

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES

VOL. XXXIII, NO. 4

FOUNDED 1942

LIBRARY - PERIODICALS
FEB 19 1976
WINTER 1975
EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY

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Report from the President

My two years as president of the North Carolina Library Association have been a joy and at the same time have been very meaningful. In my travels around the state I have made many new friends and have been able to better assess the problems and the progress of library programs. Everywhere I went I was welcomed with sincerity and genuine interest in improving our profession. I have proof now that librarians in North Carolina are serious about their efforts to provide the citizens with comprehensive, contemporary library service. In most areas, citizens are getting their money's worth from their tax dollars spent for libraries, media centers, and learning resource centers.

Two years ago when I accepted the gavel of NCLA, I identified several areas which I felt were priorities for action and development during the biennium. I am very happy to report that the majority of these have been realized.

Number one was for NCLA to take an absolute and vocal stand on supporting the freedom to read and intellectual freedom. Through the efforts of the Intellectual Freedom Committee under the able leadership of Ray Moore, whom we continue to desperately miss, and Judie DeJonge, our cries have been heard from the mountains to the sea including the halls of the General Assembly. Many of you may not be aware that this committee has come to the aid of many of our membership where censorship was attempted and have made

people aware of our cause in a loud and clear fashion. We must continue to let people know how we feel about this issue. Friday morning's general session shows us the seriousness and intenseness of this problem.

Next, was continuation of the best state library journal I have seen, and I have seen them all. Many working hours by Editor Herbert Poole and Associate Editor David Jensen and their Editorial Board have paid off. **NORTH CAROLINA**



Gene D. Lanier

LIBRARIES speaks for itself. All you need to do is peruse some of the other state journals and you will see what I mean. Financing of the journal is now handled through advertisements and your membership fees. Please continue to support this excellent publication.

Another big concern of mine was the fact that different types of librarians were doing their own thing without any concern for other librarians in the profession. Many sections had no idea what other sections were doing. I honestly feel that people in the profession now are beginning to see that their objectives are almost identical. Why not work together on improving the profession? During this biennium, sections have publicized their activities and meetings through the journal and mailings and as a result, all sections have been represented at workshops, tutorials, and the like. This indicates to me that the school media coordinator has discovered that he is not that different from the public librarian and media directors in community colleges have compared their objectives with senior college and university librarians and have found their aims very similar. It does my heart good to see petty attitudes and professional titles disappear for the cause of progress. I sincerely made an effort to have different types of librarians on the committees I appointed. This has resulted in unity which I did not believe possible. Together, our lists of accomplishments have increased beyond expectations. This has been very evident as you review the work of the Governmental Relations Committee headed by Judith Letsinger and the Task Force of School Librarians chaired by Jean Johnson. The committee structure is what makes NCLA work. The committees this biennium have made themselves heard both within and outside the profession. Their endeavors have resulted in people listening to what we have to say for the first time. Many deaf ears in the past now belong to some of our strongest supporters.

This is one reason I felt it so vital to set up a new committee this biennium, the Public Relations Committee. We have rea-

son no longer to remain on the defensive. It is time that we be heard. These offensive efforts are now beginning to result in by-products not only in dollars and cents but in genuine appreciation for the profession by the person on the street. We still have a long way to go but great strides have already been made. The day has past that we need to make excuses for what we do.

Another voiced concern had to do with distribution of state documents. Grey Cole and Sangster Parrot led this project and with the help of the Department of Cultural Resources, the bill setting up a depository for this distribution has been formalized and is to be introduced at the next session of the General Assembly.

There also was some interest in possible reorganization of NCLA. John Heyer and Bob Pollard chaired the committee that conducted the survey which showed that the membership did not feel reorganization was warranted at this time. Bob May was chairman of the committee investigating annual sessions. In fact, the work of the Ad Hoc Committees coupled with that of the standing committees showed outstanding dedication by those of you that participated. Thank you for your efforts.

As I have told you in the journal previously, it has been through your efforts that the North Carolina Library Association is the strongest state professional library organization in this part of the country. The Southeastern States Cooperative Library Survey ranks us number one in many of the categories. I would like for you to know that I personally feel that all of you are number one. I hope you do not feel that my "down home" approach to the presidency was a mistake. I felt it necessary in some cases in order to get to the heart of some of our problems. Thank you for your cooperation. Thank you for your support. Serving as your president this biennium has been a pleasure. The pursuit of excellence together can most certainly be a reality. My sincere appreciation goes out to you.

From the Editor's Desk

In the spring issue of *NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES*, your journal's Editorial Board announced its desire to establish a lasting memorial to Ray N. Moore, who died on March 23, 1975. As many will recall, at the time of her death Ray was the Assistant Director of the Durham County Library System and had served the North Carolina Library Association in the two important capacities as the Chairman of the Intellectual Freedom Committee and the Public Libraries Section Editor for the journal.

We are pleased to announce that as this issue goes to press, 103 of Ray's friends have chosen to honor her with memorial contributions to a fund which will be used in support of an annual writing competition for the best article on public librarianship submitted to the journal during each year in the future. Contributions to this point total \$1,324.50.

We are pleased to publish the following list of those who have participated in this endeavor, and we express our appreciation to each of them.

As contributions continue to arrive, the journal will list the names of all contributors. Anyone wishing to help bring the total amount of the contributions to approximately \$1,500 should not hesitate to send a donation right away.

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Circle Tours of Chapel Hill has informed the Executive Board of NCLA of the availability of a charter flight from Raleigh to Chicago for the ALA Conference. Southern Airways can furnish a 75-passenger round trip jet fare for \$245. This compares to a regular fare of \$259 and in addition includes hotel accommodations at the Palmer House, transfers on the public transit system, and portorage at the hotel. Departure date is scheduled for July 18 and return date will be July 24. Anyone interested in taking advantage of this opportunity should contact Linda Jones, c/o Circle Tours, 123 West Franklin Street in Chapel Hill. The zip code is 27514.

H. Vail Deale, who is Chairman of the ALA International Relations Committee, has written to the Executive Board asking if there are librarians in the state who would be willing to lend assistance to visiting foreign librarians at the ALA Conference. This assistance might take one of several forms: one might serve as host to one of these persons should they hope to make a trip into North Carolina, or one might simply serve as a fellow traveler during the Conference itself. Anyone interested in performing such a service and in getting to know someone from another country where one might possibly be intending a visit himself should contact Vail Deale at 50 East Huron Street in Chicago. The zip code is 60611.

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES is continuing its search for an indexer. Several applications have been received to date, but your editorial board intends to seek at least five applications before attempting to make a decision. This is a highly important post and one in which a person could learn while rendering service to the state association at the same time. It would be an excellent way for someone to have a regular publication to list in their curriculum vitae. Anyone interested should write a letter to the Editor of **NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES** describing their professional qualifications and the interest they might have in such an endeavor. The Executive Board feels that an annual index is important.

Two new persons have been invited to join the Editorial Board of **NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES**. They are Bernadette Martin of the Forsyth County Public Library and William Pendergraft of the Pender High School in Burgaw. Bernadette replaces Ray Moore as the Editor for the Public Libraries Section. She is presently serving as the Assistant Coordinator for the Children's Outreach Program in the Forsyth County System. William Pendergraft is Media Specialist for the Pender County High School and has considerable editorial experience. We are pleased that these persons have joined the editorial group and believe that their presence will add strength to your journal's publication.



Bernadette Martin

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A Message from Betty Martin, President of the Southeastern Library Assn.

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E nlisting your talents in regional library activities.
L earning to share problems and answers with other librarians in the region.
A ccepting opportunities offered by S.E.L.A. for professional involvement.

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2. Public Library
3. School and Children's Librarians
4. SELA Chapter of Reference Services Division-ALA
5. SE Regional Group of Resources and Technical Services
6. Special Library
7. Trustees and Friends
8. College and University

1976

1977

1978

1979

1980

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Annual dues of the individual members shall be on the following scale:

No salary to \$4,500 and Trustees	\$ 3.00
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6,001 to 7,500	5.00
7,501 to 9,000	6.00
9,001 to 10,500	7.00
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12,001 to 13,500	9.00
13,501 to 15,000	10.00
15,000 and up	11.00

Dues of other agencies, organizations, divisions, departments, branches of libraries: library schools \$5.00 or more.

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Expenditures over 50,000	6.00
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SPECIAL MEMBERS DUES

- (a) Sustaining Members \$25.00 per year
(b) Contributing Members \$50.00 or more per year

The Bermuda Triangle: A Librarian's Pursuit of Excellence

by Lawrence D. Kusche

I told myself I would not cough this morning. That is the first thing I did. I think I have been living on cough medicine the last week.

I would like to thank you for the hospitality here in North Carolina. Unfortunately, I was not able to make it to all the parties. There just was not enough time to hit every one. I would like to invite you all to the Arizona State Library Association meeting next year in Tucson. I expect to see you all there.

Now I have always felt that a speaker should tell you how long he will ramble on so those listening will know how much more they have to endure. But I have no idea how long this talk will take. I have never been in North Carolina before. I assume everyone is familiar by now with most of the gory details of the Bermuda Triangle story so I will just take a few minutes to cover the highlights.

The story is that many ships, planes and crews have mysteriously disappeared

in that small wedge of the sea and that Lloyds of London, the Coast Guard, the Navy and even *THE NATIONAL ENQUIRER* are completely baffled by it all. The most obvious cause of the losses — weather, mechanical problems and human error — have been eliminated as possibilities by those who have done extensive investigations previously. The Navy has suggested that it is merely a coincidence, but others claim that the lack of survivors, distress calls and wreckage in the Triangle make the disappearances something out of the ordinary. Many theories have been proposed to solve the mystery which continues to defy what might be called logical or normal explanation. Proposals include such possibilities as time warps, reverse gravity fields, UFO's and electronic and magnetic anomalies that silence radios, block radar and affect compasses.

Some researchers have found there are other such areas in the world. There is a Devil's Sea near Japan which also has an unusually high rate of losses. In 1955 the Japanese government sent a scientific re-

search ship to attempt to find the danger. That ship disappeared. The area was immediately declared a danger zone: a move that many investigators feel the United States should do for the Bermuda Triangle. However, cynics have said that the government would never make such a move. Think of the devastating effect it would have on the tourist trade.

Another group of researchers reported a network of twelve such areas evenly distributed around the globe. Recently an even more complicated pattern, the planetary grid system, was suggested by two Russian scientists who feel our planet may be a lattice or matrix of cosmic energy of a structure we do not yet understand and that it may once have been a giant crystal with angular dimensions—sort of a diamond in the sky. The crystal now lies buried beneath the eroded surface. Not surprisingly, the corners of the suspected crystal are thought to possibly be aligned with the twelve suspected vortices. Why the Bermuda Triangle is the most active of the crystal's points is not yet known.

Many other theories have been presented but none are seriously considered. Richard Woiner, author of *THE DEVIL'S TRIANGLE*, suggested that magnetic aberrations were at fault. And for a time even the Coast Guard fell for that one. Their handout on the Triangle agreed that Mr. Woiner's idea was the most logical possibility. But they recently dropped it, saying that forces of that kind are pure imagination.

John Wallace Spencer claims UFO's are responsible. He has collected hundreds of articles from *THE NEW YORK TIMES* and *THE NATIONAL ENQUIRER* to back his position. Charles Berlitz really has no opinion as to what the cause might be but claims to serve merely as a skeptical reporter doing his very, very best to collect the scientific evidence.

Many other ideas have been tossed out: lasers from outer space, lasers from

Atlantis, lasers from Oz, a pathway to the fourth dimension, or a tear in the magnetic curtain of time. I did not know the curtain was magnetic, but apparently it is.

I received a phone call a while back from someone who said that the lopsided molten core of the earth is responsible. When it rotates underneath the Triangle where the crust is very thin, it causes a gravity differential on the surface and a corresponding electromagnetic activity which incapacitates electrical instruments and pulls ships and planes down. The following is a direct quote which he repeated three times even though I had heard it perfectly the first time and had not asked for a replay. "This is a logical theory and absolutely correct. UFO's are b-u-l-p-u-c-k-y." Very logical.

Another suggestion is that the government is performing experiments with high-powered electromagnetic devices in the Triangle and is purposely causing the disappearances. After all, the Army was caught giving LSD to soldiers and the CIA was found with poisons, were they not? They have opened everybody's mail. So why would our government not test their new devices by seeing if they could make a few vessels disappear? A little vanished hardware for the sake of science is a reasonable price.

It has been said that to solve the mystery once and for all, it may be necessary to have the United Nations send in remote controlled vessels with equipment to detect unusual phenomena. Spending time there proves nothing. No matter how long a person, a boat, or even a fleet of ships stayed; no matter how scientifically equipped they might be; the answer would not be learned because they still would not know what caused the previous vessels to disappear. Those who suggest solving the mystery by spending time in the Triangle do not understand the problem and have not done their homework. Such a project would be interesting and would certainly rate a few headlines in the *NATIONAL*

TABLOID BLABBERSHEET. It would be wasted effort, however, since I have already solved the mystery.

The solution was not discovered by a vast scientific or psychic expedition but, rather, by the expert utilization of library resources and library skills. You may have noticed that my book is dedicated to the Interlibrary Loan Department of Arizona State University and their unseen partners in other libraries. They were sure glad when my project was over. But I have got another one going now. Lloyds of London, the Coast Guard, Isaac Asimov, Carl Sagan, Walter Sullivan, Samuel Elliott Morrison and many others agree that this is the solution — not a solution — but the solution. We have seen Black Power, Chicano Power and Feminist Power. What do you think of Library Power?

After several years of extensive research I have decided that all the previously suggested answers are completely wrong. None can explain the disappearances or why the Bermuda Triangle is such a prominent topic today. It is ironic that the purpose of my research was not to solve the mystery but merely to find as much reliable, objective information on each incident as possible. The solution was an unexpected bonus I did not seek.

One of the important things I discovered is that many people, as well as writers, fail to differentiate between a mysterious occurrence and an incident about which not much information has been found or has been sought. They are not the same thing. My research showed that once proper investigation had been done there were logical explanations for almost all the incidents. Those few that remain unsolved are those for which no information can be found. It is unlikely that those who claim these incidents are mysterious could support this with good solid information to prove that the incidents actually happened the way they described. I found that disappearances occur in all parts of the world, even over land, but only

those that happen in the Triangle receive much publicity. The routes of some of the vessels were through the Triangle, but it is not known that they vanished there. The mystery makers assume that they did. Many incidents were not considered mysterious when they occurred but only became so years later when they were misreported by writers seeking additional mysteries in the area.

Because of these discoveries and others I have not spelled out here, my conclusion is that the Bermuda Triangle is what I call a manufactured mystery. Others a little less delicate call it one of the greatest world-wide hoaxes ever to be perpetrated. It is one of a succession of many subjects that have received widespread publicity in the past few decades.

The techniques used to put across these so-called mysteries of this kind are similar. They are often prefaced with statements like "Truth is stranger than fiction," "factual accounts of the inexplicable," and "documented facts that force mankind to stretch its mind." Beware when you see those phrases. Usually when they say "Truth is stranger than fiction," what they are giving you is fictionalized truth.

The mystery writers can, of course, explain why their views are not accepted by orthodox scientists. "You see," they tell you, "the traditional scientist wears blinders. He has been shuffled along a conveyor belt of an education based on preconceived notions that fit together all too neatly. The facts that do not quite fit the puzzle are just tossed aside. The scientist is trained to ignore them. When anyone, especially from outside the fraternity, asks embarrassing questions he is met with ridicule and scorn or just ignored. This attitude on the part of established science detracts from those who seek truth in our modern times." That is the familiar war cry of the pseudo-scientist.

Some years back Marshall B. Gardner felt his views had not received a fair hear-

ing because of this conservative nature of scientists. He was certain that ultimately the public would accept his views and force the scientists to do likewise. His attitude is a similar one and is echoed today by many who would have us believe that the Establishment has its head buried in the sand. It is a popular stand, especially since some of the time in our bureaucratic age it is true. There are many examples of this, and the pseudo-scientists frequently use them. The great inventor Thomas Edison said that the telephone was worthless, and he later felt the same about the airplane. In 1945 Admiral William Leahy said: "The atom bomb will never go off, and I speak as an expert on explosives." The examples of mistakes by the Establishment are legion. They persecuted Galileo, they laughed at the Wright brothers, and they said the Six Million Dollar Man would never make it. That is the record of the Establishment — shabby, very shabby.

But back to Marshall B. Gardner who felt that way. What was the cause he espoused when he blasted scientists for their resistance to new, progressive ideas? Gardner had proved that the earth is hollow. The outer shell is eight hundred miles thick and inside is a sun six hundred miles in diameter. There are fourteen hundred mile wide openings at both poles. The aurora borealis is proof of that. For further proof Mars is also known to be hollow. What traditional, stodgy old scientists refer to as ice caps are really the Mars polar openings allowing occasional rays from its inner sun to escape.

Although Marshall Gardner failed to attract more than a few followers, others who have taken on the Establishment have fared much better. I have not yet had the time to dig deeply into many of them, but there are other topics that have been declared by others to be pseudo or false scientific topics in the past few decades: Velikovsky's cataclysmic theory, Bridey Murphy, UFO's, psychics, exorcism, ancient astronauts, pyramid power and the librari-

an's favorite, or at least one of their most frequent problems, the Bermuda Triangle.

The Triangle, like many of the popular topics, is a product of the pseudo-scientists who claim to expand the mind of the common man and woman by forcing them to think new thoughts or, as the current phrase goes, to "stretch their minds." But are these supposed mystery probes successful in their intellectual efforts? Do they really force people to think, or are they in fact guilty of that which they accuse the Establishment — inhibiting thought? Are they really mind-stretchers or are they mind-shrinkers?

Having been a Triangle watcher and a Triangle writer-watcher for several years, it is my conclusion that those who have created the mystery of the Bermuda Triangle are unmitigated failures when it comes to encouraging people to think. They do not encourage the reader to ask original questions, but merely to repeat the phrases they have just read, or, to use a technical educator's term — "to regurgitate." The readers repeat exactly what they have been fed and nothing ever reaches the brain. When this happens in school, the teacher has failed. When it happens in books, the writer has failed. The ultimate purpose of teaching or writing is not merely to overwhelm the student or reader with one's own biases, but to encourage them to think objectively for themselves, not to be a parrot, but to question and probe, to be critical and skeptical; not only to question the information presented, but to wonder what might *not* have been presented, and to think to ask whether there might be more alternatives to consider; to do some good research of their own (as difficult and time-consuming as it may be) and to recognize the difference between a primary and a secondary source of information; to become aware that everything that appears in print is not necessarily true or accurate and that the purpose of much of the popular press is not to impart information, but to print whatever they feel will sell the most.

Many people have been accepting as fact everything they have been handed about the Bermuda Triangle and under the proper stimuli they are able to repeat it, but they have never thought to dig beneath the surface. The mystery writers have presented mountains of so-called facts, most of which are inaccurate, and then have drawn conclusions from these facts. Then they have drawn further conclusions based on the erroneous assumption that their first conclusions are accurate.

I have blown up a balloon and now I declare that this is a brick. It is factual and it is documented. Orthodox scientists do not accept it, but we know how they operate, do we not? This is a fact, but don't take my word for it, check the record. It is available anywhere and only takes a minute. The pseudo-scientist blows up a balloon, tells everyone it is a brick and proceeds to build a skyscraper. Many such skyscrapers have been built in the past few decades and it is a rare person who takes the trouble to examine them piece by piece. The pathetic part to me is that it does not appear to occur to many people that such a check should be made. I challenge anyone to take any of the Bermuda Triangle books and pin down the sources of their information. I know where most of it is from because in the course of my own research I discovered many of the sources that they used. Not only do I know where much of the information came from and how reliable it is not, but I also know what has been distorted or left out. I have examined the Bermuda Triangle story very thoroughly and have concluded that it is not built of bricks but of balloons piled high and deep. Some of the writers knew they were only shoveling balloon upon balloon, but others, possibly, did not even know. Now that the fruit of their labor is in print they are obligated to defend them.

