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## Report from the President

*[Photograph: portrait of Gene D. Lanier, NCLA President]*

As I have indicated before in this column, I sincerely feel that we sometimes never get around to adequately handling public relations. Oscar Wilde once said, "There is only one thing in the world worse than being talked about, and that is not being talked about." As the General Assembly prepares to convene in January, I think that each of us should take time to make contact with our legislators, whether they are veterans or newcomers. Unfortunately, we have not been very vocal in the past, and as a result, we often are bypassed when it comes to funding or legislation.

Since election time, many librarians in the state have already made personal contact or have written their legislators congratulating them on their election and offering their services should they need information on libraries in carrying out their responsibilities. There are several things that you need to keep in mind when you make these contacts in order that they will be to your advantage.

As a starter, you should be individual. Never send a carbon copy or a multipli-produced letter to your legislator if you expect him or her to give it individual attention. Individual attention from a legislator deserves individual attention from the constituent. This way they will know that you are not merely passing on something that was given to you but are stating your own original ideas.

As you can imagine, legislators are literally swamped with thousands of pieces of correspondence. Therefore, keep it brief. They like to receive mail from their constituents, but if the letter runs over one page, due to the press of time, they may set it aside to read later and never get around to a review. Information or supporting your ideas should be included as an attachment rather than as a part of the letter.

It is important to be positive. Simply sending a letter asking a legislator to vote for or against a bill is not enough. He wants to know your reasons. Tell him in your own words why you think proposed legislation is good or bad. Most legislators try to make a judgment on the basis of the best information they have. Your thought or idea might be a new one or a new way of expressing an idea and that could be the very one that appeals to him.

Do not continually write your legislator about many items of legislation. The shotgun approach does not usually work. Write only about matters that have your deep or serious concern. Zero in on the most important issues.

Too often we are quick to criticize a particular vote that we disagree with but never consider those that go along with our thinking. When your legislator casts a good vote in your opinion, or when he makes a public statement which you believe to be good, drop him a note and thank him for his concern or his interest. I read someplace that most legislators receive letters of condemnation at a ratio of better than ten to one over those of commendation. All of us know how important it is to get a pat on the back occasionally. Remember to say thank you.

Although this is only one area with which you should be concerned, this is certainly an excellent place to start. Watch for notices that have to do with pending legislation involving libraries and immediately let your legislators know your feelings and why.

Another issue of great concern has to do with the possible reorganization of the North Carolina Library Association. A number of the membership have come to me suggesting that we might better meet their needs if we were organized around interest areas rather than by types of libraries. Ohio and Florida are examples of state organizations that have changed to this approach. Due to these concerns I have appointed an ad hoc committee to investigate and

make recommendations concerning reorganization. I am not personally convinced that this is necessarily the way to go, but I do feel it important to see what the advantages and disadvantages of such an arrangement might be. I asked section chairmen to suggest names of persons in their sections who would be willing to do research in this area.

The membership of this important committee is now complete. G. John Heyer, representing the Junior Members Roundtable, has agreed to chair the group. If you have strong feelings one way or the other, the committee would very much like to hear from you. His address is Humanities Division, L. R. Wilson Library, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514. You might contact him or your representative on the committee. Following are the other members of the committee: Richard B. Meldrom (Children's Services); Barbara Baker (Junior Colleges); Miriam G. Ricks (NCASL); David Larson, Jr. (Public Libraries); Mrs. A. D. Tate, Trustees; Betty I. Young (Colleges and Universities); and W. Robert Pollard (Resources and Technical Services). Be a part of this study. Although you would ultimately vote yourself on any changes should they be recommended, now is the time to be heard so you can be in on this issue from the beginning.

I have recently received preliminary information concerning state library associations from the Southeastern States Cooperative Library Survey. As you know, there are ten states in the Southeastern Library Association. Some of the data might be of interest to you. As an example, six of the associations employ an executive secretary. Sections or divisions range from a low of four in Alabama to a high of eight in Florida, Georgia, and North Carolina. The average number of standing committees is eleven. NCLA has fourteen with several ad hoc committees. Although they all have committees dealing with legislative matters and membership, North Carolina is the only state with a Grievance Committee. Five of the associations meet annually.

North Carolina has the highest membership of any of the other state associations. This sounds good, but we only have 54% of our potential membership. The largest percentage of the membership in NCLA is made up of school librarians/media coordinators, while trustees and Friends are in the majority in Alabama. North Carolina has the highest percentage of school people belonging to the state association. We also have the largest conference attendance.

Individual membership dues are based on a sliding scale, determined by salary in three of the states. Dues range from a high of \$10.00 to \$4.00, with an average of \$7.00. Ours as you know is \$5.00 a year or \$10.00 for the biennium. Three of the associations — Alabama, Georgia, and North Carolina — award one or more scholarships.

I feel that the major reason for our being number one in several of the categories is due to our active membership. Please continue being involved. Each issue of North Carolina Libraries carries a directory of officers and committee chairmen with their addresses. If you want to be a part of the important work of your association, contact these people and offer your services. Together we can become number one in all areas of concern. I continue to solicit your support. My sincere thanks goes out to you for your important contributions.

