

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES

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Report from the President

[Photo: Portrait photograph of Annette L. Phinazee.]

I must mention first the great professional and personal loss caused by the death of Philip Ogilvie. Marian Leith and Grace Rohrer have my support and I am working through the NCLA Board and the State Library Committee to help find someone who can fulfill the Association's goals and the State's needs for continued quality leadership.

Board meetings for the 1975-77 biennium were planned with the geographic locations of the members in mind (Greensboro, Boone, High Point, Durham, and Winston-Salem). Boone was chosen for the Spring Workshop before funds were cut so drastically, but I hope that it will still be possible for the officers to continue at the excellent pace that they started during the December meeting. Please read the Board meeting minutes carefully and be sure to let us have your reactions. We have excellent boards at the Association and Section levels. I am especially proud of our new sections — Documents and Reference and Adult Services. Help them grow!

This biennium may be recorded as one in which more questions were asked than answered, but it is exciting to observe the process. Very capable committees are working on finance, Association structure, development, governmental relations, and public relations. They are all closely related. One Chairperson mentioned approaching a problem separately by section, then having an overall committee "direct" activities. My response to her and appeal to you is let's not direct at the end, but coordinate from the beginning. Let's continue our process of "getting together" for the good of NCLA and North Carolina.

North Carolina's participation in the April 6 Legislative Day in Washington should make us all proud. Judy Letsinger and Jean Johnson "passed a torch" to Bill O'Shea which we know he is capable of receiving and which he already has "burning brightly." The Development Committee has begun to scrutinize the data from the Southeastern State Cooperative Library Survey and we expect for NCLA to make significant contributions toward implementing the findings to improve library service in North Carolina and the region. Cooperation with the State Library's new program and section committees should enable our Public Relations Committee to develop and implement a comprehensive program which will promote library service in an unprecedented manner.

We must work, but it's fun when there is so much promise of reaching worthwhile goals!

Annette L. Phinazee

From the Editor's Desk

In the last issue of NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES, your journal's Editorial Board announced the results of its effort to solicit support from the membership of the North Carolina Library Association for the establishment of a memorial to Ray N. Moore. Since the publication of the list of contributors which at that time numbered 103, other contributions have continued to arrive. Needless to say such continuing response is warmly gratifying, and we can now add two additional names to the list of contributors, those of David Jensen and Mollie Huston Lee. Mollie Lee and Ray Moore were long-time friends, and even though Mollie is now retired and in a time in life when most of us must guard every cent closely, she has sent in two checks over a period of as many months. The total of these is equal to more than five or six of the average contributions we have received to date. For this we are grateful.

So it is now that we have \$1,464.50 in the Ray Moore Memorial Fund. We might add that Leland Park has also sent in a second check which is included in this total. Some of the manuscripts which will be considered in our public library literature competition are already on hand, and we are proud to say that among them will be several strong contenders for the first Ray N. Moore Award for a literary contribution to public librarianship.

Our need now is to complete our aim for \$1,500 in the endowment principle of the Ray N. Moore Memorial. Is there anyone among the readership who would like to assist with this project either initially or for a second time? Please let this office hear from you right away.

We are pleased to announce the appointment to your journal's Editorial Board of Joan M. Spencer who is Associate Director of Special Services for the Wake County Public Library. Joan Spencer will serve the North Carolina Library Association as your journal's indexer. She is a native of Raleigh and a graduate of North Carolina Central University. Joan began work in the Raleigh area in 1964 and has served in several progressively responsible positions.

[Photo: Portrait photograph of Joan M. Spencer.]

Plans for a 30-year cumulative index for NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES are progressing as the final typed copy of the index compiled by Helen Snow of Greensboro nears completion. You will receive further word on this in the not-too-distant future.

Letter to the Editor

May I present a problem that public librarians face in getting material published in NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES. Articles are accepted for publication with a note that they will appear "within 12 to 18 months." Sometimes it is longer than that before they appear if at all. A case in point, John Barrow's article, "The Whole Earth Bookmobile" was published almost two years after he had gone from the state. The article would have been much more effective if published two years earlier.

Is there any way to include some portion of the magazine for things of timely interest for more immediate publication? We are proud of the high standards, but often there are things of great interest that should be published sooner than the present arrangement allows.

Perhaps there could be, along with the more scholarly articles, a section devoted to articles that are more in the realm of news and need more immediate release.

If NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES is the organ of the North Carolina Library Association, should it not serve all interests?

Sincerely,

Kathleen Gilleland Northwestern Regional Library Elkin, N. C.

The Editorial Board of NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES appreciates Kathleen Gilleland's letter for two reasons. First, we are grateful that someone among the readership is willing to express themselves when the journal does not meet their satisfaction. We have always solicited constructive criticism both privately and publicly as a tool for the improvement of our publication effort. Secondly, Kathleen Gilleland's letter provides an opportunity for your journal to explain something about which a few people are wondering. There was a time, approximately four years ago, when your journal had no manuscripts beyond those for any one immediate issue. We felt this was a precarious situation for the journal to occupy, and so we moved immediately to rectify the problem. The result has been that we have been successful to the point that we have for two years had a backlog of good manuscripts from which to pick and choose as each issue was put together. This often means that a person who has produced a manuscript which is accepted for publication will not see it in print as soon as he or she would like. Each of us suffers from this "agony of the author" and so too do members of the Editorial Board.

The simple fact of the matter is, however, that in order to have the security of a backlog of manuscripts we cannot publish papers as rapidly as many writers would like. Thus we ask people to be patient with us and understand that we are, more than anyone, mindful of their desires, and yet we must remain concerned with the welfare and continued viability of the journal. If there is some currency to a manuscript which would be lost while having to wait its turn, we are happy to be told of this and to set the manuscript up for publication sooner than what might normally be the case. Let us know when the manuscript is submitted and we will do our best, as doing our best is, of course, exactly what we want to do.

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John F. Blair, Publisher — 1406 Plaza Dr. — Winston-Salem, N. C.

The Legacy of Phil Ogilvie

[Photo: Portrait photograph of Philip Smythe Ogilvie, 1919-1976.]

Philip Smythe Ogilvie, 1919-1976

In high school many of us wrote our class wills, leaving items of value to those who followed us. In his unique way, Philip Smythe Ogilvie has left North Carolina librarians a legacy which we will in turn leave some day to those who follow — quality library service equally distributed to all Carolinians.

Beneath the friendly exterior, the family-oriented, always-listening, open yet modest Phil, was a deeper Phil — the shrewd and careful planner. What made Phil happy were results, not for himself but for others. North Carolina is ninth in the United States in total state aid given to public libraries. Almost every little town in North Carolina has its own library, usually located prominently and built through the efforts of its citizens. Regional libraries include over 50 smaller counties, bringing quality library service to isolated communities and individuals. North Carolina is a leader in library networking, information retrieval and dissemination, service to the institutionalized, and service to the blind and the handicapped.

Phil may be gone, but our future is his too. We build on his work. Phil was traditional only in his approach. His ideas were up to the minute. Change and progress were his keynotes. One recalls Phil's own words on this:

“Tradition is not a tomb in which to hide from progress. It is rich ground well-tilled and warm with sunshine of hope for an even greater future. Into it we drop the seeds of our aspirations for a better world and from it they grow strong and well-nourished and bear fruit and become new traditions to nourish others as time passes.”

This then is the legacy of Phil Ogilvie. He was a Carolinian . . . a planner . . . a librarian . . . a friend.

Advertisement

Our 1976 Reprints: Spring Publication

Besson, J. A. B. — History of Eufaula, Alabama. (1875) 63 pp. — \$7.50

Child, William H. — History of the Town of Cornish, New Hampshire. (1911?) 879 pp. — \$30.00

Claiborne, J. F. H. — Life and Times of Gen. Sam Dale. (1860) 233 pp. — \$12.00

DuBose, Joel C., ed. — Notable Men of Alabama. (1904) 2 vols. 963 pp. — \$45.00

Hall, James — A Brief History of the Mississippi Territory. (1801) 75 pp. — \$9.00

Howard, H. R., compiler — The History of Virgil A. Stewart and His Adventure. (1842) 273 pp. — \$15.00

Loughborough, Mary A. — My Cave Life in Vicksburg. (1864) 196 pp. — \$12.00

Memorial Record of Alabama. (1893) 2 vols. 2259 pp. — \$75.00

Northern Alabama Historical and Biographical. (1888) 776 pp. — \$60.00

Rietti, J. C., compiler — Military Annals of Mississippi. 196 pp. — \$15.00

Riley, Franklin L. — School History of Mississippi. (1915) 440 pp. — \$18.00

Rowland, Dunbar — Cyclopedia of Mississippi. (1907) 4 vols. 3539 pp. — \$150.00

In Press for Publication in 1976 — Date and Price Not Set

Doubleday, Abner — Reminiscences of Forts Sumter and Moultrie in 1860-'61. (1876) 184 pp.

Lamar, Curt, ed. — History of Rosedale, Mississippi, 1876-1976.

Patton, Sadie Smathers — Sketches of Polk County History. (1950) 177 pp.

Patton, Sadie Smathers — The Story of Henderson County. (1947) 310 pp.

Sillers, Florence Warfield — History of Bolivar County, Mississippi. (1948) 638 pp.

Simms, William Gilmore — Eight Revolutionary War Novels: Eutaw, The Forayers, Joscelyn, Katharine Walton, Mellichampe, The Partisan, The Scout, and Woodcraft. With scholarly annotations by the Department of Southern Studies, The University of South Carolina, Dr. James B. Meriwether, Director.

WPA Writers' Program, Spartanburg Unit — A History of Spartanburg County. (1940) 304 pp.

Weir, Robert M., ed. — The Letters of Freeman, Etc. With introduction and notes by Dr. Weir, Department of History, The University of South Carolina.

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A Job to Do

by Jane Carroll McRae
Northwestern Regional Library

Tinkertoys and whimmy diddles are not usually considered to be proper subjects for serious research, but in the Northwestern Regional Library System, based in Elkin at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains, they are under the scrutiny of librarians, professors, deans and assorted workers with children.

In a project funded by the United States Office of Education's Higher Education Act, Title II-B, for Library Research and Demonstration, the library is experimenting with ways to bridge the educational gap for children who are left out of the state's Kindergarten and Head Start programs.

The target of the project is the parent.

"No amount of money or buildings and equipment can overcome the handicap a child has if his parents are not educationally able to give him the start in life that he needs," says Dr. Henry Drennen, Coordinator of Library Research and Demonstration for the Office of Education.

The major objective of the research is to locate these parents and take instruction into the homes to help to provide the materials and the skills needed.

Many public libraries are beginning to stock certain toys of educational value for use by pre-school children. This project goes a step further and sends trained teachers into the homes to help the parents to know what can reasonably be expected of their children.

Heading this project is Mrs. Barbara East, graduate of Winston-Salem State University in the field of Early Childhood Education. Three others of her staff also hold teachers' certificates in the early grades.

"Parents always have been the first and most important teachers of their children," says Mrs. East. "Until we lift the level of parenting, we cannot hope to make a dent in North Carolina's educational problems."

Many speakers at the Governor's Conference on Reading emphasized the necessity for tackling the problems of nonreading and indifferent parents. Only one father in five has finished high school in the Northwestern Region. Nearly a million adults in North Carolina are functionally illiterate. These parents are the main target of the library's project, though any child who is left out of all programs is considered to be deprived.

Parents are rounded up by library van and brought to nearby meeting places for monthly sessions in home training for children. The van also rounds up the children and takes them to a nearby public library each week for a group experience and exposure to library services for children.

Parents are given a toy, shown its teaching qualities, then allowed to keep it until the next visit of the teacher. The teacher then checks the child's progress and leaves another toy.

One overalled father was heard to say, "Why, Law, if I had known what I was supposed to be teaching my boy, I would have been doing it all along."

There are fathers teaching their sons how to tie the laces in their sturdy high top shoes. There are mothers playing games of matching colors and sizes and shapes with buttons, boxes and cans. There are baby sitters becoming excited about teaching their charges to count and to sort.

Of the two hundred children involved in the project, groups have been selected for sample testing by a team from North Carolina Central University under the direction of Miss Marian Ricks, Director of the Early Childhood Library Specialist Program. Using the "Tests of Basic Experiences" (TOBE), General Concepts (Level K) published by McGraw-Hill, as the major vehicle, she works with children at three-month intervals to determine the rate of progress and the areas that need special attention.

