938 at North Carolina College for Negroes, the association began to know that its presence in the state was being felt. President Hazel C. Edwards was confronted with a number of controversial issues. During Dr. James E. Shepard's welcome speech at the conference, he invited the N.C.N.L.A. to become a member of the North Carolina Negro Teachers Association. This came not as a surprise to some because an undercover campaign had been going on for sometime to get the N.C.N.L.A. to merge with the Teachers Association. This would, of course, add members and increase the financial support of the Teachers Association, but would also curtail the time allowed for the program of the librarians. This provoked heated discussions at the first business session because there were strong forces for and against the merger. A motion was finally made by Mr. John E. Bowen, Jr. and seconded by Mrs. Mollie H. Lee that the N.C.N.L.A. remain an independent organization. The motion was carried. Not satisfied, the losing side requested that a committee be appointed to talk with officials of the North Carolina Negro Teachers Association to discuss advantages of a merger at a future time.

At the Friday afternoon meeting, micro-photography was presented at the conference for the first time. Mr. W.W. Smiley of the University of North Carolina gave a very interesting demonstration. Dr. Carter G. Woodson, historian of Washington, D.C., spoke at the banquet Friday evening on "The History of this Country, Including Our History," and Mrs. Mary P. Douglas, spoke Saturday morning on "Tools Joy-Books."

At the afternoon business meetings, considerable stress was put on ways to recruit new members into the association. In view of the fact that more positions were being filled by trained librarians, statistics showed that a larger percentage of them were not members of the association.

Livingstone College served as host to the sixth annual conference on March 31 and April 1, 1939. Dr. Rufus E. Clement, President of Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia, was the banquet speaker. Having been a former teacher at Livingstone College and having a wife who was a former North Carolina librarian, he gave a practical and informative speech on the "Responsibility of the Librarian for Educating the Faculty and Library Board." Dr. Carl M. White, Librarian of the University of North Carolina, ended the conference with a paper on "The Librarian as Educator."

President D. Eric Moore, in his address to the conference on Saturday morning, suggested that the members now should think in terms of more professional growth. With this in mind, he suggested further that publications from other library associations should be requested for examination and that membership in the American Library Association is as important as membership in the N.C.N.L.A. Likewise, he felt that there were enough librarians now in North Carolina for the association to publish a Who's Who among North Carolina Libraries. Following this suggestion, Mrs. Mary H. Hairston was made chairman of the committee to prepare the Who's Who.

Mrs. Florence Curtis watched with great interest the development of the association, especially since a larger percentage of the membership was composed of Hampton Institute Library School graduates. A letter was read from her in which she made helpful suggestions: first, that each librarian should plan methods of getting support from the community, P.T.A. and faculties in order to strengthen their program; second, that there should be more frequent meetings of the association or sectional meetings held to encourage the exchange of ideas. In recognition of her contributions in the field of librarianship, and especially her encouragement of Negroes in the profession, the conference voted to send her a telegram at Bennett College, April 15, 1940 when a conference would be held honoring her. Telegrams were also to be sent on April 16, 1940, to Bennett and Talladega Colleges congratulating them on the dedication of their new libraries.

Two well qualified Negro librarians were the guest speakers at the Seventh Annual Conference in Rocky Mount, April 5-6, 1940. Miss Marguerite Lovell, Instructor of Library Science, North Carolina College for Negroes, spoke on "Make a Man Healthy, Wealthy and Wise;" and Mr. James H. Hulbert, Librarian, Virginia State College, spoke on "Social Implications for a Dynamic Library." At the conference dinner, Mr. J. Saunders Redding, author, and Professor of English at Elizabeth City State Teachers College read a very scholarly paper on Negro literature.

At this meeting the association continued to show evidence of growth. Membership was increasing, also there were lively discussions in the sectional meetings and thoughts were being focused more and more on the association's responsibility toward expanding and improving library service in North Carolina.

The Handbook, which gave facts about the association for the period 1934-39, was distributed to the members. It included the constitution and by-laws of the association; a list of facts about Negro college, school and public libraries; a list of North Carolina Negro librarians and members of the association, charter and deceased members; the number of bookmobiles in the State serving Negroes; and names of keynote speakers at association meetings. This mimeographed publication was compiled by Mrs. Mary M. Hairston, chairman, and Miss E. Beatrice Riggs (Mrs. L. H. Hall) and Miss E.F. Elliot.

Mr. John E. Bowen, Jr. was one of the most colorful presidents the association ever had. From the day he was elected president at the 1940 meeting, until his death, members were very conscious that they had elected a live, library-minded president.

He had a flair for writing memos and newsy letters to the members. He liked nothing better than calling committee meetings and traveling around the state visiting librarians. In one communication he said: "It has been my desire to visit more of you and I hope that you have visited each other—this is a good opportunity to be sociable and invite members to book-teas on the lawn. We can thereby put over our program; discuss library problems; then learn to know and love one another. May I have an invitation? I might be able to come."

In using his pet expression "rethinking the association," he would be bubbling over with ideas, projects and programs which would be impossible for the association to accomplish in the short period allowed for them.

In his address to the Eighth Annual meeting which met at Johnson C. Smith University on October 24-25, 1941, he made some recommendations which were pertinent to the future growth of the association. He suggested that in order to settle the question of the merger of the N.C.N.L.A. with the North Carolina Negro Teachers Association once and for all, there should be a library section established in the Teachers Association. This would enable the two organizations to become affiliated in carrying out mutual

objectives and educational pursuits of common interest. The N.C.N.L.A. would accept sponsorship of this library section and concentrate on activities which would be of interest to school librarians. This recommendation was approved by the association, and Miss E. Beatrice Riggs was appointed chairman of the Program planning committee.

Mr. Bowen further recommended the appointment of an executive secretary by the executive committee. A gratuity would be given to this person until a salary could be paid. The business of the association had grown to the extent that an office of this type could serve as a clearing house and dispense with routine matters more quickly.

It could well be said that foremost in his thinking was affiliation with the American Library Association. He believed that it was the duty of all librarians to hold membership in its national association. He further believed that the N.C.N.L.A. should be a chapter of ALA and for this he worked very hard.

During this meeting, an appropriation was made to Mr. A.P. Marshall, Librarian at Winston-Salem Teachers College, to enable him to continue the compilation of a *Guide to Negro Periodical Literature*. Volume one of this author and subject index of 19 periodicals was published first by him independently. Volume Two, Nos. 1 and 2 were issued in 1942. Early in 1943, Mr. Marshall was inducted into the armed forces and the next issue did not appear until 1946.

During some of the war years, transportation was being curtailed, and there was a question as to whether annual meetings would be advisable. In order to keep interest alive, district meetings were suggested. For some reason district meetings were never held and no annual meetings planned during the years 1942 and 1943. During that time, however, the executive committee had several meetings.

In 1942, President James E. Shepard wrote Mr. Bowen that he had granted N.C.N.L.A. permission to establish official headquarters at North Carolina College for Negroes. This was a forward movement in concentrating the resources of this educational organization at an institution where they could be available and preserved.

Practically most of the months of Mr. Bowen's second term were devoted to getting the association admitted as a chapter of the ALA and securing 50 paid ALA members to qualify for the privilege of electing a councilor to the ALA council from this chapter. Unfortunately, Mr. Bowen died February 21, 1943, without knowing that his dream had become a reality, for on February 1, 1943, the ALA council had voted to establish the N.C.N.L.A. as a chapter of the ALA. This was the first Negro Library Association to be admitted.

During the year 1943, the association was dangling without leadership. The organization began to show some concern as to what was going to happen to the association. No plans were in the making to hold another annual meeting and it was felt that since the association had given impetus to the progress of so many librarians in the state it should not be allowed to die. Questionnaires were sent to members of the executive committee to get their opinions regarding an annual meeting to be scheduled for early in 1944. The replies were enthusiastic and with a budget of \$29.35, the planning committee, which was composed of Miss Thelma Nelson, Miss Pearl Snodgrass, Miss E. Beatrice Riggs, Mrs. Mollie H. Lee and Mr. D. Eric Moore, worked toward having a meeting in Raleigh at St. Augustine's College and Shaw University, February 4-5, 1944.

Mr. Moore was acting president for this Tenth Annual meeting. In spite of the limited budget, the committee undertook an ambitious program by inviting outstanding speakers. They were praying for weather free from snow and sleet, and for a large attendance to assure the collection of enough dues to take care of the expenses which had been incurred. Their prayers were more than answered.

The Honorable Graham H. Andrews, Mayor of Raleigh, welcomed the librarians to the city. Miss Ernestine Grafton, Tri-County librarian (Person County) and editor of *North Carolina Libraries* spoke at the Public Library Section on "The Extension Program in North Carolina." Mr. J. Saunders Redding, author and professor of English, Hampton Institute, and a recent winner of the Mayflower Cup Award, spoke at the

banquet on "The Creative Factors that Led to the Mayflower Award." At the banquet, Mrs. Mollie H. Lee was presented a basket of flowers in recognition of her work in founding the association.

At the Saturday morning meeting, Dr. Susan G. Akers spoke on the subject "Really Simplified Cataloging." This speech was later mailed to members for future reference. Following Dr. Akers' speech, a panel was held entitled "The Library Advertises Through: Book Reviewing, Book Parties, Publicity and Displays; the Layman's View." The subdivisions of this general title were discussed in the order of their position in the title. The participants were Dr. John H. Franklin, Miss Thelma Nelson, Mrs. Bettie B. Preer, and Mrs. Cecil Halliburton. Mrs. Charlemae Rollins, author, Children's Librarian, George Cleveland Hall Public Library, Chicago, Illinois closed the conference by speaking on "Building a Better World Through Books." Reprints of her article, "Children's Books on the Negro: To Help Build a Better World," Elementary English Review, October, 1943, were mailed to members of the association.

Dr. Louis R. Wilson, Founder of N.C.L.A., and former Librarian of the University of North Carolina was recognized in the audience and asked to say a few words. He congratulated the association on the splendid meeting and felt that the program of the association could go far in helping people especially during this difficult period.

Public library facilities for Negroes experienced tremendous growth during the five year period 1938 to 1943. This was due largely to the WPA library program, state aid to public libraries, community pride and interest, and a library commission which had enthusiastically encouraged the establishment of libraries. To enable closer supervision and to provide professional assistance to those libraries which employed mostly untrained librarians, a Negro state public library supervisor was needed. With this in mind, the association at its Saturday morning business meeting, voted to write the North Carolina Library Commission asking that such a person be employed.

Attendance at this meeting was one of the largest in the history of the association. Everyone left with a feeling that they had gained valuable information. Because of this, an all Negro issue of *North Carolina Libraries* was published in May, 1944.

Another meeting was also held in 1944. This second meeting was the Eleventh Annual Conference, held October 27-28, 1944 with Miss E. Beatrice Riggs presiding as president. Miss Eva M. Glass, Instructor, School of Library Science, North Carolina College for Negroes read a paper at the opening meeting on "Will Librarianship Face the Challenge of the Post-War World?" At the conference banquet the guest speaker was Mr. Arna Bontemps, author and librarian of Fisk University, who spoke on "Adventures in Authorship." Following the banquet, the conference joined with the Carnegie Negro Library in the celebration of its Twentieth Anniversary. Tribute was paid to Mrs. Martha Sebastian for her long years of service at the library. Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, President of Palmer Memorial Institute was the main speaker for the Saturday morning meeting.

At the last meeting of the association in Raleigh, Mrs. Dorothy Manley, Acting Executive Secretary, suggested that there should be a trustee section in the association. There were still a number of public libraries which were independent and had trustee boards which dictated the policies of the library. Most of the others had committees that stimulated interest in their libraries and made recommendations but had no official power. It was believed that a section of this type would serve a useful purpose in helping to enlighten these people in library trends. The association approved the idea and trustees were invited to attend this meeting at Bennett College for the purpose of organizing a section. Mrs. Alma Dowdy, Treasurer of the I.B. Turner Public Library in Washington, was elected chairman.

At the executive meeting held April 7, 1945, Miss Thelma Nelson was elected executive secretary. Miss Marjorie Beal was present at this meeting to explain the aims and functions of the Library Development Fund and its program. It was being sponsored by the ALA for the purpose of maintaining a library representative in Washington and to carry on a national public relations program supporting the development of good library service for all citizens. President Riggs gave the project her full support and asked each member to give 4 per cent of his month's salary. This request did not materialize, but the members did contribute \$501.15.

Since the constitution made no provisions for filling the position of councilor on the ALA council, President Riggs, with the approval of the executive committee, appointed Mrs. Mollie Huston Lee as councilor representing the N.C.N.L.A. chapter. Her term expired in 1949.

It was during Miss Nelson's term as executive secretary in 1945 that the *Newsletter* was published. It gave interesting items regarding activities of the librarians, projects of the association, messages from the president and business of the executive committee.

In this same year, a request from the association was made to Governor Gregg Cherry to use his influence in employing a Negro School Library supervisor in the North Carolina State Department of Public Instruction. His reply was as follows: "Acknowledgement is made of your letter of February 26, and I am not advised as to the change in the Department of Public Instruction with reference to library supervisors. I am glad to have your thoughts on the matter." At this writing no Negro supervisor has been employed.

The Twelfth Annual meeting was held at Winston-Salem Teachers College November 1-2, 1946. Dr. Rayford W. Logan, author and professor of History at Howard University, spoke at the public meeting on "Education for World Citizenship." Dr. Virginia Jones, Director of the Atlanta University School of Library Service, was the banquet speaker. Her subject was devoted to facts concerning opportunities in the library field. Miss Elizabeth Tarry, a recent employee of Harper & Brothers Publishers spoke at the banquet also on the subject, "An Approach to Understanding Through Children's Books." Miss Dorothy Williams, Dean of the School of Library Science at North Carolina College for Negroes was presented at the Saturday morning session and talked briefly on recruiting and the Wheeler Report.

At the business meeting, the recommendations of the ALA concerning the new salary scale for librarians was read. The association voted to send copies of these recommendations to all Negro College presidents and principals, and also to chairmen of trustee boards and superintendents of county and city school systems.

To encourage librarians in their profession, it was voted that awards should be given to librarians at the annual meetings for worthwhile articles written and published during the year and for sponsoring outstanding library projects. The research committee was instructed to keep the membership informed of recent federal and state legislation concerning libraries and librarians.

At the next executive committee meeting Miss Penny Perry, Second Ward High School, was appointed executive secretary.

As a result of the request made by the association in 1944 for a Negro State Public Library Supervisor in the North Carolina Library Commission, Mrs. Mollie Huston Lee was offered the position in 1946, but could only accept it on a part-time basis. This position terminated in 1953, and has not since been filled by a Negro.

The Thirteenth Annual Conference was held at the Williston Industrial School, Wilmington, October 31 - November 1, 1947, with President Thelma Nelson presiding. Mr. P. Bernard Young, Editor of the *Journal and Guide* was guest speaker for the public meeting. He spoke on "Newspapers in the World of Tomorrow." The banquet speaker was Miss Shirley Graham, author, who spoke on "The Writers Role as the Voice of the People," Saturday morning, Mr. Joseph L. Reason, Librarian of Howard University, spoke on "The Librarian Selects Books in the World of Tomorrow."

It was June, 1948, under the able editorship of Mr. A.P. Marshall, that the first issue of the *Library Service Review*, first official organ of the association, put in its appearance. The purpose of this organ was, "to bring to those in library service an organ of exchange, not only for those who are practicing librarianship in North Carolina, but any section of the country, particularly in the Southern States. It is to furnish librarians with a medium of exchange of ideas, an outlet for expression along the lines which they are most interested." In November, 1948, the second issue was published. Soon after that, Mr. Marshall left the state and Mr. D. Eric Moore was appointed editor and Miss Evelyn Pope business manager.

The Fifteenth Annual Conference convened November 5-6, 1948 at William Penn High School, High Point, North Carolina. Dr. William Stuart Nelson, Dean of the School of Religion, Howard University spoke at the public meeting on "Books, Human Understanding and Freedom." Mention was made that it was during the administration of Dr. Nelson at Shaw University that the association received helpful guidance in getting organized. The banquet speaker was Miss Marion Cuthbert, Department of Personnel Service, Brooklyn College, who spoke on "Reading Tastes as an Index of Current Social Thinking."

At this meeting members began to turn their thoughts toward a united organization of all librarians in the state regardless of color. It had been 14 years now since the charter members had "organized separately but hope for unity soon."

It was first suggested that the word Negro be deleted from the name of this association, but after considerable discussion, it was thought best not to lose our identity until something definite had been worked out. Our association was already integrated because one of the charter members was white. For that reason, the name of the association was not "North Carolina Negro Librarians Association" which at first had been suggested.

Mrs. Ann M. Johnson, Instructor in Library Science at North Carolina College at Durham, and the newly appointed Executive Secretary, was authorized to write a letter to the North Carolina Library Association requesting a merger of the two associations. The text of this letter, which was sent after the final meeting of the 26th biennial conference of the N.C.L.A. on April 24, 1949, was as follows:

In view of the recent action taken by the American Library Association on Regional meetings, we of the North Carolina Negro Library Association feel that our two organizations with the same purposes in the same state, should give serious consideration to the possibility of merging and become one.

As you know, such a step has been taken by some other State organizations. We who promote books as weapons of democracy should be no less willing to take a stand for democratic actions.

At our association meeting last November our Executive Committee was given authority to make this contact. We hope that your organization will give this matter thoughtful study and let us have a reply in time for our next meeting which is scheduled for the first week in November, 1949.

After the N.C.L.A. received this letter, president Harlan C. Brown appointed a committee for the purpose of studying the request made by the N.C.N.L.A. As the result of this study, the following recommendations were made to the N.C.L.A. Executive Council:

That each association appoint committees of equal size within the next six months to meet and discuss the advantages and the problems of a joint association and of joint activities.

That our feeling should be conveyed to the North Carolina Negro Library Association that the advantages gained by the continuance of the N.C.N.L.A. are extremely important, and that in our opinion it would be much to the disadvantage of the Negro librarians to disband the N.C.N.L.A.

That, contingent on the approval of the N.C.L.A. at its next biennial conference, an invitation be extended to Negro librarians to become members of the N.C.L.A.

The fifteenth Annual Conference was held at West Charlotte High School, November 4-5, 1949 with President Joyce McLendon presiding at the opening meeting. Dr. Robert P. Daniel, President of Shaw University, spoke at the public meeting on "Illiteracy of the Literate." Guest speaker at the School Library section was Dr. Samuel E. Duncan, Supervisor of North Carolina Negro High Schools. He spoke on "Administration and Organizational Provisions for North Carolina Public School Libraries." The conference banquet speaker was Dr. Hugh M. Gloster, author and director of Communications Center of Hampton Institute. His address was on "Books and our Struggle for Democracy." Saturday morning, Dr. Louis T.

Shores, Director of the School of Library Service of Florida State University, spoke on "Trends in Reference Sources."

At this meeting members received copies of a bibliography on "Achievements of Afro-American Women of the Twentieth Century." This was a project of the research committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. Constance Marteena, and would enable those interested to locate at the Holgate, J.C. Price and Woman's College Libraries in Greensboro and the Richard B. Harrison Public Library in Raleigh, materials on Afro-American women of the Twentieth Century.

Considerable praise was given the *Library Service Review* and it was the hope of the association that the present editorial staff would continue the splendid work which Mr. Marshall had begun. Miss Evelyn Pope, acting business manager, stressed the fact that it was an expensive undertaking and required additional funds to pay for printing the next issue.