**Gene D. Lanier**

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# The United States Supreme Court and North Carolina Obscenity Laws

*by Emily S. Boyce*

*Associate Professor*

*Department of Library Science*

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The United States Supreme Court decision on obscenity in June, 1973 was the most significant ruling of the decade to directly affect librarians and educators. The ruling established a new set of guidelines that would enable individual states to revise laws regarding the distribution of works with sexual content and allow states broad latitude in defining what materials might be legally obscene.

The 1973 ruling grew out of a number of obscenity cases which reached the Supreme Court at the same time. The action on the cases resulted in one decision by the Court. The decision involved a five to four vote with Chief Justice Warren Burger writing the majority opinion. The Court's ruling requires states to define explicitly the kinds of sexual conduct described in publications or pictured in media that will subject a publisher or distributor to prosecution.

Following such a definition, states may punish the printing or sale of works "which appeal to the prurient interest in sex, which portray sexual conduct in a patently offensive way and which, taken as a whole, do not have serious literary, artistic, political or scientific value." In judging whether a work appeals to prurient interest, a jury must apply the views of the average person, applying contemporary community standards rather than use the overturned standard as defined earlier in a 1966 Supreme Court decision.

In addition, the United States Supreme Court decision included the provision that trials on obscenity charges may properly admit expert affirmative evidence as to the character of the publication concerned.

However, it is the person charged under the law who must prove that a challenged work has serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value rather than the prosecutor, who had the legal responsibility under the 1966 obscenity ruling.

The widespread concern over the 1973 ruling prompted the American Library Association to join forces with other associations to form the Media Coalition. This new organization filed petitions with the Supreme Court requesting hearings for clarification of the obscenity ruling. These petitions were denied by the Court.

The vagueness of the ruling is illustrated in a recent action of the Supreme Court itself in the recent *Jenkins vs. Georgia* case. The Georgia Supreme Court found Billy Jenkins, a Georgia theater manager, guilty of violating the State's obscenity law for showing the film *Carnal Knowledge*. The United States Supreme Court overturned the conviction and in so doing was forced to admit that its provisions on community standards were at best vague and geographically mobile.

The Jenkins decision shows the continued confusion over interpreting the 1973 ruling, even by the Supreme Court itself. The vagueness of the term "community standards" forces the federal Supreme Court to continue in its role of defining "obscenity" on a case-by-case basis.

In keeping with the Court's mandate to revise state laws to reflect the 1973 ruling, a bill was introduced in the 1973 session of the North Carolina legislature entitled: "An Act to Revise the North Carolina Anti-Obscenity Statute."

This act revised the North Carolina General Statute 14-190.1 which survived a test of constitutionality of the United States Supreme Court as recently as October 30, 1974.

According to the revised North Carolina obscenity law any material is obscene if it depicts or describes in a patently offensive way sexual conduct which is specifically defined in Section C of the act. If any person, applying contemporary statewide community standards relating to the depiction of representation of sexual matter, finds that the material taken as a whole appeals to prurient interest in sex, there is foundation for an obscenity case.

Section 1 of the revision inserts the word "educational" in the list of redeeming adjectives in an effort to explain what may be obscene, saying if "the material lacks serious literary, artistic, political, educational, or scientific value," the material is considered to be obscene.

Section 2 of General Statute 14-190.1 was revised in one important respect. A phrase was added at the end of the provision in part "A," so that it now reads as follows: "The purpose of this section is to provide an adversary determination of the question of whether books, magazines, motion pictures or other materials are obscene prior to their seizure or prior to a criminal prosecution relating to such materials."

In other words the North Carolina obscenity law provides us with an adversary hearing prior to criminal action on the part of the courts. The importance of this provision cannot be overemphasized. The 1973 United States Supreme Court ruling failed to say that states must provide prior civil proceedings in obscenity cases, but North Carolina had this provision, in part, in its original law. THE FREEDOM TO READ FOUNDATION'S NEWS (Volume 3, Number 4, Summer, 1974) reports on this issue saying:

*"While rejecting restrictions on the freedom to read, we have contended that the restrictions now authorized by the Supreme Court require special safeguards in order to save certain fundamental constitutional rights, including the right of due process.*

*"We have said that, at the very least, our Constitution requires prior determination of obscenity through civil proceedings. That is, no criminal prosecutions of disseminators of communicative materials should be allowed unless there has been a prior determination of the illegality of the materials through proper judicial processes. Although prior civil proceedings will not eliminate bad laws, they can remove the pernicious element of vagueness."*

North Carolina is one of the few states with provisions for an adversary hearing prior to a criminal prosecution. The legal steps to be taken by law enforcement officials are outlined in the law, and it is of paramount importance to understand these steps. Section C, G. S. 14-190.2 reads:

*"Whenever any law enforcement officer has reasonable cause to believe that any person, firm, or corporation is engaged in the sale, display, distribution, or dissemination in a public place of any books, magazines, motion pictures, or other materials which are obscene within the meaning of G. S. 14-190.1, he shall, without seizing such material, notify the solicitor for that district. . . ."*

Upon receipt of such notification from a law enforcement official, the solicitor of the judicial district then must submit a written complaint to the resident judge and this complaint must fulfill the stated requirements of the law found in Section C 1-6.

After he receives the written complaint from the solicitor, the judge then issues a summons for the respondent to appear before him at a hearing in order to show cause why the said material should not be declared obscene.

