

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES

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Report from the President

[Photograph of Gene D. Lanier]

Many of our committees are using the summer months to re-group and make additional plans since meeting at the Spring Workshop in Greensboro. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the committee chairmen for their excellent work and participation these last few months. It has become necessary for some of the committees to be especially active as the General Assembly considered such items as supplemental education funds and anti-obscenity bills. I sincerely feel that we are finally beginning to be heard by people who have taken us for granted through the years as well as some who have never been concerned with us at all. All the letters, telegrams, telephone calls, and conversations by the membership to the opinion-makers have not gone unnoticed. You are to be commended for your outstanding participation.

A number of people have been added to the committees since the last listing in the journal. New members on the Audiovisual Committee are Jeff Fletcher, Barry Mangum, and Marilyn Webb. Pat Setzer has joined the Library Resources Committee. Suzi Rose is new on Membership along with Kay Taylor. The Public Relations Committee added Jane McRae, Phillip Ritter, and Gloria Watterson. Joy Hays and Gene Huguelet are the new appointees to the Scholarship Committee. Aileen Aderholdt serves on the Ad Hoc Annual Sessions Committee and Pamela Wood on the committee investigating reorganization. Bill O'Shea has been designated as the new Federal Relations Coordinator since Dennis Bruce has left the state. We welcome these people to the committee structure.

We still find it difficult to comprehend that Ray Moore has been taken from us. She will not soon be forgotten. Her impact on this organization, our journal, and especially intellectual freedom matters were of a permanent nature. Judie DeJonge has kindly agreed to serve as the new chairman of the Intellectual Freedom Committee. This committee will be sponsoring one of the general sessions at the biennial conference.

My congratulations go out to our newly elected officers. The Nominating Committee chaired by Bernie Sheffield presented us with an outstanding slate from which to choose. Leonard Johnson was elected first vice-president (president-elect). He will work very closely with Annette Phinazee who will accept the presidential gavel at the biennial conference. Serving in the other posts will be Leland M. Park, William H. Roberts, Richard T. Barker, Margaret E. Rogers, and John M. Johnson.

These members bring experience, training, and intelligence to our Executive Board. With leadership such as this, the North Carolina Library Association should continue to grow and progress.

Let me again remind you to look closely at the information you will be receiving concerning the biennial conference in Winston-Salem scheduled for October 30 - November 1 at the Benton Convention Center. Make your plans now to take advantage of the wonderful program, exhibits and serendipity. See you this fall!

Gene D. Lanier

Letter to the Editor

After reading Nix's "The Disadvantaged and Discipline in the Public Library," (NCL, Summer, 1974), I could not but think of the purpose of library service as it relates to non-mainstream peoples.

It appears to me that the underlying issue here is not discipline, but that these young people have not been oriented to the workings of the larger social order, of which the library is a part.

I myself am black, have worked as a high school librarian, and know well the attitudes of young adults as mentioned in the article.

To offer these young people games, films, and records instead of introducing them to skills and attitudes needed to find information so that they can become productive and contributing members of the society is a disservice to us disadvantaged.

Libraries have, historically, held the objective of assimilating varied cultural and ethnic groups into the mainstream of society. Seen from its broadest perspective, this objective has not been to make everyone alike, but more to inform those on the periphery of the societal circle of how the dominant circle works, thus allowing those who aspire entry into the circle the lever by which to enter productively.

Given the current identity awareness of today's varied cultural and ethnic groups, the library has, to a great degree, relegated this historical objective to a lower level of priority when planning programs of service to the disadvantaged. Granted, cultural and ethnic awareness are priority elements in the quest for identity, but they are NOT top priority in the struggle for productive and self-enhancing economic and political survival in the larger system. And the disadvantaged ARE a part of the system whether they or the system will acknowledge it outright! More importantly, history shows that it is with this economic and political clout that a people come of age.

Economic and political power are forceful weapons not for the creation of one kind of people, but for the attainment of a wholesome livelihood in this society. The opportunity for and the achievement of a wholesome life are goals of all people, without regard to cultural or ethnic orientation.

This writer decries most efforts in library work with the disadvantaged which make the library appear to be a community recreation hall. Sure people must identify with the building as well as the program of services, but to assume a recreational stance to the neglect of the educational posture is to further disadvantage the disadvantaged. Library programs and services must stress, in service to the disadvantaged, the political and economic realities of the society.

Current domestic events indicate our continued survival will depend upon sound, intelligent decisions made by ALL citizens, not just a knowledgeable few.

The call then is for libraries to re-emphasize this historical objective of assimilating the disadvantaged into the mainstream of the dominant society. This objective does not imply a perpetuation of the status quo or the need for revolution. It attempts to create an informed and knowledgeable citizenry — the lifeblood of a democracy.

Regards,

M. Mosley, Jr.

Assistant Librarian

Cape Fear Technical Institute

The North Carolina Etchings of Louis Orr

by Elizabeth Copeland

Sheppard Memorial Library

Greenville, North Carolina

Louis Orr's etchings of North Carolina are magnificent reflections of the architecture, culture, history and social life of this state. The subjects range from the Biltmore House in Asheville to Fayetteville's Old Market, from Grandfather Mountain to the Wright Memorial. Fifty in number, they hang in libraries, public buildings, museums and private collections.

They are historical and they are beautiful. People never cease to be amazed at their intricate and delicate details. Although viewers have enjoyed and appreciated them through the years, few know how they came to be.

It was the late Robert Lee Humber who had the dream and caused it to become a reality. An extraordinary "man with a purpose" he believed that "a man's reach should exceed his grasp or what's a Heaven for?"

Dr. Humber was born in Greenville and received bachelor of arts and law degrees from Wake Forest. After service in World War I he went to Harvard and was awarded a graduate degree. As a Rhodes Scholar he attended New College at Oxford, England and went on to the University of Paris for research in the history of law. He received honorary degrees from other universities.

For seventeen years he lived in Paris where he attained a reputation as an international lawyer and business executive. He was there when World War II came and fled Europe just fifty-five hours before Hitler invaded Paris.

Returning to his native North Carolina he began work immediately on a movement for world peace. He persuaded his friends and neighbors to support his resolution for a world federation. So great was his belief and so magic his salesmanship that he received endorsement for his theory from North Carolina's General Assembly and sixteen other states.

In 1945 Dr. Humber represented the Southern Council on International Relations at the San Francisco Conference which formulated the United Nations Charter. Although world federalism

did not materialize during his lifetime he never gave up the concept and always believed that one day it would come to be.

He turned then to culture and with inspired vision and leadership he helped to found the North Carolina Museum of Art. With a bit of daring and on a hunch he suggested that the late Samuel Kress endow a proposed museum with a million dollars in art by promising to match it in North Carolina. Believing the feat impossible Mr. Kress agreed. And then Dr. Humber did a work of pure genius. Singlehandedly, he persuaded Governor Greg Cherry and the North Carolina Legislature to appropriate one million dollars to purchase works of art. The North Carolina Museum is one of the few of its kind in the nation. All individuals associated with it agree that without Robert Lee Humber's incredible salesmanship it never would have materialized. As long as he lived he worked for it, traveling from one end of the country to the other urging donors to contribute to it.

As a State Senator in 1961 Dr. Humber introduced the bill which created the Governor's Award for "notable accomplishments by North Carolina citizens in the fields of scholarship, research, fine arts and public leadership." Modeled after the Nobel prizes, the gold medal award is presented annually by the Governor at a dinner and reception. This program is typical of its originator who believed that "people should be reminded constantly of notable creative achievers in their midst."

Robert Lee Humber's life ended quickly in November 1970 as he sat in a local theater with his wife and watched War and Peace. Educated at Wake Forest, Harvard and Oxford he made his mark in the world and then came home to enrich the lives of his people. He was an inspired leader who had great dreams and was willing to work to make them come true. He never lost sight of his goals — to educate the people and improve the quality of life.

Significantly, he persuaded Mr. Orr to produce the North Carolina etchings. Here is his own story of how it happened.

History of the Etchings of North Carolina

by Robert Lee Humber

During the seventeen years I was privileged to live in Paris, I learned with deep satisfaction that the greatest living etcher of our generation was recognized to be an American, Louis Orr, who was born in Connecticut, and was a graduate of the Ecole des Beaux Arts and a resident of Paris since about 1905.

In the course of time, we met and became friends. I proposed to Mr. Orr that he undertake to do the most outstanding work of his career on North Carolina: a series of fifty etchings, plus a large size State Capitol. Mr. Orr declined to consider this proposal at first and consistently rejected it thereafter, declaring he could not afford to concentrate so much of his time on one specific area.

It was in June, 1939 when I was with one of my clients in Texas that I received a cable from my secretary in Paris, stating that Mr. Orr was embarking on the Normandy. Louis Orr was coming to America to deliver his superb etching of the Temple of Learning of the University of Pittsburgh. I met him at the pier in New York and invited him to be my guest at the Commodore Hotel where we discussed leisurely the different aspects of this project for several days. I

emphasized to him again the desirability of his doing a work of great magnitude on North Carolina: fifty etchings of uniform dimensions and a large size State Capitol.

Two problems engaged Mr. Orr: the length of time that it would require him to execute such an important commission and the nominal price of ten dollars per etching that I had proposed in order to permit their acquisition by schools, colleges, public libraries, and institutions with limited resources, as well as individuals with moderate means.

Orr's real dilemma can be appreciated, when one considers that a work by him of comparable importance to the North Carolina etchings was then selling in Paris for a price ranging from fifty to one hundred dollars. For him to consent to release the North Carolina etchings for an average price of ten dollars per etching demanded not only a formula of special financing, which I personally provided, but also a professional consideration of the current market value of his work.

Orr finally consented to do the fifty etchings plus the State Capitol, but he insisted that they be sold in albums of five etchings each. He explained that he could not afford to sell one etching for ten dollars, but that he would assemble five etchings in an album and sell one etching for fifty dollars, and because the purchaser liked his work so much he would give the remaining four etchings in the album "for nothing." It was only in this manner that he was able to reconcile himself psychologically to the proposed sale price, making this project, as I so much desired, a cultural undertaking and not a commercial enterprise.

I did not want, however, to impose upon Mr. Orr any arrangement that would work to his financial disadvantage; hence, my acceptance of the special formula for financing the project. A purchaser, I was sure, could understand readily the tremendous artistic value he was receiving for the modest sum representing the sales price of the North Carolina etchings.

The triptych of Rheims Cathedral by Orr sold originally for four hundred and fifty dollars. I do not believe that it can be purchased today for several times that figure. His etching of the Pont Neuf was released for one hundred and fifty dollars. When I tried some years later to obtain one through his Parisian dealer, I was informed that he had had a standing order for some time to try to locate one of these prints and to pay as high as five hundred dollars for it. I have never been able to acquire one, even with Orr's personal collaboration.

During the twelve years from 1939 to 1951 which Orr devoted exclusively to the etching of the North Carolina plates, I requested him to come back to the state occasionally to do additional subjects, including the Bellamy House in Wilmington. Before returning north he came by Greenville to see me, and after showing me the drawing of this edifice he requested me to remove it from the North Carolina collection and to authorize him to sell this item independently in Paris. He said that a Frenchman would pay for this etching alone the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, buying it as a work of beauty as Americans go abroad and purchase European cathedrals and ruins of ancient monuments. Commenting rather wistfully on that occasion, he said that he wondered if the people of North Carolina realized what he was attempting to do for them.

For a period of years prior to 1939, in an effort to obtain a financial underwriting of this project, I had consulted in North Carolina with Governor Clyde Hoey in the hope that the Department of Conservation and Development might be interested. In Washington I conferred with the Works Projects Administration for the same purpose, but in each instance without success. Though assuring me during my visit to his office in Washington that the W.P.A. would certainly be disposed to underwriting such a project, the assistant director of this organization later wrote me in Paris that after investigation he had discovered Mr. Orr was one of the most eminent of living artists, which fact excluded any participation by the W.P.A. in the undertaking inasmuch as it was the policy of the W.P.A. to assist only artists who were struggling to be recognized.

It should be remembered also that Yale University, desiring to honor its distinguished alumnus William Howard Taft at the time of his elevation to the Chief Justiceship of the United States Supreme Court, engaged Orr to do an etching of the national capitol. It was a work of such rare excellence and extra-ordinary beauty that the State Department requested as many prints as the United States had embassies throughout the world. The French government selected Orr, from among the artists of all nations, to do the highly coveted assignment of etching the centennial portrait of Louis Pasteur. Orr was also awarded the distinction of the French Legion of Honor.

When Mr. Orr completed his commission on North Carolina in 1951, I went to the United Nations to suggest that a magnificent work on this institution be executed as a symbol of world unity. Mr. Cohen, Director of the Fine Arts Department, approved the idea, but told me that he would defer his decision until he could confer with the greatest living etcher of our time, who resided in Paris, and ascertain if he was available to accept the commission. I inquired the name of the artist that Mr. Cohen had in mind, and he replied: "It is Louis Orr." This assignment was actually given to Orr, who did a remarkable etching of the United Nations before his departure for France.

The director of a leading museum in the East recently remarked to me that the three greatest etchers of all times were Rembrandt in the seventeenth century, Piranesi in the eighteenth, and Louis Orr in the twentieth.

Prior to my leaving Paris in 1940, the works of only two Americans were in the Louvre Museum: James McNeill Whistler, represented by the portrait of his mother; and eleven plates by Louis Orr. Incidentally, Orr was the first living artist of any nation whose works were admitted to the Louvre Museum. Before that event, the French Government purchased the work of an artist, placed it in the Luxemburg Museum and, if it were subsequently adjudged worthy, admitted it to the Louvre Museum twenty-five years after the death of the artist. The Curator of the Louvre Museum declared that it was absolutely unnecessary to wait until twenty-five years after the death of the artist to accept the Pont Neuf among the art treasures of this institution, and he received it at once.

I shall never forget the keen animation and eagerness manifested by the members of the staff of the Library of Congress when I took an album of etchings to that institution to have them copyrighted. Work among all employees would cease immediately, while they gathered to

scrutinize the details of each of Mr. Orr's new creations, and a dramatic interlude of glowing admiration and appreciation of the talents of this artist would ensue spontaneously.

Some years ago the University of North Carolina Press approached me to transfer to it the distribution of the Louis Orr etchings on North Carolina, and being favorably impressed by this suggestion, I went to Chapel Hill to sign a contract to give effect to this objective. I discovered, however, that it stipulated in the proposed contract that the sales price would be one hundred dollars per album. This provision I declined to accept, for it would have defeated my desire and hope to have the etchings lodged permanently with institutions and individuals of moderate means, yet with a profound appreciation of the artistic accomplishments of our forebears.