After listening to the letter from Mr. Brown, president of the N.C.L.A., regarding their executive committee recommendations on the study of the merger, the contents of which have been stated before in this paper, the membership voted to give the president the power to appoint that committee. President McLendon appointed the following: Mrs. Mary Hauser, Chairman, Mrs. Mollie Huston Lee, secretary, Miss Fannie White, Mr. D. Eric Moore and Mrs Constance Marteena.

Miss Biverous Pretty, Librarian of the Raleigh Elementary Schools, was chairman of the Awards committee. This committee, proceeding with great caution, never seemed to be satisfied with their procedure of making the awards. Their recommendation was that there be a jury composed of persons having wide personal contacts with libraries throughout the State of North Carolina. Committee suggestions were: Miss Eloise Camp, State School Library-Advisor; Mr. Samuel E. Duncan, North Carolina Negro High School Supervisor; Miss Marjorie Beal, Secretary and Director of the North Carolina Library Commission; Mrs. R.E. Lawrence, State Negro Elementary School Supervisor; Mrs. Mollie Huston Lee, Field Librarian, North Carolina Library Commission.

Awards were made to the following:

College citation to: Mrs. Constance Marteena, for Activities on the Research Committee and to Miss Alma Morrow for establishing a \$2400 film collection.

School citation to: Miss Elizabeth Gill for tremendous success in developing a school library in one and one-half years at William Penn High School and to Miss Louise Howell for her outstanding work in the capacity of a teacher-librarian in Shelby School.

Public library citation to: Mrs. Nell B. Wright, for library service in the Kate Bittings Hospital in Winston-Salem and to Mrs. Mollie Huston Lee for her effort toward securing a new library building in Raleigh.

Honorable mention to: Miss Beatrice Maye for service to elementary school and people of the rural section of her community and to Miss Thelma C. Nelson for community work at Shaw University.

The meeting of the joint committee of the N.C.L.A. and N.C.N.L.A. on the merger of the two organizations was held March 11, 1950 at the D. H. Hill Library, North Carolina State College. Those representing N.C.N.L.A. were: Mrs. Mary R. Hauser, Mrs. Mollie Huston Lee, Mrs. Joyce McLendon, Miss Thelma Nelson and D. Eric Moore. Those representing N.C.L.A. were: Miss Jane B. Wilson, Miss Nancy Gray, Mrs. Mary P. Douglas, Harlan C. Brown, and Benjamin C. Powell. Miss Elizabeth House (Mrs. Myles Hughey) served as chairman and Mr. Moore, secretary.

The N.C.N.L.A. contingent presented some strong arguments as to why there should be a merger. Of those present, Mrs. Mary P. Douglas was perhaps the most outspoken in her disapproval of the merger.

At the close of the meeting, Mr. Moore was requested to record the proceedings of the meeting and send them to the members present. He did an admirable job in his "Report of Activities Relative to a Merger of

the North Carolina Library Association." It was clearly written with a detailed account of the issues involved. This document will have historical value.

In line with the objectives of the association to foster programs for professional growth, the Public Library section, in cooperation with the North Carolina Library Commission, sponsored a public library workshop for untrained librarians at the Richard B. Harrison Public Library in Raleigh, April 21-23, 1950. Workshops such as these are now integrated under the sponsorship of the N.C.L.A.

In June, 1950, Miss Marjorie Beal, Secretary and Director of the North Carolina Library Commission retired. It was with great regret that the association members realized she would no longer be officially connected with the commission. It was because of her years of seasoned experience that she was able to give invaluable direction to the organization of this association. Looking back over the annual programs, one sees her name appearing often, indicating that she had been a faithful supporter of the association as well as bringing to it constructive messages. In recognition of the high esteem which the association had for Miss Beal, they presented her with a token upon her retirement.

The Sixteenth Annual Conference was held November 3-4, 1950 in Rocky Mount at the Booker T. Washington High School. Guest speaker at the conference dinner was Mrs. Ethelyn Thomas, Director of Dramatics, and English Professor at Shaw University. At the public meeting, Honorable Edwin F. Duke, Mayor of Rocky Mount, extended words of welcome and Dr. Rufus E. Clement, President of Atlanta University, delivered the main address. He spoke on "Books for a Democratic Society." Saturday morning, Mrs. Robert Christ, Assistant Librarian at Duke University, spoke on "Librarians in a Democratic Society," and Miss Elizabeth House, the new Secretary and Director of the North Carolina Library Commission was introduced.

During the business meeting, considerable time was spent in the discussion of an in-service training workshop for school librarians. Earlier in the fall a letter had been sent by the School Library section to Mrs. Mary P. Douglas, asking what in-service training was available to Negro school librarians. She replied by suggesting that they request one of the colleges to conduct this workshop. Mr. Moore, Director of the North Carolina College School of Library Science was present and said that it would be possible to have it at North Carolina College at Durham. This met with approval and a planning committee was appointed. Following the reports of the other committees and the election of officers, Mrs. Nell B. Wright was elected at large as ALA councilor, her term expiring in 1945. Mrs. Ann M. Johnson was elected president and Mrs. Ray N. Moore was appointed executive secretary.

In April, 1951, letters were sent to the membership inviting them to be guests at the N.C.L.A. biennial meeting which was to be held in April 26-27, 1951 at the O. Henry Hotel in Greensboro. There were approximately 85 Negro librarians at this meeting and it was a successful demonstration which proved that the two associations could function as one. Special praise should be paid to Mr. Harlan C. Brown, President of the N.C.L.A. for the initiative he took in effecting this expression of true democracy.

The seventeenth Annual Conference was held at North Carolina College at Durham, November 2-3, 1951, with President Ann M. Johnson presiding. During the opening general meeting, Mr. James Parker, Director of the Audio-Visual Aids Department, North Carolina College at Durham showed a film on "Library Organization." Following the sectional meetings, the membership was invited at the invitation of the Library Board of Trustees to the Stanford L. Warren Public Library to an Open House. The Friday evening banquet speaker was Dr. Rose B. Browne, Professor of Education at North Carolina College. She spoke on "Our Manifest Destiny."

At the public library sectional meeting, Miss Elizabeth House spoke on "New Horizons in State Aid to Public Libraries." This speech had special significance because it was concerned with the newly revised regulations of State Aid Funds to Public Libraries. One of the qualifications necessary for counties to obtain these funds was "Develop long range plans for county-wide service for all the people." This meant the extension of public library service to Negroes. At the business session Saturday morning, Mrs. Emma Hill Brown, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, submitted the following report which was approved:

WHEREAS the North Carolina Library Commission has announced new state aid for library regulations designed to strengthen the program of public library service to citizens of the state.

WHEREAS these regulations are in harmony with accepted principles of public library administration Therefore be it resolved:

That the N.C.N.L.A. express its approval of the new regulations and commend the Library Commission for this forward step in setting forth new and important requirements under which it is to be expected that improvement will take place in those public libraries which meet the requirements and incentives will be held forth for other libraries.

That this association urge upon the Library Commission the importance of providing not only that there shall be library service to all inhabitants of a county, but that library opportunity equal in quality and scope shall be provided for all citizens of a county.

Lincoln Junior High School in Greensboro, N.C. served as host to the eighteenth Annual Conference November 7, 1952. Among those bringing greetings were Dr. William H. Hampton, Negro member of the City Council and the Honorable Robert H. Frazier, Mayor of Greensboro. Mr. Charles M. Adams, Librarian of Woman's College, spoke at the College Library section on "Books for an Informed College Citizenry." At the conference dinner Friday evening, Dr. Ivan E. Taylor, author and Head of the Department of English at Howard University, spoke on "Pathways to the Land of Make-Believe." Saturday morning, Miss Jane B. Wilson, President of N.C.L.A., spoke on "A Voice from Within," and Miss Gladys Johnson, Director of the North Carolina American Heritage Project, spoke on "The American Heritage Program."

In the business meeting, a letter was read by President Johnson from the N.C.L.A. stating that their organization had voted against the proposed merger at this time. This did not come as too much of a surprise to members of the association, since it was generally felt that there was still a large segment of the N.C.L.A. membership who were not yet broad enough to face the democratic action which was being requested of them. It was felt that this association should not seek a merger again, but that they should bide their time and await the inevitable. The official results of the N.C.L.A. voting on the merger appeared in the April, 1952 issue of *North Carolina Libraries* as follows: ballots mailed - 465; votes in the affirmative - 120; votes in the negative - 184.

At this meeting a mimeographed booklet, "Methods to More Library Participation" was distributed to those present. Questionnaires had earlier been sent to libraries in the state by the Research Committee requesting information or ideas and procedures for creating and continuing patrons' interest in the use of the library. This booklet was the summary of these findings. Miss Martha Riddick, librarian of West Charlotte High School, served as chairman of the Research Committee.

Mr. D. Eric Moore, editor of the *Library Service Review*, reported to the conference that, in his opinion, the association was overly ambitious in attempting to publish a periodical of that size because of the cost and the difficulty of obtaining articles. He suggested that it be of a different format, perhaps a mimeographed form, with distribution among the members only. After much discussion, it was finally agreed that finances were sufficient to allow the publication of another issue and that it would be unwise to change the format until volume one had been completed.

The Association of North Carolina High School Library Clubs was organized in March, 1953 by Mrs. Joyce McLendon, past president of N.C.N.L.A. and librarian at Washington High School in Raleigh. For many years, Mrs. McLendon has been considered an outstanding high school librarian who had the knack of working with young adults. Organization plans had their beginning in the School Library Section of the N.C.N.L.A. After the association voted its approval of such an organization in the state, it became one of the sponsors.

The objectives of this association are: to stimulate interest in books and reading; to promote a better appreciation for accepted library practices; to encourage students to use and care for materials effectively and to stimulate others to use and care for them; to foster closer cooperation among state high school

clubs; to help students develop well-rounded personalities through library service and use of library materials; to serve as a recruiting agency for students in Librarianship as a profession.

Mrs. Constance Marteena, Librarian at Bennett College, was elected president at the Greensboro meeting in 1952. Mrs. Marteena's administration was marked by her ability to obtain prompt cooperation from the operational agencies of the association. She called executive meetings often and saw to it that the program of the association was carried through. Her frequent communications to members of the association seeking their suggestions for a better conference gave them the feeling of being a part of the program.

Dr. Benjamin F. Smith, Librarian of North Carolina College at Durham, was appointed editor of the *Library Service Review* in 1953. Others appointed to serve on the Editorial Board were Miss Evelyn Pope, Business Manager; Mrs. Lualgia P. Ferguson; Mrs. Mollie Huston Lee and Miss Mary Pinson. In October, 1953, Numbers 3 and 4 of the *Library Service Review* were published together. This issue, which placed emphasis on articles dealing with the school library, received many favorable comments for its content and editorship.

Chapters of the American Library Association, State, Regional and Provincial, were informed by letter that they would have to apply for redesignation of chapter status. In view of this, the association felt that now was the time to step in and ask ALA not to recognize any chapter which did not allow Negro membership. The Executive Board of the N.C.N.L.A. appointed a committee on redesignation to study the issues involved in chapter redesignations and to make recommendations to ALA and the N.C.L.A. Committee members were Mrs. Nell Wright, chairman, the late Mrs. Mary Hauser, Mrs. Ray Moore, Mr. D. Eric Moore, and Mrs. Mollie Huston Lee. Upon the death of Mrs. Hauser, Miss Martha Riddick was added to the committee. President Marteena sat in on all committee meetings.

On March 11, 1953, this committee instructed the executive secretary to write the following letter:

Mr. David H. Clift, Executive Secretary, American Library Association, 50 E. Huron Street, Chicago 11, Illinois

Dear Mr. Clift:

We, the North Carolina Negro Library Association, have observed with approval the recent reaffirmation by ALA of its antidiscrimination policy in electing to hold its 1954 annual conference in a setting in which the personal rights and dignity of all ALA members will be respected without embarrassment to Negro librarians. We feel that the cause of librarianship is greatly strengthened when ALA accepts no compromise of high democratic principles.

We are aware of the current program of redesignation of state, regional and provincial chapters of ALA. We greatly hope that in this reorganization process and in the resulting structure the individual membership rights of ALA members who happen to be Negroes will be fully respected.

Because of our interest in this matter, we would appreciate your giving us answers to the following questions concerning adopted policy and procedure in the redesignation of ALA chapters:

The By-laws state that a state chapter shall be established in any state "in which a majority of the members residing in the area involved vote in favor of such action." What requirements does ALA make as to the machinery of holding the election to guarantee that every ALA member in a given state shall be given the opportunity to cast his ballot and to be counted as one of the total number of members residing in the state upon which total is based the calculation of the number of favorable votes required of the issue.

Assuming that when the redesignation of state chapters is completed there will be only one chapter in each state, and noting that the state chapter will be only one chapter in

each state, and noting that the state chapter will be "the final authority within the American Library Association in respect to all library programs and policies which concern only the areas for which the chapter is responsible," and assuming further that each ALA member is entitled to the democratic membership right of participating equally with all other ALA authority in that state, we ask what policy and program ALA has for guaranteeing the observance of this right on the part of Negro members of ALA residing in the South.

Noting that approval by Council of the constitution and by-laws of the state organization which seeks status as an ALA chapter is one of the conditions of membership as a chapter, we ask if in examining state association constitutions and by-laws Council will require that these documents set forth the membership eligibility requirements of their respective state organizations in such terms as to make it clear that all members of ALA will be qualified for membership in the state organization.

We shall appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely yours, Ray N. Moore, Executive Secretary, North Carolina Negro Library Ass'n.

(Excerpt from a letter received from Mr. Clift)

March 20, 1953

Dear Mrs. Moore:

I am writing to acknowledge your letter of March 11, in which you raise many thoughtful questions relating to the current program of redesignation of state, regional and provincial chapters of ALA. As you know, many of these questions were touched upon by Council at Midwinter and the Committee was directed to give further study to Article V of the By-laws.

In order to assist the Committee in its study, the ALA Executive Board is appointing a subcommittee that will serve in an advisory capacity to the Committee on Constitution and By-laws. I hope to work closely with these two committees and I shall be able before long to reply to questions you have raised. I think I can answer one question now. It is very likely that the ALA itself will conduct the elections in the various states and this will, of course, insure use of the latest and most complete list of ALA members.

The Nineteenth Annual Conference of the association convened November 6-7, 1953 at Elizabeth City State Teachers College with President Constance Marteena presiding. Mrs. Grace T. Stevenson, Associate Executive Secretary of ALA, spoke at the conference dinner on "The Results of the Adult Education Survey." At the Friday evening public meeting, Mr. Thomas W. Young, president of Journal and Guide newspaper spoke on "Negro Business Enterprise."

The Saturday morning business meeting opened with President Marteena delivering a challenging address on the subject of "Goals for 1953-54." Later in the morning, Mrs. Wright gave the report of the Redesignation Committee. This report included the reading of correspondence concerning redesignation of chapters which had transpired between ALA officials and the N.C.N.L.A. executive secretary. Discussion of this report reflected in the members a renewed hope that an integrated library association in the state was not far away. The committee was requested to continue its work.

Miss Allegra Westbrook, Librarian, Brevard Street Branch Public Library, Charlotte and chairman of the Awards and Recognition Committee, announced the awards to the following for their outstanding achievements:

School library citation: Mrs. Joyce C. McLendon, Librarian of Ligon High School, Raleigh, for her work with student library assistants.

Public library citation: Mrs. Nell B. Wright, Librarian, Horton Branch Public Library, Winston-Salem, for her work in adult education and to the Staff of the Horton Branch

Public Library for its excellent cooperative work in promoting adult community discussions.

Two resolutions worthy of note were read by Miss Beatrice Lomax, Librarian, Leonard Street School, High Point, and chairman of the Resolution Committee. They were:

WHEREAS the needs for an advisor of school libraries throughout North Carolina have increased and are still increasing, and after the recent appointment of a second state Library Advisor, there is still inadequate supervision, therefore be it resolved that this organization ask that North Carolina Department of Public Instruction to appoint a qualified Negro to serve in the supervisory capacity throughout the state.

WHEREAS many librarians have to pay substitute teacher and all expenses in order to attend the Library Association Meetings and many do not attend who otherwise would, therefore be it resolved that a letter be sent from the Executive office to all Superintendents and Principals asking that they give librarians and teacher-librarians time off with pay in order that they might keep abreast of the times, by attending the N.C.N.L.A.

President Martena was elected ALA councilor for the term 1955-59. Mrs. Mollie Huston Lee was appointed Historian and Mrs. Lualgia P. Ferguson, reporter.

On June 25, 1954, the ALA membership ratified an amendment to the ALA By-laws under which, in the future, there will be one chapter of ALA in each state. It is understood that membership in the chapter will not be restricted by race. In the light of this amendment, the N.C.L.A. wished to apply for redesignation, and in order to do so, it must first admit Negroes to membership into their association. As the result of this ruling, the members of the N.C.L.A. voted in September 1954, to admit Negroes into their association. The unofficial report of the voting was as follows: Votes mailed, 568; Votes returned, 362; Votes in the affirmative, 255; Votes in the negative, 107.

When President Martena was notified by the N.C.L.A. that they had voted to admit Negroes into their association, she was requested to arrange a meeting with their president, Miss Charlesanna Fox, and N.C.N.L.A. committee on redesignation to discuss the designation of an ALA chapter in North Carolina. At this meeting, which was held October 23, 1954 at Bennett College, were Miss Charlesanna Fox and Miss Marjorie J. Hood representing N.C.L.A. and Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Moore and President Martena representing N.C.N.L.A. with full membership rights and privileges and assured them that every effort would be made toward working out solutions to racial problems.

Concerning the issue of which chapter should apply for redesignation, Miss Fox said that members of the N.C.L.A. were to vote by mail in November to determine whether they should apply to ALA for designation of their chapter for North Carolina. The question was then asked the N.C.N.L.A. committee that if the N.C.L.A. voted to apply, would they seek application. The committee replied that they were not in power at this time to say whether their association wished to make application or not but would bring it before the membership at the next annual meeting. Opinions expressed during this conference indicated that the N.C.L.A. in view of its seniority in years of existence was the logical chapter to be designated. Also that in light of the policies granting Negro librarians full membership and privileges in this association, there was no particular need for N.C.N.L.A. to apply.

Mr. Moore was asked to prepare a report of the Committee on Redesignation to be sent to all N.C.N.L.A. members to allow them time to study the issues involved in order that they might vote intelligently at the November meeting.

Excerpts from this report are:

N.C.N.L.A. may choose among three alternatives at the annual conference in Wilson:

1. Decide to send to ALA an application for designation of N.C.N.L.A. as the North Carolina chapter. If both state associations decide to submit applications for chapter

designations, it would seem advisable for the two associations to cooperate in the polling of all ALA members in North Carolina as to their choice of the association which should be designated by ALA as its North Carolina chapter.

2. Take no action about N.C.N.L.A. to become the North Carolina chapter (assuming that N C L A will decide to apply.)

Your committee recommends that N.C.N.L.A. endorse the application of N.C.L.A. (if it is made) for designation as the North Carolina chapter of ALA. We recommend this for the following reasons:

1. N.C.L.A. is the oldest (since 1904) and largest state library association in North Carolina.
2. It has the longest and most fruitful record of professional library leadership in its work with ALA, N.C. Legislative Council, the state library agencies, officials of the general state government and with private educational and cultural organizations.
3. It provides professional contacts for the largest number of librarians in the state.
4. With its membership open to all, it offers the best opportunity for representing all library interests in the state.
5. A unified association, as the ALA chapter, will mean more professional and cultural growth for North Carolina librarians and friends of libraries.