The judge ultimately must render a decision on whether the material in question is obscene within a few days after the beginning of the hearing. In the event the judge finds the material not to be obscene, the complaint is dismissed. If the judge finds the material to be obscene, he then issues a warrant to search for and seize the material. According to Section H, however, criminal proceedings still cannot begin unless the person, firm, or corporation continues to engage in the dissemination of the obscene material.

In summary, the first judgment of whether a book, magazine, or other medium is considered obscene could rest with an average citizen. The second judgment is made by the law enforcement official who may or may not initiate legal action. The law states that all a police or sheriff's department official needs is "reasonable cause to believe. . . ." If such a law enforcement official feels or thinks he has cause to believe the material is obscene, he then files a complaint with the district solicitor or district attorney. After such a complaint is filed, the solicitor has no choice but to follow the law by submitting a complaint to the resident judge. The judge, in turn, also has no alternative but to continue to follow the law by initiating an adversary hearing regarding the complaint — the law states that the solicitor SHALL and the judge SHALL. The judgment to begin legal action rests with the law enforcement officer. In addition to law enforcement officials, the law permits district attorneys to initiate legal action.

Recently there was a controversy in Wilmington, North Carolina concerning a textbook used in advanced English classes. New Hanover County Sheriff H. G. Grohman filed a complaint with the district attorney which automatically initiated an adversary hearing to determine if the book entitled *The Curious Eye* was obscene. Superior Court Judge Joshua James ruled, on October 18, 1974, that the book had literary and educational value and was not obscene according to North Carolina law.

It is highly unlikely that any judge in this state will find any educational or library materials obscene due to the particular nature of the North Carolina obscenity law and because text materials and library books are selected for their educational value. Almost any district attorney will lament the fact that he has no choice or opportunity for judgment if a local law enforcement official files a complaint with him. Solicitors seem to feel strongly that they should have a choice before the law requires them to take the case to the district judge. They feel it is a waste of money for the state to prosecute many cases involving educational materials. According to district attorneys there is a readily discernible distinction between hard-core pornography which they feel should be prosecuted and materials that do not qualify as hard-core pornography.

In the past the library profession has devoted itself to the support of intellectual freedom. We have professed the right of an individual to read, view, and listen to whatever he wishes as a right guaranteed by the United States Constitution. It has been our practice not to defend a specific title under censorship attack, but to defend the individual's right to read.

However, it is not the philosophy of intellectual freedom alone which is brought to trial in obscenity cases in the North Carolina courts, but specific book titles, magazines, and motion pictures. The court is concerned with the literary, artistic, political, scientific, educational, or other social value of the specific material being examined for alleged obscenity. This means professional librarians must be prepared to defend the title in court based upon sound interpretation of the law, and must be prepared to prove the material has merit as identified in that law.

The Wilmington case, cited earlier, presented some political aspects of an adversary hearing relative to school materials. Sheriff Grohman, after failing to remove allegedly objectionable materials through the legally prescribed method, stated that he would actively campaign against two school board members who opposed banning *The Curious Eye*, when they came up for re-election.

Librarians and educators also need to enter the political arena, if only by identifying the position of candidates for local boards of education as to their stand on the North Carolina obscenity law. It may mean identifying the position of the local candidate for sheriff as to his interpretation of the obscenity law in regard to school materials.

There is no doubt that librarians and educators in North Carolina will need to support the adversary hearing provision in the law if this provision is challenged in an effort to "tighten" the obscenity law in the next session of the legislature. If any changes are to be made in the present obscenity law it should be a "library exemption" provision which would protect all library-related materials from legal proceedings.

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# Library Security: An Administrative Overview

*by Douglas W. Cooper*

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In June 1972, the heavy flooding caused by hurricane Agnes devastated libraries in New York and Pennsylvania. Many books lost from collections there simply cannot be replaced. In Pennsylvania, Kingston's Hoyt Library lost more than 70 percent of its holdings, while the Osterhout Public Library in nearby Wilkes Barre lost just about everything. Mary Barrett, director of the King's College Library, also in Wilkes Barre, estimated the library's losses at well over one million dollars. The once attractive new Wilkes College Library had extremely heavy losses, including all books on its first floor and basement, the graduate studies collection, and most of its periodical holdings. No sooner had the flood waters subsided than its stacks collapsed, due to the condensation of humidity which caused the shelved books to swell. One librarian at the Hummelstown Community Library in the Harrisburg area remarked ruefully that the twenty years of dedicated work that went into building a fine library were cancelled out in twenty hours by the flood.

Such were the feelings after the fire at the Kittrell (North Carolina) College Library, where damage was estimated at \$300,000. Fire officials there linked the holocaust with student discontent, but as yet arson has not been conclusively proved.

Catastrophes like fires, the June floods, and the campus riots of a few years back have drawn attention to library security as never before. Buildings can be replaced, but a priceless collection representing years of assiduous and discriminating selection cannot. It appears that at last careful study is being given to this abiding problem in all its uncomfortable aspects. To avert the devastating losses incurred by acts of God — fires, floods, hurricanes, and earthquakes — or to cope with the lesser but more prevalent problems of burglary, book theft, mutilation, vandalism, and threats to the card catalog, the library administrator must be prepared with foresight, imagination, and plain common sense. Even so, after retiring for the night he may find himself wondering — as did Roger Rapoport and Lawrence Kirshbaum in their book on student violence — Is the library burning?