Deep down, the main purpose of my excursion into the Bermuda Triangle is far more important than the loss of some

ships and planes, as important as that may be. My real concern is how people think or fail to think. The thinking reader should always ask if the writer is biased. The writer will protest, of course, that he is not, but the reader should pay no mind. The hoaxer will usually point out other hoaxers to make himself appear legitimate. The thinker should question the writer's sources of information. Are they spelled out point by point or are they vague? Are they listed at all? Are they only listed in a bibliography at the back which can easily be packed with authoritative looking sources that were not even used? Could the reader track down the sources of information if he wanted? Are the sources themselves reliable and accurate? Many times the pseudo-mystery writer merely rewords the articles of previous writers who were equally unreliable. If a writer says the weather was calm, does that mean the weather was calm? If he says the Coast Guard was baffled, does that mean they were baffled? Or might the writer himself be the one who is confused? When a writer said previous experts were unable to solve the mystery, who is he referring to? Could it be to other pseudo-mystery writers? Why are these so-called experts rarely named? Despite the oft-stated "don't believe everything you read," many people do believe just about anything they see in print. I have actually heard people say that inaccurate or misleading information could not be permitted because "they" would not allow it.

In case after case, I found logical explanations for the losses that everyone else said were completely inexplicable. It was not that solutions could not be found, but that no one ever took the trouble to do thorough research. They did not, in fact, want to find solutions. Poor investigative abilities are being passed off as problems that defy the best efforts of scientists. Sloppy research is often behind what is called "an inexplicable mystery." Mysteries are very easy to create. From an unlimited number of random events, the mystery maker judiciously selects those

few that appear to prove his point, while ignoring all the others. He feels that a grain of truth is the same as the truth. He claims to be an inquisitive, no-nonsense skeptic, but is so only when he encounters ideas that conflict with his mystery. He feels that the public does not have the intelligence to want accurate information, but only wants light entertainment, while at the same time claiming to seek reality and enlightenment. I have found that a mystery writer need only hint or pose a theoretical question that something, no matter how unlikely, has occurred, giving no names, dates, places or documentation, and the burden of proof automatically falls to anyone who disagrees to prove that it is untrue. Someone once actually suggested that a parrot had been captured from a ship and was being held by the extra-terrestrials to teach them earthling language. I challenge you to prove that that is not true. If you like you can use Einstein's Theory of Relativity.

There are many tricks a writer can use to put his or her mystery across. One of the favorites is a technique I call the "obviously." Five planes were flying along together, lost, when pilot A called pilot B and said: "I think my compasses have failed." Pilot B said: "We must have gotten lost after that last turn." "Obviously," the writer says, "the compasses in all five planes had gone haywire." Obviously, this "proves" there are indeed mysterious forces in the Triangle.

There is also the distorted denial or how to misquote the authorities who disagree with you to make it appear as if they are on shaky ground. "The Coast Guard denies there are mysterious forces at work in the deadly Triangle." Does the Coast Guard refer to the area as the "deadly" Triangle, or are those the writer's words? "The Navy says there is nothing mysterious about the many losses." Whose word is "many?"

I have named many other techniques but will not define them now. Techniques

like: "converting the hard-nosed skeptic;" the "federal case," otherwise known as the "molehill-mountain trick;" "great expectations" (this is where if the ship or the plane does not operate perfectly, it is a great mystery); the "methodical metaphor;" "sensational simile;" the "two-step;" and "undue familiarity." Richard Woiner, if you are familiar with his books, is a great user of the technique of "undue familiarity." You would think he had been there the way he talks.

One of the most frequently used and funniest techniques is the "non-sequitur" where two or more true statements are made, but the conclusion they imply is not warranted. I used one earlier when I said I did not know how long this talk would take; I had never been in North Carolina before. Both true, but it leads nowhere. And I do not know how long I am going to talk.

Of all the misleading statements about the Triangle, the funniest line comes from John Keel who has written many books on so-called "inexplicable subjects." He said: "The Navy took the loss of Flight Nineteen very seriously; two months later President Truman created the CIA."

Maybe I am taking this all too seriously and should just go along with the game. There is certainly much more money to be made on the other side of this mystery. But there is also a deep satisfaction in knowing how the little boy must have felt when he blurted out: "But Mom, what new clothes? The emperor is naked." Besides, it is not a game if most people do not realize that it is a game.

It is possibly my background in the field of education that influenced me to the point where I could not go out and play the Bermuda Triangle game the same as all the other little boys. I have been a reference librarian at the university level for more than six years and before that at a high school two years and was a math

teacher another year. Before that I had been a flight instructor for several years. So for the last fifteen years or so I have been teaching either flying, math or, as a librarian, everything. And as teachers, no matter what our areas, we have several levels we must reach. The obvious is that we must teach our subject whether it be how to solve a quadratic equation, make a cross-wind landing at night or use the *READERS' GUIDE*. But far more important is that we must somehow get our students to think for themselves, to consider all the possibilities and to be aware that not all the answers are simplistic. We have to encourage them to poke and probe and realize that a solution may not come easy and may not be tidy. On the other hand, an answer should not be rejected just because it is simple.

It is good that high-interest topics like the Triangle come along now and then and can be used to capture the kids and get them to read. But sometimes in the process of teaching the mechanics of reading, I wonder if we do not overlook an important purpose of reading—to transmit knowledge.

Several months ago one reviewer noted that my book was logical and that: "Kusche acknowledges where the evidence is not watertight, leaving satisfying elements of inconclusiveness." Think about that: "Satisfying elements of inconclusiveness." This reviewer is saying that inconclusiveness, incompleteness, ineptness is what is successful. There do seem to be some people who enjoy being fooled, but I find they are a very small minority.

Mystery writers have presented many complex and convoluted answers to the

Bermuda Triangle, but they have overlooked the solution I have found: that there is not one huge, overall, complicated theory that explains it all but a number of down-to-earth causes (sort of a pun, I guess) that are not related. This discovery led me to invent an old proverb: "He who always gazes at the stars will not see what is right in front of his nose."

I met a person in Tucson about six months ago and as we were talking he said: "I have heard that the explanation is that time warps—it is definitely the answer—time warps are what are causing the loss of all these ships and planes." So we talked a little while, and I showed him many cases where I had found hurricanes and other small things like this that other writers had overlooked. He thought about that for a while and said: "You are really dumb. How could hurricanes explain away time warps?"

I have here a *Peanuts* cartoon from April 26th. Lucy comes up to Snoopy. She says: "I have been down at the library all morning. Been doing a little research. There is not one case in all of medical history where a dragon fly sewed up someone's lips so he couldn't eat and he starved to death—not one case." Last frame. Snoopy all alone thinking: "I wonder why they'd cover up something like that?"

The last I heard of Charles Berlitz (who declines, incidentally, to debate this topic with me) is that he strongly suspects that I am an agent of the airlines or the Government who is out to cover up the situation because, after all, it is going to hurt the tourist season out in Bermuda. Of course, what he overlooks are a few simple facts like Bermuda just had its best tourist sea-

son ever, largely because of the Bermuda Triangle publicity, but he is consistent.

In December, 1974 there was an article in *THE MIAMI HERALD* with the headline: "Forget the Bobbsey Twins. Young Readers Want Reality." It stated that students today do want reality; they do not want to waste their time on trivia like *The Bobbsey Twins* and the *Little House* books. They want to read about the real world, to stretch their minds. They want to read books like *The Devil's Triangle*, *Lord of the Flies*, *The Exorcist*, *Jaws* and *Chariots of the Gods*. Is that reality?

It has been said in the last few years that fiction is dying out and that the market for flights of fancy is all but gone in this pragmatic age. But fiction is just really as popular as it has always been. It is just that now they call it non-fiction. Actually the whole Bermuda Triangle mystery is really the fault of the Library of Congress. They classified the books in G 525: Adventures, shipwrecks, etc., instead of PS 3500, Twentieth Century American literature and fiction; or for those who speak Dewey, 910 instead of fiction.

The June 21, 1974 issue of *SCIENCE*, the journal of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, had an editorial about the pseudo-sciences. I will read the last paragraph. Substitute, if necessary, your own teaching level where they use the word "university."

The popularity of pseudo-scientific books at universities should be a source of concern to academic people. The new trend comes at a time when many universities have abandoned requirements that students be exposed to as little as one science course. It is not pleasant to contemplate a situation in which our future leaders are being steeped in fantasy and are exposed to a putdown of science without

effective response. The university community has a special obligation which it has not been meeting very well. It should move toward providing antidotes to the new intellectual poisons. In meeting these challenges to rationality, we should all remember that although humanity is eager to accept mysticism, it is also capable of yearning for truth.

An important objective of all librarians and other teachers should be to open the eyes of their students, to encourage them to see all sides of an issue — not just those that receive the most publicity because they are the most sensational.

I feel that the Bermuda Triangle has tremendous possibilities as a teaching device and properly approached can be used to stretch people's minds and imaginations. This will come about not by introducing vast, new, mysterious forces to our world, however, but rather by exposing some of the unrealities that can be foisted off on people who pride themselves as being hard-headed realists. The solution of the mystery of the Bermuda Triangle is an eye-opener that may lead not only to the solution of some of the other so-called great mysteries of our time, but it tells us a great deal about ourselves: how we think and fail to think. Have we advanced at all beyond the mentality of the day of the patent medicine sellers? I think so, but sometimes I wonder.

A major objective of educators should be to help students learn to separate fact from fiction on their own, as trite as that may sound. The mystery and the solution of the Bermuda Triangle provide a great opportunity for all classroom teachers and librarians to teach, if that is the proper word, critical thinking and discrimination. The pursuit of excellence requires us all to do our best to meet this challenge.

"The U. S. Office of Education and Libraries"

**Remarks Delivered at a Meeting
at the White House
Tuesday, September 9, 1975**

by Edward G. Holley, Dean
School of Library Science
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and
Immediate Past President
American Library Association

The role of the Office of Education in promoting libraries and librarianship goes back to the second commissioner, General John Eaton, who first started including library statistics in his annual report eight (8) months after his appointment in 1870. For the next six years Eaton pushed education at all levels and pointed out the federal government's role in aid to education in a variety of ways, e.g. grants of public lands, Northwest Ordinance, territorial libraries, land grant colleges, aid to colored and Indian schools, etc.

Primarily, Eaton did this through the gathering and dissemination of data, chiefly through publication of his annual reports, but also through special circulars and his personal relationships with Con-

gressmen and Senators on Capitol Hill. He instituted a series of statistical reports not equalled since, for he had a passion for collecting the facts. General Eaton believed that intelligent men needed facts upon which to base decisions. In 1874 he wrote "This office is charged with the duty of collecting and disseminating this knowledge respecting the education and intelligence of the people. The results of its work depend upon the impression made upon the public mind by the information it presents." In that same document he also wrote:

In choosing our form of government our forefathers committed themselves to the task of building up a firm national character based on the intelligence of the whole people. It may be set down as a sign of peril whenever

our statesmen shall consider any official position they may hold as bearing no relation to the intelligence of the people or the education of the young.

Because Eaton saw libraries as a key factor in providing that kind of information which, in Thomas Jefferson's terms, would keep the citizen informed and the public free, he promoted libraries and made them one of his special studies. In 1876 he published a mammoth Special Report of 1187 pages on the status of libraries in America which is still a landmark volume. For years the 1876 Report served as a manual and guide book for librarians while its second part, Charles Ammi Cutter's *Rules for a Dictionary Catalog*, became the basis for standardizing bibliographic data for the country. Over the next twenty-five years the popular Cutter's *Rules* was published as a government document, the fourth edition appearing in 1904. General Eaton also supported the 1876 Conference of Librarians in Philadelphia at which the American Library Association was born. He did this with the very practical assistance of mailing out the conference call.

The road on which Eaton launched the Office of Education after the ineffectiveness of the first Commissioner, Henry Barnard, was one which would be successfully followed for a long time to come and USOE would become known as the "ball bearing at the center of the American educational enterprise," to use one educator's phrase. The scope of Eaton's mind was fantastic. His reports touched everything from the education of women to better education for the immigrant Chinese. His ideas are remarkably modern. But my point is that in subsequent decades libraries received attention from the USOE and were included in a variety of reports and data

collected by that office to promote their well being. To indicate the federal government's role in library activity let me cite only the World's Library Congress which took place at the Columbian Exposition in 1893 in Chicago, the various attempts to gather information on land-grant education early in this century, publication of a variety of catalogs, e.g. ALA Catalog in 1893 and 1942 Library of Congress Catalog, ALA's Library War Service in World War I, and various relationships with other agencies like the State Department, the national libraries, and USIA. I cite these only as instances of the consistent federal role in support of libraries and their expansion.

This movement came to formal recognition in 1936 when Ralph Dunbar was appointed to head a Library Division in USOE. In the next forty years we were to see federal support of library programs assume a more direct role, though that was merely an expansion of early efforts through a more indirect route. Operating upon the principle that the citizens of a democracy cannot be ignorant and free, the programs of the fifties and sixties were designed to expand library resources and services to the great mass of the unserved, first to rural areas, then to the urban areas, colleges, and elementary and secondary schools, and finally, through a variety of efforts, with networks of libraries making resources of research libraries available to all citizens.

How far we have come can be illustrated by a personal experience. I well remember going to Houston in 1962 and being surprised that the sixth largest city in the country lacked elementary libraries in a number of its schools. Thanks largely to ESEA Title II that is no longer true.

Many of the federal programs of the last 20 years have enriched the programs for local citizens through the provision of better resources at the local and state level and through emerging cooperative enterprises from the least sophisticated, such as common borrowing privileges, through the more advanced computerized services such as bibliographic data bases along the models of the Ohio College Library Center and the Southeastern Interlibrary Network. Lest we get carried away with the technology, though, I recall our publishing colleague, Dan Lacy's comment in his *Libraries and the Life of the Mind* in San Francisco this year. Dr. Lacy reminded us that sophisticated networks, enormously useful for that small percentage of the population interested in research, was no substitute for the small, well selected collection of books, periodicals, and other materials needed by the average citizen in his or her community. Through the various programs of the Library Services Act (subsequently the Library Services and Construction Act) many small communities throughout the country for the first time have had access to libraries. Recently I received an invitation to a ceremony dedicating a small public library in Comanche, Texas, where the combination of federal and local funds enabled that county to build its first library building. This story could be repeated many times as a testimony to the highly successful LSCA, first passed under President Eisenhower and subsequently renewed under Presidents Johnson and Nixon. I cite these instances to show the nonpartisan nature of library support and the popularity of these programs with the Congress.

As an academic librarian, whose library building addition at the University of Hous-

ton was funded in part by the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, I am quite familiar with the programs for higher education. There has been a tendency to disparage these programs, especially the Higher Education Act of 1965 Title II-A for college library resources, but that title has enabled small colleges like Greensboro and Guilford in North Carolina to reach standards at a higher level of excellence than would have been possible without the \$5,000 grants. Likewise Title II-B has been just the stimulus needed for minority recruitment—a high priority item for all of us. Dr. Russell Bidlack in a study of doctorates in library science from 1931 through 1972 discovered only 12 to have been awarded to Blacks.

Later this morning others will discuss the many facets of these programs including the work of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries and the work of the more recent National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. All of these programs, at their peak of federal support, were funded at a relatively small cost. For example, at its peak ESEA Title II reached only about 100 million dollars while LSCA reached 85 million and HEA of 1965 not quite 35 million. These are modest sums indeed out of a total federal budget counted in the billions of dollars.

My message is a simple one. There is a need for continued federal role in library development. The past demonstration of success is evident to those who examine the record closely.

At the same time I would point out that there is not any question that the federal role has stressed books and buildings more than staff. My point is that a lot of good has been done with this money through the challenges to the states and

local governments to match the monies provided from the federal government and that the process of providing the citizen with the means to further his or her education has moved along well. This is entirely consistent with the premise upon which libraries have been based from the beginning: that a democracy requires an informed citizenry.

Now we are approaching the centennial of the organized library profession and the bicentennial of the country. We need to take a look at what resources and services are needed in our second century to keep the citizen informed. No one would doubt that twenty years of federal involvement in library programs is probably overdue for a reassessment. As Mrs. Martin noted, the library community is prepared to be a part of this reassessment. However, the place of libraries in USOE has been such a series of ups and downs, and demonstrated such lack of stability, that there is now an urgent need for some kind of continuity as well as leadership to help achieve this assessment and give focus to the federal programs. The Educational Amendments of 1974 created in USOE an Office of Library and Learning Resources. If this office is to provide the data gathering, the encouragement, and policy analysis which General Eaton and his colleagues did a hundred years ago, it needs your support and it needs to relate better to the general library community.

Librarians and their friends across the country and in Congress want to work with the administration to improve library service to the people. We can reassess, move ahead, and achieve our mutual goals of an informed citizenry or we can continue to battle it out every year in Congress for the meager sums needed. That doesn't

seem to us a very intelligent way to approach the matter. We need to mobilize all the talents we have to consider the library needs of the country in this centennial year of the American Library Association and bicentennial year of the country.

In my opinion this administration, and the country as a whole, would be well advised to let the citizens speak through the state conferences of the White House Conference on Libraries and Information Service about where we go from here. General Eaton enlisted the state education officers and the leading librarians in helping call attention to trends and developments needing public attention. After 100 years that's still not a bad idea.

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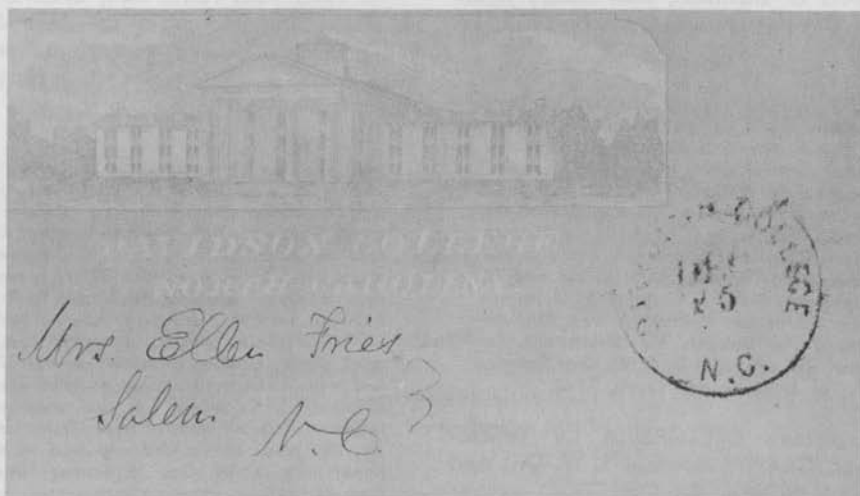
The Orr Etchings: An Addendum

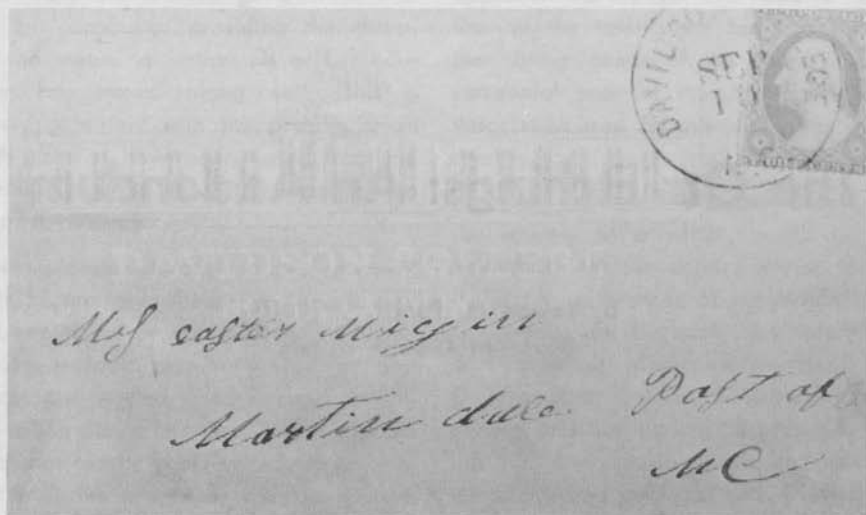
by Leland M. Park
Davidson College Library

The delightful and informative articles on the Louis Orr Etchings (Summer/Fall, 1975) brought to mind the fact that Louis Orr's connection with North Carolina did not begin with the series commissioned by Dr. Robert Lee Humber. In 1855 Davidson College received the handsome legacy of \$200,000 from the estate of Maxwell Chambers of Salisbury. With part of this gift, the nationally famous architect Alexander Jackson Davis, who designed the

state capitol building in Raleigh, was employed to design a main class room and dormitory building for Davidson. This he did, and it was one of the finest academic buildings in the South until it burned in 1921.