Craftsmen, who abound in the mountains of North Carolina, are entering into the spirit of the project. There is Dennis Martin, who was able to make wooden trucks, beads for stringing, and wooden puzzles two inches thick so that they stand up and make a toy. These "home grown" toys are considerably cheaper and sturdier than anything that can be bought on the market.

"A major result toward which we are working is to find these parents using the library and making its services a part of raising their families," says Mrs. East. "We are hoping for life-time results, not just short term achievements."

The project is in its second year and is beginning to see results that convince the Advisory Council that public libraries can indeed be an integral part of the educational team in bridging the gap for pre-school children.

Librarians and workers with children are invited to observe this project in action and determine for themselves their own techniques in helping to lift the educational level in North Carolina.

As one father said, "I can't play checkers today, boys. I've got a job to do. Me and my boy are learning how to read."

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Governor's Conference on Reading

by Deborah McCabe
Rockingham County Public Library

More than 1,000 people attended the Governor's Conference on Reading, held in Winston-Salem September 22-24, 1975. The conference consisted of five general sessions, six units of concurrent sessions, and exhibits and displays. The conference was well organized and well run. The speakers, some from as far away as California and New York, were very interesting and contributed much to the success of the conference.

The Governor's Conference on Reading began the Year of Reading in North Carolina, by proclamation of the Governor. The opening remarks outlined the problem through statistics. In North Carolina, 983,000 adults are functionally illiterate. This is 19% of the population. It should be pointed out that over 660,000 adult illiterates are white. Of this number (983,000 adult illiterates) 265,000 have had five years or less of schooling. 53,000 adults have had no formal education at all; with little exception they can neither read nor write. 22.3% of North Carolina's draftees fail the written exam designed to demonstrate a person's ability to meet mental requirements for military service. According to military officials, the exam could be read with ease by an average junior high school student. Elementary school students in North Carolina are 4½ months behind the national average in vocabulary, and 6 months behind in reading comprehension. There is a problem.

Three concepts which were discussed throughout the conference were reading as a life-long process, balance between home and school, and self-directed learning.

Everyone seemed to agree that reading is more than translating code into sound. Reading is a life-long process. Dr. Paul Ylvisaker stated that the right to read is the right to know is the right to grow. Dr. James Gallagher described reading as a celebration of the past and an anticipation of the future. Dr. Wilson Riles thought that literacy has become necessary for humanitarian and economic survival. Dr. Paul Ylvisaker spoke also of the constant need to learn and relearn in our rapidly changing society. Libraries can contribute to this life-long process with materials for all ages on all subjects.

Dr. Alvin Granowsky said in his speech that home is the biggest factor in a child's success in school. He also stressed the importance of having real-life reading materials, such as magazines and newspapers, available for learners. John Holt emphasized that learners should have access to the types of materials that they are interested in. Several thought that it is important for children to hear stories and poetry read aloud. This is certainly an area where public libraries can supplement home and school. There is a wide range of materials available to anyone. Besides traditional story hours, cassette-book and record-book kits are available so children can listen to as well as look at stories.

The third concept which had widespread support was self-directed learning. In his small group session, Dr. Malcolm Knowles contrasted teacher-directed learning (pedagogy) with self-directed learning (androgogy). Even in formal education, many teachers are using the learning contract which allows the learner to develop his or her own objectives, resources and strategy, and basis for evaluation. People are naturally, instinctively, learners. John Holt said, "There are two things children cannot be told: to learn and how to learn. They can and do, and they're better at it than we are." Libraries are well-suited for self-directed learning. Materials are readily available, as is assistance, if desired.

John Holt shocked the conference participants when he said, "Reading is a problem made by adults, and conferences like this make it a worse problem." To emphasize his theory that a compulsory situation is counter-productive, he somewhat facetiously suggested making reading illegal until 12 or 14 years of age. Younger children would all learn to read, just as they learn things now, "like the one word that's never misspelled." While we tell children that reading is fun, and that they should know how to read, the real messages of compulsory schooling and compulsory reading programs are: (1) If we didn't make you read, you lazy, good-for-nothing, you'd never learn, so we're going to make you, (2) Reading is so difficult and you are so stupid, we'll have to give it to you a little bit at a time. It is impossible to teach those who don't want to learn. Holt's hypothesis is that anxiety blunts perception and eventually blocks it entirely. Students react to a coercive situation with anxiety and fear. Especially when punished, learners are afraid to be wrong. If the basis of the problem is compulsion, the problem cannot be solved while it remains in a coercive environment.

My major impression from the Governor's Conference on Reading is that many people are ignorant of public libraries. It was especially surprising to me that people so interested in reading could be so unaware of public library services. In so many instances, teachers, administrators, and reading specialists were ignoring library services and yet at the same time stressing access to a wide range of materials. Many librarians attended the conference, and spoke up often to promote understanding of library services. In one small session, the leader said she felt that the conference had been infiltrated by librarians, as though librarians have no interest in reading.

Several libraries had good exhibits. Greensboro Public Library's Early Childhood Education Program had video tapes of their programs and a display of materials. Some of the ideas they used, such as cards printed with large letters, were based on the book *How To Teach Your Baby To Read* by Glenn Doman. Cumberland County Public Library used the theme of old-time silent movies for their slide show. Slides of library activities, interspersed with silent movie signs, were automatically shown on a rear projection screen. Large glossy photographs of library activities were mounted on the two side boards. Taped silent movie music accompanied the show.

Librarians must continue to promote libraries and library services. Libraries are exactly what many educators are calling for. Materials for all reading levels and all interests are available to anyone. Libraries have the real-life reading materials, newspapers and magazines, called for by Dr. Granowsky. Libraries are better than the paperback book store advocated by John Holt. Libraries are more widely accessible and use of materials is free of charge. Librarians can provide assistance ranging from help in the use of the library collection to information on educational opportunities in the area. Although many speakers described library characteristics and services, they did not mention libraries by name. Libraries must take the initiative and make this connection apparent to educators and learners.

Old Books, New Faces

by Daniel A. Yanchisin
Memphis Public Library

Reprints of old and not-so-old books seem to be rolling off the presses as fast as new titles, adding to the selection problems of librarians already overburdened by the so-called information explosion. Moreover, there is very little done in the way of bibliographic control either by reprint publishers or for that matter by librarians. Titles are reissued, occasionally two by different publishers, when the originals are still available in quantity from out-of-print dealers at more reasonable prices than the facsimile editions. The bulk of reprint titles are not reviewed and a good number are not even entered in trade lists. Unfortunately this brief survey of the reprint trade and the librarian can do little more than point out these problems.

There have been various definitions given of reprints, but they always incorporate the basic idea of a reproduced copy of a previously printed work. New technology in publishing has placed emphasis on facsimile editions through the use of photography, photo offset processing for book work and microphotography for microform editions and collections. Although the reprint publishers vary considerably in size and output, they essentially fall into three categories: (1) the reprinter issuing 10 or less imprints a year; (2) the publisher issuing between 10 and 49 imprints usually averaging about 20 titles; and (3) the major houses releasing more than 50 imprints and usually over a 100 titles. During the 1960's there was a trend for the book and educational divisions of such giant corporations as Xerox, Britannica, and the New York Times to enter the ranks of the trade, but a number of small group and single man operations are still entering the field. And the granddaddy of the modern industry,

Peter Smith, is still alive and selling. Most of the smaller reprinters engage in specialty publishing usually binding their production to a subject or geographical area, which is quite often delineated by the press' name. The major houses have impressive lists and a number of them have entered microtext publication with a vengeance and often release sets with thousands of titles which cost an equivalent number of dollars. A few publishers will even reproduce a single copy of a book on demand, but generally that sort of thing is considered reprography and not publishing, even though one of the major houses, Xerox University Microfilms, pioneered the service.

Reprints are usually acceptable to librarians, though they vary in quality from publisher to publisher and sometimes from title to title. When Carol Nemeyer surveyed the trade in her dissertation, a set of editorial standards for facsimile publications acceptable to librarians was the subject at special conferences of the Rare Book Section of the Association of College and Research Libraries that released a nine-point report in 1972, "Recommendations for Control of Editorial Quality."¹ While most publishers have readily acceded to those standards, even upgrading their productions, they have not radically changed their modes of publication. Some houses go well beyond meeting the minimal standards of the "Recommendations," and a few publishers continue to ignore them.

Reprinted titles for the most part are books produced better than their originals. Almost all of them are printed on high quality, durable paper making them much more compact volumes than their originals, and they are well cased. Photo offset technology produces impressions certainly no worse than the originals, and in league with the improved paper used by reprinters usually it makes clearer impressions. Illustrations are often superior, though not to the point that reprinters can be depended upon to always improve them. Reproduced illustrations are occasionally marred and quite often are altogether omitted without comment from the publisher. Tipped-in maps and plates are particularly susceptible to omission. Microphotography produces even more compact packages than letterpress, but it is less likely to improve impressions, and it introduces a host of new problems for the librarian. Microtext publishers offer the librarian fewer options in selection; usually the librarian must purchase a complete set or a substantial portion of one from a publisher with no opportunity to choose and pick according to the needs of his library. While microtext publications offer new libraries an opportunity to substantially increase their holdings especially of rare and difficult to obtain items, these publications often exceed the purchasing power of either a single library or a library system.

Reprints are easily located in finding lists and trade registers, but as with original book publishing, the outputs of some either less-established or local houses and the occasional publisher are difficult to locate. Of course, the annual Guide to Reprints provides a listing of those reprinted titles that are available for purchase from most of the publishing houses. And a careful analysis of the National Union Catalog and its predecessor will usually indicate facsimiles and their originals. But these are merely registers of imprints and offer little in the way of clues to the value of a book's text.

John A. Wiseman correctly observed that the subject expertise of the library, its staff, faculty in institutions of higher education, and other interested book buffs, is the only sure way to collection building.² Reviews are but one of the tools of the informed bibliographer, and the uses of reviews depends to a large extent on the organization of a particular library system. Of course, there are publishers' notices and blurbs, but these must always be treated with caution and their use requires some skill on the part of the book selector.

But it might well be asked, what of reviews?; and for facsimile publications, there is indeed a skimpy selection. The major source of reviews for librarians, LIBRARY JOURNAL, does not review reprints, though it does contain an occasional feature announcing forthcoming reprints. It sets the pattern for those trade and scholarly journals that highlight reviews. Even special series of reprints are slighted. For instance, the North Carolina Library Association's

sponsored facsimile series of North Carolina imprints has received no mention in this journal except for the announcements and advertisements of the series, even though NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES features that peerless review section of new North Carolina books by Bill Powell. CHOICE is the only major, mass circulation review journal that includes reviews of facsimile publications. Since 1955 THE REPRINT BULLETIN has reviewed reprinted publications.³ Turned into a quarterly with volume 19, the BULLETIN reviews over 250 books an issue, but its circulation is well under a thousand, so it reaches only a small portion of those library systems that order books. The MICROFORM REVIEW includes authoritative reviews of microtext publications which stress the quality of the texts and compilations as well as the production of the sets under review.

While the reprint situation is improving for librarians and publishers, it still remains a terribly disorganized mess for the librarian attempting to select and acquire reprints for his institution. In view of the growing interest in the history of science and technology and the coming Bicentennial of the American Revolution, the boom in reprint publishing gives no appearance of abatement. So librarians may expect another headache engendered by the so-called information explosion and the very real problem of inflation.

Notes

1. Nemeyer's masterly study was a major stepping-stone in bringing together librarians and reprint publishers, but much more remains to be done in generating cooperation between the two groups. The most comprehensive survey of the reprint trade to be made, her study was published as *Scholarly Reprint Publishing in the United States* (New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1972). The "Recommendations" endorsed by representatives of the leading rare book libraries in the United States first appeared in *COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES NEWS*, no. 7, July/August 1972, 197-198.

2. John A. Wiseman, "THE REPRINT BULLETIN — BOOK REVIEWS Another Librarian's View," *THE REPRINT BULLETIN*, XVIII (Fall 1973), 2-3 was a rejoinder to my own simplistic demand for librarians to make greater use of the BULLETIN. Mr. Wiseman's comments on collection building are well worth reading. He also brings to the forefront the very difficult problem of terminology involved when the reprint goes beyond being a mere facsimile. It is an issue that I have been guilty of ignoring by using facsimile and reprint as synonymous terms.

