

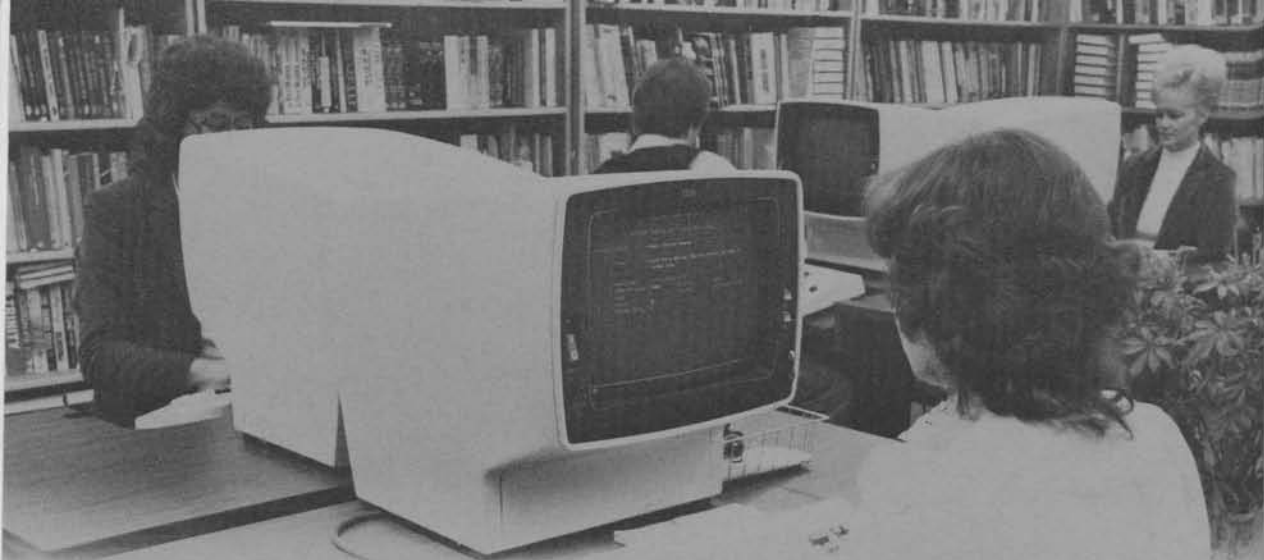
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Justin Winsor, 1877



Spring 1983



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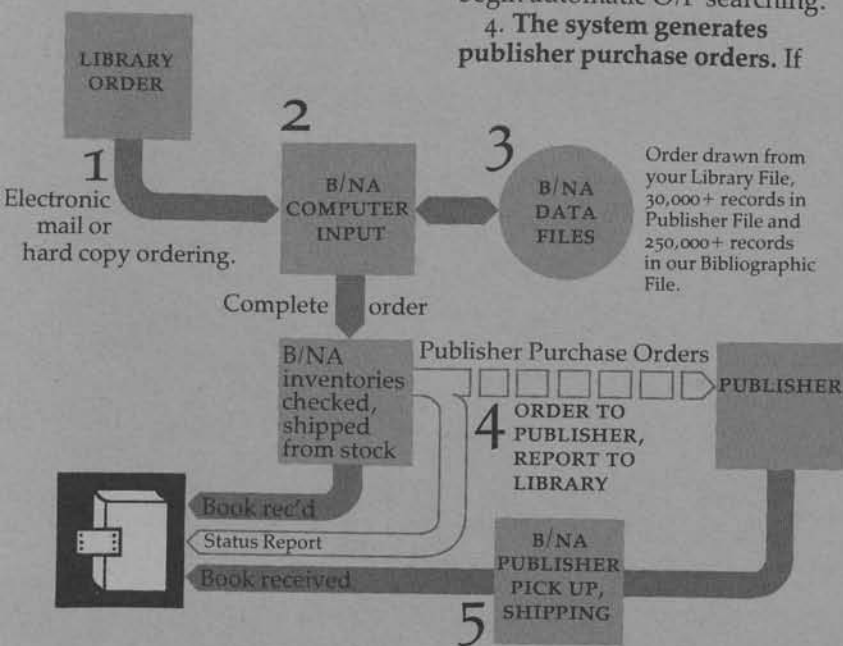
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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

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A review of the Association's current concerns reminds me that we have moved forward a few "inches" but have so many "yards" to go. As we seek to keep NCLA as a viable and representative professional organization for all librarians and media/information specialists, our mutual efforts have been concentrated on funding, professional development, intellectual freedom, networking through multi-type library cooperation, and improvement of library service for all North Carolina citizens. Communication between and among the Executive Board and all NCLA members is vital. Newsletters by sections and roundtables augment the news and information we receive in *North Carolina Libraries* and *Tar Heel Libraries*.

Speaking of funding, two special dates come to mind: April 19 is Washington Legislative Day and March 24 was Library Day in Raleigh. The Governmental Relations Committee makes arrangements for our trip to Washington, but section representatives prepare the information kits which outline needs by various types of libraries. The Library Day Reception was sponsored by the Public Library Section, Trustees Section, and the North Carolina Public Library Directors Association, and was held in the Archives/State Library Building. Increased state aid for public libraries is essential to funding the new formulas going into effect on July 1. Letters from NCLA members to our senators and representatives in Congress and the State Legislature are encouraged.

Many workshops and special programs are scheduled to enhance our professional development. Watch for special announcements. A Teleconference on June 28 is being sponsored by the Resources and Technical Services Division of the American Library Association and is being coordinated for North Carolina by **Marge Lindsey**. There are three drop-sites: Davidson County Community College (**John Thomas**), Coastal Carolina Community College (**Ann Webb**), and Durham County Public Library (**Sally Bray**). Register for one

site through ALA beginning March 1. The morning session will focus on "ALA Connection: A Window on the Annual Conference;" the afternoon session will present an institute on bibliographic tools and information control, entitled, "Blood, Toil, Tears, Sweat."

A special welcome is extended to 1982 new members of the Executive Board: **Gerald Hodges**, Director; **Rebecca Ballentine**, SELA Representative; **Kathy Woodrell**, Children's Services Section Chairman; and **Dawn Hubbs**, Documents Section Chairman.

The interim budget for 1983-84, adopted by the Executive Board in December, is now official, following the January mail ballot which resulted in approval of a dues increase for Association membership. With no new items, inflation necessitated an increase in order to maintain operation and service. A note of appreciation goes to **David McKay**, State Library Director, for his assistance in arranging for the State Library to reimburse the Association for postage and labels for mailing *Tar Heel Libraries*.

It was a rewarding experience to represent NCLA at the Southeastern Library Association Conference in Louisville in November and also at the installation of Chancellor John McDade Howell at East Carolina University in Greenville on February 4.

Program planners for our October Biennial Conference (October 26-28) are being reminded to send all necessary information by April 1 to **Robert Burgin**, Chairman of Local Arrangements, Forsyth County Public Library.

Congratulations to the North Carolina Association of School Librarians for: a very successful Fall Conference in Winston-Salem; a Certificate of Merit from SELA for their brochure on Volunteers; their innovative regional forums; their choice of **Gene Lanier** for the Mary Peacock Douglas Award.

Of course, all of us are making great plans for celebrating National Library Week on April 17-23. "Go For It! Use Your Library."

Mertys W. Bell, President

Letters From Home and Abroad

Editor's Note: Recently, we have received three letters which we would like to share with the rest of you. We appreciate all your letters, and will continue to publish those of general interest. Keep those cards and letters coming in!

I would appreciate if you could share the following request with your readers. The people in this community are interested in higher learning and this is the best ladder available for their intellectual, social and economic independence.

Discarded Books Needed: A public library in a rural India is in need of English books dealing with any subject. It serves the community and especially the college population. To avoid heavy duty on them please state that they are *gift and have no commercial value*. Address your books to: The Public Library, St. Xavier's College, Kothavara, P. O., Vaikam, Kottayam Dt. 686607, Kerala, India.

Thank you for your assistance.

Reverend Anthoney Chathaparampil,
Director of Public Library, St. Xavier's College,
Kothavara, P.O., Vaikam, Kottayam 686607.

I want to commend you and the rest of the editorial staff of *North Carolina Libraries* for the fine publication you produce. I particularly want you to know how much I enjoyed the Summer 1982 issue on circulation services. It was so nice to find four pertinent, well-written articles under one cover. I have asked my entire Circulation Department staff to read them, and I intend to keep that issue handy for future reference for staff training and planning.

Keep up the good work!

Linda D. Bly, Head, Circulation Department,
Central Arkansas Library System, Little Rock,
Arkansas 72201.

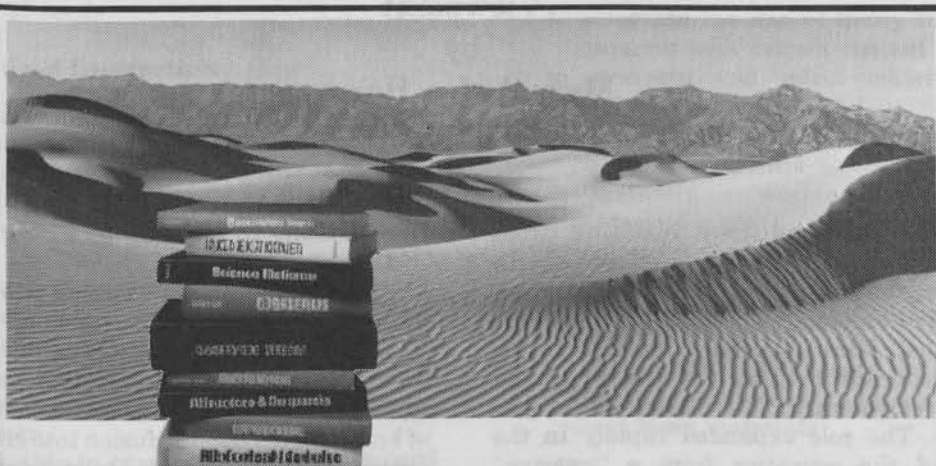
This summer while in Turkey I worked with the USICA to procure excess library materials for Turkish university libraries. There is a great need for English language materials in their libraries. The particular university I was visiting, Hacettepe University, had NO book budget for 1982. All funds were used to continue their serials and periodicals collections. Unfortunately, most universities in Turkey are in the same predicament. Since State Surplus Property has approved this type donation, I would appreciate your circulating this letter or a letter of your own to all community colleges through your regular channels.

Library materials may be sent in all subject areas. However, extremely out of date materials should probably not be sent. The only stipulation regarding packaging is that the carton should weigh no more than 70 pounds. They may be sent library rate and the postage will be refunded by the U.S. Embassy upon receipt of the materials. Materials should be shipped to:

Mr. R. E. McDowell, Director, American Library, U.S. Embassy (USICA) A.P.O., NY 09254.

I assure you the materials will be most welcome by the Turks. Thanks for your assistance.
John B. Thomas, Davidson County Community College, P. O. Box 1287, Lexington, North Carolina 27292.





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From the Outside to the Inside

Viewpoint

by

Mary Arden Harris

Because of conditions resulting from innovations in technology, developments in education, and changes in society in general, a changing role has emerged for school librarians and school libraries. These conditions demanded concept modification and additional skills development for the library media professional. The role expanded rapidly in the decade of the seventies from a "passive" manager of materials in a library to include the functions of instructional leader and team member, as well as manager of multimedia materials and equipment in a media center. The new, full grown, more active role in the eighties demands expertise and flexibility. Expanded requirements include professional training, skills, and expertise as a librarian, a teacher, a curriculum specialist and materials designer, an instructional leader, an audiovisual specialist, an administrative manager, and a public relations expert. In becoming more than a library, the media center moved from the perimeter of instruction to the center, from the outside to the inside. This move placed the library media specialist in a position to develop a program that could have a positive impact on the total instructional program within a school.

With brief comments on these three major conditions bringing change to the school library, this article will examine the force each has had and is having in requiring the media specialist's role to focus on instruction. The article also will look at some of the emerging needs for practicing media specialists in meeting role changes. To shorten and clarify terminology, the professional school library media specialist is called media specialist in this article and the school library media center is the media center. Technology refers to the wide range of audiovisual media and equipment used as educational resources.

Innovations in technology

The first condition bringing change to the library was the explosion of knowledge and innovations in technology. The revolutionary innovations, of course, resulted in utilizing technology for the storage and communication of knowledge. Then the fusion into one resource center of all formats used to store and convey information brought the change from separate library and audiovisual departments to a unified resource center. Many technological innovations have the potential for vitalizing all instructional programs and for augmenting individualization. By the time students enter school, the technological world has already had an impact through the phonograph, television, radio, motion picture, telephone, computer, and other forms of electronic magic. Every student is already ready for audiovisual learning.

Technology is being harnessed for the education process. It is an essential resource for inclusion in instructional programs to extend understanding, interpreting, and communicating. Audiovisuals bring concreteness to the abstraction of print. The cliché "a picture is worth a thousand words" expresses this concept. Visual and audio literacy is a fundamental part of education for the remainder of the twentieth century and beyond.

To be able to organize information and make it accessible to students and to be able to instruct in the use of technology, a media specialist must have expertise in the following aspects of educational technology:

- to operate audiovisual equipment
- to communicate through a variety of audiovisual formats
- to design and produce instructional materials in a variety of formats
- to teach students and teachers to operate audiovisual equipment
- to teach students and teachers to communicate via a variety of media

Mary Arden Harris is Program Specialist for Media Centers, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools, Charlotte.

- to assist students and teachers in utilizing different media and in applying these to educational and personal needs
- to match appropriate formats with instructional needs

Personalized Instruction

A second condition bringing change was the development in educational focus on helping *every* student to learn and to develop individually. By understanding that learning and developing are an individual process, teachers and media specialists must plan together and cooperate in personalizing learning and teaching. It is essential to use a variety of techniques and formats of print and nonprint resources to facilitate learning experiences and talent development opportunities unique for each learner.

To be able to personalize instruction and plan for responding to individual differences in students, a media specialist needs competencies such as the following:

- the knowledge to understand child growth and adolescent development
- the knowledge to understand the uniqueness of students with diverse backgrounds, levels of maturity, abilities, and talents
- the ability to help students build a positive self-image and to become self-motivated
- the ability to create an inviting environment conducive to learning for students with abilities varying from the gifted to learning disabled
- the ability to organize resources for accessibility and utilization by the handicapped as well as by other users of resources
- the expertise to select and use appropriate techniques and procedures that respond to needs of students having different abilities, interests, and learning styles
- the expertise to teach media center patrons how to locate, use, evaluate, and generate information

As individualized patterns within the instructional program increase, the media specialist must be a partner in curriculum planning and instructional design. Crucial to effectiveness in curriculum development and design is a team effort involving media specialists, teachers, principals, curriculum specialists, and other staff members. To plan and design instructional programs, a media special-

ist needs broad educational competencies that provide expertise to do the following:

- to set instructional objectives
- to function as a curriculum team member
- to integrate the use of many formats of resources with subject content
- to evaluate and select materials and methods
- to relate appropriate media formats to curriculum patterns
- to maintain a working knowledge of courses of study
- to cull instructional content from textbooks and curriculum guides
- to design and produce instructional materials
- to teach others to locate information, design instructional units, and produce curriculum materials

Social changes

Entwined with the technological innovations and the child-centered individualization patterns that affect media programs and the role of media specialists are social changes in general. First of all, society in general has accepted the concept that learning is a lifelong process, obviously demonstrated in the many opportunities for continuing education for those older than the traditional school or college age. Another social factor influencing school programs is the variety of recreational media available in homes. Through electronic devices, students and their families have access to a veritable bonanza of formats for information and recreation. Because of this almost unlimited access to technology outside of school, the need for similar technology in school is obvious in order to avoid the potential for student boredom and complacency.

Media specialists, therefore, need refined skills to challenge individual students to become responsible users of nonprint and print media for lifelong learning and recreation. Instructing and guiding in this kind of development require expertise:

- to select and purchase materials that will respond to educational needs and appeal to recreational pursuits and personal interests of students
- to provide individual guidance for students in selection and production of media to meet varying needs
- to guide students to develop expertise in utilizing audiovisual materials and

- operating audiovisual equipment
- to plan and conduct a literary appreciation program which includes guidance in reading, viewing, and listening experiences with the classics and other outstanding literary selections
- to assist students in determining valid criteria for evaluating print and nonprint media for personal growth, vocational pursuits, and recreational activities
- to foster appreciation for good literature, art, television programs, and movies

Attesting to the fact that expanded roles have emerged for media specialists and media programs is the inclusion of a sequential media skills course of study in *Standard Course of Study for Elementary and Secondary Schools K-12* (1977) and in *Competency Goals and Performance Indicators K-12* (1979), both published by the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction. The inclusion was a significant statement for school media programs as they became an integral part of the instructional program in preparing students for the realities of living and making a living in today's world and in the future. One has only to review the skills for student development included in these two documents to recognize that the competencies listed in this article for media specialists are indeed essential, varied, and extensive.

Two Crucial Concerns

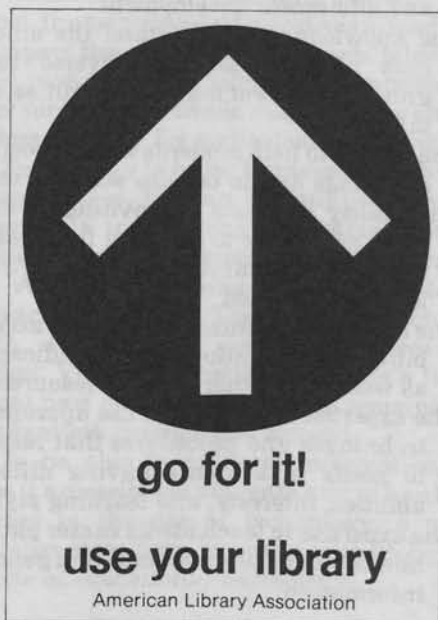
Emerging during the sometimes dramatic and other times traumatic move from the rim to the center of instruction have been two crucial concerns for media specialists: the need for role interpretation and the need for continuing education. To maximize the effectiveness of the expanded role, these two crucial concerns must be met.

It is imperative that the role and its potential become clear not only to media specialists themselves but also to others in education. Indicative of the changes that the move from the outside to the inside has brought to the professional role and to the media program is the reality that the role will continue to change. To stay in step with the changing needs of students, the ever developing technology, and the evolving curriculum, the professional and the instructional media program must place high value on remaining flexible and being change agents.

The second crucial concern, the need for continuing education, can be dealt with in a

number of ways. If a model plan were developed, it would need to include options in time, location, format, and content to meet individual needs of professionals in the field. When courses have been available, some media specialists already have enrolled in university courses or entered advanced programs field based from universities. Some have taken advantage of inservice and staff development workshops offered by local districts. Whatever the plan, continuing education is desirable.

In summary, the crucial role modifications for the media specialist have resulted primarily from changes created in the library media program by innovations in technology, developments in education, and changes in society in general. Significantly, as the changes occurred, the school media specialist and media program moved from the outside to the inside to become an integral component of the instructional program within a school.



Serial Holdings Lists of North Carolina Libraries

Susan Pulsipher

Locating a library owning a small circulation or special interest journal has been a challenge to academic interlibrary loan librarians for years. Now school and public librarians are faced with the same task, thanks to the increasing availability of online bibliographic database searching. Over the years many local and regional union lists of serials have been produced in North Carolina to assist librarians. Libraries have distributed lists of their own holdings. However, these lists are themselves often difficult to identify and locate.

The following bibliography is intended both to assist librarians in obtaining serial lists currently available and to record all lists which have been produced in North Carolina by academic and special libraries, whether or not they are currently available. This information should assist future compilers of union lists of serials and researchers studying the history of North Carolina libraries. Also, out-of-print lists are sometimes still useful, and can be consulted through the contributing libraries, which usually retain their copies.

Although availability information was provided by the institutions in response to a questionnaire August 1982, changes may have occurred since then. An asterisk precedes every edition of a list known to be currently available, and a list of abbreviations follows the bibliography. OCLC holding symbols have been used.

UNION LISTS OF SERIALS

Association of Eastern North Carolina Colleges. *Union List of Periodicals held by member libraries of the Association of Eastern North Carolina Colleges (AENECC)*, edited by Wendell W. Smiley. Greenville, November 1967. 148 p.

Entries are alphabetically arranged, with approximately 2,000 titles held among 15 libraries (ERE-NFS-NMC-NPE-NRA-NWC-Atlantic Christian; C-Campbell; C-

Chowan; C-North Carolina Wesleyan; C-Shaw; U-Southwood; C-Louisburg; C-Methodist; C-Mount Olive Junior C). Spiral bound offset print.

**Cape Fear Libraries Union of Serials*, edited by Doug Lacy. 5th edition, Fayetteville, 5 August 1982. Ca. 200 p.

List covers 3,400 titles which are alphabetically arranged, and extent of holdings is shown for 17 libraries (APB-NFS-TRA-WAH-Cumberland Co. Public Lib & branches—Alcohol & Drug Inf Ctr, Fayetteville—Cape Fear Valley Hospital Lib—Fayetteville AHEC—Fayetteville Technical Institute—Methodist C—Native American Resource Ctr, Fayetteville—Fayetteville Observer-Times Lib—Base Lib Pope AFB—Cumberland Co Public Health Department—Rutledge C—Southeastern General Hospital, Lumberton—VA Hospital, Fayetteville). Information on lending policies provided. Computer printout. Available: Doug Lacy, Coordinator Information Services, Cumberland County Public Library, PO Box 1720, Fayetteville, N.C. 28302. Charge: \$5 postpaid. A few lists are sold to non-participating libraries as available.

Charlotte Area Union List of Periodicals and Serials (CAULPS). [1968]

Expansion of MECKULIST. (See below). Libraries within an approximate fifty-mile radius of Charlotte included.

A Checklist of Scientific Periodicals and of Selected Serials in the libraries of Duke University, North Carolina State College, the University of North Carolina, and the Women's College of the University of North Carolina, edited by Wixie Parker. Durham, 1954. 385 p.

Entries are alphabetically arranged, and extent of holdings is shown for four main and sixteen departmental libraries (NDD-NGU-NOC-NRC). Lists approximately 7,700 titles.

Greensboro Regional Consortium. *Union List of Periodicals held by member libraries of*

Susan Pulsipher is Interlibrary Loan Assistant, Duke University Medical Center Library, Durham.

the Greensboro Regional Consortium. *Greensboro: Greensboro Regional Consortium*, 1976.

Extent of holdings is shown for three libraries (BEN—Greensboro C—Guilford C). Successor to Union List of Periodicals held by member libraries of the Tri-College Consortium.

Greensboro Tri-College Consortium. *Union List of Periodicals held by member libraries of the Greensboro Tri-College Consortium*. 2nd edition. Greensboro, 1971.

Extent of holdings shown for three libraries (BEN—Greensboro C—Guilford C).

_____ 3rd edition, Greensboro, 1973.

Extent of holdings is shown for three libraries (BEN—Greensboro C—Guilford C).

**Journals EPA and NIEHS*, compiled by Dave Robertson and Libby Smith. Research Triangle Park, 1982. 285 p.

Covers approximately 1,400 titles held by two libraries (EKB—HNE). Titles are arranged alphabetically and also given in KWIC index form. Revised annually (next ed. March 1983). Bound printed volume. Available: NIEHS Library, PO Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709, or EPA Library, MD-35, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711. No charge. Available as long as stocks last.

Marine Literature. *Serial Publications in Libraries of the Coastal Plains Region*. Part II, North Carolina, edited by Mildred Moreland. Wilmington, 1973, 270 p.

Entries for approximately 1,600 titles are alphabetically arranged. Selected holdings of marine coastal zone literature in 20 libraries (plus 11 on-campus branch libraries) are shown (DML—ERE—NBG—NDD(+4,+Medical Library)—NGU—NIM—NJB—NMW—NNM—NOC(+6)—NOH—NRC(+1)—NXW—OAN—OAQ—Pack Memorial Public Lib—Southeastern Experiment Station Lib—Cape Fear Technical Institute—Institute of Marine Sciences). Prepared at UNC-Wilmington for the Coastal Plains Center for Marine Development Services, Wilmington, NC. Printed volume.