At the conclusion of the conference in New York at the Commodore Hotel when Mr. Orr agreed to undertake this commission, he came directly to North Carolina and spent considerable time in examining approximately four or five thousand photographs in the Department of Conservation and Development. He conferred also with Dr. Christopher Crittenden, director of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History and with Dr. R. D. W. Connor, professor of North Carolina History at the University of North Carolina. I also submitted to Mr. Orr approximately seventy-five items for his consideration, following the acceptance by him of this commission.

During a period of approximately twelve months, Orr rode about six thousand miles over the state of North Carolina, visiting its diverse geographical and historical centers. Though he selected the original subjects for his freehand drawings, we agreed mutually upon the fifty etchings which were ultimately included in the North Carolina Collection. A few drawings by him of our state were not able to be incorporated in the final work.

Orr has accepted self-imposed discipline and has pursued methodical habits of work throughout his life. It has been his custom to rise regularly at six o'clock, pursue his assignments during the morning and afternoon, take some exercise (usually a walk) before dinner, and then retire promptly at nine o'clock in the evening. There was nothing Bohemian in his personal life or professional activities. Knowing how rigorously he followed the foregoing schedule, I waited on one occasion when I was in New York to call him in Hartford, Connecticut exactly at nine o'clock. My salutation to him was: "Louis, where are you?" His reply was: "In bed. I have just retired."

[A short passage appears to be missing at this point in the scanned source — the surrounding text resumes mid-sentence describing the Hartford, Connecticut apartment where Orr lived and worked]

pointed apartment above his garage on his lovely estate, where Mr. Orr worked during the war and for a few years thereafter on this commission. While I was visiting him on one occasion in Hartford, Orr remarked to me in a rather facetious tone: "Who knows? Maybe someday a plaque will be put on these walls: 'Here Louis Orr executed the North Carolina etchings.'"

Upon my return from France, Orr had completed approximately forty drawings. It was agreed at that time that he should start at once upon the etching of the first plate, the large size State Capitol.

One of his initial problems was to obtain in America the type of copper which could reproduce an etching of the size of the North Carolina State Capitol. He had to rework this plate twice in

order for the intricate lines of its etched surface to be able to sustain the pressure of pulling the prints. This occupied him from about November, 1940 to April, 1941 and eventually led him to steel face not only this plate but all the other plates of the series.

Mr. Orr also had to seek diligently throughout the country to find a printer who possessed the technique of pulling a print in the manner which he required. More than once he remarked to me that there was almost as much art in knowing how to pull a print as there was in etching a plate.

There lived in New York at this time a Mr. White, a printer of renown who, it is said, probably did the work of almost two-thirds of the etchers of his day. Mr. White consented to undertake to pull the North Carolina prints after Mr. Orr had spent about a week acquainting him with his methods and techniques.

During the progress of this work, I visited Mr. White, who was an elderly man, and he conversed with me at great length on the unique gifts of Mr. Orr. He remarked that he had met and worked personally for most of the leading etchers of America since the beginning of the twentieth century, but never had he known an artist of such extraordinary craftsmanship and versatile skill as Mr. Orr. He cited, for example, the instance when Mr. Orr informed him of his intention to remove a dogwood tree from the original plate of the large size State Capitol of North Carolina which obscured the fourth column of the eastern facade of the Capitol and to insert in lieu of the tree the suppressed column in its proper place. Mr. White told me that he did not believe that any artist of his acquaintance could ever accomplish such a feat, but Orr did it. (Mr. White was referring to the first edition of the State Capitol with the dogwood tree which was subsequently replaced by columns in the second edition.)

It required twelve years, from 1939 to 1941, for Orr to complete his commission, which gives it priority among the works of art ever executed on any state of the Union. It embraces the architectural splendor of North Carolina in all its phases, which has been neglected and underestimated through the years. Our state possesses some of the most outstanding architectural monuments in America, and Orr authenticated their credentials with the transcendancy of his genius.

There are certain remarkable qualities in Mr. Orr's work which should be noted. He is a draftsman of impeccable fidelity to the minutiae of detail, recording even the slightest deviation in the angles of roofs, the exact number of sawteeth in a pediment, and the elaborate ornamentation of a cornice.

He is a master of luminosity, pursuing lights and shadows down fluted columns, under the eaves of buildings, and around the subtle edges of shrubbery and leaves. His treatment of light often displays, like a mirror, the characteristics of its environment, as may be seen in the etching of the Playmakers Theater at Chapel Hill or the Chowan County Courthouse at Edenton.

He also possesses an unrivaled technique for interpreting texture, whether it be wood, brick, or stone, especially the mellowed patina that comes with ageless beauty. It may be said that Orr does not make a drawing of a building, but a portrait, and endows it with personality and enduring life.

The fifty subjects which Mr. Orr etched on North Carolina comprise not only the most important work ever executed in the history of our nation on any state of the Union, but they are also a landmark of artistic genius, reflecting the disciplined excellence of our taste in architecture, the refinement of our social life, and the cultural heritage of our people.

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Contents of the Albums *Orr Etchings of North Carolina*

Albums 1 and 2

Plate Unnumbered (includes some large etchings): North Carolina State Capitol

Plate	Subject
Plate 1	Chowan County Court House, Edenton
Plate 2	St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Edenton
Plate 3	Orton Plantation, Brunswick County
Plate 4	The Hayes, Edenton
Plate 5	The Old Market, Fayetteville
Plate 6	Playmakers Theatre, North Carolina State Drive, Chapel Hill
Plate 7	North Carolina State Capitol, Raleigh
Plate 8	The Mirror, Orton Plantation
Plate 9	Salem Female Academy (Moravian Settlement), Winston-Salem
Plate 10	Plantation Servants' Cabin, Hillsboro

Album 3

Plate	Subject
Plate 11	The Louisiana House, New Bern
Plate 12	Christ Episcopal Cathedral Church, Raleigh, The Cloister
Plate 13	Waite Hall, Wake Forest College, Wake Forest
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Album 4

Plate	Subject
Plate 16	Daniel Harvey Hill Library, North Carolina State College, Raleigh
Plate 17	New Bern Academy, New Bern
Plate 18	Burgwin — Wright — Cornwallis House, Wilmington
Plate 18	The Rock House, Charlotte
Plate 20	The Glebe House, Bath

[Plate 18 is printed twice in the original source (for both the Burgwin-Wright-Cornwallis House and The Rock House), with no Plate 19 listed — likely a numbering error in the original]

Album 5

Plate	Subject
Plate 21	General Lillington's House, Wilmington
Plate 22	Grandfather Mountain (Blue Ridge Mountains)

Plate 23	President Andrew Johnson's Birthplace, Raleigh
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Album 6

Plate	Subject
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Plate 27	The Old Mint, Charlotte
Plate 28	Lyman House, St. Augustine College, Raleigh
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Plate 30	Old Salem, The Belo House, Winston-Salem

Album 7

Plate	Subject
Plate 31	Duke University, Durham, The Chapel
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Plate 33	Wright Brothers' Memorial, Kitty Hawk
Plate 34	Masonic Temple, New Bern
Plate 35	Davis House, 18th Century Tavern, Beaufort

Album 8

Plate	Subject
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Plate 36	Moravian Church, Winston-Salem
Plate 37	The Stanley House, New Bern
Plate 38	The Bellamy House, Wilmington
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Album 9

Plate	Subject
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Plate 42	North Carolina State University, Chapel Hill, "The Old Well" and "Old East"
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Plate 44	Orange County Court House, Hillsboro
Plate 45	Biltmore House, Biltmore, near Asheville

Album 10

Plate	Subject
Plate 46	The Blades House, New Bern
Plate 47	City Hall and Auditorium, Wilmington
Plate 48	Davidson County Courthouse, Lexington
Plate 49	The Leigh House, near Edenton
Plate 50	Tryon's Palace, New Bern, 1st North Carolina State Capitol

The Status, Extent, and Content of Communication Courses in the North Carolina Public School System

by William Pendergraft

Media Specialist

Pender High School

A study of the communication courses offered in the North Carolina Public Schools was undertaken in the Spring of 1974.

The researcher hoped to learn what common features existed among the courses investigated, the department or discipline in which the course was offered and the educational status of the instructor. The tendency toward decreasing or increasing the number of communication courses taught in secondary schools in the State was also to be determined.

The study was restricted to courses offered within a public school in North Carolina by teachers with North Carolina teaching certificates employed by the same county or city in which the course was taught. The study did not include extra-school courses offered by universities or other institutions of post-secondary education. The usual "annual" and "newspaper" courses were not considered communication courses unless they included an in-depth study of the field.

A communication course includes studies of print journalism, radio, television, film, communication history and theory and related factors. "Status" refers to the present or future existence of the communication course, the department or discipline in which it is taught and the qualification of the instructor. "Extent" refers to the grade level at which the course was taught, the numbers enrolled, the length of the course, and the credit awarded for completion. "Content" refers to the objectives of the course and the operations for fulfilling those objectives.

There was a paucity of literature available on secondary communication courses. Letters were written to many individuals throughout the country in an attempt to gather data which would assist in the preparation of the survey instrument and in the analysis of the content of existing courses.

The most substantive program identified through the correspondence was developed by the Southwest Iowa Learning Resources Center in Red Oak, Iowa and is termed the "Media Now" program. Funded in 1970 under Title III ESEA Iowa Department of Public Instruction, the program called for the development of a new course of study for eleventh and twelfth grade students to study the mass media. The course was independently evaluated and found to achieve stated objectives. The "Media Now" package is currently being marketed.

Little information was found in journals for apparently interest exists among only a few individuals.

A questionnaire was mailed to every superintendent employed by a North Carolina city or county. The questionnaire asked if a communication course was offered in the system. If the answer was affirmative, the respondent was asked to list course title, grade level, texts used, teacher's status, length of the course, credit given, number enrolled, date when the first course was offered, and plans for the future of the course. It was also requested that a course syllabus

be returned. Fifty-six percent of those to whom the survey was mailed completed the questionnaire and returned it.

Approximately 86 percent of those responding to the questionnaire indicated that they had no communication course. Of those responding negatively, 79 percent indicated that no course would be offered in the 1974-75 school year. Fifty-one percent of those responding negatively did foresee the probability that such a course would be offered sometime in the future.

Those systems having no communication courses offered a variety of reasons. Among the reasons given were the unavailability of funds, lack of trained and competent instructors, lack of student interest, avoidance of the duplication of community college or technical institute programs, the small size of the system, and the lack of an assessment of student need. One school system of 6,000 stated that although a mini-course in communication was planned and set to begin in the 1973-74 school year, the course was cancelled due to the lack of an adequate text and sufficient equipment.

School systems which indicated that a communication course was offered included:

- Buncombe County Public Schools (Asheville)
- Burke County Public Schools (Morganton)
- Concord City Schools (Concord)
- Durham County Schools (Durham)
- Haywood County Schools (Waynesville)
- Hendersonville City Schools (Hendersonville)
- Nash County Schools (Nashville)
- North Wilkesboro City Schools (North Wilkesboro)
- Person County Schools (Roxboro)
- Richmond County Schools (Rockingham)
- Robeson County Schools (Lumberton)
- Winston-Salem City/Forsyth County Schools (Winston-Salem)

The twelve school systems listed comprised about 14 percent of those responding to the questionnaire.

Communication courses appeared to be offered primarily in grades eleven and twelve with the fewest number of courses offered to ninth graders. The approximate number of students enrolled in communication courses of those systems supplying enrollment is 1,794. If the results of the survey are generalizable to North Carolina as a whole, it may be estimated that only about 3,000 students are currently enrolled in communication courses throughout the State.

Most of the courses were the mini-course variety and were offered for nine or eighteen weeks for which the student received $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ units of credit.

The courses were taught principally by teachers holding bachelor degrees in English with "A" certificates. The mini-English courses were apparently designed as a novel way of approaching

the broad field of language arts rather than as preparation for a job after high school, or a college level communication program.

Those systems which offered communication courses also tended to offer related courses. The most popular of these was print journalism which in most cases results in the publication of the school newspaper.

The school systems offering courses intended to continue, for when queried as to the probability of communication courses being offered the following year, over 90 percent responded positively.

Few North Carolina students are taught the use of evaluative tools in making qualitative judgments about commercial and non-commercial media. Hands-on experience with electronic media in a formal high school class is infrequent.

The reasons for the failure of most North Carolina school systems to offer communication courses would make an interesting study, yet the constraints of personnel, materials, facilities, budget, and the lack of demand are often cited. Although formal courses in communication were surveyed, more informal programs such as film clubs, discussion groups, and activities in the school media center are not reported. Informal programs may indicate that interest does exist and that more formal programs should be developed.

Several steps may be taken which would lead to an increase in communication courses.

First, an assessment instrument which could be used throughout the state could be developed to determine what students are interested in learning. What students think they need to know and what curriculum designers think students need to know should have something in common.

Secondly, as courses are organized in the state, a recommended bibliography or adopted reading list could be developed which would provide some consistency in the course of instruction, and save teachers the overwhelming task of building a course from scratch. The organization of individuals throughout the state who are interested in a secondary communication program could lead to the design of a course complete with recommended media.

A program of state certification in communication is suggested for teachers wishing to specialize in the field. Undergraduate and graduate level courses tailored for secondary teachers would allow communication certification. The skills developed by some media coordinators and specialists also seem appropriate for teachers of communication courses.

Whether an education in the field of communication is part of an English, Social Studies, vocational or other program is less important than whether or not students are given some instruction at the secondary level. Students are exposed to the mass media and are led by it to evaluate their country, their education, and themselves. They are also faced with personal communication problems during high school. However, they are seldom exposed to instruction leading either to an understanding of the intricacies of the mass media or to an understanding of individual communication.

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The Impact of Citation Counting on Bibliographic Comprehensiveness in the Journal Literature of the Social Sciences

by Makala L. McQuiston

New Brunswick, New Jersey

Joseph C. Donohue suggests that one of the tasks to which Information Science addresses itself is the identification of those segments of the total corpus of literature which are most potentially useful.¹

The process known as citation analysis assigns itself to the identical problem.

Perhaps the definitions of two critical terms should be delineated at this point. As suggested by Derek J. de Solla Price, a distinction should be made between the term "reference" and the term "citation."² An author makes a "reference" to the work of another through the use of a bibliographic entry or footnote. Conversely, the author who has been referred to has received a "citation" from the author who has made the bibliographic reference.

The purpose of this study is to attempt to gain answers to the following questions: How will citation counting effect bibliographic access to journal literature of the social sciences? Will bibliographic coverage of journal literature of the social sciences be reduced to coverage of only the most cited journals, thus leaving more esoteric or less popular journals inaccessible?