3. Issued in offset by Oceana Publications and edited by Sam P. Williams, the BULLETIN was originally a project of the Reprint Expediting Service sponsored by the American Library Association. In addition to keeping an editorial ear attuned to the corporate world of reprint publishing, it features editorials and essays about reprinting. And as Mr. Wiseman indicated the BULLETIN applies the broadest possible definition to reprints even taking notice of an occasional first edition.

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IN-WATS Reference Service at the University of North Carolina Chapel Hill

by G. John Heyer
Pennsylvania State University Library

The IN-WATS (Inward Wide Area Telephone Service) Reference Service of the North Carolina State Library began operation on February 1, 1968. At first serving a selected group of public libraries, the system has expanded to include all public libraries and those of all two- and four-year colleges and technical institutes in the state. Agencies of state government and contracting corporate libraries also use the service.

Since early in the history of the system, the State Library has had to call frequently on libraries of the three major universities in the Triangle area (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Duke University, and North Carolina State University) for assistance in filling title and information requests for participating libraries. In September, 1971, a contractual arrangement was established between the State Library and the library of each of these three institutions. These contracts, which are renewed annually, guarantee that the university libraries will provide on-demand reference and interlibrary loan services to the State Library in return for a stated monthly fee. The contracts suggest, but do not require, that each university library establish one or more positions to provide this service.

In September 1972 the University of North Carolina became the first of the contracting libraries to establish a position (Network Reference Librarian) charged primarily with answering information requests referred by the IN-WATS Reference Service.¹ The referral service has been closely modeled on the IN-WATS operation at the State Library to which the Network Reference Librarian was assigned for three weeks in September 1972. The new referral service at the University of North Carolina began operation on October 9, 1972. It has dealt only with information requests; requests for specific titles located at the University of North Carolina continue to be sent directly to the Interlibrary Center by the State Library.

Questions are received by telephone from the State Library during its hours of business and are recorded on the same worksheet form used by the State Library IN-WATS section. Information received includes the name of the requesting library, the name of the IN-WATS librarian referring the question, the question, and sources checked by the State Library before referring the question to the University of North Carolina. A daily tally is kept to record the number of questions received.

The Network Reference Librarian processes himself nearly all reference questions received. In his absence this work is done by full time staff of the Humanities Division of Wilson Library. The nature of the questions requires frequent consultation with librarians in several departments of the Wilson Library and in outlying libraries on campus. The Network Reference Librarian has visited each of the departmental and divisional libraries and has oriented their librarians to the system.

Some questions are best answered by sending library materials or photocopies directly to the requesting libraries. The original telephone information request is interpreted as an authorization for an interlibrary loan if in the discretion of the Network Reference Librarian such a loan would best answer the question. In this case the Network Reference Librarian locates the book(s) in the Wilson stacks or checks it out from outlying libraries, prepares an interlibrary loan form and takes both to the interlibrary loan office which dispatches the book and keeps records of the loan. In the case of books in the Law and Health Sciences

Libraries, which have their own interlibrary loan operations, bibliographic information is dispatched to the State Library, which prepares the form and submits it to the lending library.

The State Library has a policy of not charging for photocopied materials of less than six exposures sent to libraries in connection with the IN-WATS system. To conform with this policy in regard to photocopied materials sent to answer questions referred to Chapel Hill, the State Library has authorized the Network Reference Librarian to bill photocopy orders of less than six exposures to the State Library deposit account in Photographic Services. Larger orders are billed to the requesting library, which has been informed of the estimated cost and has agreed to pay it. The Network Reference Librarian takes the material to be photocopied along with a form also used by the State Library describing what is to be copied, where it is to be sent and who is to be billed to the billing clerk at the Photographic Services section of the Library, who has the copying done and dispatches the material directly to the requesting library.

Reports are made by telephone to the State Library as soon as the information is obtained or the loan or photocopy initiated. The State Library contacts the requesting library and passes on the information.

Questions referred to the contracting institutions frequently went unanswered before the contracts were established. As approximately 75 percent of the questions received at Chapel Hill from IN-WATS at the State Library are answered, the referral service is a significant addition to the whole IN-WATS system. In the first fiscal year the service was in operation (1972-73), 277 questions were received. In the following fiscal year, the number increased to 415. In the calendar year 1973, an average of 1.85 questions per working day (i.e. a day that both the State Library and the University of North Carolina Library were open) was transmitted by the State Library to the referral service at Chapel Hill.

The diverse nature of questions received at Chapel Hill makes these statistics an inaccurate guide to the workload. Time spent in answering questions ranges from a few minutes to several days, with some questions which are referred to other libraries or require correspondence taking weeks before an answer is received, although the great majority of questions are answered within three days.

An analysis of 495 questions answered by the Chapel Hill referral service between October 9, 1972, and December 31, 1973, indicates that 172 questions are directly related to the interlibrary loan functions of the statewide information network. These questions were transmitted to the Network Reference Librarian rather than to the Interlibrary Center either because they required some reference work to put each request in a form which could be treated as an interlibrary loan or photocopy order, or because a time limit precluded use of the standard interlibrary channels. Of the 172 questions, 45 resulted in one or more books on a given subject being loaned, and 22 resulted in specific materials being photocopied. 105 requests were for locations of specific titles.

The remaining 323 information requests have been classified and appear in Table I.² Most numerous were requests for biographical information on specific individuals. The next most frequent types were requests for addresses of individuals or societies, questions dealing with books and publishing, and questions of the exact wording type. The books and publishing category included reviews and criticism, and verifications of titles for which locations were not requested. Requests for medical information were transferred to the reference department of the Health Sciences Library at their request so that they could work directly with the State Library in finding the proper information.

The questions referred by the State Library to the University Library at Chapel Hill and to the libraries of North Carolina State University and Duke University, although many in number and covering a wide range of subjects, are only a small part of the workload of the statewide

information network. The referral system is thus an added dimension for a network which has become an important tool for bringing materials and information to library users throughout North Carolina.

Table I: Questions Referred To University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill By The IN-WATS Reference Service

Category	Number of Questions
Meaning Type	35
Numerical or Statistical Type	19
Historical Type	14
Exact Wording Type	40
Proper Names	4
Address of Individuals or Societies	44
Books and Publishing	44
Biography	61
Illustrations	11
Geographical Facts	3
How to Do Type	4
General Information on a Subject	12
Medical Information	13
Business Information	11
Information Concerning the University of North Carolina	8
TOTAL	323

Footnotes

1. In April, 1974, a reference librarian at the D. H. Hill Library of North Carolina State University was designated "Interlibrary Reference Librarian" and assigned the primary responsibility for the service at that library.

2. The classification uses twelve applicable categories from a classification system in Florence R. Van Hoesen, *An Analysis of Adult Reference Work in Public Libraries As An Approach To The Content of A Reference Course* (Ph.D. dissertation, University of Chicago, 1948), pp. 207-216. The last three categories were created to reflect the specialized nature of certain questions received at Chapel Hill.

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First Library of North Carolina Established in 1715*

by Elizabeth S. Storie
Media Coordinator
Statesville Senior High School

** Reprinted from: NCASL BULLETIN, Fall 1974.*

The first library established by law in North Carolina was one provided for in an enactment by the General Assembly in 1715 for the Township of Bath. Although this library had been a church library belonging to one of the early missionaries to North Carolina, with the passage of law it became the first public library of the colony and of the State.

Following references in The Colonial Records of North Carolina, we are able to learn some of the story behind this act.

In the earliest days of the colonies, with all necessities and luxuries alike arriving on these shores by way of the long sea journey from European or other ports, it was indeed a luxury to have reading materials available.

Books were rare and valuable items. Court orders were often necessary so that books should be returned to the rightful owner or to an executor of an estate. An early reference to books in Carolina was made by a customs collector, Thomas Miller, petitioning the King's treasurer for aid following a robbery in 1677 perpetrated by John Culpepper during the rebellion given his name. Some of the books taken were records of the revenue collected; others were Miller's personal books.

The most prevalent source of books for any purpose — personal, educational, or religious — was through the libraries of missionaries. These men were supplied collections of books pertaining mainly to the spreading of beliefs of the Church of England.

The missionaries, whether they were sent or had volunteered for the hardships of this wilderness land, were always supplied with a collection of books and pamphlets to be used for the instruction and enlightenment of the people.

One such missionary was the Reverend Doctor Thomas Bray, Commissioner to the Bishop of London, who was sent in 1699 by the Lords Proprietors to the Province of North Carolina with a letter of introduction to Henderson Walker, Esquire, President of the province and a twenty-year inhabitant of the colony.

A short time after his arrival, Reverend Bray sent to the County of Bath a small collection of books worth in the exchange of the period one hundred pounds sterling and consisting "of the explanation of the Church catechism, with some other small books . . ." On the back of the books or on the title page was the inscription, "Belonging to the Parish of St. Thomas of Pamlico."

Missionaries following Bray felt this inscription was a mistake, but it enabled the people of Bath to hold the library in their township while later missionaries, including Giles Rainsford and John Urmston, wished the books to be moved into other precincts or into their own libraries for the exclusive use of the clergy or the Church.

About 1701 Bray sent a second collection of books to St. Paul's Parish in Chowan Precinct. This library came from the Corporation for Establishing the Christian Religion and had originally been the library of Mr. Daniel Brett, an earlier and perhaps the first minister-missionary appointed to the Carolina Colony.

Unknown to Reverend Bray, Mr. Brett had "misbehaved" so that there was enacted a law "Subjecting the clergy to be judged by laymen" to prevent like misbehavior in other clergy. The connection of this library with one of such a reputation voided somewhat for a time the effectiveness of the instruction and catechism of the Church as contained in this library.

The second collection, however, was not the library referred to in the law of which we have reference.

In March of 1705, the Township of Bath was incorporated by the General Assembly in a meeting at the house of Captain John Hecklefield. One of the valued possessions of the Township was the St. Thomas' Parish Library sent by Reverend Bray.

In 1715 a need was felt to ensure the settlement and furtherance of the town by the appointment of trustees by the General Assembly, and thus an act was passed to promote the settlement, growth, and increase of the town. At the same time and within the same Act provisions were made for the preservation of the library so that the books would not be quickly "Imbezeled, Damaged or Lost."

The Act provided for a Library Keeper to be elected, nominated, and appointed by the commissioners. The Library Keeper was to preserve the books from "Waste, Damages, Imbezelments and all other destruction," fire excepted.

The Library Keeper was to answer double the value, which was set upon each book by personal examination of the commissioners, for the books wasted, damaged, embezzled or otherwise destroyed.

People of Beaufort Precinct, of which Bath was a part, could borrow books upon giving a receipt and a promise to return the books: a folio in four months' time, a quarto in two months' time, an octavo or less in one month's time. The penalty for lateness was three times the value of the book. Close records were to be kept by the Library Keeper.

Upon refusal to return the book or books, three times its value was to be levied on the "goods and chattels" of the person. If the value was not paid, the person was to be placed in prison until the Library Keeper was satisfied that restitution would be made.

At least four catalogues were to be made by the Library Keeper of all books in the library and were to be placed in particular listed places, one of which was to be in the Library to enable people of the precinct to know what was contained therein.

Each Easter Monday an inventory was to be taken by the commissioners and matched with the catalogue to see that all books were in the Library and that none were "damnified or Spoyled." All books were to be returned ten days before this inventory so all would be "exposed to the View of the said Commissioners."

Upon the Library Keeper's death, the church wardens received the library and compared it with the catalogue and receipt already in their possession. If they found any books "wanting or damaged" they were empowered to sue the Library Keeper or his heirs.

The first group of Commissioners and Trustees for the due "Inspection and Preservation of the Library" included the governor, the Honorable Charles Eden, Esquire; the chief justice; the speaker of the Assembly; and the Attorney General.

Thus, the value of the printed word was established early in North Carolina; not as a school library, but with the establishment of a Public Library in the first incorporated town of the state, Bath.

Logging Current Journals in a Library of Small or Medium Size

by Joan Bell

Librarian

Health Affairs Library

East Carolina University

The Health Affairs Library at East Carolina University was established in 1969 to serve as a primary resource facility for educational programs in the Division of Health Affairs. The Division includes the School of Nursing, the School of Allied Health and Social Professions, and the developing School of Medicine.

In the fall of 1972, the staff developed a new system for checking-in current journal issues. Previously, a Kardex-type file had been used. However, the expense of acquiring a file of sufficient size to handle the receipt of 750 journals and the staff's dissatisfaction with the inconvenience of the system led us to investigate the possibility of developing a new system.