Proud of this fact, the administration decided to have stationery depicting this building made for the college. One J. W. Orr of New York was employed to do





drawings of the Davis-designed Chambers Building. Copies of this stationery, of which the letterheads are shown here, are in the college archives today and bear the date November 7, 1859.

Since the building was not completed until 1860, it is assumed that J. W. Orr must have used the architectural drawings of fellow New Yorker Davis to complete his work. In a 1959 letter to Dr. Chalmers G. Davidson, then library director at Davidson, Louis Orr acknowledged that

Yes, J. W. Orr was my grandfather. Orr's "Pictorial Guide to the Niagara Falls" was the first guide ever to be published. The title reads: "Pictorial Guide to the Niagara Falls." A manual for Visitors, giving an account of this Stupendous Natural Wonder: and all the Objects of Curiosity in its vicinity; with many Historical Incidents of Interest; and also Full Directions for Visiting the Cataract and its Neighboring Scenes. Illustrated by Numerous Maps, Charts and Engravings from Original Surveys and Designs; the Illustrations designed and engraved by J. W. Orr. Buffalo, Press of Salisbury and Clapp, 1845.

Appleton's *CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY* mentions J. W. Orr, and the *NEW YORK CITY DIRECTORY* carries

his name, first as an engraver and then as printer, with the statement: "this is the largest wood engraving establishment in the city." The New York Public Library's reference department reported that J. W. Orr did engravings as early as 1848 for Wiley and Putnam's edition of *Dombey and Son*, and some books were illustrated by him in 1847. He also did portraits and letterheads.

In 1948, Paul North Rice, Chief of the Reference Department of the New York Public Library, located an early advertisement for the J. W. Orr firm which reported that:

with superior advantages, he is able to execute all orders in his line, however large, with the utmost dispatch and on reasonable terms. Having the largest establishment of the kind in America, he is able to pay particular attention to every branch of his business: Portraits, animals, landscapes, public buildings, factories, machinery, societies' seals, hat tips, tobacco stamps, druggists' labels, bank checks, business cards, ornamental bills and newspaper heads, large or small show bills—plain or in colors, cuts for newspaper advertisements, all kinds of book illustrations, etc. Designed, drawn and engraved in superior style. J. W. Orr, 75 Nassau Street, New York.

Perhaps Louis Orr's successful execution of the "Sketches on North Carolina" was attributed not only to his superior skill, but also to his knowledge of his own familial connection with the state, coupled with the warmth with which he was received during his visits. In another 1959 letter to Dr. Davidson, he commented:

The South always, from childhood, intrigued me; I love North Carolina and if the Etchings express some of this sincere admiration, then I have not been chasing a mirage. Southern hospitality is not a myth; the courtesy and sympathetic understanding extended me by Mr. and Mrs. James Sprunt, while being their guest at Orton, is but one example. Some day (maybe) I shall write about the many and often amusing acts of friendliness extended an artist by North Carolinians.

It was, apparently and delightfully, a mutual-admiration society between North Carolina and Louis Orr, Etcher Extraordinary.

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Organizing The Brevard College Music Library

by Mrs. Arline B. Campbell
Pisgah Forest, North Carolina

Several years ago Brevard College learned that a cataloged music library was one of the requirements for the full accreditation of Brevard College by the National Association of Schools of Music. At this time the College had about 800 disc recordings, 500 scores of miniature and larger sizes, an assortment of about 100 books, and about 100 eight-track tapes which were housed in its music studies building apart from the Library. The records, scores, and books were housed in a "listening library" — a room about 18' x 18' containing record cabinets, shelving, a four-deck tape table, and a six-turntable listening area.

Sporadically and unsystematically over the past ten years an attempt had been made to classify and describe the records. However, no authority file had been set up and name entries varied considerably. The descriptions on the cards, the collations, the contents notes, and other bibliographical information were as varied as the entries. At one point Library of Congress cards had been ordered for about 100

records but, as no one knew how to read tracings, how to add subject headings, or what to do about call numbers, these printed sets were in their pristine, plasticine envelopes in a box on a shelf. A nine-tray card catalog cabinet had been purchased at one time, but had as yet no contents. Heavy plastic record covers for about half of the records had been purchased. Pamphlet binders for all of the scores had been purchased and were stored in cartons. Boxes of catalog cards had been bought and thousands of individual cards had been typed but were unusable for various reasons.

It was evident that music or clerical personnel, untrained in library organization, had planned to do this job, but after several false starts had become overwhelmed by the mountain of details, problems, and inconsistencies and that someone with cataloging expertise would have to catalog the library.

Several methods and systems were explored in an attempt to find the quickest

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and simplest way to translate these holdings into a classified, cataloged, and internally compatible library. Needs of faculty and students were discussed relative to encouraging maximum use of the material by them. The decision was made to begin with the records and to use the Bro-Dart ANSCR system of classification. The advantages of this system are many. It places recordings together by subject: all symphonies together, operas together, chamber music together, and so forth. It uses letters instead of numbers in an easily remembered relationship. It is slightly mnemonic. For example: EC is the term for concertos; ES equals symphonies; GP is used for solo piano music; GV for violin music; and GO is organ music. It provides for the single record which includes several composers with a single set of cards; whereas the Library of Congress uses several sets of cards in such instances.

Once learned this is a rapid method, simple enough for an untrained classifier to handle. Within the subject classification the records are arranged by composer or by the first composer with the others as added entries. A table of composer letters is provided.

Flexible and simple arrangements for a collection of songs by many composers are made. The final call number consists of a four line set of letters:

ES (Symphony)
MOZA (Mozart)
35 (no. 35)
W09 (The principal performer — in this case Wallenstein — plus the last 2 numbers of the recording no.)
or,
B (operas)
WAGN (Wagner)
T1 (Tristan and Isolde)
N02 (Nilsson (principle performer) plus last 2 numbers of recording no.)

In practice, this type of call number seems to be working well. Student assistants can locate and re-shelve easily with a minimum of error.

For entry purposes a name authority file was established. Names were verified and established for the separate file as the work progressed. This was the most time consuming part of the first year's work. This file has shown its value in permitting completion of the latter half of the job much more quickly than the beginning. The College now has a 2,000-name authority file of composers, performers, orchestras, and groups that it will be happy to share with anyone who would like to have it. A similar file of artists, painters, and sculptors is being built in connection with another project involving art slides and flat pictures. This may be shared also.

For description or the "body of the entry," the underlying principle from which we worked was: "when cataloging any

piece of audiovisual material treat it like a book." In this we were following unknowingly the maxim so engagingly presented at SELA SWLA this past November by Professor Sarah Law Kennerly of North Texas State University in her discussion of cataloging techniques for audiovisual materials.

Entry is made by composer (author). We state the title, plus other description needed to fulfill our objectives and add [with] and any other composers (authors) and the titles of their works. This is similar to "bound with" except that the information is placed in the body of the entry rather than as a separate note. Publishing information follows: the record company and the record number. If it is an album with several recordings (and numbers), we use a slash: 37813/15. With very few exceptions, no dates are given:

Ravel, Maurice, Joseph, 1873-1937.
Quartet in F major [with] Debussy:
Quartet in G minor, op. 10. Columbia,
5245.

Collation includes: number of sides (pagination or volume); size of disc; the rpm (only given if not 33 $\frac{1}{3}$); stereo (if it is stereo); and series (if there is one). The collation may appear as:

6s. 12 in. stereo. (Masterworks); or
2s. 12 in. stereo. (Chopin's complete
works, v.10); or simply
*2s. 12 in.

Performers are brought out by means of contents notes which are also made for orchestra, instrumental groups, and so on. Special information is given about instruments, such as: "Robert Noehren, organist. The Organ of St. Janskerk, Gouda, Holland." Program notes or album booklets,

if included, are noted. Language of songs, if other than English, are given.

Tracings, subject headings and added entries, cover completely anything that might be needed by the music faculty; all composers, as main or secondary entries; all titles and title variations, or a cross reference from one form of title to another; and major performers. This includes also types of music: jazz, orchestral, vocal; all solo instruments with or without another instrument; conductors; orchestras; and string quartets. This is another area of difference between our cards and Library of Congress cards, which provide insufficient coverage in the matter of subject headings and added entries.

Our master subject heading list is the New York Public Library list of subject headings, *Music Subject Headings*, 2d edition. Wherever revisions or changes are made, a note so indicates.

Our cross reference system is similar to the arrangement for books and pamphlets. Cross references or "see also" are made for some differences in phrases such as "Ragtime, see Jazz music;" phrases of instrumentation, "Viola in trios, see Piano in trios (Piano, flute, viola);" and also for variation in titles, "Hornsignal Symphony, see Symphony no. 21 in D major ("Hornsignal")."

Such close and detailed cataloging requires many more cards for a single record than most books use, or for an album versus a set of books. Our rule-of-thumb is that for any main card with fifteen or more tracings a stencil is cut and a set of cards is made on a Cardmaster.

The library secretary types either the main card or the stencil from a worksheet which has been prepared and supervises the typing of student assistants who complete the set. At the present time two main cards are made, and "Music Dept." is stamped immediately above the call number on one card which is then filed

*This means that it is not a stereophonic recording and that it is a 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ rpm disc. This arrangement is used in the interest of streamlining and there would be nothing wrong in adding "33 $\frac{1}{3}$ rpm" or "hi-fi" etc. to collated information.

in the main catalog in Jones Library. This is a location device for non-music students who might want to know whether a particular selection is on campus. It is not completely accurate in that second and third composers are not brought out. Hopefully this will be done some day. In the meantime the Jones Library has its own collection of over 500 circulating records that fulfills most needs.

A different classification system is used for scores (including librettos). Because most of the scores are works of a single composer, the music faculty asked that they be arranged first by composer rather than (as in the case of records) by type of music. This means that the call sign uses the first four letters of the composer's name, ie: BACH, and that all of the Bach scores are together on the shelf arranged by the following artificial numbering device with the first letter of the title as a work-mark, thus

SCORE
BACH
71m.

This schedule has many open numbers that can be used later:

- 01 any solo instrument — none specified (John Cage, etc.)
- 05 Solo instrument — study and teaching.
- 10 Keyboard instruments.
- 11 Piano.
- 12 Harpsichord and Clavier.
- 13 Organ.
- 14 Accordion.
- 15 Keyboard instruments — study and teaching.
- 20 Combined stringed instruments.
- 21 Violin.
- 22 Viola.
- 23 Cello.

- 24 Thorough-bass.
- 25 Stringed instruments — study and teaching.
- 30 Combined brass instruments.
- 35 Combined brass instruments — study and teaching.
- 40 Combined woodwind instruments.
- 45 Woodwind — study and teaching.
- 50 Combined percussion instruments.
- 55 Percussion instruments — study and teaching.
- 60 To be assigned.
- 65 — study and teaching.
- 70 Combined instrumental, including concertos.
- 71 Orchestras, including symphonies.
- 72 Bands.
- 73 Ensembles.
- 74 Duets and trios.
- 75 Combined instrumental — study and teaching.
- 80 Combined voice and instrumental.
- 81 Operas.
- 82 Oratorios.
- 85 Combined voice and instrumental — study and teaching.
- 90 Voice.
- 91 Solo voice.
- 92 Choir.
- 93 Quartets.
- 94 Folk songs.
- 95 Voice — study and teaching.

This has proven simple enough for an untrained person to use accurately. M-SCORE and SCORE are used above the composer term to facilitate location on tall and short shelving. SCORE and M-SCORE cards are interfiled.

At the present time the Record Catalog and the Score Catalog are separate, but it is hoped that as books and tapes are

added the Library will be able to demonstrate the efficacy of one unified catalog for all of the music holdings.

Cards for scores are prepared in the same manner as recording cards: workslip, main card typed (no card for Jones Library catalog for scores). The principle of "treat it like a book" is also applied. We enter by composer, give title, publisher, imprint date, pagination, "music," occasionally "illus," or "front," very occasionally "map," or (Series), if there is one. Contents notes are infrequent, tracings fewer, no performer, but occasionally editor. An example follows:

M-SCORE

BERL

71f Berlioz, Hector, 1803-1869.

Fantastic symphony, op. 14, N.Y.,

Kalmus, n.d. 150 p. (Miniature

orchestra scores, no. 102)

Scores are placed in pamphlet binders. Pictures are placed in covers and the call number is placed on the upper left hand corner.

SCORE

BACH

71f

Picture

Cover

The spine is lettered vertically with the first four letters of the composer's name to help in shelving. B

A

C

H

The infrequent books are classified like the Reference Collection in the Jones Library. They are stamped with a departmental ownership stamp.

The time element to do all of this? Cataloging has been "sandwiched in" among regular library duties, the bulk has been done in the summer, and the first hundred records are the hardest!

In 1969, we seemed to be faced with a monumental and insurmountable task. However, after settling upon a system and adhering to it, we began to see this library emerge as a truly helpful unit of the curriculum.

Setting up simultaneously an authority file made the first year's work to seem unproductive. Sometimes two or three hours were spent on a single recording, and in the case of the eleven disc set of FOLKWAYS RECORD JAZZ verifying names and dates of performers took several days. Later, this body of information paid off. Now as new recordings are added, workslips can be made at the rate of 5-10 per hour.

Scores go much faster. In fact, most of the score library has been processed at odd times during the past nine months. Although we were considering which system of organization to use for the recordings as early as the summer and fall of 1969, the bulk of the record library was not completed until the fall of 1971.

Other libraries may be faced with these same problems. That is the reason for documenting our experience here. It should be emphasized that our method is suitable for small libraries only: under 5000 pieces of material and with enrollments in the 500 area. Printouts, subscriptions to cataloging services, and the like are too expensive and complicated for us. Manpower in the form of student assistants is what we have and utilize.

Any musicians who may read this should be advised not to settle for a catalog which does not answer the questions you have or expect to have. Consult your professionally trained librarian-catalogers also.

Librarians should not be fearful of this material because it is so-called "audio-visual." Apply cataloging principles, set up your system (not necessarily the one outlined here), and do not change horses in midstream.

North Carolina Libraries and the American Revolution Bicentennial

by Mrs. Jean Llewellyn
Assistant Director
Sandhill Regional Library

Libraries have a chance, if they will take it, to play an essential role in local community celebration of the American Revolution Bicentennial. This is the conclusion arrived at by the Bicentennial Committee of the Public Libraries section of the North Carolina Library Association. The Committee first met in April, 1974 and has since been conferring periodically in meetings of the Committee as a whole and of sub-committees.

The Committee consists of Chairman, Mrs. Eugenia Babylon, Richard H. Thornton Library, Oxford; Vice Chairman, Mrs. Nellie M. Sanders, Pettigrew Regional Library; Secretary, Arthur Goetz, Public

Library of Johnston County and Smithfield; Mrs. Mary Barnett, Morganton-Burke County; Mrs. Martha Davis, Rockingham County; Jim Baucom, Wake County Public; Mrs. Lou Benke, Salisbury-Rowan County; Ms. Patsy Hensel, Onslow County; Mrs. Jean Llewellyn, Sandhill Regional; Wallace McLendon, Stanly County; Richard Meldrom, Catawba County; Mr. Lloyd Osterman, Hyconeechee Regional; Mrs. Margaret Randall, Harnett County; Ms. Judith Sutton, Division of the State Library; Mrs. Josie Tomlinson, Wilson County; Ms. Jane Wilson, Retired; Mrs. Mary Wilson, SHM Regional; Valerie Knerr, Appalachian Regional; and Dr. Annette Phinozee, Dean, School of Library Science, NCCU. In addition, the

committee invited other sections of the North Carolina Library Association to send representatives to the meetings. The Bicentennial emphases affects school, special, college and university libraries as well as public.

The Committee has explored what was planned on a national scale and members have sat in session with directors and consultants for the North Carolina State Bicentennial. Mrs. Babylon and Mrs. Llewellyn attended a SYMPOSIUM ON THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN THE SOUTH at Lexington, Kentucky.

The American Revolution Bicentennial Commission was established when President Lyndon B. Johnson signed Public Law 89-491 on July 4, 1966. Members were "to plan, encourage, develop and coordinate the commemoration of the American Revolution Bicentennial." Since this time there have been many changes in leadership and emphasis. The national effort is now under the direction of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration. However, it is more in line with President Nixon's admonition to the Commission of 1969 to ensure that the celebration not be confined to the national level but to be something in which all the people could participate. The celebrations have been cut back from the original period (which would have lasted at least until 1983) to the period of March, 1975 through December, 1976 with the focal day July 4, 1976.

North Carolina's Bicentennial is under the Department of Cultural Resources. Mr. Dick Ellis is the present person in over-all charge. Dr. Jeff Crow is director of *Heritage*, the look at the past theme of the three-part program. *Heritage* aims to provide historical perspective in which to appreciate the significance of The American Revolution as a crucial and relevant event in the total heritage of the nation, dealing specifically with the history of the Revolution, but also with the unique history of communities and the State as a

whole. Included under this theme are restorations, local histories, symposia, publications and chronologies. *Festivals* is the now, the theme area celebrating goals achieved, drawing attention to our cultural heritage, and sharing with visitors what is unique about our locality. *Festivals* cover such projects as collecting folklore, promoting the arts, commemorating historic dates, encouraging assemblies and speeches. Ardath Goldstein is the consultant. *Horizons*, Ed Barham, Consultant, involves cooperative effort to undertake projects that will demonstrate concern for human welfare, happiness and freedom. It encompasses day care centers, mini parks, bike trails, junk car removal, beautification and such civic improvements.

The State Bicentennial has planned some publications to be released beginning in the fall of 1975. There will be a series of pamphlets on the early days of North

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Carolina. They will begin with a day-by-day listing of historical happenings in the State during the Revolution written by Dr. Jeffery Crow and entitled *NORTH CAROLINA: A CHRONOLOG*. A minority affairs almanac of the minority contributions to the State is being compiled under the direction of Frank Emory at the Department of Urban Affairs at N. C. State University.

Dr. Larry Wheeler is Director of Community Participation for the State. Each county had two people who were designated as official representatives and charged with setting in motion plans for local bicentennial programs. People on the local committees were to be approved by the elected officials of the county or municipality and were to be as representative as possible of the age groups, socio-economic levels, racial components and civic organizations making up the community. This local committee then explored and decided what was needed or wanted in the community. The most likely plans were then selected to be implemented. They were submitted to local officials, endorsed, then sent on to the state, district and national commissions. If approved, the locality was certified and registered as an official bicentennial unit. The county or municipality then is presented with an official bicentennial flag and certificate of registration. It is then eligible for professional assistance and for funding, if money is available and warranted.

It is at this local level that librarians can most effectively participate. It is not too late for librarians to ask to serve on their local committees. There is still much work to be done, no matter how far the community has progressed with its plans. Librarians will be able to show how their resources and reference facilities can help. The library's meeting rooms could be offered for community meetings or even, if circumstances permit, as headquarters for the program. The North Carolina Committee would be pleased if librarians would

be interested in disseminating bicentennial information to the public. The *NEWSLETTER* may be obtained from Liz Fentress, Editor, 109 E. Jones Street, Raleigh, N. C. 27611, by sending \$1.00 for a subscription. The State Committee announced the upcoming publication by Oxmoor House of a new book about North Carolina history, *Spirit up the People*, written by Joanne Young with full color photographs by Taylor Lewis. It will sell for \$12.95 and be introduced by a national publicity promotion.

A children's curriculum, *Guide on the Bicentennial Theme*, available in September will be distributed to schools and libraries.

If there is no history of the library, this is an appropriate time to compile one for distribution. Committee member, Art Goetz, provides his bookmobile personnel with a tape recorder so they can record stories or reminiscences of the earlier days. Oral history and folklore are an important part of the bicentennial effort locally.

