

Carolina Libraries: Interface '81

NCLA/SCLA

OCTOBER 7-9, 1981

Charles Kuralt, anchorman for the popular "Sunday Morning" television show and host of CBS News weekday "Morning" program, will set the stage for the NCLA/SCLA Joint Conference in Charlotte. As keynote speaker at the First General Session at 10:30 AM on Wednesday, October 7, Kuralt will relate some of his "On the Road" experiences to an interstate audience of librarians.

Kuralt was born in Wilmington, North Carolina, and his father now lives in Charlotte. He edited the *Daily Tar Heel* at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and was a reporter-columnist for the *Charlotte News* before joining CBS in 1956. From 1967 until 1980 he traveled in his 25 foot van down



Charles Kuralt

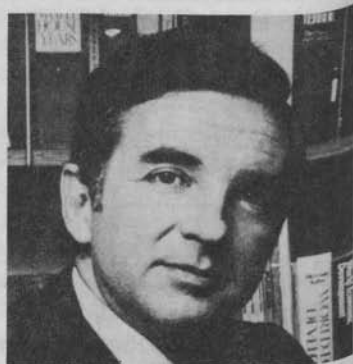
the backroads of America, filming daily happenings, interesting stories, county fairs—the very essence of American life at the grassroots, filmed by his camera crew of four. Earlier, he reported from Africa, Latin America and the Arctic Circle. His documentary work includes specials on China, a Mt. Everest climb and tributes to Louis Armstrong and Jack Benny.

His stories have been broadcast as segments of the CBA Evening News with Walter Cronkite. He frequently substitutes for Dan Rather on the CBS Evening News. Kuralt has anchored "Sunday Morning" since

its inception in January, 1979, and CBS' "Morning" since the Fall of 1980.

Leon Martel, futurist, will be featured at the Second General Session/Banquet on Thursday evening, October 8, and will give his listeners "A Forecast for the 80's," tailored for members and friends of the North Carolina and South Carolina Library Associations. He is Executive Vice President of the Hudson Institute, the East Coast "think tank," and specializes in predicting future trends and examining social, political and economic movements.

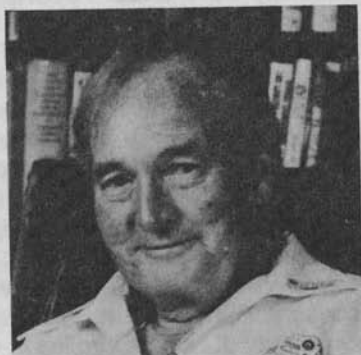
Dr. Martel is co-author of the important new book on the future, "The Next 200 Years," an exciting rebuttal of the doomsday projections of many others. He has been on the faculty of Hofstra University and has served as head of the



Leon Martel

Russian and East European desk at the Navy's European Center, and as Intelligence Research Analyst in the National Security Agency. Armed with facts, figures and common sense, he presents a convincing case that the seemingly insurmountable problems of today's world are obstacles which can be overcome. His positive and realistic view of the future is based on studies made at the Hudson Institute. He will examine and assess inflation and prospects for bringing it under control, the consuming problem of the "energy crisis," and consumerism.

John Henry Faulk was named by the National Broadcast Editorial Association as the 1980 recipient of the James Madison Award to honor him for his outstanding contributions to preserving our First Amendment privileges as guaranteed under the United States Constitution. He will share his personal experience with censorship during the Third General Session of the NCLA/SCLA Joint Conference on Friday, October 9, 1981. He is also being sponsored by the NCLA Intellectual Freedom Committee.



John Henry Faulk

Faulk has been described as a storyteller, a folklorist, a homespun humorist, a constitutional authority, and a one-man show. A victim of the witch-hunt of the McCarthy era, Faulk took legal action and won. From this landmark case, when he challenged the leadership of the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists, emerged his book, "Fear on Trial" which was later dramatized on television with George C. Scott by CBS, the network that had originally dismissed him. Today, he is the featured storyteller on "Hee-Haw," continues to write, farms and still broadcasts on radio.

He is a native of Texas, earned his MA in English at the University of Texas, and received both a Julius Rosewald Fellowship and a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship. With his folksy style of humor, he brings to his audience a living experience in opposing infringement of the rights of the individual to intellectual freedom.