One of the products offered in the Institute for Scientific Information's JOURNAL CITATION REPORTS is a Journal Ranking Package, wherein the 1,000 journals cited most often are enumerated along with supporting and supplementary data.³ While researchers and librarians might make good use of such a bibliometric product, the use of the Journal Ranking Package by indexers and abstracters could be damaging to comprehensive bibliographic control. The Institute for Scientific Information itself recognizes the importance of comprehensive bibliographic control over the total corpus of journal literature by abstracting and indexing services.⁴ In order for input into the citation index data to be valid, authors citing articles must have at least considered the existence of all relevant articles. Such comprehensive consideration of relevant articles is impossible without adequate bibliographic control over the entire corpus of relevant information. This means that abstracts and indexes must cover more than just the 1,000 journals cited most often. Editorial selection policies of abstracts and indexes must have a sufficiently wide scope to off-set any danger of bibliographic bias created by citation counting.

While citation counting may be a valid source of data concerning patterns of information flow, it should not be relied upon heavily as a source of data for predicting future user needs. J. M. Brittain has asserted that unfilled user needs can not be identified through the application of systematic methods of analysis like citations indexing.⁵ Citation counting should be viewed as a

device to reassess patterns of information flow but not patterns of information needs. Comprehensive bibliographic access is the most reliable answer to unforeseen user needs.

The need for comprehensive bibliographic control over the total body of social science literature is also important because social scientists do not have a highly adequate invisible college. William D. Garvey, Nan Lin, and Carnot E. Nelson have examined the informal communication networks which transmit information presented at meetings but not yet published.⁶ They have demonstrated that these informal networks are far less effective among social scientists in comparison with physical scientists.

If the informal communication networks among social scientists are indeed inadequate, the necessity for comprehensive bibliographic control over the total corpus of published social science literature becomes all the more evident.

It is undeniable that bibliometric treatment of social science literature can yield a rational basis for collection development, and this point should not be understated. However, such analytical treatment should not be used as a device to excuse the selection of certain materials for bibliographic coverage and the total exclusion of others. Although "selective bibliographies" are numerous in the social sciences, there is still the hope that materials which are not within the scope of one bibliography will fall within the scope of another. A danger to bibliographic comprehensiveness, and thus to access, would occur if a significant percentage of indexers, abstracters, and bibliographers used the same bibliometric tools as a means of defining the scopes of their respective works. Once again, it should be emphasized that while the careful selection of materials is laudable on the level of collection development, it is hazardous on the level of bibliographic coverage, because such selectivity would render many less popular materials virtually inaccessible.

In the spring of 1974, letters were sent to the editors of seventeen indexes and abstracts of journal literature in the social sciences. (Religious Studies were included under the heading "social sciences" because of the close relationship between that discipline and Psychology, Sociology, and Anthropology.) Contained in the letter was the following two questions:

1. Does citation counting now enter into your choice of journal coverage? If so, to what extent?
2. Do you foresee a future increase in your use of citation counting as a tool in your choice of journal coverage? Please explain.

Replies were received regarding nine abstracts and indexes. These abstracts and indexes are listed below:

Accountants' Index (666 Fifth Ave., New York: American Institute of Certified Public Accountants)

Business Periodicals Index (950 University Ave., Bronx, New York: H.W. Wilson Co.)

Education Index (950 University Ave., Bronx, New York: H.W. Wilson Co.)

Index to Legal Periodicals (950 University Ave., Bronx, New York: H.W. Wilson Co.)

Personnel Management Abstracts (Ann Arbor, Michigan: Graduate School of Business, University of Michigan)

Psychological Abstracts (1200 Seventeenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C.: American Psychological Association)

Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature (950 University Ave., Bronx, New York: H.W. Wilson Co.)

Religious and Theological Abstracts (121 South College St., Myerstown, Pa.)

Social Sciences & Humanities Index (950 University Ave., Bronx, New York: H.W. Wilson Co.)

All of the respondents stated emphatically that citation counting was not presently employed as a method of determining which journals to cover. However, while Accountants' Index does not presently use citation counting in its choice of journal coverage, its editor stated the following: "We intend to investigate citation counting to determine whether it could be useful to us."

In conclusion, the following remarks seem warranted. On the basis of the replies of editors representing nine of the social science abstracts and indexes, it may be assumed that citation counting, at the present time, does not effect the scope of bibliographic coverage of journal literature in the social sciences. However, it should be remembered that citation counting in the social sciences is still relatively young, and it is quite conceivable that a future study of this nature would yield different results. Therefore, it is advisable to conduct a follow-up study at a later date in order to reassess the impact which citation counting will have upon bibliographic control of journal literature in the social sciences in the future.

Notes

1. Joseph C. Donohue, *Understanding Scientific Literatures: A Bibliometric Approach* (Cambridge, Mass.: M.I.T. Press, 1973), p. 3.
2. Derek J. de Solla Price, "Citation Measures of Hard Science, Soft Science, Technology, and Nonscience," in *Communication Among Scientists and Engineers*, edited by Carnot E. Nelson and Donald K. Pollock (Lexington, Mass.: D.C. Heath, 1970), p. 7.
3. Institute for Scientific Information, *ISI Journal Citation Reports: Users Guide to the ISI Journal Citation Reports*. (Philadelphia: Institute for Scientific Information, 1973), p. 2.
4. *Ibid.*, p. 2.
5. J. M. Brittain, *Information and Its Use: A Review with Special Reference to the Social Sciences* (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1970), p. 125.
6. William D. Garvey, Nan Lin, and Carnot E. Nelson, "Some Comparisons of Communication Activities in the Physical and Social Sciences," in *Communication Among Scientists and Engineers*, edited by Carnot E. Nelson and Donald K. Pollock (Lexington, Mass.: D.C. Heath & Co., 1970), pp. 69-76.

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Library Orientation and Instruction in North Carolina Academic Libraries

by Jo Ann Bryson

Assistant Librarian

Brevard College

Brevard, N. C.

North Carolina academic librarians are concerned about academic freedom, library management, computerized library networks, collection development, interlibrary cooperation, faculty status, various public relations programs, etc. But little has been written or discussed in North Carolina concerning library orientation and instruction in North Carolina academic libraries.

During the spring and summer of 1973 a questionnaire relating to library orientation and instruction was compiled by the Brevard College Library staff and sent to all known academic libraries in North Carolina.¹ One hundred fourteen (114) questionnaires were mailed with seventy-three returned for a sixty-four percent reply. Table Number One gives a breakdown of questionnaires distributed and returned according to the type of institution.

Results of the questionnaire showed that most academic libraries in North Carolina have some type of orientation (61 or 84% of questionnaires returned). A smaller number have additional library instructional periods (42 or 57% of those returned, many depending on classroom instructors (See Table Number Three). Methods of instruction included lectures, handbooks, tours, printed guides, tests, point-of-use programs, and use of a wide variety of audio-visual materials (See Tables Number Four and Five). A few have regular library instruction courses in their school's curriculum.

A review of library literature shows that interest has risen in library orientation and instruction among many academic librarians in other states in recent years. Four examples should illustrate this point. Verna Melum of Northern Illinois University made two national surveys of library orientation and instruction in 1969 and 1971.² Pamela Reeves sent some six hundred questionnaires to junior college libraries in the United States in 1972 which dealt, in part, with library instruction.³ Wisconsin academic librarians have recently completed a questionnaire calling for detailed information concerning library orientation and instruction at various institutions in their state.⁴ Finally, Eastern Michigan University has sponsored four annual conferences on library orientation for academic libraries since 1971. Out of these Michigan conferences has come Project LOEX (Library Orientation Exchange) whose major purpose is to "collect, organize, and disseminate information relating to academic library orientation and instruction."⁵

Most discussions in library literature concerning library instruction have dealt with: (1) Differences in the concepts of library orientation and instruction; (2) with kinds of teaching methods used; and (3) with the best time for library materials to be presented.

While compiling the results of the current survey of North Carolina academic libraries it was noticed that there is somewhat an overlapping in meaning of the words orientation and instruction. Some libraries used the word orientation to mean a brief tour of the building during the first few weeks of school while others use the same word to mean formal presentations of reference materials at this time or a later time.

Regarding methods used in library orientation, most North Carolina academic libraries used a combination of methods and materials in their programs (See Table Number Four). Each library seemed to be using the methods (or looking for the methods) that work best in their given situation. Tours (used in 50 libraries), lectures (used in 47 libraries), and library manuals (used in 42 libraries) were mentioned most often as part of their orientation programs. As for library instruction, lectures were again most often mentioned in library programs (32 libraries) with lists of reference materials (25 libraries) and other materials or methods (19 libraries) following (See Table Number Five). Many audio-visual materials were being used in library orientation and instruction programs, but these have not replaced the traditional tours and lectures.

Types of institutions might be said to affect some answers dealing with teaching methods in library orientation and instruction. Junior colleges and technical institutes most often used library manuals, and community colleges and four-year colleges and universities most often used library tours as part of their orientation programs. Except for junior colleges, lectures were most often used in library instructional programs in North Carolina academic libraries.

Enrollment also seems to affect teaching methods in library orientation and instruction. As enrollment increases in all types of academic institutions, more self-instructional devices are being used. These include teaching machines, videotapes, slide-tape programs, computer-assisted programs and self-guided taped tours.

Most libraries appear to follow Alice S. Clark's suggestion in a recent essay: "Library orientation and instruction programs must be adapted to the size of the student body and many kinds of teaching methods should be employed to reach a varied community of students at varied levels of competency."⁶

One method of library instruction not mentioned by any academic library in North Carolina is one used at the Alexander Library of Rutgers University in New Brunswick, New Jersey and previously used at the Rutgers Law Library in Camden, New Jersey. Students at these schools with research assignments were invited to make appointments with reference librarians for an hour of intensive one-to-one assistance. Although time-consuming and having other problems, this program was said to be popular at both libraries.⁷

North Carolina academic librarians have definite feelings about when and how much time should be given to library instruction. Comments on the questionnaire currently studied showed, some feel that early in the first semester of their freshman year, students should be given library workbooks and intensive training in the use of the library. Others feel that this instruction should not be given until students begin writing research papers or have a specific assignment in which knowledge of the library and its materials are needed. They share Verna Melum's feelings (mentioned earlier for her national surveys of library orientation and instruction) which she widely proclaims, stating: "Without the motivation of a specific project for which library materials are needed, reference sources are meaningless and quickly forgotten."⁸

A few academic librarians in North Carolina feel that library instruction need not be given at any specific time, that nothing takes the place of person-to-person instruction when a student asks for help. Still others feel that library instruction is so important to a student's success in college, separate courses should be devoted to this subject.

When asked on the current questionnaire if library instruction was given at a specific time, forty-two libraries responded to the question. Of these, thirty-four (81%) had specific times for library instruction. Twenty-four of these (70%) gave these instructions at the time of research paper assignments. Only ten libraries (13.7%) who returned their questionnaires indicated that separate courses in library instruction were taught in their schools. Of these ten, eight schools indicated library instruction was a required course and two stated it was an elective.

Time allotted for library instruction ranged from a very few minutes in some colleges in North Carolina to six weeks as indicated by one university library. This depends greatly on whether a separate course in library instruction is taught at the individual schools.

Another question dealt with the person or persons giving library instruction. Thirty-eight libraries responded to this question. Of these, twenty-one or 55%, had library instruction given by librarians. In six libraries, classroom instructors were responsible for library instruction, and in eleven libraries both librarians and classroom instructors presented library instruction.

In summary, this survey offers no suggestions as to whether North Carolina academic libraries should have orientation and instruction, what types of teaching methods should be used, or when library materials should be presented. It simply gives the facts as related by seventy-three academic libraries in North Carolina. If it should arouse interest in sharing of library orientation and instruction ideas or stimulate new approaches to these topics by individual libraries, surely students in North Carolina institutions will be benefited.

Notes

1. Sources consulted for lists and addresses of North Carolina colleges included: Max Russell, editorial director, *The College Blue Book*, 1969-70, U.S. Colleges: Narrative Descriptions (13th ed., N.Y.: CCM Information Corp., 1969) pp. 565-595. James Cass and Max Birnbaum, *Comparative Guide to Junior and Two-Year Community Colleges* (N.Y.: Harper and Row, 1972) pp. 1-395. Clarence E. Lovejoy, *Lovejoy's College Guide* (N.Y.: Simon and Schuster, 1970) pp. 342-348.
2. Mary Jo Lynch, "Trials, Tactics, Timing: Some Thoughts on Library Instruction Programs," in *A Challenge for Academic Libraries: How to Motivate Students to Use the Library*, edited by Sul H. Lee (Ann Arbor, Michigan: Pierian Press, 1973) p. 4.
3. Pamela Reeves, "Junior College Libraries Enter the Seventies," *CRL*, XXIV, no. 1 (January, 1973), 8.
4. Carla J. Stoffle and Gabriella Bonn, "An Inventory of Library Orientation and Instruction Methods," *RQ*, XIII, no. 2 (Winter, 1973), 129-133.
5. Mary Bolner Butterfield, "Project LOEX Means Library Orientation Exchange," *RQ*, XIII, no. 1 (Fall, 1973), 41.
6. Alice S. Clark, "Computer assisted instruction in Use of the Library; One Solution for the Large University," Lee, *A Challenge for Academic Libraries*, p. 47.
7. Benjamin Beede and Sandra Sadow, "Reference Service: From Zero to Total Commitment," *RQ*, XIII, no. 2 (Winter, 1973), 147.
8. Verna V. Melum, "Motivating Students and Faculty," *Library Orientation: Papers Presented at the First Annual Conference on Library Orientation*, Eastern Michigan University, May 7, 1971, edited by Sul H. Lee (Ann Arbor, Michigan: Pierian Pr., 1972), p. 29.

Table #1 — Questionnaires Distributed and Returned

Type of Institution	Number Distributed	Number Returned	Percent Returned
1. Junior College	14	6	43%
2. Community College	14	12	86%
3. Technical Institute	37	24	65%
4. Four-Year College or University	49	31	63%
Totals	114	73	64%

Table #2 — Institution Enrollments

Type of Institution	1–499	500–999	1000–1999	2000+	Total Resp.
Junior College	4	1	1	0	6
Community College	1	3	5	3	12
Technical Institute	9	11	3	1	24
Four-Year College or University	4	4	12	11	31
Grand Total	18	19	21	15	73

Table #3 — Library Orientation and Instruction Questionnaire Responses

Question	Jr. Coll.	Comm. Coll.	Tech. Inst.	4-Yr. Coll. or Univ.	Total
Definite library orientation program at your school?	Yes 4, No 2	Yes 12, No 0	Yes 21, No 3	Yes 24, No 7	Yes 61, No 12
Required or suggested program? (Req. / Sugg.)	3 / 1	8 / 4	12 / 9	17 / 7	40 / 21
Formal classroom followup or library instruction?	Yes 2, No 1, Depends on instructor 3	Yes 7, No 5	Yes 12, No 8, Depends on instructor 4	Yes 8, No 17, Depends on instructor 6	Yes 29, No 31, Depends on instructor 13
Specific time for follow-up instruction?	Yes 3, No 2	Yes 6, No 1	Yes 15, No 1	Yes 10, No 4	Yes 34, No 8
Instruction given by: a. Librarians; b. Classroom Instructors; c. Both	a.3; b.1; c.1	a.5; b.1; c.1	a.7; b.4; c.5	a.6; b.0; c.2	a.21; b.6; c.9

Question	Jr. Coll.	Comm. Coll.	Tech. Inst.	4-Yr. Coll. or Univ.	Total
Time given to library instruction	15 min. to 1 period	1 to 22 periods	½ to 9 hrs.	20 min. to 6 weeks	—
Regular course in library instruction taught at your school?	Yes 0, No 6	Yes 3, No 9	Yes 1, No 23	Yes 6, No 25	Yes 10, No 63
Required course?	No answer	2	1	5	8
Elective course?	No answer	1	No answer	1	2
Amount credit for course?	No answer	1 hr. credit	No answer	Answers range from 1-5 hrs. credit	—

Rows for "Orientation program includes" and "Instruction includes" refer readers to Tables #4 and #5 below.