Metrolina Union List of Periodical Serials (MULPS), Charlotte, 1969.

Produced at University of North Carolina at Charlotte for all academic libraries in the Metrolina Educational Consortium. Probably a computer printout (dated 15 July).

_____, edited by Dawn Hubbs, Charlotte, 1976.

_____, edited by Joe Boykin. Charlotte, 1977.

Entries are alphabetically arranged and extent of holdings is shown for 22 libraries (NKM—NNM—NPC—NWC—Belmont Abbey C—Catawba C—Cleveland Co Lib—Central Piedmont Community C—Concord Public Lib—Gaston C—Gaston Co Public Lib—Iredell Public Lib—Johnson C. Smith U—Kendall Company Research Div Lib—Lenoir-Rhyne C—Pfeiffer C—Queens C—Rowan Public Lib—Albemarle-Stanly Co. Public Lib—Sodyeco Div, Martin-Marietta Technical Lib—Sacred Heart C—York Co Lib). Microfiche (9-14, 10-10) and hard copy (9-77).

North Carolina Community Colleges and Technical Institutes, *Union List of Serials*. 3rd edition, 1978.

Entries for 2,565 titles are shown for 37 institutions. Currently being updated.

North Carolina Union List of Bio-Medical Serials (NORCUL), edited by Judy Woodburn. 1st edition, Durham, March 1969, 344 p.

Covers biomedical serials which existed in 1950, or have been initiated since. Alphabetically arranged entries, with extent of holdings for six libraries (HNE—NBG—NDD Medical Lib—NOH—VA Hospital, Durham—Medical Lib of Mecklenburg Co). Printed volume.

_____. 2nd edition Durham, November 1970, 581 p.

Extent of holdings shown for seven libraries (six above plus NRT). Printed volume.

_____. 3rd edition, Durham, June 1973, 245 p.

Extent of holdings shown for eight libraries (seven above plus NEH). Printed volume.

*_____. 4th edition, Durham, January 1978, 276 p.

Entries for approximately 7,000 titles are alphabetically arranged, and extent of holdings is shown for six libraries (NBG—NDD Medical Lib—NEH—NOH—NRT—VA Hospital, Durham). Available: Judy Woodburn, Medical Library, Duke University, Durham, 27710. No charge.

North Carolina Union List of Scientific Serials, edited by I. T. Littleton. 1st edition, Raleigh, 1965, 576 p.

Entries for 13,568 titles are alphabetically arranged. Extent of holdings for five libraries shown (NDD—NGU—NOC—NRC—Chemstrand Research Ctr). Printed volume.

_____, edited by I. T. Littleton and Gloria W. Houser. 2nd edition, Raleigh, 1967, 767 p.

Entries for approximately 17,700 titles are alphabetically arranged. Extent of holdings shown for six libraries (NBG—NDD—NGU—NOC—NRC—Chemstrand Research Ctr). Hardcover printed volume.

Piedmont University Center. *Union List of Periodicals held by member libraries of the Piedmont University Center of North Carolina.*

**Serial Publications [for three marine science libraries]*, compiled by Ann Hall, Jean Williams, and Brenda Bright. Beaufort, 1979, 58 p.

Alphabetical listing of approximately 812 titles. Extent of holdings shown for three libraries (DML—OAN—Institute of Marine Sciences). Spiral bound volume. Available: Jean Williams, Pearse Memorial Library, Duke University Marine Laboratory, Beaufort, NC 28516. No charge.

**Unifour Consortium Union List (UnCUL)*, edited by Trudy Rudisill. 4th edition, Hickory, 1982. 34 p.

Entries for 408 titles arranged alphabetically. Extent of holdings is shown for 11 libraries. New edition planned for early 1983. Photocopied sheets. Available: Phyllis Gillikin, AHEC Librarian, NW AHEC Library at Hickory, Catawba Memorial Hospital, Hickory, NC 28601. No charge.

Union List of Periodical Holdings in Mecklenburg County (MECKULIST), edited by Ellen D. Moreland. Charlotte: Mecklenburg Library Association, 1966, 59 p.

Extent of holdings for 19 libraries given.

Union List of Periodicals in Selected North Carolina Libraries. North Carolina Library Association, Winston-Salem, 1959, 34 p.

Entries are alphabetically arranged and extent of holdings is shown for 16 public libraries and the State Library.

A Union List of Social Science Periodicals in the Libraries of Duke University, North Carolina State College, the University of North Carolina, and the Women's College of the University of North Carolina, edited by Robert E. Thomason. Chapel Hill, 1956, 78 p.

Includes serials covering fields of anthropology, economics, geography, planning, political science, and sociology, only.

Union List of Periodicals in Libraries of Western North Carolina, compiled by a committee of the Western North Carolina Library Club. Asheville, 1964. 86 p.

_____. 1971

_____. 1974

*_____, edited by Shirley B. McLaughlin. Asheville: Western North Carolina Library Association, 1975.

Entries for 6,402 titles in 26 libraries are shown (NCM—NIM—NJB—NMW—Brevard C—Caldwell Community C & Technical Institute—American Enka Company—Montreat—Anderson C—Pack Memorial Public Lib—Asheville-Buncombe Technical Institute—Haywood Technical Institute—Polk Co Public Lib—Henderson Co Public Lib—Elbert Ivy Memorial Lib—Health Sciences Lib of the Mountain Area—Blue Ridge Technical Institute—Catawba Valley Technical Institute—McDowell Co Public Lib—McDowell Technical Institute—Murphy Carnegie Lib—Historical Foundation of the Presbyterian & Reformed Churches—Morganton-Burke Lib—Southwestern Technical Institute—Isothermal Community C—VA Hospital Lib—Warren Wilson C). New edition being compiled. Printed volume, spiral bound. Available: Dr. Harry Cook, Catawba Valley Technical College, Hickory, NC 28601 (Courier Mail 631). Charge: approximately \$6-7.

**North Carolina AHEC Union List of Serials*. To be published.

Will cover approximately 100 hospital library serial collections in North Carolina. Details of availability not yet known. Contact AHEC Coordinator, Health Sciences Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

**Textiles*. The Textiles Library, North Carolina State University, PO Box 5006, Raleigh, NC 27650 (919-737-3043) can act as clearing house for locating approximately 1,700 titles in the fields of textiles, fibers, and textile chemistry.

SERIAL HOLDINGS LISTS

*Appalachian State University, Boone. *Library Checklist of Periodicals*, compiled by Jackie Byrd. 1974-.

Approximately 4,000 titles arranged alphabetically by title. Produced irregularly. Complete update planned for January 1, 1983. Microfiche. Available: Stephanie Perrin, ILL, Appalachian State University, Boone, NC 28606. No charge.

Barber-Scotia College, Concord. *Periodical Holdings*, compiled by Antonia J. Mason and Jesse Pippins. Spring 1980.

_____, _____. August 1981. 26 p.

Arranged alphabetically by title, covering 459 titles. Photocopied sheets.

*_____, _____. August 1982. 28 p.

Covers 503 titles, alphabetically arranged. Updated every summer. Photocopied sheets. Available: Mr. Jesse Pippins, Head Librarian, Barber-Scotia College, Concord, NC 28025. No charge to libraries and other institutions.

Belmont Abbey College, Belmont. *Belmont Abbey College Library Periodicals Titles and Holdings*, compiled by Brother Xavier Hauman, O.S.B. 1980. . 59 p.

1,180 titles arranged alphabetically by title. New edition planned for October 1982. Microfiche. Available: Brother Xavier Hauman, O.S.B., Periodicals Librarian, Belmont Abbey College, Belmont, NC 28012. No charge.

Carolina Population Center, Chapel Hill. *Serials received in the Technical Information Service Library*. October 1974.

*Catawba College, Salisbury. *Holdings List*, approximately 56 p.

List arranged alphabetically by title and corporate author. Photocopied sheets. Available: Dr. Betty Seel, Catawba College Library, Salisbury, NC 28144. Charge 5¢ per page.

Central Piedmont Community College, Charlotte. *Periodical Holdings*, prepared by Ed Shearin. October 1981.

Davidson College, Davidson. *Periodical and Serial Holdings*. Computer printouts, 1978 and August 1980. Microfiche, August 25, 1981.

*Duke Power Company, Charlotte. *Periodicals and Serials Currently Held*, compiled by Peggy B. Lambert, August 1982. 25 p.

List covers 481 titles, arranged alphabetically by title. Revised quarterly. Typed sheets. Available: Peggy B. Lambert, Duke Power Company, PO Box 33189, Charlotte, NC 28242. No charge.

Duke University, Durham. *Scientific Journals in the Libraries of Duke University*, edited by Judith Farrar, Durham, 1935. 81 p.

Entries are alphabetically arranged, and extent of holdings is shown for the main library and six departmental libraries.

_____. *A Checklist of All Scientific Periodicals and of Selected Serials in the Libraries of Duke University*, edited by Marjorie Gray Wynne. Durham, 1939, 110 p.

_____. *A Checklist of Scientific Periodicals and of Selected Serials in the Libraries of Duke University*, edited by Mrs. V. G. Watkins. Durham, 1944. 125 p.

_____. *Periodicals and other Serials in the Libraries of Duke University*. Durham. January 31, 1971. 2 volumes. 1,158 p.

Arranged alphabetically by cataloging entry. Bound printed volumes.

_____. June 1971-1978 catalog issued irregularly in fiche format.

*_____. *Duke University Serials Catalog*, edited by Jeri Van Goethem. 1978. . 68 p. of microfiche.

Catalog covers approximately 125,000 titles and cross references, which are arranged alphabetically by cataloging entry (title or corporate author). Includes holdings of Law Library. Microfiche, issued bi-monthly. Total cumulation in each issue. Available: Jeri Van Goethem, Serials Dept., Perkins Library, Duke University, Durham, NC 27708. Charge: prepaid \$90.00 for a year's subscription of six bi-monthly issues. Superseded copies are given free to requesting libraries on a one-copy-per-year basis.

*East Carolina University, Greenville. *J. Y. Joyner Library, Serials*, compiled by Karen Edwards. 1972- .

Arranged alphabetically by main entry and covers 20,987 titles. Includes holdings of J. Y. Joyner Library and the Health Sciences Library. Microfiche. Available: Serials Librarian, J. Y. Joyner Library, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27834. No charge at this time (will depend on number of requests). Campus copies are recycled monthly. Requestors inquire.

*Gardner Webb College, Boiling Springs. *Periodicals Automated List (PAL)*, compiled by Susan Van Dyke. 1981- . Ca. 200 p.

Approximately 1,100 titles arranged alphabetically. Revised every semester. Computer printout. Available: Susan B. Van Dyke, Gard-

ner Webb College Library, PO Box 836, Boiling Springs, NC 28017. Charge \$10 per edition.

*Gaston College, Dallas. *Gaston College Library and Media Center Periodicals Back Files*. 1982-83. 15 p.

Covers 375 titles arranged alphabetically. Photocopied sheets. Updated every year.

Available: Pearlie Brown, Route 1, Box 57, King's Mountain, NC 28086. No charge.

*Greensboro College, Greensboro. *James Addison Jones Library, Greensboro College*. 1981. 18 p.

List is arranged alphabetically by title and covers 432 titles. New edition in January 1983. Photocopied sheets. Available: Deborah Shaw, James Addison Jones Library, Greensboro College, 815 West Market Street, Greensboro, NC 27401. No charge.

*Lenoir-Rhyne College, Hickory. *Carl A Rudisill Library Catalog of Periodical and Serial Holdings (CARLS)*, edited by The Rev. A. Curtis Paul. 3rd ed., 1981. 72 p.

Covers 1,085 titles arranged alphabetically. Updated bi-annually. Microfiche edition available in 1983. Currently a computer print-out. Available: The Rev. A. Curtis Paul, Box 7548, Lenoir-Rhyne Station, Hickory, NC 28603. Charge: \$5. Free to select libraries.

*Livingstone College, Salisbury. *Periodical Checklist*. October 1981.

Arranged alphabetically by title. Earlier editions August 1975, September 1978, November 1979. Updated periodically. Photocopied sheets. Available: Miss Ella M. Hargett, Carnegie Library, Livingstone College, Salisbury, NC 28144. Charge: \$5 per copy.

*MAHEC Journal Holding List, Asheville, compiled by Carolyn Goodwin. September 1981. 18 p.

425 titles arranged alphabetically. In process of making subject listing. Photocopied sheets. Available: Carolyn Goodwin, 501 Biltmore Avenue, Asheville, NC 28801. No charge but include stamped self-addressed envelope.

Medical Library of Mecklenburg County/Learning Resource Center of Charlotte AHEC, Charlotte. *Periodicals List*. 1980. 32 p.

614 titles arranged alphabetically by title. Photocopied sheets. Available only to libraries

affiliated with the North Carolina AHEC system.

*Moses H. Cone Memorial Hospital, Greensboro. *Serials List, Medical Library*, compiled by Kristi Marshall, 1978-. 18 p.

Covers over 285 titles which are listed alphabetically. Photocopied sheets. Updated annually. Available: Kristi Marshall, Medical Library, Moses H. Cone Memorial Hospital, Greensboro, NC 27420. No charge.

*North Carolina Justice Academy, Salem-burg. *Learning Resource Center Periodicals List*. Summer 1981. 12 p.

List covers 177 serials arranged alphabetically by title. Photocopied sheets. Update planned for summer 1983. Available: Robin H. Adams, Library Assistant, North Carolina Justice Academy—LRC, PO Drawer 99, Salem-burg, NC 28385. No charge.

*North Carolina State University, Raleigh. *Serials Catalog*. 1971-.

Microfiche format. 4 editions a year. Available: Jean Coley, 1204 D. H. Hill Library, Box 5007, N.C. State University, Raleigh, NC 27650. No charge to North Carolina academic libraries; otherwise \$9.00 per year (4 editions).

*North Carolina Wesleyan College, Rocky Mount, compiled by Dianne Taylor, September 1979-. Ca. 43 p.

766 titles arranged alphabetically. Photocopied sheets. Revised every September. Available: Ms. Dianne Taylor, Wesleyan College Library, Rocky Mount, NC 27801. Charge: postage only. Inquire in advance.

Research Triangle Institute, Research Triangle Park. *List of Serials Titles*, edited by Lois Melton. 7th edition, 1982. 74 p.

Arranged alphabetically by title. Updated annually. Bound printed volume. Available only to libraries in the Research Triangle Park and to the Triangle university libraries.

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. *Periodical and Serial Holdings*. 1967 (plus two supplements).

_____. *Serials List*, 1968. 600 p.

Lists approximately 34,000 periodicals and serials.

*_____. *Serials List*, ca. 1969-. 14 p. of microfiche.

List covers approximately 62,000 titles and cross-references, which are arranged alpha-

betically by title or corporate author. Microfiche, issued quarterly. Available: Marcia Tuttle, Periodicals Dept., Wilson Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27514. Charge: inquire.

University of North Carolina at Charlotte. *Periodical Holdings February 2, 1977*. Periodicals and Serials List, microfiche, January and February 28, 1980.

*University of North Carolina at Greensboro. *Serial Holdings*, compiled by Nancy Reynolds and Julie Curry. 1974- .

Covers approximately 16,240 titles which are listed alphabetically. Issued quarterly. Microfiche. Available: Serials Print-out Assistant, Serials Dept., Jackson Library, University of North Carolina, Greensboro, Greensboro, NC 27412. Only a limited number of copies are available for distribution. Requests, particularly for single edition, will be considered. No charge.

University of North Carolina at Wilmington. *William Madison Randall Library Periodical Holdings*, compiled by Louise Jackson, March 1982. 141 p.

Approximately 3,000 titles arranged alphabetically by title. Earlier edition September 1981. Update January 1983. Spiral bound offset printed volume from computer printout. Currently not available. Anyone desiring to receive list in microfiche form if this should become available should contact: Louise Jackson, W. M. Randall Library, UNC Wilmington, Wilmington, NC 28406.

*Wake County Medical Center, Raleigh. *Serial Holdings*, compiled by Christiana Jordan, May 1982. 8 p.

197 serials arranged alphabetically by title. To be updated in January 1983. Available: Christiana E. Jordan, Wake County Medical Center, Medical Library, 3000 New Bern Avenue, Raleigh, NC 27610. No charge.

Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem. *Serials List*, edited by Carlton P. West. 1975 (also first supplement).

*Western Carolina University, Cullowhee. *Periodicals Catalog by Collection*, compiled by Mary Youmans et al. August 1979- . 478 p. (June 1982).

List covers 5,381 titles arranged alphabetically by title. Subject catalogs are available by single subject, or by combination of up to five subjects, with or without holdings. Revised monthly. Computer printout. Available: Mary Youmans, Serials Librarian, Hunter Library, Western Carolina University, Cullowhee, NC 28723. Charge given on request. Free to the 16 constituent institutions of the University of North Carolina.

Abbreviations Used in Bibliography

AFB	Air Force Base
AHEC	Area Health Education Center
C	College
CO	County
CTR	Center
DIV	Division
INF	Information
LIB	Library
U	University
VA	Veterans Administration



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The Tar Heel Enclave: Public Library Salaries in North Carolina

Rex Klett and Karen Seawell

In these days of budget-cutting propositions, unsteady inflation, and uncertain economic trends, North Carolina public librarians find themselves in an unenviable position. With gloomy prospects for salary increases, and with low starting professional and staff salaries, library workers may need to take positive action if they wish to remain above the poverty level. The pride and satisfaction attained by working in a human services agency do not buy the groceries or pay the rent; unfortunately, the public library is an enclave harboring intelligent men and women willing to sacrifice their time and education for a mere pittance.

The Problem: A Bleak Picture

Troubled economic times affect everyone, but the already depressed¹ salaries of public librarians and support staff are harder hit than others. Historically speaking, librarians have always received minimal pay for the amount of education they are required to have. The principal reason for this, one often acknowledged, is the fact that librarianship is a female-dominant occupation. As early as 1877, Justin Winsor underscored the "economy" of hiring women for library work: "In American libraries we set a high value on women's work. They soften our atmosphere, they lighten our labor, they are equal to our work and for the money they cost... they are infinitely better than equivalent salaries will produce of the other sex."²

Although increasing numbers of men have been entering the library field nationally, and despite the fact that men typically hold administrative and better-paying positions than women, salaries for the profession as a whole remain low. It is in the best interests of all librarians and paraprofessionals, whether male or female, to work together for higher pay. Independent studies conducted by Valerie

Oppenheimer and Juanita Kreps indicated that "occupations which are heavily female dominated... do not seem to foster high earnings for either males or females."³ The potential library worker should be wary of this fact when contemplating a career choice.

In this so-called "softened atmosphere" librarians discuss the salary issue in hushed and frustrated tones. This has not been true of other professional groups, most notably the American Medical Association and, in North Carolina, the North Carolina Association of Educators. Only recently have library voices become the least bit strident. In 1952 one small voice anticipated the current concern with low wages. Elaine von Oesen, then with the North Carolina Library Commission, stated that "no librarian in North Carolina needs to be told that library salaries are too low."⁴ She advocated use of a recently-published *Personnel Manual* which established library salary schedules in keeping with "salaries paid for other services in the State."⁵

The librarian classification series presently utilized by North Carolina for establishing state salaries has been in effect since 1960. Although only state employees are paid according to this classification series, library employees throughout the state find their salaries influenced to some degree by what the state pays its workers. The salary grade structure for librarians and support staff has been modified only a few times; the last change was made in 1969. In the twenty-one years between 1960 and 1981, the salary grade for Librarian I, for example, was increased from 60 to only 64—roughly one grade for each five years (See Table I).

This disturbing trend asserts itself across the nation. In the five years between 1976 and 1981, public library salaries move ahead an average of only 4.8%.⁶ Statistics show that the starting salary for Librarian I in North Carolina ranks fifteenth among the fifty state governments;⁷ however, a comparison of library salaries with those of other state-paid

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TABLE I
N. C. Salary Schedule for Librarians

	1960 Grade	Salary Range	1981 Grade	Salary Range
LIBRARIAN I	60	\$4632-\$5904	64	\$12,468-\$17,820 (College Degree)
LIBRARIAN II	62	\$4860-\$6204	66	\$13,572-\$19,476 (Grad. Degree)
LIBRARIAN III	63	\$5100-\$6516	68	\$14,868-\$21,420 (Grad. Degree)
LIBRARIAN IV	67	\$6204-\$7920	71	\$17,028-\$24,684 (Grad. Degree)
LIBRARIAN V	70	\$7176-\$9168	73	\$18,612-\$27,132 (Grad. Degree)

Source: N. C. State Salary Schedule (July 1, 1981) and N. C. Department of Administration, Office of State Personnel.

professions indicates how misleading such reports can be. If library salaries are low in North Carolina the fact that North Carolina ranks fifteenth out of fifty states also shows how terrible salaries must be in thirty-five other states. Add to this the fact that the salaries compared were only those of state employees, who represent a small minority of public library workers. Some North Carolina library personnel may have better salaries than out-of-state workers, but even those salaries purchase far less than formerly.⁸

So Miss von Oesen's voice crying in the wilderness did not start a rush to bring public library salaries up to par with other professions or public services. At the time there was great demand for librarians, but lack of supply had no effect on salaries. Unfortunately, the professional organizations for librarians, the North Carolina Library Association and the American Library Association, have not helped. By failing to recommend a minimum librarian salary, these groups, although quite progressive in other areas, have shown an important lack of leadership in an area where librarians and local funding agencies need enlightenment and direction. The present high ranking of the North Carolina Librarian I salary among the fifty states, for example, obscures its dismal position within the North Carolina salary grade structure. To work as a librarian requires completion of a college or graduate degree, but to work as a feed inspector, hotel baker or ale agent (ABC store sales) — all ranked similarly to librarians — requires little training or advanced education.⁹ Jobs with titles and education comparable to librarian in the state salary schedule, such as assistant director of information and referral, education media specialist, and media center director rate several grades higher. Few public library paraprofessional positions in the entire state compare favorably even with the North Carolina state salary range.

The picture outside state government is

even more bleak. The average female library director's salary in North Carolina, with an average 17.1 years experience, is only some twelve hundred dollars more than the top range for a Librarian I.¹⁰ In keeping with the Kreps and Oppenheimer reports, the male library director's average salary, with an average of 12.9 years experience, is nearly \$4,000 more than his female counterpart's. A look at Table II and Table III reveals the deplorable condition of many public library worker salaries in North Carolina. Outside the state employee purview, the majority of staff librarians holding graduate degrees earn less than the top salary of a Librarian I, a position which requires only an undergraduate college degree.

While many librarians have not yet joined the bread line, the 13.5% inflation rate of 1980,¹¹ the 10.4% rate of 1981, and the 6.2% rate of 1982¹² have brought them much closer to that harsh reality. According to U. S. Department of Labor statistics, the "lower budget" for a four-person family in 1979 was \$12,585.¹³ While the typical staff librarian's salary (with graduate degree) surpasses this, the typical paraprofessional salary falls far below this touchstone. Compared to other occupations in terms of salary (See Table IV), the librarian is definitely losing ground.

Librarians, already an assertive group in defending quality services for the public, may need to act with speed and tenacity to combat personnel cuts and inflation. The trend of history need not continue; salaries can and should be changed, as library colleagues, in several instances, have demonstrated in other parts of the country.