NORTH CAROLINA SOLINET USERS GROUP TO MEET AT MEREDITH COLLEGE ON MAY 13

The North Carolina SOLINET Users Group will meet from 9:30 to 3:30 in Cate Center auditorium at Meredith College in Raleigh, North Carolina on Wednesday, May 13, 1981. The general topic of the meeting will be "Repercussions of AACR2 For SOLINET Users." The morning sessions will include presentations and discussion of use of the on-line name-authority file and name-authority work under AACR2, as well as some discussion of the new name-address directory. After lunch, the afternoon sessions will be devoted to discussion of problems and solutions in cataloging the various formats (A-V, serials, music scores and sound recordings) in the OCLC system.

The Interlibrary Loan Discussion Group will meet with the rest of the SOLINET Users Group for the morning sessions, then meet separately in the afternoon for discussions of its own.

Cost of the one-day meeting will be seven dollars and fifty cents per person (7.50), including lunch. For those who choose to have lunch on their own, the cost will be three dollars (3.00). All interested librarians, both professional and paraprofessional, are cordially invited to attend. For further information, please contact: April Wreath, secretary/treasurer, at the Health Sciences Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514; telephone (919) 966-2111.

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PUBLIC LIBRARIANS STUDY CENSORSHIP

Public librarians from thirteen counties in southeastern North Carolina gathered in Tarboro on December 12 to be updated on concerns connected with censorship attempts and intellectual freedom in North Carolina. The Edgecombe County Memorial Library with Mary Jo Godwin, Director, served as host for the program and luncheon.

Dr. Gene D. Lanier, Chairman of the ECU Department of Library Science and the North Carolina Library Association Intellectual Freedom Committee, delivered a paper entitled, "What To Do Before the Censor Comes—and After." He charged the gathering to update their selection policies based on the newly revised Library Bill of Rights and identified strategies for handling censorship attempts. Following Dr. Lanier's presentation, Professor Emily S. Boyce of the ECU Department of Library Science, spoke on "North Carolina anti-Obsecenity Legislation." She identified and explained current statutes of interest to librarians and boards of trustees. Mrs. Amanda Bible, Director of the Columbus County Public Library in Whiteville, completed the program with a detailed account of happenings in her county this year when a censorship attempt occurred. She and Dr. Lanier displayed hundreds of editorials and news accounts from state and national newspapers covering the controversy.

NEUSE . . . AN HISTORICAL PROFILE

The Neuse Regional Library System traces its beginnings, as do many of our public libraries throughout the state, as a private institution serving a few educated and well-positioned people in the local community.

The "Up-to-Date Club of Kinston" was formed through the efforts of fifteen interested men and women in 1896. A private club charging \$3.00 per year, the "Up-to-Dates" did not flourish; fortunately, neither did they flounder, and by 1908 they had grown to 44 members and the club was incorporated as the Kinston Public Library Incorporated. During this first year of chartered operations, the library operated on the majestic budget of \$184.08, which included the first paid librarian at the "reasonable" salary of \$10.00 per month. This salary, plus a \$30.00 book budget, accounted for the major expense items for those early years. In 1909 the now-called "Kinston Literary Association" applied to the Board of Aldermen for permanent financing and was granted the princely sum of \$12.50 per month from the public coffers. The library, while now supported in part from public funds, still remained a subscription library; however, it was able to reduce the fees to the popular price of \$2.00 per year, or if you preferred quarterly billing, \$.50. It was not until July 1, 1933, that the city and county governments, working through the now-called "Executive Committee of the Kinston Public Library Incorporated," saw fit to create the Free Public Library of Kinston and Lenoir County.

About this time, library service was beginning in Greene County. The "Mother's Club of Snow Hill" formed the stalwart foundation upon which library service was built in the county. In Jones County, only rumors of library service existed and all eyes looked north for the inspiration of a community library.

Keeping Up

The three counties continued to develop their own unique form of library service for the next 29 years.

In the early 60's, the Kinston/Lenoir County Public Library was approached concerning the concept of regionalization. The program was attractive to the local board, particularly from a financial point of view, and the contract was signed. Thus, in 1962, the Neuse Regional Library system was created and charged with equalizing public library service to 80,000 people spread over three rural counties and what must have seemed like miles and miles of miles.