Table #4 — Materials and Methods Used in Orientation Program

Program includes	Jr. Coll.	Comm. Coll.	Tech. Inst.	4-Yr. Coll. or Univ.	Total
a. Lecture	3	6	17	21	47
b. Tour	3	8	15	24	50
c. Tests	1	2	5	6	14
d. Library manual	4	6	19	13	42
e. A.V. material such as slides, tapes, transparencies	3	4	13	11	31
f. Other (explain)*	1	3	4	1	9

*Other includes videotape, self-instruction units, self-guided tours, orientation for new faculty.

Table #5 — Materials and Methods Used in Library Instruction Program

Program includes	Jr. Coll.	Comm. Coll.	Tech. Inst.	4-Yr. Coll. or Univ.	Total
a. Lecture	0	4	14	14	32
b. List reference materials	1	2	10	12	25
c. Transparencies	1	2	2	4	9
d. Tapes	1	1	0	4	6

Program includes	Jr. Coll.	Comm. Coll.	Tech. Inst.	4-Yr. Coll. or Univ.	Total
e. Other (explain)*	3	2	6	8	19

**Other includes worksheets, treasure hunts, library problems, tour, demonstration, slide-tape instruction.*

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Annual Sessions: Pro & Con — A Foreword

by Robert H. May, Associate Director

Forsyth County Public Library System

During the 1973 North Carolina Library Association convention, a resolution offered by the Junior Members Round Table was passed by the membership to investigate the possibility of holding the North Carolina Library Association conventions annually rather than biennially. The resolution further specified that a committee be formed to investigate this possibility and all financial factors involved. The committee was charged further with the composition of a proposed constitutional change allowing annual sessions to be voted on at the 1975 convention.

The committee was appointed by Gene Lanier and includes Alieen Aderholdt from Lenoir Rhyne College Library, Sharron Deal from Edgecombe Technical Institute, Ruth Hodge from Havelock Senior High School Library, Nancy Wallace from the State Library, Arial Stephens from the Charlotte Mecklenburg County Library, and Robert May from the Forsyth County Public Library.

The committee has met three times and decided on a course of action. The committee would: (1) contact leaders of neighboring southeastern state library associations for their opinions of annual sessions; (2) poll exhibitors on willingness to support the North Carolina Library Association annually; (3) investigate financial ramifications of annual sessions; and (4) invite opinions from the North Carolina Library Association membership.

Letters of inquiry were sent to five state association presidents. Four responded favorably regarding annual sessions. Virginia, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Florida Library Association leaders were for annual sessions, and the Georgia Association president was against annual sessions. The pro and con points in these letters will be described elsewhere in this report.

Exhibitors were polled informally at the 1974 American Library Association Convention in New York City. Approximately 50% of the exhibitors who exhibit normally said they would definitely support the North Carolina Library Association on an annual basis.

Concerning financial factors, it should be observed that rental of exhibit space bears a large part of the burden for supporting the convention. If the number of exhibitors decreased because of annual sessions, it is possible that registration and perhaps membership fees would have to be increased. A fifty percent increase in exhibits might mean as much as a \$3.00 increase in the registration fee, all other factors remaining equal.

More than a dozen North Carolina Library Association members expressed their opinions concerning annual sessions to the members of the Annual Sessions Committee. The following articles embody arguments for and against annual sessions as culled from these opinions.

PRO: The Argument for Annual Sessions

by Robert H. May

Four out of five state library association leaders from southeastern states listed the following advantages of annual sessions:

- 1) It is easier to sustain interest in a professional association when it meets at least annually, since often the momentum gained at convention time wanes as the year gets underway.
- 2) An annual convention gives members the opportunity to meet, to keep in touch, and to exchange ideas regarding library programs across the state.
- 3) A higher membership level can be obtained when the association meets more frequently than biennially. (Many new librarians in the state who start work between biennial conferences may wait as long as two years before joining the association.)
- 4) It is easier to obtain officers, committee chairmen, and others to serve one year rather than two year terms.
- 5) An annual convention provides the opportunity to give attention to problems, matters of current interest, and special statewide needs and concerns where there is a sense of urgency.
- 6) Annual conventions provide more opportunities to participate in association activities.
- 7) There is greater opportunity to see new equipment, books, and supplies.
- 8) In South Carolina, where the association went from annual to biennial sessions temporarily, the belief that more people would go to Southeastern Library Association during the off year was discredited. The same number of people went to the Southeastern Library Association Conference when the South Carolina Library Association met biennially as when there were annual sessions.

The list of reasons for annual sessions may be endless, but the issue goes deeper than balancing pros and cons. The more fundamental question is whether North Carolina librarians want a strong, cohesive, vibrant library association with membership from all corners of the profession, or a loose federation of sections going their own way. The latter is what we have now.

The amount of real association business done at conventions for the last three sessions could be typed on two pages. The Executive Board meets more frequently, but spends most of its time appointing committees ad infinitum, listening to reports from these committees, and preparing for the next convention. Most of the North Carolina Library Association committees which are appointed, with the notable exception of the extremely active Intellectual Freedom Committee, make single annual efforts and which in some instances merely duplicate the work of a section committee.

The sections are active, by comparison. The Public Library Section supports workshops throughout the state, as does the College and University Section. The North Carolina Association of School Librarians practically stages its own off year convention.

Workshops, however, are far from a replacement for a convention. Attendance is limited, and there are usually no exhibits. Moreover, different types of librarians do not associate with one another to any extent more than once every two years. Because of the resulting loss of interest in one another's problems during the biennium, there is little communication at the convention itself.

Issues like intellectual freedom, networking, union lists, copyright, public and private funding sources for libraries, women's rights, bibliographic control of state publications, and management are good examples. Other state associations have addressed these issues squarely with a continuity and solidarity of purpose brought about by an interested membership meeting annually. The North Carolina Library Association, on the other hand, has hardly scratched the surface of these issues.

Opponents of annual sessions may argue that the financial burden to the association might increase with yearly conventions. It is equally possible that increased interest generated by annual sessions will attract more attendance and more exhibits and that the cost to the association will decrease. In either case, there would be no more than two or three dollars difference to the individual member.

The amount of volunteer time required to put on the convention is another argument. There is no reason, however, why the same persons have to be convention managers, local arrangements chairmen, exhibits chairman, and the like year after year. There is sufficient interest within the association membership to change these appointments each year.

In the final analysis, annual sessions and the proposed constitutional change appearing at the end of this article will not be decided upon by the Executive Board or a few vocal and influential members. It will be the entire membership of North Carolina Library Association who will make the decision and commitment. It will include librarians in the small towns who's budget does not include trips out of state to the Southeastern Library Association Convention, the energetic members who want to discuss current issues annually, and those who want to foster cooperative efforts between libraries in an effort to further goals common to the total library profession.

The chance for change is in the air. It is up to the membership to grasp it.

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CON: Financial Considerations of Annual NCLA Conferences

by Arial Stephens, Director

Public Library of Charlotte and

Mecklenburg County

There are several financial aspects to holding annual North Carolina Library Association conferences of which members should be aware. The Treasurer's 1973 Biennial Conference Financial Report is appended for information and study.

If exhibits, as well as meetings, are to be scheduled, space needs for the conference require at least 12,000 square feet for exhibits and an equal amount which can be broken into two large rooms for simultaneous meetings. Hotel and motel accommodations in the state severely limit available locations. When NCLA was smaller, a number of hotels could handle the conference at small cost to the Association and could provide meeting rooms and meal facilities free because we were occupying most of their sleeping rooms. Now, since no single hotel has adequate space, the Association must pay for an exhibit hall, as well as some meeting room space. Hotel ballrooms still come free, but few locations have adequate space for the several large meetings.

Traditionally, revenue from exhibitors' rental payments have exceeded the cost of mounting the exhibits and of space rental and have left a respectable surplus to help the Association operate in the "off-year." Of the recent exhibitors, about one-half of them say they would be obligated to exhibit regardless of the frequency of the conferences. The other half say they would alternate years, thereby cutting the exhibit revenue. If the exhibit budget broke even with annual conferences, the Association would remain solvent. Should annual exhibit costs exceed revenue, the Association would be in financial difficulty and would be forced to raise membership dues.

Conference registration and ticket sales, which represent approximately 30% of the surplus income, might also be reduced to a deficit figure should there be annual meetings and a possibly consequent smaller attendance.

Another aspect, while not financial, is the amount of volunteer time invested in preparing for the conference. The Treasurer spends much time in mailings, having tickets printed, and pre-registering. The Exhibits Chairman spends about 10 to 20% of his or her time for three to four months prior to conference time with contract forms, mailings, and setting up the exhibit layout. Local arrangements are a full-time job for several people in the host city in the months before the conference. Furthermore, various Association officers must spend hours of time contacting and confirming speakers and programs. Having been deeply involved in mounting the conference for the last fifteen years, I doubt that I, and many others so involved, could afford the time for an annual conference.

Reports from exhibitors consistently state that North Carolina has the best state conference which they attend. Should we risk one excellent biennial conference for annual conferences which would have fewer exhibitors and fewer librarians attending? Can we financially afford annual conferences? Should off-year conferences without exhibits be held, and would they remain that way? Is ALA's mid-winter conference an indication of what an off-year meeting would become?

1973 Biennial Conference Treasurer's Report

Receipts

Item	Amount
Exhibits	\$6,650.00
Registration and Tickets	\$9,920.55
IFC Workshop	\$2,173.00
Total	\$18,743.55

Expenditures

Item	Amount
Rent on Convention Center	\$3,070.25
Paul Myers — Meal Functions	\$5,605.34
Printing	\$339.74
Postage	\$273.99
Conference Supplies	\$243.21
Signs — Registration and Exhibits	\$238.09
Flowers and Fruit	\$164.49
Honorariums and Expenses of Speakers	\$750.00
Refunds	\$305.00
Merchant Patrol in Exhibit Area	\$96.00
Hilton Inn — Board Dinner and Rooms	\$319.49
IFC Workshop	\$2,059.60
Tours	\$166.50
Miscellaneous	\$14.00
Total	\$13,645.70
Balance as of December 3, 1973	\$5,097.85
Total Registering for Conference	1,025

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Statement in Favor of the Biennial Conference and Two-Year Terms for Officers

by Leland Park, Director

Davidson College Library

The change from biennial to annual conferences by the North Carolina Library Association has effects on many aspects of the association, its members, and individual libraries. I recommend that the association membership vote to retain the present arrangement of biennial conferences and two-year terms for its officers. The main reasons, as I see them, are the following:

(1) Conventions are supported by exhibitors. Thanks to Messrs. Arial Stephens and Carlton West, the past several conventions have been most successful in this area. There is a large number (90) which attend, and the fees derived from the booth rentals pay for the cost of the convention for the Association and assist in meeting the financial obligations of the Association during the biennium. As exhibits chairman for the 1975 convention, I can assure you that selling that many booths is not an easy task. It takes months of lead and preparation time. As things stand now (May, 1975), we have only $\frac{2}{3}$ of the booths rented for the next convention. I submit that, if a convention were held every year, we would have a more difficult time selling this many booths. I have talked with friends in other states who report that their annual conventions have not had as solid support by exhibitors as we. It could, I guess, be the leadership of their exhibits committees, but they seem to think that this is due to the frequency of the conventions.

(2) Formation of committees. The formation of committees of the Association, the backbone of the Association, takes considerable time. With each new president comes the opportunity to appoint committees. To require that this appointment process take less than several months is unrealistic. It takes time to contact people to assure adequate representation on the committees and frankly, in some cases, to persuade members to give of their time. Once this appointment process is completed, it is the first of the year at the earliest, or even early Spring, leaving only a few months before summertime when committee activity is close to dormant for obvious reasons. This leaves few months in Spring and early Fall when the actual work of committees can be accomplished.

(3) Preparing for meetings. Supporting Number 2 above is the fact that there is much time required in: first, getting organizational meetings for the committees arranged; second, to plan seminars, tutorials, conferences, and workshops requires enormous pre-planning time and effort; and the time allowed as a result of annual sessions and changes in officers will just not permit this. In addition, I believe new members of committees have a better opportunity to

participate in committee activities and to have a strong impact if they are on a particular committee longer than one year.

(4) Attendance at meetings and workshops. With travel budgets (not to mention budgets for libraries as a whole) being cut, great care must be exercised by librarians in determining that a number of workshops are held. I submit that attendance at both activities will suffer. If the conventions are held one year and workshops and tutorials are held on "off" years, planning for attendance is easier on librarians.

(5) Travel Budgets. From a personal standpoint, preparing a budget for our library is confused by annual conferences. Administrators to whom we all must submit a travel-request understand that a certain amount is needed each year for this purpose. They do not understand why one year we would need money for two conventions (ALA and SELA or ALA and NCLA) and one year we would request money for three conventions (ALA, SELA, NCLA). At our library, at least, we have a better chance of getting a more constant travel budget and, therefore, a better percentage representation of our staff at each of these conventions if the amount is constant.

Considering all of these factors, I respectfully support the continuation of the biennial conference.

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Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the North Carolina Library Association

The membership will be asked to vote on the following amendment to the Constitution at the 5th General Membership Session of the North Carolina Library Association Convention on Saturday, November 1, 1975.

Annual Sessions Amendment

The North Carolina Library Association will hold an annual conference and officers of the association will serve for one year only.

Vote: Yes ☐ No ☐

If the above amendment passes, the following items in the Constitution and By-Laws will be changed:

Constitution

Article IV. Officers. One year in place of two years.

Article V. Executive Board. #6 annual meeting in place of biennial meeting.

Article IX. Meetings. #1 an annual meeting in place of a biennial meeting. #6 two meetings in place of four meetings. (Note: this refers to the Executive Board.)

By-Laws

Article I. Elections. #8 annual meeting in place of biennial meeting.

Article II. Duties of Officers. #10 annual meeting in place of biennial meeting.

Article III. Membership. #7 annual in place of biennial.