The Problem: Segregation, Politics, Economics

Several of the reasons why public library salaries in North Carolina have not kept pace with the higher cost of living have already been broached. Librarianship has been, and is still, a female-dominated occupation. Librarians often

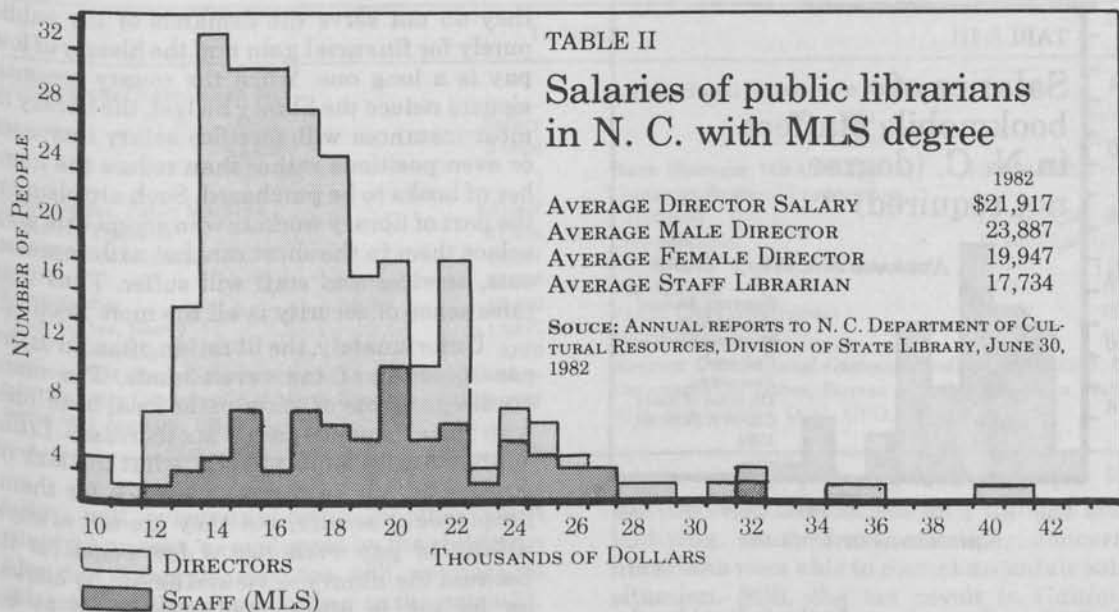


exhibit a lack of decisive mutual and political support. And the law of supply and demand fails to work in the librarian's favor. There are, to be sure, other factors which affect the librarian's salary, but these are cited most often in library literature.

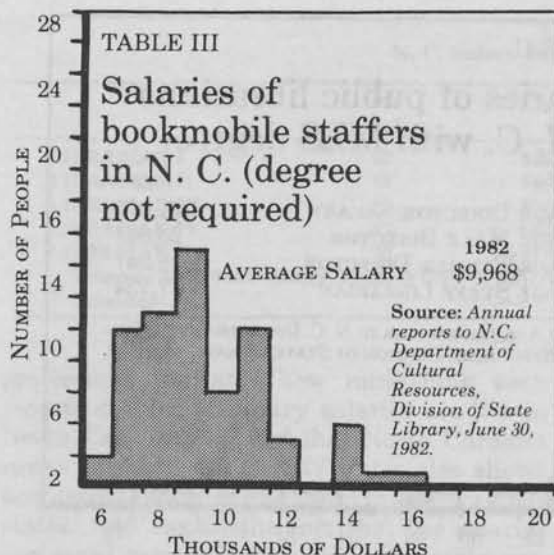
Ever since Dewey's contemporary underscored the bargain rate labor available in the female work force, most librarians have been women. Indeed, in 1980, 81.4% of all librarians in the United States were women.¹⁴ The fact that women are paid less than men for jobs of equal worth has been questioned, but the problem continues. According to a study conducted at Temple University, the "origin of the salary discrimination is derived mainly from the premise that professional librarians who for a century have predominantly been women were 'glorified clerks'." Thus, both the professional nature of librarianship which has been denigrated by the appellation 'clerical' and the worth of the 'clericals' in all fields who have traditionally been women have combined to devalue the economic worth of professional librarians.¹⁵

This image of the librarian as a female clerk survives vividly in the media today. The bunned and bespectacled, pencil-waving and shushing librarian who needs a personal banker belies the real thing. The stereotype has no family to support and lives in the house her father left her; the real thing has difficulty supporting herself, let alone a family, and cannot afford a house. Women at first worked to supple-

ment the family income, now they often are the family income. Understandably, an increasing number are finding that they cannot live on the stereotypical income.

An important factor affecting this income is the much-discussed notion of comparability. Too many salary and job classification schedules do not account for the education, skills, duties, and responsibilities involved in the various librarian positions when compared to other positions. A look at the various jobs ranked beside Librarian II, and higher positions in the North Carolina State salary schedule reveals how many jobs not requiring graduate degrees are paid more than the Librarian II or III, for example.¹⁶ As seen earlier, a similar job title entailing similar duties, such as Information and Referral Assistant, often will rank higher and pay more than a Librarian. Although the state job classification schedule purports to follow a set of objective criteria,¹⁷ the results seem skewed.

Should a librarian attempt to resolve his or her own salary situation, he will discover an alarmingly low set of salary standards. As noted previously, for instance, various county and local governments utilize the state model for lack of others. The state in turn employs the federal. Since both state and federal standards are low, the insufficient salary syndrome perpetuates itself. In North Carolina, the minimum beginning librarian salary (Librarian II, state-employed), as recommended by the Division of the State Library has been revised by



only 5.2% in three years. At the federal level, a recommendation has been made to restructure certain government librarian positions to place more emphasis on experience.¹⁸ This action would, in effect, further lower federal salary standards. Thus, when a group of county commissioners requests the Office of Personnel to evaluate county library positions, for example, it perpetuates the catch-22 of low library salaries. This bodes ill for future library salaries.

The lack of salary standards extends itself to the librarian's own peer groups. Those organizations which stand so solidly for intellectual freedom and service to the public do not lobby for higher salaries or set minimum salaries to be encouraged. The American Library Association publishes salary polls, supplying averages for various types of libraries and various locations, but only in rare instances are these purported to be too low. One series of articles published in *Library Journal* periodically inspects the relationships between sex of director and per capita support in large library systems.¹⁹ In fact, the librarian can compare her own salary to the averages given and fall into a false sense of security that she is right in there with the rest. Actually, the median 1981 director's salary in the South was two thousand dollars lower than anywhere else in the nation.²⁰

It might be said that librarians also fall into the classic female segregated occupation not only in terms of salary but also in terms of philosophy. Many are caught in what one writer terms the compassion trap.²¹ After all,

they do not serve the demands of the public purely for financial gain and the history of low pay is a long one. When the county commissioners reduce the library budget, the library in most instances will sacrifice salary increases or even positions rather than reduce the number of books to be purchased. Such altruism on the part of library workers who accept this may solace them in the short run, but with repeated cuts, services and staff will suffer. Thus that false sense of security is all the more fleeting.

Unfortunately, the librarian often faces the consequences of tax revolt alone. The more vocal opponents of taxes make local headlines with their demands for no tax increases. Little do they realize, until too late, what the lack of funding means in terms of service for them. People want service, but they are not always willing to pay even just a few cents for it. Because the library is viewed as run by clerks, its budget is often among the first to be trimmed. Small libraries and rural librarians in particular have little peer support in such emergencies: there are no library worker unions and little agreement among North Carolina Library Association members about recommended courses of action for the librarian to follow in appealing to the various funding bodies within the state. Only an informal network exists.

When the results of tax cuts hit the libraries and salaries stagnate, the librarian either leaves for another job or hopes for better times. If he leaves, the job must be filled, often at a lower salary. The mentality seems to be that anyone can perform the work in the library. In North Carolina, this development has shown itself painfully in the area of children's services. The professional children's librarian is forced to leave due to low salary;²² since the low salary cannot attract another professional, a non-professional assumes the duties. A corresponding lack of quality occurs. The demand is there for the professional, but instead of increasing budgets so the demand can be met, salaries remain the same or even decrease.

Although there are more than enough librarians to fill demand, the supply some fifteen years ago was such that they could pick and choose among jobs. But even then, short supply had little effect on salaries. As one contemporary writer said, "librarians can't even depend on the basic laws of economics to protect them."²³ Librarians were paid some \$5,000 less than the beginning salaries of other occupations with corresponding or less educational requirements. Apparently, the low salaries

TABLE IV

Occupational Salaries in N. C.

1960 Grade	Salary Range
Back Tender, Paper Machine	\$20,934
Combiner Operator	17,804
Maintenance Mechanic	14,391
Secretary	10,920
Stenographer	12,460
Truck Driver, Heavy	13,377
Truck Driver, Light	9,886

Source: 1981 Wage Rates in Selected Occupations, Employment Security Commission of North Carolina, 1981. Survey period was January, 1981.

Occupational Salaries in the U. S.

1981 Grade	Salary Range
Bank Manager, MBA (Beginning)	\$16,800-28,800 (1980)
Computer Systems Programmer, (trainee)	13,000-17,160 (1980)
Cosmetologist	13,000-18,200 (1980)
Librarian, Public (Beginning)	12,218 (1979)
Job Analyst	16,100 (1980)
Postal Clerk (Beginning)	18,282 (1980)
Real Estate Agent	14,700 (1980)

Source: Occupational Outlook Handbook, 1982-1983. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Bulletin 2075. Washington, D. C., GPO, 1982.

today will eventually create another short supply; however, as evidenced by the children's librarian example, salaries will not rise to attract new librarians. Return to the catch-22.

The Problem: No Easy Solutions

Needless to say, the librarian shoulders an immense problem with regard to salaries. *He* works at a profession known as female-dominant; *she* lacks the political support of her peers; and *they* cannot rely on the economic law of supply and demand. Resolving the problem of low library salaries in North Carolina will take persistence, new tactics and strong organization, perhaps even a restructuring of the librarian's image.

Employees in female-dominant professions should acquaint themselves thoroughly with the concept of comparability so that they can work towards receiving pay for what their work is worth. Since the criteria being used for the basis of job-evaluation by the state of North Carolina result in pay inequities, they need to be studied and revamped: "the crux of comparable worth is the job evaluation system by which one determines the relative value of jobs in an office, an organization, or an industry. The proponents of comparability believe that bias-free job evaluation systems are possible."²⁴ The problem, of course, lies in achieving an evaluation system free of preconceived notions. This is not an easy task.

One such system, or at least recognition of the need for comparable pay, was implemented in San Jose, California, where city librarians obtained a thirty percent pay parity increase.²⁵ The increase did not arrive without persistent action on the part of librarians, however, who belonged to a local union and to a separate

activist organization. Working through study, lobbying, and local officials, concerned librarians were able to correct an unfair salary situation. Still, the tax revolt in California forced the library to drop several staff members.

The key to the San Jose success was political action, something which includes and entails public relations. Knowing local officials and informing them about issues which affect libraries and librarians will eventually bring in needed funds. Librarians should cultivate their local legislator. Other special interest groups do, and the librarian should be no different. It helps, too, for friends of the library, as well as professional organizations, to pressure various funding groups. People need to be told what services the library offers, what the librarian accomplishes, and how these services are essential to the community.²⁶ The library needs to be visible. If public relations extend from a base of local support to political action on all governmental levels, library workers in North Carolina stand a much better chance of fairer remuneration. As stated previously, local funding agencies tend to emulate state actions, so concern with state wide issues is imperative.²⁷

Since the public relations involved in political action necessitate educating legislators and others about the functions and purposes of the library, the librarian must remember her media stereotype. If the stereotype changes, perhaps the librarian's financial situation will change. John T. Malloy, for one, correlates image and salary: "The way librarians dress and conduct themselves gives the public the impression they are glorified clerks. As a result they are one of the most underpaid groups of people in the United States."²⁸ As long as the intrinsic worth of the librarian is equated

with that of a clerk, the salary dilemma remains. Most librarians cannot afford to dress like executives, but they should keep appearance in mind.

Part of the librarian's image arises, quite understandably, from the natural connections to libraries and librarianship. With the recent prominence of computer technology and automated data bases, the public tends to disassociate information science (computers) from libraries even though information, in one form or another (including computer), is the library's principal commodity. Another segment of the image problem lies here, for "although we professionals no longer seriously misunderstand the relationship between information work and librarianship; everyone else has absorbed the message that they are totally different and that while information work has glamour, librarianship has none."²⁹ So-called "glamour" jobs pay higher salaries, perhaps because there is a certain mystique attached to what those jobs entail. Lawyers, doctors, computer program analysts, and stockbrokers seem to merit high salaries because of their mystique and technical training. Librarians have the technical training, but they lack the mystique. If a change of terminology will help acquire a fairer wage for librarians, perhaps libraries—as some have—should become information centers and librarians information scientists. They should manage information, not look after books.

He works at a profession known as female dominant; she lacks the political support of her peers; and they cannot rely on the economic law of supply and demand.

The difficulties involved with library wages in North Carolina are not insurmountable, but there are no easy solutions. Altering the public perception of the librarian takes time. Higher salaries do not beckon from the near horizon. San Jose was one of a few isolated examples. Those librarians discouraged by the lack of financial reward in librarianship will look elsewhere for employment despite the non-monetary satisfactions accrued in librarianship. "In a nation where money is the focus of

attention and the means of influencing the many, poor librarians are likely to be unheeded and uninfluential."³⁰ Prospective library workers should be aware of the job market in general and of library salaries in particular before they entertain advanced schooling; perhaps library school enrollments should even be restricted.³¹ In the meantime, libraries and library associations should continue to sponsor investigations of alternative careers for librarians and look for ways to extend library influence.

Library administrators should examine the salary structure within their institution. There is a case for comparative reward in nonadministrative positions. In many North Carolina libraries yawning gaps exist between what the director takes home and what the other professionals earn—often as much as \$10,000 or more. Again, the director should think in terms of investments for the future. Although poor at present, the job situation may change; the director who neglects her staff today may discover that tomorrow she has none. Developing a good staff requires a great deal of time and energy. The private sector has long recognized this and prepares appealing benefit packages in order to keep good employees.

Staff librarians must not depend upon benevolent directors or professional organizations to look out for their interests. Directors work under tremendous pressure to justify every cent of the library budget on the local level. On the state level, they often feud with their counterparts about government aid. Professional organizations, being political, often compromise. As a result, sensitive items such as salary are never discussed or are couched in ineffectual terms. Library workers willingly discuss the salary problem in private, but, like the defective family member in the nineteenth century, it remains hidden from public view. Individual librarians owe it to themselves and to the future quality of library service to bring the salary issue into the open. Anyone who has ever attended a North Carolina Association of Educators meeting knows that money is a frequent topic of discussion. Nice girls (and boys) *do* discuss money.

Access to an abundance of inexpensive, skilled workers has had a positive effect on North Carolina libraries. Rural libraries benefit from the availability of librarians desperate for employment; many have been able to employ their first professional. Big-city libraries have acquired additional professional staff. The

quality of paraprofessionals employed is high; an amazing number have advanced training. Consequently, North Carolina libraries have undergone dramatic transformations. A glance at any issue of *Flash* reveals dynamic planning and programming underway in every corner of the state. North Carolina public library services have received many national library awards. It is nice to receive a congratulatory letter from the John Cotton Dana Committee. It is comforting to hear thanks from patrons for a job well done. It is even agreeable for the staff to accept remembrances at Christmas time. But are poinsettias enough?

The love of money may be the root of evil, but the search for higher library salaries falls into another category altogether. There is nothing wrong with receiving financial reward for helping others and enjoying it. The public perception of the library and the librarian must be changed, as well as the librarian's image of himself. Financial remuneration would stimulate this process. Library workers should be important to society, and their professional organizations should testify to their importance through political pressure and extensive public relations.

"Occupations which are heavily female dominated ... do not seem to foster high earnings for either males or females."

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"First in Freedom?" Censorship in North Carolina, 1966-1980

L. B. Woods and Alesandra M. Schmidt

For those who knew the 1960s, the powerful demonstrations that broke out then on college and university campuses across the country will be remembered as characteristic of a period marked by activism on all fronts. The issues were chiefly political and social, and energies were organized in increasingly sophisticated ways to confront attempts to monitor or suppress what citizens wrote, said, or did. Many events made headlines nationwide and some became international news items of considerable magnitude. World coverage of the "Free Speech Movement" at the University of California at Berkeley in the fall of 1964 developed unprecedented interest in issues surrounding the restriction of content of speech and political advocacy. Intellectual freedom was hardly an academic matter.

While the more publicized efforts to censor or to resist censorship were running their course from the mid-1960s on, cases of many kinds occurred across the nation without fanfare. It is the nature of such incidents that interests the authors of this article. Reviewed together, apparently minor and disparate attempts at suppression nationally, regionally, and in states can reveal trends in censorship, giving concerned persons a more informed sense of the status of intellectual freedom in their own areas. The purpose of this article is to present a brief overview of censorship attempts during a fifteen year period in North Carolina, and to urge readers to look at the evidence and draw their own conclusions.

The time frame for this study, 1966-1980, includes the decade 1966-1975 when political and social activism was at its height, with repercussions for both educational and other environments. Although in North Carolina, as elsewhere, both educational and non-educational

institutions were the sites of censorship incidents, the object of this study is censorship in libraries and schools only. For public and special libraries, elementary and middle schools, high schools, and colleges and universities, statistics are included regarding the specific locations of censorship attempts, initiators of attacks, reasons given for censorship, objects of attack, and the outcome of censorship cases. Information is based on incidents reported for the period concerned in the *Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom*, published by ALA's Office of Intellectual Freedom.¹

A summary of data available for the period 1966-1975 may be of interest to those curious about comparing the number of reported censorship activities in North Carolina with incidents reported in other states during the same ten-year span. North Carolina ranked thirty-seventh out of fifty-one states, which means that, for its population, reported incidents were relatively few.² Although a comparison of North Carolina data with national data through 1980 cannot be made at this time, Table I suggests a discernable pattern.

TABLE I
Number of Cases Reported

1966	1	1974	4
1967	0	1975	0
1968	0	1976	1
1969	0	1977	2
1970	3	1978	2
1971	2	1979	2
1972	0	1980	6
1973	2	Total	25

Several observations can be made regarding the occurrence of incidents. Only one case was reported for the 1960s, and in this respect North Carolina does not deviate significantly from national patterns, which show few cases for that period—and an upsurge in the early 1970s. The five-year span, 1976-1980, on the other hand, accounts for 52 percent, or slightly more than half, of the total number of incidents reported. In 1980, the highest number

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reported in any one year was recorded, and this represents nearly one-quarter, or 24 percent, of the total for fifteen years. The increase is disturbing, and the possibility that greater publicity has been given more recent incidents cannot offset the fact of a considerable increase in the number of incidents actually reported.

TABLE II
Locations of Censorship Attempts

Asheboro	2	Durham	4
Asheville	1	Greensboro	1
Cabarrus County	1	Raleigh	2
Chapel Hill	3	Rocky Mount	1
Charlotte	1	Southport	1
Clinton	2	Tar Heel	1
Columbus County	1	Wilmington	1
Davidson	1	Winston-Salem	2

It is worth noting that postsecondary institutions are located in all but six of the sixteen sites listed and that the highest number of incidents is related to two university cities, Durham and Chapel Hill. In other respects, the geographical distribution of censorship attempts presents no singular features. Towns and cities from small to large populations are represented and all areas of the state are included.

TABLE III
Sources of Attempts

Citizens	5	Police	1
College and University		School Boards	4
Administration	3	School Superintendent	1
Governor and University		State Employee and Legislators	1
Trustees	1	Students	1
Librarian	1	Unknown	1
Parents	6		

Sources of censorship attempts vary widely. In educational institutions nationally, citizens and parents, administrators, and trustees—in that order—have been primarily responsible, as have boards of education. North Carolina runs fairly true to national trends established through 1975. Parents were responsible for the highest number of attempts, followed closely by citizens, school boards, and college and university administrators.

School boards and university administrators shared similar objectives in efforts to halt the distribution of student newspapers. At least one school board, however, found itself opposed to police by playing the role of suppressor of censorship. The Wilmington school board voted to retain an anthology of short stories, *The*

Curious Eye, which police had attempted to remove on the grounds of objectionable language.³ In one instance, students, usually the direct or indirect victims of censorship efforts, were the initiators. In 1974, black students at the University of North Carolina in Charlotte burned copies of a university literary magazine containing a story they termed racist.⁴

Citizens' attempts at censorship usually took the form of group action, frequently with religious affiliation. Included in the category of "citizens", for example, are the "Christian Action League," which worked in consort with "Answer for America," the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the North Carolina Independent Baptist Fellowship, and the Twin City Fundamental Ministerial Association.

Similarly, parents seldom initiated censorship attempts on their own. They tended to gain the support of other citizens or representatives of the school systems whose practices they were questioning. A typical case involved a parent and a member of the clergy in Cabarrus County whose action, unanimously supported by their county board of education, resulted in removal of a book from the shelves of the high school library.⁵

Credit for one of the three censorship attempts ascribed solely to individuals—the others were a university president and a school superintendent—goes to a university librarian at Duke University who reportedly, in 1977, censored an exhibit of books and graphics on the grounds it was "offensive."⁶ Persons in positions of authority, it would appear, have been able to act autonomously even when reasons given for their actions were no more specific than the librarian's tag of "offensive."

TABLE IV
Reasons for Censoring

Communism	2	Religion	2
Language	7	Sex	4
Nudity	1	Unauthorized distribution	2
Obscenity	3	Other reasons	6
Politics	2	Reasons not given	3
Pornography	2		
Racism	4		

Censorship cases are difficult to categorize, especially when attempting to sum up reasons for attacks. Often, more than one reason for censorship may be given, with the result that the totals for Table IV exceed the number of censorship incidents. When a stock reason such as "obscene" is cited, who is to know what, precisely, the term means to the objector? In

Table IV, reasons are arranged in categories which reflect as closely as possible the apparent rationale for the variety of censorship attempts reported for North Carolina.

The range of reasons cited is broad and no possibly controversial topic is omitted. Several categories of reasons are closely related: language, obscenity, pornography, and sex. Collectively, these account for the most frequently offered explanations for censorship attempts. Of these, "language" is the most easily manipulated to imply specificity without actually presenting well-formulated arguments. When a book of poetry was removed from the shelves in an elementary school library in Southport, for example, the reason given was that it contained words and ideas "inappropriate" for school libraries.⁷

The style of writing employed, rather than language used, was cited in an incident subsumed in Table IV in the category "Other reasons." A school board endorsed an Asheboro principal's decision to withdraw an article on birth control from a student paper on the grounds of prose style and grammatical errors.⁸ Various given as the only reasons for other attempts to censor exhibits, a film, and a biography were "filth and garabage," "abdication of responsibility," and "offensive."

"Violation of school policy" was the reason given by a school superintendent for his rejection of a biology textbook selected by Winston-Salem high school teachers in an incident which reveals a related explanation for the action taken.⁹ Rather than remove the textbook in its entirety, the teachers had discussed excising the offending pages (about birth control and abortion). The idea was dismissed by the superintendent on the grounds that such excision would be a form of censorship.

TABLE V
Institutions Affected

Public Libraries	2
Special Libraries	1
Elementary and Middle Schools	4
High Schools	12
Colleges and Universities	6

Attempts to classify institutions affected by censorship suggest questions of interrelationships. The institutions themselves are not so much the targets as the environments. Often, distinctions between the overt material object of attack, the direct or indirect victim, and the environment as a whole become blurred. For example, in an incident that occurred in a

public library in Columbus County, a parent's complaints about a specific book led to the County Board of Commissioners' directive to remove the book from the library. When both the library director and board of trustees refused, restrictions were placed on the use of adult books by children under eighteen if parents should have any objection to their use.¹⁰ One book was the object of attack. As a consequence, the activities of many library users, indirect victims, were affected.

A final example illustrates the intrinsic ambiguity of many cases, especially those involving libraries. In 1979, a public library permitted the Ku Klux Klan to use the library's auditorium for an exhibit, having been advised by a county attorney that, legally, permission could not be denied.¹¹ The exhibit was closed in the wake of citizen protest and the library was chastised for not looking out for public interests in its role as a publicly funded facility. The writers suggest that both the library, censured for not practicing censorship, and the climate of intellectual freedom it represented, rather than the exhibit itself, were the victims.