The Neuse Regional Library grew and prospered, both in facilities and budget. The years 1975 and 1976 were banner years for the facilities of the system. Jones County constructed four new 1500 square foot buildings at the cost of \$100,000 and located them in their four major population centers of Maysville, Trenton, Pollocksville and Comfort. Greene County provided 7000 square feet in the new office complex for their public library. This commitment to quality facilities continues today as a new 25,000 square foot facility is on the drawing boards for a Headquarters Library to be located in Kinston, and a three-year remodeling program is half complete in a 6000 square foot Kinston branch which is one of the four branches located in Lenoir County. In the past 90 days, over \$4500 has been spent to purchase new furniture and do some minor remodeling to the old Headquarters facility while awaiting a new building.

The Neuse Regional operational budget also reflects the commitment made by the communities for a quality library program. Since its inception in 1962, the budget has risen almost 500% to its present level of \$517,000.00 per year with local support for fiscal year 80-81 at \$3.70 per capita.

The Region employs 36 people and at present operates nine branches, two bookmobiles and a Headquarters building.

*Down East
3:3 December 1980.*

MEMBERSHIP/SUBSCRIPTION REMINDER

Membership and subscription renewals were mailed January 31, 1981, for renewals of biennial memberships and annual subscriptions. If you have not renewed your membership or subscription by May 15, 1981, you will not receive the summer issue of NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES. You will want to renew your membership promptly to be sure that you are included in the mail ballot for 1981-83 biennial officers of the association.

MRS. HALLIE SYKES BACELLI

In Memoriam

Mrs. Hallie Sykes Bacelli of 1305 McDowell Drive, Greensboro, N.C. died at her home on November 9, 1980.

From the beginning of her career she was an active member of NCLA, having served as Editor of *North Carolina Libraries* from November 1942 through 1943 and from October 1951 through May 1953. She served as Secretary of NCLA from 1953-1955; and was a member of the Archives Committee from 1952 until the time of her death. In 1977 at the biennial meeting of the Association, Hallie was awarded a life membership.

In a very special way, Hallie enriched the lives of hundreds through her work with children, teachers, and administrators in the Greensboro City Schools as librarian; through her work with the Eastern Star as Worthy Advisor of Rainbow Girls; and through her work with Guilford County Schools as Director of School Libraries. Her leadership, guidance, and planning ability were valued highly by those with whom she worked.

Hallie Sykes Bacelli's contributions to Greensboro City and Guilford County Schools, her untiring devotion to the work of the North Carolina Library Association, and her love for children and young people will be indelibly stamped in the memories of all who knew her.

DDC WORKSHOP JUNE 1

The School of Library Science at North Carolina Central University in Durham will sponsor a workshop on the Dewey Decimal Classification, 19th Edition on June 1, 1981. The workshop will concentrate on five segments for participants. These segments include:

the organizational structure (individuals responsible for changes and innovations in DDC);

the 19th edition (its characteristics, differences, and what to look for);

the 20th edition (the future);

reclassification (should you, and how to do it); and twenty-five problems to solve.

John P. Comaromi, Chief of the Decimal Classification Division, Processing Department, The Library of Congress will speak and serve as resource person. Coordinator of the workshop is Desretta V. McAllister. Interested persons should write to:

Registrar
DDC Workshop
School of Library Science
North Carolina Central University
Durham, NC 27707

RENFROW REPORT

This is the first part of a two-part article on the Renfrow Report and its implications for public library funding. The first part deals with the report itself, with what it is and what it recommends. The second part will look at what the report and its concept of state funding based on ability to pay could mean to public libraries.

What is the Renfrow Report? Properly titled *ACCESS TO EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY IN NORTH CAROLINA*, it is the report of the Governor's Commission on Public School Finance. The Governor authorized the Commission back in June 1977 and charged it with studying the question of the state's funding of education, especially with regard to equal access to educational opportunity.

One of the basic ideas to come out of the report is that state funding should make up the difference between local fiscal capacity and the cost of a quality education program. Local fiscal inequalities should not lead to inequalities in education. A child in a poor county should not necessarily receive a poor education.

Now it has been suggested that the same approach be used for state aid to public libraries, that local ability to pay should be a factor in state funding. A patron in a poor county shouldn't necessarily receive poor library service. But more about this in the next column.