The Twentieth Anniversary celebration of the N.C.N.L.A. was held at the Elvie Street School in Wilson, November 5-6, 1954 with President Marteena presiding. At the conference dinner, Dr. Hobart Jarrett, chairman, Humanities Division, Bennett College, spoke on "Overlooked Literary Genre." Miss Beatrice Lomax spoke on "An Appreciation of our Founders." At the end of her speech she presented Mrs. Mollie Huston Lee an orchid on behalf of the Association in recognition of her 20 years of service to the association. Mrs. Lee responded with brief remarks on the benefits which she had derived from the association. Even though the time may soon be near when a Negro library association may not be necessary, she felt that the experiences gained by the librarians in the last 20 years were invaluable.

At the public meeting, The Honorable John D. Wilson, Mayor of Wilson, was one of those extending greetings. Mrs. Josephine P. Sherrill, Librarian at Livingstone College and a chartermember spoke on "A Backward Glance," a subject which gave her an opportunity to reminisce about funny and interesting incidents which had happened in the last 20 years of the association. Dr. John Hope Franklin, author and Professor of History at Howard University, was the main speaker. His subject was "Anti-Communism in America — the British View." Miss Cora P. Bomar, State School Library Advisor, North Carolina State Department of Public Instruction spoke at the School Library section on "Problems of the School Librarian."

At the first general session Friday afternoon, Mrs. Wright combined her ALA council report and Redesignation Committee report into one. She made the same recommendation to the body which appeared in Mr. Moore's report on redesignation.

Although this report was accepted unanimously by a standing vote, the issues were not voted upon in proper parliamentary procedure and there are questions in some members minds whether the association has taken definite action on the issues involved.

Saturday morning, President Marteena spoke on her recent visits to libraries in the Caribbean. The Awards and Recognition Committee made the following awards:

School library citation: To Mrs. Helen Holt Alexander, Librarian, Carver Consolidated School, Winston-Salem, for the workshop which she sponsored with the theme "Forward with Books."

College library citations: Dr. Benjamin F. Smith, for receiving a \$5,000.00 Ford Foundation Grant for an Adult Education program at North Carolina College at Durham.

Honorable mention: To Mrs. E. A. Jenkins, former librarian at the Wilson Negro Public Library, Wilson, who instituted the growth and development of the Wilson Negro Public Library and to Mrs. Constance H. Marteen who served so conscientiously throughout the two years she was president of the association.

The research committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. Josephine P. Sherrill distributed to the members *Who's Who In North Carolina Negro Libraries*, a booklet containing biographical sketches of 114 North Carolina Negro Librarians. At the close of the meeting Miss Martha Riddick was elected eleventh president of the association.

Reflecting over the past two decades in the life of the association, space will allow for only a few of the major events and experiences to be mentioned in this summary. Librarians have enjoyed the privilege of meeting old and new friends that they might talk about the experiences and problems which they have in common. There have been opportunities to see, hear, and meet many leading authors of the Negro race and professional authorities of the country. The sponsorship of in-service training programs, study groups and the presentation of awards have stimulated professional growth and interest in research. The leadership opportunities experienced by so many have provided them with valuable equipment for holding responsible positions in the future with dignity and assurance. And finally, through the power of organization and united action, the N.C.L.A. has opened its membership to Negroes.

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A History Of The Durham Public Library, 1895-1940

by *Walter M. High, III* — D.H. Hill Library, North Carolina State University

Early Beginnings

The public library emerged in the United States as the result of a complex intermixture of forces. It is truly a child of the society from which it sprang; every municipality which established a library gave it a particular stamp of purpose and design. This article treats the pre-World War II years of the Durham Public Library. This library has particular significance for North Carolina because it was the first free, tax-supported public library in the Southeast.¹ Moreover, the Durham community worked as a unit to establish their library and molded it to fit their conception of library service. Such action was unusual for the Southeast prior to 1900; most public libraries in this area owe their existence to the efforts of state library associations or to generous monetary grants from the Carnegie Corporation. Durham, however, can attribute its public library solely to the interest and industry of its citizens.

The early history of Durham's public library is somewhat difficult to reconstruct. As years pass, local history tends to follow legend rather than historical fact. Thus, the founding of the Durham Public Library is popularly attributed to Miss Lalla Ruth Carr, the daughter of the prominent and wealthy Julian Shakespeare Carr.² Although she was undoubtedly involved in the original planning, Miss Carr did not originate the idea for a public library; the honor should go to Professor Edwin Mims of Trinity College (now Duke University).

Mims belonged to a local literary club, the Canterbury, which had been established through the efforts of the faculty at Trinity. In 1895, this club desired a project to improve the social stature of Durham, and Mims suggested a public library. The idea was discussed until early 1896 when the club asked several prominent scholars and businessmen to write public letters in support of its movement.³ It is now impossible to determine how many citizens responded to this plea for public letters, but two are still available. Both letters give insight into the community's conception of public library service and are quoted in part below.

One of the surviving letters came from Robert L. Flowers, a mathematics professor at Trinity. His concern was with the cultural development of the South, and he viewed the public library as a boon to intellectual development. Witness the following excerpt from his letter:

The lack of libraries has been one of the retarding elements in the intellectual development of the South. We must confess that in library culture, the North has surpassed us. New England has been the seat of culture, and the birthplace of our best American literature. There are many things that have tended to make this so, but certainly one reason has been that in every town as soon as the church and school house were founded, a library was established. We love the churches and schools, and now we need the library.⁴

Flowers may have been somewhat inaccurate in his conception of library development in the North, but he clearly believed that a public library was necessary for the cultural and intellectual development of a community.

A different concern is voiced in the letter of Julian Carr, a man who constantly immersed himself in projects which contributed to the general welfare and social stature of Durham. The excerpt from his letter demonstrates a strong sense of civic pride and explains his generosity toward the public library during its early years:

...I can be counted on, in season and out of season to promote any movement that gives promise of good to the welfare of my town and my people.

What is the situation? In one sense our educational facilities are worthy of any community. Every citizen in town is in love, and very justly so, with our magnificent Graded School system, and we scarcely know how to say enough of what is good concerning Trinity College, a grand beacon of light that is reflected from Manteo to Cherokee.

Besides these noble institutions, is the Watts Hospital, another great civilizer and promoter of the true and the beautiful, and the establishment of which will hand down to posterity the name of the most beautiful temples dedicated to the worship of God of any place in the State; certainly we can claim the most public spirited citizenship in the State, and yet what the despised Nazarene said to the young man of the Scripture comes to me in double force respecting this community, to wit — 'Yet one thing thou lackest.' In spite of all our advantages and accomplishments, we cannot flatter ourselves that we approach to the full measure of what we ought to be as a Christian community until we can boast of a public library — in name and in fact.⁵

Carr's letter demonstrates the pride citizens took in their community, and shows that the public library could be a symbol of culture and progress. He mentions several other public projects that preceded the library and also reflected well on Durham. It is obvious that his major concern is to enhance the reputation of his town.

The activities of the Canterbury Club and the letters published by Carr and Flowers inspired further discussion of a public library among the citizens of Durham. Another club, the Social Science, appointed a committee to meet with the Canterbury in support of the idea. At this point, Lalla Ruth Carr becomes the leading force in the public library movement. She secured the County Court House for a public meeting on the night of April 30, 1896. Despite the fact that rain poured down that evening, a large crowd gathered to hear leading citizens make speeches. At the meeting, Julian Carr, in the name of his daughter Lalla, announced the donation of a lot worth \$2,500 on the corner of Main and Green (now Chapel Hill) Streets (at Five Points), and Thomas H. Martin added a strip of adjoining property to widen the site. Cash subscriptions from the citizens at the meeting raised a total of \$4,318. Most of this money came from people of modest circumstances; only one donation from an individual exceeded one hundred dollars. Local groups gave approximately \$1,000 in support of the effort. This meeting began a month of activity that laid the groundwork for North Carolina's first tax-supported public library.⁶

On May 4, 1896, a Ladies' Auxiliary was formed in support of the new library. A twelve-member Board of Lady Managers headed the group, and they met with the trustees to plan a fund-raising drive as it appeared that the original contributions would be insufficient to meet the cost of the planned building.⁷ A house-to-house canvass was organized in which the women worked in teams of two. This second effort raised an additional \$1,573.75, enough to ensure the construction of the library.⁸

The Durham Public Library opened its doors to the public on either February 1 or February 8, 1898 (depending on whose account is believed);⁹ it then began to receive a fifty-dollar monthly appropriation from the town's Board of Aldermen. Thus, Durham became the first town in the entire Southeast to charge no fee and also receive municipal funding.

The First Twenty-Five Years

At its opening, the Durham Public Library employed a Mrs. F. L. Weddell as librarian. Although the Durham city directories for this period list all residents over the age of sixteen, no person by the name of Weddell appears in any of them. The position of librarian was more that of a caretaker than anything else; responsibility for book selection lay with the Board of Lady Managers. This duty seems to have been delegated to the ladies by a Board of Trustees resolution. The Lady Managers held their first meeting on February 23, 1898, electing Mrs. A. G. Carr as President, and appointing a book selection committee composed of Carr, Mrs. L. L. Morehead, and Lalla Ruth Carr. Although the librarian, Mrs. Weddell, was not a member of the selection committee, she appears to have had some influence on the process. She attended one of the early Lady Managers' meetings to display several new books. Weddell requested that

each of the ladies purchase one book, take it home to read, and then donate it to the Public Library. This suggestion was approved, but there is no indication as to whether or not this procedure continued as a regular practice.¹⁰

The act to incorporate the Durham Public Library, passed by the North Carolina legislature in 1897, authorized the formation of a "Durham Public Library Association" for the purpose of aiding the maintenance of the library. The association would be permitted to collect a maximum of ten dollars annually as a membership fee to be sent to the Board of Trustees treasurer.¹¹ In September 1898, the Lady Managers formed such an association and invited all citizens to a reception for its promotion. At the reception, the objectives of the Library Association were explained, and a membership fee of one dollar was adopted. The number of people who chose to join as "friends of the library" has not been recorded.¹²

The first years of the library were bleak financially. The Board of Lady Managers constantly had to plan a variety of fund-raising projects to support the book budget. Public entertainment was one method utilized to supplement the city's appropriation; "The Temple of Fame" raised \$46.45, "Echoes from the Operas" brought \$102.75, and a "Kirmis" earned \$1,400. There is no record as to the persons who provided the entertainments. A benefit performance by a traveling stock company added \$66.85, and several other projects contributed to the book fund.¹³

Money for books was not the only problem plaguing the new public library; the physical facilities were also inadequate. One and a half years after opening, the library must have been rather sparsely furnished. A new alcove for reading had just been opened, but the librarian had to make the following tactful plea:

...we would be glad if the trustees would see fit to give us more light on the books. Some of the alcoves are almost in darkness, which makes it rather awkward, both for visitors and librarians.¹⁴

The generous contributions by individuals such as Thomas B. Fuller, Julian S. Carr, and Mrs. Eugene Morehead helped the library through this early austere period.¹⁵

In either the latter months of 1899 or the beginning of 1900, Miss Sally Henderson succeeded Mrs. Weddell as librarian. While librarian, she married and became Sally Rogers. She remained in the position until 1911 when Durham hired its first professionally trained librarian. The published accounts of the library refer to this thirteen-year period as either apathetic or poor.¹⁶ According to various sources, holdings were between 3,600 and 4,500 during the entire period; circulation increased from approximately 10,000 to 12,000 a year in 1900 to 28,310 by 1910; and Durham's Board of Aldermen raised their appropriation fifty percent to nine hundred dollars a year. The only schedule of service hours in existence from this early period is from the year 1907. The library was reported as being open from ten a.m. to one p.m., three p.m. to seven p.m., and eight p.m. to ten p.m.¹⁷

How good or bad was the service provided by the Durham Public Library during these early years? Certainly the descriptions of "poor" and "apathetic" are too strong. Durham ranked first among the major North Carolina cities¹⁸ in per capita circulation, and second in percentage of citizens registered as borrowers. These figures should at least negate the misconception of apathy. Durham, however, lagged behind the other big cities of North Carolina in volumes held and per capita expenditure on library services, ranking last and second to last respectively. Considering the fact that Durham had no professionally trained librarian, and that the library depended mostly on its citizens' generosity to replenish the book supply, library service up to 1911 was adequate. The library seems to have functioned well with the resources at hand.

The Durham Public Library embarked upon a new era in June 1911 when it hired Lillian Griggs as head librarian. Under her leadership the library gained a new concept of service and began to expand its efforts to reach the community. As a result, the first branch library was established in early 1915 in West Durham, a mill section of the town. Later that same year, Griggs stated her views that county residents should have the same opportunity as city residents to enjoy the public library. She advocated the opening of all city libraries to the population of the entire county.¹⁹

By 1915, the library received nearly \$2,000 in funding from city and county appropriations. The growth in both funding and service put severe pressures on the building that housed the Durham library, and in her annual report for 1915, Griggs reported the facilities as inadequate to serve both city and county residents.²⁰ Within half a year of Griggs' report, planning for new library facilities had begun. On June 9, 1916, the library's Board of Trustees met with a committee from the Durham Board of Aldermen and proposed to request a grant of \$40,000 from the Carnegie Corporation. This corporation had built over 1,500 libraries in the United States for cities willing to support a library through annual appropriations. Durham hoped to become a recipient of Carnegie's munificence also.²¹

On September 14, 1917, the Carnegie Corporation approved a \$32,000 grant for Durham. The approval came none too soon as only two months later Carnegie's program of library construction came to an end. The wartime demand for money, labor, and materials precluded new public construction, and the grants were not resumed after the war.²² Durham then sold its old library building to raise further capital and relocated in the Dining Room of the Lochmoor Hotel while the new building was under construction.

Durham opened its new public library on July 6, 1921. The building was in the colonial style with cream tapestry brick and columns of old ivory. The main room was divided between the children's and adults' sections and contained a fireplace. The basement had storage space and a club room. Durham was now prepared to provide greatly improved library service to its community.

Lillian Griggs did not remain long in her new building. In 1923 she resigned her position to become Secretary, and later Director, of the North Carolina Library Commission. She was replaced by her former cataloger, Clara Crawford, as Durham's librarian. Crawford had been with the library several years and was well acquainted with Griggs' progressive ideas regarding service to the community. She held the position of Head Librarian from 1923 until her retirement in 1959. During this thirty-six year span, Crawford fought continually for improved library service and for larger appropriations from the Durham city and county governments.

The Pre-Depression Years of Crawford

The interest that Lillian Griggs had demonstrated in county library service also inspired Crawford. "That Durham's library should be a county unit ... serving equally the rural and urban population, has been my fondest dream for many years," she said soon after becoming Head Librarian. On a practical level, the problem was to find an economical and efficient method of providing such service.

During the early 1920s, rural library service through the use of bookmobiles was still a novelty. The first instance of readers' borrowing books from a traveling vehicle was in Warrington, England, in 1859. The Mechanics' Institution in that town had inaugurated a horse-drawn "perambulating library" for the working classes.²³ This initial experiment, however, seems to have been an isolated one. Bookmobiles did not appear on a permanent basis until the twentieth century.

In mid-1923, just before Crawford became Head Librarian, there were only six bookmobiles in the United States. Hagerstown, Maryland had initiated this service in 1905 with a horse-drawn carriage traveling around Washington County. The first motorized library (and second bookmobile in the U.S.) began operation in 1916 at Plainfield, Indiana; several other towns followed suit soon afterward.²⁴ The fact that Durham soon joined this list was quite accidental. One hot July day in 1923, Lillian Griggs chose to lunch in a downtown cafeteria rather than walk home. By chance she encountered the Durham County Superintendent of Education (also on the Library Board of Trustees) and the President of the Kiwanis Club. The three ate lunch together and discussed county library service. Griggs told about the progress made with bookmobiles in other parts of the country and sufficiently impressed the two men with her knowledge of this new method of service. The upshot of the luncheon conversation was a promise by the Kiwanis President that his club would provide a book truck if the County Superintendent could ensure an appropriation for its operation.²⁵ The bookmobile was to be Griggs' last major contribution to the Durham Public Library. Although she arranged for the donation of the bookmobile, the service itself was developed by Crawford who became Head Librarian in late 1923.

The Durham Kiwanis Club presented the public library with a Ford truck which had four doors on each side, closing over wooden shelves. It could carry up to six hundred volumes at one time. The first trip occurred on October 17, 1923, and initiated a rapid growth in county circulation. The original plan was to have the truck visit all thirty-six county schools, leaving a selection of books chosen by the schoolteachers. The teachers allowed children to take home books they liked, and also sent home books for their parents. In this manner, the county teachers acted as sub-librarians and encouraged circulation of library books among both the county children and adults. The librarian tried to talk with parents as often as possible at parent-teacher meetings and other community gatherings to educate them regarding the available service.²⁶

For three years the library utilized the county school system to circulate books. The school system, however, underwent a consolidation, reducing the number of schools from thirty-six to eleven. This action curtailed the effectiveness of the book circulation plan. While the initial effort had been successful, it did not reach the goals Crawford desired. She had hoped to: (1) send the truck to every farmhouse with interested white readers; (2) hire an assistant for the County Librarian; and (3) receive an appeal for help from the city schools when their officials saw the good job done in the county.²⁷

In a rare case of munificence, the city and county governments provided funds to extend county service in 1926. The city increased its annual appropriation to \$1,900, and the county contributed an additional \$1,000.²⁸ The extra funding allowed the library to begin the house-to-house service that Crawford desired. The County Librarian and her driver spent a week exploring the rural roads and counting houses in an attempt to plan various routes. They designed eighteen different routes; when service began, they traveled five days a week between eight a.m. and twelve-thirty p.m.²⁹

The first house-to-house trip began on September 13, 1926. The reactions of rural residents were quite varied; some showed an enthusiastic delight for this opportunity, others were totally indifferent, and

...in some cases (there was) antagonism from a few people who feared for their soul's welfare if a novel — anathema of Satan — be allowed to enter their homes.³⁰

Many of the people were suspicious of the bookmobile. They thought the librarian would leave a book, then return later and collect a dollar for it. The extended service, though, was a success. In its first five trips, the bookmobile visited 116 homes and lent 131 books.³¹ If there was no one at home, the librarian left a handbill advertising the new service. Rural delivery became a substantial aid to county circulation.

With the advent of house-to-house delivery, the Durham Public Library reaffirmed its status as an innovative leader among North Carolina's public libraries. It was the first free, tax-supported library (1898), one of the first to begin county service (1914), the first to utilize a bookmobile (1923), and the first to initiate rural house-to-house delivery (1926). For years afterward, North Carolina was the national leader in number of bookmobiles in service. In the words of Clara Crawford, "no excuse for ignorance remains. Opportunity for knowledge is not only knocking at the doors; it is honking at the front gate."³²

When the county service provided by the bookmobile had become sufficiently regularized, Clara Crawford turned her attention to another service in need of improvement: the children's department. Clara Crawford most likely considered herself as a qualified children's librarian. In 1923, shortly after she became Head Librarian, she applied for jobs as Children's Librarian at the Houston (Texas) Public Library and the Jacksonville (Florida) Public Library. She also wrote an article on storytelling in the home, emphasizing its importance as the beginning of "moral, ethical, religious, and educational training."³³ Crawford obviously was interested in children, and she worked to provide Durham's young people with the best facilities the library could afford.