TABLE VI
Objects of Censorship

Books: *Andersonville*, *Black Like Me*, *The Car Thief*, *Catcher in the Rye*, *A Farewell to Arms*, *For All the Wrong Reasons*, *For Whom the Bell Tolls*, *Janis, Jaws* (2), *The Learning Tree*, *Look at the People* (poetry), *Of Mice and Men*, *Soul on Ice*, *To Have and To Have Not*, *Wifey*, *The Wild Boys*.

Textbooks: *Biology*, *The Curious Eye* (2), *New Worlds in Literature*, *Voices in Literature*.

Films: *About Sex*.

Newspapers (student): *The Campus Echo* (2), *The Radish*, *The Uprising*, *Wildcat Prowl*.

Other: College yearbook, Communist speaker, Exhibit of books and graphics, Exhibit of Ku Klux Klan, paraphernalia, Short story in school literary magazine.

As to be expected, books head the list of censored materials. Frequently censored titles include classics such as *Of Mice and Men* and *For Whom the Bell Tolls* as well as *Jaws* and *The Wild Boys*.¹² There are far fewer textbooks on the list, these dealing predominantly with studies of fiction, and only one film. Student newspapers and miscellaneous items complete the list, which reveals that over half the materials censored were associated with library environments.

The circumstances surrounding censorship attempts reveal how swiftly would-be censors of various materials often acted, successfully or unsuccessfully, to achieve their goals. A school board member chose a straightforward approach. After removing six books from a high school library, she sent a check to the school principal to cover the retail price of the books.¹³ Equally expeditious was the removal of over twenty books (including *A Farewell to Arms*) from a high school library in Tar Heel, following the county board of education's direct order to the school that all books should be screened.¹⁴

Censors sometimes chose to bring their objections to as many people as possible, with varying degrees of success. Screening of a film about sex for an audience of state legislators resulted in the withdrawal of an edited version of the film, which had been available through the library of an advisory council on family planning located in Raleigh.¹⁵ On the other hand, an attempt to prevent the use of a textbook in the New Hanover County schools reached an impasse when, in the ensuing controversy, it was learned that only nine of 250

parents surveyed denied the book to their children.¹⁶

TABLE VII
Disposition of Attempts

Successful	13
Partially successful	3
Unsuccessful	6
Unknown	3

How were the twenty-five instances of censorship reported for North Carolina resolved? Table VII groups censorship cases according to their final outcome. A "successful" attempt is one in which censorship was achieved with or without the support of judicial or court action, while an attempt termed "partially successful" is one in which the original intent of the censor(s) was compromised. As an example of the latter, rather than stopping publication of a yearbook, college administrators struck a compromise with student editors who agreed to delete offending words, substituting asterisks, and partially to cover photographs of nude streakers.¹⁷ A similar compromise was reached

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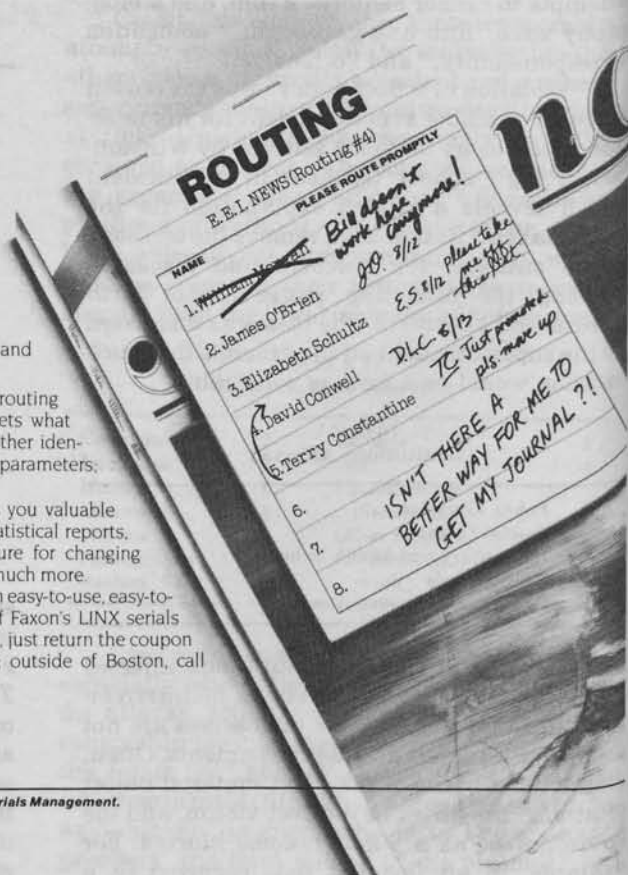
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regarding an "offensive" book banned from a school library. After intervention by the North Carolina Civil Liberties Union, the ban was removed, but the book was placed on restricted reserve and students or their parents were required to sign waivers for access.¹⁸

Figures given in Table VII indicate that efforts to ban materials were somewhat more successful than efforts to oppose censorship. Over half, or 64 percent of all censorship cases were successful or partially successful, 24 percent were unsuccessful, and the disposition of 12 percent unknown.

Proceedings involving cases with unsuccessful outcomes best illustrate the effectiveness of the law in endorsing freedom from censorship. In 1973, the U.S. Court of Appeals ruled that university officials could not suspend support of a campus newspaper simply because the officials disagreed with the newspaper's editorial opinion.¹⁹ In 1979, a year after the confrontation had begun, a U.S. District Court judge ordered officials who had withdrawn an article from a student newspaper to pay legal fees accrued by students filing suit. The reason originally offered for censorship, that the article was "poorly written," did not stand up in court; the action of school officials was declared illegal.²⁰

No doubt many of the individuals and groups in North Carolina who attempted to suppress materials acted from the conviction that it was their duty to uphold social values they believed to be threatened. Motive is not at issue, though. The single factor censorship attacks have in common is that each, in its own way and regardless of motive, is antithetical to intellectual freedom. A concerted attack on intellectual freedom in public school settings was launched in April 1981 when the North Carolina Moral Majority released its review of "objectionable" materials. Although specific titles were listed, underlying the review was the Moral Majority's quarrel with what its Executive Director described as a philosophy of "secular humanism" in public education.²¹

In light of such activities, how can environments conducive to the flourishing of intellectual freedom be nurtured? Librarians, as professionals who have long advocated freedom of access to all information, can play an important role. To be effective in their own libraries and in their larger communities, they will be well served by an awareness of censorship cases and issues which can be cultivated through reading, discussion at professional

meetings, and participation in seminars and continuing education programs. Perceptions sharpened through thinking about censorship in its broadest sense can be employed to advantage in the specific instances librarians are bound to confront on their own turf. Will it be said in another decade that during the 1980s North Carolina libraries were "First in Freedom"?

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1. This study does not claim to be exhaustive in scope. Not all attempts are reported in the *Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom*.
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Bibliographic Instruction in Historically Black Colleges and Universities in North Carolina

Clarence Toomer

This study was undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining the existence of library orientation and instruction, the level of instruction, and present trends and future needs in historically black colleges and university libraries in North Carolina. Information on these items was collected through a survey conducted during the month of June 1980. The survey instrument used was a modified questionnaire of the Library Orientation Instruction Exchange at the Center of Educational Resources, Eastern Michigan University. A questionnaire was sent to each of the eleven historically black colleges and university libraries in North Carolina. Each institution responded.

Background Information

North Carolina has the largest number of traditionally black colleges and universities in the nation: five public and six private, with a total enrollment of 23,576 in 1978-79. Degrees offered by these institutions include the Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Master of Arts, Master of Science, Master of Education, Master of Library Science, the LL.B. and Juris Doctorate degrees.

The mission of the historically black institution is to meet the needs of many disadvantaged students who require special help and guidance. For this reason, libraries in these institutions are a vital entity. Many additional services are beneficial to black students; E. J. Josey affirms this belief:

One vital aspect of special assistance to young Black students is the inauguration of special library counseling programs which could include unique orientation programs utilizing programmed instruction. The use of teaching machines should not preclude the personal aid that the librarians, serving as special counselors, can give in selecting suitable materials for students who have reading difficulties and who, in many instances, have not had the opportunity to use

good libraries. By providing this assistance to students, librarians can contribute immeasurably to a developmental curriculum program.¹

Library holdings in these institutions range from the Barber-Scotia collection with approximately 65,000 volumes to over 500,000 in the James E. Shepard Library of North Carolina Central University. There have been nationally funded instructional programs at two of these institutions, and a third program is presently in operation at Johnson C. Smith University.

The geographical distribution of these institutions is excellent, with every section of the state having at least one institution conveniently located for the higher education of its black population. North Carolina has been acclaimed a leader in the South in providing opportunities for higher education to black students.

A major reason for the existence of the historically black college and university in North Carolina is the segregation of blacks and whites throughout much of American history. Many of these institutions were established shortly after the Civil War through the leadership and philanthropy of northern liberal whites as a means of providing educational opportunities for newly freed blacks. Some of them may have been called colleges; however, they actually began as elementary schools or high schools and gradually added college work. They provided vocational training and educational programs designed to meet the needs of freed slaves. Instruction included enhancing moral character.

As the early black colleges expanded their academic horizons, emphasis was placed on preparing teachers and ministers. The institutions were also instrumental in placing black people in other professions. Since these professionals provide leadership for black people, it can be said that the black institutions were a primary force in creating an educated group of

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black leaders. The emphasis on religious training was considered necessary to assure that students who graduated from these institutions possessed certain personal qualities which were admirable and which would make them leaders and thinkers with the ability and experience to serve the black community.²

In spite of the severe problems incurred by inadequate funding, black institutions have managed not only to survive, but to prosper and provide educational opportunities for thousands of North Carolina's young people. Black institutions have had a great deal of experience in preparing many economically and disadvantaged black Americans for a productive life in middle-class society.

The writer affirms the views of John V. Monro that the black college has served the realities of America, as well as the American dream, commendably over the past hundred years. Its contemporary role is to help the country, the black community, the white community, and each and every person to work toward an equal and just society.³

Definition of Terms

The idea of library orientation and instruction has been with us for many decades. The terms orientation and instruction should be thought of concurrently. "Library orientation is an aspect of library instruction and as such is intended simply to familiarize the user with the physical plant and resources available. Library instruction is information given in some detail concerning specific sources."⁴ To many librarians, orientation is a quick tour and/or 1-hour lecture given to freshmen and transfer students at the beginning of each semester. Margaret Knox Goggin defined orientation as "the introduction of students and faculty to the library, to locations of essential areas and resources, basic elements of using the library, and the services provided by librarians."⁵ Millicent C. Palmer stated that "Instruction must be a concern of the classroom instructor who provides a need-motivation and expresses to the students the importance of acquiring quality sources. The library faculty provides the best possible knowledge in obtaining quality sources of information for students."⁶ There are numerous interpretations of orientation and instruction and in any given situation an instruction librarian may define and interpret it differently from any other.

Review of the Literature

The ideas of orientation and instruction have been with us since the beginning of the century. Interest in them appears to come in cycles. In library literature there is concrete evidence that a resurgence in bibliographic education has been growing with enthusiasm in the past decade. A new dimension in orientation and instruction was generated in 1971 when the first conference on library orientation met at Eastern Michigan University. Out of this conference came expressions of a need for materials on activities for library orientation and instruction programs. Later conferences covered such topics as faculty involvement in library orientation, methods of developing orientation programs for academic libraries, ways of motivating students to use the library, techniques of teaching proper methods of research, and evaluating library use instruction. Since 1978 the College of Charleston in South Carolina has sponsored an annual conference for Southeastern librarians on *Approaches to Bibliographic Instruction*. The purpose of these conferences was to acquaint librarians with trends in orientation and instruction and to identify model programs.

There have been a number of major surveys conducted on library orientation and instruction. James E. Ward conducted a survey of academic libraries in the Southeast.⁷ Sara L. Whildin in 1975 conducted a survey of 200 academic libraries in Pennsylvania to identify libraries which were involved in orientation and instruction. Ms. Whildin's survey assessed their programs and identified the persons involved in them.⁸ A survey has never been conducted, however, solely in and for the historically black institutions in North Carolina.

Two unpublished M. L. S. research projects at the School of Library Science, North Carolina Central University are related to this survey. Both studies deal with "Project Help," the formal instructional program in the James E. Shepard Library which was supported jointly for five years by the Council on Library Resources, National Endowment for the Humanities, and the University. Michael N. Nditange's research project was a detailed report of the activities, classes, and special program/events performed for the undergraduate student in the Shepard Library at NCCU, including "Project Help."⁹

The four-page instrument was designed to generate descriptive data on library orientation

and instruction in these institutions. A cover letter was mailed out with the multiple-facet instrument. The instrument included questions that were both objective and open-ended. Results of the survey of the historically black institutions give evidence that library orientation and instruction have always been present in the institutions.

Instructional program. Currently, nine of the eleven institutions have formal instructional programs with written goals and objectives. Montez Byers, formerly head librarian at Bennett College, stated that the Thomas F. Holgate library has had a form of orientation and instruction "since the library was constructed in 1939." At Shaw University, acclaimed as the "Mother of Negro Education in North Carolina" Bernice Rainbow affirms that librarians served unofficially as tutors for students in the mid 1930's. The librarians (tutors) provided individual guidance in basic etiquette as well as instruction in the use of library resources. This was a requirement for all students in this decade.

Method of Orientation. Eight respondents stated that they conducted the traditional library tour for all incoming students. Individuals in the other three institutions have prepared professional slide tape presentations on the staff, services, and resources provided by the library. According to Belinda Daniels, the Head of Reference Services at Winston-Salem University, "the slide-tape presentation was dropped in favor of the video presentation." See Table I for further methods employed.

Librarian's time devoted to program. Respondents stated that it is typical that the equivalent of fifty percent of one full time librarian's work is devoted to bibliographic education.

TABLE I
Materials & Methods Used In
Orientation & Instruction

Program includes:	
Individual Instruction	11
Lectures	10
Subject bibliographies	9
Tours	9
Exercises on Assignments	8
Handbooks	8
Term paper clinics	6
Tests	5
Filmstrips	4
Slide-tape presentations	3
Transparencies	3
Mini courses and workshops	2

Print and Non-print Material Used. A multiplicity of materials are used in various programs. Such materials used were: subject bibliographies, handbooks, films, transparencies, and exercises on assignments. Other materials used for orientation and instruction have been given in Table 1.

Instructional Sessions. The number of instructional sessions per year ranged from six (6) at Barber-Scotia College to two-hundred and fourteen (214) at North Carolina Central University. An average of 38.5 instructional sessions was conducted during the academic year of 1978-79. Outside of freshmen English courses, respondents listed advanced courses taught in physical education, music, history, business law, radio/television and film, philosophy, biology, historiography, urbanology, test and measurements, criminology and several other advanced upperclassmen courses were listed.

Audience of Orientation and Instruction. All of the institutions offer orientation and instruction to freshmen. With the exception of

TABLE II
Library Orientation And Instruction Questionnaire
Selected Responses

	YES	NO
1. Do you have a formal orientation and instruction program?	9	2
2. Has your library received special funds for orientation and instruction?	3	8
3. Does your library have an instructional librarian?	5	6
4. Do you have written goals and objectives for your program?	9	2
5. Individual to who orientation and instruction is given?		
freshman	11	9
sophomore	9	9
faculty	3	4
	7	3
6. Has your program been evaluated?	No Answer	1
7. What procedure do you use in publicizing your program?	Personal contact w/faculty	10
	Letter to faculty	6
	announcements	5
	personal contact w/students	4
8. Is participation in any library orientation and instruction activity required?	7	4

two institutions, instruction is given to upper-classmen. Less than half provide orientation and instruction to faculty and staff. See Table II for response of audience.

Evaluation. Seven respondents indicated that they work directly with faculty and students in their evaluation techniques. Techniques mentioned were (a) required exercise, (b) informal tests and (c) staff discussions of the program with key faculty members. Renee Stiff, Orientation and Instructional Librarian at Johnson C. Smith University, stated that "formal tests and attitude surveys that are statistically analyzed for effectiveness are the best methods of evaluation in the J. B. Duke Memorial Library." She also said that "attitude surveys give insight into how students and faculty feel about the program and provide the opportunity to them to give suggestions."

Publicity. Methods used for publicity for the orientation and instruction programs were: personal contact with faculty (10), letter to the faculty (6), announcements of program (5), and personal contact with students (5).

Further exploration for bibliographic education. Nine of the eleven responses were: computer assisted instruction, evaluation, bibliographic education for faculty, approaches to increase library patronage (research information), a method of presentation that would reach the largest numbers of students, cooperative ventures among others.

In determining the status of library orientation and instruction in the historically black colleges and universities in North Carolina, a questionnaire was sent to all eleven institutions. All questionnaires were returned. The results show significant benefits of bibliographic education related by the eleven institutions in North Carolina. Copies of the questionnaire are available from the author.

According to project reports and communications from the three institutions which received matching grants from the Council on Library Resources and the National Endowment for the Humanities, they stated that overall outcomes have been extremely positive. Due to the project's success at NCCU and NC A&T, the university administration at both institutions hired an instructional librarian after the project terminated. The programs have greatly helped students and faculty more fully to utilize resources and services provided by the library. The project at Johnson C. Smith University, which is in its final year, has improved its library program so that the library

has become fundamentally a teaching facility of the institution.

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Workshop Words Worth Recall

Editor's Note: The following excerpts came from a talk given by Warren Haas, president, Council on Library Resources, at the annual conference of the Librarians' Association at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. This conference, held on March 9-10, 1981 dealt with the topic, "Scholarly Publishing in the 1980's: Issues and Implications for the Library." The topic of Mr. Haas' talk was "The Past Is Not Prologue."

To give just a sense of what is ahead (for libraries), I will concentrate on only three matters: (a) the bibliographic structure, (b) library collections, and (c) computers and communications technology.

Bibliographic Structure

Now, our bibliographic structure is becoming library-independent. The change started in specific scientific areas and is moving to other disciplines. While local resources do retain the merit of being close at hand, they—and the catalog that is the guide to them—are increasingly inadequate as a foundation for research. No single library can keep up with all the new avenues of scholarship and new ways of combining traditional disciplines; nor can most libraries acquire even a modest percentage of the new items published each year.

As a result, extensive computerized bibliographic data bases are being developed, many of which are devoted to specific disciplines. In addition, libraries have joined together as members of bibliographic networks such as OCLC, Inc., and the Research Libraries Group's RLIN (Research Libraries Information Network). OCLC serves 2000 libraries of all kinds with a data base of 6 million records; RLIN's research library members have access to well over 1 million records. In the aggregate, if linked within a nation-wide U.S. bibliographic system and extended internationally, these data bases will ultimately provide users with a guide to all recorded information. The on-line, user accessible, computerized catalog gives every library a demanding new responsibility—new at least in practice if not in principle—of providing its users with their

personal windows into the expanded bibliographic world.

Given the change in the underlying bibliographic structure, the nature of the local catalog itself now needs review. With the advent of on-line bibliographic data bases, scholars and researchers have discovered many new ways of searching for information—ways that far exceed the routes imagined by those still tied to the format of catalog cards. The expense of cataloging, costs of catalog maintenance, and even the size of the catalog card prevented catalogers in the past from attaching more than two or three subject headings to a single book. The storage capacities of computers can accommodate much more information and allow greater precision in descriptions of individual items. Interdisciplinary studies remind us of the limitations of arbitrary rules and fixed plans for the categorization of knowledge. Indeed, can any single item be "definitively" recorded so that a searcher would inevitably uncover it regardless of the search strategy and terminology used? The computer, with its capacity for sifting through thousands of records in seconds, has opened new doors for library users and library managers alike.

Library Collections

Ways must be found to control what libraries acquire and keep. Even if budgets were not the growing constraint they are, there is something irresponsible about collecting more and more material, each item of which, by definition, will be used less and less. Somehow, the sales goals of publishers have to be brought into better harmony with the fiscal realities of library budgets and more focused goals of collecting policies. Some librarians (and scholars) will have to build distinctive and comprehensive subject collections on behalf of all, and, in turn, will have to look elsewhere for material in other fields. Further, national collections of certain categories of materials, such as periodicals, make sense for many reasons, and a way

will have to be found to bring them into being. One editor of a small journal speculated that he might support a periodicals center if he could convince its management to accept a \$7,000 annual subscription rate for his publication to make up for an anticipated loss of subscribers. Perhaps a more productive approach would be for librarians and editors to consider ways in which an NPC might bring more closely together the distribution function of scholarly journal publishers and the distribution function of libraries. There is an opportunity here to improve performance in both economic and service terms, but such change will require that we put our function ahead of our form.

Technology

The February, 1981, issue of *College and Research Library News* (42:2, pp 29-30) reprinted the following two paragraphs from *The Book of Predictions*:

1985-1990. Half of American homes will be connected to a video-data communications network that allows two-way dialogue with the instructors of televised classes in higher education. Pocket-sized electronic books will be produced which consist of mini-cassettes that are either inserted into calculator-

sized terminals for text display or hooked up to domestic computer systems for print-outs of typeset quality or read-outs by voice synthesizer. Twenty-thousand pages of text can be transmitted by computer in one second and stored on two square inches of film, glass, or other surface and read by a computer looking for specific concepts at one thousand pages per second.

1991-2030. The price performance ratio of computers will be reduced to one-sixteenth its current value, and hardware costs will become nominal. Online link-ups to large research libraries in home, school, and office will cause a decline in published reference books, newspapers, and magazines. A Universal Information System will be in operation, giving access 'at any given moment to the contents of any book that has ever been published or any magazine or any fact' (Andrei Sakharov). Printing-on-demand modules in both urban and rural locations will permit hard copy reproduction of any material required—granting, of course, that the copyright laws have changed by then.

How librarians and publishers address these and many other matters during the years immediately ahead is important. How well they succeed in fulfilling their constant functions in a time of changing methods is even more important. A way must be found to make certain the results fully justify the effort.

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New North Carolina Books

Alice R. Cotten, Compiler

Daniel Joseph Singal. *The War Within: From Victorian to Modernist Thought In The South, 1919-1945*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1982. 453 pp. \$27.00 cloth, \$12.00 paper.

Many historians, when attempting to account for the sudden increase in intellectual activity in the South following World War I, have accepted the thesis that the region's intellectuals were stimulated to heightened creativity by an intense conflict of values in a society rapidly shifting from agrarian to industrial. Now, in an important new book, *The War Within: From Victorian to Modernist Thought In The South, 1919-1945*, Singal offers a different explanation for the emergence of this vigorous and fruitful period in southern intellectual history.

Singal dismisses the economic thesis with the observation that industrialization was not a significant factor in the South between the two world wars. He points out that a majority of Southerners did not hold industrial jobs until well after 1945 and that, if anything, "the region relapsed toward an agricultural society during the 1930s as a result of economic depression," (p. xii). Yet, he believes a radical evolution was occurring in this region.

The change affecting southern intellectuals, in Singal's view, was an internal rather than external one. Southern thinkers were gradually adopting a new way of perceiving the world, and their personal struggles with inherited traditions and beliefs produced a fierce "war within" many of them. Such was the tension that inspired and informed their writings and other intellectual activities.

The culture that southern intellectuals inherited from the late nineteenth century, Singal explains, was a Victorian one. For the Victorian, the world could be divided into civilized and savage, noble and ignoble. A central theme of this mentality was the belief that a "proper" culture for man was possible if society recognized and accepted natural laws governing the universe.

A unique mesh of defensive myths, Singal argues, strengthened southern Victorianism by convincing the South that it had achieved the best possible culture. First, Southerners had proclaimed their culture a morally superior one led by a noble aristocracy. After the Civil War, they continued pretensions to cultural superiority, claiming that their emerging industrialists were philanthropic entrepreneurs seeking to help their region develop economically and not typical profit-oriented capitalists.

While Victorianism flourished in the South, the rest of the Western world moved a new intellectual style. Singal defines this new mode of thought, Modernism, as a mentality ultimately based on the "assumption that man was the human animal, that the universe was inherently irrational, that morality was embedded in history and not in immutable laws, and that personality was primarily determined by one's culture." (p. 261) Such thought directly challenged the basic tenets of Victorianism. Modernism also promoted intense criticism and self-examination as a way to social improvement. Contrarily, Victorianism usually saw criticism as a threat to stability and order.