## The Building and Equipment

### *Fire*

Of all possible catastrophes, fire probably causes the most devastating losses. The capital value of a library's collection, including all the work and man-hours that have gone into acquiring it and organizing it for accessibility, often amounts to many millions of dollars. Sound building design and fire-protection engineering can often eliminate the serious threat of fire to the building and its collection. One of the commonest causes of damage to the library, fire originates most frequently in library basements, largely from a combination of poor housekeeping at that level, storage of combustible materials, and the presence of heating and boiler rooms. From there it may quickly spread by updrafts to all parts of the library. Most library fires are started between 9 P.M. and 9 A.M.

In the early 1960's the ALA Library Technology Project sponsored a study by Gage-Babcock and Associates of fire prevention in libraries, and their report, published in 1963, surveyed measures to be taken in design and building. The major suggestions they made were:

1. Segregation of the more hazardous areas such as the heating unit in the building from the rest of the library

2. Elimination of vertical draft conditions as in floor openings in multitier stacks, construction of horizontal barriers such as continuous floors, and enclosure of stairways and elevator shafts
3. Construction of fire walls, preferably of concrete block, poured concrete, or brick construction, as well as fire doors and wooden doors with a mineral core or treated wood
4. Use of fire-resistant materials in construction as well as in furnishings
5. Installation of a central-station fire detection and alarm system, with sensors for detecting heat, smoke, or gases from fire
6. Careful supervision of library operations, including control of smoking and good housekeeping practices
7. An effective system of periodic inspection

Librarians have disagreed for a long time about the advantages and hazards of sprinkler systems. Those opposed to the installation of a heat-activated system fear damage from water as much as from fire, and some feel that fog or foam devices are superior to spray nozzles. The system carries a built-in risk, for the malicious vandal or prankster intent on causing trouble may activate it by holding a lighted match to the heat sensor. It was only after lengthy pleading and arguing that administrators of the Wilson Library at UNC-Chapel Hill convinced the state board that sprinkler systems would not be the best choice for the planned extension of the stacks. For the same reason library administrators may also disagree about whether or not to plan for the installation of hose line and stand-pipe water systems. They tend to favor certain other fire extinguishing systems. These include gas, dry chemical, or even a device referred to as a "drop-damper." Portable fire extinguishers have reportedly controlled more than one-third of all reported fires in industrial establishments. As with all extinguishers, they should be inspected annually.

### *Flooding*

Water damage from sprinklers, though, pales beside the damage which may result from a major flood. Obviously libraries must be built on high ground in areas subject to regular flooding. During a visit to Lock Haven State College last year I noticed how far removed the campus and library buildings were from the Susquehanna River far below. In sharp contrast, the Ross Public Library is located in the downtown Lock Haven area where the recent floods destroyed 20,000 volumes and took a heavy toll in its Pennsylvania Room.

Care in the choice of a site for the library in flood-prone areas may not entirely avert the threat of water damage, however. Water seepage from roofs, patios, or pipes above stack areas poses problems in building design and collection housing. The Lilly Library at Indiana University contains no horizontal water lines, while all vertical lines are copper enclosed in vertical concrete viaducts which, in the event of leaks, empty into a basement drain. The unfortunate damage to one of the reading rooms at Hofstra University has caused Ellsworth Mason to advise against housing rare books in the first level below the roof. It would be folly, of course, to house them in basements subject to flooding in heavy rains, but that is exactly where some of the most valuable books at Rice University's Fondren Library were when engulfed in flooding rain water in 1966.

### *Earthquakes*

In quake-prone areas, a serious earth tremor brings with it many of the dangers of flood or fire, since broken waterpipes and electrical lines can produce widespread fire and water damage. The February, 1971 quake in southern California, registering 6.7 on the Richter Scale, had its

epicenter in the San Fernando Valley, where it dumped 350,000 of the 500,000 volumes in the San Fernando Valley State College library onto the floor and twisted 70 percent of the metal stacks. UCLA reported that floor-bolted shelving had twisted and dumped so many books that the stacks had to be closed for a week.

Since the Stanford University library reported earthquake damage in 1906, California building codes have required better design and construction. Yet the frequent earthquakes in California may force building contractors to take another look at those codes. Areas with frequent incidence of earthquakes, like California, Nevada, and the corner where Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Illinois meet must give some thought to building design and construction.

Periodically, architects come up with new techniques designed to stop the effects of earthquakes. One of the latest, developed by civil and structural engineer Marc J. Caspe of Belmont, California is called the "isolation technique." It changes the conventional practice of building the foundations and superstructure of a building all in one piece. Caspe's system replaces the usually rigid connection between the two with movable, shock-absorbing devices that essentially divide the building into two distinct parts capable of independent, lateral movement. He suggests using a system of ball bearings for horizontal movement and control rods and springs for shock absorption and control. Thus, foundations can shake, but buildings will not topple. Until such techniques become more common, the planners of buildings in danger areas will want to insist on reinforced concrete and will have to expect an additional five percent in construction costs.