The system which will be described was developed through the collaboration of Barbara Tripp, a library assistant and Pamela Kerns, an assistant librarian. The initial step was to decide on the physical form of the new record. With the number of individual records which would be needed, the form to be used had to be inexpensive, but capable of retaining all necessary information. Originally, it was decided that the form could be transferred to either a mimeograph, a spirit, or an offset master and reproduced on standard paper. However, due to the availability of print shop services, it was decided to print the form on document-weight card stock. Printing on this light-weight stock produced a more substantial product than printing on paper. Besides printing the form, the print shop punched all forms for three-hole notebooks.

The next step was to determine the information to be included on the form.

The items considered necessary were:

1. Title of journal,
2. Number of issues per volume,
3. Number of volumes per year,
4. Frequency,
5. Publisher,
6. Address of Publisher,
7. Dealer,
8. Current Volume(s),
9. Issues Received, and
10. Date(s) claimed.

As with commercial forms, it was decided to design two forms — one for monthly and quarterly journals and another for weekly journals.

In designing the layout of the form, several factors were considered: clearness of data on the check-in record, ease of recording the date of receipt of each issue, and capability of tagging the record to indicate the expected date of receipt of the next issue and/or the need to claim a missing issue. The two forms which emerged are shown in Figures 1 and 2. Note the generous space for each item, enabling the serials assistant to record data easily. Examples of forms which have been completed and used are shown in Figures 3 and 4.

As soon as a supply of the new forms was printed, a form was prepared for each journal. Besides the information printed on the form, a note was made to indicate whether the title is available on microfilm. This information is recorded since it is the policy of the Health Affairs Library not to bind titles available on microfilm. The prepared check-in forms were placed in notebooks alphabetically by title. As new subscriptions are entered, check-in records are prepared, the expected date of receipt clipped, and the record is placed in a notebook.

Each day, the serials assistant takes all journals received and alphabetizes them. Each journal title is then located, the check-in data (issue number and date received) is recorded, and the colored plastic clip is moved to the next expected receipt date. We have found the plastic cellulograf colored clips fit the edge of the check-in record so that at a glance the expected receipt date is apparent. Together with the recording of the date of receipt, the color clips have resulted in a more efficient claim process. When an issue is missed, a special colored clip is inserted on the check-in record so that when claim forms are being completed, the missing issue will be claimed, even though a more current issue may have been received already.

After a year of use, the serials assistants are pleased with the system. The amount of space available on the 8½" x 11" pages as opposed to that available on 3" x 5" or 4" x 6" cards has made the recording of data much simpler. The handling of the check-in sheets as opposed to the handling of cards has been found to be easier. We consider the project to develop a simple and convenient check-in record a success.

Figures: Sample Check-In Forms

[Figure 1: Blank check-in form for monthly/quarterly journals. Printed fields, top to bottom: Title; Nos. per Vol.; Vols. per Year; Frequency; Publisher; Address; Dealer. Below these fields is a grid with one row per label — Year, Series, Volume, Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., and Claimed — with blank columns to the right for entering issue and date data as each is received.]

[Figure 2: Blank check-in form for weekly journals. Printed fields at top: Title; Nos. per Vol.; Vols. per Year; Frequency; Publisher; Address; Dealer. Below is a grid with month-name column headers (Dec. through Jan.) running across the top and row labels down the side reading 1st Week, 2nd Week, 3rd Week, 4th Week, and Claimed, providing a cell for each week of each month in which to record receipt data.]

[Figure 3: Completed example of the monthly/quarterly form for the journal Clinical Chemistry (monthly; published by the American Association of Clinical Chemists, Baltimore, Maryland). The grid is filled in with handwritten volume numbers (19, 18), year labels (73, 72), and handwritten dates of receipt recorded in the month rows from January through December, with a similarly handwritten entry in the Claimed row.]

[Figure 4: Completed example of the weekly form for the journal Current Contents (Life Science) (weekly; published by the Institute for Scientific Information, Philadelphia, Penn.; received directly rather than through a dealer). The grid is filled in with handwritten dates of receipt recorded by week (1st through 4th) across the month columns from December through January, with handwritten entries also recorded in the Claimed row.]

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Hey That's Love Story!

by Audrey A. Hartley
Assistant Reference Librarian
Appalachian State University

Library orientation can be a real headache for students, as well as librarians or media specialists. Various institutions have set up classes which are instructed by librarians and carry one hour of credit for freshmen and transfer students. Unfortunately, too often the students do not take the course or tour seriously. They place little value upon its content and simply do not pay close attention.

Slide-tape tours and pamphlet tours of the library and its resources may also be found as a part of freshmen or fall orientation programs. A set of 44 slides and a programmed tape were devised for Appalachian State University's Belk Library in 1972. Schedules were set for the programs to be shown, and advertisement was provided by the campus newspaper, the local radio station, and memoranda were sent to various department chairmen. Several viewers, other than library personnel viewed the slides, but they said it was difficult to associate locations seen on the slides with the actual floor plan of the building. They also felt the program was too general and did not show "how to use the materials" mentioned.

As an alternative, a pamphlet was planned so that a patron could pick it up, read the instructions and take his own tour of Belk Library. Again people felt it was too general, and they were distracted by having to read as they walked along and were limited as to what they could explore. It seemed that library orientation was waning, so we reverted to the "class tour led by librarians." This approach did not allow time for the students to examine the materials discussed, and it was difficult for everyone in large groups to hear. Students were encouraged to stay after being dismissed to examine materials discussed and ask questions; however, they were too bored by this time or had to rush to get to their next class.

It is apparent that effective library instruction takes place when the patron is most in need of help in finding information for a report or an answer to a particular question. With this in mind, programmed tapes have been developed for Belk Library which tell how to use READER'S GUIDE, ERIC, EDUCATION INDEX, MONTHLY CATALOG OF GOVERNMENT

PUBLICATIONS, and NEW YORK TIMES INDEX. Several copies of the general library tour are also available, and other tapes on various indices are also in preparation.

Money for education has become scarce with several large federal cutbacks in the past year. A survey of the literature revealed that the "In" method for library orientation was the video-tape. This alternative was still beyond our financial means. Other institutions were experimenting with programmed cassette tours and seemed very pleased with the effective results and the rather inexpensive cost as compared to video-tape. A proposal was submitted to the Appalachian Ford Venture Grant Committee for the amount of \$450. This grant was approved and ten portable cassette recorders with headsets and 40 tapes were purchased to initiate the program. The particular recorder chosen can be carried around by its handle, but other units with shoulder straps are more practical in that they would free the patrons hands. It is also advisable to order standard brand-name equipment because of its quality and because if they need repair, one would not have to send them 2,000 miles for maintenance.

At first it was rumored that the Martians were invading Belk Library when everyone began noticing people walking around the various departments carrying the recorders and wearing bright green headsets. Our completed tape of the "Library Tour" uses the Love Story album for background music, and this certainly has appealed to many of the students. Two students displayed their ingenuity, however, by requesting one tour to be taped with "Blue Grass" and another with "Classical" music. Not only would this innovation guide the student through the library, but he could choose his musical preference.

Some of the students have commented about the stares they received when the program was first implemented. However, one day a young couple came in to take the tour for extra class credit and seemed to be oblivious to any of their surroundings. Every time they were observed they were laughing uproariously. Needless to say, when they returned their recorders, headsets, and tapes to the Reference Desk, I simply could not resist the urge to check the tapes. Either they had switched tapes, or they found the tour the most amusing piece of work in history.

It was expected that the program would require a minimum of financial assistance because after the initial purchase of equipment the scripts could be written and taped by library personnel. Publicity spread and more patrons and even staff were taking the tours. I would come in and find five of the ten recorders stacked on my desk with "Out of Order" notes attached to them. Technically, the only problem was dead batteries. Additional monies were made available for the project which made it possible to order a supply of nickel-cadmium rechargeable batteries and five more recorders and headsets. This cut down on excessive use of any one or two recorders and has practically abolished those "Out of Order" signs.

Appalachian has no other formal program for library orientation, and we are still in the experimental stages. At this point, the tapes are supplementary to group instruction which is given by reference librarians upon request by a professor. This program offers the patron a chance to develop a skill in using a reference tool in an individual way. Although the physical arrangement of every library is different, a skill may be transferred from one library to another where the indices themselves and their purpose remain the same.

If someone needs an explanation on how to use ERIC or NEW YORK TIMES INDEX when a reference librarian is not on duty, he may sit down with the programmed tapes and follow through the example. Familiarization with the various materials is learned by working through a procedure of locating a particular topic such as "Abortion," "Drug Abuse," "Watergate," and "Noise Pollution." By spending 5-10 minutes with the tape and the index, it is possible for the patron to discover its usefulness and then continue searching for his specific topic.

Alternatively, tapes may be rewound and played again if any area needs to be reviewed, or the tape may be stopped, allowing the person to branch out on his own. Students use the tapes at their convenience and enjoy this new experience in their own experimental world of available information.

Opinionnaires were made available so that students could express their impression, as well as offer suggestions to improve the tapes. These opinionnaires have been very helpful in revising the tapes so that they are more informative and more easily understood.

One must keep in mind that everyone cannot be pleased. When one patron comments that not enough time is given for him to walk from one area to another, we console ourselves with the comment from another student who stated there was too much of a lag between the same areas. It is not uncommon to hear the surprised expression in a student's voice saying, "Hey, that's Love Story!" when he first turns on his recorder. Even if it is spoken loudly to compensate for not being able to hear one another for the headphones, it is appreciated. As one student wrote on the opinionnaire, and we hope it will continue to apply: "very unborring program!"

New North Carolina Books

by William C. Burris
Professor of Political Science
Guilford College

Edgar T. Thompson. Plantation Societies, Race Relations, and the South: The Regimentation of Populations. (Durham: Duke University Press, 1975.)

Edgar T. Thompson, Professor Emeritus of Sociology at Duke University, is a highly regarded expert in the field of race relations and plantation cultures in the American South and around the world. A son of the plantation country himself, and a student of Robert E. Park at the University of Chicago, Thompson has devoted his entire scholarly career to the study of the plantation as an enacted and crecive institution, an institution that was originally enacted or planted by man but continued to grow and change thus generating races and cultures.

This volume is a study of the American South, a scholarly effort to identify those forces that make the South peculiar, unique, and baffling. It is a collection of articles written over a long period of years, however, the "Introduction" and the article entitled "The Little Races and Racial Theory" appear here in print for the first time. It is Thompson's thesis that the plantation as an institution is the pivotal factor in understanding what he calls "the essential South"; it is the generating force around which the culture and the races of the South developed. Though the book is a collection of separate articles, it reads as a coherent and integrated whole. The articles fall into three distinct categories: "(1) the plantation institution and its system, (2) race as an ideology functioning to bring people of diverse backgrounds and complexions in plantation situations into orderly caste-like relations with each other, and (3) the South as a more or less representative plantation society where men in the course of trying to control nature for private economic ends seek also to control other men as means to these ends."

This is an important book. It should be read by everyone who is interested in understanding the nature and people of the American South. No library collection is complete without it.

Ruby J. Lanier. *Blanford Barnard Dougherty, Mountain Educator.* (Durham: Duke University Press, 1974.)

This is an interesting and carefully written biography of a man whose name, in many minds, is almost synonymous with Appalachian State Teachers College in Boone. It is the story of a mountain lad who literally “pulled himself up by his own boot straps” and reached a high position in the world of public education in North Carolina. Beginning as a teacher in a frontier school, he rose to become a college president and a prominent member of various state educational agencies, boards, and commissions. It is also an account of the tortuous process of improving public education in the so-called “pauper counties” in the northwestern part of the state. As such, it is an important contribution to the still neglected history of public education in North Carolina.

Blanford Barnard Dougherty was associated with public education in Watauga County and Appalachian State Teachers College all his life. In a manner of speaking, he gave his life to these institutions and to the people of his home area. Such devotion, dedication, and sacrifice are rare today. The learned professors of our time cannot comprehend the character traits that led to such commitment and service. Dougherty, of course, was not alone. In reflecting on the course of higher education in North Carolina during the first half of the century, name after name comes to mind; men who served as Dougherty did and who built the foundations for those who were to come after them. Higher education today is a different world from that existing before 1945. The administrators of those early days probably could not cope with the realities of today. And present day leaders would flee in a body from the tasks that burdened such men as Dougherty.