By the turn of the century, southern intellectuals, influenced through their reading and by contact with non-Southerners, began to experience this powerful conflict of world views. Singal explores in detail the lives and works of thirteen such intellectuals active in the decades between the wars. His examinations of historians Ulrich B. Phillips and Broadus Mitchell; novelists Ellen Glasgow, William Faulkner, and Robert Penn Warren; publisher William T. Couch; sociologists Howard Odum, Rupert Vance, Guy Johnson, and Arthur Raper; and Agrarian poets John Crowe Ransom, Donald Davidson, and Allen Tate form the bulk of the book. Using psychobiography, more traditional methods of historiography, and intensive literary criticism, Singal shows the influence of Victorianism and Modernism on each man. Several of his subjects, he concludes,

never overcame their Victorianism. But others, after fierce and often emotionally painful struggles with their cultural inheritance, emerged as full-fledged Modernists who laid much groundwork for revolutionary social changes in the twentieth-century South.

Singal, assistant professor of history at Hobart and William Smith Colleges, is coeditor of *Regionalism And The South: Selected Papers of Rupert Vance*. His new discussion of Vance, plus the accounts of Couch, Odum, Johnson, and Raper, will be of particular interest to Tar Heels, since these five men had Chapel Hill connections. But even if *The War Within* lacked such a direct North Carolina link, it would still merit a place in all academic and larger public libraries in the state. It is a meticulously researched, ably argued, and well-written explanation of a significant period in southern intellectual history.

Robert G. Anthony, Jr., University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

David B. Quinn and Alison M. Quinn, eds. *The First Colonists, Documents on the First English Settlements in North America, 1584-1590*. Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, 1982. 199 pp. \$5.00 paper plus postage—total \$6.00.

This is a book that librarians, historians, and the general public have wanted for a long time. The editors are well-known authorities on the English exploration and colonization efforts on the coast of North Carolina in the sixteenth century. They are often in this state and have spoken widely here. Their preface and introduction to this work are models of historical narrative that set the stage for the documents that follow. The bulk of the volume consists of fifteen contemporary accounts, virtually all that survives concerning England's attempts nearly four hundred years ago to establish colonies in the New World. The Amadas and Barlow expedition of 1584, the Ralph Lane colony of 1585, and John White's "Lost Colony" of 1587 are the focus of the work, but other related contemporary events are also covered. As the source of knowledge for adults whose interest is aroused by the 400th Anniversary events forthcoming, this book will also provide the information on which young people may draw for school assignments and essay contests that will be sponsored during the same period.

Of further interest are the full explanatory notes that accompany the text of the

documents, a select bibliography, a chronology of the voyages, classified indexes, and a dozen excellent illustrations from contemporary sources. For the remainder of the decade of the 1980s it is highly likely that this will be one of the most popular books in the libraries of North Carolina.

William S. Powell, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

William H. Hooks. *Circle of Fire*. New York: Atheneum, 1982. 147 pp. \$9.95.

William H. Hooks's *Circle of Fire* offers young readers a gripping story of a boy's first confrontation with prejudice and of his courage to do something about it.

Set in rural tidewater North Carolina during December, 1936, the story focuses on eleven-year-old Harrison Hawkins's life on the family farm. Harrison enjoys a relatively care-free life with his best friends, Kitty Fisher and Kitty's sister Scrap, who are black. While gathering walnuts one day, the three children met Liam Cafferty, a boy of about the same age, who is part of a band of Irish tinker gypsies camped on property belonging to the Hawkins family. Luther Harrison overhears local bigot Bud Highsmith's plans for the Ku Klux Klan to attack the gypsy camp on Christmas Day. The boy knows he must do something to stop the Klan or to warn the gypsies but is torn, since he suspects his father of being part of the Klan. The tension mounts and climaxes in a highly-charged scene. Fortunately, Harrison's conviction to act at any cost averts any tragic consequences during the raid. The story ends on a satisfying note with father and son reconciled. Although awakened to the harsh realities of life, Harrison realizes that his world is still basically good.

The author presents a readable, believable story in *Circle of Fire*. Most of the characters are true-to-life and are very likeable. Bud Highsmith and his Klan group are thoroughly villainous bigots and may appear stereotyped; however, this is necessary in order for the plot to work. Young readers are brought free-to-face with the reality of prejudice that rings as true today as in 1936. Particularly enlightening for readers is that Ku Klux Klan prejudice is not aimed exclusively at blacks but also at other groups. The rural North Carolina setting provides interest for local readers and gives a fine representation of this area for non-natives.

Born and raised in tidewater North Carolina, William H. Hooks has written a number of

books for children in the middle years and has co-authored an adult book on child care. He is the chairman of the Bank Street College Publications Division and is a leader in the field of educational publications. School and public librarians may want to consider purchase of *Circle of Fire* for their middle year children.

Susan J. Smith, Beaufort-Hyde-Martin Regional Library

William Lanier Hunt. *Southern Gardens, Southern Gardening*. Durham: Duke University Press, 1982. 191 pp. \$16.50.

Gardners will surely enjoy this collection of writings on gardening and gardens in the South.

Hunt, a prominent authority on southern horticulture, is a gardening writer, consultant, and lecturer. He helped to found the North Carolina Botanical Garden, which will eventually include the W. L. Hunt Arboretum. More recently, he helped organize the Southern Garden History Society.

The book is not a gardening manual or a how-to guide, yet it provides a wide range of practical and historical gardening information, arranged by month, under 145 topical headings. These include: color schemes, camellias, winter care of trees, winter flowers, bluebells, pruning notes, gardening under mulches, wild flowers of June and July, day-lilies, southern maples, camellia companions, and Chinese hollies. Especially interesting is the historical background provided for many of the plants mentioned, including the place of origin. The text even supplies names and addresses of seed companies and nurseries.

Hunt's style of writing is enjoyable and delightful, conveying his extensive gardening experiences. At times he is poetic, as when writing of the tiny trumpet daffodil: "It blows its tiny trumpet in my woods in January or February ... and it is always insulted if I do not come down immediately and admire it" (p. 152). The text is illustrated by only seven black-and-white plates. A short bibliography is followed by a thorough index.

I highly recommend this book for both academic and public libraries.

William R. Burk, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Carole Marsh. *The Mystery Of The Biltmore House*. Tryon, North Carolina: Gallopade Publishing Group, 1982. 120 pp. \$4.95.

First, recruit "real" children as characters. Then place them in "real" local spots, arti-

cially devise a plot, and record the children's "real" comments. Do not forget to douse liberally with local celebrities and local history. Such a formula book would certainly generate a response within the community. Perhaps this was the author's plan, but the results could have been at least readable. Alas, *The Mystery of the Biltmore House* is rife with inconsistencies in plot, grammar errors, an overabundance of strained similes and metaphors, and awkward phrasing. Most jarring is the almost total dependence on the vernacular, in both dialogue and narrative. "It was sort of neat, like it gave them all something in common," and "The curator looked like she was going to be sick," are two typical uses.

Yet, even such language abuses could have been partially redeemed by a convincing and exciting plot. Unfortunately, the mystery in this book is contrived and uninspired. Four children are thrown together by their parents' attendance at a convention of mystery writers. The convention, set at Biltmore House, coincidentally occurs just after the theft of the chess pieces from Napoleon's priceless set. Cryptic clues are conveniently handed to the children, who solve the mystery on the last night of the convention. Though secret passages are utilized and suspicious characters are inserted, the plot lacks suspense. In searching for some positive aspect to the book, one notes that interesting historical facts are included. The book is one of a series of History Mystery titles, each an attempt to make history more palatable for children. The concentration on local history is admirable but does not justify such a poorly written book as *The Mystery of the Biltmore House*.

Yvonne Hardy, Pack Memorial Library, Asheville

Seth B. Hinshaw. *Friends At Holly Spring*. Greensboro: North Carolina Friends Historical Society, 1982. 169 pp. \$6.00 paper. (Order from the North Carolina Friends Historical Society, P.O. Box 8502, Greensboro, NC 27410.)

This work of down-to-earth history comes to us without most of the accessories one associates with historical publications, such as full and precise footnotes, bibliography, and carefully documented sources.

Having noted this we must, in fairness, note further the author's intent to understand and appreciate a heritage and to transmit that heritage to the young and formative minds of succeeding generations. The work, as stated by

the author in his introduction, is presented, "not as complete history, but rather as a beginning which can be amplified as time goes along."

Sources of information for the book are listed as records of the Friends Historical Collection in the Guilford College Library, older Friends living in the community, and the author's recollections.

Seth Hinshaw has written six books, all dealing with Quakers, four about North Carolina Quakers specifically. He grew up in the Holly Spring Community of Randolph County, with close ties to the Friends. Writing this book was obviously a labor of love for him.

The reader should keep these factors in mind and enjoy reading the book for what it is: a fascinating account of a rural North Carolina community and its people and their faith which brings them through two and a quarter centuries of life in the New World. Never mind that a "scholar" would have supplied thorough documentation of each source, tightened up organization, and left out many of the personal observations; the author does very well what he set out to do, and we are in his debt for this record of a time, a place, a people, and a faith.

The book contains several photographs, maps, reproductions of paintings, and drawings. There are two appendixes: "Geology: 'A Goodly Land,'" and "The Indians Were Here First!" There are also two chronologies.

The Briarpatch Press of Davidson has produced a high quality product.

The work is appropriate for collections of North Caroliniana, local history, and religion in public, academic, and religion libraries.

Joe Rees, Duke University

Kathleen Pepi Southern. *Historic Preservation in Rural North Carolina: Problems and Potentials*. Edited by Ernest Wood. Raleigh: Historic Preservation Society of North Carolina. 1982. 188 pp. \$6.00 paper.

Historic preservation of the built environment is not a new concept in North Carolina. The preservation and use of historic buildings has added a great deal to the quality of life in cities and towns such as Edenton, Tarboro, Winston-Salem and Wilmington. Rural historic preservation, however is neither so fashionable nor so well defined as urban preservation, but the potential for the preservation of rural historic resources is real. Until the 1900s most of the state's population was rural, an indication

that there should be a large number of rural dwellings of historic interest that are suitable for preservation and use. Inventories of specific areas indicate that as many as one third of these houses of historic value are abandoned or near ruin. Besides their historic value, these rural dwellings have value as housing stock in an age when new housing is cost and resource intensive. They have additional value because of their role as part of the traditional landscape of North Carolina.

Historic Preservation in Rural North Carolina: Problems and Potentials addresses many sides of this preservation issue in North Carolina. The book outlines the problems which stand in the way of rural preservation. Changing agricultural practice, migration, and changes in lifestyle have contributed to the abandonment of these potentially useful homes. The difficulties of the rehabilitation process, credit problems, building codes, and other stumbling blocks stand in the way of reversing the trend and preserving these buildings. These problems and possible solutions to them are outlined by Ms. Southern. Broader program objectives, such as educational programs to make the public more aware of North Carolina's rural heritage, or pilot projects to demonstrate the value and viability of rural preservation are suggested. Sources of information and financing programs such as the Agricultural Extension Service or the Farmers Home Administration are identified, with specific information about what services and programs they provide.

This book was produced through the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources with funding from the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service of the United States Department of Interior. The book is a first step in the process of developing a program for rural historic preservation. Outlining the problems and identifying resources and strengths will enable the Department of Cultural Resources and interested groups and individuals to begin to understand and address the issues involved in rural preservation. The information provided in this book is current and detailed and includes a bibliography and appendixes which cover the sources of assistance and information.

Historic Preservation in Rural North Carolina: Problems and Potentials will be of interest to individuals and groups throughout the state. Its authoritative and complete presentation and its timeliness and significance make this

book a worthwhile addition to academic and public libraries.

Carson Holloway, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Index of North Carolina Ancestors.

Raleigh: North Carolina Genealogical Society, 1981. 378 pp. \$17.50, plus \$1.25 postage and handling — total \$18.75. (Order from The Reprint Co., P.O. Box 5401, Spartanburg, SC 29304.)

This most recent publication of the North Carolina Genealogical Society, which was responsible for the highly acclaimed guide *North Carolina Research* (see *North Carolina Libraries* 20:1, Spring, 1981,) contains over 10,000 names of North Carolina ancestors and their spouses. Its purpose is to "stimulate the exchange of genealogical information among researchers who are working on the same family lines."

The book is divided into three indexes and supplement. An introduction explains the purpose and arrangement of the indexes and warns of some alphabetical problems presented by computer listing. Tables of abbreviations are conveniently placed opposite the introduction and on the back cover. The *Ancestors Index* is an alphabetical listing of ancestral names with birth, death, and marriage data to identify each individual. Each listing is keyed to its contributor by a computer code number. Because each entry was based on information sent by 1,003 contributors during 1979 and 1980, the quality of information varies. The Society warns in its introduction that it is not responsible for accuracy of information and advises researchers to verify data from other sources. The *Spouse Index* is an alphabetical list of husbands or wives of those in the *Ancestor Index*. A separate index of doubtful names, maiden names, names of widows who married, and double surnames appears at the end of the master spouse index. Each entry is identified by the name of the appropriate spouse. The *Contributor Index* is in two parts. The first section is an alphabetical list of each contributor and his computer code number. The second is arranged by computer code number in numerical order followed by name and address of each contributor. The supplement features a table of North Carolina counties with dates of formation as well as parent and offspring counties and an outline map of present counties.

The book not only allows researchers to find others working on the same family lines but also offers suggestions for county(ies) of residence and migration patterns of a particular person or family. All North Carolina libraries with local history and genealogical collections will want to add this to their collections.

A second volume of this *Index* is in preparation. Information and entry forms should be requested from the North Carolina Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 1492, Raleigh, NC 27602, prior to July 1, 1983.

Pam Toms, North Carolina State Library

Patsy Moore Ginns. *Snowbird Gravy and Dishpan Pie: Mountain People Recall*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1982. 210 pp. \$12.95.

Snowbird Gravy and Dishpan Pie, similar in form and content to Ginn's previous book, *Rough Weather Makes Good Timber* (1977), is a selection of brief stories and anecdotes of mountain life as remembered by an older generation of North Carolinians. These tales and recollections from everyday experience are presented as a sampling of the cultural heritage of the western Carolina mountains.

The tape-recorded narratives are printed verbatim, except for that of Maggie Wachacha, which was translated from the Cherokee. The speech appears to be accurately transcribed and is represented without resorting to those extreme orthographic conventions that often veil more than they enlighten. However, on page 17, "holped" (i.e., helped) would make more sense than "hoped," and one speaker is sometimes reported as saying "covered," other times "kivered." The approach seems a reasonable compromise between the desire to give a feel for the flavor of mountain speech and the requirements of readability. Some of the passages are printed as free form verse "to facilitate the appreciation of singular phrases and provide easy reading," although it is not clear why some passages are so arranged, and others, equally singular, are not. In some odd cases, by setting the speech in short, oddly divided lines, the compiler disturbs the usually smooth flow of mountain speech and gives a jarring, choppy quality to the rhythm.

As in the earlier volume, the narratives have been arranged in chapters under several broad subject headings, e.g., "Home and Family Life," "Religion," and "Community." While this arrangement may prove useful for

some readers, it obscures the story tellers by dividing each person's narrative into multiple parts. The pieces are brief and unaccompanied by much biographical information, resulting occasionally in a fragmentary, depersonalized quality.

This volume is illustrated by the pen and ink drawings of J. L. Osborne. The scenes are not particularly mountainous and are unpeopled, but they picture rural views and an older life style, though locations are not identified.

There are good stories in this collection, some funny, some poignant, and they are fleshed out with the interesting details and bits of information that denote vivid memories. The lack of an index will make it difficult to relocate those interesting bits. However, the audience for this publication is unclear. The brevity of the selections and the lack of contextual information limit the usefulness of the work for historians. The lack of a bibliography or dis-cography will prevent most readers from learning that some of the speakers have been published elsewhere and that some can be heard on commercially available recordings.

If there is a point to the book, aside from the enjoyment of some good yarns and fine story-telling, it is to remind the readers of the wealth of valuable memory available in the minds of their foreparents and friends. If by so reminding, the book stimulates the readers to seek out, attend to, and perhaps record the vanishing remembrances of their kin and neighbors, then it is worth the price. The material is fine, but a university press with all the resources available to it should do a better job.

Eric J. Olson, *Appalachian State University*

Ann C. Alexander. *Perspective on a Resort Community: Historic Buildings Inventory, Southern Pines, North Carolina.* Southern Pines, North Carolina: The Town, 1981. 97 pp. \$6.00 paper plus \$1.00 postage and handling — total \$7.00. (Order from Marvin Collins, Town of Southern Pines, P.O. Box 870, Southern Pines, N.C. 28387.)

This is an interesting and important work describing the special architectural character and development of this noted health resort as well as the many famous people whose families still reside there. At the request of the town's Appearance Commission and with a matching grant from the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, an agency of the Depart-

ment of the Interior, an inventory of historic sites was undertaken. Approximately two-thirds of the buildings surveyed from that inventory are represented in this work. The author skillfully uses photographs to unravel events leading to the development of Southern Pines as an area offering a variety of recreational and social activities.

Ms. Alexander also provides the reader with many fine representative photographs displaying the "eclectic" architecture of the area, a result of the influx of the people from the North and East. Many of these were wealthy businessmen, authors, and hunters who envisioned Southern Pines as a midway resort between New York and Florida.

The publication is divided into two sections. The first is an illustrated historical account of Southern Pines presented largely through its local architecture from the town's founding in 1887 through 1979. The second section contains an abbreviated architectural inventory and short analysis of each of the 141 local landmarks previously discussed throughout the book. This section also includes a reduction of the photographs used in the first section, which occasionally diminished the visibility of

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the architectural detail of the building being discussed.

The work is well documented, citing many unpublished as well as published titles, with credits for most of the photographs. It is interesting to note here that many of the photographs come from the Moore County Historical Association and the University of North Carolina Library at Chapel Hill. A few maps indicating geographical locations are also provided for the reader's information.

Historians, preservationists, and others interested in the origins of such famous North Carolina landmarks as the Highland Pines Inn, the Southern Pines Hotel (now the site of the Southern Pines Library), the Market Square Block, and the Weymouth Area (now on the National Register of Historic Places), will revel in reading this definitive work on Southern Pines and nearby Pinehurst.

The book is suitable for North Carolina college, university, school, and public libraries, particularly for special libraries with concentrations in architecture and architectural history and for collections of North Caroliniana.

Maryellen LoPresti, North Carolina State University

Vernon Alford, Jr. *A Poetic Reunion*. Southern Pines, N. C.: Vernon Alford, 1982. 38 pp. \$4.95 paper. (Order from the author, 1320 Eastview Drive, Aberdeen, N.C. 28315.)

Vernon Alford, Jr., a 1976 graduate of St. Andrews College, teaches reading and assists with the drama program at North Moore High School, and works part time with the Moore County Library. He is currently working on a master's degree in Reading and Secondary School Administration. His poetry has been published in the *St. Andrews Review*. In *A Poetic Reunion*, Alford gives us a few poignant moments at best; at worst, scatterings of his thoughts skitter across the page like small furry animals, cute-looking, but with no direction. Clearly a beginning poet, he is not afraid to take chances with language. In his poem "Down South is What We Call It Too," Alford's description of a southern bar creates a unique rhythm with words:

Empty wallet, bent over and limber,
But you've got phone numbers.

Slide back to your car
In one fluid motion
The good times and the beat
Keep pounding in your mind....

Not a bad place to party
When you're out there in the streets.

Clearly this is poetry for everyone, not only for English majors. In another poem, "Chapel Island," one of his best, Alford describes a man's anticipation while waiting by the water for his date. Images of light, darkness and the woman's face are instrumental in creating an unexpected twist at the end. Unfortunately, the book as a whole does not live up to the standard set by this poem.

Many of his poems contain inconsistent end-rhyming patterns. One wonders whether Alford shouldn't have stayed away from rhyme altogether. Some of the poems could be developed more effectively as short stories. For example, "Norma's Restaurant" gives only a few glimpses of this apparently interesting character as the entrepreneur, but the poem ends with an entirely different theme, leaving the reader curious about Norma herself.

The book is divided into sections titled "Love City," "Thoughts in Winter," "Music," "Enjoyment," "People," "Frustration," and "Toward a New Direction." The last section touches on the themes of struggle and justice for all, but Alford carefully avoids the sentimental sensationalism so prevalent in modern poetry. He is a recorder of life's joys, local color, and common experience. As he tells us, his role is that of the artist:

Race riots, sit-ins fist fights, National Guard.
They were the rough parts of trying to get it right.

Many pointed fingers,
Others got into real trouble.
I took pictures.

Though Alford may lack the profundity of Langston Hughes, he does possess the potential for extending his voice to the rest of the world around him. His poems, some of which would be wonderful set to music, cross the boundaries of color, region, and political preference by giving the readers a glimpse of the growing spirit of a young and passionate poet.

Lynne S. Gragg, University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Keeping Up

Herbert Williams, Compiler

Haley Collection at ASU

Professors Larry and Janet Barr, of the Department of Library and Media Studies at Appalachian State University, report that Gail E. Haley, writer and illustrator of children's picture books and writer-in-residence in the Department of Library and Media Studies at Appalachian State University, has collected materials that now form an important resource concerned with the history and culture of childhood. She has made this collection available on permanent loan.

The collection includes chapbooks that offer glimpses into the materials available to juvenile readers in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Among the many interesting ones are *The Story of the Three Bears* and *The Fox and the Geese*, published about 1860 with engravings by Kate Greenaway's father, John. Also included are toys, such as toy lead soldiers, and more than 130 board games and card games, dating from about 1800. The earliest of the board games dates back to the 1650's. Also included are dolls, juvenile periodicals, mechanical toys, game sheets, and children's books. In addition, various publications from almanacs to zoology books are represented.

When the collection is organized, it will become a major component of the Appalachian Cultural Center. Plans for use of the collection include support for courses taught in the Department of Library and Media Studies, a source for travelling exhibits, and as a resource for research interests in the technical aspects of producing modern picture books for children. The collection also includes correspondence of Gail Haley with publishers of her own works, including the Caldecott Medal winner, *A Story, A Story*; and *Post Office Cat*, which won both the Kate Greenaway Medal in Great Britain and the Kadai Tosho prize in Japan, as well as the art work for her other books, including the notable *Go Away, Stay Away*, and *The Green Man*. The nearly ten thousand items in the collection are a strong resource for the study of

the culture of childhood in Western society during the past three hundred years.

Oral History Project at Shaw University

Much history would be lost to the researcher and serious student if it were not for the oral history. Few Blacks write their memoirs or keep diaries. The oral tradition is not new to them. Family and tribal histories as well as folk tales have been told and handed down from generation to generation.

Shaw University is the oldest historically Black institution of higher learning in both the State of North Carolina and the South and the fourth oldest in the nation. Founded in the capital city of North Carolina, Raleigh, in late 1865, Shaw was the first step toward establishing North Carolina as a center of Black higher education. With five public and six private colleges and universities enrolling over 24,000 students, the state today can lay claim to the most substantial number of Black institutions of higher education in the nation.

Shaw's founder, Henry Tupper of Monson, Massachusetts, came to Raleigh in October 1865, as a missionary for the American Baptist Home Mission Society. A graduate of Amherst College and Andover Theological Seminary, he had served in the Union Army and returned to bring the gospel to the freedmen. Tupper quickly realized that Blacks in the South needed education, and began his teaching activities primarily to train Black clergy. On December 1, 1865, he instituted his first theology class in a downtown Raleigh hotel room. This class and date mark the real beginning of Shaw University, and within a short period of time Mrs. Tupper was teaching young women in her home.