Let's begin our look at the Renfrow Report with its assessment of the present system of state funds for education. State aid to schools, says the report, is a hodgepodge of pupil unit, teacher unit and personnel budget approaches. Roughly speaking, teaching positions are allocated based on the number of pupils and the grades they attend. The teacher salary is based on certificate level and experience. Supervisory and principal positions are based on the number of teaching positions. Allocations for fuel, water, light, telephone and so on are based on the number of state-approved teaching positions. In all, there are over 60 line-item allocations used to distribute state funds to local school districts.

This just won't do, says the Renfrow Report. The funding formula doesn't address educational needs or program costs. Nor does it do anything to equalize funding for education across the state. In 1975-76, some school systems spent less than \$800 per pupil, while some spent more than \$1000 per pupil.

What do we do about the problems with the present system? First, the Report suggests a Basic Aid Fund that would relate to the cost of various educational programs. At present, all pupils count roughly the same. Renfrow recommends giving weight to the various programs. Grades 4 through 8 are given the weight of 1.00; the other grades, 1.23. And there are "add on" units—5.40 for the trainable retarded, 0.30 for agriculture courses, and so on.

The upshot is that instead of allocating teachers based simply on the number of students in a given district, the Report recommends allocating teachers based on the educational programs that those students take part in. The idea is to reflect service demands on the various instructional programs.

The second half of the Renfrow Report deals with the need for equalization

of funds available to school districts. Here we get the idea that children should have access to a given level of education no matter where they live, rich county or poor. To that end, the Renfrow Report makes three recommendations: required local effort, the establishment of an equalization fund and a hold-harmless provision so that no district loses state aid under the new funding system.

The theory behind required local effort is that all counties should be willing to pay a minimum amount for education. That minimum, in turn, should be based on the county's ability to pay. Poor counties would be required to pay less in total dollars per pupil than rich counties, though everyone would pay the same relative to their ability to pay. The Report calls this "equal effort."

How do we determine ability to pay? To answer that question, the Report deals with various measures of local wealth: property wealth per pupil, based on county property valuations; a county's contribution to the general fund; a county's taxable retail sales.

The Renfrow Report works out several rather complicated combinations of these measures to determine a county's ability to pay. Once we have the ability to pay, we can determine how much a given county should be required to pay for its schools. Renfrow suggests that all counties be required to pay a uniform figure, something like a 20 cent levy on assessed property valuation. A property-rich county like Dare is then required to pay more per pupil (\$311 in one example) than a property-poor county like Robeson (\$47 in the same example). Still, relative to the ability to pay, the two counties are being required to pay at the same rate.

After we determine a relative measure of each county's wealth, we can also determine how much equalization money it should receive from the state. Renfrow recommends that the state start with \$40 million in equalization funds and use a "bottom up" distribution method (sound familiar?) to guarantee a certain level of funding for every county. Robeson, for example, would get \$91 per pupil while Dare would receive no equalization money since its wealth, as measured above, exceeds the state's "guaranteed wealth" level.

Finally, there is hold-harmless money, which simply means that no county would receive less state aid under the new plan (sound familiar again?). Dare, for instance, should receive about \$700 per instructional unit so that its state aid package wouldn't decrease.

State aid to the schools, then, would become a total package made up of the basic state aid fund, the equalization fund and the hold-harmless fund. To that, each county would add its required local money. All that money would be multiplied by the number of instructional units in the given county (weighted according to the number of pupils in various educational programs, the experience and training of the teachers) to come up with the total dollars available to that county for education. Any other local money the county might raise would be added to that.

That, in a nutshell, is the Renfrow Report. Next time, we'll look at what implications the Report might have for the state funding of public libraries.

Robert Burgin

Down East

3:3 December 1980

RTSS SYMPOSIUM ON AUTOMATION

The Resources and Technical Services Section of the North Carolina Library Association has planned a symposium with the theme "Automation in Technical Services" to be held at the Sheraton Inn in Southern Pines, NC on April 9-10, 1981. The featured speakers will be Richard Boss, Senior Consultant at Information Systems Consultant, Inc. and author of *Library Managers Guide to Automation*, 1979, and Susan Epstein, Special Assistant to the Librarian at Los Angeles County Public Library. This symposium is designed for participants from all types and sizes of libraries and information centers. Registration is \$30.00. Attendance will be limited to 150.