In her 1925 annual report, Crawford began advocacy of improving the children's collection, which at that time had only 568 books. In 1926 she first mentioned the need for a special librarian to work with children, and in 1927 she devoted the major portion of the annual report to children's needs. In this report, Crawford outlined five duties such an assistant would have in addition to coordinating activities with the public schools: (1) assisting children in reference work for school assignments; (2) choosing proper reading material for children when a teacher has authorized the librarian to substitute for books on an

approved list; (3) educating high school students in the use of the card catalog; (4) organizing vacation reading clubs to help children maintain the reading habit over the summer; and (5) supervising the children's room at the library, and selecting new books with the available funds. Her concern increased in 1928 as the circulation of juvenile books dropped steadily. From a 1924 total of 25,000, it declined to 23,000 in 1925, 22,000 in 1926, 21,000 in 1927, and 19,800 in 1928.³⁴

Although neither the city officials nor the county officials would raise their appropriation for the library, Crawford decided to add the services of a Children's Librarian in January 1929. She hired Janie Beall McClure, an experienced children's librarian, to work full-time. McClure began several programs to create interest in the public library, and received good coverage from the local newspapers. She began story hours on weekends, started a vacation reading club, and began a picture library for the children. During her first year, McClure made 242 talks to classes in the local schools, inviting all students to make use of the library's facilities. The library's Board of Trustees authorized the spending of \$1,200 to replace the old and worn books that comprised the children's collection, thus putting a new face on the small supply of books. Circulation of juvenile literature rose again to its 1924 level, completely reversing the declining trend of the previous four years.³⁵

Hiring Janie McClure did not fulfill all Crawford's goals for the children's collection. Her next objective was the furnishing of a separate room for children. Librarians believed that children should have a room to themselves with an outside entrance. There would be no chance then for children to wander into the adult section. Crawford expressed such a belief in her 1925 annual report:

...naturally enough they (children) drifted over into the adult department where are to be found good, almost bad, and indifferent novels (a Public Library must have books to interest all types in its community). Here the child is at a loss, the good, is apt to be too mature, the almost bad, incomprehensible, so an indifferent story is chosen — here is perhaps an exciting tale, no literary, no moral, no esthetic values. One or two such books may do no harm — but they can do no good — and once the habit is established literary tastes are destroyed and the library eventually loses that child as a reader.³⁶

The Durham Public Library had a storage room downstairs that had been originally designed as a children's room, but Crawford estimated that \$3,200 would be needed to adequately finish and equip it for such use. Her pleas went unheeded, though, and the city council refused to appropriate extra money to refurbish the storage room. By 1930 Durham was the only major city in North Carolina that had no separate children's room in its public library. This need brought the city's women's clubs together in a drive to establish a children's room without the city's aid.³⁷

The children's room became a reality in 1930 through the generosity of the Kiwanis Club. In June of that year, the Kiwanians voted to donate up to \$1,500 to refurnish the downstairs storage room. Because there was an entrance to the downstairs room from the front hall, the children did not have to pass through the adult area. A quick rise in juvenile circulation occurred at the Main Library; the room opened in early August 1930, and circulation rose from 25,000 in 1929 to 34,000 in 1930.³⁸

The pre-Depression years of Clara Crawford were a mixture of success and failure. While important improvements in service brought more people to the library than ever, the Durham Public Library did not reach as great a percentage of the population as before. Despite Crawford's pleas, the city and county governments would not increase their appropriations enough for Durham to maintain parity with other public libraries of equal size in North Carolina. The improvements in the children's collection were due to the generosity of the Kiwanis Club, as was the beginning of the bookmobile service. All in all, it had been a difficult period; the coming depression was to make the next few years even more difficult.

The Effects of the Depression

The decision to hire the Children's Librarian in January 1929 occurred at an inopportune time. By the end of the year, the Durham Public Library had overspent its budget by \$2,398.13, fifteen percent more than it had received. At the beginning of 1930, of course, no one realized the magnitude of the effects that the

1929 stock market crash would have. The deficit apparently did not daunt Crawford; in her annual report for 1929 she listed all the needs of the library, including such extravagances as pictures, flowers, and pets.³⁹ This optimism was not evident in subsequent annual reports.

The first effect of the depression was a reduction of the extension service. In mid-1930, the Durham County Commissioners made a reduction in their annual appropriation to the library, cutting the sum from \$6,000 to \$5,250. Combined with the deficit of the previous year, the decline in income forced the library to withdraw deposits of books that had been placed at various camps and institutions around the city and county. No longer would there be service to Watts Hospital, the King's Daughters Home, the YMCA and YWCA camps, and the Women's Club Fresh Air Camp. In order to meet its obligations, the Public Library borrowed \$1,500 from the Fidelity Bank. By the end of calendar year 1930, the deficit had been reduced \$554.23 to a total of \$1,843.90.⁴⁰

The Durham County Commissioners struck their heaviest blow at the library in mid-1931. After nearly two years, the more permanent effects of the Depression had severely cut into county income from taxes. In an effort to reduce the size of their budget, the Commissioners slashed the library's annual appropriation to \$3,000, half of what it had been in 1929. The library had to respond with severe cuts in both staff and service. The bookmobile collected all the books it had loaned and then ceased operations. As of September 1, 1931, the library released both the Children's Librarian and the County Librarian. After that date, one person attempted to fulfill the duties of Children's Librarian, County Librarian, and Cataloger. The amount spent on books and periodicals declined 27 percent from the previous year, and by the end of calendar year 1931, the deficit dropped to \$1,510.89.⁴¹

The fact that budgets had to be cut was understandable to most people in 1931. What was unacceptable, however, was the attitude shown by some of the County Commissioners toward the library. County Commission Chairman, C. W. Massey, and another commissioner, C. R. McHaney, were both outspoken in their criticism of the bookmobile. They felt that any residents who desired books should come to the library for them. One commissioner thought that each school in the county should be equipped with Dr. Eliot's Five-Foot Shelf of Books (The Harvard Classics), a dictionary, an encyclopedia, an almanac, and a copy of the Democratic Bible (whatever that was). "If they want any more books," he said, "let 'em buy 'em." The same sentiments also were expressed by an unidentified Durham city official. According to a quotation in the local newspaper, he said: "Books, we got enough books, and what does anybody want with any more? Those that can afford 'em buy 'em. Those as can't, ain't got any business with 'em."⁴² As an editorial in the newspaper so aptly stated, Durham had been a leader with its innovative service, but now would be the leader in reduction of service.⁴³

A second problem that plagued the Durham Public Library during the Depression was the physical state of the building and the surrounding grounds. During the first five years that Crawford had been Head Librarian, slightly over \$3,000 was spent on the facilities. Sixty percent of it went for the addition of a balcony in the main room in 1926, which became the reference area. The long list of needs found at the conclusion of her 1929 annual report went largely unmet. During the first several depression years, spending for repairs was held to a minimum. Much of the minor landscaping and repair work came through donations of labor and materials by Durham's social clubs.⁴⁴

By 1936 the need for substantial repairs was obvious. The Durham City Building Inspector proclaimed the library's roof deteriorated beyond the point of repair; complete replacement would be necessary. The boiler in the furnace had a large hole that required constant attention to prevent water from entering the fire box, and the number of books had exceeded the total amount of available shelf space. The city and county governments agreed to allow Crawford to apply for a \$22,500 Works Progress Administration grant for repairs and enlargement of the building, but they would not guarantee the required matching funds.⁴⁵

Despite the obvious needs of the building, the County Commissioners were hesitant to support any additional funding for the library. In fact, they suggested that the Public Library be turned over to the school system. The library lost its WPA expansion grant because the County would not provide its share of the funding. The County Commissioners insisted that the necessary \$27,500 would have to be approved by the voters in a bond referendum, and since a referendum would cost \$3,000, the

Commissioners decided not to hold one. The immediate problems were solved by extraordinary grants in 1936, 1937, and 1939 for repairs. The city and county allocated \$6,032.75 in these years to replace both the furnace and the roof, paint the building inside and out, and to make other minor changes.⁴⁶

By the end of the 1930s, the greatest problem was space. Books were first removed to the basement of the City Hall for storage; later the library secured an area of the Durham Warehouse in which to place book stacks. In January 1941, 5,500 books were kept in the warehouse, seventeen percent of the library's collection.⁴⁷ The first twenty years of the new library building indicated a pattern that would hold true for many years to come: money grudgingly allocated for stopgap repairs, but no funds for major expansion.

Improvement of service also suffered during the Depression. Where Durham had once been the leader, it now struggled to maintain a level previously reached. After a two-year hiatus, the bookmobile returned in 1933 on a limited schedule. Once again the Kiwanis Club initiated the improvement, devoting the money to recondition the truck. With a \$600 appropriation, the truck could handle a part-time schedule again. By 1937, those County Commissioners who had opposed the bookmobile either changed their attitude or were replaced; in that year the County bought the library a new bookmobile. Unfortunately, the lack of funding and the shortage of personnel prevented the library from reaching the 1930 level of service; there was no one who could leave the library for the extended daily rural trips. The only other improvements were the reestablishment of evening hours, the installation of an automatic charging machine, and the addition of a readers' advisory service.⁴⁸

By 1937, the Great Depression had had a devastating effect on the Durham Public Library; the staff was reduced, the building had deteriorated, and the bookmobile was providing only minimal county service compared to the service it had given in 1929.

Conclusion

The forty-five years between 1895 and 1940 clearly show the Durham Public Library as one of the leaders among the public libraries in North Carolina. The movement to found the library preceded the establishment of regional and state organizations designed to aid communities in providing library service. It was the first tax-supported public library in the entire Southeast. Durham showed remarkable initiative in founding its library on the sole basis of local contributions. Today Durham's collection is still housed in the same building constructed in 1920. There has been little expansion and only minimal repair work. The greater part of the collection is in storage, severely hampering efficient service. Until the voters of Durham County pass a library construction bond issue, there is little hope that library service will be substantially improved.

Notes

1. Mary Edna Anders, *The Development of Public Library Service in the Southeastern States, 1895-1950* (Ann Arbor: University Microfilms, 1958), p. v, defines the Southeastern states as: Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Kentucky, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia. This paper will employ her definition.

2. Durham Public Library, *Annual Report, 1936*, p. 5; S. S. Bost, "General S. Carr," *North Carolina Library Bulletin* 5 (June 1924): 206.

3. William Kenneth Boyd, *The Story of Durham, City of the New South* (Durham: Duke University Press, 1927), p. 262, places this meeting of the club in the year 1896, but a contemporary newspaper account puts it in June 1895, *Durham (N.C.) Globe*, March 26, 1896.

4. *Raleigh (N.C.) News and Observer*, March 27, 1896.

5. *Ibid.*, March 22, 1896; *Durham Globe*, March 26, 1896.

6. Raleigh News and Observer, April 29, 1896, April 30, 1896, May 2, 1896, and May 3, 1896; Durham (N.C.) Recorder, April 30, 1896.
7. The Board of Lady Managers consisted of the wives of B. L. Duke, B. N. Duke, L. L. Morehead, A. G. Carr, L. A. Carr, J. A. Robinson, T. D. Jones, W. H. Branson, A. E. Lloyd, as well as Bessie Leak, Lalla Ruth Carr, and Cora Tyree, Durham Recorder, May 7, 1896.
8. Durham Public Library, Annual Report, 1936, p. 6; the Raleigh News and Observer, May 22, 1896 reports a sum of \$1,900, and Boyd, Story of Durham, p. 263, reports \$1,700. Since the Annual Report, 1936 was written with the aid of minutes from the Board of Lady Managers, its figure is most likely to be correct.
9. Durham Public Library, Annual Report, 1936, p. 6, lists the opening as February 8, 1898; Boyd, Story of Durham, p. 263, gives February 1, 1898 as the date.
10. Durham Public Library, Annual Report, 1936, p. 7.
11. Private Laws of the State of North Carolina Passed by the General Assembly at its Session of 1897, begun and held in the City of Raleigh on Wednesday, the Sixth Day of January, 1897 (Winston, N.C.: M.I. & J.C. Stewart, 1897), p. 197.
12. Durham Public Library, Annual Report, 1936, p. 7.
13. Ibid., p. 8.
14. (Durham, N.C.) Morning Herald, October 13, 1899.
15. Boyd, Story of Durham, p. 263.
16. Wendell W. Smiley, Library Development in North Carolina Before 1930 (Greenville, N.C.: East Carolina University Library, 1971), p. 88; Boyd, Story of Durham, p. 263.
17. Durham Recorder, January 19, 1899, and April 16, 1900; Morning Herald, Historical and Souvenir Edition, 1907 (no exact date given in paper); "Statistics of Libraries in North Carolina," North Carolina Library Bulletin 1 (June 1911): 84.
18. The major North Carolina cities are herein defined as those with populations of over 15,000 according to the 1910 U.S. census. They are: Asheville, Charlotte, Durham, Greensboro, Raleigh, Wilmington, and Winston-Salem.
19. Lillian Griggs, "Rural Library Extension," North Carolina Library Bulletin, 2 (March 1915): 95.
20. "Libraries and Librarians in North Carolina — Durham," North Carolina Library Bulletin 3 (December 1915): 11.
21. George S. Bobinski, Carnegie Libraries; Their History and Impact on American Public Library Development (Chicago: American Library Association, 1969), p. 3.
22. Ibid., pp. 159-60, 216.
23. C. R. Eastwood, Mobile Libraries, and Other Public Library Transport (London: Association of Assistant Librarians, 1967), p. 31.
24. Eleanor Frances Brown, Bookmobiles and Bookmobile Service (Metuchen, N.J.: The Scarecrow Press, 1967), pp. 14-24.
25. Clara M. Crawford, "County Service in Durham, North Carolina," North Carolina Library Bulletin 5 (June 1924): 204.
26. Ibid., pp. 204-05; Durham Public Library, Annual Report, 1927; Durham Public Library, Miscellaneous Files, unidentified newspaper clipping dated May 19, 1929.

27. Durham Public Library, Miscellaneous Files, Clara Crawford, Librarian, to Mrs. J. H. Carmichael, Applicant for County Librarian position, undated draft of letter.
28. "North Carolina Libraries and Librarians — Durham," North Carolina Library Bulletin 6 (September 1926): 185.
29. Evie L. Allison, "Miss Kiwanis," North Carolina Library Bulletin 6 (March 1927): 227.
30. Morning Herald, March 6, 1927.
31. Ibid., September 19, 1926.
32. Mabel Martin Whedbee, "A History of the Development and Expansion of Bookmobile Service in North Carolina, 1923-1960," (M.S.L.S. thesis, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1962), p. iii; Morning Herald, March 6, 1927.
33. Durham Public Library, Miscellaneous Files, Julia Ideson, Librarian at Houston Public Library, to Crawford, November 14, 1923, and Joseph F. Marron, Librarian at Jacksonville Public Library, to Crawford, November 19, 1923; Durham Public Library, Miscellaneous Files, Clara Crawford, "The Story Hour in the Home," undated (handwritten) paper. This last paper most likely was written for presentation to one of the Durham literary or women's clubs.
34. Durham Public Library, Annual Report, 1925, 1926, 1927, and 1928.
35. For accounts of McClure's activities, see the scrapbook of newspaper clippings from the period contained in Durham Public Library, Miscellaneous Files. Most clippings are not identified by newspaper of origin, but do contain dates. See also, Durham Public Library, Annual Report, 1929.
36. Morning Herald, April 22, 1929; Durham Public Library, Annual Report, 1925.
37. Durham Public Library, Annual Report, 1928 and 1929; Morning Herald, April 22, 1929; Durham Public Library, Miscellaneous Files, undated newspaper clipping from scrapbook.
38. Durham Public Library, Annual Report, 1930; Durham Public Library, Miscellaneous Files, unidentified newspaper clippings dated June 5, 1930 and August 3, 1930 contained in scrapbook.
39. Durham Public Library, Annual Report, 1929.
40. Durham Public Library, Miscellaneous Files, Chairman of the Durham Public Library Board of Trustees to Watts Hill, President of Watts Hospital, August 25, 1930; Durham Public Library, Annual Report, 1930.
41. Durham Public Library, Miscellaneous Files, unidentified newspaper clipping dated August 26, 1931 in scrapbook, and also undated memo of Crawford; Durham Public Library, Annual Report, 1931.
42. Morning Herald, July 28, 1931; Durham (N.C.) Sun, August 3, 1931 and July 31, 1931.
43. Durham Sun, July 28, 1931.
44. Durham Public Library, Annual Report, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, and 1933; "North Carolina Libraries and Librarians — Durham," North Carolina Library Bulletin 6 (March 1927): 232.
45. Durham Public Library, Annual Report, 1935; Durham Public Library, Miscellaneous Files, unidentified newspaper clipping, dated September 6, 1935 in scrapbook.
46. Durham Sun, August 6, 1936; Durham Public Library, Miscellaneous Files, unidentified newspaper clipping dated August 6, 1936 in scrapbook; Durham Public Library, Annual Report, 1936, 1937, and 1940.
48. Durham Public Library, Annual Report, 1940.
48. Ibid., 1933, 1937, and 1940.

Note: note 47 is missing from the numbering in the original published text; the sequence jumps from note 46 to two notes both numbered 48, as printed.

Trends In Library Service for Children: Past, Present and Where Do We Go From Here?*

by Mary Jane Anderson — American Library Association

** An address delivered on September 24, 1974.*

When public library service to children in this country began in the late 1800's — more than 80 years ago — I doubt if anyone took the time to ask or answer the question posed for this workshop: “Is There a Future in Library Services for Children?”

It must have been clear to the innovators of this service that there was a “future” since there had been no “past.”

You know, of course, that the early planners of public library service did not consider children's needs in their design. They were concerned with the adult reading public. They did not concern themselves with the children because the public school movement which had begun to take shape around the mid-19th century was supposed to provide equal educational opportunity for the young, who — when they had completed their education — would turn to the public library for books and so continue their education. The public library was to be the “capstone” of the educational system.

However, the establishment and growth in number of the public schools made it possible for children to learn to read; a larger and younger reading public was created; and the publishing industry responded by producing a greater variety of reading materials of varying quality and in growing quantity. There was a growth in concern about what children read after they began to read — and the public library responded. Library service to children began in response to community need — free access by children to selected books and related materials.

The children themselves opened the doors of the public library. They came into “adult” libraries in larger and larger numbers till they could not be ignored. At first they were allowed in only at certain hours; then an alcove or corridor would be set aside for them (so they wouldn't “annoy” adults); these alcoves overflowed; then the storage room or the basement would be cleared and shelves installed as children demanded more and more space. From 1890 to 1900 children's “rooms” opened, one after the other, across the country.

Two factors in development of public library service contributed to a relatively rapid growth of the new service. When public libraries went from closed to open stacks, the child's search among adult materials for those books he could read undoubtedly annoyed adults and hastened the setting aside of a few shelves for children. And Mr. Carnegie started building branch libraries across the country with a design which included an area for children, an area for adults, and a circulation desk as the island in the moat between.

During the next twenty to thirty years, as service to children developed, there were, according to Harriet G. Long — whose book, *Rich the Treasure*, I have drawn upon for this historical overview — three epochs. During the first, libraries realized the necessity of doing something for children. The need had been expressed even before the children beat down the doors by William Isaac Fletcher (in a special report on public library service for the U.S. Bureau of Education in 1876) — at a time when no children's service existed:

The lack of appreciation of youthful demands for culture is one of the saddest chapters in the history of the world's comprehending not the light which comes to it. Our public

libraries will fail in an important part of their mission if they shut out from their treasure minds craving the best and for the best purposes...