Biographies of this nature, however, do suffer from what appears to be an unavoidable weakness; they do not, perhaps because they cannot, tell the full story. The real man becomes lost in the record of his public service. And the adulations heaped upon him during celebrations, retirement ceremonies, or funerals do not provide an accurate measure of the man. In praising the man's commitment and long service, biographers of educational leaders frequently ignore the severe institutional problems that stem directly from commitment and long service. Such leaders so devote themselves to their institutions that they become blind to the distinction between themselves as persons and the institution itself. This creates immense problems for administrative associates and faculty, and the resulting stresses and strains rarely become part of any written record.

In short, there is a sad and unpleasant side in the history of every educational institution that has been shaped predominantly by one man. Biographies that do not reveal this must be judged as incomplete.

Ovid Pierce. *Old Man's Gold and Other Stories.* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1976.)

Few Southern writers resist the temptation to romanticize life in the plantation culture of the Old South. Men who are merely good become heroic, evil men appear tragic, and those who are oppressed become quaint and strangely charming. Those of us who have only dim memories of these times feel a tug of nostalgia when we read about the master and mistress in the big house, the barefoot darkies standing in the yard, and the soft brilliance of a Southern moon in the dark pine forest. We chuckle with complete understanding at the gossip of an old Southern lady who says, “I declare child, you look just like your daddy.” The plantations, the big houses, and the shuffling darkies are gone now (no regrets), but something of that epoch remains — especially among Southerners who have vivid memories of the 1930's when the South was still very much the Old South. Perhaps a feel for the past is best retained by language, the sounds of the human tongue that resist the incursions of the more dynamic national culture. A subtle but deep-seated commonality, revealed by the nuances of language, reminds us, after all these years, of what we were and who we are.

These stories by Ovid Pierce are "time pieces" that take us back to a South long since gone. All were published some thirty years ago in the SOUTHWEST REVIEW. Pierce offers them again in this little volume with no claim for their importance or literary value. They are, in his mind, a definition of "the innocence of an age." That they are, but certainly more. The book is a short journey into a time past, a finely tuned glimpse into a peculiar dimension of American history. Contrary to the author's disclaimer, the stories are significant and important. Pierce suggests that such stories could not have been written in an earlier period and cannot be written again. He is right. And no writer who does not have the rural South of the pre-war period in his blood can match them.

Manly Wade Wellman. Worst Things Waiting. (Chapel Hill: Carcosa, 1975.)

"Do you know that tonight, when the clock strikes midnight, all the evil things in the world hold sway?" This invitation to the world of the occult that lies outside the bounds of rationality should be warmly accepted by those who fancy stories of ghosts and devils. Manly Wade Wellman, a man of many pens, offers this collection of his mystery stories written over a thirty-year period. Wellman is a well known North Carolina writer. In recent years he has concentrated on regional histories, civil war accounts, and fiction. This volume is a reminder of his earlier talent as a writer of mysteries and should serve as a new introduction to one of the state's most prolific authors. The stories are concise, well honed adventures into the world of horror and suspense. Take your pick from "The Undead Soldier," "The Devil is Not Mocked," "The Hairy Thunderer," or many others.

Joyce Proctor Beaman. Bloom Where You Are Planted. (Durham: Moore Publishing Company, 1975.)

The message of this slender volume seems to be that "love conquers all." It is essentially a devotional book, a testament by one person about how she overcomes the trials and tribulations of the world. There is a strong tinge of piety here, but, in a world rife with mystical nostrums, a simple appeal for trust and faith in one's self and God should not give offense to even the most skeptical. One may reject simplistic curatives without denying their usefulness to others. Mrs. Beaman invites her readers to use any and all of the lessons here for their own benefit. If it works for her, it may work for others.

Want to See More Names or More Libraries in the News? Here's the Person to Give Your News Items To:

Category	Contact and Address
College and University Libraries	Leland M. Park — Library of Davidson College, Davidson, North Carolina 28036
Community and Junior College Libraries	John Thomas — Davidson County Community College, Lexington, North Carolina 27292
Public Libraries	Bernadette Martin — Forsyth County Public Library System, Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27101
School Media Centers	William Pendergraft — Pender High School, Burgaw, North Carolina 28425
Special Libraries	William Lowe — North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina 27607

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Self-Directed Learning: A Guide for Learners and Teachers

by Malcolm S. Knowles

Written in an informal and engaging manner, this book provides an opportunity for the learning group to be led by Dr. Knowles, almost as in person, through the process of designing its own program of self-directed learning. Those who are not yet ready to move into such a program, but who wish to take what advantage they can of as many of its insights as possible — whether as learners or as teachers — will also find here the help and encouragement of the author's long experience in this field.

Part One considers the learner in the self-directed learning process: Why Self-Directed Learning? What Is Self-Directed Learning? What Competencies Are Required For Self-Directed Learning? Designing a Learning Plan.

Part Two focuses on the new understanding of the teacher's role: Setting a Climate, Defining a New Role, Developing Self-Directed Learners, Implementing the Role of Facilitator.

Part Three offers a wide range of readings, exercises, check lists and questionnaires which will help the group as it goes about its task of becoming a self-directed learning group: General, Climate Setting and Relationship Building, Diagnosing Learning Needs, Formulating Objectives, Using Learning Strategies and Resources, Evaluation.

Long recognized as one of the nation's leading authorities in the field of adult education, Dr. Malcolm S. Knowles was Executive Director, Adult Education Association of the U.S.A. from its founding until 1959. He is the author of *The Modern Practice of Adult Education*, and co-author, with Hulda F. Knowles, of *Introduction to Group Dynamics*, both published by Association Press. Dr. Knowles is Distinguished Professor, adult and community college education, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina.

To order: send payment of \$4.95 for each book, plus 35¢ postage for the first copy and 10¢ postage for each additional copy, along with your name and mailing address (street, city, state, and zip), to Mrs. Dorothy Palmer, Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York, New York 10007, specifying the number of copies of *Self-Directed Learning* by Malcolm S. Knowles (#1902) desired. Payment must accompany order.

North Carolina Library Education News

Appalachian State University

Educational Media Department

Jesse Jackson, author of *Call Me Charley* and other children's books, has been an artist in residence the past two years. He has been speaking and conducting activities at various colleges and universities such as Warren Wilson College and Wake Forest. Mr. Jackson also works with children in the public schools with creative writing and story telling in Watauga, Wilkes, Caldwell, Buncombe and Ashe counties.

During the Spring Semester, 1976, he is teaching an elective course called *Techniques of Writing Children's Literature*. The emphasis of the course is to teach the students to write as they talk. This is done by starting with things within the realm of everyday experience. Students are taught to write character sketches and then present the character with a problem. This in turn is then developed into a narrative. Thus creativity and literary style are brought out in the activities in the course. Mr. Jackson emphasizes the fact that your writing must be something to you and then goes on to help the students refine their ideas and writings.

The Department of Educational Media is working with the Appalachian State University-Jefferson Teacher Corp in an experimental learning program combining Diagnostic-Prescriptive teaching and utilization-production of media software. Particular emphasis is being placed on children building strengths in visual literary and language arts through their own production work.

As a culminating experience for the Student Teachers in Educational Media Miss Susan Plate held a meeting on December 5 for evaluation purposes. This meeting was most successful and is being planned for each Semester as part of the Student Teaching experience.

At the meeting, Mr. Jerry Rothschild gave a presentation regarding the learning-disabled child. A question and answer period followed.

Slides were shown of the students in action in their libraries. These pictures were taken during the course of the Semester. It gave the students a chance to see the situations that all of them were working in.

The students also shared teaching ideas and brought items along to show. The last activity was a discussion of a Library Study which all of the students completed. It presented the various organizational options open to the library/media person.

During the Spring 1976 Semester, the Student Teachers meeting is being planned for May 4 and will meet in conjunction with the Organization and Administration class.

Summer School Schedule

Six-Week Term, May 31 - July 9, 1976

Course	Title	Time	Credit
EM3040	Children's Literature	8:00-9:45	4

First Four-Week Term, June 14 - July 9, 1976

Course	Title	Time	Credit
EM3010	Introduction to the Media Profession	10:10-12:10	3

Course	Title	Time	Credit
EM4610	Literature of the Humanities	2:30-4:30	3
EM4620	Literature of Social Sciences	4:40-6:40	3
EM4660	Instructional Materials	9:30-11:00	2
EM4700	School Media Center Organization and Services	10:10-12:10	4
EM4730	Beginning Classification and Cataloging	8:00-9:20	2
EM4740	Photography	9:30-11:00	2
EM4750	Audiovisual Instruction	8:00-9:20	2
EM4760	Cinematography	2:00-3:30	2
EM5030	Reading, Viewing and Listening Guidance	12:20-2:20	3
EM5040	Advanced Reference and Bibliography	7:00-9:00 p.m.	3
EM5280	Production and Care of Audio-Visual Materials	12:30-2:00	2
EM5360	Programmed Instruction and Instructional Design	9:30-11:00	2
EM5400	Seminar in Educational Media	10:10-12:10	3
EM5540	Television in Instruction	4:00-5:20	2
EM5640	Advanced Production of Audio-Visual Materials	8:00-9:20	2
EM5920	Communications Theory and Media	11:10-12:30	2

Second Four-Week Term, July 12 - August 6, 1976

Course	Title	Time	Credit
EM3020	Reference Sources and Services	8:00-10:00	3
EM4060	Media for Children	10:10-12:10	3
EM4070	Media for Young People	12:20-2:20	3
EM4630	Literature of Science and Technology	2:30-4:30	3
EM4740	Photography	2:30-4:00	2
EM4750	Audiovisual Instruction	8:00-9:20	2
EM4800	Advanced Projects in Educational Media	ARR	3
EM5050	Advanced Cataloging and Classification	10:10-11:30	2
EM5080	Contemporary Libraries and Communities	4:40-6:40	3
EM5320	Use and Care of Machines and Equipment	9:30-11:00	2

Course	Title	Time	Credit
EM5370	Organization and Administration of an Audiovisual Program	11:10-12:30	2

East Carolina University

Department of Library Science

Winter quarter at East Carolina has been filled with renovations and remodeling of facilities, formulation of a quarter to semester conversion package, attendance at professional meetings, and some consultant work in addition to regular classes.

The Department of Library Science Alumni Association has been active planning 1976 goals. Elected president of the association was Anne Shelton Briley, serials librarian at ECU's Joyner Library. Neal Hardison of Sampson County Technical Institute was elected vice-president and Scottie Cox of Wayne County Community College as secretary-treasurer. Serving on the constitution and by-laws committee are Lee McLaughlin of New River Air Station, Jacksonville, Mark McGrath of Beaufort County Technical Institute and William Snyder of Sampson County Public Library. Among the Executive Board's plans are get-togethers for alumni at the Learning Resources Association conference in March in Burlington and at the fall meetings of NCASL in Raleigh and SELA in Knoxville.

More than 100 librarians representing libraries in twenty-seven North Carolina counties attended a cataloging rules workshop February 6. Coordinated by Louis J. Gill, assistant professor, the workshop consisted of four sessions conducted by ECU library science faculty and library services staff. The workshop began with a welcome by ECU Chancellor Leo W. Jenkins. Members of the ECU chapter of Alpha Beta Alpha served as hosts and guides for the visitors. Participants indicated that they found the workshop very helpful. This is one of a series of workshops which the department hopes to offer in the area of continuing education.

Summer schedules are now available. Among the offerings in a four-week session, June 14-July 9 are Introduction to Reference, Organization of Media: Classification, Automation of Library Processes, Research Techniques, and Independent Study. Introduction to Educational Television is available June 28-July 9. Courses to be taught later in the summer, July 14-August 10, include Storytelling, Media for Young Adults, Organization of Media: Descriptive Cataloging, Library of Congress Classification System, and Design of Multimedia Instructional Materials. Government Publications is being offered July 14-July 29. Application forms are available from the Graduate School or from the Department of Library Science, ECU, Greenville, North Carolina 27834.

North Carolina Central University

School of Library Science

The School is pleased to announce a Colloquium on The Southeastern Black Librarian will be held on October 8-9, 1976.

Librarians are being invited to prepare papers describing contributions made by Black librarians who were either born, educated, or employed in the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, or Virginia. These background papers will be distributed during the Colloquium.

Another group of librarians is being invited to present papers during the Colloquium which relate the contributions of Southeastern Black librarians to various aspects of the profession. The objective of these lecture/discussions will be to reach consensus on goals for the future.