Library staff members might be enabled to better serve the public in the area of the American Revolutionary period by taking refresher courses. Such could be arranged through the nearest community college, technical institute or a high school history teacher. It might be held in the library and be open to the public. The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill offers a correspondence course on the subject. Jim Baucom wrote to colleges and universities around the state to see if librarians close by might audit courses on related subjects. He also wrote to professors who teach courses in Political Science, History and English. He compiled a list of the ones who have agreed to speak at libraries in their county of residence or close by. Lists are available from him or from Mrs. Babylon.

The Library Bicentennial Committee has had special bicentennial bookplates and bookmarks made up. Samples have been sent to all public libraries so that those interested may order these for their li-

braries. More are obtainable through Secretary, Arthur Goetz.

By now all libraries have received a list of materials prepared by the American Library Association, to back up the national American Issues program. These lists could be checked against holdings and used as suggestions for purchase. Since this is a national effort in which the media and many organizations are planning to participate, reading lists should be widely distributed to patrons of the library. Supplies may be replenished by request from the Division of the State Library.

The Library Committee investigated the possibility of special grants for the purchase of books and pamphlets on the American Revolutionary period. This request was rejected as there were no funds available for this purpose. However, libraries will find the state pamphlets relatively inexpensive. As much money as practicable can be allocated for books and A-V. Aspects of the bicentennial will be the subject of many club programs, school assignments and general interest reading.

The Bicentennial Committee of the Public Library Section of NCLA has received from the North Carolina Humanities Committee a grant of \$23,000 to carry out a series of forums in 30 localities across the state devoted to the topic "Reassessment of the American Experiment." Dr. Robert S. Rankin, Professor Emeritus of Duke University, is the project director and humanists from the academic world have expressed a willingness to participate. Twenty-eight public libraries responded to a request for participating agencies and will host the forums in their own communities: providing place, moderators, pan-

elists, promotion, publicity and the necessary staff, time and energy. March of 1976 is the selected period for the forums and there will be three in each locality dealing with "The Idea of America: The American Reality" and "An American Agenda for the Beginning of the Third Century."

Representatives from the Bicentennial and Children's Services Committee of the Public Library Section of NCLA and of the North Carolina Bicentennial Committee are working on a plan to encourage participation of children in the bicentennial through an especially designed reading program. This will be released when completed.

Mrs. Martha Davis heads a subcommittee, the NCLA conference film project. Four subcommittee members are previewing films and from these would be drawn those that would be shown at NCLA. All films will be historically accurate, will be new and current and would include children and adult films. They will prepare an annotated listing of all bicentennial films for distribution at NCLA.

Mrs. Nellie Sanders, Committee vice-chairman, is president of the North Carolina Barge Foundation, a private organization, which has as its goal a barge containing a model library, theatre and exhibit area to bring cultural offerings to accessible places in eastern North Carolina. While the Barge Project bill failed in both houses because of economic unrest, other ways may be found to pursue it.

The committee and the North Carolina State Bicentennial Committee would appreciate knowing what libraries and librarians are doing toward the bicentennial commemoration in their local area.

The Use and Economics of Computer-Generated Microfiche Catalogs

by William C. Horner

Systems Librarian

D. H. Hill Library

North Carolina State University

Raleigh, North Carolina

The D. H. Hill Library of North Carolina State University is currently producing three computer-generated catalogs on microfiche. They are: *The Cooperating Raleigh Colleges History Union Catalog*, consisting of about 16,000 titles in the Library of Congress "E" and "F" classifications held in the libraries of the six colleges and universities in Raleigh, N. C.; the *NCSU Working Collections Catalog*, consisting of about 11,000 volumes located in departmental working collections on the North Carolina State University campus; and the *NCSU Serials Catalog*. Experience with these catalogs has convinced us that they have a number of advantages over printed book catalogs. They

are significantly cheaper to produce and particularly to update, and more convenient to use. They are quite acceptable to library users. Their single disadvantage, the fact that they require a microfiche reader, is far outweighed by these advantages. This article will describe the *NCSU Serials Catalog* and, using it as a model, the production processes, use, and economics of microfiche catalogs and the responses of library staff and library users will be discussed.

The *NCSU Serials Catalog* consists of approximately 30,000 main entries and cross references and is contained on five 4" x 6" microfiche produced at a reduction

ratio of 42X. Each fiche contains 224 computer page images of sixty-four 132 character lines. Each page image is formatted into two columns of entries and cross references and is, in fact, precisely the format that would have been used for a printed catalog. Each title record contains the complete main entry, location, call number, library's holdings, and the language of publication.

The 224 page images on each fiche are arranged into rows and columns. The top row contains the first 20 characters of the first entry on that fiche, the date that the fiche was created, and the sequence number of that fiche in the set — all readable without magnification. The last page image on each fiche contains an index to that fiche. The titling and indexing features enable the user to find the entry he is seeking substantially faster than he could in a printed catalog, although to use the indexing effectively the fiche must be read on a reader especially equipped for computer-generated microfiche.

The master file of serial records is contained on magnetic tape and is updated monthly. The cost of producing and updating the master tape file is the same whether the final output is a printed book catalog or microfiche. The new monthly master file is processed to produce a computer tape formatted for processing into microfiche on a COM (Computer Output Microfilm) device. This tape is sent by courier to a service bureau in Winston-Salem for processing and the microfiche are returned by courier the following day. One-hundred duplicate sets (i.e., 500 microfiche) are produced on the library's microfiche duplicator for distribution to both on- and off-campus locations. There are 17 readers located in the D. H. Hill Library and the three school libraries on the NCSU campus. Fourteen academic departments of the University have purchased readers and receive catalogs. The other 70-odd sets of the catalog are sent to other libraries in the Southeast — university, public, and special.

The serials project at NCSU was begun before the commercial development of COM techniques and the original plan envisioned the production of a printed serials catalog in book form. Fortunately, the service bureau that produces the fiche began soliciting business just at the time the catalog was ready to be printed.

The production of 300 copies of a paperbound book catalog would have cost approximately \$3500. Such a catalog would, of course, have been out of date before it was distributed and it would have been necessary to produce supplements to keep it current. The printing costs for 11 monthly supplements would have at least equalled the original printing costs so that the total annual cost for a respectably up-to-date printed catalog would have been approximately \$7000. Furthermore, the campus computing center would charge about \$35.00 for each camera-ready catalog printout. It is not necessary to produce computer printouts for production of the microfiche since the fiche are produced directly from computer tape.

In comparison, the cost of producing one original microfiche is \$3.80 so that the total cost of an original catalog set is \$19.00. The cost of duplicating a microfiche is 8 cents (4 cents for material, 4 cents for labor) so that the total cost for duplicating one catalog set is 40 cents. The total monthly cost for producing the sets needed for use in the library is \$25.80, or about \$310 per year — and there are no supplements to contend with.

There are, however, one-time equipment costs to be considered which include a reader for each location of the catalog and a microfiche duplicator for the production of multiple copies of the catalog. There are a variety of COM microfiche readers available ranging in price from about \$100 to \$250. These vary in both quality of construction and versatility. At the low end of the price range the readers are cheaply constructed and in practical

application their use is restricted to a single fiche format. The more expensive models provide better construction and optics and greater versatility in handling a variety of microfiche formats. After investigating several models the D. H. Hill Library chose the Realist "Vantage II" microfiche reader. This machine is relatively well constructed and provides the capabilities required to use the indexing feature of the microfiche system. Moreover, it offers seven different lenses that can be interchanged instantly by the machine operator so that it can be used for all fiche formats except ultra-microfiche. Most importantly, it provides for variable magnification with the same lens—a feature unique to these machines at the time they were ordered. This last feature enables the library to read government documents produced at 24X and COM catalog fiche produced at 42X on the same reader equipped with a single lens. It is true that the 24X fiche image is somewhat larger than the original and the 42X fiche image is somewhat smaller than the original computer page, but this is a trivial defect. The list price of the "Vantage II" is \$180, but, by ordering in quantity, the D. H. Hill Library obtained their readers at a cost of \$155 each. The microfiche duplicator cost about \$1100, and a binder with inserts costing \$3 is also provided with each catalog. Therefore, the total initial equipment and material cost required to issue the microfiche serials catalog and to provide readers at all useful locations in the library approximated \$3800, but these were one-time costs. Furthermore, the microfiche duplicator has made it possible to make copies of any of the microfiche in the library's collection and to preserve the integrity of this collection by eliminating the need to circulate the original fiche. Duplicates are provided at nominal charge to users who wish to take the documents from the library.

In summary, the library is able to produce newly updated and complete monthly editions of its microfiche serials catalog with one-time equipment costs of \$3800 and annual costs of about \$310 as opposed

to a book catalog with supplements at an annual cost of over \$7000.

When the decision was made to produce the catalog on microfiche, there was considerable concern about how library users and staff would receive this format. Such concern was needless. Both faculty and student users of the library have commented favorably on the catalog and the only complaints expressed related to minor adjustments needed by the readers—not to the catalog format. The library has received many unsolicited complimentary letters from the off-campus subscribers, some of whom requested information to enable them to implement such a system themselves. The reaction of the library staff has been most illuminating of all. After some initial doubt their acceptance is now complete. In fact, the most doubtful member of the staff complained rather bitterly when she was asked recently to work temporarily with a printout instead of the microfiche.

It is the conclusion of the D. H. Hill Library that computer-generated microfiche catalogs are substantially cheaper to produce, more convenient to use, and at least as acceptable to users as are printed book catalogs for applications involving fairly large catalogs and lists. Nevertheless, for some applications we regard microfiche catalogs as a transitional step between card catalogs and real-time computer catalogs accessed by remote terminal. We are presently converting our shelf-list from 1969 onward to machine-readable form using MARC II format and hope to have that portion of the general catalog available for library users at CRT terminals in the library by the end of next year. For the longer term we envision a state-wide or, better yet, a regional system encompassing shared cataloging with data entered into a central computer and made accessible to users at remote terminals in the member libraries. Yet, for some time to come, we believe that microfiche will satisfy the need for inexpensive and timely catalog maintenance.

Adventures in Reading

by Jesse Jackson*

I think most of us have experienced the thrill of discovery in a pleasing story: the high feeling that comes from exploring a good book; touring through the pages, chapter by chapter; the staking out of a claim with a certain author; having long-drawn out, love affairs with our favorite author's characters; and finally storing up the treasures we remember from certain books—all these adventures came our way with no more effort than stopping at the corner library and applying the seat of our pants to the seat of a chair.

These adventures in reading have been summed up by famous authors themselves. Take the case of John Keats when he first began reading Chapman's translation from the Greek to the English of Homer's *Illiad*. And here are his words:

On First Looking Into Chapman's Homer

Much have I travell'd in the realms of gold,
And many goodly states and kingdoms seen;
Round many western islands have I been

Which bards in fealty to Apollo hold.

Oft of one wide expanse had I been told
That deep-brow'd Homer ruled as his
demesne; Yet did I never breathe its pure
serene

Till I heard Chapman speak out loud and bold:

Then felt I like some watcher of the skies
When a new planet swims into his ken;

Or like stout Cortez when with eagle eyes
He star'd at the Pacific—and all his men

Look'd at each other with a wild surmise—
Silent, upon a peak in Darien.

Or let us take another adventure from reading of a higher order. The case of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Mr. Coleridge began reading Purchase's travels to the Orient one day many years ago when very little was known about China and the so-called mysterious East. After reading the travel book, Coleridge fell asleep and dreamed a poem line by line. When he

*An address delivered at Biennial School Media Work Conference of the North Carolina Association of School Librarians and the Educational Media Association in cooperation with the State Department of Public Instruction on October 31-November 2, 1974.

roused himself from sleep he set down the poem that came to him in a dream brought about by reading a book. And here are lines from this poem:

In Xanadu did Kubla Khan
A stately pleasure-dome decree:
Where Alph, the sacred river, ran
Through caverns measureless to man
Down to a sunless sea.
So twice five miles of fertile ground
With walls and towers were girdled round:
And there were gardens bright with sinuous rills,
Where blossomed many an incense-bearing tree;
And here were forests ancient as the hills,
Emfolging sunny spots of greenery. . . .

And why did he not finish writing one of the most famous poems in the English language? Someone knocked at his door before he could write all the lines he had dreamed of. And he never remembered the rest of the poem and the man who interrupted his recalling goes down in history as the most cursed man in English Literature, or so the story goes.

But adventures in reading were not restricted to the well-born and well-educated man. There were black men in this country long before the Civil War whose imaginations were fired by word-magic. They had been brought to these shores without schooling, and some say without a grammar to their language. But words cast their spell on them. On most plantations there was a Black who knew something about words. They called him the Word Man. Other Blacks who worked close to the "Man" in his big house listened carefully to the conversations of the owner. They listened while he read the newspaper to his wife. They memorized the words they knew nothing about and carried them to the Word Man who listened and pieced the strange words together and told the others what these words meant. Especially if the words had to do with freedom.

The Word Man was an important man at the Hush Harbor, that secret meeting Blacks held at night, deep in the woods

out of earshot of the patrollers. The Word Man at the Hush Harbor began the first stirring among Blacks for freedom in the New World.

And there were some Blacks who went a step farther with words into adventures in reading. Men like Gustavus Vassa. Brought to these shores a mere teenager, Vassa wanted to learn to read. He had heard his owner read from a book, and Vassa held the book to his ear hoping that the words would read themselves to him. Failing this he set about picking the words apart and teaching himself to read. Then he hired himself out in spare time from slave tasks and earned enough money to buy his freedom. He went to England. There he wrote a book about his experiences as a slave. This book became a best seller and moved the English Parliament to begin the movement which ended with the freeing of their bondsmen in 1833.

Another such man was North Carolina's own John Chavous. Born a slave in Virginia, John Chavous' owner sent him to Princeton on a wager with another slave-owner. The wager was: could a slave learn from books? or such education as Princeton offered shortly after the Revolutionary War. John Chavous had fought in the War for Independence. You might say this wager was the Black's GI benefit. Anyhow Chavous taught himself to read before attending Princeton, was graduated with honors, became a minister, and preached successfully in Virginia until the repressive laws following the Nat Turner Rebellion caused Chavous to flee to North Carolina where he built a preparatory school for well-to-do-whites. During the day he taught whites; and Blacks at night. Chavous' papers, I am told, are preserved in a North Carolina college close by.

Another man, Frederick Douglass, excluded from school as a child, living under laws prohibiting a Black from even owning a book or writing material, had his own method of learning to read. His was another stirring adventure in reading. As a

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lad, hired out as a slave in Baltimore, Douglass carried cakes in his pockets which he exchanged for the use of other boys' books from which he taught himself to read.

And then we have the Reverend John Jasper's account of his introduction to reading and to books. Here are his words:

'Low me to say dat when I was a young man and a slave, I knowed nothin worth talkin bout concerning books. Dey was sealed mysteries to me, but I tell you I longed to break de seal. I thirsted for de bread of learnin. When I seen books I ached to git in to 'em for I knowed dat dey had de stuff for me and I wanted to taste dere contents, but most of de time dey was barred against me.

By de mercy of de Lord a think happened. I got a roomfeller — he was a slave, too and he had learned to read. In de dead of de night he give me lessons outen de New York Spellin Book. It was hard pullin, I tell you; harder on him, for he know'd just a little and it made him sweat to try to beat somethin into my hard head. It was worse with me. Up de hill every step, but when I got de light of de lassion into my noodle I fairly shouted, but I know'd I was not a scholar. De consequence was I crept long mighty tedious, gittin a crumb here and dere until I could read de Bible by skippin de long words, tolerable well. Dat was de state of my education — dat is what little I got. I make mention of dat young man. De years have fled away since den but I ain't forgot my teacher and never shall. I thank my Lord for him and I carries his memory in my heart.

Bout seven months after my gittin to readin, God converted my soul and I reckon bout de first and main thing dat I begged de Lord to give me was de power to understand His Word. I ain't braggin and I hates self-praise, but I bound to speak de thankful word. I believes in my heart dat my prayer to understand de Scriptur was heard. Since dat time I ain't cared bout nothin 'cept to study and preach de Word of God.

Not, my brothern, dat I's de fool to think I knows it all. Oh, my Father, no! Far from it. I don't hardly understand myself nor half of de things round me and dere is millions of things in de Bible too deep for Jasper and some of 'em too deep for everybody. I don't carry de keys to de Lord's closet and He ain't tell me to peep in and if I did I'm so stupid I wouldn't know it when I see it. No, friends, I knows my place at de feet of my Master and dere I stays.

But I can read de Bible and get de things what lay on de top of de soil. Outen de Bible I know nothin extry bout de sun. I seen its course as he rides up dere so gran and mighty in de sky, but dere is heaps about dat flamin orb dat is too much for me. I know dat de sun shines powerfully and pours down its light in floods and yet dat is nothin compared with de light dat flashes in my mind from de pages of God's book. But you knows all dat. I knows dat de sun burns — oh, how it did burn in dem July days! I tell you he cooked de skin on my back many a day when I was hoein in de corn field. But you knows all dat — and yet dat is nothin to de divine fire dat burns in de souls of God's chillun. Can't you feel it, Brothren?

We have many such accounts. I could not resist digging into one more testimony. That from another Tarheel self-taught poet whose poems were published in Raleigh

before the end of the Civil War. Some of his poetry was written for Chapel Hill students who paid him twenty-five cents a poem. They probably did not remember to mention the source of their poetry when they sent it to their loved ones.

Of his known published work the following is my favorite.

"Black I am, oh! daughters fair!
But my beauty is most rare.
Black, indeed, appears my skin,
Beauteous, comely, all within:
Black when by affliction press'd,
Beauteous, when in Christ I rest;
Black, by sin's defiling blood;
Beauteous, washed in Jesus' blood;
Black I am in my own eyes,
Beauteous in my Lord's I rise
Black I am to men, 't is true
Beauteous in the angel's view
Black, if Jesus frowns a while,
Beauteous, when I see him smile;
Black, while in the tomb I lie,
Beauteous, when I mount the sky."

The poet was self-educated. Of his struggle to learn to read he said:

". . . Hence I had to sit sweating and smoking over my incompetent bark of brush light, almost exhausted by the heat of the fire, and almost suffocated with smoke, consequently from Monday morning I anticipated with joy the approach of the next Sabbath, that I might again retire to the pleasant umbrage of the woods, whither I was used to dwell or spend the most of the day with ceaseless investigation over my book. A number strove to dissuade me from my plan, and had the presumption to tell me that I was a vain fool to attempt learning to read with as little chance as I had. . . ."

George Moses Horton, the poet, was born a slave in 1797. He lived until 1880.

The men I have mentioned and their various adventures in reading have one thing in common. A thing that linked them together whether they were white, black, free, poor, rich or handsome. They were bound together like the pages of a book are bound together by a bookbinder. What bound them together was their cour-

age to seek adventure inside the covers of a book.

Now I want to speak about some of our young who somehow or other failed to be touched by this call to adventure. Here is an account of one such lad taken from a 1973 issue of the *NEW YORK TIMES*:

Poor Reader Sues Coast Educators

Boy Asks \$ Million Damages from California System

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16. Peter W. Doe is an 18 year-old boy from a middle-class family. Throughout his school years he attended class regularly, caused no disciplinary problems and got his high school diploma on schedule.

But Peter W. Doe—not his real name—was unable to read at a level beyond fifth grade. He could not understand applications and was afraid to take a salesman's job because of the paperwork involved.

Now, nearly two years after graduation, Peter is the plaintiff in a \$1-million damage suit against the San Francisco Unified School District and state officials who allowed him to graduate without proper reading skills.

Authorities say Peter is only one of thousands of youngsters with a similar problem.

Problem For Almost Half

Ruth Love Holloway, director of the United States Office of Education's Right to Read program, estimated recently that 40 to 50 percent of the pupils in larger cities have reading problems.

Federal statistics indicate that 19 million Americans over the age of 16 are, like Peter, unable to comprehend job applications, drivers' license manuals or bank loan questionnaires.

Most of those who cannot read at an adult level drop out of school. But some experts estimate that several thousands graduate each year without proper reading skills.

Harriet Doe said her son was not aware of his problem until after he had finished school.

"Then he realized there were little ordinary things he couldn't do," Mrs. Doe said. "He was so embarrassed when he couldn't read or comprehend job applications."