A building carefully constructed to withstand a devastating natural disaster may still be vulnerable to losses from burglary. To an expert burglar, a library's electric typewriters, calculators, adding machines, projectors, and the like have much more cash value than books on the open market. The Enoch Pratt Library lost so many typewriters that, for a while, they considered the idea of going back to library hand. Some libraries keep minor operations funds or ready cash from fines, fees, and photocopy receipts under counters and in desk drawers. According to the Ohio Library Directory, that state's 259 public libraries took in almost \$4 million over the counter in 1968, which is hardly small change. Where doors and windows and even vaults may not hold back a burglar, the installation of an intrusion alarm may eventually pay for itself.

There are many kinds of "burglar alarms" currently on the market. Some certified alarm systems will automatically lower insurance rates. One type of system has switches connected at doors or windows, and if set off they will activate either lights, alarms, or a signal at the police station. However, the burglar with electrical savvy can deactivate them. Another type, vibration detectors, can be used to protect certain objects such as safes or filing cabinets. Others include the "capacitance detector" (by which antennae take on electronic charges caused by the presence of an intruder — changing the capacity of the unit and activating an alarm); the photoelectric systems having infrared, ultraviolet, or flickering beams; and sensitive lightmeter systems, set at a given level after closing, and responsive to both a shadow or the glow of a match or flashlight.

### *Mob Violence*

Student violence and mob disruption pose a real threat to library property on a large scale. But during these disruptions library administrators must decide on a compromise between security and accessibility. Requiring identification cards for admission into the library may suffice until violence escalates dangerously. If that happens, administrators and staff should have a plan outlining what to do in case of an attack on the library. The disruption at San Francisco State

College caught the library without any kind of policy to cope with the ordeal its staff endured. Such a policy might have included the following:

1. Advance preparation of the building for physical security, fire extinguishers, fire exits, locks, routing; microfilming the catalog and shelf list; closing off book drops which lead deep into the building.
2. Prior understanding about lines of authority and relationship with school administrators and campus police.
3. Establishment of a staff information network and a secondary communications center.

Moreover, large university libraries can convey, through a newsletter, information about attacks on other research libraries, including protective measures and model plans for defense.

### *Bomb Threats*

The minutes of a recent Association of Research Libraries meeting (June, 1970) contain a multitude of suggestions on what to do in case of threatened student violence. Yet nowhere do the participants touch on the problem of bomb threats. Such threats pose a special problem, since they may merely amount to harassment, but they cannot be ignored without risking death and destruction. In dealing with a telephoned threat, the librarian answering should try to make the caller be as specific as possible. He might also want to ask a deliberately misleading question in order to detect if the caller knows the library, or if the threat merely represents harassment. If the threat seems real, one should try to get as much information from the caller as possible to help later in identifying him, whether by voice, dialect, or background noise. The longer the conversation, the better the chances of tracing the call. Finally, security people or, if possible, specially trained and experienced personnel should evacuate and search the building.

### *The Collection*

#### *Vault Storage*

Despite all possible precautions outlined above, quake, fire, flood, break-ins, and mob attack continue to take their toll. As a back-up measure, then, some libraries house precious possessions in a safety vault, commonly designed as an integral part of the library's foundation. Usually these vaults hold such treasures as microfilm copies of the card catalog or an alternate card catalog, expensive or rare non-book gifts from alumni and benefactors, curios of all sorts, and articles of unusual historical value.

The vault in the basement of the Wilson Library at UNC-Chapel Hill houses a mixture of treasures, some of dubious, some of unquestioned value. It has the honorary doctoral cape given to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the watch of a mid-nineteenth-century University geology professor — Elisha Mitchell, a complete set of Library Notes, a master of the North Carolina Union catalog on film, and a few statues. In addition, it holds an unusual collection of some 250 cut glass celery dishes valued at nearly \$160,000, given by the late Dr. Jacocks, an alumnus who spent his life in India as a public health officer.

#### *Exit Control*

But obviously an entire library cannot fit into a vault. In order to protect the books and materials themselves, the most basic precaution is to minimize exits. Plans for recently constructed university buildings, like the humanities and social sciences research library and library school at the University of Toronto, or the undergraduate library at UNC-Chapel Hill, specify that the front entrance will serve as the principal (and only public) entry. Other than a service entrance, usually at another level and in the rear, any additional exits required for the safety code are designed for emergencies only. But despite large and threatening signs on such emergency exits and the alarms their opening sets off, a few people always use them to walk off with books.

According to Emerson Greenaway, retired director of the Free Library of Philadelphia, prevention of book thefts is one of the urgent problems facing our library today. At many large libraries losses soar into the thousands of dollars yearly in replacement and processing costs, not to mention the time, cost, and effort needed to search for and reorder lost books, the problem of replacing out-of-print titles, and the frustration of readers who want the books they see listed in the card catalog. This inevitable and continual book theft can be minimized and drastically discouraged through administrative policies and exit security control systems.

If books are stolen because the reader has to compete for a book, the librarian may want to correlate need with number of copies purchased, grant borrowing privileges where none existed before, or adjust the length of the loan period. In some cases scholastic pressure, resulting in high potential use of a collection by persons granted access but denied borrowing privileges, will result in a high rate of loss. If materials in high use tend to stray, the librarian may choose between increasing or decreasing accessibility. Or he may want to mark books more conspicuously as a constant reminder that they are borrowed from the library.