During the second epoch, this conviction was expressed in the planning and equipping of space — separate quarters. It was the era of the children's room. In the third period the increasing number of children's rooms made it necessary to systematize and coordinate the administrative work. The head of the department was made responsible to the director for development and conduct of service to children throughout the system.

In some areas of the nation and of North Carolina, particularly in the large city systems, these three epochs occurred rapidly. In many areas it was not until LSA (now LSCA) arrived in the mid-fifties that library service progressed beyond the volunteer woman's club library, if even that existed. But whenever library service did begin it was an accepted fact that there had to be children's materials in a separate alcove, room or space.

Because, however, there was a shortage of trained personnel in the late fifties and early sixties when so many libraries were receiving a financial transfusion with federal and state aid (or were coming into existence because of it), there were not enough children's librarians to go around. Simultaneously, despite the fact, the undisputed fact, that children's library service has been and remains the greatest success story in public library service in registration, circulation, and program (exploited mercilessly at budget time each year and in publicity year-round), most library education programs continued to produce too many public library directors who believed — still believe — that service to children is a necessary evil, secondary in importance to the “primary goal” (hark back to the founding of public library service) “to serve the adult reading public.” Today the catch word is not “capstone,” it's “center for continuing education” or “information center.” But the primacy of service to adults in the planning and staffing and materials budgets is evident. Despite verbal assurances to the contrary, despite where the cameras go when there's a publicity shot to be made, budgets tell the story.

And that, I think, is why we are asking a ridiculously asinine question that really insults the mentalities of the people assembled:

“Is there a future in library service to children?”

Of course there is. We know there is. As long as there are children there is a future for us in helping them make their futures richer by helping them become literate adults who will want, need, and desire the public library's continuing information or capstone services. It should not be surprising to you that North Carolina colleges and universities have over the years produced so many school librarians and are continuing to produce them. In North Carolina, that has been where the jobs were and, quantitatively, still are. It is only reasonable and certainly appropriate that the higher education institutions responded.

ZPG? I personally hope so. But ZPG does not mean no children. I see no nationwide move toward Shaker societies. Nor does it mean the same number of children in every community. It may mean that we can focus on better quality and quantity in the services we give. Perhaps it will give us a chance to do the catching up we need so desperately to do in order to give good library service to children.

Library service to children is not materials. It is not a room. It is a program headed by a children's librarian, an administrator. That administrator assesses the needs of the children of a community — what they say they need, what their parents, teachers and group leaders say they need, and what his/her knowledge of child development says they need. He/she knows how many children there are, where they are and when, how mobile they are, whether their parents will get them to a library with minimum motivation or whether reaching out to parents must be a major priority. The children's librarian has a staff — not necessarily of MLS professionals — and he/she hopefully with help from the colleges, the state library and the state library association, trains them to present reading, viewing and listening experiences in the library, in community centers, in churches, on playgrounds, wherever children are. It does not take a professional (5th year degree) children's librarian to give a program (tell the stories, give the puppet show, etc.). Perhaps this is where you need to use some of the talent being produced in the non-accredited programs. But you do need the professional children's librarian to plan, organize and

coordinate the total program; to build, with the help of a staff, a materials collection to support the program; and to display it attractively, appealingly, and conveniently.

A children's librarian is an administrator — a planner, a budgeter, a facilitator, a spender. Increased staff takes money. Library service to children takes money. But the money expended in that service is the most productive money spent by a library on behalf of its public. Money spent for a children's service program produces adults who know what library service is, use it and support it with tax dollars for themselves and their children.

If there is a future for public library service in this country, then there is a future for service to children. There'll be no public library service if we don't serve the children.

Library service to children today is in a most interesting period of development. The public library has always been, by its nature, affected in its content and its development by the issues that affect our society nationally and locally.

There has been tremendous experimentation and growth in service to the pre-school child and his/her parents. Why? Because of our growing knowledge, through the work of Piaget and others, of the quantity of knowledge attained in the years before six and the fact that what is learned then shapes and limits all that is learned later. Parents who have never heard of Piaget or Montessori have learned through television or magazines or newspapers more about the need for early childhood education experiences; witness the growth in quantity and the change of nursery schools, day-care centers, and kindergartens. Part of this is due to the number of working women in this country; but non-employed mothers enroll their children too. Why? Because they know the experiences provided will give their children "something more."

Libraries are responding, still all too slowly, by expanding picture book collections, planning and offering more picture book and multi-media programs for preschoolers, training day care center and nursery workers in materials selection and use, expanding collections to include developmental toys and games, and offering storytelling by phone. The list of new ways to reach out to the preschooler grows daily as the knowledge of the interrelated nature of the way in which he/she learns and the richness and variety of experiences he/she needs to have becomes more widely known and appreciated.

The growth of the media center concept in the school library field is an interesting development too. Some members of our profession have seen this development as a threat to children's services in the public library. Others have retreated to the 1800's and have viewed it as the salvation of the public library, permitting the public library to get out of the business of serving children and get back to the business (hark back to the founding purpose) of being the "capstone." That philosophy developed, you recall, because the public school system was going to take care of "everything" up to the adult level and produce literate adults who'd want to use public libraries. It didn't work. And it works no better today.

Better schools, along with better school library/media services, have produced more literate children who demand and need, both during and beyond school hours, better public library service. Even if all schools met the present media center standards (which, of course, most don't) in personnel, materials and space — it would take years for them to achieve the goal of reaching all the teachers in the school and teaching them to use the library effectively for the benefit of the students. A modern open school building in which the library is the "center" means that it could not be open after school hours without opening the whole building. Most school districts still have no library supervisor or coordinator; no central processing of this nation can do a good job of the job they're trying to do then we might be able to think seriously about whether their role could appropriately be expanded.

There is, however, a basic reason that the public school library and the public library children's room cannot be "one," so patent as to make its statement almost superfluous, and that is economics. I know of no community in this nation that can afford the cost of keeping all its school libraries open from 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m., six or seven days a week. Schools serve varying populations: 200, 600, 1000 children. You know what it costs to keep a branch serving that size population open. You'd send a bookmobile, or open

a storefront at heavy use hours and rightly so. Well the school library now serves its population at heavy use hours, most economically.

The growing acceptance of the school library media center concept is, it seems to me, an exciting development which has improved, is improving the quality of education and has led the way in introducing the multi-media concept into library service (and, in this respect, pushed public, college and university library service out of the dark ages). But it is neither a threat to nor a saviour for the public library where service to children is necessary and needs vast improvement in quality and quantity.

Finally, I'd like to discuss the effects of the growing "child advocacy" movement upon library service to children. White House Conferences each decade since the early 1900's have identified and brought to national attention children's needs as the society around them changes. In the past two conferences attention has been given increasingly to the rights of children. In 1960 the focus was the rights of children to equal education in a society that would treat them equally and their right to not grow up hungry. Federal funds for education (ESEA), civil rights legislation, and the war on poverty followed soon after. In the 1970 conference the rights of children to health care, to equal justice and to good care at the pre-school level were the dominant foci. The Juvenile Justice Act was passed this year. Comprehensive health care and comprehensive child development bills have been introduced, are being discussed, and will, I am certain, be fact by this decade's end. Is it so unusual then, at a time when our national government is funding a "Right to Read" program, that libraries too are becoming aware of children's rights?

I would like to close by urging everyone to become advocates for the two and one-half million children of North Carolina who need public library service, who have a right to public library service and who are not getting much except lip service.

Is it because North Carolina children's librarians are sitting on their hands? I don't believe it. Only eighteen public libraries of ninety-five in this state say they have even one full time children's librarian. If all eighteen pairs of hands were put together, they could not support the weight of the administrators of public libraries who do not have a staff position for a children's librarian, much less positions for the supportive staff that children's librarians need to do an effective job of giving good service to all the children of the community, especially those who come to the library least and need it most.

And if you put all the administrators' hands together they could not support the weight of the members of the library boards; the boards, the weight of the commissioners or councilmen; and they, the weight of the citizens who haven't supported library service at the per capita rate.

OK. So where do we start? Let's start somewhere. Let's not start with space. Programs can be held anywhere and room for more books that don't circulate is not the answer. Let's not start with more materials. Everyone here could use more, but you have something to work with now if you just had the personnel to help encourage its more effective use. Let's start with personnel. There'll never be a children's services program without them.

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Legislative Day, Washington, D.C., April 6, 1976

by H. William O'Shea — Wake County Public Libraries

** H. William O'Shea is the Federal Relations Coordinator for NCLA*

The North Carolina Library Association Executive Board approved the following objectives for the Federal Relations Coordinator at the December 4, 1975 meeting: (1) to inform the membership of the North Carolina Library Association (NCLA) of Federal legislation affecting libraries which is under consideration and legislation which has been enacted; (2) to inform officials at the Federal level of the needs of all types of libraries in North Carolina; (3) to advise the membership of NCLA when and how it is appropriate to approach governing officials to express the views of NCLA on legislation and appropriations affecting libraries.

In order to accomplish these objectives it became necessary to establish an information network of representatives from libraries, which included one person from each of the state's 11 Congressional districts, plus a chairman. This committee had at least two members from each of the following NCLA sections: College, Community College, Public, School and Trustee. The committee members were to appoint a sub-committee made up of a librarian from each county in their congressional district, making an effort to have as nearly as possible an equal distribution of representatives from the above named NCLA sections. The sub-committee members would be responsible for disseminating information to all of the librarians within their respective county.

Each member of the 12-person Federal Relations Committee was to subscribe to the ALA Washington Newsletter. The committee was to report and receive direction from the Executive Board of NCLA, and would expect the Board to indicate those specific proposals which the Federal Relations Committee should support. The Federal Relations Committee was to keep the membership of NCLA informed on impending legislation and to propose action for the membership to take in response to legislation, such as appropriate times to call, write, or visit local representatives in Congress concerning specific matters of Association interest.

The Committee was to go to Washington at least once a year and, as a body, visit each of North Carolina's legislators in the United States Senate the House of Representatives. This would be a planned trip with appointments set up ahead of time. The Committee, through its member from the district in which the Congressman resides, could relay problems and concerns of all types of libraries in North Carolina. The Federal Relations Committee advises the membership of times at which letters of appreciation, letters of concern, annual reports, and visits to representatives of Congress would be appropriate.

The Federal Relations Committee was also to present reports of its activities to the Executive Board of NCLA and publish periodic reports in North Carolina Libraries.

The persons appointed to serve as District Federal Relations Coordinators were:

H. William O'Shea, Chairman — Wake County Public Libraries, 104 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C. 27601

District I — Louise Boone, Director, Albemarle Regional Public Library, Box 68, Winton, North Carolina 27986

District II — A. A. Zollicoffer, Jr. (Trustee), Attorney at Law, Henderson, North Carolina 27536

District III — Gary Barefoot, Librarian (College), Mount Olive College, Mount Olive, North Carolina 28365

District IV — John Johnson, Librarian (Community College), Durham Technical Institute, Durham, North Carolina 27707

District V — Una Edwards, ESEA Title II (School), Alleghany High School, Main Street, Box 197, Sparta, North Carolina 28675

District VI — Martha Davis, Director (Public), Rockingham County Library, 527 Boone Road, Eden, North Carolina 27288

District VII — Willie McGough, Librarian (Comm. College), Cape Fear Technical Institute, 411 N. Front Street, Wilmington, North Carolina 28401

District VIII — Pearlie Coefield, Librarian (College), Barber Scotia College, Concord, North Carolina 28025

District IX — Lila Friday (Trustee), Lithia Inn Road, Lincolnton, North Carolina 28092

District X — Mary Tolbert (School), Media Services Coordinator, Caldwell County Public Schools, PO Box 1590, Connelly Springs Road, Lenoir, North Carolina 28645

District XI — Katherine Scruggs, Genl. Supvr. (School), Rutherford County Public School, Box 1060, Highway 74, Rutherfordton, North Carolina 28139

Tuesday, April 6, 1976, was designated by the American Library Association and the District of Columbia Library Association as Legislative Day in Washington. By action of the NCLA Board at its meeting on December 4, 1975, North Carolina was to have representation and participate. Appointments were established with six North Carolina Representatives and both Senators; two Representatives were going to be out of town and the others advised that appointments should be made upon arrival in Washington. The original delegation consisted of nine librarians representing college, community college, public and school libraries. Unfortunately, due to illness and unforeseen events, three of the members were forced to drop out which meant there was no school or community college representation. Those who participated were: Louise Boone, 1st District, Gary Barefoot, 3rd District, Bill O'Shea, 4th District; Nancy Fullbright, 5th District; Martha Davis, 6th District; and Dr. Annette Phinazee, representing the association as its president and also representing a North Carolina library school.

The delegation departed from the Raleigh and Greensboro airports on 7:00 A.M. flights on April 6, and arrived in Washington in time for the 8:30 A.M. briefing session conducted by Eileen Cooke, ALA Washington representative, to discuss matters which should be brought to the attention of the Representatives.

The ALA staff and the District of Columbia Library Association had prepared packets of information for each Senator and Representative, briefly outlining funding for each type of library and various legislative proposals being considered that would have some effect on libraries. Information concerning the use of federal monies in North Carolina libraries, obtained by Carol Southerland of the Department of Community Colleges, Elsie Brumbach of the Department of Public Instruction, Marian Leith of the North Carolina State Library, and Charles R. Coble of the University of North Carolina, was added to the packets to be delivered to North Carolina Representatives and Senators. In spite of the inevitable problem of members being called to the floor for votes on legislation in which they had a particularly high stake, the Committee was well received. Mr. Hefner of the 8th District and Mr. Taylor of the 11th District were not available for discussions because their presence was required on the floor the entire afternoon; their legislative aides were seen. The delegation met with Walter Jones of the 1st District, Stephen Neal of the 5th, Richardson Preyer of the 6th, Jim Martin of the 9th, and Senator Bob Morgan. Representative Jim Broyhill, of the 10th District and Senator Jesse Helms were both called from the floor; Representative

Andrews of the 4th District and Henderson of the 3rd were both ill, but legislative aides represented them. (Representative Rose of the 7th District was out of town.)

A reception was held from 5:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M. for the Congressmen at which Martha Davis, Nancy Fullbright and Annette Phinazee represented NCLA. L. H. Fountain of the 2nd District was not in office during the day but was at the reception where there was an opportunity to talk with him.

The NCLA delegation discussed with North Carolina Representatives and Senators and their Aides the importance of the continuation of the Higher Education Act to the colleges and universities of North Carolina. North Carolina is among the eight states receiving the greatest number of grants under the Higher Education Act, Titles II-A and II-B. This Act provides funding for college library resources, and, as librarians of North Carolina report, the devastating effects of continued increases in the cost of books, periodicals, postage and other operational expenses combined with tighter budgets, make the \$5,000 basic grants provided to libraries under Title II-A essential for continued service.

Two thirds of the money appropriated under Title II-B of the HEA are designed for college programs which provide training for librarians and library educators. The remaining one third is earmarked for support of research and demonstration projects. Library school deans state the importance of training funds, particularly in recruiting minority candidates.

Elementary and Secondary Education Act Title IV-B provides grants to states for school library materials, educational equipment, and guidance counseling and testing. In FY 1976, half the funds were allocated through the newly consolidated Title IV-B, and half through the categorical program it replaces — ESEA Title II, part of ESEA Title III and the National Defense Education Act. It is still too early to tell how the new program is working at the state and local levels. However, there is a continuing need for establishing and upgrading school libraries, as well as an increasing need for materials to support a renewed emphasis on such basic skills as reading and writing. The need for categorical funding for the school libraries with a minimum of 50 percent of the funding appropriated in the Elementary and Secondary Education Acts was stressed to the North Carolina delegation.

The Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) Title I authorizes funding for public library services, Title II for public library construction, and Title III for interlibrary cooperation. Since 1973, the average cost of a book has increased 33 percent, from \$12.20 to \$16.10. Over the same period of time, federal grants for public libraries (LSCA) have been cut by 39 percent, from \$84,500,000 to \$51,749,000 in 1976. To prevent continued erosion of public library support, FY 1977 appropriations for LSCA should be restored to the 1973 level, at the very least. North Carolina reported that if LSCA Title II federal matching funds were available, nine construction projects could be underway by July, 1976 and 15 additional projects within the next two years, for a total of 24 building programs. LSCA Title III grants are aimed at increasing cooperation among all types of libraries across jurisdictional lines, and have greatly increased the general public's access to books and information.

The delegation also informed North Carolina's Congressmen of the importance of the following to North Carolina libraries: (1) Federal Revenue Sharing funds used in the operation of public libraries; (2) the problems which libraries will face if the postal service proposed increases in rates take effect with no exclusion for the mailing of instructional and library materials was discussed; (3) copyright provisions as they are now proposed prohibit, but do not define, "systematic reproduction or distribution of single or multiple copies" by libraries of all types. (ALA is asking that that section of the proposed copyright legislation be deleted); (4) enabling legislation for a White House Conference on library and information service (PL93-568) which has been enacted. All of the members of the planning body have been appointed excepting those to be appointed by the President. The reason for such a conference is in order to formulate plans for future development of library and informational services to the nation and to prepare a composite report of the sources available. It is essential that it be a White House Conference due to the prestige of the White House and the position of the Presidency.

Letters have been sent to North Carolina Representatives and Senators expressing appreciation for their time and interest. The NCLA Federal Relations Committee will continue to keep Congressmen informed concerning legislation and funding proposals that will have an influence on any of the libraries in the state.

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Media Man or Why Succeeding In Show Business Is Really Trying

by Dennis Carney and William Pendergraft — Pender High School

A glance at most media journals subscribed to by school media directors reveals an ever increasing interest by manufacturers, teachers, “mediatricians”, and kids in super Super 8.

“How-to-do-it” guides abound in Super 8 filmmaking and suggestions in the literature are often confusing, bamboozling, frightening, or ridiculous.

Let's suppose that you have some interest in filmmaking in your school, and that you've covertly bought a director's chair, sunglasses, and a beret. The stage is set; yet a few essential ingredients are needed. First, somewhere among NDEA, ESEA, 624, 626.6, 662.3, 683.1, and 007 you've got to get the bread. Everyone, must find his own answer to that question, but book sales, chicken roasts, pig-pickings, PTA's and patting the principal repeatedly on the back (while in your shades and beret, of course) should not be ruled out.

Secondly, you've got to find a responsive teacher who has responsible students who stay up after one o'clock on Sunday mornings to watch dusty Bogart movies.

Assuming that said teacher has not already insisted that you buy equipment for him already, do so.

One of our Communications teachers at Pender High School strolled by the media center one day to show me his Hasselblads, color portrait work, darkroom equipment, previously made Super 8 film, Nikons, Protons, Neutrons, and electrons. I had a strange feeling that I had found a person mildly interested in Super 8 filmmaking. W. D. Carney, our resident Kubrick, “shuttered” with enthusiasm when we decided to proceed with the next logical step in filmmaking — having a banana-split at the local drug store.

After dessert, we promptly ordered a Eumig S-802 Super 8 projector and a Bauer C5XL Super 8 camera. We considered buying a lion to growl during the credits, but after weeks of looking in the swamp lands of Pender County we dropped the idea. (Perhaps a tabby cat named Herman who belongs to —)

“What would be a phenomenal idea for a film?” I asked. “Something original, something with clout, something that will make money to cover expenses?”