Any other Black librarian who chooses to do so is invited to submit either individual or collective biographies or a bibliography describing the contributions of Southeastern Black librarians in any locality. These papers must be sent to the Dean of the School of Library Science no later than August 15, 1976. Awards will be given for the best paper in each of the three categories.

It is expected that all three groups of papers will be published and made available for general distribution as quickly as possible. All interested persons are invited to attend the Colloquium.

A grant of \$65,000 from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation of New York will support programs at the School of Library Science until the state legislature has an opportunity to increase appropriations to the school.

The School of Library Science is experiencing and anticipating rapid growth as a result of its accreditation by the American Library Association in June, 1975. State appropriations to the school were tied to its enrollment prior to the accreditation and additional appropriations will be unavailable until the General Assembly meets in 1977.

The grant from the Mellon Foundation is the second and final grant from that institution for the library science school. The first, in 1973, was for \$150,000 for a period of three years. The \$150,000 unrestricted grant "made a significant contribution toward achieving American Library Association accreditation," according to Dr. Annette L. Phinazee, dean of the school.

Dr. Phinazee said the \$65,000 grant, which will be available to the school during the 1976-77 academic year, "has assured continuation of current faculty strength through June, 1977." She said the grant will supplement faculty salaries and support recruitment of students.

Since 1970, the School of Library Science has received \$771,342 from outside donors. These grants have provided scholarships and fellowships and have aided the development of library school programs, including its innovative program in Early Childhood Librarianship.

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

School of Library Science

The annual meeting of the UNC School of Library Science Alumni Association was held on Saturday, April 24 in Chapel Hill. A workshop was scheduled for the morning (9:30 a.m. to 12 noon) at the School and the annual luncheon and business meeting at 12:30 p.m. at the Carolina Inn. The workshop was conducted by Dr. Evelyn Moore, who joined the faculty of the School in 1975, on the subject "Library Finance and Budgeting."

The UNC School of Library Science Alumni Association will hold a reunion dinner meeting at the ALA conference in Chicago on Wednesday, July 21.

The School of Library Science presented two lecturers in February.

Dr. James Kraft, Program Officer, Office of Planning and Analysis, National Endowment for the Humanities discussed "The American Issues Forum Reading Lists" on February 4.

Dr. Kraft worked with the American Library Association on the Bicentennial Reading Listening Viewing guides which were widely distributed to school and public libraries. He is a scholar in American literature and has taught at Wesleyan University, Université Laval, and the University of Virginia. He is currently preparing an edition of the letters of the American poet, Witter Bynner, and writing his biography.

Dr. Walter B. Edgar, Jr., Assistant Professor of History, University of South Carolina, spoke on "Reading Habits in 18th Century South Carolina" February 11.

Dr. Edgar was a Fellow of the National Historical Publications Commission and worked with the Papers of Henry Laurens at the University of South Carolina. His publications include *The Letterbook of Robert Pringle* (2 vols.; Columbia, S. C., 1972), *The Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives* (vol. 1 of a projected 8-10 volumes; Columbia, S. C., 1974), and a number of articles on eighteenth century Charleston and Charlestonians which have appeared in the *South Carolina Historical Magazine* and in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Arts*.

Juan R. Freudenthal, Assistant Professor, School of Library Science, Simmons College, lectured on "Latin American Librarianship: Some Visual Impressions" on March 17.

Dr. Freudenthal is a native of Chile, now an American citizen. He serves as a consultant for G. K. Hall on Latin American publications and to the National Council on Science and Technology, Mexico.

Dr. Freudenthal is also an expert on "The slide as a communication tool" and has published and lectured on the effective use of visual materials in teaching and communication.

The School of Library Science will offer several special courses of interest to practicing librarians during its Summer Session, 1976. In addition to its basic Block, L. S. 101 and 102 (staff), required of all beginning students, the following courses will be offered by regular and visiting faculty members:

First Term, Summer Session, 1976 — May 24-June 29

Course	Title / Instructor	Time
L.S. 122	Selection of Books and Related Materials for Young People — Miss Ruth Stone, Lecturer in Library Science	8:00-9:30 a.m.
L.S. 123	Selection of Books and Related Materials for Children — Miss Ruth Stone, Lecturer in Library Science	11:20-12:50
L.S. 125	Non-Book Materials as Library Resources — Dr. Budd L. Gambee, Professor of Library Science	2:40-4:10
L.S. 223	Social Science Literature — Mr. Grey Cole, Visiting Assistant Professor of Library Science; Assistant to the Dean of Library Services, University of Southern Illinois (B.A., University of the South; M.A., M.S. in L.S., UNC-Chapel Hill)	9:40-11:10
L.S. 228	Public Documents — Mr. Grey Cole, Visiting Assistant Professor of Library Science	1:00-2:30
L.S. 246	Librarianship and the Law — Mr. Cameron Allen, Visiting Professor of Library Science	1:00-2:30
L.S. 255	Automating Information Systems — Dr. Chai Kim, Visiting Assistant Professor	2:40-4:10
L.S. 346	Seminar in Law Librarianship — Ms. Mary Oliver, Professor of Law and Library Science, and Law Librarian, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	8:00-9:30 a.m.

For information about these programs write: Miss Jean Freeman, School of Library Science, The University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C. 27514.

Second Term, Summer Session, 1976 — July 6-August 10

Course	Title / Instructor	Time
L.S. 125	Non-Book Materials as Library Resources — Ms. Brenda Branyan, Visiting Assistant Professor from Illinois State University, Normal (B.A., M.S.L., Western Michigan; Doctoral candidate, Southern Illinois University)	9:40-11:10
L.S. 145	School Media Center: Organization and Operation — Ms. Brenda Branyan, Visiting Assistant Professor of Library Science	—
L.S. 201	Methods of Investigation and Research in Librarianship — Dr. Chai Kim, Visiting Assistant Professor; Assistant Professor, College of Librarianship, University of South Carolina (B.A., Yonsei University, M.A., Southern Illinois University, M.L.S., SUNY Geneseo, Ph.D., University of Pittsburgh)	11:20-12:50
L.S. 210	Legal Bibliography — Mr. Cameron Allen, Visiting Professor of Library Science; Law Librarian, Rutgers University (B.A., Otterbein College, M.S. in L.S., University of Illinois, LL.B., Duke University)	9:40-11:10
L.S. 341	Seminar in Public Libraries — Dr. Lee W. Finks, Assistant Professor of Library Science	2:40-4:10
L.S. 349	Seminar in Rare Book Collections — Dr. John L. Sharpe, III, Visiting Assistant Professor of Library Science; Curator of Rare Books, Duke University (A.B. Wofford College, B.D., Ph.D. Duke University)	9:40-11:10

University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Library Science/Educational Technology Division

The Library Education/Instructional Media Program now has a new name and a new status. It has become the Library Science/Educational Technology Division of the School of Education — a change which just officially reflects an expansion of outlook which has been in effect for some time.

Professors Bomar and Johnson — still, yet, and again — have been in demand to serve on, and to chair, ALA Committee on Accreditation visiting teams. Professor Bomar coordinated, university-wide, the self-study for the State Department of Public Instruction. Professor Johnson now chairs the Executive Committee of the School of Education. Professor Parrott represented the Division at SLA in Chicago, chairs the membership committee of NCSLA, and attended the Fall meeting of Documents Librarians of North Carolina.

Professors Bomar, Hines, Johnson, and Winkel attended ALA mid-winter meeting in Chicago. Miss Winkel is on the CSD Research and Development Committee, AASL Bicentennial Committee and the AASL Networking Committee. Professor Johnson served on the Newberry-Caldecott Awards Committee. She recently also gave an overflow workshop on teacher/librarian cooperation for Charleston County (S. C.) Public Schools, and will be a speaker at ALA in July. Dr. Hines is newly appointed to the CSD-RTSD-AASL Children's Cataloging Committee, and solicits help.

Dr. Hines has just published a computer-produced reference tool, *Guide to Indexed Periodicals in Religion* (Scarecrow Press) with J. J. Regazzi. A paper by the same authors on this work was given at ASIS in Boston. The most recent issue of *LIBRARY SECURITY NEWSLETTER* has an article by Dr. Hines on "Theft, Mutilation, and the Loss-to-Use Ratio,"

which is being reprinted by the Nevada State Library for distribution to libraries throughout the state. His article on "Evaluation of library processing," in Library Trends last year, is being extensively quoted in the upcoming Advances in Librarianship.

The first computer terminal has been received for use in the Center for Instructional Media, making trips to the Computer Center less necessary. Ten thousand subject headings for media collection titles are on disk for class use and experimental work. A Varispeech II Speech Compressor is on order.

The Summer Session will offer a special treat; a week of Professor Mary V. Gaver on problems in selecting materials for children and also a week of Dr. Keith Wright of Gallaudet College on media services for the handicapped. Additionally, Edwin B. Brownrigg of New York University, will teach a three-week course on library automation. An active summer is anticipated. Be sure to complete admissions procedure early.

Student and alumni activities have included more contributions to the M.F.K. Johnson scholarship fund, very extensive participation in curriculum revision and evaluation, plans for an alumni meeting on May 1, and plans for a questionnaire to graduates.

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NCLA Section Activities

Children's Services Section

Officers

Position	Name and Address
Chairman	Kay Taylor — Rt. 3, 211 Westover Dr., Knightdale, N. C. 27545
Vice Chairman/Chairman-elect	Lu Benke — Head Young People's Services, Rowan Public Library, Salisbury, N. C. 28144
Secretary-Treasurer	Linda Brown — Children's Librarian, Sandhills Regional Library System, 1104 E. Broad Ave., Rockingham, N. C. 28379
Past Chairman	Betty Pohl — Coordinator Children's Services, Appalachian Regional Library, 6 St., North Wilkesboro, N. C. 28659

Committee Chairmen

Committee	Name and Address
Membership	Lu Benke
Finance	Linda Brown
Nominating	Emily Holman — Forsyth County Public Library, 660 W. 5th St., Winston-Salem, N. C. 27101
Research and Development	Margaret Sheeran — Children's Librarian, Sheppard Memorial Library, P. O. Drawer 1566, Greenville, N. C. 27834
Program	Emily Hill — Head Librarian, N. C. Central School for the Deaf, Summit Ave. Ext. North, P. O. Box 6070, Greensboro, N. C. 27405

College and University Section

The College and University Section in cooperation with the State Library and the University of North Carolina School of Library Science sponsored an Interlibrary Loan Workshop on March 12. Organized by Anita Dotson, Michelle MacCaughelty, and Sam Boone the program attracted more than 140 librarians from all over the state.

Sam Boone, Chief of the Interlibrary Loan Services Center at UNC; Michelle MacCaughelty, Interlibrary Loan Librarian at UNC; and Virginia Gibson, Interlibrary Loan and In-Wats Librarian at the State Library were the principal resource persons.

Spirited discussion followed the presentations on photo-copying, ILL procedures, and use of the In-Wats and N. C. Union Catalog.

Several participants expressed an interest in an annual meeting to discuss interlibrary loan problems. This suggestion will be forwarded to other NCLA sections for discussion.

School Media Section

Regional reporters for the School Media Section of NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES have been selected and are currently accepting research manuscripts, news items, and personals from school media staff throughout the state.

The regional reporters are:

Region	Reporter and Address
Region 1	Mrs. Janie Manning — Media Director, Pitt County Public Schools, Box 776, Greenville, N. C. 27834
Region 2	Ms. Evelyn C. Roberts — ITV Coordinator, Onslow County Public Schools, Box 99, Jacksonville, N. C.
Region 3	Mrs. Rebekah Overman — Media Supervisor, Wilson County Public Schools, Box 3631, Wilson, N. C. 27893
Region 4	Mrs. Dorothy Brower — Supervisor of Media, Cumberland County Public Schools, Drawer 1420, Fayetteville, N. C.

Region	Reporter and Address
Region 5	Mrs. Edith Briles — Director of Media, Randolph County Public Schools, 173 Worth Street, Asheboro, N. C.
Region 6	Vacant
Region 7	Mrs. Mary B. Tolbert — Director of Media, Caldwell County Public Schools, P. O. Drawer 1590, Lenoir, N. C. 28645
Region 8	Miss Katherine Scruggs — Library Supervisor, Rutherford County Schools, Box 1060, Hwy. 74, Rutherfordton, N. C. 28139

Bill Pendergraft, editor for the section, has selected reporters in each region to insure geographical representation of school media center activities.