Peter wanted to work as a clothing salesman, but he was shaken by the prospect of paperwork. He took a job as an instrument boy with a band.

The suit says that when Peter received his diploma in January, 1972, his reading level made him "unqualified for employment other than the demeaning, unskilled, low-paid labor." It contends that under California law the state is responsible for minimum educational standards and for establishing a system that turns out pupils with these skills.

What happened to such young people whose numbers are ever growing in our midst at a time when it is no longer necessary to steal away and hide in the woods to read a book? There are many reasons for what has happened and I would rather spend the time I have talking about the remedy rather than the wrong. Let us dwell on the news story and what it so eloquently brings out which is: The key to education for living, for the new educational and career opportunities is reading. It is essential that youth begin a program of voluntary reading in the elementary school. It is impossible to get all the knowledge and skills needed for living in today's world through complete dependence on instruction in the classroom and out of textbooks. It is more and more apparent that our young should be encouraged to read a wide range of materials in order to get the education needed to compete. Recently a young friend of mine took an examination to enter one of the finest medical schools in New York. He passed with flying colors. I asked him what the exam was based on and he told

me that anyone who had read the *NEW YORK TIMES* daily could have passed the exam. In fact he had been reading the *NEW YORK TIMES* in his school library.

The elementary school library can offer valuable services to improve the reading skills of our young. They can do this by providing reading materials of greater interest than textbooks, supplementing the teacher's work, especially now with the advanced tools of educational media—the sixteen millimeter film, film strip, audio-visual programs and modern-day marvels.

I want to dwell on the remedies and not on the wrongs. The school library is there to help the child extend his speaking and reading vocabulary. Of course, there must be a concerted effort not only by teachers, librarians, media specialists, guidance counselors, and parents to encourage children to dare the adventures of reading. And of course if children see their parents reading a book it helps win them over.

Appalachian State University's College of Education has added another incentive to tempting children to the highway of reading adventure with their Visiting Author Program. I have been privileged to take part in this program. The Visiting Author goes to schools, school libraries, and classrooms telling stories and talking about books, sometimes the author's own books, sometimes books in general. Through these personal appearances the author tries to fire the students' interest in reading.

And here if you will pardon my reference to the personal I should like to share with you some of my adventures in reading. An older sister took me to a library when I was seven. From that time I have

been hooked by books. From that time I have enjoyed the company of great storytellers. It meant that such formal education as I received was a lark because usually I had had the good fortune to have been introduced to my classroom subjects from reading. My published works have been the direct result of my adventures in reading. A small attempt on my part to repay others for the pleasure I got from reading.

The public library brought me \$32,000. I should add, the momentary possession, of \$32,000 all in one lump. This is the way that happened. I had been reading micro-films of Horace Greely's 1863 *TRIBUNE* and ordered photo-stats of some of the issues that amounted to \$32. I asked my bank for a cashiers check for \$32. The bank clerk gave me a check for \$32,000 which I took to the library without noting the mistake. Later the librarian called me to come and pick up the check, saying that I had overpaid them. I returned the check to the bank. They corrected the mistake. For one day of my life I owned \$32,000 all in one lump.

Another compelling reason children should be brought early to reading adventures in our libraries is this. When they grow up and decide to prepare for federal, state, county, or city civil service examinations — where do they have to go to find out about such examinations? To the library where trained librarians help in all cases.

Let me end this talk with still one more adventure in reading. On a recent visit to the Library Science Department of North Carolina Central University, I discovered the poetry of a member of the faculty,

Miss Mary Bohanon. Here is one of her sonnets from her *Earth Bosom and Collected Poems*:

Sonnet To My Grandfather

I have no quarrel with life but simply
This, that being Black most things come too late.
Being denied Man's opportunity,
And fighting to o'ercome my destined fate
That made me as I am, scorched, chained, unfree
Of body, but soul intact to worship.
The Great Ship lowers its mast, beckons me,
And I am sore to go without the whip
So accustomed am I to being urged,
Not by the strap, but by my will to live.
Unnamed, unwanted, auctioned I have surged
Above the surface only to survive.
I have come tardy, despite skin cover.
It is too late, too soon, and all over.

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New North Carolina Books

by William C. Burris

Professor of Political Science

Guilford College

MOSES ROUNTREE. *Henry Belk: Son of Sweet Union.* (Durham: Moore Publishing Company, 1975).

Henry Belk was a good man who lived his life in a small place. He was editor of the *GOLDSBORO NEWS* and the *GOLDSBORO NEWS-ARGUS* from 1926 until 1968. His "column" appeared regularly in newspapers across the state during this long span of years. Eventually, Belk was recognized by his colleagues as one of the great figures of North Carolina journalism. He was friend of everyone, statesmen, politicians, educators, ministers, and the ordinary folks around the state. They appreciated the wisdom, humor, and good will that shaped his opinions about local, state, and national affairs.

Belk was a native of Monroe, "a son of Sweet Union." His nostalgia for "Court House Square," "Goose Creek," and the "Land of the Waxhaws" became an important part of his public image and contributed, as such fantasies always seem to do, to the public appreciation of his humanness. Life was not easy for Henry Belk. He suffered all his life with partial blindness and accepted the premature death of his only child without bitterness or loss of optimism.

This book is more of a fond reminiscence than a standard biography. It suffers from too many long quotations, no table of contents, no index, and some confusion in the chronological narrative.

But, this really does not matter much. It is a story about one of North Carolina's most distinguished citizens who went about his life doing good. It belongs in all North Carolina collections.

MANLY WADE WELLMAN. *The Story of Moore County: Two Centuries Of A North Carolina Region.* (Moore County Historical Association, 1974).

As a rule professional writers do not specialize in local or regional history. Such studies are too often done by amateur historians or local enthusiasts who include mountains of information but fall short of acceptable standards in documentation, organization, and writing skills. This volume is a happy exception to that norm. Wellman is a professional writer who has written sixty-six books, many of them dealing with local and regional history. He brings professional experience and a craftsman's tools to a subject which, if improperly done, can be a monumental bore. Such is not the case here. *The Story of Moore County* is not only well documented, it is carefully organized and skillfully written.

Wellman begins with the geology and geography of the region. He then discusses the early settlers, tells the story of the county during the Revolution and the Civil War, and continues the narrative down to present times. It is a lean, thought-

ful approach to local history, and represents the kind of study that should be done about all North Carolina counties — valuable as a source for research but interesting and enjoyable to the lay reader.

ADOLPH L. DIAL and DAVID K. ELIADES.
The Only Land I Know: A History Of The Lumbee Indians. (San Francisco: The Indian Historian Press, 1975).

"How do Lumbee Indians know they are Indian?" This question was asked at Princeton University in a convocation of American Indian scholars sponsored by the American Indian Historical Society in 1970. This book is a carefully documented and eloquently expressed answer to that question. It is a moving story of a mistreated and misunderstood people who have retained their pride in being Indian.

The basic thesis here is that the Lumbee Indians are the descendants of Indians living earlier in what is now Robeson County and the surviving Englishmen of the "Lost Colony" on Roanoke Island. Though the authors use oral history as one source for their account (and they make a good case for the value of oral history), they have examined all existing written sources concerning the origins of the Lumbees. Their argument is compelling, and I doubt that further research on the subject will weaken their case. No other theory explains why the first outsiders who came into contact with these people found them speaking Old English, living in a culture that was essentially English, and using English names.

The book examines all aspects of Lumbee history, from the early days before the white man came with his disease and whiskey, through the traumatic conflicts of the 19th century, to the present day efforts to assure the Lumbees a legitimate place in the affairs of the state and nation. It will also be valuable to the reader interested in the history of Robeson County, the town of Pembroke, and Pembroke State University. *The Only Land I Know* will be the definitive study of the Lumbee Indians

for the foreseeable future. It is a valuable contribution to North Carolina history and should be in every library.

RUTH Y. WETMORE. *First On The Land: The North Carolina Indians.* (Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, Publisher, 1975).

Movies and television, because of their obsession with dramas about "cowboys and red indians," have distorted the public image of the American Indian. Millions of young Americans grow up believing that the American Indian lived only on the Western plains and rode around on ponies doing mischief to honest, clean-living settlers. They remain essentially ignorant of the Eastern Nations that lived east of the Mississippi from Canada to Florida. Give them a choice between *Drums Along The Mohawk* and *Westward Ho The Wagons* and they will take the latter every time. This is unfortunate, because the Eastern Indians represent an important chapter in the history of early American life.

Ruth Wetmore, Curator of the Indian Museum of the Carolinas at Laurinburg, has written a balanced and informative account of North Carolina Indians. She speculates about Indian life in the pre-history period, discusses the Indian wars that swept across North Carolina, identifies and describes all of the nations and tribes that lived in the state, and, in a most interesting fashion, writes about all aspects of Indian culture in North Carolina. The book includes maps, pictures, charts, bibliography, index, and statistics to assist the reader. *First On The Land* is a valuable work: it is recommended to both high school and college students doing research on North Carolina Indians. It is written in a style that invites readers of all ages.

F. ROY JOHNSON. *Stories Of The Old Cherokees.* (Murfreesboro: Johnson Publishing Company, 1975).

Do you want to know how the earth got its light, how the deer lost its tail, or

how the Cherokees got tobacco? The answers, gleaned from Indian lore, are available in this rich and interesting volume. Based on an earlier classic, *Myths Of The Cherokees*, by James Mooney this book includes sacred stories, wonder stories, and monster stories that have been told and retold by North Carolina Indians. Young people with a taste for folklore or an interest in Indian culture will find it to be delightful.

SALLIE SOUTHALL COTTEN. *The White Doe: The Fate of Virginia Dare, An Indian Legend*. (Murfreesboro: Johnson Publishing Company, 1975).

This is a reprint of the original volume published by J. B. Lippincott in 1901. It is a legend about Virginia Dare, the first child born of English parents in America, set in the form of poetry. As a segment of the mythology that has grown up around the "Lost Colony," *The White Doe* will be of interest to all who collect North Carolina literature and poetry. It is good to have this story available again. The Appendix includes notes from original sources in order to establish the historical basis for the poem.

GUY OWEN and MARY C. WILLIAMS (eds). *New Southern Poets: Selected Poems From Southern Poetry Review*. (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1974).

GUY OWEN and MARY C. WILLIAMS (eds). *North Carolina Poetry: The Seventies*. (Raleigh: Southern Poetry Review Press, English Department, N.C. State University, 1975).

RONALD H. BAYES. *King of August*. (Laurinburg: The Curveship Press, 1975).

MARTIN WILCOX. *Company*. (Hillsborough: The Bakke Press, 1974).

DEAN RITCH LOMAX. *Pine Ridge Poems*. (Durham: Moore Publishing Company, 1975).

It has been said that "poetry is the soul of a people." Whether one agrees with that statement or not, it is true that poets and poetry represent dimensions of culture that are not clearly reflected in the writings and actions of other public figures, professors, preachers, politicians, businessmen, and the like. Established poets seem to have no difficulty getting their poems into print. But new poets or fringe people whose poems do not satisfy the taste buds of poetry editors collect a lot of pink slips. This handicap is partially overcome by the *SOUTHERN POETRY REVIEW*, the UNC Press, and small publishing houses such as the three who have given us the five volumes listed here.

In reading *New Southern Poets*, *North Carolina Poetry*, and *King of August*, I was struck by how many of the poets represented in these volumes have college and university connections. Poets too must eat, but one wonders if modern poetry, at least that which is published and therefore recognized as having value, lives mainly in the bosom of academe. One wonders further if, in such a context, feeling, emotion, structure, and rhythm, characteristics so essential to the great poetry of an earlier time, can survive in the rational, critical, and experiential world of the professoriat. One gets the feeling here that professor-poets are writing lines for poet-professors. If that be the case, one can hardly say that modern poetry "is the soul of people."

The other two volumes will appeal to a different kind of reader. *Company* uses poetic forms in a different way. It combines prose, lyric, and narrative poetry to tell a simple story. *Pine Ridge Poems*, though judiciously avoiding structure and rhythm, uses simple and straightforward English to examine the everyday lives of everyday people.

These volumes should be in all North Carolina collections.

North Carolina Library Education News

Appalachian State University

Department of Educational Media

A meeting of Supervising Teachers working with student teachers in media situations, several county media coordinators and ASU faculty was held on October 16 to discuss the role of the Supervising Teacher in Media situations and to share ideas. It brought Media Specialists and Media Coordinators from Shelby, Mount Airy, Millers Creek, Granite Falls, Boone, Caldwell County, Wilkes County and Gaston County together who shared many practical and interesting teaching and organizational ideas. The meeting was coordinated by Susan Plate, the ASU consultant for student teachers in Educational Media. This meeting proved to be quite successful and plans are to continue such meetings each semester.

East Carolina University

Department of Library Science

Two new faculty members joined the staff in the Department of Library Science this fall. BENJAMIN R. GUISE comes to ECU from San Jacinto College, Houston, Texas where he was director of libraries. He has held library and teaching positions at Middle Tennessee State, Purdue, North Texas State and East Texas State Universities. He holds degrees from the latter two and has frequently served as a library consultant and as an educational media specialist. LOUIS J. GILL was previously Director of Library Science at the West Virginia College of Graduate Studies. His career has also included positions at Northern Michigan University and various New Jersey high schools. He holds degrees from Kutztown State Teachers' College,

Pennsylvania, Seton Hall University and Rutgers University with additional study at Wisconsin, Wayne State, Kentucky, and Maryland Universities.

DONALD E. COLLINS, Assistant Professor, completed requirements this summer for the Doctor of Philosophy degree at the University of Georgia. He did his research on the topic, "Disloyalty and Renunciation of United States Citizenship by Japanese Americans During World War II." Collins has been at East Carolina since 1972. He holds other degrees from Florida State University and the University of Georgia. He is currently serving on the NCLA Education for Librarianship Committee.

GENE D. LANIER, Chairman and Professor, presided at the Forty-First Biennial Conference of the North Carolina Library Association held in Winston-Salem. He gave up the gavel at the Saturday morning session. The entire faculty and more than twenty-five students from East Carolina attended the conference. EMILY S. BOYCE, associate professor, served as chairman of the Resolutions Committee at the conference and also was a member of a panel concerned with issues affecting N. C. school media programs at the section meeting of the North Carolina Association of School Librarians. Dr. Lanier has also attended meetings this fall of the Implementation Committee of the Southeastern States Cooperative Library Survey in Atlanta and the Study Committee of the State Council for Social Legislation. Dr. Lanier and Dr. Guise also participated on a panel on continuing education for District II of the Learning Resources Association.

Thirteen teaching and research assistantships were awarded by the Department of Library Science this fall for the 1975-76 school year. Recipients were: DAVID E. AMAN, Snow Hill; DEBORAH BALLINGER, Pitman, New Jersey; MARY BLYTHE, Belhaven; MAMIE BROWN, Raleigh; JANE

CURRIN, Wrightsville Beach; DALE HOLMES, Benson; PETER HORNER, Charlotte; CHARLES JENKINS, Jacksonville; JANE McGRIGOR, Clinton; SHEILA STREET, Mebane; KAY SUGG, Kinston; and MICHAEL TIPPETT, Greensboro.

The local chapter of Alpha Beta Alpha under the leadership of Olive Vaughan, Whiteville, has elected officers including NELDA CADDELL, Carthage; HELEN LASHUA, Greenville; ELIZABETH BROWN, Raleigh; MARY LEE, Eden; DEBORAH BALLINGER, Pitman, New Jersey; and CANDY BUTLER, Tabor City. Fifteen new members were initiated. The organization is currently conducting projects to finance their annual spring tour of the Library of Congress and other libraries in the District of Columbia. LUDI W. JOHNSON, assistant professor, advises the group.

On Friday, February 6, the Department will conduct a one-day cataloging rules workshop involving Chapter 6 of the AACR and SOLINET. Included on the program are EUGENE HUGUELET, Acting Director, and ELIZABETH SMITH, Head Cataloger of Joyner Library at ECU. Others are MARY JO GODWIN of Edgecombe Public Library, and ECU faculty EMILY S. BOYCE, BENJAMIN GUISE, LOUIS GILL, and GENE D. LANIER. No tuition or fees are involved. Interested persons should contact Louis J. Gill, Department of Library Science, ECU, Greenville, North Carolina 27834. Deadline for preregistration is January 24.

In June, twenty-five school media specialists from North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia attended a three-week Institute workshop conducted by the East Carolina University Department of Library Science and sponsored by the United States Office of Education.

The special program provided experiences designed to allow the media specialists to become more knowledgeable concerning the techniques and goals of school reading programs and was designed to aid them in developing ways in which to

play a more substantial role in providing supportive services to the total reading program.

The Institute program was sufficiently flexible to allow each participant an opportunity to develop activities and strategies which could be used in support of the reading program in his own school.

The full-time staff from East Carolina University included: Emily S. Boyce, Director; Mrs. Ludi Johnson, Assistant Professor; and Dr. Gene D. Lanier, Chairman. Part-time staff members who worked with the program as consultants included: Miss Jane Wilson, recently retired from the North Carolina State Library; Mrs. Elizabeth Warren, Reading Specialist and Resource teacher in the Greenville City Schools; Mrs. Ellen Day, University of North Carolina at Greensboro; and Mrs. Mary McKenzie of Eastern Elementary School of Washington.

School media specialists from North Carolina who attended the Institute included: Clarence Bales, Monroe; James Byrd, Yancey County; Betty Coward, Sylva; Patricia Heidemann, High Point; Jo Anne Hildreth, Stanly County; Elizabeth Kemp, Lumberton; Claire McCorry, Durham; Pamela Medlin, Stanly County; Mildred Monk, Smithfield; Georgia Niven, Lexington; Juanita Perkins, Laurinburg; Mary Rose, Greenville; Helen Williams, Robeson County; and Ruth Dial Woods, Pembroke.

North Carolina Central University

School of Library Science

Students and interested Faculty members and alumni made trips to Raleigh to visit the North Carolina State University and the State Libraries and to Winston-Salem to attend the NCLA Conference in October. Thirty-four students were enrolled in August. Two are non-black students who were recruited with \$15,000 which was received by the School from North Carolina General Assembly funds appropriated "to increase the minority presence" in the System. Of the 32 graduates in 1974-75 14 are employed in schools, six are in colleges or universities, five are in special, and two are in public libraries. The "special" libraries are in a correctional center, the Dow Chemical and Burroughs-Wellcome Companies, and the N. C. State Library.

MIRIAM RICKS, Director of the Early Childhood Library Specialist Program and Assistant Professor, assisted members of the Durham Day Care Nursery and Kindergarten Association in planning a Child Care Festival and later cosponsored an exhibit.

NCCU was the only library school to have a booth at the Governor's Conference on Reading, thanks to the efforts of Miss Ricks and MRS. LOUISE GRAVES. They changed the exhibit daily.

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have increased and the Faculty voted to begin to offer them again during the second semester. Evening classes scheduled for the 1976 term are: L.S. 506. *Libraries and Legislation*; L.S. 520. *Administration and Use of Nonprint Materials*; and L.S. 551. *Early Childhood Materials, Methods, and Services II*. Saturday courses scheduled are L.S. 411. *Administration of the School Media Center* and L.S. 524. *Science and Technology Materials, Methods, and Services*. Interested persons are encouraged to suggest courses that would be most useful in promoting their career objectives, including the most convenient time for scheduling them.

P. GRADY MOREIN is teaching one course this semester, but has become director of a project to design and test an academic library development program that was funded by the Council on Library Resources and is being sponsored by the University of North Carolina-Charlotte. DR. GERTRUDE LONDON, retired as an Associate Professor from UNC-Chapel Hill, is teaching L.S. 543. *Indexing and Abstracting* during the first semester. MR. JOE REES, of the Duke University Reference Department, has agreed to return and teach L.S. 524. *Science and Technology Materials, Methods, and Services* and MRS. ARLENE DOWELL, formerly Assistant Head of the Cataloging Department at the Iowa State University Library, will teach L.S. 505. *Introduction to Automation in Libraries* during the second semester.

Miriam Ricks attended the Reading Is Fundamental National Workshop in Washington and the Early Years Workshop in Bridgeport, Connecticut. DESRETTA McALLISTER, Instructor, and ANNETTE PHINAZEE attended the Allerton Library Institute.