### *Electronic Theft Detection*

However, if the number of "lost" books cannot be reduced, despite a manned exit check, an electronic theft detection system may be necessary. This is the case at the undergraduate library at Chapel Hill. Its Final Program report in 1966 sounded a note of confidence in the building design ("It should be possible for one person with one exit to control the whole building"). But by July, 1972, its annual report had taken on a tone of weary realism. As the annual report for 1971-72 puts it: "annual replacement costs, figured at a conservative \$8-\$10 per book, and personnel costs for exit control clerks, will be approaching the figure necessary for a one-time purchase of an electric surveillance system."

Librarians plagued by book theft have found electronic theft detection systems an appealing answer to the problem. At least five of these electronic alarm systems are on the market in the United States. Called variously Checkpoint, Knogo, Sensormatic, Sentronic, and Tattle Tape, all use some sort of electronically sensitized lamination in the form of thin strips, bookplates, end papers, or tipped-in pages. These are hidden or placed unobtrusively in the book or library material. Properly checked out, materials bearing these sensitive laminae are processed easily and unceremoniously through a desensitizing check-out machine, which allows them to pass through an exit detection point without setting off an alarm. The alarm may take the form of a bell, buzzer, flashing light, sign, or automatically locking turnstile or exit door. All of the systems aim primarily to keep honest patrons honest rather than to apprehend determined thieves.

Prices vary for this hardware, but all that have been installed have been worth their price in what is called "cost-avoidance." The systems may be purchased for \$6,700 (Tattle Tape) to \$12,000 (Sentronic) plus the cost of laminae, which range from \$0.11 to \$0.19 each. (Libraries need not sensitize every book in the collection.) Most of the systems can be rented by the year.

Apparently this has proved to be a small price to pay. Claims have been made that in the more than 100 libraries using Checkpoint, for example, the system has paid for itself. Two branches of the Free Library of Philadelphia reported a drop in thefts from 1.72 percent per year to 0.12 percent. Columbia University's Engineering Library claimed a reduction from 34.4 percent to 5.6 percent per year. Columbia's Burgess-Carpenter Library, Yale University Medical Library, and Pace College Library all showed figures to indicate significant loss reduction. While not completely foolproof, these systems are surely more efficient in safe-guarding the collection than total reliance on a door guard whose attention may be less vigilant. Many a book processed in the electronic systems has returned safely to its place on the shelf to await another reading.

### *Preventing Mutilation*

Exit control, however, can in no way eliminate the danger of mutilation. Some illustrated, rare, and special materials such as manuscripts, maps, and paste-in plates invite theft and mutilation and must be made available only under the watchful eye of the librarian. Such surveillance may be maintained in rare book rooms or in specially constructed glassed-in and secure reading rooms, as at Princeton, Indiana, Harvard, and Yale, to name a few. Unfortunately, mutilation such as underlining and marginal notation may be done without removing the book from the stacks, and might go unnoticed for years.

When limited access to materials has proven ineffective, other measures may help prevent mutilation. In the past some librarians have posted threatening warnings to prevent defacement and mutilation, but such measures may create resentment and actually precipitate mutilation as an angry reaction. Some libraries imprint their names with large and conspicuous stamps on the book edges, on the margins and backs of book plates and illustrations, and on maps and documents. Most libraries regularly make displays of mutilated materials as an educational deterrent.

In a few cases such measures can discourage mutilation or even encourage a change of heart, helping clipped or stolen materials to find their way back to the library in due time. William S. Powell, curator of the North Carolina Collection at Chapel Hill, tells how, some ten years ago, he traced a malefactor who had taken clippings from the newspapers in its stacks files. In noticing the theft he discovered a pencil left behind, bearing the name of a business firm listed in a North Carolina phone directory. Matching the family name of an executive at the firm with a name in the UNC student directory, Mr. Powell identified the person he suspected and confronted him with this information. At the time the accusation proved futile in retrieving the missing material. But several years later the now contrite student mailed the pilfered clippings, since incorporated into an elaborate scrapbook-study of his own North Carolina family history, and asked that the library accept it as a gift to make up for the original loss. Despite its semi-happy ending, this story serves to show the futility of a librarian's efforts to prevent mutilation and theft in the first place.

### The Card Catalog

The history of library losses and damage shows the card catalog to be especially vulnerable to attack and vandalism. Its mutilation would result in serious confusion, and its reconstruction card by card would require thousands of tedious and enormously expensive man-hours. Obviously the information contained in this card form should never be exposed, even in part, to the possibility of loss without some kind of safeguard.

As long as the card catalog is "public" it remains vulnerable to damage by cranks, pranksters, vandals, and activist demonstrators. Increasingly the catalog has been singled out as the focus of attack during student violence and mob action on college and university campuses. The frequency of violent student demonstrations that rocked American campuses during the 1968-69 academic year increased in 1970, particularly after the U.S. incursion into Cambodia and the killings at Kent State University in May.

The card catalog has received its share of damage from these demonstrations. Two years ago, for example, 25 catalog drawers were destroyed or damaged at Queens College. Months later vandals struck at the University of Illinois, where they removed 16,000 cards from the catalog. Soon after that N.Y.U.'s Stage Engineering Library lost 30,000 cards to vandals. Sometimes vandals have even poured glue or paint into the card trays.