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New North Carolina Books

by William C. Burris

Professor of Political Science

Guilford College

LOUISE HOWE BAILEY. Go Home Wi' Me. (Asheville: Groves Printing Company, 1974). 114 pp. Drawing by Joseph P. Bailey, Jr. and William H. Bailey. Order from the author, Box 241, Flat Rock, N.C. 28731.

This privately printed volume is a collection of short observations of the "old days" of the people of the North Carolina mountains. In these stories the author files a quiet but determined protest against change. Her accounts are sometimes warm and amusing, but many are tinged with sadness and regret for the passing of an era. Ms. Howe doesn't much like the twentieth century and what it is doing to mountain people. She memorializes such "old ways" as hard work, simplicity, self reliance, kindness, Godliness, neighborliness, sense of place, faith, trust and paternal authority. There is a nostalgia here for the "old days when everybody was good." But should we not also remember that the "old ways" included selfishness, cruelty, superstition, nativism, poverty, greed, and disrespect for law. Whether for good or bad, mountain culture continues to change. This little book will help us remember how mountain people used to be.

PAUL R. CLANCY. Just A Country Lawyer: A Biography of Senator Sam Ervin. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1974.) Photographs, index. \$8.50. Available in most book stores.

What kind of public servant is Sam Ervin of North Carolina? Is he a Southern segregationist who, during a long senatorial career, used the Constitution, homely nostrums, the Bible,

Shakespeare, and all available varieties of snake-oil to obstruct progressive change? Or is he a genuine folk-hero, admired by simple folk, jet-set liberals, and Oxford scholars, who defended the rights of the people against military and bureaucratic snooping and played the key role in bringing the Nixon administration to its well deserved rewards? Paul R. Clancy, Washington correspondent of the CHARLOTTE OBSERVER, takes a beginning step toward the reconciliation of these contradictions in this biography.

Both views are, of course, partially valid because Sam Ervin is an American politician. But both are misleading unless examined together. The view of Ervin as a conservative obstructionist would have probably prevailed had not his Watergate role pushed him into the limelight and given him the opportunity to lecture the country on the subject of personal morality and constitutional purities. This would have been the case, in my judgment, because history will show that Ervin's role in delaying and defeating progressive legislation was crucial. Government snooping, particularly that conducted by the Army, was not nearly as widespread as Ervin led us to believe.

Clancy deals fairly with the contradictions of Ervin's senatorial career. His research is thorough. However, it stops short of any careful examination of Ervin's actions from the point of view of constitutional law. His treatment is as objective as it could be at this point. But, in my judgment, much remains to be said about the historic consequences of Ervin's career in the Senate. For example, where would we be today as a nation if Ervin's view of the Constitution, rather than the view of the Warren Court, had prevailed in the last two decades? What would be the status of American civil rights, particularly those of black Americans, if Ervin's view of the Tenth Amendment and states rights was the law of the land?

This biography is a good one, and it should be read by everyone interested in the relationship between Southern culture and Congressional politics. It is a highly sympathetic character portrait of Ervin the man, and it wisely refrains from any effort to assign Ervin his rightful place in the history of American politics. But these judgments must eventually be made. And they should be made by objective scholars sensitive to the crucial relationships between politics, constitutional law, and social change.

ROBERT E. LEE. *Blackbeard The Pirate: A Reappraisal of His Life and Times.* (Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, Publisher, 1974.) 264 pp. \$8.95.

Edward Teach, commonly known as Blackbeard, is remembered as one of the great villains of early American history. Much romanticized, he has been portrayed as a blood thirsty rogue who had his way with ships, grog, women and other people's property. Finally, so the story goes, he was tracked to his lair and put to the sword by the law abiding citizens of Virginia who could stand no more from this North Carolina brigand.

This myth of Blackbeard is put to rest by this scholarly account by Robert E. Lee, Professor of Law at Wake Forest University. Lee's research is exhaustive, his documentation complete, and his speculative conclusions drawn with care. Lee's profession as a legal scholar gives this book an important and special dimension. His knowledge of admiralty law enables him to discuss Teach's seizure of ships, the trials of pirates, and the distribution of salvaged property within the legal structures of the period. As a lawyer, his judgment about the legality of Virginia Governor

Spotswood's expedition against Blackbeard is of particular interest and importance. Indeed, his conclusion on this point raises a historic question: "Who was the real pirate, Blackbeard or Governor Spotswood?"

Lee's account is an examination of Blackbeard's alleged crimes within the political, social, legal and moral framework of the early 18th century. When judged by the standards of his own day, Edward Teach seems to be a much less villainous character than history has held him to be. Yet, his fate seemed to be preordained. As predicted in a play presented on board Teach's ship by a member of his crew:

*Know'st thou that Death attends thy mighty crimes,
And thou shall'st hang tomorrow morn betimes,*

Teach escaped the gallows, but he lost his head after receiving five pistol wounds and twenty gashes from the sword.

The only weakness of the book is the absence of charts and maps.

HEATHER ROSS MILLER. A Spiritual Divorce. (Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, Publisher, 1974.) Available in most book stores. \$6.95.

Heather Ross Miller, a novelist and poet, is well known to North Carolina readers. Her two prize-winning novels, *The Edge of the Woods* and *Tenants of the House*, were warmly received and her standing as a lecturer, teacher, and poet continues to rise.

A Spiritual Divorce is a collection of short stories, many of which have appeared earlier in other publications. Miller's understanding of the culture and people of the Southern Piedmont, so evident in her novels, continues here in the more difficult genre of the short story. In the novel there is time and space for the slow and careful development of characters. In the short story this must be done almost immediately in a few paragraphs. Where many novelists fail to make the transition to the short story, Ms. Miller succeeds admirably. Through the skillful use of words, careful selection of just the right expression, or the inclusion of the most pointed cultural artifact, Miller's characters spring full-born from one or two paragraphs. For example, we understand the character of Uncle Buck immediately when we learn that "he hated family gatherings, family reunions, picnics, weddings, funerals, even Sunday afternoons." In another story Miller shows us the conflict between modern culture and rural habits in the Pee Dee River country in the life of a family that owns a red sports car, but keeps a slop-bucket in the kitchen . . . where the potato peelings float brown side up.

Ms. Miller grew up in the shadows of the Uwharrie Mountains, and she has returned there, as a creative artist, to mine the rich human and cultural lodes of this area of North Carolina. She writes of simple, human things, the ordinary existence of ordinary people who clamber after, but resist at the same time, the changes of the modern world. If an over used and much abused expression can be forgiven, Ms. Miller's stories reveal a strong sense of place, a close communion with the people about whom she writes. She writes stories with the eye and pen of a poet.

ALGIE I. NEWLIN. The Battle of Lindley's Mill. (Burlington: The Alamance Historical Association, 1975.) 30 pp. Maps. Order from the publisher or the Guilford College Library. \$2.00.

The Battle of Lindley's Mill was the final clash of the American Revolution in North Carolina. This short essay is the first study of this event since 1854. It will remind North Carolinians of several important features of the almost forgotten episode in the American struggle against the British Crown.

The author is Emeritus Professor of History at Guilford College. He was born within one mile of the battle site and has had close contact with relatives and friends whose immediate ancestors lived during the time of the conflict. Thus, the story has a strong personal element. Indeed, it reads almost like an eye-witness account. Professor Newlin's research is careful and thorough. His close attention to the geography of the area clears up certain misinterpretations about the movements of the opposing armies that have remained unchallenged for too long.

Several points are made that deserve special attention. First, the Battle of Lindley's Mill was mainly a fight between neighbors. American Whigs and Tories killed each other with the ferocity of modern day television drama. Second, the Tory commander threatened to massacre his prisoners if the Whigs attempted to free them. Thus, the threat to do murder is not a new tactic among armed Americans. Third, you can lose a battle, but win the war. The Whigs failed to free the prisoners who were marched off to Wilmington by their captors, but, from that point on the Whigs retained full control of the territory. Finally, care of the wounded by Quaker families in the vicinity was administered without regard to the political allegiance of those in need.

The Battle of Lindley's Mill is a valuable contribution to North Carolina History. It will be the definitive study of this small but important conflict in the back-waters of the American Revolution.

CHARLES RICHARD SANDERS. The Cameron Plantation in Central North Carolina And Its Founder Richard Bennehan. (Durham: The Seeman Printery, 1974.) \$11.00. Illustrations, maps. Order from the author, 103 Pinecrest Road, Durham, N.C. 27705.

This is an unusual book. It is the story of two prominent North Carolina families, the Camerons and the Bennehans. However, it is more than a genealogical work. It is an account of the building of the plantation system in central North Carolina near the headwaters of the Neuse River. Covering a long span of years, it traces the acquisition of land, slaves, wealth, social standing and political prominence of two families from 1776 until 1973. The author is Professor Emeritus of English at Duke University. He is a distinguished scholar and author of numerous works of biography. The photographs of John Menapace, Duncan S. Heron, Jr., and Charles H. Cooper are clear and vivid, adding immensely to the value of the book.

MARIE VOGT. Jill And The Nutcracker Ballet. (Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, Publisher, 1974.) 103 pp. Illustrations. \$5.95.

One of the many joys of parenthood is to have a ten year old daughter in Ballet School. To watch her trip off to class — bouncing ponytail, pink shoes, and black tights — is to witness one of the rare examples of feminine beauty, innocence, and charm remaining in our homogenized teenage culture. Overwhelmed by the foul rock music of our time, we should take advantage of any experience which will interest our children in music of lasting value. This book attempts to do this by introducing children to the magic of the Nutcracker Ballet. It is the story of two little girls who are students at the Cambrose Ballet School. They tryout for parts in the annual presentation of the Nutcracker Ballet. The story describes their delight in winning roles, the excitement of rehearsals, the anxious moments of opening night, and a surprise ending. My ten year old daughter read the story and said, "It's great, will you bring me another one?"

Ms. Vogt is Director of the Toledo (Ohio) Ballet and the Toledo Ballet School.

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North Carolina Library Education News

Appalachian State University

Educational Media Department

The summer session at Appalachian State University is in full swing, the dates being from June 9th through August 8th, 1974. During the two summer terms all courses required for certification were offered as well as courses leading to the B.S. and M.A. degrees.

Two seminars were offered the second two-week term:

E.M. 540 — Learning Resources for Pre-School

E.M. 565 — Production of Teacher Made Materials for Handicapped Children

Faculty for the summer session were: Regular faculty, Dr. Jeff Fletcher, chairman, Dr. Nancy Bush, Mrs. Ila T. Justice, Robert McFarland, Susan Plate and John Pritchett. Visiting faculty members were: Dr. M. E.

Knight of Auburn University, Mrs. Joan Andrews of the Burke County Schools, Miss Jennifer Quisenberry of the Charlotte Schools and Mrs. Margaret Scott of the Oak Ridge, Tennessee school system.

For the coming school year Appalachian will convert from the quarter to the semester system. The Fall semester will begin on Tuesday, August 26th, and run through December 18th, 1975.

East Carolina University

Department of Library Science

Summer at East Carolina has been full of short-term and continuing education courses, visits by consultants, and plans for San Francisco. Emily Boyce, Associate Professor in the Department, directed an institute funded under the Higher Education Act on media services and the school reading program. Twenty-five media coordinators from North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia participated in the program and worked with full time faculty Gene D. Lanier, and Ludi Johnson and with visiting consultants Jane Wilson, Betsy Warren, Toddy MacKenzie, and Ellen Day. The participants developed plans of action for supporting the reading programs in their schools and for organizing cooperative plans with their reading specialists. Other scheduled workshops included organization of media, public relations in libraries, reference services, and many other areas. These were also well attended. Visiting lecturers included JoAnn Bell, Annie Russell, Elizabeth Copeland, Ralph Russell, and Scottie Cox. Dr. Kenneth E. Vance, Assistant Dean of the School of Library Science at the University of Michigan and current president of the Association of American Library Schools also visited the Department for several days as a consultant.

Donald E. Collins, assistant professor in the ECU Department of Library Science, has completed requirements for the Doctor of Philosophy degree at the University of Georgia. He conducted research on "Disloyalty and Renunciation of United States Citizenship by Japanese Americans During World War II." Collins holds the Bachelor of Arts and the Master of Science in Library Science degrees from Florida State University. He also holds the Master of Arts degree in history from the University of Georgia. Prior to joining the faculty at East Carolina in 1972, he was reference librarian at the University of Georgia.

North Carolina Central University

School of Library Science

The ALA accreditation committee voted unanimously to award full accreditation to the School of Library Science. The decision, announced at the annual meeting in San Francisco, is retroactive for two years.

An anonymous donor made it possible for the School of Library Science Alumni Association to give an award to Mary Pratt whom the Faculty selected as the writer of the best research paper in 1974-75. Mrs. Pratt was a part-time student who is employed at Burroughs-Wellcome Company, Research Triangle Park, N.C. Her paper is entitled, "An Analysis of the Book Purchases Made at Burroughs Wellcome Company Library, 1972-1973." The company staff has encouraged her to prepare it for publication. She graduated in May 1975.

Twenty-four students received the M.L.S. degree on May 18. Of this number, ten are qualified to work with young children in school and/or public libraries, five with older children in schools, five in academic libraries, and two each in public and special libraries.

Mary Reslock, Supervisor of Librarians, Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Michigan and Octavia Walters, an NCCU alumna who is also on the library staff, visited the School on June 6 and presented to the Chancellor a check for \$3000 to be used as a fellowship for a chemistry or physical science major to enroll in the library school. Other scholarship funds of approximately \$37,000 are available in 1975-76 from Carnegie and Mellon grants and applicants are encouraged to write to the Dean.

Approximately 356 children visited the School's early learning center in 1974-75. The School is no longer sponsoring a regular program, but the children were either accompanied by nursery school employees or their parents. The Center was also used for a parent meeting and a day care center staff meeting. Community and professional use of the center is encouraged.

Black American Writers, 1773-1949, a product of the African American Materials Project, was published by G. K. Hall. This Project is being continued on a limited basis, and without designated funds, by Annette Phinazee and librarians in the six states.

Margaret R. Acterkirch, Special Services Librarian, Gaston-Lincoln Regional Library, Gastonia, N.C., directed a puppet workshop on March 10 which included not only students, but in-service professional and paraprofessional library employees.

Funds left from a 1973 General Mills Foundation Grant enabled the School to sponsor a "Mini Storytelling Workshop" for paraprofessionals conducted by Louise Graves, Assistant Professor, on May 9-10. Miriam Ricks, Director of the Early Childhood Library Specialists' Program, and Mattie Peterson, a 1975 graduate, were assistants. There were 53 participants and some were professionals.

Walter W. Curley, President, Gaylord Brothers, Inc., and Joshua Smith, Executive Director, American Society for Information Science, have consented to become members of the School's Advisory Council for at least three years beginning in June 1975. This brings the Council's membership to nine.

William Horner, of the N. C. State University D. H. Hill Library staff, was employed for the second year to teach the short course "Automation in Libraries," July 7-25.