Alumni Day was held on October 11th. Alumni speakers were DR. DOROTHY M. HAITH, Chairman, Library Science Department, Virginia State College and MRS. MELBA DAVIS ADAMS, Decimal Classification Specialist, Library of Congress. DR. BENJAMIN SPELLER, Assistant to the Chan-

cellor, Elizabeth City State University, was elected president of the Association, 1975-77. Plans for October 8-9, 1976 include Alumni Day and a "Colloquium on the Southeastern Black Librarian" in celebration of the School's thirty-fifth Anniversary.

GAIL PADGETT, Children's Librarian, Orlando, Florida Public Library, directed a "Sharing Literature With Children Workshop" on November 8. BARBARA WIDEM, Children's Librarian, Chevy Chase Library, Rockville, Maryland lectured on her "Toys That Teach" Program on November 10.

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

School of Library Science

DR. EVELYN A. MOORE has been appointed Associate Professor of Library Science in the School of Library Science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, effective July 1, 1975. She comes to Chapel Hill from DePaul University where she has been teaching in the Graduate School of Business.

Dr. Moore holds a B.S. degree in Chemistry from the University of Denver, the M.S. in Library Science degree from Case-Western Reserve University, and the Ph.D. degree in Industrial Engineering and Management Science from Northwestern University. Her doctoral dissertation, completed under a National Institute of Health traineeship, was entitled, "Influence of Information Seeking and Communication Behavior on the Formation of Work Groups by Medical School Freshmen." She has served as a consultant to organizations as diverse as the Health Services Foundation (Blue Cross Association), Wake County (N.C.) Public Libraries, and the Bureau of Health Resources Development Library of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. She is currently completing an assignment to develop operational manuals for the Environmental Protection Agency.

Miss Moore's prior experience in librarianship includes a library traineeship as well as a reference position at the Library of Congress, 1961-63; reference and research positions at the Battelle Memorial Institute and the School of Medicine at Washington University; and Science-Engineering Librarian at the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, 1965-69, where she was responsible for much of the work in designing the Science Library and building up the collections for doctoral work in the science-engineering areas. She has held part-time positions in business, industrial, and public libraries.

At UNC Dr. Moore will teach in the area of library administration, science literature, and special librarianship.

The School of Library Science will offer the following courses which might be of interest to practicing librarians during the Spring Semester, 1976:

- L.S. 310 (8) *Popular Culture and Libraries*
Prof. Haynes McMullen
Mondays, 7:00-9:30 p.m.

- L.S. 310 (9) *Seminar in Professional Writing*
Prof. Jerrold Orne
Mondays, 7:00-9:30 p.m.

- L.S. 352 *Seminar: Problems in Organizing Library Collections*
Ms. Arlene Dowell
Tuesdays, 7:00-9:30 p.m.

- L.S. 341 (1) *Seminar in Public Libraries*
Prof. Lee Finks
Tuesdays, 7:00-9:30 p.m.

- L.S. 341 (2) *Seminar in Public Libraries*
Prof. Lee Finks
Wednesdays, 7:00-9:30 p.m.

- L.S. 342 *Seminar in Academic Libraries*
Prof. Edward Holley
Wednesdays, 7:00-9:30 p.m.

- L.S. 231 *Theory of Library Administration*
Prof. Evelyn Moore
Thursdays, 7:00-9:30 p.m.

To be arranged are courses in Scientific Management in Libraries with Professor Evelyn Moore and Seminar in Special Librarianship with Professor Herman Henkle.

We welcome registration for these courses, and other courses by practicing librarians who want to do further work. Registration is through the Evening College and prospective students should contact Jean Freeman, Assistant to the Dean, for further information.

The School of Library Science will offer two courses in law librarianship during the second term of the 1976 Summer Session, July 6-August 10. These courses are:

- LIBS 346: *Seminar in Law Librarianship*.
A course intended for those who are preparing for careers as law librarians and for others who may now be work-



Evelyn A. Moore

ing in law libraries. Following an introduction to the Anglo-American legal system, course content will be concerned with the objectives, characteristics, services and development of law libraries in the United States, special problems in the selection and acquisition of law materials and their organization for use, the administration of law library services, and with law librarianship as a profession. The course will carry three semester hours' credit. Professor Mary W. Oliver, (B.S. in L.S., J.D.) Law Librarian, University of North Carolina, will be the instructor.

LIBS 210: *Legal Bibliography*. This course is an introduction to the literature of Anglo-American jurisprudence. Emphasis will be placed on the use of reports, statutes, administrative regulations and decisions, treatises, periodicals, and indexes as bibliographical tools. The course will carry three semester hours' credit. Visiting Professor Cameron Allen (M.S. in L.S., LL.B.) Law Librarian, Rutgers University will be the instructor.

Also available in the second summer session will be **LIBS 246, *Librarianship and the Law***, taught by Professor Allen.

University of North Carolina at Greensboro

*Library Education/Instructional
Media Program*

DR. THEODORE C. HINES assumed Chairmanship of the program in the Fall Semester, 1975. Dr. Hines has formerly taught at Columbia University, Rutgers, and elsewhere. He was Chief of the Extension

Department of the District of Columbia Public Library and in charge of library service to schools in Washington. His fields of specialization include computer programming and systems design, indexing, and technical services. His computer-produced *Guide to Indexed Periodicals in Religion* was published by Scarecrow Press this Fall.

Alumni appreciation for Professor **MARY FRANCES KENNON JOHNSON** overflowed into a new scholarship fund in her name which went over the \$2,000 mark in its first two weeks and is still growing fast. Checks payable to UNC-G, the MFKJ Scholarship, are most welcome.

Professor Johnson has had a busy year: member of the American Library Association accreditation teams visiting Peabody and Clarion College, Pa.; elected member of the Newberry-Caldecott Awards Committee to select the most distinguished children's books of the year; chosen as Chairperson



Theodore C. Hines

of the School of Education Executive Committee; program participant at ALA San Francisco and at NCLA, etc. She still finds time to write: co-author of "Standards for District and School Media Programs" in the *Educational Media Yearbook 1975-76*, and invited author of a sketch of Mrs. Mary Teresa Peacock Douglas in the forthcoming *Dictionary of American Library Biography*.

CORA PAUL BOMAR coordinated the SDPI self-study for the University. She also has managed to fit in chairing an ALA accreditation committee, visiting the University of Oregon.

As part of the task of revising the curriculum to increase both depth and range of the program, other new courses are being introduced. Examples include the media center automation course mentioned, and a new survey course covering the bibliography and literature of the major disciplines—the latter introduced by DAVID JENSEN, Library Director of Greensboro College. Other adjunct faculty include media specialist DAVID WALTERS of the Learning Resources Center of Guilford Technical Institute; JUDITH LETSINGER, current President of the American Association of School Librarians; EMILY HILL of the Central North Carolina School for the DEAF; and LOIS WINKEL, who taught last year at the Rutgers University Graduate Library School.

Professor SANGSTER PARROTT conducted a very successful special summer workshop on government documents for the Piedmont Triad Library Council.

Enrollment is up (25% in full-time equivalent for the MLS program), and placement figures indicate that graduates

are going into all types of institutions—primarily, of course, school media centers, public libraries, technical institutes, and community colleges where a media emphasis is sought.

The Center for Instructional Media acquired a computer terminal as well as other new equipment this year. The terminal in the building facilitates having all students gain some familiarization with it, just as they do with other educational hardware, and serves also the new curricular offerings in library automation, information science, and introductory programming.

Course offerings in the 1976 Summer Session tentatively include two special short term institutes: *Problems in Selection of Children's Materials*, directed by Dr. Mary V. Gaver, former President of the American Library Association (June 14-18) and *Developing Media Services for the Handicapped* to be given in early July by Dr. Kieth Wright, Director of Media Services of Gallaudet College for the Deaf, a specialist in the field. In addition, the regular course *Introduction to Media Center Automation and Information Science* will be taught in the Summer Session by Edwin B. Brownrigg, specialist and consultant in library automation, computer terminal systems, and information science, (June 14-30, Monday-Friday).

Other short-term courses in the Summer Session include: *Design and Production of Audiovisual Materials*; *Reading Interests and Guidance*; *Operation of the School Media Program* (June 14-June 30, Monday-Friday) and *Introduction to the Media Professions and Design and Production of Audiovisual Materials* (July 12-30, Monday-Friday).

NCLA Section Activities

Children's Services Section

Bette Greene, author of *Summer of My German Soldier* and the 1974 Newberry Honor Book, *Philip Hall Likes Me, I Reckon Maybe*, spoke at the Children's Services Section meeting at the North Carolina Library Association meeting on October 31, 1975.

She talked informally about her writing and background, stating that she writes from experience and the compulsion to tell a story, to tell how events affect people and how people find solutions to their problems. She is currently working on a sequel to *Summer of My German Soldier*, which will be called *Morning is a Long Time Coming*.

Prior to Bette Greene's address, the Section held a short business session, chaired by Kay Taylor, Vice-Chairman and Chairman-Elect. After the minutes were read and approved, Richard Meldrom, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, announced the nominations of Lu Benke from Salisbury for Vice-Chairman and Chairman-Elect and Linda Brown from the Sandhills Region for Secretary-Treasurer. They were elected by affirmation and will serve through the next biennium.

College and University Section

The College and University Section celebrated its 50th anniversary at the biennial conference in Durham. Chairman Mary Canada, presiding, thanked the offi-

cers (David Jensen, Vice-Chairman/Chairman-Elect, Greensboro College; James Jarrell, Secretary, UNC-G; Sadie Hughley, Director, NCCU; Ainsley Whitman, Director, UNC-A) for their assistance during the past biennium. She also thanked Brian Nielsen and Carol Nielsen (both UNC-CH) for organizing and conducting a workshop in September 1974 on non-print media; as well as Leland Park (Davidson College) and Ralph Russell (formerly ECU) for planning and directing the Spring 1975 workshop; and Jayne Krentz (formerly Duke) for handling local arrangements at both workshops.

Ms. Johnnie Givens, Librarian, Austin Peay State University and chairman of the ACRL Ad Hoc Committee to revise the 1959 Standards for College Libraries was the principle speaker. Ms. Givens discussed the work of the Committee and the development of the new standards. Among numerous points she emphasized that the standards do not prescribe, but describe a base for measuring in the stated areas.

At a short business meeting following Ms. Given's talk officers for the next biennium were elected as presented by the nominating committee (Treva Mathis, Guilford College, Chairman).

Section Officers for the 1975-77 biennium are: David Jensen (Greensboro), Chairman; Elvin Strowd (Duke), Vice Chairman/Chairman-Elect; Lorraine Penninger (UNC-Charlotte), Secretary-Treasurer; Mattie Grigsby (J. C. Smith), Director; Damon Hickey (Guilford), Director.

Junior College Section

The Junior College Section met at 2:00 p.m. on Thursday, October 30, during the Biennial Conference. "Computers As Library Tools" was their program topic. DR. FRED W. ROPER, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, as speaker, described the various types of computer operations in libraries, including housekeeping operations (inventory control) and information retrieval (document content). He traced the history of library automation from pre-computer days (1930 to mid-Fifties) to the early use of computers (mid-Fifties to early Sixties) when the computer began to supplement the unit record, to the development of the systems concept (early Sixties to present). Decisions involved prior to computer use, needs, and constraints to be considered were emphasized.

A panel of three directors of Learning Resource Centers described computer operations in their libraries. HARRY COOKE has completed a print-out of audiovisual materials at Catawba Valley Technical Institute and is ready to begin on audiovisual equipment for inventory control and a book catalog. JOHN THOMAS handles overdue notices by computer at Davidson County Community College and gave details of their computerized program. They are in the program design stages for handling GED records, a periodicals list and audiovisual equipment inventory. SHIRLEY McLAUGHLIN has developed several systems which are in operation at Asheville-Buncombe Technical Institute. She distributed an excellent guide, "An Automated Serials Management Program," and gave a detailed description of their procedures for effective handling of serials by computer.

New officers for the next biennium were elected: Chairman, Gary Barefoot, Mount Olive College; Vice Chairman (Chairman Elect), Rosalind Campbell, Blue Ridge Technical Institute; Secretary-Treasurer, Jo Ann Bryson, Brevard College; Directors, Beverley Gass, Guilford Technical Institute, and Robert J. Foeller, Rockingham Community College.

North Carolina Association of School Librarians

The North Carolina Association of School Librarians held its business meeting in the Benton Convention Center Friday, October 31, 1975, following a 12:00 noon luncheon and a panel discussion on "Issues Affecting N. C. School Media Programs."

Mrs. Myrtle J. McNeill, Chairman, presided.

Due to the lack of time, the minutes of the November 2, 1974 meeting were omitted. The treasurer's report indicated income during the biennium was \$9,708.21. The disbursements amounted to \$7,501.33, leaving a balance of \$2,206.88.

Mrs. Edith Briles, chairman of the Awards and Scholarship Committee, presented Mrs. Mary Hux of Rockingham as the recipient of the scholarship for 1975.

Mrs. Elizabeth Storie, editor of the *NCASL BULLETIN*, reported that six issues of the Bulletin were published during the biennium at a cost of \$1,436.55.

Mrs. Viola P. Lawrence, chairman of the nominating committee, presented the following slate of officers for the 1975-77 biennium:

Mrs. Betsy Detty, Chairman-elect; Mrs. Marth H. Glass, Secretary-Treasurer; Mrs. Christine G. Miller, Director; and Miss Miriam G. Ricks, Director.

Mrs. McNeill again presented the award given by NCASL to Mrs. Judy Letsinger, president of AASL, which was first given at ALA Convention in San Francisco, Calif. An award was also presented to Mrs. Jean Johnson for her untiring efforts in working with the Legislative Task Force Committee. Mrs. Johnson was temporarily absent at the time the award was to be presented.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:00 p.m.

Myrtle J. McNeill, Chairman
Willie B. Hill, Secretary-Treasurer

Reference and Adult Services Section Established

A new reference and adult services section of NCLA was born at the biennial conference in Winston-Salem. The new section formed following an overflow meeting of mostly public and academic librarians on the first afternoon of the conference. Florence Blakely, ALA representative, and Annette Phinazee, President-Elect, presided at the meeting which identified the need for a section under which to explore a wide variety of interests. Matters under discussion included standards for compiling reference statistics, the *News and Observer Index*, the need for communication on providing adult services, and bibliographic instruction. Brian Nielsen, Reference and Instruction Librarian at the Undergraduate Library, UNC-Chapel Hill was nominated to chair a program development committee which would provide NCLA members with a program on bibliographic instruction within the next biennium. This action prompted a direct call for a Reference and Adult Services Section, and a petition was circulated to gather the fifty required signatures. The Executive Board formally ratified the new section in their meeting of November 1st, pending validation of the signatures. These have since been validated.

Serving with Brian Nielsen to develop the plans and structure for the new section are Val Lovett (Wake County Public), Jane Snyder (Belk Library, ASU), Peggy Kyle (Buncombe Tech), Johanna Lewis (Western Carolina), Tim Coggins (Chowan College), Ken Fulford (Catawba College), Patsy Hansel (Onslow Co. Public), Jo Ann Bryson (Brevard College), Elizabeth Holmes (St. Andrews College), Jon Scheer (Union County Public), Rose Simon (Guilford College), and Judith Sutton (State Library). Any librarians interested in the work of the committee and wishing to contribute their ideas on activities for the new Reference and Adult Services Section should contact Brian Nielsen, Undergraduate Library, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514.

The section also needs your help with membership. If you would like to join, please send \$1.00 to NCLA, Box 212, ASU Station, Appalachian State University, Boone, North Carolina 28607. If you are not now a member of NCLA, send \$2.00 and specify Reference and Adult Services Section as your first section.

Resources and Technical Services Section

The following individuals of the Resources and Technical Services Section of NCLA took office at the biennial conference:

Chairman:

W. Robert Pollard
Reference Department, D. H. Hill Library
North Carolina State University
P. O. Box 5007
Raleigh, NC 27607

Vice-Chairman/Chairman-Elect:

Ms. Cordelia Inks
Catalog Librarian
Appalachian State University
Boone, NC 28608

Secretary:

Ms. Carroll Ann Hicks
Asst. Librarian of Technical Processing
Central Piedmont Community College
Charlotte, NC 28204

Directors:

James Jarrell
Asst. Acquisitions Librarian
UNC-G
Greensboro, NC 27412

Ms. Janifer Thompson
Serials Cataloger
UNC-CH
Chapel Hill, NC 27514

Conference Minutes

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OCTOBER 29, 1975

The final scheduled meeting of the Executive Board of the North Carolina Library Association (1974-75) was held following a dinner for the old and new Executive Board and old and new Section Chairmen on October 29, 1975 at 7:00 p.m. at the Hyatt House, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. The following persons were in attendance: Elizabeth Copeland, Gene Lanier, Annette Phinazee, Leland Park, William Roberts, Richard Barker, Nancy Fogarty, Ophelia Irving, Norma Royal, John M. Johnson, Margaret Rogers, Florence Blakeley, I. T. Littleton, Herbert Poole, David Jensen, Gary Barefoot, Mary Canada, Bill O'Shea, Theresa Coletta, Patsy Ginns, Una Edwards, Myrtle McNeill, David Hunsucker, Louise Boone, Bob Pollard, Nancy White, John Norton, Suzi Rose, Kay Taylor, Arial Stephens, and Betty Norris.

Dr. Lanier also introduced Betty Martin, President of SELA.

Several constitutional changes that have been mailed to the members and that would be voted on at the business meeting on Saturday were presented. Dr. Lanier appointed the old Board members as pollsters.

Dr. Lanier presented the report from the Ad Hoc Committee on Reorganization. Based on their questionnaire responses, the Committee recommended that reorganization not be considered at this time. The Board voted to accept this committee recommendation.

The Board was informed that after auditing the Smithfield and Johnston County Library, the State Auditor's office ruled that the Library was liable for sales tax on photocopying sold to the public. It was also required to pay sales tax for all photocopying done during the past three years and penalties for failure to pay tax during this time would result. After checking with the Attorney General's office the State Librarian was informed that this procedure was proper.

Bob May, Local Arrangements Chairman, reviewed the banquet seating arrangement.

Dr. Lanier then adjourned the meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

Gene D. Lanier, President
William H. Roberts, Secretary

MINUTES OF THE FIFTH GENERAL SESSION NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION BIENNIAL CONFERENCE NOVEMBER 1, 1975

After calling the session to order, President Lanier recognized Dr. Edward Holley, Past President of American Library Association.

Vice-President and President-Elect Leonard Johnson introduced the speaker, Lawrence D. Kusche, Reference Librarian at Arizona State University, who gave an interesting speech on the topic: "The Bermuda Triangle: A Librarian's Pursuit of Excellence."

Following the speaker, Herbert Poole gave a report on *NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES*.

The constitutional changes which were presented were voted upon and approved as follows:

Article I. Officers (Bylaws)

3. 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.

Article I. Officers (Bylaws)

5. The list of nominees shall be published in *NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES* and the *STATE LIBRARY NEWSLETTER* and *NEWS FLASH* as soon as possible.

Article I. Officers (Bylaws)

6. 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.

Article III. Members (Constitution)

5. Honorary. The Honorary and Life Membership Committee may recommend to the Executive Board for honorary membership non-librarians who have made unusual contributions to library service. Such nominees may be elected by the Executive Board.

Article III. Members (Constitution)

6. Life. 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.

Each was approved separately by vote of the membership present at the session.

The resolution on annual sessions was discussed and defeated, 81-for, 234-against. The following resolutions were presented:

WHEREAS, the North Carolina Library Association has been assembled in its 41st biennial conference in Winston-Salem, North Carolina from October 29-November 1, 1975; and

WHEREAS, this conference has proved to be a meaningful and beneficial one for all participants;

BE IT RESOLVED that the Association formally extends its thanks to the Honorable Franklin R. Shirley, Mayor of the City of Winston-Salem, and to John H. Tandy, Chairman, Forsyth County Board of Commissioners, to the director and staff of the Benton Convention Center, to Annette Phinazee, program chairperson, to Ariel Stephens, general chairperson, to Robert May for local arrangements; to all conference committee chairpersons, to the Forsyth County Public Library for hosting the

reception, to McGraw-Hill for hosting the breakfast, and to Joseph Ruzicka for the printing of the conference program; and to the many fine exhibitors.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that special thanks be given to those who have spoken at this conference in general sessions and section meetings, and that our appreciation be expressed to all who by their efforts and presence at our conference contributed to its success.