Besides the undergraduate and divinity schools, Shaw University included School of Medicine (1881), Law (1886), and Pharmacy (1891). The University thus pioneered in professional training for Blacks and was one of the few institutions in the South offering such

needed service and leadership to Blacks throughout the country. In North Carolina, Shaw Alumni played a particularly vital role in the founding and development of the public Black colleges and universities. The founder and first president of North Carolina Central University at Durham, Dr. James E. Shepard of Raleigh was an alumnus of Shaw as well as other pioneer presidents of North Carolina A&T State University of Greensboro, Elizabeth City State University and Fayetteville State University. North Carolina A & T State University at Greensboro acknowledges its founding as a satellite of Shaw University.

During World War I the Law, Pharmacy, and Medical Schools were closed. The institution continued, however, to play an important role in education and in the greater community through its undergraduate and theology programs.

Because Shaw University is under the auspices of the Baptist Church we will include a history of the General Baptist State Convention of North Carolina and prominent Black theologians who have been affiliated with the University. All of these are resources to be drawn on for the project.

For further information relative to the Oral History Project and the University Archives, of which the Project is a part, please contact:

Clarence Toomer, Director, Library/Learning Resources Center, Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina 27611, Phone: (919) 755-4930; or, Ms. Ramona Jones, Media Librarian, Library/Learning Resources Center, Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina 27611, Phone: (919) 755-2911.

UNC-G Announces Wilson Scholarships

The Department of Library Science/Educational Technology at UNC-Greensboro has announced the criteria for two H. W. Wilson Scholarships of \$1,500 each for the fall of 1983. Applicants may be residents or non-residents of North Carolina, interested in any type of library, and not presently enrolled in the program. Other criteria:

1. Applicants must unconditionally meet all existing LS/ET Admissions requirements.
2. Applicants must have a GPA of at least 3.0 in all previously taken academic work.
3. Applicants must submit three *letters* of reference from individuals familiar with applicant's *current activities, career goals, aptitude for and interest in librarianship, and potential for professional growth.*

4. Applicants must submit a summary statement of financial need.
5. Applicants must submit a brief essay meeting the following criteria:

- a. The essay should be typed, double-spaced, and not to exceed 1500 words.
- b. The essay should discuss:
 - (1) Why the applicant is interested in the Library Science/Educational Technology profession.
 - (2) What specific goals the applicant hopes to pursue in the LS/ET program.

Essays will be judged on the applicant's ability to communicate, in written form, the preceding factors. This essay is separate from any documentation submitted for regular admission to the program.

Address all inquiries to Dr. Alan Samuels, Chair Admissions Committee, Department of Library Science/Educational Technology, McNutt Bldg., UNC-G, Greensboro, N.C. 27412. The deadline is April 15, 1983.

Thirty-six Year History of *The North Carolina Catholic* on Microfilm

Responding to requests by the University of Notre Dame which considered the newspaper vital to the teaching and research needs of the Roman Catholic Church, and by the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill which views the paper as an important part of the holdings in their North Carolina collection the Board of Directors of *The North Carolina Catholic* approved funding for this microfilm project.

The newspaper, filmed by the Microfilming Corporation of America, covers the entire thirty-six year history of the paper from October 6, 1946 thru September 26, 1982. Future issues will become available on a bi-yearly basis.

Both silver positive copies and vesicular positive copies are available immediately from the Business Manager of *The North Carolina Catholic*, 300 Cardinal Gibbons Drive, Raleigh, N.C. 27606. The cost for the complete nine reel silver copies is \$360; vesicular copies are \$288.

The newspaper was founded to serve the Roman Catholics in North Carolina and continues to do so now that the State is divided into the Diocese of Charlotte and the Diocese of Raleigh. The paper is a weekly publication of tabloid size normally twelve pages in length. Current circulation numbers 25,000.

LSCA Oral History Project Done By UNC-CH Library School

The School of Library Science, UNC-CH, has completed an oral history project on the twenty-five year history of the Library Services and Construction Act. Conducted under a grant of \$9,944 from the U. S. Department of Education, Dean Edward G. Holley and Robert F. Schremser, doctoral student at UNC, interviewed thirteen persons who were major participants in the initial passage of the Act in 1956 and its expansion and extension in subsequent years.

The LSCA Oral History Project has produced two useful works: five video tapes of approximately 260 minutes and the manuscript of a book, "The Library Services and Construction Act: An Historical Overview from the Viewpoint of Major Participants," which will be published by JAI Press in the late spring, 1983. Readers have described the manuscript as "a fascinating account of the process of moving from an idea, to a legislative program for an organization, to a law as complex as LSCA is today," and as a story "where the drama comes through." Viewers of the video tapes have been similarly enthusiastic about the discussions by the panelists.

In addition to the video tapes, UNC-CH has collected other materials both in printed form and on audio tapes, which will be useful for researchers working on topics related to federal library legislation. Two persons interviewed on audio tapes were Julia Bennett Armistead, ALA Washington Office Director when the Library Services Act was passed in 1956, and Mary Allen Jolley, Administrative Assistant to Congressman Elliott and to the National Advisory Committee on Libraries in 1966-68. Holley and Schremser expect to interview additional persons in subsequent years and the School of Library Science will continue to collect materials related to the Library Services and Construction Act. The video tapes are available for loan from the ALA Headquarters Library and also for loan or for purchase from the School of Library Science. The book, with many quotations from the interviews and an extensive bibliography, will be available from JAI Press. Materials collected for this project will be made available to qualified researchers upon application to the Dean of the School of Library Science.

Microcomputer Help From the Educational Media Division

Media Matters for November 1982 helpfully lists some resource persons at the Division of Educational Media, N.C. Dept. of Public Instruction who can offer help at the state level to media professionals. They are:

Vergie Cox, Chief Consultant of the MRE Center, is responsible for microcomputer courseware review, evaluation, selection and publication of Advisory Lists. MRE has workshops on courseware evaluation, selection and utilization and is developing a microcomputer resources and educational data base file. (919-733-3929)

Johnny Shaver, Chief Consultant of Media Support, is responsible for microcomputer hardware evaluation and selection as well as workshops on selection of equipment and the various administrative and management applications available for microcomputers. (919-733-4008)

Carol Lewis, Chief Consultant of School Media Programs, leads the regional media consultants in the development of workshops to assist school media personnel in the management and use of microcomputers hardware and courseware in the school media program. They plan to develop microcomputer awareness and literacy workshops to demonstrate ways to correlate this area of the media skills program with K-12 content areas. (919-733-3193)

Bill Pendergraft, Chief Consultant ITV, is responsible for evaluation, selection, and either acquisition or production of staff development instructional courseware programs for open-air broadcast. (919-733-3193)

Mary Holloway, Special Assistant for Educational Media, is working to develop microcomputer awareness and literacy workshops for the Department professional and clerical personnel. She will coordinate current uses in the Support Services Area and be familiar with various management applications. (919-733-3193)

Elsie Brumback, Deputy Assistant Superintendent, provides overall coordination and direction of the microcomputer program throughout the Agency and State. (919-733-3193)

New Book On School Censorship

Dr. Joseph E. Bryson, professor of education at the University of North Carolina at

Greensboro, is the co-author of a recently published book on the problem of censorship of library and instructional materials in the public schools. Co-authored with Dr. Elizabeth W. Detty, *The Legal Aspects of Censorship of Public School Library and Instructional Materials*, is published by the Michie Company, Charlottesville, Virginia.

The book emerged from Dr. Detty's dissertation, completed in 1981 for her doctor of education degree at UNC-Greensboro. Dr. Detty is presently the director of instruction and personnel for the Salisbury City Schools. The book provides school administrators and school board members with legal, philosophical, and practical guidelines in dealing with censorship problems, which have become more controversial during the last twenty years.

SOLINET Users' Group to Hear Charles Hildreth

Charles Hildreth, author of *Online Public Access Catalogs: the User Interface* (Columbus, Ohio: OCLC, 1982), will be the featured speaker at the spring meeting of the North Carolina SOLINET Users' Group. Mr. Hildreth will discuss the research that resulted in the analysis of ten online catalogs with particular emphasis on how users approach an online catalog, what they want from the catalog, and how the catalog responds to them. Mr. Hildreth's presentation will be followed by a panel representing three types of online

catalogs: Dawn Lamade, SOLINET, LAMBDA; Jeanne Sawyer, UNC, Triangle Research Libraries Network; and Ashby Wilson, Greensboro Public Library, Dataphase.

The meeting will be held at Duke University May 5, 1983, with registration at 9:00 and the first session beginning at 9:30. Registration fee for the meeting is \$5.00. A buffet lunch will be available at additional cost.

For more information about the program and how to register, contact the coordinator, Janie Morris, Perkins Library, Duke University, Durham, N.C., 27706, phone (919) 684-6539.

Adversary Hearing Salvaged

The Legislative Research Commission on Obscenity Laws held its last meeting on November 12, 1982 in the Legislative Building in Raleigh. For the past year the Commission has been studying the state's obscenity laws in order to make recommendations to the 1983 General Assembly concerning any changes. They have heard testimony from various groups and individuals speaking on concerns.

The chairman of the NCLA Intellectual Freedom Committee was appointed by Speaker of the House Liston Ramsey as the librarian designee on the panel. NCLA has taken a stand in opposition to repeal of the prior adversary hearing to prevent undue harassment or punitive action by would-be censors. State statutes now provide for a judicial decision in obscenity cases prior to prosecution. Without

Harlan Craig Brown 1906-1982

Harlan Brown who died October 10, 1982 will be missed by his many friends in the North Carolina Library Association. A long-time and devoted member, he served as President in 1949-50, as a member of numerous committees, and as NCLA's representative to the Council of the American Library Association.

His home base was Raleigh where he was on the staff of the D. H. Hill Library at N. C. State University for 35 years. As Director for 25 years, he emphasized especially friendly, helpful service and strong research collections. Under his leadership, the Library grew from a small college library of 50,000 volumes to a major university facility with 500,000 volumes. He retired from N. C. State in 1971 but the D. H. Hill Library and its spirit of public service remains as a living tribute to his devotion and efforts.

In recognition of his contributions, Honorary Membership was conferred on him by NCLA in 1977. Harlan Brown had many interests and a host of friends, both inside and outside librarianship. We celebrate his life; his warm friendship, his cheerful outlook, and most of all, his unusually deep concern for people, books and libraries.

I. T. Littleton

the adversary hearing, a local police official would make the obscenity determination, prosecution would follow before any type of judicial decision occurred.

Former Senator John Cavanagh, R-Forsyth, led the forces in favor of repealing the hearing while IFC Chair Gene D. Lanier spoke in opposition. A resolution in support of the hearing approved by the NCLA Executive Board and endorsed by over 25 other professional groups across the state was presented to the Commission. After a lengthy discussion, a vote was taken which resulted in a 6-6 deadlock and thus the motion to repeal was defeated.

Voting for abolishing the hearing were Cavanagh; former Senator James McDuffie, D-Mecklenburg; Wake County District Attorney J. Randolph Riley; Representative Jo Graham Foster, D-Mecklenburg; and District Judge Robert Leatherwood of Bryson City. The opponents included Lanier; Representative Bertha Holt, D-Alamance; Robert Emanuel, representing the magazine distributors; Rich Gunter of the *Asheville Citizen-Times*; and Sandy Jordan, representing the theater owners. Not present for the vote were Edwin Speas of the Department of Justice and Carl Venters, Jr., representing the television industry.

Representative George Miller, D-Durham, and Senator Robert Warren, D-Johnston, at first exercised their option as commission co-chairmen by not voting. But with the group deadlocked, Miller voted no and Warren voted yes.

Librarians on hand for the all-day session included representatives from Charlotte, Durham, Goldsboro, Greensboro, Tarboro, and Yanceyville.

New Appointments at Duke and UNC-Chapel Hill

William Treat has been appointed the new Assistant Librarian for Administrative Services at the Duke University Library, effective May 1, 1983. Receiving his M.L.S. from Kent State, he has worked for fourteen years as a computer programmer for the Air Force, and was most recently Director of Technical Services at Bowling Green State University in Ohio.

At Duke, Helen I. Reed was appointed Head of the Acquisitions Department at the Duke University Library, effective December 6, 1982. She came to Duke from the Northwestern University Library, where she was the assistant

head of acquisitions and assistant order librarian. Before that, she worked at the Cornell University Libraries in the Automated Systems Control Group. She received her M.L.S. at the University of Michigan.

Rebecca W. Davidson has been appointed Head, Bibliographic Searching Section in the Acquisitions Department at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, effective October 16, 1982. Receiving her M.S.L.S. at UNC-Chapel Hill in 1975, she has worked at Western Carolina University, the National Library of Medicine, and the Health Sciences Library at UNC-Chapel Hill. She replaces Janet Flowers, who became Head of the Acquisitions Department at UNC-Chapel Hill in July 1982.

Reynolds Grant for COM Catalog

A computer-produced microfiche catalog of the libraries of three Triangle-area universities will soon be available throughout North Carolina. Production and distribution of the COM (Computer-Output-Microfiche) catalog is being supported by a \$22,500-grant from the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation of Winston-Salem to the UNC-Chapel Hill Library.

According to Dr. James Govan, UNC-CH Librarian, "this development will enable scholars, businessmen, students, and others seeking information to have much more rapid access to our library holdings, as well as those of Duke and N.C. State Universities. It will be a boon to library users across the state."

Copies of the catalog will be located in the main libraries and branches of the three universities, in organizations in the Research Triangle Park, in all the libraries of the University of North Carolina system, and in major public and other academic libraries in North Carolina.

Each copy of the COM catalog will contain 431 microfiche, which will list recent acquisitions of the three libraries, generally since 1975, totalling almost two million volumes. Previously, such information was available only by personal visits to the libraries or by telephone.

The microfiche catalog is an interim stage in computerization of library information. Eventually, through a joint project among the three Triangle libraries, their catalogs will be accessible via on-line terminals linked to computers in each library. "This COM catalog is a by-product of that project," said Govan, "but it and future fiche catalogs will function as back-ups to the on-line catalog. They also will continue to serve personal users and organizations

Keeping Up

which cannot afford the costs of computer terminals and communications line costs. We could not have made this catalog available to the State without the Reynolds grant."

New Book for Elementary and Middle Schools

Literature Puzzles for Elementary and Middle Schools (Libraries Unlimited) by Carol Veitch and Cecilia Boklage is now available. The book is designed to supplement literature programs and offer enrichment activities in the form of seek-a-word and crossword puzzles for twenty-five popular children's books.

By referring to various characters and incidents in the books, the contents is designed to either pique students' interest in reading a particular title or to help them recall the story line. Suggestions are given for using the puzzles in the classroom or media center. Indexes of recommended grade levels by puzzle title, along with puzzles by recommended grade level, assist the user in selecting the appropriate puzzles and books for the individual student or class.

Dr. Veitch is a faculty member in the ECU Department of Library Science and specializes in courses covering materials for children and young adults. Ms. Boklage, Pitt Community College librarian, has varied experiences in different types of libraries.

Grace Farrior Retires

Grace Betts Farrior, Head Acquisitions Librarian at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro and past President of the North Carolina Chapter of SLA, retired from university service on March 1, 1983. Mrs. Farrior, who is a Meredith College alumna and a graduate of the library school at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, was an assistant to William Pullen in the Documents Department at UNC-Chapel Hill before joining the library staff at UNC-Greensboro in 1957. She has held several important administrative positions in Jackson Library at UNC-G: Assistant Circulation Librarian, Administrative Assistant Librarian, Assistant Librarian, Head Acquisitions Librarian. Mrs. Farrior has been instrumental in the growth of Jackson Library from an undergraduate library serving 3,000 undergraduate women to a modern research library serving the needs of over 10,000 students, 30% of whom are graduate students, and 700 faculty. Indeed, her contri-

butions to the general development of her university through her faculty assignments and committee work, in addition to her work in the library, have been exemplary and noteworthy over the past quarter of a century.

Mrs. Farrior has been equally dedicated to her profession. Elected to Beta Phi Mu in 1958, she has held various offices in the organization, including President of the Epsilon Chapter of North Carolina. She has also served on the Research Committee of Delta Kappa Gamma and as the Chairman of the Nominating Committee. She has been very active in SELA, serving on the editorial board of the *Southeastern Librarian* as North Carolina Reporter from 1960 to 1973. She has held membership on a number of committees of NCLA and has chaired NCLA's Honorary Membership Committee, Scholarship Committee, Recruiting Committee, Displays and Exhibits Committee, and National Library Week Committee. A member of ALA for many years, she has served on its Library Recruitment, Membership, National Library Week, and Automation Committees. She has also held the offices of Secretary-Treasurer of the UNC-G Chapter of AAUP, President of the UNC-Chapel Hill School of Library Science Alumni Association and editor of its *Alumni Bulletin*, and President of the Meredith College Alumni Chapter in Greensboro. All of this, in addition to her work as Vice President, President, and Past President of the North Carolina Chapter of SLA, has resulted in an extremely rich, active, and fruitful career for Mrs. Farrior.

James H. Thompson

4th Southeastern Conference on Bibliographic Instruction

"Library Instruction and the New Technology" is the theme of the 4th Southeastern Conference on Bibliographic Instruction to be held at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, June 2 and 3, 1983. This conference, coordinated by the J. Murrey Atkins Library, UNCC, was formerly hosted by the College of Charleston. A dinner with keynote speaker Sharon A. Hogan, Deputy Director, Temple University, is scheduled for the evening of June 2. The day of June 3 will feature several speakers who will address various issues related to the integration of microcomputers, database searching, video technology, and library instruction. Registration deadline is May 1, 1983. For further information contact Edward H. Teague, Reference Unit Head, J.

Murrey Atkins Library, the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C., 28223.

EPA Contract at UNC-CH

Dean Edward G. Holley announced that the School of Library Science UNC-CH has completed negotiations for a new contract for library services with the Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. The contract for 1982-83 provides for the employment of 11 library science students from the master's and doctoral program for twenty hours per-week at a rate of \$6,300 for the twelve-month period. Students in the master's program must have completed the twelve-hour basic Block before they can be selected for the program. Included in the services provided for the EPA Library are acquisitions, circulation, serials handling, interlibrary loans, reference and referral assistance, data base searching, and maintenance of the Air Information Center. Faculty supervision will be provided by Holley and other members of the faculty.

Neenan at UNC-CH

Peter Anthony Neenan has joined the faculty of the School of Library Science, UNC-CH, as Assistant Professor of Library Science. Neenan comes to Chapel Hill from the faculty of the Graduate School of Library and Information Science, Simmons College. He will teach courses in reference, library services, and public libraries. In 1982 he completed his dissertation on "Advocacy and Practitioner Professionalism: An Investigation of Public Librarians' Disposition Toward Social Change Information Advocacy in Relation to Their Individual Professionalism" at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. His major research interests include the professionalism as it affects the role of librarians in advocating adequate information service to the general public.

Dr. Neenan was a lecturer at the University of Washington, Northern Illinois University, and the University of Iowa. From 1972-74 he was Reference/Information and Referral Center Librarian in the Jackson (Mississippi) Metropolitan Library System. Neenan holds a B.A. degree from Creighton University and an M.A. in Library Science from the University of Iowa.

Durham County Library Receives Fiche Newspaper Files

The Durham County Library expanded its Durham and North Carolina collections by purchasing news clippings recorded on microfiche from the *Durham Morning Herald* and the *Durham Sun*. The first shipment contains 1,620 microfiche that represent 60,000 newspaper articles dating from 1976. The newspapers' library is producing the fiche. This microfiche collection is the first of its kind to be offered to the public by a newspaper library in North Carolina. The Durham County Library has also acquired the Herald-Sun's Newspaper Library's 1982 computer-produced subject authority file, a guide to the approximately 30,000 clipping files on subjects maintained by that newspaper library.

Lanier Receives Douglas Award

In Winston-Salem during the first week in November 1982, the North Carolina Association of School Librarians at their biennial conference presented the Mary Peacock Douglas Award to Gene D. Lanier, professor of library science at East Carolina University. Established in 1968 with Mrs. Douglas being the first recipient, the award recognizes outstanding contributions to North Carolina school libraries. Mrs. Douglas, who died in 1970, was North Carolina's first school library supervisor with the Department of Public Instruction and attained an international reputation for her efforts in school library development.

Lanier, in receiving the coveted award was cited for "serving in every capacity in the committee structure of NCASL, for his active and highly visible leadership including serving as president of the North Carolina Library Association, his dedicated commitment to the revision of standards for school library media programs, and his vigorous pursuit of quality education for school librarians."

Shearer Presents Paper

Kenneth Shearer, Professor, School of Library Science, NCCU, and editor of *Public Libraries*, presented a paper at the Fifth National Conference on the Third World in Omaha, Nebraska on Thursday, October 28, 1982. The paper, entitled, "How Much Intellectual Capital is Banked in the Principal Human Languages?" deals with languages in terms of

Margaret Johnston

Margaret Johnston, former director of the Stanly County Public Library, died in Albemarle on December 27, 1982. Known as one of the outstanding public librarians in the state, she became the first director of the newly established Rutherford County library. She has been library director in Cumberland, Haywood, Rockingham, and Stanly counties. During her 15 years in Haywood County, she led the public library there in one of its finest periods of progress. During her 17-year tenure in Stanly County she promoted the construction of a new main library building in Albemarle, as well as new buildings in Norwood and South Albemarle. In addition, she developed numerous educational and cultural programs for patrons. She retired as director of the Stanly County Public Library on June 30, 1976. Margaret Johnston's work was recognized by NCLA, in which she served for many years as both an officer and a member of key committees. Memorial contributions may be made to the Stanly County Public Library, to be used for the Margaret Johnston Heritage Room.

the amount and kinds of publications produced in each and the relation of these linguistic characteristics to the opportunities available to the readers of various languages.

After Chinese, English is the most widely spoken language. Together they are spoken by one quarter of the people on the planet. Books (excluding textbooks) for children are produced in only a few languages. Public and school libraries as we know them in the English-speaking world therefore, are unattainable now for most of the world's children. Shearer deals with this and other differences in the adequacy of text-dependent enterprises in various languages based on the analysis of data published by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Day Care Library

Of potential interest to all librarians is a library situated on the fifth floor of an office building in Chapel Hill devoted to materials and resources on day care providers and trainers. This library, the Day Care Technical Assistance and Training System Library, has over 1500 books and 230 audiovisual items. Eligible borrowers include any North Carolina residents who are involved in child care. These borrowers include center-based day care personnel, County Day Care Coordinators, students, teachers, and state agency personnel. Items are mailed to borrowers through the U.S. Postal Service or the state courier service. For their part, borrowers may keep items for four weeks, but are responsible for return postage and insuring audiovisual items. Potential borrowers may contact the library directly by telephone or letter, or they may contact the county Day Care Coordinators in the Depart-

ment of Social Services field staff. Those living in the Chapel Hill area are welcome to come by the library when the librarian is on duty. Librarian Holly Willett may be reached Monday through Thursday, 8:30 A.M. to 12:00 Noon at (919) 962-2001, Ext. 233. The address of the library is DC/TATS Library, Frank Porter Graham C D C, 500 NCNB Plaza, Chapel Hill, NC 27514.

Editorial Board Emeriti Notes

We were pleased to learn that Bill Schenck, our former advertising manager here at *North Carolina Libraries* from 1979-1982, is the new advertising manager for *Information Technology and Libraries*, beginning with the 1983 volume. Formerly Head of the Acquisitions Department at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Bill is presently collection development librarian at the University of Oregon.

There's both good news and bad news from Cate Howard, former Children's Services Section Editor who worked at the Wake County Public Libraries. Cate is busily working on her Ph.D. in Library Science at Indiana University at Bloomington, Indiana, but she has had diabetes and is now legally blind. If you would like to write to keep in touch with her, use a black felt-tipped pen and white paper. Her mailing address is Cate Howard, 3209 E. 10th Street, Apt. 27-D, Bloomington, IN 47401.

Finally, we're looking forward to seeing another of our former editorial board in print again in these pages when Suzanne Levy will be contributing an article on cooperation between archivists and librarians in a special section of the Fall 1983 issue of *North Carolina Libraries*. Suzanne, a former Book Review Editor of *NCL*, is now Curator of the Virginia

Keeping Up

Room, Fairfax County Library, Fairfax, Virginia.