Quick to the field, W. D. blurted out, “How about a Frankenstein movie — er, Frank N. Stein?”

“Oh great,” I retorted limply.

The die, to coin a phrase, was cast.

Everyone in the school participated with the exception of two kids who went home sick after hearing the idea. Principals, assistant principals, teachers, and myriad students fell prey to the paramount wonderlust. A “stir” was born.

Our star, a student with gauze-bound head and hands, sporting a Redskins T-shirt, was created in the biology lab. He terrorized the school and was only overcome by Media Man — a bit part, alas. Slain by a Media Gun (a 16mm projector) as the crowd cheered, the monster died and the film ended.

The film has been viewed favorably by students, parents, faculty, and administration throughout the county, and sufficient revenues have been collected to more than cover the costs of film and processing. Our fledgling film crew is moving forward and documentaries and instructional films are in the offing.

Support of Super 8mm film programs by school media personnel pays handsome dividends. Our students have had hands-on experience with film. The project has had high visibility and has improved our image in the county; and the production of an entertainment film has led to an interest by faculty and administration in the use of in-house productions to support the curricula.

One twenty-minute film production, although costly in time and money, has done more to “plug” our program than years of recommendation writing, user surveys, and efficient media purchase and distribution.

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New North Carolina Books

by William C. Burris — Professor of Political Science, Guilford College

PAUL GREEN. *Land of Nod & Other Stories.* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1976).

Because of the unusual success of the play “The Lost Colony” in Manteo, Paul Green's name is most closely associated in the mind of the general public with out-door dramas. The informed public knows, of course, that he won a Pulitzer Prize for his play, *In Abraham's Bosom*, and is the author of many other successful plays, novels, and short stories. *The Land of Nod* is a worthy addition to his long list of accomplishments. It is a series of thirteen stories, written over a fifty year period, dealing in the main with the life of poor blacks in the rural South. Many of the stories are set in a black community near a Southern university and concern the relationships between black characters and professors. Chapel Hill is, quite obviously, the model setting.

Green, with his Harnett County background and his long tenure as a professor at Chapel Hill, is especially well equipped to bring these two social worlds together. His construction of the character and language of struggling black people is almost perfect. And his description of their plight, sorrow, courage, and determination is so poignant that it hurts just to read the stories. Green's feel for the language of rural

Southerners and his use of such terms as “mulligrubs”, “ruction and trouble”, “jook of a sheep's tail”, and “booger bears” gives these stories a flavor and authenticity that makes them real. Bobo and his family, to mention only one set of characters, are unforgettable. Teachers and students looking for excellence in creative writing will find it in the Land of Nod. All libraries should have a copy.

WILLIAM S. POWELL. *The North Carolina Gazetteer.* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1976). 559 pp. \$5.50.

This book is a revised edition of the original volume that appeared in 1968. In one sense it is a book in progress: a continuous alphabetical listing of geographical information about North Carolina. The focus is on names — towns, townships, streams, counties, communities — almost everything that has been called anything in the state.

At first glance, one is tempted to say, “Who cares about all these names and places, old and new?” But a more careful examination of Professor Powell's book leads one to the opposite conclusion. It represents an important record of the tendency of human beings to stick a name on everything they touch and see. The book should be of considerable value to local historians and a “delight” to geography buffs — especially that breed of traveler who wants to know the name of every stream and hamlet he encounters as he drives across North Carolina. It's almost all here, from Aaron to Zoar. Powell invites corrections and new entries; send them to the North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

DONALD L. McCOURRY. *Us Poor Folks And The Things Of Dog Flat Hollow.* (Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, Publishers, 1975). 165 pp. pictures, portraits, poems, songs. \$7.95.

How can a semi-literate mountain boy write a book and get it published by a respectable publishing house? This was the question that ran through my mind as I read the first few pages of this volume. After I had finished the book, other questions came to mind: Why do professors of literature often write such lifeless prose, erudite poets such sterile verse, psychologists so many behavioral tracts that have so little to do with living? I am left with the more fundamental question, “Where are the well-springs of creative writing in human beings?” This book, badly flawed as it is by any accepted standard of writing, suggests a partial answer to that question. Effective writing must be rooted in life; the writer must write about what he has experienced. Command of the language helps, but it alone is not enough. And if the experiences are genuinely felt, the sensitive writer can share them with the reader even though he murders the Queen's English in the process.

This book must be read with the frank admission that the author is not an educated man ... at least not in the sense that the word “educated” is understood in the academy. But the book is full of life, the life of a self-taught man in the coves and hollows of the North Carolina mountains. His language illuminates that life; the absence of scholarly prose can thus serve a creative purpose. In some respects McCourry's sketches depict life as it was lived two centuries ago by many North Carolina people. All libraries with North Carolina collections should add this volume to their list.

DONALD McADOO and CAROL McADOO. *Reflections Of The Outer Banks.* (Manteo: Island Publishing House, 1976). 103 pp. paintings, sketches, commentaries. \$14.95.

This handsome volume is much more than a “coffee table” book about the Outer Banks. It is a collection of prints of original paintings of the Outer Banks by Donald McAdoo set in historical and descriptive commentary by his wife, Carol McAdoo. The prints are beautifully reproduced, and the commentaries capture well the history and spirit of this unique part of America.

Both authors are adopted “Bankers,” and their work reveals their deep affection (and sense of impending loss) of this beautiful nature-land of ours. The shrill cries of anger about what “progress” is doing to the Banks are not here; but they linger in the background. The reader senses an urgency to preserve a heritage in pictures, while there is still time. School libraries should have this volume available for their students. The foreword is by Andy Griffith.

MARION CANNON. *Another Light.* (Charlotte: Red Clay Books, 1974). \$3.00.

How do you test a poem? When is it successful? Rarely do professors or critics agree on standards. There is no problem with the "greats" whose work has long since been declared "immortal." But given the neglected and abused state of the art of reading poetry, what do we do with the work of newly published poets in a world committed to obscure subjectivism, graphics, and the argument that "anything a poet writes is poetry?" I have no answer, except to fall back on that lame cliché, "I know what I like." But certainly there is more to it than that. A successful poem must rest upon some idea that rings true; it must possess a certain tonal quality, consistent structure, and beauty of line. Beyond these things it seems to me that the true quality of a poem is best measured by the extent to which the informed reader returns to it again and again.

Marion Cannon is a woman of mature years, and this is her first publication in poetry. She writes from her life-experiences, and she writes with feeling. Some of the poems in *Another Light* are more successful than others; however, the six poems included under the title "Three Score And Five" are impressive indeed. They contain what Fred Chappell in his excellent "Introduction" calls, "truthfulness, observation, lyricism." More specifically, they express the true feelings of the heart. And is this not the germ from which successful poetry must grow? *Another Light* is the kind of book you read more than once. Every collector of North Carolina poetry will want a copy.

Notations

The following short volumes contain commentaries on people, places and things which will be of interest to North Carolina folks.

JACK CLAIBORNE. *Jack Claiborne's Charlotte.* (Charlotte: Charlotte Publishing, 1974). 80 pp.

RUTH CAMBLOS and VIRGINIA WINGER (eds.). *Round The Mountains.* (Boone: Appalachian Consortium Press, 1975). 133 pp. \$3.50.

RUTH SMALLEY (ed). *The Good Life Almanac.* (Boone: Appalachian Consortium Press, 1975) \$1.95.

North Carolina Library Education News

Appalachian State University, Department of Educational Media

The returning faculty members of the Educational Media Department for the Fall Semester of 1976 are: Dr. Jeff Fletcher, Chairman; Dr. Jesse Jackson; Mrs. Ila T. Justice; Mr. Bob McFarland; Mr. Joseph Murphy; Miss Susan Plate; and Mr. John Pritchett. One full-time faculty member, Mr. Thomas Gunn and two part-time faculty members, Mrs. Elaine Corbitt and Mr. Brett Day have joined the faculty. Dr. William A. Bake will serve as the Practitioner-in-Residence.

Plans are being made for the beginning of an AV cluster in Spartanburg, SC. The Educational Media Department is also working with the Teacher Corps which operates mostly in Ashe County. Meetings for student teachers and the supervising teachers are planned for the coming semester. A field trip in which the student teachers will visit the Division of Educational Media and the Instructional Materials Center is planned for mid-September.

Last spring, the Language Arts festival sponsored by Beulah Campbell was very successful and is being planned again for next spring.

Miss Susan Austin and Miss Susan Plate will be teaching an extension course at Davidson Community College in Lexington, NC.

Several of the offices in the Department are being physically relocated in order to accommodate the expansion of television and film production.

East Carolina University, Department of Library Science

The Department of Library Science at East Carolina University has added a new faculty member to its staff this fall. Dr. Veronica S. Pantelidis comes to East Carolina from the Research Library in the Florida Department of Commerce in Tallahassee. She holds undergraduate degrees from the University of Florida and the University of Miami. At Florida State University she earned the Master of Science degree in Library Science, the Master of Science degree in Adult Education, and the Doctor of Philosophy degree in Instructional Design and Development.

Prior to her six years with the Florida Department of Commerce she was associated with Florida State University School of Library Science, St. Lucie-Okeechobee Regional Library and Indian River Community College in Ft. Pierce, and Litton Industries in Los Angeles. She has published a number of articles in the professional journals. Several articles and other materials she co-authored with Dr. Martha Jane K. Zachert. At East Carolina she will teach courses in technical services and library automation and conduct a seminar on library personnel.

Five students in the ECU Department of Library Science have been elected to departmental committees for the 1976-77 academic year. At the fall departmental meeting Betsy Postel, Raeford, and Darlene Benton, Greenville, were elected to the Undergraduate Committee. John Barker of Wilmington and Denese Lacks of Whiteville were elected to the Graduate Committee. Dale Holmes, New Bern, will serve as representative from the Department to the Advisory Council of the Dean of the Graduate School. Dr. Eugene Brunelle, new Director of Library Services at ECU, spoke to the group on the library profession and the job market.

Members of the local chapter of Alpha Beta Alpha, library science honorary fraternity, hosted potential new members at the annual fall rush. Chapter president Nelda Caddell of Carthage welcomed guests and introduced the following officers: Kit Johnson, Wilson; Betsy Postel, Raeford; Liz Savage, Grifton, and Sharon Smith, Mount Olive. Speakers at the event included Dr. Gene D. Lanier, departmental chairman who addressed the group on the history of Alpha Beta Alpha and faculty advisor Ludi Johnson, assistant professor, who discussed past and present projects and activities. Among their plans is a spring visit to the Library of Congress.

The ECU Library Science Alumni Association held a business meeting in Raleigh during the biennial conference of the North Carolina Association of School Librarians. With approximately forty members in attendance, the membership elected the following officers for the 1976-77 year: Neal Hardison, President, Dean, LRC, Sampson Technical Institute, Clinton; Jane Alligood, President-Elect, Media Coordinator, John Small School, Washington; Scottie Cox, Secretary-Treasurer, Dean, LRC, Wayne Community College, Goldsboro. New directors elected were Virginia Quinn, Media Director, Duplin County Schools, Beulaville; Bill Snyder, Library Director, J. C. Holiday Library, Clinton; and Vivian Crickmore, Librarian, ECU Division of Continuing Education. Anne Briley, ECU Serials Librarian, is outgoing president. The Association sponsored a social hour during the Southeastern Library Association biennial conference in Knoxville, Tennessee in November which was well attended. The next meeting will be held in Raleigh during the March meeting of the North Carolina Learning Resources Association.

Among courses available during the Spring Quarter which begins March 3 are *Storytelling*, *Communication Foundations*, *Media for Children*, *Field Work*, *Technical Services*, *Bibliography of the Pure & Applied Sciences*, *Problems in Educational Media Centers*, *Media Services in Community Colleges*, *Library of Congress Classification System*, and *Independent Study*. Courses available at night include *General Bibliography*, *Library Administration & Management*, *Government Publications*, *Reading Guidance for Adults*, and *Seminar in Library Facilities*. Schedules are available by writing ECU Department of Library Science, Greenville, N.C. 27834.

North Carolina Central University, School of Library Science

More than 200 library professionals, including 84 alumni of the School, participated in the observance of the 35th anniversary of the School of Library Science at North Carolina Central University in Durham on October 8-9, 1976.

The anniversary was observed with a two-day colloquium on the Southeastern Black Librarian and with the sixth annual Alumni Day. North Carolina Central University is a traditionally black, state-supported institution.

Convocation speaker for the occasion was Mrs. Clara S. Jones, Director of the Detroit Public Library and first Black president of the American Library Association. An honorary degree, Doctor of Humane Letters, was conferred upon Mrs. Jones.

Other participants in the Colloquium were:

Mr. William W. Bennett
Director
U. S. National Focal Point
Environmental Protection Agency

Mrs. Dorothy W. Campbell
Assistant Professor
North Carolina Central University

Mrs. Lucy B. Campbell
Periodicals Librarian
Hampton Institute

Mr. Hardy Franklin
Director
Public Library of the District of Columbia

Dr. Dorothy Haith
Dean
School of Library Media
Alabama A & M University

Ms. Vivian Hewitt
Librarian
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Mrs. Earline Hudson
Order Librarian
Tennessee State University

Mr. Casper L. Jordan
Chief Librarian
Atlanta University

Mr. E. J. Josey
Chief
Division of Specialist Services
N. Y. State Dept. of Education

Mr. Albert P. Marshall
Dean

Academic Skills
Eastern Michigan University

Mrs. Annie G. King
Librarian
Tuskegee Institute

Dr. Joseph H. Reason
Librarian (Retired)
Howard University

Mrs. Lelia Rhodes
Associate Director/Library
Jackson State College

Dr. Benjamin Speller
Professor
North Carolina Central University

Mrs. Mary M. Spradling
Young Adult Librarian
Kalamazoo Public Library

Dr. Herman Totten
Dean
School of Librarianship
University of Oregon

Mrs. Lillie Walker
Assistant Librarian
South Carolina State College

Mr. Robert Wedgeworth
Executive Director
American Library Association

Dr. Jessie Carney Smith, first Black president of Beta Phi Mu International Library Science Honor Society, installed a new chapter of the Society at NCCU. The new chapter was authorized as a result of NCCU's accreditation by the American Library Association in 1975.

North Carolina Central University's Library Science School was founded in 1941. It has grown rapidly in recent years under the leadership of Dr. Annette L. Phinazee, Dean. The School now conducts an innovative program in Early Childhood Librarianship in addition to preparing academic, public and school librarians.

Dr. Annette Lewis Phinazee, dean of the School of Library Science, has presented a check for more than \$3,000 to the university to create a library science endowment fund in memory of her parents.

The check represented donations from friends and relatives of Dr. Phinazee and her parents. William Charles Lewis, Jr., and Mrs. Alethia Lightner Lewis. The fund will be called the Lightner-Lewis Endowment Fund.

Contributions to the fund continue to be solicited. The fast-developing school of library science, which received American Library Association accreditation in 1974, is in need of support funds. As a state-supported institution, the university has been unable to achieve an increase funding to match the developments in the library school.

The man and woman for whom the endowment fund is named were distinguished South Carolina educators. Mrs. Lewis taught in the public schools of Orangeburg, S.C., for more than thirty years and was the author of a biography of George Washington Carver, *A True Fairy Tale*. Mr. Lewis was a member of the faculty of South Carolina State College for 40 years, and is the man for whom the school's engineering laboratory is named.

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, School of Library Science

A new Ph.D. program at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill will meet the need for advanced study in librarianship that has been discussed here for more than 25 years.

The establishment of a doctoral program in library science was recently approved by the UNC Board of Governors as was the allocation of funds to support salaries for an assistant dean and an associate professor in the UNC-CH School of Library Science.

The University's new Ph.D. program, one of only two in library science in the southeast, will admit its first class in the fall of 1977. Currently there are only 20 doctoral programs in library science in the United States.

The six to eight students admitted to the UNC-CH program are expected, upon receipt of the Ph.D. degree, to administer large academic and special libraries or to teach in schools of library science.

"We believe that ours is one field where there is a continuing demand for doctorates," said Edward G. Holley, dean of the University's School of Library Science. Holley said the Ph.D. degree is needed chiefly in the areas of library administration and library school teaching, but also in newer areas of research dealing with information sciences.

The dean said he expected to appoint a faculty committee to deal with admissions and curriculum before the end of the month.

"We are particularly interested in encouraging women and minorities," Holley said. "The profession nationally is very concerned that at the highest level it has not produced enough women and minorities as administrators and teachers."

He said that although women hold the majority of masters' degrees in library science, two-thirds of the country's 400-500 Ph.D. degrees in library science are held by men.

Because of the limited number of students who will be accepted, specific courses both in the School of Library Science and in other departments will be tailored to the individual.

The new Ph.D. program will be interdisciplinary as studies in library science draw heavily for both theoretical and practical purposes on other disciplines. Holley explained that a student expecting to become a public library administrator would also likely take courses in public administration and business. A student interested in library history, he said, would take relevant courses in the history department.

The University of North Carolina School of Library Science was established in 1931 and is accredited by the American Library Association for the master's degree program in library science. The School currently has a student enrollment of 153 (head count), 111 women and 42 men. Eighty-nine students are from North Carolina and 64 from other states and countries. There are 14 full-time faculty members and five part-time faculty.

Ms. Vivian D. Hewitt spoke at the School of Library Science October 6 on "Special Librarianship." Ms. Hewitt is Librarian of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. She was formerly Librarian of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Mr. John Pemberton, Librarian of the University College at Buckingham, England, spoke October 20 on "Bibliographic Control of Official Documents and Other Primary Sources in the Social Sciences."

Advertisement accompanying this section

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NCLA Section Activities

Junior Members Roundtable

On October 21-22 the JUNIOR MEMBERS ROUND TABLE sponsored a "LEGISLATIVE WORKSHOP: HOW TO COMMUNICATE WITH POLITICIANS" in Greensboro.

The introductory speaker was DAVID MCKAY, N.C. STATE LIBRARIAN, who said that NCLA's Governmental Relations Committee and the library community should go beyond just seeking additional funding for libraries. Instead, they should also examine ways of improving other areas of concern to the profession, such as the copyright laws, inter-library cooperation and networking. He also stated that the profession should create a united front with all librarians in a community actively cooperating to seek gains for each other. And finally, he pointed out the necessity for librarians to communicate with those who are not sympathetic to their needs.

BILL O'SHEA, DIRECTOR OF THE WAKE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARIES and Chairman of NCLA's Governmental Relations Committee discussed the functions of his committee and the provisions of NCLA's platform for legislative goals. O'Shea strongly encouraged librarians to study and interpret these goals, and work diligently to create a positive image for the profession.

JEAN JOHNSON—DIRECTOR OF LIBRARIES for the newly consolidated RALEIGH—WAKE COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM reported on appearing before the appropriations committee in the N.C. House.

The last speaker for the Thursday afternoon session was EILEEN COOKE—DIRECTOR OF ALA's WASHINGTON OFFICE. Ms. Cooke stressed several major points in her discussion. She first discussed the importance of knowing your ABC's when communicating with legislators, i.e. be accurate, be brief, and be clear. Persistence is also an invaluable virtue. The librarian must be willing to take a small step toward an acknowledged goal when large gains are impossible. Ms. Cooke outlined the history of and progress being made toward the White House Conference on Libraries and its importance to the profession. She also emphasized the value of a non-partisan, jargon-free, and knowledgeable attitude when discussing issues and legislation with politicians.