WHEREAS, the President, the Executive Board, the Section and Committee Chairpersons have worked diligently and faithfully in fulfilling their duties and responsibilities during their terms; and

WHEREAS, the Intellectual Freedom Committee, through the leadership of Ray N. Moore (deceased) and Judie DeJonge, lent support to several librarians in the state who underwent censorship problems, and supported the position of NCLA during hearings on new anti-obscenity legislation; and

WHEREAS, Judith Letsinger and the Governmental Relations Committee closely followed proceedings in the General Assembly, testified before appropriate state governmental committees and established a state legislative network; and

WHEREAS, Herbert Poole and David Jensen and the excellent editorial board provided a state journal of excellent quality; and

WHEREAS, the various sections provided programs, workshops, and tutorials of interest and benefit to us all during the biennium; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that our appreciation be expressed to these and all librarians in the State of North Carolina whose services and support continue to make the North Carolina Library Association the strongest state library association in the Southeast.

WHEREAS, the purpose of the White House Conference on Libraries has as its objective the assembling of citizens of all

states to discuss the needs of American Libraries,

BE IT RESOLVED that the North Carolina Library Association supports the White House Conference on Libraries, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the North Carolina Library Association urges the governor of the State of North Carolina, prior to the White House Conference on Libraries, to convene a North Carolina Conference on Libraries.

After the President's report, Dr. Lanier presented the gavel to Annette Phinazee, incoming President, who adjourned the meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

Gene D. Lanier, President
William H. Roberts, Secretary

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OTHER RESOLUTIONS

WHEREAS, B. Everett Jordan was the late United States Senator from the State of North Carolina; and

WHEREAS, during his twelve years as Senator, Mr. Jordan served with distinction as Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, during which time the Madison Building of the Library of Congress was authorized, library legislation designed to bring public libraries into federally-supported programs under the Library Services and Construction Act was co-sponsored, a book collection in the community center of Saxapahaw, North Carolina was established through the May Memorial Library, Burlington, North Carolina; and

WHEREAS, by great courage, by clear wisdom, by untiring patience, by conscientiousness and thoroughness, he demonstrated a true appreciation for the role of

libraries in today's society and served as a model to his family and others,

BE IT RESOLVED: That the North Carolina Library Association in convention assembled October 31, 1975 voice its gratitude for the ardent support of the late Senator B. Everett Jordan and extend to the Jordan family members its sincere thankfulness for their continuing contributions to the cause of librarianship.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That a copy of this resolution become a part of the official minutes of the Association and that a copy be transmitted to Mrs. Jordan that the membership may extend to her and to the family an expression of our deep appreciation for her husband's contributions to the furtherance of librarianship and the family's continuing interest and support of libraries as a vital force of our American society.

Gene D. Lanier, President

Honorary Member

JOSEPH V. RUZICKA, JR.

Honorary membership in the North Carolina Library Association is awarded to JOSEPH V. RUZICKA, JR., bookbinder, publisher, businessman and bibliophile, in recognition of his ardent and continuing support of librarianship in North Carolina for a number of years.

He published the North Carolina Library Association journal at no cost, donated scholarships for potential librarians to pursue their training on the graduate level, provided support for conferences, workshops and conventions; also, furnished free publication for conference programs,

exerted endeavors toward library development and the promotion of the library profession in the state and region. Cooperation with the North Carolina Library Association continues to be a commitment for him.

Librarians know him as a warm, modest and generous person who maintains quality standards in his business ventures and who exhibits genuine friendship and sincere concern for all librarians of North Carolina and the region.

For these, we honor him.
October 31, 1975

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Acceptance of the Gavel

November 1, 1975

by Annette L. Phinazee

NCLA President for 1976-1977

It is an honor to accept the gavel of the North Carolina Library Association from a president who has succeeded in achieving the goals that he set in 1973. I shall try to continue the excellent precedent.

I feel particularly humble, because I know that there were and are others who deserve this honor more than I. I hope that each of you will consider yourselves as responsible for this Association as I am and do all that you can to promote its growth and development.

Let us all continue to expand the programs listed as priorities in 1973. They all should have the status of "continued responsibilities."

Association priorities which I would like to have us adopt are:

- (1) The development of effective programs for (a) planning, (b) public relations, and (c) legislative relations on the state and federal levels;
- (2) An increase in the quantity, variety, and level of participation of the membership;

- (3) More active participation in setting professional standards, in conducting research, and in recognizing excellence not only in librarians, but in trustees and other contributors to libraries and librarianship;
- (4) More concern for the development of adequate institutional libraries; and
- (5) Pace setting involvement in implementing the Southeastern States Cooperative Library Survey and in sponsoring the White House Conference on Libraries and Information Science.

These are reasonable expectations for the Association, because North Carolina librarians have an illustrious record of achievement. I thank you for permitting me to serve as your president as we enter our nation's third century, and I entreat you to make our future even better than our past.

The Executive Board has already decided that our 1977 Conference will be held here on November 10-12. I look forward to seeing you and many more members at that time.

Treasurer's Report

July 1, 1975-September 30, 1975

Balance July 1, 1975		\$11,473.97
Receipts:		
Dues		\$ 2,497.85
Association	\$ 1,640.00	
Sections	856.85	
School Librarians	\$ 141.00	
Public Librarians	110.00	
Trustees	13.00	
College Librarians	448.85	
Resources and Technical	39.00	
Junior Members	23.00	
Junior College	36.00	
Children's Services	46.00	
NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES		824.55
1975 Conference		2,288.00
Scholarship		25.00
Total Receipts		\$ 5,635.40
Receipts Plus Balance		17,109.37
Less Expenditures		3,920.81
Balance September 30, 1975		\$13,188.56

FUND BALANCE AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1975

Checking Account	\$13,188.56
General Fund Savings	17,743.24
Scholarship Fund Savings	11,481.77
Loan Fund Savings	3,165.00
Bond — \$20,000 Federal Land Bank 7.4% 10/20/75	20,000.00
(General Fund 64%, Scholarship Fund 36%)	
Total Resources	\$65,578.57

Richard T. Barker, Treasurer

EXPENDITURES

July 1, 1975-September 30, 1975

Executive Office Salaries	\$ 420.30
Executive Office Expenses	
Telephone	74.91
Postage	87.54
Printing	52.45
Computer Services	28.73
Office Supplies	10.70
ALA Representative	180.11
1975 Conference	616.33
Sections	615.00
NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES	129.80
Intellectual Freedom Committee	14.65
Public Relations Committee	353.19
NCLA Scholarship	1,000.00
North Carolina Libraries Index	302.10
Returned Checks	35.00
Total Expenditures	\$ 3,920.81

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Section Balance Sheet — September 30, 1975

	NCASL	PLS	TRUSTEES	COLLEGE
Balance July 1	\$ 899.40	\$1,026.77	\$1,047.42	\$1,209.51
Receipts	141.00	110.00	13.00	448.85
Total	1,040.40	1,136.77	1,060.42	1,658.36
Expenditures	500.00	75.00	15.00	25.00
Balance September 30	\$ 540.40	\$1,061.77	\$1,045.42	\$1,633.36

	R & T	JMRT	JR. COLLEGE	CHILD SERVICES
Balance July 1	\$ 415.34	\$ 96.93	\$ 250.00	\$ 284.15
Receipts	39.00	23.00	36.00	46.00
Total	454.34	119.93	286.00	330.15
Expenditures	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Balance September 30	\$ 454.34	\$ 119.93	\$ 286.00	\$ 330.15

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES

Balance July 1, 1975	\$ -2,935.81
Receipts	824.55
Ads	\$788.50
Subscriptions	36.05
Total Balance and Receipts	-2,111.26
Expenditures	129.80
Balance September 30, 1975	\$ -2,241.06

1975 BIENNIAL CONFERENCE

Pre-Registration	763
Registration at Conference	286
Total	1,049

RECEIPTS:

Exhibits	\$ 7,501.00
Registration and Tickets	14,781.50
Total	\$22,282.50

EXPENDITURES:

Rent on Convention Center	\$ 3,394.50
Convention Caterers	8,105.24
Printing	148.44
Postage	145.10
Conference Supplies	186.09
Signs — Registration and Exhibits	91.42
Flowers and Fruit	286.45
Honorariums and Expenses of Speakers	2,360.84
Refunds	121.00
Hyatt House — Board Dinner and Rooms	1,200.58
Office Expenses	44.83
JMRT Recruitment Project	77.79
Total	\$16,162.28

BALANCE	\$ 6,120.22
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MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION NOVEMBER 1, 1975

The first meeting of the new Executive Board of the North Carolina Library Association (1975-1977) was held in the Benton Convention Center in Winston-Salem, North Carolina at 12:00 noon on November 1, 1975 at the conclusion of the North Carolina Library Association Conference.

Dr. Annette Phinazee, President, presided and the following persons were in attendance: Leonard Johnson, Leland Park, William Roberts, Richard Barker, John M. Johnson, Margaret Rogers, Florence Blakeley, Gene Lanier, Herbert Poole, I. T. Littleton, David Jensen, Betty Norris, Gary Barefoot, Una Edwards, Suzi Rose, Kay Taylor, and Bob Pollard. Brian Nielsen represented the Reference and Adult Services Group.

Dr. Phinazee called the meeting to order and thanked all those who helped to make the 1975 Conference a success. She announced the following dates and places for Board meetings: December 5, 1975, Greensboro; April 9 and 10, 1976, Boone; October 15, 1976, High Point; April 22 and 23, 1977, Durham.

The Documents Librarians met in October and voted to ask for affiliation as a section of NCLA. Since the petition of members had not been submitted, no action was taken.

David Jensen moved that the Reference and Adult Services Section be established subject to a check of the members on the petition. Motion seconded and approved.

Gene Lanier moved that the Bicentennial Committee of the Public Library Section become the Bicentennial Committee of NCLA. Motion seconded and approved.

The Finance Committee was asked to meet and bring a report to the December meeting.

Bill Roberts, Leland Park and Florence Blakely were asked to study and revise the handbook.

For the 1977 Conference which will meet in Winston-Salem at the Convention Center, Ariel Stephens was appointed Convention Chairman; Bob May, Local Arrangements Chairman; and the Exhibits Chairman will be appointed later.

Dr. Phinazee thanked Bill Roberts and Bob May for all the local arrangements for the 1975 Conference.

The meeting was then adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Annette Phinazee, President
William H. Roberts, Secretary

**MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD
OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
DECEMBER 5, 1975**

The Executive Board of North Carolina Library Association met at 10:00 a.m. on December 5, 1975 at Greensboro Public Schools Administration Building.

Dr. Annette Phinazee presided. Members present were: Leonard Johnson, Leland Park, Bill Roberts, Richard Barker, John Johnson, Margaret Rogers, Florence Blake-ly, Gene Lanier, I. T. Littleton, Herbert Poole, Betty Norris, David Jensen, Gary Barefoot, Louise Boone, Una Edwards, Susie Rose, Kay Taylor, John Norton, and Bob Pollard. Also present were Brian Nielsen representing the Reference and Adult Services Section.

Dr. Phinazee welcomed the group and thanked everyone for coming.

The minutes of the first meeting of the new Executive Board were read and approved.

The first budget report of the 1975 Conference was presented.

SELA Representative I. T. Littleton reported that the Executive Board of SELA met Nov. 21 in Atlanta at a special called

meeting to consider the possibility of hiring an Executive Director. He stated that a motion was made that \$30,000 be allocated from the SELA savings to pay for the Executive Director at an annual salary not to exceed \$20,000. Dr. Littleton will be Chairman of the search committee for the Director. He also stated the SELA Survey will be published in the spring.

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES Editor Herbert Poole reported that the Editorial Board has met once since the NCLA Conference in Winston-Salem and that progress on a 30-year index to the journal was being made. The index may need to be partly subsidized by the Association, it was noted. No action was taken on subsidizing the index. The Board indicated that it felt that an annual index for the journal is also needed.

Florence Blakely, ALA Representative, gave a brief report on the ALA Conference.

Each section Chairman gave a brief report for their section. Brian Nielsen will serve as acting Chairman of the Reference and Adult Services Section until a permanent Chairman is elected.

Leland Park moved that the Documents section be officially accepted as a section of NCLA. Motion was seconded and passed.

A letter from Bob May was read about ways of improving NCLA. After a lengthy discussion it was decided that the letter will be printed in *NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES*.

The Committee in charge of revising the handbook has begun work and will also discuss the distribution and cost of printing the handbook.

Most of the comments concerning the 1975 Conference were unusually favorable. It was suggested that the packet of materials be distributed earlier and that the name tags include position and location of person.

Discussion was held concerning whether the exhibitors fee should include an ad in *NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES* and a reception sponsored by the exhibitors.

Bill Roberts proposed that we give Leonard Johnson a figure of \$4,000 to line up speakers for the 1977 Conference. The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

Bill O'Shea, State Chairman of the White House Conference and Federal Relations Co-ordinator, indicated the need for a State Conference on Libraries. He also announced the Legislative Day in Washington on April 6, 1976. Leonard Johnson moved that \$50.00 be sent to the D. C. Library Association to help defray expenses of Legislative Day. This was seconded by Bill Roberts and passed. Leonard Johnson also moved that Bill O'Shea's expenses to Legislative Day be paid by the Association. Seconded by Bill Roberts and passed.

Sharon Antonowicz, Chairman of the Public Relations Committee, submitted a letter of Intent to Apply for LSCA funds. The Board voted to endorse the principle

but funding would not be considered at this time.

Leland Park, Membership Committee Chairman, was asked to investigate the printing of a membership directory.

Information was shared about a chartered flight to the 1976 ALA Conference in Chicago costing \$245.00, which is \$14.00 less than standard rates.

Nancy Bush, new Chairman of the Development Committee, has been asked to indicate ways of implementing the SELA Survey.

Due to the fact that SELA has not had a meeting in North Carolina since 1953 in Asheville, Bill Roberts issued an invitation for SELA to meet in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. I. T. Littleton reported that it was being considered for 1980.

A letter was read from H. Vail Deal, Chairman International Relations Committee of ALA, concerning foreign librarianship. After some discussion it was agreed upon to let our ALA representative handle responsibilities and serve as liason with the ALA International Relations Committee.

A letter was read from the President of the Mecklenburg Library Association to the Secretary of Labor, Mr. John T. Dunlap, opposing the ruling of the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Labor-Management Relations to the effect that Librarians are non-professionals. The letter asked that his Department carefully reconsider their position on the matter and reverse the ruling.

A letter was also read from Mr. John Shear, Assistant to Director of Union County Public Library, concerning minimum wage for library personnel.

After reporting the next scheduled meeting will be held April 9-10 in Boone, Dr. Phinazee adjourned the meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

Annette L. Phinazee, President
William H. Roberts, Secretary



OLD EXECUTIVE BOARD OF N.C.L.A.

(Left to right) First row: Ophelia Irving, Norma Royal, Theresa Colleta, Annette Phinazee, Patsy Ginns, Myrtle McNeill. Second row: I. T. Littleton, Nancy White, Nancy Fogarty, Elizabeth Copeland, Gene Lanier, Herbert Poole. Third row: William O'Shea, Mary Canada, William Roberts, Florence Blakely, Richard Barker, David Hunsucker.



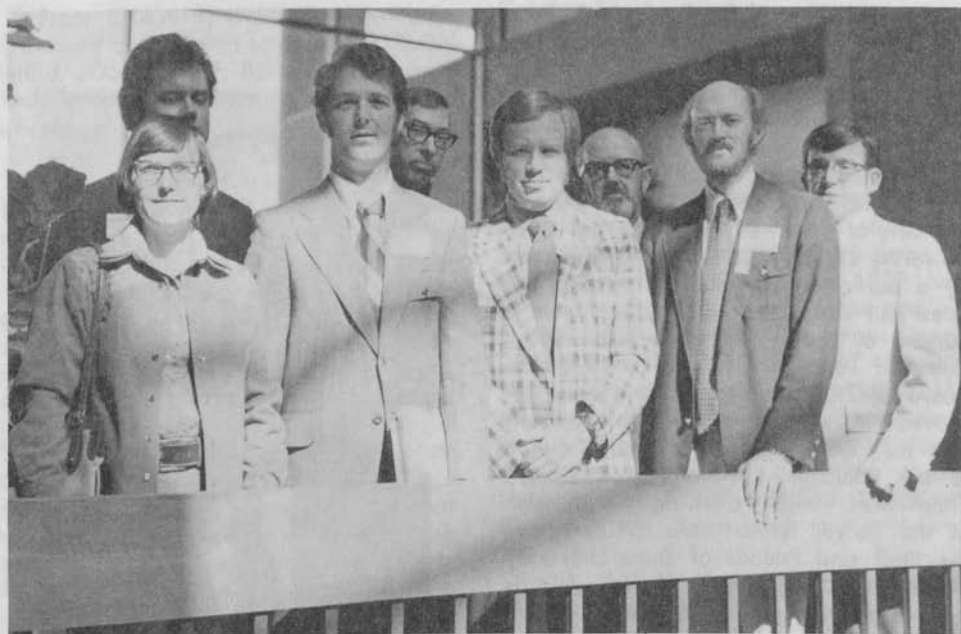
NEW EXECUTIVE BOARD OF N.C.L.A.

(Left to right) First row: Herbert Poole, Louise Boone, Kay Taylor, Annette Phinazee, Gene Lanier, Margaret Rogers. Second row: Leonard Johnson, I. T. Littleton, William Roberts, Florence Blakely, Richard Barker, Robert Pollard, John Norton. Third row: David Jensen, John Johnson, Gary Barefoot, Leland Park.



JUNIOR MEMBERS ROUNDTABLE

(Left to right) Ann Gehlen, Sharon Antonowicz, Theresa Colletta, Susan Rose, Gail Ijames.



NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES EDITORIAL BOARD

(Left to right) First row: Edith Snider, John Thomas, Robert May, Herbert Poole, William Lowe. Second row: Leland Park, David Jensen, William Burris.

Library Roundup

Benjamin Edward Powell Library Endowment Fund Established

In recognition of Dr. Benjamin E. Powell's forty-eight years of service to librarianship, thirty-eight of them at Duke University where he was University Librarian for twenty-nine years, the Duke University Library Staff wished to present him with a retirement gift that would be lasting and that would perpetuate his name. Among the several endowed funds for the Duke University Library was one, not established by a particular individual or through bequest but containing contributions from a number of people, called the Library Endowment Fund. On March 6, 1975, the Board of Trustees of Duke University approved the request by the Library Staff that the name of that fund be changed to the Benjamin Edward Powell Library Endowment Fund. Following the decision of the Board, letters were circulated by the Staff and Friends of Duke University Library in order to give Dr. Powell's friends an opportunity to express their esteem and affection for him by contributing to the further development of the Fund. Over \$12,000 was contributed to the Fund, which now stands at over \$55,000.

On the evening of August 23rd, Dr. and Mrs. Powell were honored at a reception given by the Staff in the William R. Perkins Library. At that time the Benjamin Edward Powell Library Endowment Fund was announced.



Benjamin Powell

ELAINE VON OESEN, Assistant State Librarian, retired on December 31, 1975. A graduate of Lenoir Rhyne College, Miss von Oesen received her library degree and a Master's degree in History from the University of North Carolina. She held public library positions in Maryland and Georgia before becoming librarian of Camp Davis, North Carolina. She was also Instructor and Assistant Professor of Library Science at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Since 1952 she has served as Field Librarian, Extension Services Librarian, and Assistant State Librarian for the North Carolina State Library.

Miss von Oesen has held various appointments in the American and South-eastern Library Association including the Presidency of the latter. In NCLA she has served as Editor of *NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES*, member of the Executive Board and Chairman of the Committee on Organization as well as participating in committee work of the Public Libraries Section.

From SHAW UNIVERSITY: A library sponsored convocation featured DR. ELONNIE J. JOSEY, Chief, Bureau of Academic and Research Libraries, New York State Library, as speaker.