Sharon Bell Mathis, Author, was seminar speaker on July 9.

The School's fifth Annual Alumni Day is scheduled for October 18.

P. Grady Morein, Associate Professor, has completed the requirements for the Ph.D. in Business Management from Louisiana State University.

Annette Phinazee was guest speaker for the Cape Fear Library Association at Fayetteville State University on March 11. She was Moderator of the Library Science Panel of the Second Careers Conference sponsored by Duke University on March 22. She was selected to serve on a committee with the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Durham County Board of Commissioners and Library Board to

determine whether or not the Durham County Library will have a board and, if so, what its role and composition will be. She attended a meeting of the Steering Committee of the ALA Black Caucus in Atlanta on April 12. She was a member of the reactor panel during the Conference on Information and Referral Service in Public Libraries sponsored by the NIC Consortium at the Detroit Public Library, May 7-9. She is serving on a committee to prepare a revised directory of "Programs and Community Resources for Day Care" in Durham. She has been appointed to the ALA Advisory Committee to the Office for Library Personnel Resources and the AALS 1976 Program Committee.

Miriam Ricks, Assistant Professor and Director of the Early Childhood Library Specialist Program, is conducting a testing program for pre-school children for the Northwestern Regional Library, Elkin, N.C.

Kenneth Shearer, Associate Professor, was leader for a short course entitled "The Public Library as a Community Information Center" sponsored by the NCLA Public Librarians' Section at UNC/Charlotte, March 13-14. He was selected to moderate a panel jointly sponsored by LED and ISAD during the ALA Conference on July 1 entitled "Design of Instructional Modules in Information Science."

Mohamed Zehery, Associate Professor, will spend two years in Kuwait, beginning in August 1975, establishing a national scientific and technical information center with a budget of a million and one-half dollars. His dissertation is a plan for improving library service in Kuwait.

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

School of Library Science

Dr. Evelyn A. Moore will join the faculty of the School as an Associate Professor beginning with the Fall Semester of 1975. Dr. Moore holds the degree of M.S. in Library Science from Case-Western Reserve University and the Ph.D. degree in Industrial Engineering and Management Science from Northwestern University. She has had experience in the Library of Congress; the Battelle Memorial Institute; the School of Medicine, Washington University; the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, Science-Engineering Library; and has recently been a member of the faculty, Department of Management, Graduate School of Business, DePaul University, Chicago.

Ridley Kessler of the Business Administration-Social Science Division of the University of North Carolina Library will teach L.S. 228, Public Documents, during the Fall Semester of 1975.

On May 20 the School of Library Science, UNC, Chapel Hill was notified of a grant award from the Higher Education Act of 1965, Title II-B, in the amount of \$13,280 to support two minority fellowships for full-time study leading to the master's degree in library science.

For the Summer Session of 1975 the faculty of the School of Library Science included Professors Dillon, Kingsbury, Roper, Finks, and Miss Stone of the regular faculty. Visitors included Dr. Elizabeth Graham, Assistant Documents Librarian, Public Documents Department, Duke University Library, Durham, N.C.; Dr. Maurice Marchant, Associate Professor, Graduate Department of Library and Information Sciences, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah; Mrs. Marian Orgain, Assistant Director of Libraries, University of Houston, Houston, Texas; Mrs. Catherine Seelye, formerly Collections Development Officer, University of Connecticut Library, Storrs; Larry Besant, Assistant Director for Public Services, Ohio State University

Libraries, Columbus; and Mrs. Brenda Branyan who is completing work toward the Ph.D. degree at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.

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NCLA Section Activities

Public Library Section

The Public Library Section will present Senator Tom Strickland of Wayne County as its speaker for the general session on Thursday night, October 30, 1975 at NCLA.

Senator Strickland has announced his intention to run for Governor of the State on the democratic ticket.

The following additional appropriations were made by the legislature to the State Library budget:

Appropriation	1975-76	1976-77
State Aid to County and Regional Libraries	\$183,000	\$183,000
Supplemental Support of State Library Processing Center	\$45,768	\$47,813
Increased Service to Blind and Physically Handicapped	\$37,520	\$37,095

Increased Service to Residents of State Institutions	\$21,000	\$31,000
Census Data via Computer for Local Governments	\$14,541	\$14,967
Total	\$301,829	\$313,875

The Continuing Education Committee of the Public Library Section, in cooperation with the office of Extension and Continuing Education at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, developed a series of short courses for library personnel. These courses were two-day sessions dealing with reference tools and techniques, the public library as a community information center, psychology of supervision, the catalog, and service to business and government, setting and achieving goals, patron and employee relations. The courses ran from February 27, 1975 to April 26, 1975 and were extremely well attended. Plans are being made for a similar program to be held in three areas of the state next year. The courses this year were all conducted at the University in Charlotte.

As a result of great interest in genealogy, the Public Library Section has established a Genealogical Services Committee. Librarian Richard Meldrom, Director of Catawba County Library is the Chairman of that committee. Any librarians interested in joining that committee, should contact Richard directly.

The Development Committee of the Public Library Section will hold its final meeting of the year September 30 and October 1 at High Meadows Inn, near Roaring Gap.

The Public Library Section Planning Council will meet October 1 and October 2 at the same location. Any interested librarian is invited to attend either or both of these meetings.

H. William O'Shea, Chairman

North Carolina Association of School Librarians

Mrs. Jean Craighead George, 1973 Newbery Award Winner for *Julie of the Wolves*, was the guest speaker at the first general session of the Biennial School Media Work Conference, sponsored by the North Carolina Association of School Librarians, the Educational Media Association, and the Association for Educational Communications and Technology, in cooperation with the State Department of Public Instruction held at the Durham Civic Center. The Conference was held at the Durham Hotel and Durham Civic Center, Durham, N.C., October 31, November 1-2, 1974.

Acknowledging the conference theme, "Media Trends . . . A Challenge for Change," Mrs. George in the outset of her address emphasized the force of change in the evolution of nature around us and how this force had affected her writing. The influence of her naturalist father, early associations with her

brothers who were interested in nature, her education and her training are all factors in the evolution process of Jean George as a writer and of themes and plots for her books.

In the early stages of her writing, Mrs. George wrote books tracing the life history of birds and animals. A change began to take place in scientific thinking. Her brothers became involved in ecology, and Mrs. George left newspaper work to raise children.

Events and experiences in the childhood as well as the adult life of the author have influenced the themes and content of the books she has written. In some instances trips were planned and taken and animals were secured and studied to make authentic the back drop for the moving story she chronicled. Kids identify with the events, the animal actions and the human interaction with animals in stories about living off the land, runaway adventures, owning and training a falcon, insects and tiny creatures, and antics of a crow. The reader begins to realize that animals have human traits. From among the many books she has written, Mrs. George cited a few to illustrate her point on animal behavior and its contribution to human behavior: *Julie of the Wolves*, *The Other Side of the Mountain*, *All Upon a Sidewalk*, *Summer of the Falcon*, and *Crow*.

Junior Members Round Table

At the JMRT Executive Board Meeting of the NCLA Spring Workshop, Chairman, Theresa Coletta, appointed Sherrie Antonowicz to serve as Chairperson for the JMRT Nominations Committee. Suggested nominations may be mailed to Sherrie at Blanche S. Benjamin Branch Library, 1510 Benjamin Parkway, Greensboro, N.C. 27408 for consideration by her committee. After August 1, 1975, nominations are closed although an opportunity for nominations from the floor will be accepted at the Junior Members Round Table Luncheon at NCLA in November.

The JMRT Business Luncheon to be held at the NCLA Biennial Conference on Thursday, November 1st at 12 noon, will include election of officers, and a vote on the revised JMRT By-Laws and Standing Rules. Light entertainment featuring "A Sing Along" with guitarist, will follow the business meeting.

Plans have been made for the JMRT Membership Committee to again sponsor a booth in the exhibit hall at the convention center. The booth will be operated each day. Any JMRT members interested in helping at the JMRT booth are asked to contact JMRT Membership Committee Chairperson, Becky Howard, at Cleveland County Technical Institute, 137 South Post Road, Shelby, N.C. 28105.

Committee Reports

Audio-Visual Committee

The NCLA Audiovisual Committee met April 5, 1975 at the Spring Workshop on the campus of Greensboro College. Present were Ellen Day (Chairperson), Barry Mangum, Brian Nielsen, Rebekah Overman, and Bill Roberts. Richard Barker and Marilyn Webb joined the committee's discussions at the Chairperson's invitation.

Ms. Webb gave background information about the N. C. State Library Film Service, their present holdings, services and advisory committee.

Mr. Barker shared the information from the survey made of non-book resources in the libraries of the N. C. university system.

There was a review of the committee's charge, discussion of the previous year's decision to survey the state and identification of problems of concern to the committee members. It was concluded that the exhaustive survey proposed was overwhelming and beyond the committee's resources and energies. A sample survey was suggested instead and met with approval.

From this sampling the committee will determine priorities and specific directions for their efforts.

Topics of concern that were discussed included the relative meager holdings and funding of the State Library Film Service considering the public it serves. The reluctance of those with film inventories to share these with others and the difficulties of doing so even if they wished. The arbitrariness of reports for judging excellence of library holdings (particularly college) by quantity of book volumes and no provision for considering AV resources or services. To whom do our colleagues look for leadership in media problems? The Public Libraries Section has/had an AV committee, there is the Educational Media Association, the N. C. Association of Educational Communications and Technology, the N. C. Association of School Librarians, and the Learning Resources Association. All have discussed and tackled mutual concerns. The sample survey may pin point those major common problems and give the committee a mandate or focus for their work.

Education For Librarianship Committee

The Education for Librarianship Committee met at the NCLA Workshop on April 5, 1975. Members present included Collins, Johnson, Matthis, Pope, and Roper.

The major topic discussed by the Committee was continuing education. Discussion centered around the following:

1. A draft of a letter to the directors of library education programs was approved. This letter urges provision of more continuing education opportunities to be provided in a variety of formats. The letter also requests that the directors let Don Collins know about continuing education programs so that they can be publicized by the Committee.
2. The Committee is exploring the possibility of a state-wide conference on continuing education. Ways and means of carrying out such a conference are being explored by various committee members. A follow-up committee meeting will be held in Chapel Hill on July 12 to discuss the matter in greater detail.

Committee members who had previewed videotapes from a series produced in another state recommended that the series not be used for North Carolina. No suitable programs for viewing on WUNC-TV have been located to date.

An updated library education directory is needed. A proposal for content was presented for committee review at the July 12 meeting. Discussion centered around how the directory could be published.

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The Constitution and By-Laws Committee

Proposed changes as recommended by the Constitution and By-Laws Committee of NCLA, and recommended by the Executive Board of NCLA, at the Spring Workshop, April 4 and 5, 1975.

[Editorial Note: The original prints these proposed changes with italics marking new wording and double parentheses marking deleted wording. Passages that are new wording in the original are marked [new wording] below; the source used (()) for deletions, none of which appear in the excerpted sections below.]

By-Laws

Article I. Elections

1. (Same)
2. (Same)
3. Officers. **[new wording:]** The Committee on Nominations shall present by November 1st of the year preceding the election the names of two candidates for each of the following offices: First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and two Directors at Large.
4. (Same)
5. **[new wording:]** The list of nominees shall be published in NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES and the STATE LIBRARY NEWSLETTER and NEWS FLASH as soon as possible.
6. **[new wording:]** Any member wishing to be placed on the ballot for any office shall obtain a minimum of 50 signatures of NCLA members and submit them to the Executive Secretary by April 1st of the year of election. The Executive Secretary will verify the 50 signatures and notify the member that he will be placed on the ballot.

7. (Formerly section 5)
8. (Formerly section 6)
9. (Formerly section 7)
10. (Formerly section 8)
11. (Formerly section 9)
12. (Formerly section 10)

(The object of the proposed change is to allow NCLA members additional input in the nomination and election of officers.)

Constitution

Article III. Members

1. thru 4. (Same)
2. Honorary. **[new wording:]** The Honorary And Life Membership Committee may recommend to the Executive Board for honorary membership persons who are no longer engaged in library work or non-librarians who have made unusual contributions to library service. Such nominees may be elected by the Executive Board.
3. Life. **[new wording:]** The Honorary And Life Membership Committee may recommend to the Executive Board for life membership persons who are no longer actively engaged in library work. Such nominees may be elected by the Executive Board.

(The object of this proposed change is to allow for recognition of retired librarians without confusing them with Honorary members from outside the library profession.)

Library Roundup

The last meeting of the Piedmont University Center's Committee on Library Affairs was held in April at Salem College. Evan Farber, librarian at Earlham College in Indiana, spoke on "Educating Library Users." The Piedmont University Center officially ceased operation on May 31, 1975. Mr. David Jensen, librarian at Greensboro College, served as the chairman of the Library Affairs Committee for the past two years.

From N.C. State University at Raleigh: Dr. Clifton Waller Barrett of Charlottesville, Va. and one of the foremost private antiquarian book collectors in the United States, was the featured speaker at the annual Friends of the Library dinner held March 27th. Ms. Susan K. Welch has joined the Reference Department in the position formerly held by Ms. Gloria Watterson, who resigned in December to study in France. Ms. Welch, a recent graduate of the School of Library Science of the University of Chicago, joined the Reference staff on February 1st. Daniel A. Yanchisin, a reference librarian since 1970, resigned as of January 31st to accept the position as Head of the History and Travel Section of the Memphis Public Library and Information Center in Memphis, Tenn. Cedric L. Hepler, librarian of North Carolina Wesleyan College in Rocky Mount, joined the staff in April as a reference librarian. Mr. Hepler is a 1973 graduate of UNC-School of Library Science. He also holds a bachelor's degree from Stetson University and a Master of Theology Degree from Southeastern Baptist Seminary in Wake Forest.

A Special Collections area is being constructed adjacent to the Archives Department. The rooms will provide space for the present collection of 3,200 rare books and original copies of N.C.S.U. theses.

A professional librarians association was formed at the D. H. Hill Library, for the purpose of pursuing a dialogue on national and local library developments. Programs have included speakers and tutorials on topics such as the "Centennial of Librarianship," delivered by Dean Edward G. Holley; a panel presentation on faculty status for librarians; a discussion on library legislation; a mini-workshop on the effects of SOLINET; and a two-day workshop of I.S.B.D.

From UNC-Greensboro: Nancy Clark Fogarty, a member of the reference department staff, has been elected vice-president and president-elect of the Alumni Association of the School of Library Science, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Marjorie Memory, head of serials, was elected to membership on the UNC-G Committee on Committees; Tom Minor to the Community Forum, and Elizabeth Holder to the Academic Cabinet.