Librarians, media specialists and media coordinators are asked to submit material for publication to their regional reporter or to the section editor.

The staff of the School Media Centers section looks forward to the receipt of articles by and about our diverse professional group.

Reference and Adult Services Section

The planning group of RASS met on January 31 to chart the course for the newly created section. The group is composed of sixteen members who represent the various levels of academic libraries, the State Library, public libraries, and library schools.

Initial plans call for a workshop in the spring of 1977 plus a program/business meeting at the next biennial conference of NCLA. Patsy Hansel (Onslow County Public), Tim Coggins (Chowan College), and Brian Nielsen (UNC-Chapel Hill) are planning the workshop with Val Lovett (Wake County Public) and Judith Sutton (State Library) developing the conference program. In addition, Ken Fulford (Catawba College) and Elizabeth Holmes (St. Andrews Presbyterian College) are examining possible projects such as directories of (1) bibliographic instruction resources in North Carolina libraries, or (2) specialized resource holdings.

The planning group is looking for additional ideas for these activities and people to help carry them through. All contributions are welcome. There is a special need for school librarians and special librarians to work with the group. Anyone interested in joining the group should contact Brian Nielsen.

Junior Members Round Table

The Junior Members Round Table's booth was one of the most popular at the fall meeting of the North Carolina Library Association. Not only was it possible to obtain information about JMRT and purchase T-shirts with the inscription "Take A Book To Bed Instead," but palm reading was provided by Azalee Sain of the Department of Community Colleges.

[Photo: Barbara Baker, Azalee Sain, and an unidentified person seated at the JMRT booth, engaged in a palm-reading session, with the JMRT banner visible behind them.]

JMRT Officers

Chairperson, Suzi Rose; Vice Chairperson, Carlton Sears; Secretary, Rebecca Howard; Directors, William Snyder and Barbara A. Baker.

Correction

The last issue of NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES contained a note that members of NCLA could join the Reference and Adult Services Section for an additional \$1.00 and that non-members of NCLA could join the section for \$2.00. Individuals who are not members of NCLA who wish to join the section may do so by joining NCLA at \$10.00 for the biennium and designating Reference and Adult Services as their section. Members of NCLA may join as many additional sections as they wish for \$1.00 per section.

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Treasurer's Report

January 1, 1975 - December 31, 1975

Receipts and Balance

Item	Amount
Balance January 1, 1975	\$4,827.16
Dues — Association	\$12,465.56
Dues — Sections (total)	\$4,596.95
School Librarians	\$1,161.00
Public Librarians	\$1,263.50
Trustees	\$440.60
College Librarians	\$964.85
Junior Members	\$153.00
Resources and Technical	\$245.00
Junior College	\$196.00
Children's Services	\$173.00
Dues — Total	\$17,062.51
North Carolina Libraries (income)	\$2,544.44

Item	Amount
1975 Conference	\$22,286.66
Interest	\$1,480.00
Scholarships	\$50.00
Loan Repayment	\$101.00
Bonds	\$20,000.00
Ray Moore Fund	\$1,275.50
Public Relations Committee	\$115.00
Total Receipts	\$64,915.11
Receipts Plus Balance	\$69,742.27
Less Expenditures (see list)	\$66,503.75
Balance December 31, 1975	\$3,238.52

Fund Balances as of December 31, 1975

Fund	Balance
Checking Account	\$3,238.52
General Fund Savings	\$18,699.56
Scholarship Fund Savings	\$12,371.27
Loan Fund Savings	\$3,165.00
Certificate of Deposit (General Fund 64%, Scholarship Fund 36%)	\$20,000.00
Certificate of Deposit (Checking Account)	\$10,000.00
NCASL Certificate of Deposit	\$2,000.00
Total Resources	\$69,474.35

Richard T. Barker, Treasurer

Expenditures, January 1, 1975 - December 31, 1975

Item	Amount
Executive Office Salaries	\$2,343.03
Executive Office Expenses — Telephone	\$697.64
Executive Office Expenses — Postage	\$895.47
Executive Office Expenses — Printing and Stationery	\$554.08
Executive Office Expenses — Computer Charges	\$92.33

Item	Amount
Executive Office Expenses — Office Supplies	\$20.79
Executive Office Expenses — Audit of Treasurer's Books	\$125.00
Executive Office Expenses — Spring Workshop	\$23.08
Executive Office Expenses — Other Office Expenses	\$60.57
President's Expenses	\$582.56
Treasurer's Bond	\$125.00
ALA Representative	\$180.11
1975 Conference	\$16,412.37
Sections	\$3,441.72
North Carolina Libraries	\$7,383.09
ALA Washington Office	\$100.00
Scholarships and Loans	\$1,600.00
North Carolina Libraries Index	\$302.10
SELA Dues	\$25.00
ALA Dues	\$35.00
State Council for Social Legislation	\$100.00
Spring Workshop	\$26.04
Membership Brochure	\$419.02
Certificates of Deposit	\$30,000.00
Intangibles Tax	\$26.08
Returned Checks	\$178.50
Intellectual Freedom Committee	\$174.38
Public Relations Committee	\$505.30
Honorary Membership Committee	\$46.15
Governmental Relations Committee	\$29.34
Total Expenditures	\$66,503.75

**North Carolina Library Association — NCLA Sections Balance Sheet —
December 31, 1975**

Section	Balance Jan. 1, 1975	Receipts	Total	Expenditures	Balance Dec. 31, 1975
NCASL	\$873.62	\$1,161.00	\$2,034.62	\$1,617.44	\$417.18
PLS	\$712.73	\$1,263.50	\$1,976.23	\$843.36	\$1,132.87
Trustees	\$639.82	\$440.60	\$1,080.42	\$15.00	\$1,065.42
College	\$1,419.51	\$964.85	\$2,384.36	\$898.72	\$1,485.64
R & T	\$255.34	\$245.00	\$500.34	\$0.00	\$500.34
JMRT	\$45.33	\$153.00	\$198.33	\$59.40	\$138.93
Jr. College	\$113.00	\$196.00	\$309.00	\$0.00	\$309.00
Child. Sv.	\$246.15	\$173.00	\$419.15	\$7.80	\$411.35

NCASL Savings Certificate: \$2,000.00

North Carolina Libraries (Journal Account)

Item	Amount
Balance January 1, 1975	\$0.00
Receipts — Ads	\$1,863.84
Receipts — Subscriptions	\$680.60
Total Balance and Receipts	\$2,544.44
Expenditures	\$7,383.09
Balance December 31, 1975	-\$4,838.65
Transferred from General Fund	\$4,838.65
Balance December 31, 1975 (after transfer)	\$0.00

Loan Fund — Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the Twelve Months Ended December 31, 1975

Item	Amount
Balance on January 1, 1975	\$3,165.00
Receipts: Interest Payable at Maturity	\$0.00
Disbursements	\$0.00
Balance on December 31, 1975	\$3,165.00

Represented by: Bank of North Carolina NA, Certificate of Deposit 11-0471, Maturity Date 7/15/76.

Scholarship Fund — Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the Twelve Months Ended December 31, 1975

Item	Amount
Balance on January 1, 1975	\$11,481.77
Receipts: Interest	\$889.50
Disbursements	\$0.00
Balance on December 31, 1975	\$12,371.27

Represented by: Bank of North Carolina NA, Certificate of Deposit 37-0029, Savings Account 11-507632-20.

General Fund — Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the Twelve Months Ended December 31, 1975

Item	Amount
Balance on January 1, 1975	\$17,743.24
Receipts: Interest on Savings Accounts	\$956.32
Disbursements	\$0.00
Balance on December 31, 1975	\$18,699.56

Represented by: Home Federal Savings and Loan Association, Savings Account 043932-1 — \$9,693.64; Savings Certificate 01-2325452 — \$9,005.92.

Library Roundup

The Wake Forest University Library has purchased a 13,000-volume private collection which consists primarily of author collections of 20th century English and American literary figures.

Dr. Merrill G. Berthrong, director of libraries at the university, said the volumes make up “the largest and most valuable collection ever acquired by the library, either by donation or purchase.”

The Wake Forest Library has specialized for the past nine years in collecting 19th and 20th century American, English and Anglo-Irish authors and already has a list of about 70 writers. Berthrong said the new collection “will be of inestimable value in augmenting the range and strength of the library collections.”

Berthrong said the purchase was made by the library with “generous financial support” from Mrs. Nancy Susan Reynolds of Greenwich, Conn., who has made substantial gifts to the library in the past.

The collection, he said, represents 40 years of “discriminating collecting” by Lynwood Giacomini of Chevy Chase, Md. Giacomini worked for many years with major American publishing houses and the American book trade. He has recently retired.

Some of the author collections in the Giacomini collection are complete, or virtually complete, with first, limited and signed editions predominating.

Authors particularly well represented include Somerset Maugham, Joseph Conrad, Robert Graves, Robert Frost, William Faulkner, J. Frank Dobie, Rebecca West, Aldous Huxley, R. L. Stevenson, Walter de la Mare, H. D. Hudson, D. H. Lawrence, H. M. Tomlinson, the three Powys, and others.

There are galley proofs, page proofs and advance copies of books by some contemporary writers including Vladimir Nabokov and Larry McMurtry.

The collection also includes significant representations of books in the fields of history, art, political science, and psychology and a selection of bibliophilic and bibliographic volumes.

From Bennett College: The Thomas F. Holgate Library, along with the Women's Studies Program, keynoted its National Library Week observance with an address by Mrs. Clara S. Jones, Director of the Detroit Public Library and President-Elect of the American Library Association. The program was held in the Annie Merner Pfeiffer Chapel at Bennett College on Friday, April 9, 1976.

North Carolina authors, Guy Owen and Betty Adcock read selections of their poetry in the Moye Library, Mount Olive College on Sunday, April 4, 1976 at 7:00 p.m. The program was a part of the Concerts and Lecture Series of the College.

Vance Harper Jones has been named librarian at Craven Community College, effective January 1, 1976. He succeeds Bonnie Capito.

A native of Washington, N. C., Mr. Jones began his library career at the Miami Beach Public Library. He has served as Assistant Fine Arts Librarian at the University of Florida and as Reference Librarian at St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C. In 1974, he cataloged the library at the state headquarters of the Farmers Cooperative Exchange.

The Learning Resources Center at Davidson County Community College will soon begin to offer a new aspect of individualized instruction involving electronic experiments in the Individualized Instruction Center. The new electronics course entails the use of programmed instruction, and actual experience with the use of electronic components, an experimenter/trainer, volt-ohm meter and soldering iron.

The Learning Resources Center at Pamlico Technical Institute, working in conjunction with the Employment Security Commission of New Bern and Craven County, is helping students and interested community residents find employment with the use of microfiche. Pamlico County has no Employment Security Office, thus the Learning Resources Center at PTI is providing equipment to read microfiche provided by the Employment Security Office in New Bern. Pamlico County job seekers can avoid unnecessary trips to New Bern by first using the reader at the PTI Learning Resources Center.

From St. Mary's College: "Saint Mary's Night" at the Raleigh Little Theatre, sponsored by the Library Committee, was held February 11, 1976. Look Homeward, Angel, Ketti Frings' adaptation of the Thomas Wolfe novel, was presented to a standing room only audience. Proceeds from the evening benefitted the recently established Library Endowment Fund.

Mr. Fred Wolfe, brother of Thomas Wolfe and only surviving member of the Wolfe family, was honored at a reception following the performance. Special guests included Dr. and Mrs. J. O. Fulenwider of Pageland, S. C., who recently endowed and presented a Thomas Wolfe collection to the St. Mary's Library; Dr. Richard Walser, professor emeritus of English at NCSU; and Dr. Hugh Holman, Kenan professor of English at UNC-CH, both of whom are nationally recognized Wolfe scholars. On display at the reception were some of the first editions, including autographed copies, from the Wolfe collection.

A special feature of the evening was the presentation of a cash award to the student who submitted the best essay on the theme, "The Legacy of Thomas Wolfe." The contest, sponsored by Mrs. Catherine Barnhart of the St. Mary's English department, was won by Miss Sue Uzzell, a senior from LaGrange, N. C.

The following afternoon, a coffee hour was held in the Library at which Mr. Wolfe was the guest speaker.