ECU ALUMNI ANNUAL MEETING

The Library Science Alumni Association of East Carolina University held its annual business meeting in the Department on November 15. Dr. Thomas Brewer, Chancellor, welcomed the returning alumni and cited changes in the University programs over the past years.

Dr. Gene D. Lanier, Chair, Library Science, outlined the progress the Department had made in its various degree programs and spoke of future goals of the Department. Dr. Gene Brunelle, Director, Joyner Library and adjunct professor of library science, also extended greeting.

The association presented service awards to Ms. Anne Briley, Serials Librarian, Joyner Library, for her leadership in the early years of the Association. Neal Hardison, Dean, Learning Resources Center, was recognized for his continuing service to the organization.

The new officers are Ms. Brenda Lewis, Media Specialist, Rose High School President; Ms. Carolyn Cobb Oakley, Coordinator of Library Services, Vance Granville Community College, Henderson, President-Elect; Ms. Anne Watson, Audiovisual Librarian, Joyner Library, East Carolina University, Director; Ms. Sherron Deal, Librarian, Ahoskie High School, Director.

A social at the home of Emily S. Boyce and co-hosted by Earl Castellow, Steck-Vaughan Company, was held for the members after the football game.

THE STATE COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL LEGISLATION LIBRARY PLATFORM

The State Council for Social Legislation was founded in 1920 and is composed of 25 statewide civic, church, professional, and social organizations with 800,000 individual members. The North Carolina Library Association is a member of the State Council.

Each biennium the State Council selects needs in North Carolina and urges the General Assembly to enact legislation to meet those needs. Among the issues which are being supported by the State Council for the 1981 session of the General Assembly is the Expansion of Library Services. The statement of the State Council Legislative Program for 1981, which concerns libraries is:

Expanded Library Services

There is a major need for increased funds to provide library services in North Carolina to persons confined in state-operated institutions including corrections, health services, juvenile centers, and special schools; to pre-school and early school children; and aid to older adults. With the expanded services provided by the up-to-date library, there is a high return on every dollar expended.

The support of this coordinating body for library services will help all libraries in the state.

Representatives from the North Carolina Library Association to the State Council for Social Legislation are: William O'Shea, Cy King, Carol Reilly, and Elizabeth Laney.

NCLA SCHOLARSHIPS DEADLINE APRIL 15

The North Carolina Library Association administers three funds which assist students of Library Science who are residents of North Carolina.

The North Carolina Library Association Memorial Scholarship is a \$1,000 scholarship for any type of study of library science. The Query-Long Scholarship is a \$500 scholarship for a student who plans to work with children. The McLendon Student Loan Fund awards loans at a low rate of interest.

All of these funds are available for original or continued study in library science to a student enrolling in library school for the first time, to a student currently enrolled in a library school, or to a practicing librarian who wishes to continue studies.

To be eligible the applicant must have been a legal resident of North Carolina for at least two years, show a genuine interest in professional library work, show a need for financial assistance, hold an undergraduate degree, have been accepted by a library school.

Members of the Committee are: Eugene Huguelet, Marjorie Lindsey, Anne Sanders, Myrtle McNeill, Diana Tope, and Elizabeth Laney, Chairman.

Applications for 1981 Scholarships are due April 15, 1981. For application forms, contact:

Mrs. Elizabeth J. Laney, Chairman
Scholarship Committee
Route 1, Box 281 F
Spring Hope, N.C. 27882
Telephone: Home 919-478-3836
Work 919-733-2964

DURHAM COUNTY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION SPONSORS SPRING SEMINAR

The Durham County Library Association and the School of Library Science, NCCU, will jointly sponsor a Spring Seminar April 11, 1981, at the library school. The seminar, "The Moral Majority and Libraries," will feature LaMarr Mooneyham, Chairman of the North Carolina Moral Majority, Amanda Bible, Director of the Columbus County Library, Charles Markham, an attorney, and Dr. P. L. High, a minister. Mooneyham will address the subject "Establishment of Criteria for Textbook Evaluation." Mrs. Bible will present a case study centered on Judy Blume's *Wifey*, Markham will discuss the legal ramifications of censorship, and Dr. High will discuss the religious viewpoint of humanness and evolution.

Registration for the seminar should be made with Benjamin Speller, NCCU, (919) 683-6485. Registration will be \$10.00 and will include lunch.