From UNC-Charlotte: Dr. Robert M. Wallace, Professor-Emeritus of English, has given the Library an early nineteenth century American secretary. A recent addition to the Rare Book Collection is an unusual association copy of the first edition, second issue of Ernest Hemingway's novel, *The Sun Also Rises*. The value of this particular copy, a gift from Mrs. Luther Kelly, is enhanced by a letter which has been tipped in the book. The letter, written in Paris in 1947, describes the impressions of a former Charlotte resident, of the original Lady Brett, the heroine of the novel. Also included with the book is an article by Malcolm Cowley from Brentano's Book Chat which purports to be the "first real pen-picture of Ernest Hemingway that has ever appeared in print."

From East Carolina University: During Easter Weekend the move into the new 90,000 square feet addition to the J. Y. Joyner Library was completed. Built on four levels, the annex is fully carpeted and will house about 350,000 volumes with seating for about 1,000 library users. Several library services, including reference, interlibrary lending, circulation, reserve books, the North Carolina Collection and current periodicals are housed in the new facility. The annex was designed by Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle and Wolff, Greensboro architects, and was constructed and furnished at a cost of about \$2.4 million. Dr. Ralph Russell, Director of Library Services, addressed the library faculty at Tennessee Technological University in April. Judy Moore, serials cataloger, attended an institute at the University of Georgia sponsored by the Association of Library Automation Research Communications. Eugene Huguelet, associate director, attended the Conference on Collection Development in Academic Libraries in Chicago. Dr. Gertrude London, author and expert on classification research and information retrieval, conducted a workshop on April 22-23. The purpose of the workshop was to enable ECU librarians to become familiar with the International Standard Bibliographic Description system. Dr. London was formerly an associate professor in the UNC-Chapel Hill School of Library Science. Dr. Robert B. Downs, visiting Professor at UNC-Chapel Hill, spoke to the library staff, March 18, on "Intellectual Freedom." June 9th, Miss Heera Kapsi spoke to the library staff on her work at the United States Information Service library in New Delhi, India. On June 13th, Mrs. Janice Fennell of Florida Technological University in Orlando spoke to the staff on public relations.

From Johnson C. Smith University: About 110 senior citizens of the Charlotte Mecklenburg area visited the James B. Duke Memorial Library on College Day for Senior Citizens, March 20th. This activity was sponsored by JCS and funded by the North Carolina Humanities Committee. A visit to the library was

included on the tour. Mildred Sanders, Assistant Librarian for Technical Services, announced that the library has reached the 80,000 mark in its collection. An active National Library Week program was observed, including AV workshops for the university family, an open house in the library, a "half price" day on fines, and a book sale. Joe Ella Ferrell participated in Career Day held at West Mecklenburg High School to acquaint juniors with information on librarianship. The Annual Library Club Picnic was held on May 10th.

From UNC-Chapel Hill: A hitherto unknown North Carolina Imprint has been given to the North Carolina Collection by Miss Austin Page Lilly of Lexington, Ky. The item is Samuel C. Caldwell's *Practical Thoughts on Faith, Unbelief, & to Which Is Added A Sermon on Praying in the Name of Christ*, published by Francis Coupee at Salisbury in 1801. On April 4th Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr., addressed the Friends of the Library Dinner. The National Historical Publications Commission has named Dr. Carolyn Wallace one of the seventy historians chosen to participate in a workshop on historical edition which was held at the University of Iowa in May. Dr. H. G. Jones was one of approximately 24 delegates from the United States to the American Assembly meeting in Harriman, New York, in April. The American Assembly is affiliated with Columbia University and holds non-partisan assemblies of American leaders to discuss issues of vital public concern and to consider alternatives for national policy. Dr. Jones was selected as a delegate because of his long time advocacy of public ownership of records of the presidency. His book, *The Records of a Nation*, was repeatedly cited in Federal Judge Charles R. Cicely's recent ruling that the records of former President Nixon belonged not to Mr. Nixon but to the government of the United States. In June, 1975, the Wilson Library was expecting to have its long-awaited automated circulation system. It is identical to the one which has been in operation in the Undergraduate Library since 1969. Mr. Samuel Boone was elected a director of the N. C. Chapter of the Special Libraries Association. In 1974, the Office of the Governor of North Carolina completed the computerization of information about boards and commissions to which the Governor may make statutory appointments. The Institute of Government has published an *Index of Board Numbers to Computer Print-Out of the Governor's Appointment Powers*, compiled by Stephen N. Dennis (Chapel Hill, March, 1975). It is available from the Institute at a cost of 50¢ plus sales tax. The Sarah Graham Kenan Foundation has recently added \$5,000 to the Sarah Graham Kenan Trust for the purchase of rare books. It also gave \$10,000 to the Friends of the Library.

Mr. Alfred Sharlip has been appointed Assistant University Librarian for Planning and Finance.

Mrs. Christine C. Love, Gift and Exchange Librarian, received the Beta Phi Mu-Epsilon Chapter Achievement Award at the annual initiation dinner meeting on April 25th. The award is presented each year to the graduate of the University of N.C. School of Library Science who has earned the highest grade point average. In addition, Mrs. Love was recently notified of her selection for the 1975-1976 Library of Congress Intern Program. Dr. Isaac Copeland of the Manuscripts Department addressed the annual dinner of the Beta Phi Mu chapter at the George Peabody College for Teachers in Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Joe Hewitt, Head Cataloger at the University of Colorado, has been appointed Associate University Librarian for Technical Services. Mr. Hewitt, who has both his A.B. (as a Morehead Scholar) and M.L.S. degrees from UNC, began work on July 1st. He is presently completing his Ph.D. at Colorado, with a dissertation on the impact of OCLC on On-Line cataloging among the charter member libraries of

that organization. Dr. Paul S. Koda, rare book librarian at Indiana State University, has accepted the position of Rare Book Librarian at UNC-Chapel Hill. Dr. Koda holds a Ph.D. degree from Indiana University in English and is currently completing an MLS degree at Indiana. He has been in charge of the Indiana State collection since 1971 and before that was on the staff of the Victorian Studies program at Indiana State. Mr. David Taylor has been appointed Undergraduate Librarian. A handsome folio edition of the *Workes of Our Ancient and Learned English Poet, Geoffrey Chaucer*, edited by Thomas Speght and printed in London in 1602, has been given to the Rare Book Collection by Dr. Lyman A. Cotten, Jr. in memory of Mrs. Lyman A. Cotten, his mother, who was on the staff of the Southern Historical Collection for twenty-five years. Twenty-one transfer cases containing correspondence and other papers of Paul Green, noted author and pioneer in the field of symphonic drama, have been given to the Southern Historical Collection. The papers cover 1924-1973. William S. Powell, former Curator of the North Carolina Collection and now a professor in the Department of History, has been engaged to write a volume to be entitled *North Carolina: A Bicentennial History* in the forthcoming series *The States and the Nation*, to be published by the American Association for State and Local History.

Edward Martinique, formerly Asian cataloger at the University, has been appointed Asian Bibliographer.

Donna P. Cornick joined the staff of the Library as a reference librarian. She is a recent graduate of the UNC Library School and had previously worked several years there as a library assistant.

Recent retirements include: Dr. Berta Becerra, who joined the staff in 1962 after a distinguished career as a librarian in Cuba, which included service as Director of the Library of the Sociedad Economica de Amigos del Pais in Havana, as President of the Cubana Library Association, and as Chief of the Ibero-American Section of the International Federation of Library Associations. She has been responsible for developing the distinguished Latin American Collection at the University. Dr. Harry Bergholz who has served as Chief Bibliographer since 1957, retired this year. He received his Ph.D. in modern literature from the University of Berlin in 1931. Dr. Bergholz left Germany in 1935 because of opposition to the Nazi regime, making his way to the United States in 1947. Dr. Patrick Wreath has been appointed as the new Chief Bibliographer. Dr. Lawrence London retired after twenty years as Curator of the Rare Book Collection. His major book, *Bishop Joseph Blount Cheshire: His Life and Work*, was published by the UNC Press in 1941. Mr. Charles Schliecker retired as Assistant Librarian for Management, having served in that position since 1961. Mr. Schliecker plans to continue living in Chapel Hill. Dr. Isaac Copeland returned to North Carolina in 1967 to become Director of the Southern Historical Collection and Professor of History. Prior to that, from 1947-1950 he served as documents librarian at the university. In addition he has been librarian at Furman University and Presbyterian College in South Carolina. From 1952 to 1967 he was librarian and professor of history at George Peabody College in Nashville. Dr. Copeland retired this summer and now plans to begin work on a bibliography of the Old South, to be published by Golden Tree Press, and later to write a history of ante bellum education in South Carolina. Dr. Carolyn Wallace has been appointed as Director of the Southern Historical Collection and Manuscripts Department. Dr. Wallace, who has been a member of the staff for twenty-three years, received her Ph.D. from UNC-CH and is well-known as a member of several national archivists' organizations. She has presented papers at national meetings on several occasions. She is currently

working on an edition of the papers of David L. Swain, Governor of North Carolina from 1832 to 1835, and President of the University of N.C. from 1836-1968.

From Wake Forest University:

[Photograph of Carlton P. West]

Mr. Carlton Prince West has been appointed Librarian Emeritus after an association of 47 years with Wake Forest University. A native of Massachusetts and a graduate of Yale University, Mr. West served in the history department for twenty years. He was the librarian who was responsible for planning and executing the move of the library from the campus in Wake Forest, North Carolina to the new campus in Winston-Salem. A graduate of UNC-Chapel Hill School of Library Science, Mr. West has been active in the state library association since he became librarian in 1946. He has been Chairman of the College and University Section, Chairman of the Ad hoc Publications Committee, a member of the Executive Board for three terms, Chairman of the Exhibits Committee for three conferences, and Vice President and President of the association.

Also retiring this year are Ms. Minnie S. Kallam, who has been Head of the Reference Department since 1948 and Ms. Dorothy Rowley, who has been Head of the Periodicals Department since 1956.

From Davidson College:

[Photograph of Chalmers G. Davidson]

Dr. Chalmers G. Davidson, Director of the E. H. Little Library at Davidson College, retired on July 1st, having served in that post since the fall of 1936. An alumnus of Davidson and a descendant of the man for whom the college was named (Gen. William Lee Davidson of Revolutionary War fame), Dr. Davidson received his masters degree in library science from the University of Chicago and masters and doctorate degrees in history from Harvard University. He has authored many books dealing with Southern history, has served as president of the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association, the Historical Society of North Carolina, and chairman of the North Carolina Writers Conference. He received the Charles A. Cannon Award for North Carolina history in 1951. At Davidson College he has been a Professor in the Department of History, as well as serving as Director of the library for four decades. During that span three library structures were completed, the latest, this past year. Dr. Davidson is only the second fulltime library director to be employed by Davidson College in this century; his predecessor, Miss Cornelia R. Shaw, served in that post from 1907 to 1936. Effective July 1st, Dr. Davidson will become College Archivist and will continue as Professor in the Department of History.

[Photograph of Leland M. Park]

Dr. Leland M. Park has been appointed as Director of the Davidson College Library effective July 1st. Dr. Park is a graduate of Davidson College, Emory University, and Florida State University. He was employed as a reference librarian at the Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg and served as a Captain in the United States Army before returning to Davidson as Head of Reference and Student Personnel in 1967. He has been president of the Metrolina Library Association, Chairman of the Piedmont University's

Committee on Library Affairs, and now serves as Chairman-elect of the University and College Section of the Southeastern Library Association and Second Vice President-elect of the North Carolina Library Association.

Guilford College Library, Greensboro, announced on August 1 the appointment of Damon D. Hickey as Chief of Public Services. Hickey, who received his M.S.L.S. from Chapel Hill in May, also holds a Master of Divinity degree from Princeton Theological Seminary. He will supervise the Circulation and Reference Departments at Guilford and develop an educational media center in the library. Working with him will be Rose Simon, new Library Faculty Liaison Officer. Simon, with an M.A. in English from Virginia and course work completed toward the Ph.D. at Rochester, will assist in the Reference Department and lead the Guilford Library's public relations program.

From Duke University:

[Photograph of Benjamin Powell]

Dr. Benjamin Edward Powell's remarkable career in librarianship is honored in the April, 1975 issue of Duke University's Library Link. This year ends the outstanding career at Duke for Dr. Powell, which began in 1946. Dr. Powell is a native of Funbury, North Carolina. After his graduation from high school, he entered Duke University where he focused in history and was a varsity half-miler. He received his A.B. degree in 1926 and then taught and coached athletics in the Bethel High School (N.C.) for a year before returning to Duke University as a fulltime library staff member in the circulation department. He worked in the reference department of the New York Public Library while completing his Bachelor of Library Science degree at Columbia University. He returned to Duke and served as head of the circulation and reference departments. He became the librarian at the University of Missouri in 1937. In 1946 he was awarded the Ph.D. degree from the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago, and then was appointed University Librarian at Duke University. At that time the budget for the library was \$332,202, 24,000 volumes were added annually, and the libraries held 898,000 volumes. In 1973-74, the library budget was \$3,720,000, the library added 109,000 volumes during the year, and the total holdings in volumes surpassed two and one-half million! Dr. Powell has been president of the American Library Association and active in all areas of library development. Dr. and Mrs. Powell were honored August 23rd at a reception by the Library Staff in the library he built, the William R. Perkins Library.

[Photograph of Connie R. Dunlap]

On September 1, 1975, Mrs. Connie R. Dunlap became the University Librarian of Duke University. Mrs. Dunlap comes to Duke from the University of Michigan, where she served most recently as Deputy Associate Director and Head of the Graduate Library. As University Librarian, Mrs. Dunlap is charged with responsibility for the Perkins Library System encompassing the Central Library, the East Campus and Divinity School Libraries, and the science branch libraries. Presently the Perkins System contains about 2.3 million volumes and has a staff of 191.

The new University Librarian brings to Duke a wealth of experience from her career at Michigan, where she began as a student assistant while an undergraduate. Following receipt of the A.M.L.S. from the

School of Library Science at Michigan, Mrs. Dunlap became Senior Circulation Librarian, then Associate Circulation Librarian. From 1961 to 1964, she was head of the Order Department; from 1964 to 1967, Head of the Acquisitions Department, and in 1967 became Head of the Graduate Library. From 1972 until 1975 she was also Deputy Associate Director of the University Libraries. In 1967 she was awarded a Certificate from the University of Paris for study of French.

A frequent contributor to professional publications, Mrs. Dunlap has been very active in the American Library Association, especially in the Resources and Technical Services Division, of which she was President in 1972-73. She is presently a member of the Council of the American Library Association, and has recently been elected president of the Association of College and Research Libraries for 1976-77. She has served as liaison between the American Society for Information Science and the A.L.A.

Related professional activities include consulting at several university libraries, membership on the National Advisory Committee on Cataloging in Publication to the Library of Congress, and lecturing in the University of Michigan School of Library Science.

Mrs. Dunlap has an impressive record of participation in University affairs at Michigan. A few of her recent activities include chairing the Academic Affairs Committee of the University Senate, membership on the University Safety Policy Committee, serving on the Board in Control of Intercollegiate Athletics, and on the Executive Committee of the Center for West European Studies.