Consultants File

The Consultation Committee of the North Carolina Chapter of SLA is compiling a consultants file of information about members who will do consulting for a fee. The file will be available to companies or individuals who would like consulting work done that is beyond the capabilities of the Consultation Committee. The file will be updated by participants submitting updated forms. For information, write: Consultation Committee, N. C. Chapter—Special Libraries Association, c/o Darlene Ball, P. O. Box 20288, Greensboro, North Carolina 27420.

NCCU Advisory Council Make Annual Visit

Advisory Council members of the School of Library Science at North Carolina Central University made their annual visit on October 18, 1982. The six members present were: Nancy Doyle Bolt, an independent consultant and President-Elect of the Public Libraries Association (ALA); E. J. Josey, Chief, Division of Specialist Services, New York State Education Department; Myrtle McNeill, Director of Libraries, Durham City Schools; Elizabeth Moore, an information broker; Toni Patterson, Special Assistant for Quality Assurance Program Coordination, North Carolina State Department of Public Instruction; and Joshua Smith, President of Maxima Corporation and of Library Resources Corporation of America.

Smith spoke to the students about accountability in industry. A luncheon followed with introductions of the Council members and students. Council and Faculty members then had a session, with Faculty members describing their activities not included in the Dean's Report to the Alumni. Accountability was the predominant theme of the day. Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. McNeill described the State's progress toward developing a Quality Assurance Program for public school personnel, and Mrs. Bolt explained the Public Library Association's promotion of output measurement. After sharing a list of research ideas Dr. Josey announced that he is giving a \$500 scholarship to the School.

ALA Legislative Day April 19

On Tuesday, April 19, the ninth annual Library Legislative Day will be held in Washington, D.C. during National Library Week. Sponsored by ALA and the D.C. Library Association, Legislative Day is designed to bring library supporters to Washington to lobby Congress on behalf of library programs and funding. Legislative Day begins with delegates being briefed on the current status of federal library legislation, followed by the delegates visiting members of Congress.

Arrangements for the trip will be made by NCLA Governmental Relations Committee Chair Louise Boone. Other NCLA officers and section representatives planning to attend are Mertys Bell, Paula Short, Eugene Huguelet. Also, Dean Annette Phinazee will attend, along with a group of her N.C. Central University Library School students.

Annual Library Trustee and Librarian Conference

Those attending the 16th Annual Library Trustee and Librarian Conference on June 1-2 will see and hear much of the Workshop in Library Leadership originally held in Minneapolis, Minnesota in 1982 by the American Library Trustee Association. This workshop is being re-done in a number of states besides North Carolina. The purpose of this workshop is to offer library trustees the chance to learn more about their responsibilities as public officials, most of the topics to be discussed being the same as those suggested by librarians and trustees in their evaluations of previous NC Trustees Conferences. Topics will include public awareness, policy making, legislation, advocacy, technology, board orientation and effective meetings. Nancy Stiegemeier and Virginia Young, ALTA WILL Leaders, will make presentations and conduct small workshop sessions; and Dr. Benjamin Speller, Jr. of the School of Library Science, N.C. Central University, will speak on "Planning For Technology." This 1983 conference will be a practical learning experience for trustees and an opportunity to exchange ideas with some of the highly regarded leaders in trusteeship today.

Workshop/Tour in Children's Literature

Appalachian State University in cooperation with Newport College-Salve Regina is sponsoring a unique program in children's literature June 25-July 9, 1983.

The program will include a study of literary/historical sites and related books, visits to the homes of New England writers and artists, lectures and discussions by distinguished writers, field trips and recreational activities in and around Newport, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New York. Participants in the program will be housed on the campus of Newport College, Newport, Rhode Island. Newport, located at the southern tip of Narragansett Bay, was founded in 1639. During the 18th century the city thrived as a major colonial seaport and as the seat of government for the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantation. During the 19th century the small coastal city became a summer mecca for the newly rich of America and the palatial mansions of this area are a major attraction.

Participants enrolled in the workshop/tour will receive four hours of credit in the Department of History at Appalachian State University.

If you are interested in two weeks of children's literature in Newport as well as exciting literary experiences en route, contact: Ms Beulah Campbell or Dr. Ruby Lanier, Department of History, Appalachian State University, Boone, North Carolina 28608.

Hardison and Adams Honored

The North Carolina Public Library Directors Association held its annual meeting at the New Hanover County Library November 18-19. The Program included a presentation by Dr. Judith Ruderman of Duke University's Office of Continuing Education on "Reaching New Audiences with Independent Scholars: Humanities Programs in Our Public Libraries," a recently funded N.C. Humanities project, and discussion and development of the group's 1983 legislative goals and objectives.

The annual Public Service Award was presented to Senator Harold W. Hardison and Representative Al Adams. Both Senator Hardison and Representative Adams have demonstrated continued support for libraries at the local and state levels. The award recognizes non-librarian contributions to public libraries.

Senator Hardison provided the leadership that secured over \$2,000,000.00 in additional State Aid for construction of public libraries.

Because of his efforts to date fifteen new and remodeled public libraries are completed, under construction or in the planning stage. During the past two years Senator Hardison has introduced legislation providing over \$800,000.00 in additional operational revenue for the state's public libraries.

Representative Adams' service to public libraries goes back to 1964 when he served on the organization committee for North Carolinians for Better Libraries. He was a leader in organizing Wake County citizens in the fifteen-year program to secure better library facilities. He served on the Wake County Board of Trustees from 1969 to 1978 and as its chairman from 1972 to 1976. As a legislator he has been a member of the House Library Committee and a strong supporter of library aid in the General Assembly.

The following will serve as officers of the Association for the coming year: Nancy Massey, President; Jerry Thrasher, Vice-President/President elect; Dale Gaddis, Secretary; Lib Laney, Treasurer; Barbara Johnson, County Library Representative; Ed Sheary, Regional Library Representative; and Robert Russell, Municipal Library Representative.

Microcomputer Users Group Formed

Following two successful workshops on microcomputers in libraries, the Microcomputer Users Group for Libraries in North Carolina has been formed. The primary purpose of the group is to promote the understanding and use of microcomputers in libraries throughout North Carolina.

Among its planned services are a quarterly newsletter which will be sent to all members, a resource directory of hardware and software applications in North Carolina libraries, a beginners workshop in April or May, a workshop on database management in April or May, and a summer computer camp for librarians, to be held at the School of Science and Mathematics in August.

Annual membership in the Microcomputer Users Group is only \$5.00 and may be sent to the Group's treasurer, Robert Burgin, c/o Forsyth County Public Library, 660 West Fifth Street, Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27101.

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NCLA Nominating Committee Reports

Candidates For NCLA Offices

For The 1983-85 Biennium

Edith B. Briles, First Vice-President (President-Elect)

Current Position

Randolph County Schools—Director of Instructional Media Education

Greensboro College—A.B., Social Studies and Religious Education

UNC-G—M.Ed. with Concentration in Library Science

Additional Graduate Work at UNC-Chapel Hill

Professional Offices and Memberships

ASCD

EMA—Educational Media Association

NCLA—North Carolina Library Association

NCASL—North Carolina Association of School Librarians

ALA—American Library Association

NCASA—North Carolina Association of School Administrators

Supervisors' Commission—Steering Committee—1980-1981; Secretary, Steering Committee—1982-1983

Delta Kappa Gamma—Alpha Upsilon Chapter—Secretary, Research Committee Chairman

ABWA—American Business Women's Association—Chairman, Bulletin Committee

SDPI Committee to develop job description for director

Awards and Accomplishments

Teacher of the Year—Asheboro City Schools

Author and Developer of Project Zoo—An ESEA Title IV-C Innovative Project, Now Approved for Dissemination Nationally by the Joint Dissemination Review Panel

Member of the Executive Board, Department of Library Science/Educational Technology, Alumni Association, UNC-G

Member of Advisory Committee, Department of Library Science/Educational Technology, UNC-G

Member of Advisory Committee, Department of Library Science/Educational Technology, UNC-G

Pauline F. Myrick, First Vice-President (President-Elect)

Current Position

Director of Instruction and Educational Media

Moore County Schools

Education

University of North Carolina at Greensboro—AB, MEd.

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

University of California at Los Angeles

Professional Offices and Memberships

American Library Association

North Carolina Library Association

North Carolina Association of School Librarians

(Chairman 1969-1971)

North Carolina Association of School Administrators

National Elementary School Principals

Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development

Delta Kappa Gamma—International Society for Women Educators

Awards and Accomplishments

Seminars for UNC-G Library School

Institutes for State Department of Public Instruction

Seminar for Parish Schools, New Orleans

Clinical Supervision in one of the N.C. Regional Centers and several Administrative Units

Presentations for Campbell College, UNC-G, and Appalachian State University

Panel Member for ESEA-IV Conference—Washington, D.C.

Geneva Boone Chavis, Second Vice-President

Current Position

Dean, Learning Resources, Nash Technical College, Rocky Mount, North Carolina

Education

B.S.—Shaw University

M.L.S.—North Carolina Central University

Ed.D.—Nova University

Professional Offices and Memberships

North Carolina Library Association

North Carolina Community College Learning Resources

Association (Past President); North Carolina Community

College Adult Education; North Carolina ABE, Southern

Regional Council of the AACJC

Publications

Learning Resources Center Handbook: A Guide to the LRC

Eric Documents: "The Development of Five Self-Instructional Units for Teaching Learning Resources Center Skills"

"An Investigation to Determine the Effectiveness of an Audiovisual Recruitment Presentation for Increasing the Enrollment in the Career Development Service Program"

M. Jane Williams, Second Vice-President

Current Position

Assistant State Librarian, Division of State Library, NC Department of Cultural Resources

Education

B.A.—Pfeiffer College

M.S.L.S.—UNC-Chapel Hill

Professional Offices and Memberships

ALA, SELA, NCLA

Continuing Library Education Network and Exchange

NC Alliance of Information and Referral Services

Friends of North Carolina Public Libraries

Publications

"Expanding Local Information Services in North Carolina's Public Libraries," *Popular Government*, Vol. 47, No. 2 (Fall 1981). (With Rebecca Ballentine)

"Approaches to Automation for North Carolina Public Libraries." NC Department of Cultural Resources, 1980. (With the Automation Procedures Subcommittee for the Ad Hoc Public Library Networking Committee)

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Michael J. LaCroix, Secretary

Current Position

Director of Library Services, Greensboro College

Education

B.A., MacMurray College; M.S.L.S., University of Kentucky
M.B.A. candidate, University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Professional Offices and Memberships

American Library Association
Special Library Association
Southeastern Library Association
North Carolina Library Association
Guilford Library Club

Awards and Accomplishments

Business Manager, NC/SLA Bulletin
President, Guilford Library club

Roberta Scott Williams, Secretary

Current Position

Director, Transylvania County Public Library, Brevard, NC

Education

M.A., Librarianship, University of Denver
M.A., English, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
B.A., English and Secondary Education, Longwood College, Farmville, Virginia

Professional Offices and Memberships

Southeastern Library Association
North Carolina Library Association. Presently serving as Vice-Chair of the Committee on Literacy, Public Libraries Section, NCLA

Librarians Organization of the Southeast (LOOSE) in Southeastern North Carolina

Served two terms as Chairperson of Display Committee at Walter C. Jackson Library and two additional terms as member of this committee (appointed position)

Served two years as member of the Tenure Committee for Professional Librarians, Walter C. Jackson Library (elected position)

Served two-year appointment as member of the University Faculty Committee on Intercollegiate Athletics, University of North Carolina at Greensboro (appointed position)

Awards and Accomplishments

Member since 1974 of Pilot International. As a member of Pilot Club of Greensboro, served two years on the Board of Directors, one year as first vice-president, and as President in 1977/78. Currently serving as vice-president of the Pilot Club of Wilmington. Have served the North Carolina District of Pilot International as Chairman of the Leadership Committee and as District Chairman of the Outreach Committee and will serve in 1982/83 as Chairman of the Projects Committee. Served in 1980/81 as Leadership Committee Chairman for Pilot International and chaired a Leadership Seminar at the international convention held in Bal Harbour, Florida, in July 1980.

R. Philip Morris, Treasurer

Current Position

Assistant Director, High Point Public Library

Education

B.A. English, Central Methodist College, Fayette, Missouri
M.L.S., Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, NY

Professional Offices and Memberships

ALA, (ACRL, RTSD, PLA)
SELA
NCLA (PLS)
Guilford Library Club

Eunice Paige Drum, Treasurer

Current Position

Chief, Technical Services Section, Division of State Library
Education

New Bern High School

Emmanuel College (junior college), Franklin Springs, Ga. (A.A.)

Lenoir Rhyne College, A.B. (English-French)

UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Library Science, MS in LS (1966)

Additional Graduate work: UNC-Chapel Hill, N.C. State University

Professional Offices and Memberships

American Library Association, 1966 to date
Southeastern Library Association, 1966 to date
North Carolina Library Association, 1967 to date
Capitol Area Library Association, 1980 to date
ALA, RTSD, Planning Committee, 1977-81

ALA, Association of Special Library Agencies, Comparative Study of the Administrative Process in State Agencies Committee, 1977-80

ALA, RTSD, Commercial Services Processing Committee, 1973-80

ALA, RTSD, Chairperson, Technical Services Directors of Processing Centers, 1975-76

ALA, ASCLA—Research Committee, 1981-83

ALA, GODORT, State and Local Documents Task Force, 1981-83

NCLA, Chairman, Junior Members Roundtable, 1969-71

NCLA, Chairman, Resources and Technical Services Section, 1971-73

NCLA, Chairperson, Honorary and Life Membership Committee, 1976-80

NCLA Archives Committee, 1976-78 and 1980-82

NCLA, Public Library Section, Resources Committee, 1982-84

NCLA, Networking Committee, 1982-84

Southeastern Library Network Data Base Quality Control Committee, 1977-80

N. C. Public Library Network Committee, 1978-80

Dept. of Community Colleges, Automation Committee, 1981-82

American Association of University Women; Publicity Chairman, 1968-70

Awards and Accomplishments

Valedictorian in high school and junior college. First honor group at

Lenoir Rhyne College

Beta Phi Mu

Who's Who of American Women

Who's Who in Library and Information Services

Jerry A. Thrasher, Director

Current Position

Director, Cumberland County Public Library, Fayetteville

Education

B.A.—International Studies, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa

M.S.L.S.—Master of Science in Library Science, Florida State University

Professional Offices and Memberships

American Library Association
Southeastern Library Association
North Carolina Library Association
North Carolina Public Library Director's Association
North Carolina State Library Processing Committee
Secretary, North Carolina Public Library Director's Association

Chairman, NCLA Publications Committee
Secretary, SELA Public Library Section
Chairman, NCLA/PLS Trustees and Friends Liaison Committee

Mary Blevins Padgett, Director

Current Position

Coordinator of Media Services, Caldwell County Schools

Education

BS, MA and EdS from Appalachian State University

Professional Offices and Memberships

North Carolina Library Association

North Carolina Association of School Librarians

Chairman, Awards and Scholarships Committee, NCASL

Former Chairman, Program Committee, NCASL

Life Member, National Education Association

Life Member, North Carolina Association of Educators

Association of Supervision and Curriculum Development

(past president of North Carolina District III)

Phi Delta Kappa

Alpha Delta Kappa (past president of the Omicron Chapter)

Caldwell County Unit of NCAE

Clarence Toomer, Director

Current Position

Director, Library/Learning Resources Center, Shaw University, Raleigh

Education

Currently pursuing Ed.D., School of Education Science, North Carolina State University, Raleigh

M.L.S.—School of Library Science, North Carolina Central University, Durham

B.A.—Livingstone College

Diploma—Asbury Park High School, Asbury Park, NJ

Professional Offices and Memberships

Capital Area Library Association, Program Committee, 1981-

Durham County Library Association

NCLA Archives Committee, 1981-

NCLA Intellectual Freedom Committee, 1979-1981

Southeastern Library Association

American Library Association

Secretary, Metrolina Library Association, 1979-1980

Treasurer, North Carolina Central University, School of

Library Science Alumni Association, 1979-1981

Online Users Group, North Carolina Library Association, 1979-1980

Publications

"Bibliographic Education in the Historically Black Colleges and Universities in North Carolina: Implications for the 1980's." *North Carolina Libraries*, Spring 1983 v. 41.

Shaw University—African and Afro-American Collection. c. 1981.

Awards and Accomplishments

Selected as one of the Outstanding Men of America for 1980, (Jaycees)

Graduate Fellowship Award, Office of Education, 1974-1975

Shirley B. McLaughlin, Director

Current Position

Director, Learning Resources Center, Asheville-Buncombe Technical College, Asheville

Education

Diploma—1961, Clinton High School, Clinton, TN

Diploma—1962, Chattanooga Business Institute, Chattanooga

B.S. in Ed.—1965, Western Carolina University, Cullowhee

M.A.L.S.—1969, Appalachian State University, Boone

Education Spec. (Ed.S.)—Appalachian State University

Professional Offices and Memberships

North Carolina Library Association (member of Networking Committee), Southeastern Library Association

American Library Association (College and Research Libraries Section)

Learning Resources Association of the Department of Community Colleges (Offices: Previously served as Vice-President and Chairman of Planning Committee).

Awards and Accomplishments

Professional and academic achievements listed in: *Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities*; *Who's Who in North Carolina*; *Who's Who Among American Women*; *Who's Who in the South and Southwest* 1968-69 selected as one of 20 national contestants for Institute in Librarianship, Appalachian State University, scholarship for graduate study leading to the M.L.S. degree. Twice appointed by N. C. Community College System to chair state-wide task forces.

North Carolina Library Association

Minutes of the Executive Board

September 17, 1982

The Executive Board of the North Carolina Library Association met Friday, September 17 at the Radisson Hotel in Raleigh. Members present were: Mertys Bell, Leland Park, Carol Southerland, Mary Jo Godwin, Bob Pollard, Gwen Jackson, Bill O'Shea, Emily Boyce, Mae Tucker, Jonathan Lindsey, Kathy Woodrell, Cindy Pendergraft, John Pritchard, Shirley Jones, Paula Short, Nancy Fogarty, Doris Anne Bradley, Bill Bridgman, Gary Barefoot, Ruth Katz. Also attending were Elizabeth Laney, Mary Holloway, Gene D. Lanier, Rebecca Ballentine, Louise Boone, Ariel Stephens, Patrick Valentine, Marge Lindsey, Nancy Bates and David McKay.

President Bell called the meeting to order at 10:10 a.m. The secretary read the minutes of the June 4, 1982 meeting and they were approved with the following corrections: Charlotte Darwin's name to be added to the scholarship winners and Nancy Fogarty gave a report for Reference and Adult Services Section.

Bob Pollard gave the treasurer's report for the period April 1-August 31, 1982. He distributed a membership report as of September 16, 1982 and a budget status report showing expenditures through September 1, 1982.

President Bell reported that after consulting the officers of the association based on the recommendation of the editor of *North Carolina Libraries* it was decided that the third and fourth issues of the journal would be combined to avoid a cash flow problem with the third issue deadline. The cost of the combined issue would be approximately \$4000 compared to approximately \$7000 for two separate issues. There was some discussion about the decision and general comments about budget overruns. President Bell asked that expenditure estimates and suggestions for the Finance Committee be submitted to Richard Barker immediately.

Vice President Leland Park reported that the theme for the 1983 Conference will be "Stand Up for Libraries." Larry Roland of Ruzicka has agreed to serve on the Local Arrangements Committee. Judith Krug of the Freedom to Read Foundation will be one of the conference speakers.

The President announced the following dates and places of Executive Board meetings: December 3—Davidson College; March 18-19, 1983—Guilford College, and July, 1983—East Carolina University.

Jonathan Lindsey, editor of *North Carolina Libraries*, announced that the next issue will be about microcomputers, the spring issue will be a mixture of articles and the summer

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issue will look at programs in public libraries.

President Bell reported that the ad hoc committee to select someone to fill the vacancy on the Board had met and reviewed the nominations submitted by the membership. The committee recommended Gerald W. Hodges. Dr. Park made a motion to accept the committee's recommendation. Ms. Boyce seconded and the motion passed. A written report of the nominating committee was distributed.

Mary Holloway reported for the Community Education Committee noting that they have surveyed school, community college and public librarians to determine the type and amount of library cooperation. A written report of this survey was filed with the secretary. President Bell encouraged everyone to expand their attitude of cooperation.

Dr. Gene Lanier gave an update of the Intellectual Freedom Committee's recent activities. He presented to the board an Intellectual Freedom resolution supporting retention of the prior adversary hearing allowed in NC Statute 14-190.2. John Pritchard made a motion to adopt the resolution. Dr. Park seconded and the motion passed unanimously. A copy of the resolution is attached to the minutes.

Committee, distributed the new membership brochure and a current list of committee members. The committee will be soliciting memberships at upcoming meetings and conferences, through newsletters and at library schools.

Patrick Valentine, Chairperson of the Library Resources Committee, presented the final draft of the disaster preparedness manual. He expressed appreciation of Elvin Stroud and Duke University for their assistance with the manual. The committee is currently working on a revision of the Inter-Library Loan Code.

A name change proposal for the Query-Long Scholarship was presented by Elizabeth Laney, Chairperson of the Scholarship Committee. The board concurred with the committee's proposed change to the Query-Long Scholarship for Work with Children and Young Adults.

Louise Boone, Chairperson of the Governmental Relations Committee, urged section chairperson to discuss with their sections the assumption of financial responsibility for their section's Legislative Day delegate. In the past expenses have been paid by the section, the delegate's library or the delegate personally. She also reported on a meeting with Ann Ipock, lobbyist for the Council on Social Legislation. There was some discussion about what the council's legislative priorities are and the role of NCLA.

Mr. McKay discussed the networking study conducted by King Research. Copies of the report will be available through Inter-Library Loan and at all public and community college libraries. Ms. Katz suggested three important areas to read: framework for describing a library network, zones of convenience and cost analysis. A steering committee representative of all types of libraries and related interests has been formed and will serve through October, 1983.

Section activities were reported by Kathy Woodrell, Children's Services; John Pritchard, JMRT; and Paula Short, NCASL.

Cindy Pendergraft announced that the Documents Section will hold its annual meeting November 5 at the Holiday Inn in Chapel Hill. The program will be on special collections and patents. Dawn Hubbs, the incoming president, will take office at the end of the annual meeting.

Bill Bridgman requested a morning session for the Public Library Section program at the 1983 biennial conference and noted that the section recommended that the conference be scheduled for a Wednesday through a Friday.

Nancy Fogarty reported that the steering committee of the Reference and Adult Service Section has accomplished two main objectives: the revision of the section's bylaws and completion of plans for a Reference Performance and Evalu-

ation Workshop to be held October 29 at UNC-G.

The Resources and Technical Services Section and College and University Section are planning a workshop on collection development to be held in Southern Pines April 28-29, 1983. Doris Anne Bradley also announced that they are supporting the teleconference on bibliographic tools which will be telecast from the ALA Conference in Los Angeles on June 28, 1983. Three Receive sites in North Carolina have been identified: Coastal Carolina Community College, Davidson County Community College and Durham County Library.

Trustees Section Chairperson Gary Barefoot said that June 1-2, 1983 will be the dates for the annual Librarian-Trustee Conference in Chapel Hill.

Ruth Katz reported on the successful workshop conducted by the Roundtable on the Status of Women in Librarianship and the first issue of their newsletter, *Ms. Management*. Another workshop concerning women and the political process is planned sometime during the 1983 legislative session.

Reports were given by Emily Boyce, ALA Representative, and Mae Tucker, SELA Representative. Ms. Boyce made a motion that the association endorse the National Library Symbol presented at the 1982 conference. Dr. Park seconded the motion and it was unanimously approved. Marge Lindsey agreed to investigate the availability of library symbol road signs.

Ms. Tucker announced that Rebecca Ballentine had been elected as the new SELA Representative. President Bell expressed thanks to Ms. Tucker for her service to the association.