Two weeks of vandalism took its toll at the main library of Stanford University early in 1971, resulting in catalog damage which amounted to nearly \$15,000. At least 11,000 cards were removed from the card catalog, half of them torn, stained with ink, or otherwise defaced, many

scattered about with written slogans such as "5000 cards a day." The dissidents hoped these tactics would force the library to rehire a dismissed employee who had helped disrupt a speech by Henry Cabot Lodge. Protesting Lodge's big business associations, they had picked the subjects: "Business," "Corporation," "Currency," "Economics," "Industry," and "Henry Cabot Lodge."

Precautions are expensive, requiring time and money on a continuing basis, since the catalog is a dynamic, changing record. The University of Washington, for example, microfilmed the entire contents of its catalog in twenty days at a total cost of \$2,930. Costs of microfilming additions may be about \$7 a month. In times of trouble, the advantage of precautions outweigh the possible cost of replacement. A reliable method is to microfilm the entire catalog at intervals of five years, the most recent complete film to be supplemented by a catalog of main entry cards to be kept up to date with the principal catalog, the supplement to be discarded at the time of the next complete filming. This might even include filming the serials records.

The catalog may be microfilmed either by rotary camera, a less expensive method, or by planetary camera, which would allow later reproduction of usable card copy directly. The first might cost as low as  $\frac{1}{8}$  cent per card, or six to eight cards for one cent, and the second reproduction, no more than \$0.02 per card.

The production of book-form catalogs rates as another popular catalog security measure. If produced from microfilm, the cost would not be much more than that of reconstructing four to five drawers of the card catalog. Furthermore, the availability of book-form catalogs would allow closing or restricting access to the card catalog during attack or mob invasion.

Still another protection measure has come into practice recently, but only the very large or the special library has used it. Catalog information may be stored by computer in cans, and these may be used to reconstitute a complete catalog in card or book form more effectively than any other method. Of course no matter how much the librarian chooses to record or film it, the catalog may be tampered with by the most unobtrusive user. I have been told, for example, how in one large university library a core of graduate students in one of the social sciences for a while secretly but systematically refiled all of the cards under certain subjects into a form they found more useful.

The administrator should not forget the tremendous value of the shelf list, which can serve as a valuable inventory of a collection destroyed, damaged, or in danger. For this reason it may also merit microfilming. Its accuracy and safety may insure replacement of valuable collections lost in fires or destroyed in any way.

Contingency planning for disaster could do much to alleviate the magnitude of problems once they have occurred. Besides providing for prevention, perhaps the administrator should plan for salvage and restoration of materials if disaster strikes. Preplanning will not guarantee immunity from damage by fire and flood and bomb, but it will reduce the probability of damage. It is also very likely that such planning will reduce the amount of damaged material as well as the cost of insurance premiums.

## Insurance

Having adequate insurance on the library's collection and equipment constitutes the first and last measure a librarian can take to provide for library security and maintenance. A commercial insurance company may furnish comprehensive protection (usually excluding the building itself). Or the state may take care of a university library by setting aside, over the years, a general reserve fund for insurance coverage, as is the case at UNC-Chapel Hill. The library that is thus

"self-insured" must inform the appropriate authority of changes in the value of the collection as investment and purchases continue.

The 1963 ALA-sponsored Gage-Babcock study of library protection and insurance offered a model insurance policy for libraries. Since then the Insurance Committee of the ALA and the Insurance Service Association of America, an independent group of insurance agents, have helped to persuade a number of insurance organizations to adopt forms on this model policy.

The library director has the responsibility to take basic precautions and make basic estimates of value before agreeing to coverage. When he has done this, insurance underwriters will ask the librarian to make his own appraisal of the collection's value and will usually agree to an average cost per unit for each class of materials represented. They will also inspect the building and will expect that all possible safeguards have been made before offering coverage. Otherwise insurance policies may not cover all labor costs involved in replacing the collection or reconstructing the card file.

Thus, all the suggestions in this paper point up one reality for the administrator. Perhaps no mobs will attack, no fires ravage, no flood waters inundate, no earthquakes rend, or no bombs blow up the library — but planning for these catastrophes as thoroughly as the budget permits will at least have one positive effect: the lowest insurance costs possible.

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**Management in Public Libraries**

*by Ronald P. Steensland*

*Hidalgo County Library  
McAllen, Texas*

When asked to appear with Elizabeth Copeland and discuss public library management, I almost declined the invitation. Unlike Elizabeth, I do not have years of administrative experience to draw upon for this presentation. I became Director of the Davidson County Library System less than three years ago after completing the master of science requirements at the School of Library Science at Florida State University. Most of what I have learned in the area of library management is a direct result of talks with other library directors and the application of common sense to library problems. So I do not appear before you today with a wealth of administrative credentials; however I feel that sometimes a fresh approach can be helpful.

Besides inexperience, another reason I nearly declined the invitation to appear today was the fear that whatever I said would be taken to be merely another diatribe on "How I did it good at my library." Personally, I dislike sitting through these sessions, because most such presentations invariably become studies in somnolence both for the audience as well as for the speaker.