In private life she is Mrs. Robert Bruce Dunlap.

John P. Waggoner, Associate Librarian, is serving as acting librarian until Mrs. Dunlap assumes her duties.

The annual Friends of the Library dinner on March 26, 1975, featured Dr. Benjamin E. Powell, University Librarian, speaking on "Fifty Years of Duke University Libraries: Some Reflections." The Durham Morning Herald, May 7, page 10A, featured an article on Chief Reference Librarian Florence Blakley. Dr. Mattie Russell and Paul Chestnut attended the South Atlantic Archives and Record Conference, May 1, 2, in Richmond. Mary Canada was elected Member-at-large of the local chapter of the American Association of University Professors. Mr. David Dowell has recently taken the newly created position of Assistant University Librarian for Personnel and Staff Development. The primary purpose of the office is to aid in establishing recruitment, development and training programs for the library's staff. Mr. Dowell received an M.A. in history and political science and a Masters in Library Science from the University of Illinois. Before coming to Duke in mid-February, he was Head of Administrative Services at the Iowa State University Library. Over \$4,800 was realized from the January sale of volumes which had been determined not appropriate to the book collection. The money went into the library's general fund.

NCLA Scholarship Awards

Dr. Gene D. Lanier, President of NCLA, announced that two scholarships have been awarded for the 1975-76 school year. These scholarships are awarded on an annual basis to deserving students who are preparing to become librarians. Mable S. Howell, Dean of Learning Resources at Lenoir Community College in Kinston, served as chairman of the Scholarship Committee this year.

Recipient of the NCLA \$1000 Scholarship is **Joe Robert Stines** of Dallas, North Carolina. He is a graduate of Dallas High School and East Carolina University and is currently the East Branch Librarian of Sheppard Memorial Library in Greenville, North Carolina. He plans to attend the Graduate School of Library Science at the University of Tennessee.

Receiving the \$500 Query-Long Scholarship is **Cynthia May Beyer** of Greensboro, North Carolina. She is a graduate of Ragsdale High School in Jamestown, North Carolina and Queens College. She plans to enroll this summer at Indiana University.

A \$100 award was also made from the Joyce C. McLendon Student Loan Fund.

Election Results

North Carolina Library Association Board 1975-1977

President: Annette L. Phinazee

First Vice President (President-elect): Leonard L. Johnson

Second Vice President: Leland M. Park

Secretary: William H. Roberts

Treasurer: Richard T. Barker

Directors: John M. Johnson, Margaret E. Rogers

Advertisement

Want to see more names or more libraries in the news? Here's the person to give your news items to:

College and University Libraries:

Leland M. Park, Library of Davidson College, Davidson, North Carolina 28036

Community and Junior College Libraries:

John Thomas, Davidson County Community College, Lexington, North Carolina 27292

School Media Centers:

William Pendergraft, Pender High School, Burgaw, North Carolina 28425

Special Libraries:

William Lowe, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina 27607

Tentative Program

North Carolina Library Association Biennial Conference

October 29 – November 1, 1975
Benton Convention Center

Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Theme: The Pursuit of Excellence Together

Wednesday, October 29, 1975

9:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M. — Preconference on Personnel

Hyatt House

Sponsored by the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of State Library

Funded by the U. S. Office of Education

Coordinated by Marian P. Leith, Assistant State Librarian

3:30 P.M. - 8:00 P.M. — Conference Registration

Benton Convention Center Galleria

7:00 P.M. — Executive Board Dinner Meeting

Hyatt House

Old and New Boards

Presiding: Gene D. Lanier, President

7:30 P.M. — Bicentennial Forum Program Group

Presiding: Eugenia Babylon

Thursday, October 30, 1975

Note: All section and committee meetings are open to persons registered for the conference.

Meal functions require tickets.

8:30 A.M. - 8:00 P.M. — Conference Registration

Benton Convention Center Galleria

9:30 A.M. - 6:00 P.M. — Exhibits Open

Exhibit Hall

10:00 A.M. — First General Session

Main Hall (Section 1)

Presiding: Gene D. Lanier, President

Welcome: Franklin R. Shirley, Mayor of Winston-Salem

Greetings from SELA: Betty Martin, President

Introduction of Speaker: Annette L. Phinazee, First Vice-President and President-Elect

Speaker: Albert Murray, Author

Topic: "South to a Very Old Place"

[Photograph of Albert Murray]

11:30 A.M. — Executive Board, Outgoing and Incoming (Photograph)

Lobby

11:45 A.M. — N. C. LIBRARIES Editorial Board (Photograph)

Lobby

12:00 Noon — Junior Members Round Table

Main Hall (Section 3)

Presiding: Theresa Coletta, Chairman

“Sing Along” — Leader: Suzi Rose, Vice-Chairman

Business

12:00 Noon — Library Trustees Section

Main Hall (Section 2)

Luncheon Meeting

Presiding: Patsy Ginns, Chairman

Topic: “New Horizons from an Old Heritage”

Remarks: Alice Ihrig, Chairman, ALA Committee on the White House Conference

2:00 P.M. — Junior College Section

Presiding: David Hunsucker, Chairman

Topic: “Computers As Library Tools”

Speaker: Fred W. Roper, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Panel: Shirley McLaughlin, Asheville-Buncombe Technical Institute; Harry Cooke, Catawba Valley Technical Institute; John Thomas, Davidson County Community College

Business

2:00 P.M. — N. C. Association of Independent Colleges and Universities Librarians

Presiding: David Jensen, Acting Chairman

Business

4:00 P.M. — Reference and Adult Service Interest Group

Presiding: Florence Blakely, Convenor

7:30 P.M. — Public Libraries Section

Main Hall (Section 1)

Presiding: William O'Shea, Chairman

Bicentennial Committee Multi-Media Presentation

Speaker: Thomas Strickland, Senator, North Carolina General Assembly

Friday, October 31, 1975

*Note: All section and committee meetings are open to persons registered for the conference.
Meal functions require tickets.*

8:30 A.M. - 6:00 P.M. — Conference Registration

Benton Convention Center Galleria

8:30 A.M. — Beta Phi Mu

Main Hall (Section 3)

Breakfast Meeting

Presiding: Paul Dove, President

9:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M. — Exhibits Open

Exhibit Hall

10:00 A.M. — Second General Session

Presiding: Gene D. Lanier, President

Topic: "Censorship in North Carolina and What to Do About It"

Introduction of Panel: Neal Austin, High Point Public Library

12:00 Noon — N. C. Association of School Librarians

Main Hall (Section 2)

Luncheon Meeting

Presiding: Myrtle McNeill, Chairman

Topic: "Issues Affecting N. C. School Media Programs"

Speakers: Mary Frances K. Johnson, UNC/Greensboro — "A Look at Media Guidelines:
National/Regional/State"

J. W. Carruth, N. C. Division of Educational Media — "Budgetary Implications for
Facilities/Materials/Equipment"

Emily Boyce, East Carolina University — "Special Programs and Implications for the Media Staff"

12:00 Noon — Resources and Technical Services

Main Hall (Section 3)

Luncheon Meeting

2:00 P.M. — College and University Section

Main Hall (Section 2)

Presiding: Mary Canada, Chairman

Speaker: Johnnie E. Givens, Head Librarian, Austin Peay State University

Topic: "The Pursuit . . . with ACRL Standards; For Better or For Worse"

Business

2:00 P.M. — Childrens Services Section

Presiding: Kay Taylor, Sheppard Memorial Library, Greenville

Speaker: Bette Greene, Author

Topic: "Writing Children's Books"

3:30 P.M. — Audiovisual Committee

Presiding: Ellen Day, Chairman

Business

3:30 P.M. — Education for Librarianship Committee

Presiding: Fred W. Roper, Chairman

Business

4:00 P.M. — Third General Session

Main Hall (Section 1)

Presiding: Annette L. Phinazee, First Vice-President and President-Elect

Speakers: Mary Edna Anders — Southeastern States Cooperative Library Survey

Alice Ihrig — White House Conference on Libraries and Information Science

Topic: "Excellence in the Future: The SELA Survey and the White House Conference"

6:00 P.M. — Reception Given by Forsyth County Public Library

600 West Fifth Street

William H. Roberts, Director

8:00 P.M. — Fourth General Session

Banquet

Presiding: Gene D. Lanier, President

Invocation: Dr. Kenneth R. Williams, Chancellor, Winston-Salem State University

Introduction of Present and New Executive Boards, Special Guests, Honorary Members,
Scholarship Recipients

Introduction of Speaker: Elizabeth Copeland, Sheppard Memorial Library, Greenville

Speaker: Willie Snow Ethridge, Author

[Photograph of Willie Snow Ethridge]

9:30 P.M. — Library School Receptions

Saturday, November 1, 1975

*Note: All section and committee meetings are open to persons registered for the conference.
Meal functions require tickets.*

8:30 A.M. - 10:00 A.M. — Conference Registration

Benton Convention Center Galleria

8:30 A.M. — McGraw-Hill Breakfast

10:00 A.M. — Fifth General Session

Main Hall (Section 1)

Presiding: Gene D. Lanier, President

Introduction of Speaker: Leonard L. Johnson, Greensboro Public Schools

Speaker: Lawrence D. Kusche, Reference Librarian, Arizona State University, Tempe

Topic: "The Bermuda Triangle: A Librarian's Pursuit of Excellence"

Report on NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES — Herbert Poole, Editor

Business

Resolutions

President's Report

Acceptance of Gavel

Adjournment

[Photograph of Lawrence D. Kusche]

12:00 Noon — New Executive Board Meeting

Conference Room 1

Presiding: Annette L. Phinazee, President

Instructions for the Preparation of Manuscripts for North Carolina Libraries

In response to requests for instructions on how manuscripts should be submitted to the journal, the Editorial Board of NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES has prepared the following statement.

1. All manuscripts should be submitted in duplicate on plain, white paper measuring 8½" x 11".
2. Double-space all copy except for lengthy quotes which should be indented and single-spaced. The beginning of paragraphs should be indented eight spaces.

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

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

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

Directory of 1974-1975 NCLA Officers and Chairmen

Executive Board

President: GENE LANIER, Chairman, Department of Library Science, East Carolina University, Greenville, North Carolina 27834

First Vice-President and President-Elect: ANNETTE PHINAZEE, Dean, School of Library Science, North Carolina Central University, Durham, North Carolina 27707

Second Vice-President: NANCY CLARK FOGARTY, Reference Librarian, University of North Carolina, Greensboro, North Carolina 27412

Secretary: WILLIAM ROBERTS, Director, Forsyth County Public Library, Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27101

Treasurer: RICHARD BARKER, University Librarian, Appalachian State University, Boone, North Carolina 28607

Director: OPHELIA M. IRVING, Assistant Director of Information Service, Division of State Library, Raleigh, North Carolina 27611

Director: NORMA ROYAL, Media Specialist, North Durham Elementary School, Durham, North Carolina

ALA Representative: FLORENCE BLAKELY, Head Reference Librarian, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina 27706

Past President: ELIZABETH H. COPELAND, Librarian, Sheppard Memorial Library, Greenville, North Carolina 27834

Ex Officio

SELA Representative: I. T. LITTLETON, Director, Library, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina 27607

Editor, North Carolina Libraries: HERBERT POOLE, Library Director, Guilford College, Greensboro, North Carolina 27410

Sections

Chairman, Junior Members Roundtable: THERESA COLLETA, Children's Librarian, AMY Regional Library, Burnsville, North Carolina 28714

Chairman, Trustees: PATSY GINNS, 111 N. Front St., Elkin, North Carolina 28621

Chairman, North Carolina Association of School Librarians: MYRTLE J. McNEILL, Director of Libraries, Durham City Schools, Durham, North Carolina

Chairman, Public Libraries: WILLIAM O'SHEA, Director, Wake County Libraries, Raleigh, North Carolina 27601

Chairman, Resources and Technical Services: NANCY IDOL WHITE, Cataloger — Serials, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

Chairman, College and University: MARY CANADA, Assistant Reference Librarian, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina 27706

Chairman, Junior College: DAVID HUNSUCKER, Director of Learning Resources, Gaston College, Dallas, North Carolina 28034

Chairman, Children's Services Section: BETTY POHL, Appalachian Regional Library, North Wilkesboro, North Carolina 28659

Standing Committees

Chairman, Archives: CHARLESANNA FOX, Randolph Public Library, Asheboro, North Carolina 27203

Chairman, Audiovisual: ELLEN DAY, 2021 Bluemont Drive, Greensboro, North Carolina 27408

Chairman, Constitution & Codes: EDWIN B. McDILL, 1705 Efland Drive, Greensboro, North Carolina 27408

Chairman, Development: LEONARD L. JOHNSON, Greensboro City Schools, Drawer 2, Greensboro, North Carolina 27402

Chairman, Education for Librarianship: FRED W. ROPER, School of Library Science, UNC, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

Chairman, Governmental Relations: JUDITH G. LETSINGER, 2719 Kittrell Drive, Raleigh, North Carolina 27608

Chairman, Grievance: GENE D. LANIER, Department of Library Science, ECU, Greenville, N.C. 27834

Chairman, Honorary Membership: JOCELYN E. STEVENS, Library, NCCU, Durham, North Carolina 27702

Chairman, Intellectual Freedom: JUDIE DeJONGE, High Point Public Library, High Point, North Carolina 27261

Chairman, Library Resources: SCOTTIE W. COX, Wayne Community College, P. O. Drawer 1878, Goldsboro, North Carolina 27530

Chairman, Membership: NANCY C. FOGARTY, Library, UNC-G, Greensboro, North Carolina 27412

Chairman, NCLA Reorganization (Ad Hoc): G. JOHN HEYER, Wilson Library, UNC, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

Chairman, Nominating: BERNIE M. SHEFFIELD, 900 English Road, High Point, North Carolina 27260

Chairman, Public Relations: SHEARIN P. ANTONOWICZ, Blanche S. Benjamin Branch Library, 1510 Benjamin Parkway, Greensboro, North Carolina 27408

Chairman, Scholarship: MABEL S. HOWELL, 3012 Englewood Drive, Kinston, North Carolina 28501

Chairman, Federal Relations Coordinator: DENNIS L. BRUCE, Wake County Public Libraries, Raleigh, North Carolina 27601

Chairman, Annual Sessions (Ad Hoc): ROBERT H. MAY, Forsyth Co. Public Library, Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27101

Chairman, "N. C. Index" (Ad Hoc): OPHELIA M. IRVING, Division of the State Library, Raleigh, North Carolina 27611

Chairman, State Documents Depository (Ad Hoc): M. SANGSTER PARROTT, School of Education, UNC-G, Greensboro, North Carolina 27412

[End of Vol. XXXIII, No. 2 & 3, Summer-Fall 1975]