The Cumberland County Public Library, Fayetteville, has received two canvasses entitled, "Vitality," created by Third Century Artist Beth Norris. The Third Century Artist Program, which was initiated by the federal government as part of the Comprehensive Employment Training Act, will utilize one million dollars in order that architects, painters, sculptors, craftsmen, dancers, dramatists, musicians, writers, photographers, and filmmakers can promote their art forms in the communities to which they are assigned.

The Cumberland County Public Library has been awarded a \$7,500 LSCA grant from the North Carolina State Library for the purchase of Vietnamese materials. The grant will make possible the purchase of book and non-book materials.

The Fayetteville-Fort Bragg area has a large concentration of Vietnamese. The materials will help these people adjust to life in a new country, become an integral part of the community, and also provide a source of recreational reading printed in the Vietnamese language. Vietnamese across the state may be served through the interlibrary loan service of the Cumberland County Public Library.

The new Vietnamese residents have a need for materials to assist them in learning more about their new country and to learn the English language. These materials are also needed by individuals involved in teaching the Vietnamese.

Acquisition of these materials is in progress. The funds are allocated through June of 1976.

The Forsyth County Public Library, in conjunction with the NCLA Bicentennial Committee, began a series of three Bicentennial (lecture) forums on American History on March 9.

Other forums in the series were held March 17 and 24.

Nancy J. Ryckman has been appointed Librarian III for the Main Library of the Forsyth County Public Library System. Miss Ryckman holds a Bachelor of Arts Degree in International Studies from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and an MLS from Catholic University of America in Washington, D. C. Since 1974 she has been the Caswell County Librarian in Yanceyville, and has had responsibilities as adult services librarian for the Hyconeechee Region to which Caswell County Public Library belongs.

Between 1969 and 1973 Miss Ryckman served as a Library Assistant at the Export-Import Bank of the United States in Washington, D. C.

Miss Ryckman will coordinate Main Library activities, be responsible for system-wide public relations activities, compile the Monthly Report, and produce other statistical reports. She began work March 22, 1976.

The appointment of R. Philip Morris as assistant director of the High Point Public Library has been announced by the library Board of Trustees.

A native of New Haven, Conn., where his father was librarian at the Yale Divinity School, Morris received his master's degree in library science from Pratt Institute Graduate Library School in 1965. He became library director at Central Methodist College in 1968, following three years' service with Army military intelligence as a case controller in statistical analysis.

"The High Point Public Library is pleased to have Mr. Morris as assistant director," said director Neal F. Austin. "His career at Central Methodist College was characterized by vigor, imagination, innovation, and a thorough knowledge of his profession, all adding up to administrative ability of a high degree."

Morris, who is married, assumed his new duties at the High Point Public Library in January.

May 1, 1976, is the deadline for entries for the annual Library Public Relations Council Awards Contest. Categories include best original poster promoting a library program or service, best general promotional radio message, best coordinated publicity promoting a library program, service or resource, best library annual report, and best LPRC logo design.

The contest is open to all libraries in the United States and to other organizations involved in the production of library publicity. Certificates will be presented to award winners in the first four categories at the 1976 ALA Conference and, for the first time in the Council's history, a \$100 cash award will be given for the winning logo design.

For entry forms, write Phillip J. Bradbury, Chairman, LPRC PR Awards Committee, c/o Bloomfield Public Library, 90 Broad Street, Bloomfield, N. J. 07003. All entries become the property of the LPRC.

From Salem College: The library staff held an informal workshop for college faculty on the more effective utilization of the Gramsley Library. This general session covered all phases of the library's operations and will be followed by three bibliographical and reference programs in the Spring, one each for the sciences, social sciences, and humanities. On November 6, the annual Library Lecture Series featured a pediatrician, a neuropsychologist, and a psychologist discussing "Hyperactivity in Children." On December 4, Dr. Elizabeth Phillips spoke on "Some Sources of Poe's Knowledge and Theories of Mania." February 12, Dr. Ewald Nolte delivered the third lecture entitled "Ragtime — the Music of Scott Joplin" and on March 11, the series concluded with a panel presentation on "Our Moravian Heritage." Exhibits and bibliographies were prepared for all four lecture programs.

From UNC-Asheville: Dean Cadle, Associate Librarian in charge of acquisitions and cataloguing, is taking a leave of absence during the current academic year in order to pursue photography studies at Randolph Technical Institute in Asheboro. He will return in June. Sims Kline, a native of Orlando, Florida and library school graduate of Florida State University, is replacing Mr. Cadle this year. Mr. Kline attended Johns Hopkins University and was graduated from Georgetown University.

From Appalachian State University: Mrs. Allen Antone has become the new Interlibrary Loan Librarian, replacing Anita Dotson who has moved to Winston-Salem. Mrs. Antone received her undergraduate degree from Vanderbilt and her MLS from ASU. She previously worked on a part-time basis in the Appalachian Center and the Juvenile Library.

From Davidson College: A sixteen page bibliography of materials in the Davidson College Library relating to Woodrow Wilson has been prepared by students of two faculty members in cooperation with the reference department. Libraries wishing copies should send a mailing label to: Reference Department, Library of Davidson College, Davidson, N. C., 28036.

From Duke University: Promoted this year from assistant librarian to senior assistant librarian included Susan Brinn, Serena Burke, Roberta Engleman, Edith Hassold, Jayne Krentz, Margaret Miller, Nina Sagatov, and Alice Wilson. Elizabeth Graham, Jesus Leyte-Vidal, and Mary Opal Shuford were promoted from associate librarian to librarian. Carol Avery, descriptive cataloguer, has been appointed an observer to the Curriculum Committee of the Undergraduate Faculty Council of the University. She has also been appointed by the Chancellor to the University's Equal Employment Opportunity Committee. Dr. Mattie U. Russell, serving this year as president of the Historical Society of North Carolina, spoke to

the Society at its meeting held on the Duke Campus. Elvin Strowd was elected Vice-Chairperson/Chairperson-elect of the College and University Section of NCLA. Mary Canada completed her two-year term as president of the section at the October convention. Paul Chestnut has been elected to the executive committee of the trustees of the Historic Preservation Society of Durham; Mattie Russell has been elected to the board of the same group. Mark C. Stauter has been named Assistant University Archivist. Mary George, Reference Librarian at the University of Michigan Graduate Library, visited the Perkins Library to consult with the reference librarians and other interested librarians about the University of Michigan program of bibliographic instruction. William Gosling has been appointed Assistant University Librarian for Technical Services. Mr. Gosling formerly was Program Manager of the Cataloging in Publication Program at the Library of Congress. Miss Gertrude Merritt has been promoted to Associate University Librarian for Collection Development. Lawrence O. Kline, subject cataloguer, has completed his work in the Department of Religion for his Ph.D.

From UNC-Greensboro: Stan Hicks, assistant library director since 1970, resigned effective June 30. Mr. Tom Minor, since 1971 Assistant Reference Librarian, will become Assistant Library Director on July 1. Mr. Minor has a B.A. from Moravian College, a M.Div. from Christian Theological Seminary in Indiana, and a M.S. in L.S. from UNC-Chapel Hill. A cooperative lending agreement with Wake Forest University has been formalized. Jim Rogerson is now working fulltime in the Special Collections Division. Ms. Blanche Jantzen, formerly with the Illinois State Historical Library, is now working part-time with the Special Collections Dept. She has her M.L.S. from the University of California.

From East Carolina University: A workshop on cataloguing rules was held February 6 on the ECU campus. The meeting was coordinated by Louis J. Gill of the Department of Library Science. Ms. Emily Boyce, Dr. Benjamin Guise, and Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, and Mrs. Mary Jo Godwin each presented part of the program. The library staff has developed a recorded tape tour of the Joyner Library. The tape covers the main areas of interest in a walking tour of the library that takes about twenty-five minutes. It may be checked out from the circulation desk.

From North Carolina State University: The electronic exit control system began operation on January 26. Mrs. Lourdes More Dillard of the Reference Department resigned effective November 30. Mr. Syed Hyder Ali has been appointed to take Mrs. Dillard's position effective December 3, 1975. Mr. Ali is a citizen of India where he received his undergraduate degree. He received the M.S. in Entomology and Applied Ecology from the University of Delaware in 1974 and the M.L.S. from Pratt Institute. Previous to his appointment at NCSU he served as Science Reference Librarian at the Mid-Manhattan Branch of the New York Public Library. The Document Department of the D. H. Hill Library has become a depository for Defense Mapping Agency maps.

From Livingstone College: Librarian Louise Marie Roundtree has compiled a 50-page Bio-Bibliography of Nigerian and Ghanaian Writers and A Curriculum Bibliography in the Humanities and Social Sciences of materials in the Carnegie Library at Livingstone College. Copies may be obtained by sending a mailing label to Miss Louise M. Roundtree, Librarian, Andrew Carnegie Library, Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C. 28144.

From UNC-Chapel Hill: Dr. H. G. Jones, Curator of the North Carolina Collection, was elected president of the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association. Dr. Carolyn A. Wallace, Director of the Southern Historical Collection, was a lecturer in the third annual workshop of the Society of Georgia Archivists in Atlanta in November. In honor of Dr. Lawrence F. London a special endowment fund for the purchase of books and manuscripts for the Rare Book Collection has been established. Dr. London, who joined the staff in 1936, was Curator of the Rare Book Collection from 1952 until his retirement in the summer of 1975. The Fund already exceeds \$5,000.

Ms. Kathryn Logan served as Acting Music Librarian from January-April, 1976, while librarian James Pruett taught at the University of Toronto. Mrs. Suzanne S. Levy, formerly Documents Librarian in the North Carolina State Library in Raleigh, joined the North Carolina Collection as Cataloger in December. She received her undergraduate degree from Michigan State University and her library masters at Pratt Institute. A grant from the Rockefeller Foundation will enable the Southern Historical Collection to produce a microfilm of an important group of manuscripts relating to black history. These are the Penn School Papers, dealing with the school founded by Laura M. Towne in 1862 on St. Helena Island for the benefit of the freedmen in the area occupied by the United States Army. The University Library has been selected for a Mellon ACRL Internship for 1976-77. Mr. Claude Green, Director of Libraries at Elizabeth City State University, will be spending the nine month academic year at the Library on the internship. Ms. Susan Mackler has been appointed public services librarian in the Periodicals and Serials Department. Ms. Mackler received her B.A. from Michigan State University and her library masters from UNC-Chapel Hill.

LSCAL Advisory Council Appointed

Dr. Leland M. Park of the Library of Davidson College was elected chairman and Mrs. Nancy Seymour of Asheville Orthopedic Hospital and Rehabilitation Center, vice chairman, at the first meeting, December 1-2, of the new Library Services and Construction Act Advisory Council on Libraries. Members of the committee, appointed by Cultural Resources Secretary Grace Rohrer, represent all types of libraries and library users. In addition to Park and Seymour, members include: Arial A. Stephens, Director, Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County; Mrs. Diana Tope, Robeson County Librarian; Ms. Elsie L. Brumback of the Department of Public Instruction; Ms. Elaine M. Crepau of Duke Law Library; Jerry Price of the North Carolina Department of Corrections; Miss Della Basnight, Washington, N. C.; Mrs. Weldon Jorday, Fayetteville, N. C.; Mrs. L. E. Metcalf, Asheville; Miss Barbara Kamara, Greensboro, N. C.; Mr. John Niceley, Rockingham, N. C.

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Instructions for the Preparation of Manuscripts for North Carolina Libraries

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

1. All manuscripts should be submitted in duplicate on plain, white paper measuring 8½" x 11".
2. Double-space all copy except for lengthy quotes which should be indented and single-spaced. The beginning of paragraphs should be indented eight spaces.
3. Name, position, and professional address of the author should appear in the upper left hand corner of the title page. The number of words rounded to the nearest hundred should appear in the upper right-hand corner of the page.
4. Each page after the first should be numbered consecutively at the top right-hand corner and carry the author's last name at the upper left-hand corner.

5. Footnotes should appear at the end of the manuscript. Footnote style should be taken from Kate Turabian's *A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations*, Third or later edition.
6. Photographs will be accepted for consideration, but will not be returned.
7. Manuscripts should be stapled together in the upper left-hand corner and mailed first-class in a 9" x 12" envelope.
8. Manuscripts of the following character will be considered: historical, biographical, philosophical, descriptive, research reports, how-to-do-it, minority librarianship, student research papers, and major addresses. Questions relative to manuscripts outside of these types should be addressed to the Editor.
9. All manuscripts should be scholarly in tone if not in content.

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

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