The first speaker at the Friday morning session was LES ROARK, Mayor of Shelby and administrative staff member specializing in local government for Senator Robert Morgan. Mayor Roark provided the audience with excellent behind the scene views of the legislative process in the U.S. Senate. He described the types of mail usually received by Senator Morgan and those that are most likely to receive prompt attention. Because the Senator is extremely busy and receives about 2,000 letters a week, visits or personal phone calls are the most impressive methods of communication. Each member of Senator

Morgan's administrative staff in N.C. has a specialty and frequently it is more expeditious to contact the appropriate staff member directly.

CARL STEWART, REPRESENTATIVE FROM GASTON COUNTY and probably the next Speaker of the House, spoke. He stated that strategy was as important as substance in communication, and he enumerated those characteristics that improve an individual's chances of being sympathetically heard by a legislator:

1. Be knowledgeable on your subject matter.
2. Understand the legislative process.
3. Contact those legislators who are most active and influential.
4. State legislators welcome personal correspondence and visits. Representative Stewart discussed the importance of selecting a member of your local delegation whose views you can support and then work to get him elected. Also be sure that your library helps him with his informational needs.
5. Frequently you can work through your local politician to get the attention of a federal one.
6. Form letters and post cards do more damage than good.
7. He is least receptive to the views and requests of professional lobbyists.

CORA PAUL BOMAR, UNC—GREENSBORO SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE, supervised the wrap-up session and requested that the audience list the most important ideas gleaned from the workshop. Those listed were: be active in your community; use your friends to help you gain audience with legislators; become active in the political process and work for a candidate you believe in; have a N.C. legislative day; update S.E.L.A. statistics; be the person who supplies your legislator with information; there is a need for quantitative standards for they are most understandable to those outside of the profession; and all librarians in a locale should cooperate to assist each other in attaining goals.

Those who wish to have a copy of the tapes made at this workshop should send blank tapes and a note as to the session to be copied to:

Becky Howard
Media Coordinator-Print
Cleveland Technical Institute
Shelbey, N.C. 28150

Minutes Of The Executive Board Of The Junior Members Round Table Of The North Carolina Library Association, August 27, 1976

The JMRT Executive Board met at Fayetteville Technical Institute in Fayetteville, NC, on August 27, 1976, at 11:30 a.m. Suzi Rose, Chairman of the section, opened the meeting. Other members present were Bill Snyder, Carlton Sears, Barbara Baker, and Becky Howard.

Minutes of the 1a JMRT Executive Board were read and approved.

Ms. Rose reported that Richard Baker, NCLA Treasurer, had informed her that the ALA—JMRT did not have us on an affiliate list. This discrepancy occurred because of a misunderstanding about state affiliate dues. The error was corrected and now North Carolina JMRT is in good affiliate standing.

Ms. Rose also reported that the ALA—JMRT is initiating a "Travel Network." The basis of the program is for the present JMRT membership to offer their homes as a place to sleep to JMRT members traveling to meetings. Ms. Rose indicated that North Carolina JMRT will need a state coordinator and would appoint

one at a future JMRT meeting. Bill Snyder was asked to write a JMRT newsletter article about it and ask for volunteers.

Carlton Sears indicated that there had been a date and location change for the JMRT legislative workshop. The dates are now October 21 and 22. The location is the Howard-Johnson's-Coliseum in Greensboro. These dates and location were deemed satisfactory by the Board.

The title of the workshop was suggested and approved as "Legislative Workshop: How to Communicate with Politicians."

The discussion then turned to forming the program and finding people for the program. Carlton Sears indicated that Eileen Cooke, Director of the ALA Washington Office is definitely committed. Carlton Sears has gotten a commitment from Bill O'Shea, Director of the Wake County Public Library to be at the workshop as a keynote speaker. Becky Howard has made contact with Senator Robert Morgan and his state manager Les Roark. They have made no definite commitment.

The discussion then turned to definite program scheduling. The results of the discussion were a final program plan.

Costs of rooms, meals, and the reception is estimated at \$400. The JMRT budget has \$200. The Tee-shirt money is \$221. Ms. Rose will ask the NCLA Executive Board for an additional \$100. Registration for the workshop was set at \$3. Tasks assigned were:

Programs and coffee breaks - Carlton Sears

Registration - Bill Snyder

Reception - Suzi Rose

Name tags - Barbara Baker

Mailings - Executive Board at ASU

Publicity - Bill Snyder

Publicity will be through the *NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES*, NCLA mailings. The State Library library, schools, and the Social Legislation group.

Ms. Rose stated that she would contact Wes Brewer, Chilton Books, as a possible sponsor for the reception. Ms. Azales Sain, Department of Community Colleges, will be contacted for other possible hosts for the reception.

The Executive Board indicated that the lodgings and meals for the program's participants will be paid for by JMRT. We will offer hometown newspaper coverage and photographs, and perhaps television coverage if it can be worked out.

Alternates and additional people discussed were Jean Jordan, Media Coordinator for the Raleigh City Schools; Ray Carpenter from U.N.C.; Richardson Preyer, NC Representative; Charles Rose, NC Representative; and Dr. Sugg, President of Guilford Technical Institute. Barbara Baker will contact Dr. Woodrow Sugg and Richardson Preyer. Suzi Rose will contact Charles Rose. Carlton Sears will contact Ray Carpenter. Becky Howard will continue to try to get Senator Morgan and Mr. Roark.

Suzi Rose adjourned the meeting.

Respectfully submitted,
Rebecca A. Howard
Secretary, JMRT

North Carolina Library Association Intellectual Freedom Committee

The following position was adopted by the Executive Board of NCLA on September 11, 1976.

The North Carolina Library Association asserts the constitutional right of all North Carolinians to free access to books and other library materials.

Since the act of reading is by definition a private activity and the intrusion of a law between an individual and a book constitutes a form of thought control, the Association resists censorship in all its forms.

To keep the public and the profession aware of the importance of free access to information, and to protect the rights of the people and to defend the duty of the libraries which serve them, the North Carolina Library Association has established an Intellectual Freedom Committee.

The Intellectual Freedom Committee shall serve as a clearing house for information relative to censorship. It shall support libraries in defense of intellectual freedom when requested to do so, and shall keep the Association and the Executive Board informed of infringements of intellectual freedom.

Within the framework of this statement, the Intellectual Freedom Committee is empowered to speak for the North Carolina Library Association.

Minutes: NCLA Executive Board

The Executive Board of the North Carolina Library Association met in the High Point Public Library on September 11, 1976 at 10 AM. The following people were present: Annette Phinazee, President; Leland Park, Second Vice President; Bill Roberts, Secretary; Diana Young, Children's Services Section; Jean T. Johnson, Legislative Committee; Louise V. Boone, Public Library Section; Valerie Lovett, Public Relations; Beverley Gass, Jr. College Section; Bob Pollard, Research and Technical Services Section; Margaret Rogers, Director; Dave Jensen, College and University Section, and North Carolina Libraries; Richard Barker, Treasurer; Una Edwards, NCASL Chairman; Leonard Johnson, First Vice President; Carlton Sears, JMRT; Susi Rose, JMRT; Brian Nielsen, Reference and Adult Services Section; John M. Johnson, Director; Florence Blakely, NCLA Councilor to ALA; Bill O'Shea, Governmental Relations; Neal Austin, Intellectual Freedom Committee; and Mollie H. Lee of Durham and Wake County. Annette Phinazee presided.

The Intellectual Freedom Committee presented a statement on intellectual freedom. On motion by Leland Park and seconded by Richard Barker, the Intellectual Freedom statement was approved unanimously.

The Executive Board took up the question of an Executive Secretary for NCLA. Mr. O'Shea presented the position of the Governmental Relations Committee which is that the North Carolina Library Association needs an Executive Secretary. The cost factors are as follows:

Cost factor	Amount
Salary	\$17,000
Secretary	6,000
Fringes	1,870
Rent	2,400
Telephone	600
Supplies, other	1,000
Travel	1,000
Total	\$29,870

The Committee felt that by raising the dues to \$15 yearly or \$30 for the biennium, that this would cover the cost of the Executive Secretary. The new Executive Secretary would handle all the duties of the old Executive Secretary plus work with the State Legislature and assist with the biennial conference.

Leland Park stated that the involvement by many librarians in the State Association is a strong point of NCLA. The exhibits should be handled by librarians. He felt there would be some problems of divided loyalty. Leonard Johnson stated that he served as treasurer for four years and that the time and effort spent serving as treasurer was plenty. Perhaps the Executive Secretary could handle some of this work. Jean Johnson stated that the Executive Secretary would serve as a coordinator and that librarians could reap a bigger harvest of funds through an Executive Secretary. Valerie Lovett stated that some libraries seem to have to carry the ball all the time. This work should be spread out. It was pointed out that the dues in Mississippi are \$20 yearly for Mississippi Library Association. Richard Barker stated that the Executive Board should consider the priorities and goals of the Association. He felt that the Committees and their work should have top priority. It was mentioned that the NCAE-PACE Committee gets a lot of money for lobbying for schools. Mr. Barker stated that schools pressure people to belong to these associations. Jean Johnson said that it costs \$12 a month to belong to NCAE and it was worth it. After further debate, it was decided that a Budget Committee would be set up to investigate the need for increased dues and how these dues should be used. Possibly a sliding dues scale should be implemented and it should relate in some way to the services rendered. This Committee will consist of Elizabeth Copeland, Chairman; Richard Barker; I. T. Littleton; Valerie Lovett; and Una Edwards. This Committee was appointed by Annette Phinazee, President.

Bill O'Shea stated that something should be done for the non-professionals in the Association and that we need them in NCLA.

The Board unanimously voted a motion of appreciation for the work done by Bill O'Shea and Jean Johnson and the entire Governmental Relations Committee.

On motion by Bill Roberts and seconded by David Jensen, the Board voted to send a letter from the Secretary to the State Librarian welcoming him to North Carolina and stating that NCLA is willing to work with him in any way.

Richard Barker asked for a clarification of the minutes of the Spring Workshop concerning funds available to committees. It was unanimously agreed by the Board that committees only were allowed \$200 for their work during the biennium. Any funds needed over \$200 would have to be requested from the Executive Board by the Committee. The \$1,000 cost of mailing legislative materials to all members of NCLA by the Governmental Relations Committee was approved by the Executive Board.

When a section sponsors a workshop, the cost of all mailings for the workshop should come from the proceeds of the workshop. Funds in the past have been loaned to sections for workshops and then repaid to the Association. Richard Barker asked that all chairmen of sections keep a check on outstanding bills and clean them up. Bills should not linger on and on. On motion by Bob Pollard, seconded by Una Edwards, the Association agreed to advance \$300 to JMRT for their Legislative Workshop on October 21 and 22.

The Executive Board took no action on the White House and the Governors Conferences. The Executive Board took no action on the Depository System for State Documents.

The Executive Board voted to join the Friends of University Network Television (FOUNT) for \$25.

On motion by Una Edwards, the Executive Board voted to ask the Governmental Relations Committee to consider all issues to come before the North Carolina State Legislature in the next session. All NCLA members who have something for the Legislature should send this information to the Governmental Relations Committee.

The next NCLA biennial conference will be held October 5-8, 1977 in Winston-Salem.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
William H. Roberts
Secretary

Advertisement accompanying this section

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Treasurer's Report

July 1, 1976 - September 30, 1976

Item	Amount
Balance July 1, 1976	\$1,675.46
Receipts:	
Dues	\$1,490.00
Association	\$757.00
Sections	\$733.00
School Librarians	\$124.00
Public Librarians	525.00
College Librarians	18.00
Junior Members	14.00
Resources and Technical	11.00
Children's Services	26.00
Documents	9.00
Reference and Adult	2.00
Junior Colleges	4.00
NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES	80.40
Scholarship Fund	10.00
Public Relations Tapes	5.00
Transferred from savings	5,100.00
Total Receipts	6,685.40
Receipts plus Balance	8,360.86
Less Expenditures (see list)	6,936.31
Balance September 30, 1976	1,424.55

Fund Balances As Of September 30, 1976

Fund	Balance
Checking Account	\$1,424.55
General Fund Savings	19,699.56
Scholarship Fund Savings	31,583.80
Loan Fund Savings	3,631.52
Ray Moore Fund Savings	1,517.90
NCASL Certificate of Deposit	2,000.00
Total Resources	\$59,857.33

Expenditures, July 1, 1976 - September 30, 1976

Expenditure	Amount
Executive Office Salary	\$567.06
Executive Office Expenses	
Telephone	97.79
Postage	45.35
Computer Expenses	50.34
Other Expenses	24.55
President's Expenses	20.67
Treasurer's Bond	125.00
ALA Representative	258.31
Sections	875.00
NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES	3,411.74
Governmental Relations Committee	692.00
State Council For Social Legislation Dues	100.00
Query-Long Scholarship	500.00
Ray Moore Fund (transferred to savings)	68.13
McLendon Loan	100.00
Total Expenditures	6,936.31

Transcriber's note: the individual expenditure items as printed add up to \$6,935.94, which differs by \$0.37 from the printed total of \$6,936.31. All figures are reproduced as printed.

North Carolina Library Association Sections Balance Sheet, September 30, 1976

	NCASL	PLS	Trustees	College	R&T	JMRT
Bal. July 1	\$1,248.75	\$915.41	\$703.23	\$1,537.64	\$427.11	\$143.93
Receipts	124.00	525.00	0.00	18.00	11.00	14.00
Total	\$1,372.75	1,440.41	\$703.23	\$1,555.64	\$438.11	\$157.93
Expenditures	297.46	553.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bal. Sept. 30	\$1,075.29	\$886.82	703.23	\$1,555.64	\$438.11	\$157.93

	Jr. Coll.	Child Svcs.	Doc.	Ref. & Adult
Bal. July 1	\$315.00	\$408.35	\$482.56	\$14.00
Receipts	4.00	26.00	9.00	2.00
Total	\$319.00	\$434.35	491.56	\$16.00
Expenditures	0.00	13.00	10.95	0.00
Bal. Sept. 30	\$319.00	\$421.35	\$480.61	\$16.00

North Carolina Libraries (journal) account

Item	Amount
Balance July 1, 1976	-\$2,584.78
Receipts	80.40
Ads	\$51.00
Subscriptions	\$29.40
Total Balance and Receipts	-2,504.38
Expenditures	3,411.74
Balance September 30, 1976	-\$5,916.12

North Carolina Library Association Nominees for the 1977-1979 Biennium

Office	Nominees
First Vice-President/President-Elect	William O'Shea; William Roberts
Second Vice-President	Alice Coleman; Bernie Sheffield
Secretary	Scottie Cox; Artemis Kares
Treasurer	Richard Barker; David Hunsucker
Directors	Louise Boone; Dorothy Ware; Fred Roper; Kenneth Shearer
ALA Representative	Ellen Day; Norma Royal

Library Roundup

From DUKE UNIVERSITY: BETTY YOUNG and DAVID DOWELL each have articles in recent issues of the JOURNAL OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIANSHIP; Librarian Emeritus BENJAMIN E. POWELL contributed an article on Librarian of Congress Emeritus L. Quincy Mumford in the recent QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS; PAUL CHESTNUT has been appointed to the Reference and Access Policies Committee of the Society of American Archivists; MATTIE RUSSELL is chairman of the ALA/Society of American Archivists Joint Committee on Library-Archives Relationships; CONNIE DUNLAP, University Librarian, has been elected president of the Association of College and Research Libraries for 1976–1977. She also appeared on a panel in September at the 1976 Pittsburgh Conference on Resource-Sharing in Libraries. Staff changes: SUSAN MacDONALD is now Head Documents Librarian; JOHN EARLANDSON is now Assistant Documents Librarian for State and International Documents; JEAN COOK is now head of the Serials Department; JANE STURGEON is now coordinator for the cataloging of rare books and other special materials; ERMA WHITTLINGTON is now Librarian for the Hubbell Center and Special Projects in the Manuscript Department; BARBARA BRANSON is now Principal Cataloger; LENA COVINGTON has retired after 46 years of service to the library; MARY COX and ELIZABETH GRAHAM have retired from the library staff; JON HARRISON, library assistant in the Documents Department, was awarded the first Perkins Library Staff Scholarship in the amount of \$23,204 from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission for the purpose of processing and inventorying the papers of several U.S. Senators and Congressmen. An endowment fund from memorial contributions and from royalties and the sale of the microfilm edition of a major portion of the papers of the Socialist Party of America was established in honor of the late VIRGINIA GEARHARDT GRAY.

From EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY: EUGENE A. BRUNELLE has been appointed Director of Library Services. Coming from St. Mary's College of Maryland where he was Director of Instructional Resources and Professor of English, Dr. Brunelle has his undergraduate degree from Harvard, his library degree from Simmons College, a master's in English from the University of California at Berkeley and a doctorate from the State University of New York at Buffalo. ANN SHELTON BRILEY, Associate Professor of Library

Services, has become president of the North Carolina Conference of the American Association of University Professors.

From LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE: LOUISE MARIE ROUNTREE, Librarian, has compiled "A Brief Chronological History of Black Salisbury."

From GUILFORD COLLEGE: An experimental course in library research is being taught by ROSE SIMON. Offering one hour credit, the course requires that the student be engaged in a major library research project for a regular academic course. The Handbook of the Greensboro Regional Consortium Libraries, distributed this fall, represents a new concept in library manuals. By combining or separating its parts, one can create a guide to all three libraries, to one, or certain aspects of each. Also, just published is the Consortium Libraries' Union List of Serials. Library Director HERBERT POOLE was the official college representative to the Friends General Conference in Ithaca, N.Y. DAMON HICKEY also attended the meeting in Ithaca. ROSE SIMON completed her Ph.D. dissertation at the University of Rochester.

From SALEM COLLEGE: The October meeting of the Friends of the Library offered a panel discussion on "Three Views of Russia," featuring faculty members LAURA EDWARDS, LOUISE GOSSETT, and NAN RUFTY. DR. WILLIAM PATTERSON CUMMING, Irwin Professor Emeritus of English at Davidson College, will be the featured speaker on November 18th.

From UNC-GREENSBORO: NANCY CLARK FOGARTY, a member of the Reference Department Staff of the Walter Clinton Jackson Library since 1970, became Head of the Reference Department on October 1st, after 24 years on the UNC-G staff, 13 as Head of the Reference Department. Mrs. Fogarty is currently working part-time as Editor of the UNC-G Faculty Handbook. Mrs. Fogarty is also president of the Alumni Association of the School of Library Science, UNC-Chapel Hill.

From N.C. STATE UNIVERSITY: CEDRIC HEPLER of the Reference Department will be teaching a course in the spring on "Information and Society." It will be a study of information resources and processes as they relate to research, problem solving, and decision making.

From the DAVIDSON COLLEGE LIBRARY: LELAND PARK has been appointed a member of the Ad Hoc Committee on the North Carolina Union Catalogue, and has been elected Chairman of the University and College Section of the Southeastern Library Association. He will speak at the November conference on Critical Issues in Higher Education at the University of Evansville, Indiana. ELIZABETH MAYHEW, Head of the Acquisition Department for 19 years, died in August after an extended illness. A special collection of jade and silver has been given to the Library from the estate of Mrs. Florence Clift Horton of Atlanta.

From UNC-WILMINGTON: LENOX COOPER, Director of the Library, resigned effective August 1st to return to private business in Wilmington. The Selection and Acquisitions Policy of the Randall Library has been selected for publication in full in a monograph on book selection by Elizabeth Futas, which will be published by Neal-Schuman Books/Onyx Press in 1977.