NORTH CAROLINA UNION CATALOG POLICY STATEMENT

January 1981

It has been a little over four years since the North Carolina Union Catalog (NCUC) was moved from the Wilson Library, UNC-Chapel Hill, to the State Library. During this time we have received 946,000 cards. Of these, 520,000 have been filed in the North Carolina Union Catalog; 426,000 were duplicates of cards already received.

The North Carolina Union Catalog provides locations for monographs owned by non-SOLINET members. We do not file cards for material cataloged in the SOLINET data base since the location information for these publications can be obtained from SOLINET. There are about 330 libraries or library systems in the state; of these, 40 belong to SOLINET.

In order to distribute the interlibrary loan requests equitably, we need the participation of all non-SOLINET member libraries in the North Carolina Union Catalog; most of our interlibrary loan requests are from these libraries. During the past few months the number of cards being received at the North Carolina Union Catalog has decreased when compared to previous years. If you are not participating in the North Carolina Union Catalog, may we urge you to actively contribute cards for your acquisitions.

Libraries participating for the first time should write to the Union Catalog Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540 and request a symbol for their library to be used in the Union Catalog. When the symbol is assigned, please notify the Union Catalog at the State Library which symbol you will be using.

Cards should be sent to: Union Catalog, Department of Cultural Resources, Division of State Library, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, North Carolina 27611. Questions concerning the Union Catalog should be addressed to David Bevan, Chief, Information Services Section, at the same address.

The North Carolina Union Catalog, in conjunction with the SOLINET data base, aims to be a complete record of the bibliographic resources of the libraries of the state. The basic catalog is housed at the State Library in Raleigh with regional access provided by the microfilmed edition at strategic locations throughout the state.

I. FUNCTION

- A. A principal function of the catalog is to provide locations of books and other library materials in the State to facilitate access to them.
- B. To provide verification for purposes of interlibrary loan.
- C. To provide lists of holdings of libraries in the state to prevent duplication of expensive and little-used materials.
- D. To provide catalog copy for those libraries who may wish to use it.

II. AREA INCLUDED IN THE CATALOG

The State of North Carolina

III. TYPES OF LIBRARIES

- A. Public
- B. Academic
- C. Technical Institute
- D. Community College
- E. Special
- F. Any other collection available to users

IV. CHOICE OF PARTICIPATING LIBRARIES

Any library in North Carolina willing to accept the responsibilities of participation may contribute to its holdings. Access to the North Carolina Union Catalog is open to all who find it useful.

V. CHOICE OF MATERIALS REPORTED

All cataloged monographic works, both book and microform, may be reported. Doctoral dissertations, children's books and light fiction should be omitted. Libraries with significant special collections are encouraged to report titles in this area.

VI. INSTRUCTIONS TO PARTICIPATING LIBRARIES

- A. Cards must be submitted in *alphabetical order by main entry*.
- B. Send main entry cards for non-SOLINET items.
- C. Use good quality card stock, preferably 10 point (this quality needed when microfilming catalog).
- D. Use location symbol (1/8 inch letters) established by National Union Catalog.
- E. Stamp symbol *clearly* in left margin of card.
- F. Aim at bibliographic completeness.
- G. Insofar as possible, the Library of Congress form of entry should be used.
- H. Alterations in main entry and discards should be reported to the Union Catalog at the time of change.

Keeping Up

- I. Cards should be mailed to the Union Catalog when 1,000 are accumulated, or every three months if the accumulation is less than 1,000.
- J. Call numbers are not necessary and may be omitted.

VII. ACCESS TO CATALOG INFORMATION

- A. By submitting interlibrary loan requests to the State Library in Raleigh.
- B. Through SOLINET terminals for materials listed in that data base.

David Bevan

O'SHEA ANNOUNCES RETIREMENT

H. William O'Shea, director of the Wake County Public Libraries, has announced his retirement for December 31, 1981. O'Shea has been director of Wake County Public Libraries since 1966, and is currently president of the North Carolina Library Association.

In announcing his retirement plans O'Shea indicated that he felt that the Wake County Libraries were at a particularly critical and exciting time in their history, and that for the libraries to achieve a clear system status would require an administrator who could make a commitment of five to eight years. O'Shea has seen the Wake County Libraries grow from the two libraries of Raleigh to a confederated type of city-county-municipalities libraries which provide services throughout Wake County.

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