From APPALACHIAN STATE UNIVERSITY: A new IBM 3741 machine has been received in the Acquisitions Department which will record and print purchase orders and accumulate totals for each purchase order. MRS. MARGARET VANNOY, recently from New Jersey, has joined the special collections department. A graduate of Salem College, Mrs. Vannoy received her B.S. in L.S. from UNC-Chapel Hill. DR. TED ALBRECHT has become music librarian. Coming to Appalachian from North Texas State University, Dr. Albrecht has a masters in library science, a masters in music, and a Ph.D. in musicology. He will be filling-in for THOMAS GUNN who is on leave studying for his doctorate in Michigan. A Center for Instructional Development within the College of Learning Resources has been established. The Center will be working cooperatively with depart-

mental groups and individual professors to improve programs and curricula all across the University, and will be funded to provide instructional service over and above normal departmental operating budgets. DR. WM. C. HUBBARD, Coordinator of Instructional Resources, will head the Center.

From UNC-WILMINGTON: GEORGE R. GAUMOND has joined the library faculty as Instructor and Assistant Readers' Services Librarian. Mr. Gaumond earned his B.A. degree at the University of S.C., and his M.S. at the University of Illinois. For the month of October, the Randall Library featured an exhibit on Albert Schweitzer. Among the materials on display were Schweitzer memorabilia borrowed from Dr. Schweitzer's daughter, Mrs. Rhena Schweitzer Miller, by Miss Catherine Carpender. The centenary of Dr. Schweitzer's birth was honored at the University with the first presentation of the Albert Schweitzer International Prizes, October 23-25.

From UNC-GREENSBORO: The annual Friends of the Library dinner has been scheduled for the evening of Thursday, April 8, 1976, with noted CBS newsmen and North Carolinian CHARLES KURALT as speaker. A nineteenth century hand press, inherited by the Friends of the Library from the Estate of Beatrice Cobb of Morganton, North Carolina in 1959, has been put in good working order and installed in the Special Collections area. Director-emeritus CHARLES M. ADAMS, his son Henry, and Assistant Director STAN HICKS are responsible for the restoration. Papers of the late Virginia Terrell Lathrop relating to her work as a member of the University of North Carolina Board of Governors have been given to the Library.

From N. C. STATE UNIVERSITY: A highly successful Friends of the Library year was climaxed by the annual dinner on March 27th when it was announced that an estimated \$35,000 in gifts had been received by the library during the

year. A new computer-based literature searching service known as the REFERENCE RETRIEVAL SERVICES has been inaugurated. Staff members have been active in campus committees, including DR. I. T. LITTLETON, chairman of the Institutional History and Commemoration Committee and University Library Committee, MRS. LILLIE B. CASTER on the Faculty Hospitality and Orientation Committee, MR. WILLIAM C. HORNER on the University Advisory Committee for Computer Affairs, MR. WILLIAM C. LOWE as Faculty Senate representative on the University Safety Committee, MS. MARGARET ROGERS on the Good Neighbor Council, and MS. NELLIE WALTNER on the Harrelson Fund Committee. An electronic book-theft-prevention system will be installed in January. The Reserve Book Collection has been relocated to the newly renovated main floor of the Erdahl-Cloyd Wing. DR. JACK D. DURANT, Associate Professor of English, has begun a second term as Chairman of the University Library Committee.

MRS. LOURDES MORE DILLARD of the Reference Department has resigned effective November 30, 1975. She and her husband are moving to Fort Collins, Colorado where her husband has a post-doctoral research fellowship at Colorado State University.

MR. SYED HYDER ALI has been appointed to fill Mrs. Dillard's position effective December 3, 1975. Mr. Ali is a citizen of India where he received his B.S. in Agriculture from Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University in Hyderabad. He received his Masters of Science in Entomology and Applied Ecology from the University of Delaware in 1974 and the Masters in Library Science from Pratt Institute. Mr. Ali is coming from New York City where he has served as Science Reference Librarian at the Mid-Manhattan Branch of the New York Public Library from January 1974 through June 1975.

M. RONALD SIMPSON, Head of the Technical Information Center at the D. H.

Hill Library, has been elected Vice-Chairman of the North Carolina COUNCIL ON TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL SERVICES for 1976. The Council represents Federal, State and private agencies and business concerns that provide information and technical assistance to business, industrial and commercial organizations in the State. Its purpose is to exchange information and to promote coordination of effort among its members. Mr. Simpson will be responsible for program planning.

From DUKE UNIVERSITY: DAVE BROWN is the new editor of *THE LINK*, the staff publication. CLAYTON OWENS, Reference Intern, completed his M.L.S. degree at UNC-CH and became a member of the Reference staff at Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C. JOHN M. WALKER, III, a graduate of St. Andrews Presbyterian College and of Union Theological Seminary is now serving as a reference intern. He is a student at UNC-CH. JAYNE KRENTZ, "late" of the library staff, is now living in Washington state and has a part-time reference job. MISS GERTRUDE MERRITT has been named Associate Librarian for Collection Development.

From UNC-CHAPEL HILL: MR. RAFAEL COUTIN has been appointed Acting Latin American Bibliographer. The April 1975 issue of *THE JOURNAL OF COMMON-WEALTH LITERATURE* contains an article by DR. HARRY BERGHOLZ based on a small pamphlet in the Rare Book Collection: "*The Wreck of The Admella*," a poem by Philip Barry. Work on the \$3.75 million addition to the Wilson Library began July 14th. A portrait of Thomas Wolfe painted by Douglas Gorsline was presented to the North Carolina Collection on October 11th by Phillip Hettleman, Class of 1921. Gorsline, who now lives in Spain, was the nephew of Maxwell Perkins, Wolfe's editor at Scribner's. DR. CAROLYN WALLACE delivered a paper, "The Impact of the Repository," at the annual meeting of the Society of American Archivists in Philadelphia. DR. H. G. JONES' article, "Up from a Cultural Wasteland," was the lead

article in the September issue of *THE STATE* magazine. ANNA BROOKE ALLAN retired from the Manuscripts Department and Southern Historical Collection on October 31st, after 32 years of distinguished service.

From EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY: On September 3, 1975, construction began on the renovation of the original portion of the Joyner Library building. The project is expected to take one year. EUGENE HUGUELET has been appointed Acting Director of the Joyner Library following the resignation of Ralph E. Russell this past summer. A graduate of ECU, UNC-CH, and Emory, Huguelet worked at Bowdoin College and Trenton State College prior to coming to ECU in 1970 as Head of Technical Professing. He was appointed Associate Director in 1973. DR. RUSSELL resigned as Director of Libraries at the close of the 2nd summer session to become University Librarian at Georgia State University in Atlanta. U. S. Representative WALTER B. JONES (D.-N.C.) has donated his congressional files to the ECU Manuscript Collection.

From DAVIDSON COLLEGE: DR. LE- LAND M. PARK, library director, has been named Editor of the *SOUTHEASTERN LIBRARIAN* effective January 1, 1976. He succeeds DR. H. JOANNE HARRAR, who has become Director of Libraries at the University of Maryland. The Davidson College Library has been noted in a recent doctoral dissertation in the midwest as being one of the twelve four-year-college libraries with the highest students-to-books-circulated ratio.

From THE GUILFORD COLLEGE LIBRARY: The Friends of the Guilford College Library have just announced the beginning of their seventh annual membership campaign. During the past six years the Guilford Friends have raised more than \$25,000 for library books and periodicals. These funds have been used to support collection development in the areas of literature,

Revolutionary War history, North Carolina, ecological studies, and science fiction.

On January 1 the Friends published a bibliography of the extensive collection of science fiction which they have developed in the Guilford Library. The bibliography represents what may be a unique collection among academic libraries in the state for the study of alternative futures. Compiled and edited by HERBERT POOLE and NELSIE ROTHSCILD of the Guilford Library staff, this bibliography entitled *Man Will Never Fly* will be available for distribution upon request.

HERBERT POOLE, who has served the Guilford Library for the past ten years as its Director, has assumed a new position within the Guilford administration. While continuing to maintain his position as Director of the Guilford Library, he now serves as Special Assistant to the President for Admissions, Financial Aid, and Computer Services.

From A&T STATE UNIVERSITY: MS. TOMMIE M. YOUNG has been appointed Director of Library Services at A&T State University. Ms. Young, a native of Nashville, Tennessee, was educated at Tennessee State University, Catholic University, and Peabody College. She is currently a Ph.D. candidate at Duke University. A member of ALA Committees and National Advisory Boards, she has extensive experience in librarianship and teaching. Ms. Young assumed her duties at A&T on August 1, 1975.

From THE WILMINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY: MS. SUZANNE McLaurin CONNELL recently retired as part-time cataloger. Ms. Connell was a civil service librarian for 22 years "retiring" in 1966 from the Camp Lejeune Base Library prior to her work at the Wilmington Public Library.

From UNC-CHARLOTTE: JILL ANN LEECH has been appointed to the Library Faculty at the UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHARLOTTE. Ms. Leech will be the audiovisual cataloging specialist

at the J. Murrey Atkins Library and hold the rank of Instructor. She is a graduate of Allegheny College, where she was awarded the B.A. in Art History, and the University of Pittsburgh from which she obtained her M.L.S. She has been employed for the past year by the College of Art Library, Maryland Institute, Baltimore, Maryland.

From BARBER-SCOTIA COLLEGE: MRS. PEARLEE COEFIELD has become head Librarian at Barber-Scotia College effective October 1. Mrs. Coefield was formerly Director of the North Branch Library in Charlotte.

Pearlee has over 8 years experience in Library Science with specific expertise in reference materials.

Mrs. Coefield is married to Mr. Aldon Coefield, who is Athletic Director at Barber-Scotia College. The Coefields have two children: Reginald, age twenty, and LaDonna, age five.

Pearlee Coefield is a member of the North Carolina Library Association, Metro-liner Library Association, and American Library Association.

The Learning Resources Center at JAMES SPRUNT INSTITUTE in Kenansville has recently moved into new facilities.

MRS. JOYCE WATSON has joined the staff of CATAWBA VALLEY TECHNICAL INSTITUTE as a library technical assistant. Mrs. Watson previously was on the staff at Lenoir Rhyne College. She holds an A.A.S. degree in Library Technology from Caldwell Community College.

MR. ROBERT FARRENS has joined the Printing Department staff of the CATAWBA VALLEY TECHNICAL INSTITUTE LEARNING RESOURCES CENTER in Hickory. Mr. Farrens was previously employed by the Superior Continental Corporation of Hickory, N. C.

MS. JUDY EBERT has joined the Learning Resources Center at ANSON TECHNICAL

INSTITUTE as a Learning Laboratory Coordinator.

MR. JAMES H. PRICE, JR. is the new Dean of the Learning Resources Center at STANLY TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Albemarle, N. C. Mr. Price previously held the same position at Randolph Technical Institute.

ANSON TECHNICAL INSTITUTE in Ansonville has let bids for the construction of a new Learning Resources Center.

The Learning Resources Center at CENTRAL PIEDMONT COMMUNITY COLLEGE in Charlotte is being remodeled. New space for the library is being gained by adding a mezzanine.

MISS JANET FREEMAN has joined the staff of the WINGATE COLLEGE LIBRARY as Head Librarian. Miss Freeman was previously assistant librarian at Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina.

The Ethel K. Smith Library, WINGATE COLLEGE, is fortunate to have received a collection of books from the private library of DR. AND MRS. KEMP NEAL of Raleigh. Of the 1500 volumes, many have nineteenth century publication dates and are beautifully bound in either half or full calf. The collection is in the process of being inventoried and appraised.

MS. MARY CRAVEN SMITH has been appointed Director of the Learning Resources Center, MONTGOMERY TECHNICAL INSTITUTE in Troy. Ms. Smith was previously assistant librarian at Gardner-Webb College library. She received the Bachelor's degree from East Carolina University and the Master's of Librarianship from Emory University.

C. DONALD LEE, Library Director at the COLLEGE OF THE ALBEMARLE, is working to establish a regional library association to include public, public school, university, college and community college libraries.

DONALD RICHARDSON, Librarian of LOUISBURG COLLEGE, spoke on the topic "Multi-Media Preamble" at the Library-College Interdisciplinary Conference in Atlanta, Georgia November 13, 1975.

A committee of the North Carolina Learning Resources Association composed of NEAL HARDISON (Chairperson), CAROL ANDREWS, CARL WILLIAMS, PHOEBE OPLINGER, and SUSAN ROSE met on Wednesday, October 29, 1975 to develop quantitative criteria for libraries in the N. C. COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM.

MRS. ZELMA THOMASON has been appointed Librarian at SAMPSON TECHNICAL INSTITUTE in Clinton. Mrs. Thomason was previously an instructor in General Education at SAMPSON TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

MR. JAMES LARKIN PEARSON, NORTH CAROLINA POET LAUREATE, willed his library and printing press to WILKES COMMUNITY COLLEGE. The county has begun a fund raising drive to build a facility for the collection. In a gospel sing held on Mr. Pearson's 96th birthday, \$1500 was raised. Currently the Wilkes County public school system and Wilkes Community College are planning a talent show for the next phase to raise money toward the projected goal of \$114,848.00. The building will truly be the result of a community and state effort.

The Learning Resource Center of GUILFORD TECHNICAL INSTITUTE added two new technicians in August, 1975 through funds provided by the Comprehensive Employment Training Act. MRS. CORA MATHEWSON who has seven years previous experience with a branch of the New York Public Library is dividing her time among the Public Services component, the Learning Lab, and the Self-Instructional Program of the LRC.

MR. JERRY GREESON, a product of the Electronics Technology Program of Guilford Technical Institute, is assisting in

the Audiovisual Department particularly with the installation and implementation of the CCTV system for the Jamestown campus.

On September 25, 1975, the GUILFORD LIBRARY CLUB met at the Jamestown Campus of GUILFORD TECHNICAL INSTITUTE for their quarterly meeting. MRS. MARTHA RANSLEY of the Walter Clinton Jackson Library of UNC-G and President of the organization presided over the business meeting. The program, presented by MRS. MERTYS BELL, Dean of Learning Resources at Guilford Technical Institute, consisted of a description of the development of the Learning Resource Center at GTI and a conducted tour of the new LRC building on the Jamestown campus.

BRO-DART announces the appointment of JOHN HARVEY as Area Consultant for North and South Carolina. Harvey graduated from the University of Delaware in 1969 with a B.A. in International Relations and a minor in Business Administration. During the next three years he gained business experience as manager of a bank's customer service department, then as a marketing project manager for the Franklin Mint, and finally as a marketing operations manager.

In June 1972 Harvey joined Xerox Corporation. While working for Xerox, he received top sales awards and recognition, including Xerox's President's Club award for 1973 and 1974.

Harvey is 28 years old, married and has three children. He will be residing at 4820 Gulf View Court, Charlotte, N. C.

National Librarians Association Formed

The National Librarians Association (NLA) has been formally organized by concerned librarians who perceive the need for a professional association of librarians distinct from existing library associations. As set forth in its Constitution and Bylaws,

the purposes of NLA are: to promote librarianship, to develop and increase the usefulness of libraries, to promote and protect the interests of professional librarians, to foster a spirit of cooperation among members of the profession, and to perform any other functions necessary for the betterment of the profession of librarianship.

Membership in the National Librarians Association is available to all persons holding professional degrees who are practicing librarians or library educators. Librarians with these qualifications are invited to become members of NLA by applying for membership. Letters of application on library letterhead stationery, should include name, address, current professional position, professional education, and annual membership dues of \$20.00. The initial five hundred librarians approved for membership will be accorded the status of Charter Members of the National Librarians Association.

The National Librarians Association is incorporated under the laws of the State of North Carolina as a non-profit organization. Subscriptions and donations to NLA are deductible for income tax purposes. Interested librarians seeking additional information may write to the Association's registered office at 1705 Glenoaks Drive, Greensboro, North Carolina 27407, or contact any of the following persons who comprise the Executive Board of the National Librarians Association:

John T. Thomas, President
University Bibliographer
North Carolina A&T State University
Greensboro, North Carolina

Peter Dollard, Vice President
Director of Libraries
Alma College
Alma, Michigan

Robert L. Burr, Secretary
Circulation Librarian
College of William & Mary
Williamsburg, Virginia

B. C. Crews, Jr., Treasurer
Assistant Director, Technical Services
North Carolina A&T State University
Greensboro, North Carolina

Roy H. Fry, Director
Circulation Librarian
Loyola University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Document Librarians Meet

MR. JOHN D. LIVSEY, Director, LIBRARY AND STATUTORY DISTRIBUTION SERVICE, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, was the featured speaker at the third meeting of the Document Librarians of North Carolina in October.

The meeting was held at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, where MRS. OLIVE PISTOR is the Document Librarian. Mrs. Pistor, Chairman of the group, presided and introduced Mr. Joe Boykin, Librarian of the Atkins Library, who welcomed the Document Librarians.

A business meeting was followed by a luncheon, after which MR. RIDLEY KESSLER, JR., Document Librarian of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Vice Chairman and Chairman-elect of the Document Librarians of North Carolina, introduced Mr. Livsey.

The subject of Mr. Livsey's talk was "Micrographics." His presentation was illustrated with slides which showed how the documents published by the GPO on microfiche will appear. The SD classification number will appear in the upper left corner for filing purposes. There will be two formats, 48x and 26x. Depositories will receive 3d generation archival silver halide film, with no color backing on the header so it can all be reproduced. Sale copies will have back painted headers and will not be archival quality. Each depository shipment will have a quality control claim form good for only a limited time. Publication in fiche form will origi-

nate with agencies who recognize this form of publication as a way to stretch their publication budgets. There will be no retrospective microforms.

Mr. Livsey reported that the GPO had joined the Ohio College Libraries Center (OCLC) and will input documents they catalog regardless of their future plans for the *MONTHLY CATALOG*. Of special interest were slides showing the old Library Division quarters at 45 G Street and the new ones in Alexandria, Va.

Distribution of depository documents fell behind schedule when the GPO moved to the new quarters. In 1974 there were only 292 depository shipments, down from 499 in 1972. In 1975 there have already been more than 700. Mr. Livsey said that currently there is a backlog of 4,600 titles which they are working Saturdays to try to reduce. However, he said the volume of the depositories may not decrease after the backlog is worked down, due to increase in publication.

Survey of Academic Library Buildings

According to the October 20, 1975 LJ/SLJ HOTLINE, DR. JERROLD ORNE of the UNC School of Library Science is seeking reactions to the academic library buildings constructed in the last ten years. Dr. Orne plans to synthesize the advice of the participants for future use of academic library planners. If you have not been contacted by Dr. Orne you may want to write him at the School of Library Science, Chapel Hill, N. C., 27514.

Southern Books Competition

The Southeastern Library Association announces the opening of their 24th Annual Southern Books Competition. Publishers are invited to submit the best books which they published during 1975 to vie for the awards of excellence in book making.

Mrs. Betty Martin, President of the Southeastern Library Association, has appointed J. ISAAC COPELAND (recently retired as Director of the Southern Historical Collection at UNC-Chapel Hill), Chairman of the Southern Books Competition Committee. Others on the Committee are: Frank J. Anderson, Librarian of Wofford College, David E. Estes, Assistant University Librarian at Emory University, Richard B. Harwell, Special Collections Librarian of Middle Tennessee State University.

The Southeastern Library Association established the Competition in 1952, under the leadership of librarian-bookman Rick Harwell. Books which publishers have submitted in the past are maintained in a special collection at the University of Kentucky Library under the watchful eye of Lawrence Thompson. The 1975 award winning books will be exhibited at the 1976 Conference of The Southeastern Library Association in Knoxville. A traveling exhibit of the award winning books is circulated throughout the country following completion of the competition.

Trade publishers, university presses and private presses located in the South are invited to submit their books. The "South" for purposes of the competition includes Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, D. C., West Virginia, and Puerto Rico.

A panel of judges from outside of the Southern States will evaluate the entries. The judges will be knowledgeable book persons associated with publishing, printing, bookselling, and libraries.

Entry blanks and further information available from:

Frank J. Anderson, Librarian
The Sandor Teszler Library
Wofford College
Spartanburg, S. C. 29301
Phone: (803) 585-4821 Ext. 396

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