President Bell reported on her visit during open house at the Health Sciences Library at UNC and asked the board to consider whether the association will submit papers to ERIC.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

North Carolina Library Association Minutes of the Executive Board

December 3, 1982

The Executive Board of the North Carolina Library Association met Friday, December 3 at the College Union at Davidson College. Members present were Mertys Bell, Leland Park, Carol Southerland, Mary Jo Godwin, Robert Pollard, Gerald Hodges, Emily Boyce, Rebecca Ballentine, Mae Tucker, Jon Lindsey, Kathy Woodrell, Eugene Huguette, Dawn Hubbs, Shirley Jones, Paula Short, Bill Bridgman, Nancy Fogarty, Doris Anne Bradley, Ruth Katz and Gary Barefoot. Also attending were Elizabeth Laney, David McKay, Judith Sutton, Alice Wilkins, Nancy Massey, Richard Barker, Ariel Stephens and Louise Boone. Board members absent were Gwen Jackson, Bill O'Shea and John Pritchard.

President Bell called the meeting to order at 9:20 AM. Dr. Park welcomed the Board to Davidson. The minutes of the September 17, 1982 meeting were approved with the following correction: the correct spelling for resolution on page 2 paragraph 5 and Hamner Ipock, executive director, rather than Ann Ipock, Lobbyist, on page 3 paragraph 3.

Bob Pollard gave the treasurer's report showing section balances and a status report of the 1981-82 budget. President Bell recognized Richard Barker, Chairperson of the Finance Committee, who presented the budget. He reported that after analyzing the projected income and the anticipated expenditures the committee could see no way that present services could be kept without a change in the dues structure. The committee made the following recommendations:

1. that the subscription price to *North Carolina Libraries* be set at \$20.00 per year.
2. that institutional membership and contributing membership be set at \$50.00 for the biennium and that the institutional membership be the same for all libraries regardless of the size of the budget.
3. that one of the following changes in dues be approved:
 - a. change the biennial dues to \$30.00 for each person, regardless of status of salary, with 25% going to the sections. This would generate Association revenue of \$45,000 and section revenue of \$15,000.
 - b. leave the Association's dues structure as is but collect \$5.00 from each member for each section membership. This would generate Association revenue of \$50,000 and section revenue of \$10,000.

There was discussion about the recommendations. Mr. Bridgman made a motion based on a recommendation from the Planning Council that the Finance Committee be authorized to explore the possibility of contracting with a CPA or management firm to handle the financial affairs of NCLA. Dr. Park seconded and the motion passed.

A suggestion about making the treasurer's position a four-year rather than two-year term was referred to the Constitution, Codes and Handbook Committee.

Ms. Boyce made a motion that the Board approve the Finance Committee's recommendation #1. Dr. Park seconded and the motion passed. Mr. McKay said he would investigate the State Library reimbursing the Association for distribution of (or postage and mailing labels) "Tar Heel Libraries." Ms. Boyce made a motion to accept recommendation #2. Ms. Katz seconded and the motion passed. There was some discussion about recommendation #3. Southerland, Boyce and Barefoot spoke in favor of retaining the special category at \$15.00. Hodges and Katz and Ballentine expressed concern for the welfare of the sections if 3-b was adopted. Gerald Hodges offered the following alternative recommendation: to increase dues for librarians earning up to \$12,000 to \$22.00; librarians earning \$12,000-\$20,000 to \$30.00; librarians earning over \$20,000 to \$40.00; keep one section membership free and \$4.00 for each additional section; retain the special category at \$15.00 and 25% will go to the sections. Ms. Boyce seconded the motion and it was approved. A mail ballot will be prepared and submitted to NCLA members concerning the recommended changes.

Mr. Bridgman commented that the Public Library Section had recommended cutting costs of *North Carolina Libraries* rather than raising dues. Mr. Lindsey distributed a written report showing costs per issue and discussed ways to cut costs for the coming year. The Planning Committee suggested fewer issues and elimination of current news.

Ms. Boyce made the motion to adopt the proposed interim budget. Mr. Barefoot seconded and the motion passed. The Board agreed that the membership should be reminded that NCLA dues for two years are equivalent to the annual dues of similar associations.

Leland Park, Vice-President/President-Elect, gave a report of the 1983 Conference. Conference logo and theme, "Stand Up for Libraries," will be available on bumper stickers and buttons. The conference committee recommended a schedule of fees for exhibitors and conference registration. Dr. Park made a motion that was seconded by Mr. Bridgman that the schedule be approved. The motion passed unanimously. Sections and committees needing time on the conference schedule should make their requests now. Information on speakers for the program should be submitted by May 10 and for the printed program by August 1.

Jon Lindsey, editor of *North Carolina Libraries*, noted in his report that the position of advertising manager remains vacant. He discussed the journal's budget, possible change of

format and cost-cutting measures.

Lib Laney distributed information and applications for the two NCLA scholarships and one loan. The Board approved the recommended amounts. Deadline for applications is March 1, 1983.

Alice Wilkins, NCLA representative to the Board of the State Council on Social Legislation, reported on the Council's annual meeting, October 26, 1982. Expanded library services was approved as the seventh out of seven priorities to be adopted for their 1983 legislative program. Rebecca Ballentine made a motion that NCLA continue its membership in the Council on Social Legislation. Mrs. Godwin seconded but the motion was defeated by a three to five vote with four abstentions.

Governmental Relations Committee Chairperson Louise Boone announced ALA's legislative day will be April 19, 1983. She urged the sections to assist their representatives with their expenses. Average costs are approximately \$275-\$300 not including meals. The Public Library Section, Friends, Trustees and NC Public Library Directors Association will host a General Assembly Legislative Day, March 24 at the State Library.

President Bell announced the resignation of Willie McGough as Chairperson of the Public Relations Committee and the withdrawal by Carol Southerland as a candidate for Vice President/President-Elect. Suggestions for another candidate should be sent to Leonard Johnson, Nominating Committee Chairperson.

Bill Bridgman submitted a resolution adopted by the Public Library Section's Planning Council honoring Arial Stephens and made a motion for endorsement by the NCLA Board. The motion was seconded by Mr. Pollard and passed. President Bell will write a letter to Arial Stephens concerning the Executive Board's endorsement of the Resolution.

Mr. Bridgman made a motion seconded by Dr. Park that congratulatory letters be sent to Senator Hardison and Representative Adams, recipients of the 1982 Public Library Service Award presented by the NC Public Library Directors Association. The motion was approved.

Other sections reporting were:

Kathy Woodrell announced that Karen Perry is the new Vice-Chairperson of the Children's Services Section.

Paula Short gave highlights of NCASL Conference and announced plans for regional forums to be held in the spring in Regions 1, 3 and 4 and a forthcoming brochure on block grants.

College and University Section has applied to ACRL for a grant to conduct a bibliographic instruction workshop in 1983. Chairperson Gene Huguelet will represent the section at ACRL meetings in San Antonio.

Dawn Hubbs, new Chairperson of the Documents Section, was welcomed by President Bell and gave a report on the section's annual meeting in Chapel Hill.

Dr. Jones said the Junior College Section is considering a workshop on space allocation for existing facilities. Co-sponsors are being solicited.

Other sections reporting were Reference and Adult Services, Trustee, Resources and Technical Services and the Roundtable on the Status of Women in Librarianship.

ALA Representative Emily Boyce made a motion that President Bell write to the chairs of the House Post Office and Civil Services Committees concerning the proposed final standards for federal librarians calling for a ninety-day public renewal period of the OPM standards. Dr. Park seconded and the motion passed.

Retiring SELA Representative Mae Tucker gave a report of their recent conference in Louisville. SELA will sponsor a Leadership Workshop February 9-10, 1983 in Atlanta.

NCLA Minutes and Reports

Under new business Ms. Godwin made a motion calling for action from the Executive Board concerning the handling of the forced resignation of Arial Stephens. Dr. Park seconded the motion and there was lengthy discussion about NCLA's involvement in a local board action. It was suggested that perhaps an ad hoc committee could be appointed to investigate the matter of due process and other rights of library administrators not protected by local policies or tenure. Dr. Park withdrew his second and Ms. Godwin withdrew the motion. It was the consensus of the Board that it would be appropriate for the Planning Council of the Public Library Section to consider making further study of the matter of rights and due process for librarians.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 3:58 P.M.

Public Library Section of North Carolina Library Association

Resolution of Appreciation

WHEREAS Arial A. Stephens has given twenty-five years of dedicated service to the public sector, twenty-two years of which were spent working with the Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County as Assistant Director and as Director; and

WHEREAS he has contributed to his profession of librarianship in his community and his region—as the first President of the Metrolina Library Association and as President of the Mecklenburg Library Association; and

WHEREAS he has served the North Carolina Library Association in many capacities including Chairman of the Junior Members Round Table, Chairman of the Public Library Section, Chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee for the Biennial Conference, member of the Automation Committee, and Chairman of the Governmental Relations Committee; and

WHEREAS he has made a contribution to libraries in the Southeastern section of the United States through his involvement as a member of the Board of Directors of SOLINET and his work for the Southeastern Library Association of which he was recently elected Treasurer; and

WHEREAS his knowledge and expertise continues to be required by the libraries of North Carolina and the Southeast; Therefore be it

RESOLVED that we as members of the Public Library Section on behalf of ourselves and the membership express to our colleague Arial A. Stephens our gratitude and appreciation for his devoted and unselfish service to the Public Library Section; and

RESOLVED further that this resolution be spread upon the minutes of our Section and that a copy be presented to Mr. Stephens.

NCLA Documents Section Workshop

The Documents Section of NCLA held its annual meeting Friday, November 5, 1982, at the Chapel Hill Holiday Inn. There were 36 people in attendance. The program was on Microforms, Maps, and Patents. Bob Gaines, Head of Documents and Microforms, UNC-Greensboro, spoke on varying aspects of microform librarianship, followed by a general discussion of problems of handling microforms, especially GPO microfiche. The afternoon sessions consisted of Kathleen Eisenbeis, Assistant Head of Public Documents and Maps Librarian, Perkins Library, Duke University, speaking on Maps and Map Librarianship and Jean Porter, Head of Documents, D. H. Hill Library, North Carolina State University, speaking on Patents and what NC State, as a federal patent depository, has to offer to the other libraries in the state.

The subject of the business meeting was the proposal of the NCLA Executive Board that the Documents Section revise its by-laws to coincide with the rest of the NCLA Sections by changing to two-year terms for Chairman and Vice-Chairman instead of the present one-year terms. After much discussion, it was decided the Section preferred its present system, but offered the proposal that starting with the NCLA Executive Board which takes offices in October, 1983, the Vice-Chairman will accompany the Chairman to NCLA Executive Board meetings as an observer for the first year, for more continuity when the Vice-Chairman takes over as Chairman of the Section during the second year of the NCLA Executive Board's term.

Ms. Emily Correll, Documents Librarian, Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County, was elected Vice-Chairman, Chairman-elect.

RTSS Spring 1983 Report

The 1983 Spring Symposium *Collection Management and Development: Issues and Applications* will be on April 28-29 at the Sheraton Hotel, Southern Pines, N.C. Planning for the symposium on collection development sponsored jointly by RTSS and College and University Libraries Section is nearing completion. The general session on "Duties and Responsibilities of Librarians for Collection Management and Development" features John A. Ryland, Sydney College; Charles Robinson, Baltimore County Public Library; and Douglass Thompson, McGee Hospital, University of Pittsburgh. The dinner speaker is Wendell Wray, New York Public Library, who will discuss special collections development based on his work at the Schomburg Center. Concurrent sessions cover the following topics: cooperation between school and small public libraries (Dr. Blanche Woolls, University of Pittsburgh); criteria for selection used by reviewing tools and approval plan vendors (Rebecca Dixon, CHOICE, Gloria Frye, Baker and Taylor, Donald Statisky, Blackwell North America); serials growth and inflation (Marcia Tuttle and Luke Swindler, UNC-CH); and a patron-specific model for collection management and development (Valerie Lovett, Wake County Public Library). Additional presentations will be made by various professionals in North Carolina on projects and activities occurring in collection development in the state. For an application to attend the symposium, please contact Meetings, Inc. 2323 Pruitt Street, Charlotte, N.C. 28208.

PLAIN joins RTSS as an acquisitions interest group. Piedmont Libraries Acquisitions Information Network (PLAIN) was accepted as an affiliated interest group, May 6, 1982. Helen Miller, Wilson Library, UNC-CH, is the PLAIN representative serving on the Executive Committee. PLAIN is working on details for enlarging its membership to cover the entire state. In addition, the Cataloging Interest Group held its organizational meeting October 28, 1982 in Chapel Hill. Plans were begun for a meeting at the 1983 Biennial Conference on the "Public Catalog: Arrangement, Access, and Maintenance."

RTSS is offering two awards to promote research in resources and technical services and awareness and participation in section activities. One is the *Best Article Award* for \$100, awarded biennially. Factors considered are relevance to resources and technical services, supporting research and data, clarity and readability. Anyone writing an article in *North Carolina Libraries* between the Fall 1981 and Summer 1983 issues is eligible. The article can not have been presented previously in written or spoke form. For full details, refer to *NCL Winter 1981*, p. 108. The other award is a *Grant for NCLA Biennial Conference*, in the amount of \$250. Applications accepted between January 1 and July 1, 1983. Factors considered are applicant's development on the job, actual or

potential contribution to RTSS and library service, and financial need. Anyone working in N.C. with at least part of his current work involving an aspect on technical services and no previous attendance at an NCLA Biennial Conference is eligible. For full details and an application, contact Carol Myers, RTSS Secretary/Treasurer, 1332 Heather Lane, Charlotte, NC 28209.

Reference and Adult Services Workshop

The Reference and Adult Services Section of NCLA held a workshop entitled "Reference Performance and Evaluation: A Communications Perspective" on October 29 from 9:00 a.m. until 4:00 p.m. at UNC-Greensboro. The morning session, conducted by Dr. Sara Fine, a practicing psychologist who also teaches in the School of Library and Information Science at the University of Pittsburgh, dealt with "Counseling Skills: A Personal Experience." Dr. Fine posed patron questions to the audience and then analyzed various types of responses as to their effectiveness. The afternoon session, conducted by Ms. Elizabeth Stroup, Director for General Reference, Research Services Department at the Library of Congress, dealt with "Communications and Professional Performance: From Both Sides of the Desk." During the session Ms. Stroup discussed the purpose of performance evaluation or appraisal and provided positive suggestions for conducting the appraisal. Both sessions included audience participation. The ninety-eight registrants were within two of the maximum number the workshop could accept in order to permit the audience participation that the speakers desired. Geographical representation at the workshop ranged within the state from Murfreesboro to Boone to Asheville to Cullowhee to Gastonia to Laurinburg. Two out-of-state librarians—from Richmond, Virginia, and Bennettsville, South Carolina—also participated. Evaluations of the workshop will be reported at the next meeting of the Section's Steering Committee.

Following the workshop the Steering Committee met to approve one more suggested change in the Amendments to the Section's Bylaws and to endorse the Intellectual Freedom Committee's Intellectual Freedom Resolution. The Steering Committee met again in January to discuss the Section's program at NCLA, to select a nominating committee, and to consider suggestions for creating interest groups within the section.

U.S. Office of Personnel Management Standards Protested

Because of the OPM's new standards regarding librarians, the NCLA Executive Board authorized Mertys Bell, president of NCLA, to send a letter of protest and concern to the three subcommittee chairs of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee. The three are Representatives Geraldine Ferraro (D-NY), Patricia Schroeder (D-CO), and Mary Ann Oakar (D-OH). In part, the letter said

The NCLA Executive Board representing 2,029 librarians from all types of libraries would like to express our concern at the recent developments regarding a proposed final standard for GS-1410-1411 librarians issued by OPM.

Our profession urgently needs your help. On September 23, 24 and 29 of this year members of the District of Columbia Library Association (DCLA) reviewed a second version of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management's draft standards for library and information service workers. The Association's response was delivered to the OPM on October 8, 1982. On November 16, OPM delivered a proposed *final standard* for the Library-Information Service Series GS-1410 to the D.C. Library Association and advised them that no new draft of the GS-1411 library assistant series will be released for review. It is not an overstatement to say that these appalling documents could lead to sweeping deprofessionalization of librarians in both the federal and private sector.

We know of your concerns with pay equity and we have appreciated the opportunity for librarians to make input during the September hearings. We need your support now in obtaining a ninety day public review period of the OPM standards.

Social Legislation Report to NCLA

The State Council for Social Legislation was founded in 1920 for the purpose of bringing to the attention of members of the state legislature the urgent needs of the people in North Carolina. Its membership is comprised not of individuals, but of 25 statewide professional, church, and social organizations

New NCLA Dues Structure

By vote of the membership January 1983, a new dues structure has been established for NCLA for the 1983-84 biennium:

Type of membership:

Trustees, paraprofessional and support staff, non-salaried persons, retired librarians, library school students, "Friends of the Library," and non-librarians	\$15.00
Earning up to \$12,000	\$22.00
Earning \$12,000 to \$20,000	\$30.00
Earning over \$20,000	\$40.00
Individual, association, firm, etc. interested in the work of NCLA	\$50.00
All libraries	\$50.00

Section(s): One free; \$4.00 each additional!

Children's	NCASL (School)	RTSS (Res. Tech.)
College & Univ.	Trustees	JMRT
Documents	Public	Status of Women
Jr. College	Ref. & Adult Ser.	

Subscriptions for *North Carolina Libraries* for the biennium will be \$20.00, with the cost of back issues being \$5.00.

with a total of over 800,000 individual members. The member organizations are committed to working for a better life for the citizens of North Carolina, and this work is accomplished by four representatives from each organization who meet together to identify the most important needs which will be presented to the General Assembly as issues requiring action, such as establishing commissions, appropriating funds, or increasing funding. Naturally, the issues which receive the highest priority are those affecting the most basic human needs — shelter, subsistence, civil rights, etc.

The 1982 annual meeting of The State Council on Social Legislation was held in Raleigh on October 26. The agenda of this meeting was as follows: call to order; approval of minutes; reports of the treasurer, audit committee, membership committee, and Joint Legislative Seminar Committee; a report on the 1982 legislative session by the SCSL Executive Director; report of the president (who gave an outline history of the organization and its accomplishments); roll call of member organizations (which includes an opportunity for a representative to speak to the group about the concerns, views, and priorities of that organization); adoption of the 1983 budget; report of the Legislative Study Committee (which has studied the recommendations and priorities of each member organization and determines the issues to be presented to the representatives for their approval); adoption of the 1983 legislative program (a voting process which at the same time sets the priority of the issues); old and new business; and adjournment for a luncheon and speaker.

During the roll call of member organization, NCLA representative Elizabeth Laney, Director of the Pettigrew Regional Library, Plymouth, NC, spoke on behalf of libraries and library services in North Carolina. She stated that the way the legislature supports libraries in North Carolina is primarily through financial support. In the case of the public schools, public colleges and universities, and the technical institutes, this financial support is part of the total budget for the educational institutions. Therefore, it is difficult for the general public to see what portion of the total state budget is appropriated for libraries and library services. Statewide

support for public libraries has been included in a state aid allocation which was supported by the SCSL at its inception, and that request was made by the state librarian through the Secretary of Cultural Resources. The request for next year will include some of the services which will be provided if additional funds are approved.

Following representative Laney's remarks, the Council's Executive Director, Mrs. Hamner Ipock, spoke strongly in support of libraries and their importance to the people of North Carolina. She stressed that the Legislative Study Committee had been concerned with library services in connection with each issue discussed, e.g., services for children, older adults, prisoners, migrant workers, etc. Whereas the initial thinking of the committee had been to include mention of library services under each issue, ultimately the decision was made to present expanded library services as an issue in itself, due to the important role that libraries play in the lives of the citizens of this state.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the NCLA representatives were unofficially approached by a number of representatives of other organizations who were quite adamant in their personal views regarding the importance of libraries as an educational and cultural resource. They strongly urged the NCLA to identify the specific needs of libraries, suggest courses of action that should be taken, and communicate with other organizations for assistance in working toward these goals. The point was made during this discussion that a great deal of progress had already been made within the SCSL itself by the fact that library needs had risen from adjunct statements in the past to this year's establishment as a separate issue, and that this was a very real accomplishment. However, the general concerns of the discussion were (1) that libraries need to be more image conscious, (2) that libraries need to be promoted in every way possible, and (3) that other groups are anxious to help libraries achieve their goals if the specific needs would be identified and communicated.

Mertys Bell, Louise Boone, Elizabeth Laney, Alice Wilkins



stand up for libraries

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Instructions for the Preparation of Manuscripts for North Carolina Libraries

1. *North Carolina Libraries* seeks to publish articles, book reviews, and news of professional interest to librarians in North Carolina. Articles need not be of a scholarly nature, but they should address professional concerns of the library community in the state. Examples of the types of articles published in the journal would include evaluations of library practices and programs; biographical and historical studies; state of the art reviews; and reports on studies or surveys of North Carolina libraries.
2. Manuscripts should be directed to the Editor, *North Carolina Libraries*, Carlyle Campbell Library, Meredith College, Raleigh, NC 27611.
3. Manuscripts should be submitted in triplicate on plain, white paper measuring 8½" x 11".
4. Manuscripts must be double-spaced (text, references, footnotes, etc.). Manuscripts should be typed on 60-space lines, 25 lines to a page. The beginnings of paragraphs should be indented eight spaces. Lengthy quotes should be avoided. When used, they should be indented on both margins.
5. The name, position, and professional address of the author should appear in the upper left-hand corner of the first page. The number of words in the text rounded to the nearest hundred should appear in the upper right-hand corner of the first page.
6. 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.
7. Footnotes should appear at the end of the manuscript. The editors will refer to *A Manual of Style*, 13th edition, University of Chicago Press. The basic forms for books and journals are as follows:
 Keyes Metcalf, *Planning Academic and Research Library Buildings* (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1965), p. 416.
 Susan K. Martin, "The Care and Feeding of the MARC Format," *American Libraries* 10 (September 1979): 498.
8. Photographs will be accepted for consideration but cannot be returned.
9. *North Carolina Libraries* is not copyrighted. Copyright rests with the author.
 Upon receipt, a manuscript will be

acknowledged by the editor. Following review of a manuscript by at least two jurors, a decision 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.

Issue Deadlines: February 10, May 10, August 10, November 10.

New Size Cuts Costs

With this issue of *North Carolina Libraries* we hope that you are aware of a format change. The page size of the journal is now 7x10 inches, and we are using Century Schoolbook Roman as a type font, with the standard type for articles being 9/11, which fits well into the two column format.

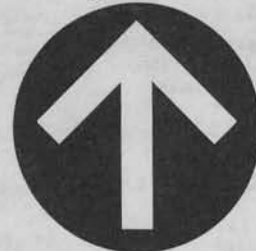
This change in the size of the page of the journal is the result of careful consideration of the relationship of cost to size, yet maintaining the maximum information. We hope that you will find this size and format pleasing, easy to read, stimulating in content, and more comfortable on the Association's fiscal resources.

The Editorial Board has consistently worked to produce for you a quality journal at the most reasonable cost. In fact, from what we learn from other states, *North Carolina Libraries* production costs are considered unusually good. We hope to keep it that way.

Jonathan A. Lindsey, Editor



go for it!



use your library

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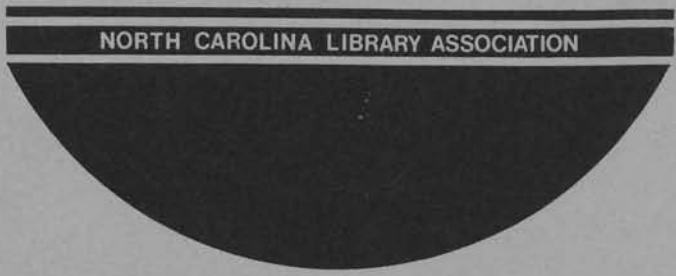
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Spring - Performance evaluation

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