From UNC—CHAPEL HILL: MARY CARGILL is a new Serials Cataloguer. Prior to coming to UNC—CH she has been an Army librarian in Germany and also worked at the University of New Hampshire. SAM HITT, formerly Executive Director of the Houston Academy of Medicine—Texas Medical Center Library, has become the Director of the Health Science Library. The Southern Historical Collection has completed and available for sale: *The Southern Historical Collection: Supplemental Guide to Manuscripts, 1970–1975*. A supplementary guide is now at the press. The Academic Affairs Library has become a full member of the Chicago-based Center for Research Libraries. WILLIAM Z. SCHENCK has been appointed Head of the Acquisition Department. CELIA POE has been appointed full-time Map Librarian and DAVID E. GLEIN has become Science Cataloguer. HELEN MILLER of the Acquisitions Department has been elected president of the Library Staff Association.

From the UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHARLOTTE: JUDITH E. O'DELL has been appointed as the J. Murrey Atkins Library's Business/Economics Reference Bibliographer and will hold the rank of Assistant Professor. She comes to the University from a position as Business/Legal Librarian at Florida Atlantic University. Her B.A. and M.S.L.S. degrees are from Wayne State University. *The American Revolution in Drawings and Prints* compiled by DONALD H. CRESSWELL of the J. Murrey Atkins Library, has won a Certificate of Award in the Printing Industries of America's Graphic Arts Award Competition. A publication of the Library of Congress, the book includes over 900 illustrations of works created between 1765 and 1790. The publication was prepared as a part of L.C.'s American Revolution

Bicentennial Program. Mr. Cresswell is the acting Special Collections Librarian. He holds degrees from Belmont Abbey College, the University of Cincinnati, and George Washington University. He is currently a candidate for the Doctor of Philosophy degree at George Washington University.

The Library at NASH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE has instituted a "Bring One Take One" paperback swap rack. The new program is an attempt to encourage reading and thereby enhance reading ability.

From LENOIR COMMUNITY COLLEGE: MILDRED B. MATHIS has been named Dean for Learning Resources at Lenoir Community College. Mrs. Mathis was promoted from Head of the Library Media Program to the new position. Mrs. Mathis has served as a public school teacher and librarian, as an advertising accounts representative and as an instructor in aviation. She is president of the Librarians of Lenoir County. Mrs. Mathis holds the B.S. and M.L.S. degrees from East Carolina University.

From GUILFORD TECHNICAL INSTITUTE: MR. CHAN LANE has replaced Dave Walters as Coordinator of Audio Visual Services at GTI. Mr. Lane was formerly with Bowman Gray School of Medicine Library.

From BLADEN COUNTY: JUGI CHUNG has been named Director of the Bladen County Library. A graduate of the UNC-CH School of Library Science, Mr. Chung comes to Bladen from the Jackson County, West Virginia Regional Library.

From the NANTAHALA REGIONAL LIBRARY: A new building housing the Regional Library and the Murphy Town Library was dedicated July 3. Featured speaker at the event was U.S. Representative Roy A. Taylor. The new 17,000-square-foot building was constructed at a cost of \$467,000. MARTHA PALMER is head of the Nantahala Regional Library. Mrs. JOHN CARRINGER is Murphy Town Librarian.

From the ONSLOW COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY: The library has received a grant from the North Carolina Humanities Committee for a five-week forum series, entitled "The North Carolina Writer and the Real World Get Together." North Carolina writers who will participate in the February–March series include Ovid Pierce, Heather Ross Miller, Gershon Fawcett and Daphne Athas. Each writer will speak on one of five topics—heritage, youth, women, Blacks, transition. The writer's speech will be followed by a thirty-minute talk on the same topic, given by a local person. Following both speeches, a panel of local people will respond to the talks and field questions from the audience.

October was Activities Month for younger patrons at the Onslow County Public Library. Under the direction of Children's Coordinator NANCY WIGMORE and Assistant WENDY HOLMES, weekly and semiweekly programs were scheduled. A football exhibition kicked off the month, followed by a soccer exhibition and a baton twirling-cum-gymnastics demonstration. A judo exhibition was well-attended (there was scarcely enough room to throw anyone), as was the potter's demonstration. The month ended with a second gymnastics exhibition and a Halloween Haunted House. Finally, October ran over into November to accommodate a visiting Boa Constrictor.

"Write for money" was the theme of Onslow County's creative writing contest for junior high and high school students this summer. And that's just what 50 young adults did. There were eight prizes of \$50 each, and THE NEW RIVER REVIEW, a literary magazine containing winning entries and a few runners-up, has just been published. A second contest has begun; the deadline is March 1, 1977.

What's thirty minutes long and surrounded by Jesse Helms and rock music? Onslow County's library show, thirty minutes of news and just plain fun, that's what. "The Library Show" (can anyone suggest a better name?) is aired every Sunday morning at 7:30 a.m. on WJNC, an AM station in Jacksonville. Taped on a plain ol' open reel recorder and delivered to the station by Friday, "The Library Show" features everything from book reviews and children's stories to interviews with local notables and a four-part reading of Bram Stoker's Dracula. It's fun and easy to do and—what's more—it's another way to disseminate that information.

Onslow County Public's Dial-A-Story was funded for an additional line for 1976–1977. Two lines means longer stories (up to five minutes) and more kids getting through.

From the UNION COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY: JON F. SCHEER, General Services Coordinator at the Union County Public Library, Monroe, is a 1976 recipient of a Novia Award. The Novia Awards, presented by the Junior Members Round Table, are given to librarians attending their second ALA annual conference. The award covers the cost of ALA's conference registration fee. It was established in 1972 in honor of Shirley Olofson who would have served as JMRT chairperson for the 1971–72 year.

From STANLY COUNTY LIBRARY: Mrs. SUE DARDEN has been named Director of the Albemarle—Stanly County Public Library. Mrs. Darden formerly served as Assistant Director.

From the NORTHWESTERN REGIONAL LIBRARY: Miss KATHLEEN GILLELAND retired as Director of the Northwestern Regional Library, Elkin, North Carolina on September 30, 1976, following more than 16 years as Director. During this time Miss Gilleland saw the region grow from three part-time libraries to a total of ten over a four-county area under her leadership. Two of the libraries are housed in beautiful new buildings and at her retirement, plans were being formulated for another new library building. A retirement dinner was held in her honor at High Meadows Inn at Roaring Gap on Friday, September 17. Close family members, friends, co-workers and library personnel from all points across the state were present for the occasion. She was presented a travel fund gift and a brochure of letters lauding her for a "job well done." CHARLES D. PIPES, who formerly served as head of the downtown branch of the Flint Michigan Public Library for 18 years, is the new Director of the Northwestern Regional Library, Elkin, North Carolina. Mr. Pipes is a native North Carolinian—born and finished high school in Lenoir. He received his Bachelor's and Master's Degrees at Appalachian State Teachers College (now ASU), and his Master's in Library Science at the University of Michigan. Mr. Pipes and his wife Wanda are the parents of four children—three married and an adopted Korean daughter, Lila, age 8. They will reside in Elkin. Mr. Pipes assumed his duties on October 1, following the retirement of Miss Kathleen Gilleland.

PUBLIC LIBRARY DIRECTORS TO MEET: The Institute of Government, Chapel Hill, will be the location for a public library directors' conference, January 10 and 11, 1977. The Institute faculty will lecture on county government and budget preparation. Dr. Evelyn Moore of the UNC-Chapel Hill School of Library Science will assist State Library consultants in conducting a budget-making workshop.

From the CUMBERLAND COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY: ROBERT IVEY has been appointed Foreign Language Project Librarian and PHILIP CHENEY Business and Local Government Librarian. Mr. Ivey will direct the Library's Foreign Language Project which is funded through the Library Services and Construction Act to provide foreign language materials for those who desire to learn English, to read materials in their native language, and for the English-speaking who desire to gain a knowledge of another language. The Project will provide service to libraries throughout North Carolina. Mr. Ivey received his Doctorate Degree in Romance Languages in 1973 and his Master of Library Science in 1976 from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Mr. Cheney will receive his Master of Library Science Degree from the University of North Carolina in December. His responsibilities include developing the Library's business collection and informing the community about the Library's services which are available to area businesses and local government.

The Cumberland County Public Library has received a \$4,000 grant from the American Revolutionary Bicentennial Administration to study the feasibility of establishing a Community Resource Center. The North Carolina Office of Citizen Participation is the sponsor for the grant made possible by the North Carolina Bicentennial Commission. The Library will utilize the money to determine if the local area would find a Community Resource Center advantageous. The CRC program was developed and endorsed by a task force of thirty-one national women's organizations because they believed in people participating in their community. A CRC is a place to recycle local resources, to get in touch with people, to provide fair and thorough information about the community issues, and to ask for and act on citizen opinion.

3M COMPANY PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT GRANT: The 3M Company will sponsor a professional development grant for members of American Library Association Junior Members Round Table again in 1977. The grants, now in their third year, are used to send selected JMRT members to the annual ALA convention. The 1977 grant will be used to send JMRT members to Detroit, June 19–25, 1977. The grants provide for transportation, lodging, food, and related expenses for the conference. Applicants must be members of both ALA and JMRT. Winners will be selected on the basis of educational background, work experience, honors, library association activities, and financial need. At the Conference winners attend selected meetings as a means of providing them with unique insight into the organization of ALA, its divisions, round tables, caucuses, and other activities. Ten people were awarded grants for the 1976 Centennial Conference of ALA in Chicago, July 18–24. Application forms are available from Patty Landers, Coordinator, 3M-JMRT Professional Development Grant Committee, 2300 W. Shady Grove Road, Irving, Texas 75060.

DURHAM LIBRARY BOND REFERENDUM: On September 14, Durham County voters overwhelmingly approved a \$3,000,000 library bond for the construction of a 65,000-square-foot main public library. The bond issue passed by a vote of 13,928 to 3,111, a margin of better than 4 to 1. The new library will replace the 5,300-square-foot Carnegie Library that was built in 1921. It will be built on a 4-acre tract of land purchased and donated to the library by Capitol Cities Broadcasting, owners of a Durham television station. The vote climaxed a campaign conducted by a group which called itself the Coalition in Action for a New Durham Library System. The coalition was made up of representatives of the major citizens' and professional groups and other interested citizens in Durham who were determined not to let another library bond issue fail. Two previous bond referenda held in 1968 and 1972 had failed to pass. The Coalition collected over \$7,500 to support the campaign. Volunteers telephoned Durham residents and urged them to vote, distributed 25,000 brochures, collected signatures for supporting statements published in the newspaper, and spoke to civic groups. Since the bond vote the Coalition has remained active and is taking steps to establish a library endowment and to revitalize the Friends of the Durham Library which was formed in 1968.

From the **FORSYTH COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY:** Mrs. ELIZABETH W. HULL was appointed Head of the Reference Department (Librarian IV) on November 8. Mrs. Hull, a graduate of the School of Library Science at Chapel Hill, has served in the Forsyth County Libraries since 1973 as Administrative Assistant to the Director, as a Reference Librarian, and most recently as Acting Head of the Reference Department. ELAINE B. LEWIS has become Librarian II in the North Carolina Room. Ms. Lewis was most recently a Reference Librarian at the Greensboro Public Library. MARY REITH, Librarian II in the Reference Department has been promoted to Librarian III. She will continue to serve in the Reference Department. JOHNNIE W. JONES, Librarian I has been promoted to Librarian II. He continues his duties as Main Library Coordinator. WILLIAM G. TEACHEY and PEGGY CAGE have been appointed as Reference Librarians. Both are graduates of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

From the **E.B. AYCOCK JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, GREENVILLE:** The Media Staff produced a 109-slide and tape presentation of the school's Media Program portraying administrators, teachers, counselors, students, custodians and the media staff performing their many and varied activities during the 1975–1976 school year. The production was used as a part of teacher orientation at the beginning of the Fall 1976 term. The production was also presented as the major program for the Media Division during the N.C.A.E. District 15 meeting at Greenville.

AV News Exchange

EMA — Educational Media Association has a dual identity! It is an affiliate of NCAE and also part of a new division along with Pupil Personnel Services and about nine other groups. The new division name is **PUPIL PERSONNEL SERVICES AND EDUCATIONAL MEDIA (PPS/EM)**. This new division gives media personnel one more organizational option. It is possible to join either or both.

To join the affiliate send \$5.00 to Clara Crabtree, EMA Treasurer, Box 3823, Durham, N.C. 27702.

To join the division join NEA \$30.00, NCAE \$30.00, local dues ?, and PPS/EM \$5.00. All this can be done through the local NCAE representative. Of course NEA, NCAE members may join any other division also.

CARRUTH TRIBUTE — James W. Carruth, retired Director of the Division of Educational Media for the North Carolina State Department of Public Instruction, was honored with a plaque at the NCASL Biennial Conference in October. John Ridgon, president of the North Carolina Audiovisual Supplier's Association, made the presentation; unable to receive the plaque, his wife, Dot, accepted it on his behalf.

The message on the plaque is as follows:

North Carolina Audiovisual Supplier's Association honors James W. Carruth, a pioneer, a leader, and a man of outstanding character who through his tireless efforts in the educational media area has made learning more meaningful to thousands of children. -- October 29, 1976

STATE LIBRARIAN ECUMENICAL MESSAGE — David N. McKay, new State Librarian, has been busy attending library/media meetings throughout the state and region. Mutual interest and need is his unifying message. Mr. McKay is eager for suggestions to benefit all library users and solicits input from the various

media organizations. One goal is more efficient utilization of the state 16mm film collection. Identifying other film sharing collections and any proposal for a networking system would be welcome. Contact Mr. McKay for support if any such plans may be afloat.

WINTER MEDIA CONFERENCE — Feb. 10, 11, 12 (Thurs., Fri., Sat.). Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem will be host to media personnel throughout the state. The conference has been planned by representatives from NCASL, LRA, NCAECT, EMA, and SDPI. There will be hardware exhibits and concurrent sessions responsive to media needs and interests. The theme is "Developing Media Leadership." Para-professionals are invited and there will be appropriate sessions for technicians.

PURCHASE AND CONTRACT DIVISION — Public libraries may elect to participate in the state contracts agreement. There are also specialists within the Division available for assistance to users. They are: Gary Miller and Boyd Holder for help with all projectors and related equipment other than video, Gale Hawks and Perry Wheless for video, and David Ball and Boyd Holder for audio. All may be contacted at the Purchase and Contract Division, 116 West Jones St., Raleigh, N.C. 27603.

TELEVISION — Remember National Instructional Television? In 1973 it was superseded by the AGENCY FOR INSTRUCTIONAL TELEVISION. AIT has printed and recently distributed a television catalog. Included in the 96-page book are full-page descriptions of the 75 courses available for broadcast. These are cross-indexed by subject area and grade level (primary through post-secondary and teacher in-service). Also available is AIT's separate catalog of audiovisual materials (16mm films, U-Matic videocassettes, and learning resource packages). Write to: Agency for Instructional Television, Box A, Bloomington, Indiana 47401.

EDUCATIONAL MEDIA BULLETIN — The EDUCATIONAL MEDIA BULLETIN is a publication prepared by the Division of Educational Media of the SDPI for elementary and secondary media professionals. The following are news items from the fall, 1976 issue.

METRIC RESOURCE CENTER — A new center offering assistance to all citizens of North Carolina during the transition to metrics is located in the Materials Review and Evaluation Center at 620 North West St. in Raleigh. Among services offered are printed materials, portable displays, speakers, and audiovisual presentations. For more information and a free Metripak, contact: Monica Leslie, Coordinator, North Carolina Metric Resource Center, Department of Public Instruction, Raleigh, N.C. 27611.

CAROLINA CAROUSEL — a series now containing five films, designed to teach fourth graders about North Carolina is being broadcast over UNC-TV.

Two sound filmstrips, which accompany one of the series films HAND-ME-DOWNS, are available for purchase. One filmstrip, POTTERY MAKING, features the late A.R. Cole of Sanford and his family making their own style of pottery. The second filmstrip, COLLECTIONS, features Amos "Doc" Abrams of Raleigh as a folklorist as well as a collector of music boxes. Each contains 1 color filmstrip (approx. 65 frames) and 1 cassette tape. The estimated cost is \$4.00. Send official purchase orders to: Johnny Shaver, Associate Director, Division of Educational Media, Department of Public Instruction, Raleigh, N.C. 27611.

FILM EDUCATORS ORGANIZE — The Association of North Carolina Film Educators (ANCFE) was conceived as an association to organize, sustain, and expand educational interest in film and in the art of filmmaking. The need for such an organization was brought into sharp focus at a filmmaking workshop for classroom teachers at Duke University's media center. The filmmaking institute was part of a program designed by the Department of Public Instruction's Cultural Arts Division. A nucleus of 31 film educators from across the state would like to know:

- Are there other film enthusiasts who would like to establish contact through a monthly newsletter, film festivals, workshops and conventions?
- Do we need the services of a central resource center aimed at arranging guest lecture tours, consultant services, a student film exchange and the purchasing of books, materials, and equipment?
- Does a need exist for statewide political action in calling for funds to establish film study and filmmaking courses in the state's schools?

- Are undergraduate and graduate programs in filmmaking and film studies needed for educators?

Interested? Contact either:

W. D. Carney, Eastern Coordinator
ANCFE
5405 Clear Run Drive
Wilmington, N.C. 28401
(919) 799-6071

Jerry Sain, Western Coordinator
ANCFE
481 Burrage Road, NE
Concord, N.C. 28025
(704) 786-4161

Instructions for the Preparation of Manuscripts for North Carolina Libraries

In response to requests for instructions on how manuscripts should be submitted to the journal, the Editorial Board of North Carolina Libraries has prepared the following statement.

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

Upon receipt, a manuscript will be acknowledged by postal card from the Editor's office. Following review of a manuscript by members of the Editorial Board, a decision to accept or reject will be communicated to the writer. A definite publication date cannot be given since any incoming manuscript will be added to a manuscript bank from which articles are selected for each issue. Publication can be reasonably expected within twelve months.

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

Publisher's Advertisement

John F. Blair, Publisher, 1406 Plaza Drive, Winston-Salem, N.C. 27103.

Winter Birds of the Carolinas and Nearby States

By Michael A. Godfrey

This seasonal focus on birds that winter inland from Pennsylvania to Georgia brings to the pleasure of birdwatching the added awareness of an entire wintertime eco-system. Each of the 88 species of birds is photographed in beautiful color. 108 color photographs. Index. \$24.95

Woodsmoke

By Susan Sibley

Viyella Kieffer, trapped by marriage and torn by her family's insensitivity, always hopes for a better life. It is often only at the cost of her own feelings and desires as a woman that she can hold her family together. This realistic and penetrating novel of a woman's search for happiness gives a lasting impression of life in the rural South through the joys and sorrows of a most memorable character. \$8.95

North Carolinians in the Continental Congress

By David T. Morgan and William J. Schmidt

This book collects for the first time the stories of the men who served North Carolina during the Revolutionary War years and provides convenient transcripts of the important documents that came out of that period, starting with the Declaration of Independence. Illustrated. \$7.95

Carnivorous Plants of the United States and Canada

By Donald Schnell

Imaginative gardeners and plant enthusiasts have been waiting for this beautiful, comprehensive book about the most interesting of plant species. 115 photographs of 48 varieties, in full color for the first time! \$19.95

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