On the other hand, after a few of the "How to do it" type talks I personally found so painful, I heard several of my library colleagues remark how practical and down-to-earth they found the speaker. Certainly, there is no accounting for personal preference, both in speakers and in managerial techniques.

There seem to be three alternative approaches to the practice of management currently in vogue within public libraries today. They are Management by "crisis," Management by "drives," and Management by "objectives." With the possible exception of management by "objectives" it is possible to find one of these approaches to management within every public library in North Carolina. As I describe each of these managerial approaches, try to decide if your boss, or more importantly you fall into one or more of these categories.

The crisis manager is essentially a firefighter. It seems that he is forever stamping out brush-fires within the organization. His employees and his library board often remark how indispensable he has become to the organization. In most cases this type of library manager remains aloof in his large, plushly paneled office until all hell breaks loose in some section of his organization. Then, and only then, does he go into action. Such action on the part of this administrator is distinctly self-fulfilling. At the end of the day, this individual can lean back in his over-stuffed executive chair and count on his fingers the number of times he has personally solved various problems much too difficult for any of his other employees. The results of such firefighting are tangible; much more so than the rather obtuse and less measureable chores of creating, planning, organizing, motivating, and communicating. You may be sure that once the employees catch on to what is happening, the subordinates will insure that the Boss has crises. Think back to your library. How many times has the director been called on to give final approval on issuing a card to a new patron, or personally had the final say on payment of a ten cent overdue fine? If you can answer "yes" to these or similar questions, your library is probably managed by "crisis."

Another approach to the practice of management prevalent in public libraries in North Carolina is management by drives. This type of library manager, unlike the crisis manager, is not insulated from his employees by a huge office (though his employees frequently wish he were). More often than not he is down on the firing line closely watching the every move of everyone from department head to student assistant. The driver is constantly in motion scurrying from one area to another determined to make sure each employee puts in his fair share of work. As a result his library operates like a team of horses — lurching into action as the driver appears,

then lapsing back into a slow walk as the driver attempts to bully his employees to get desired action. However, among his peers or before the library board this individual often appears insecure and unsure of himself. In some cases of this type, the individual has been fired from a previous job and now is “gun-shy,” and so over-supervises his employees.

The practitioners of both management by crisis and management by drives have certain things in common. Both, for example, are complete failures at delegation, but for different reasons. The manager by crisis gives his subordinates the authority, but does not require that they accept the necessary responsibility. This individual in addition spends little if any time in the supervision of his employees. The manager by drives is also a failure at delegation, but unlike the crisis manager he gives his employees the responsibility, but not the authority. The driver is guilty of over-supervision of his employees. He is the individual who seeks to prevent crises by being on top of the situation before the crises begin. This approach is fine in theory, but in practice the driver can be in only one department of his library at a time. In his absence, problems begin to occur since no authority has been granted to his subordinates. Most experienced practitioners of management by drives are aware of this shortcoming, and so rarely leave their libraries for extended periods of time. For this reason, exponents of management by drive are conspicuous by their absence at state and national library conferences.

We have seen that both the manager by crisis and the manager by drives do not understand that decisions should be made on the lowest possible level. For example, if a library desk assistant can responsibly make a decision involving circulation for old encyclopedias, allow the decision to be made at this level. In addition to decision-making, both the crisis and the drives manager find that they can do most library activities faster and more efficiently than their employees, so they end up doing the activity themselves instead of allowing their subordinates to solve the problems. Here, both the crisis and drives manager have generally come up through the ranks. Both learned to appreciate the value of statistics at the end of a busy day. Ah, the pile of books catalogued; the number of reference questions answered; the number of books circulated! As mentioned earlier such piles of books or cards constitute something measurable, something finite. In addition such statistics indicated that something was being accomplished.

As can be seen, our two managers have been exposed as nothing more than highly-paid technicians, and deep down inside they realize a feeling of insecurity which they eventually pass on to their organization. “Are we doing things right?” “Are we doing the right things?” they ask. This deep-seated feeling of insecurity is magnified by such events as elimination of federal funds for public libraries and minuscule county and municipal library budget increases. The final result of this curious feeling by our two managers that the public library is not doing what it should results in the public library frantically searching, finding a void, and filling it. I am sure you have seen such actions: the public library as a day care center, the public library providing hot meals for all comers, the public library processing books for the schools. If I have stepped on any toes I apologize, but these activities either duplicate services of other institutions or just are not public library service.

Okay, you ask, what do YOU suggest public libraries do to improve their stature in the eyes of both libraries and the general public? My suggestion would be for libraries to do what they have always been doing, but do it better. A very good example of this is Wake County Public Library’s Information Center. Bill O’Shea has taken an age-old library commodity — information — and skillfully improved on traditional library methods of getting it to the user in understandable form. Not only has Wake County received national acclaim for the project, but local recognition has been tremendous. This is truly an example of doing better what we now do.

I firmly believe that unless public libraries improve present services through better management we will cease to exist as a viable institution. If you doubt this, witness the inroads the community college has made on what was considered a public library area — continuing education. Another disturbing trend is the establishment of public information departments within county and municipal governments. Doesn't the public library qualify as an "information department?"

As an alternative to management by "crisis" or to management by "drives," I would like to suggest that public libraries explore management by "objectives." Management by objectives or MBO has been termed "management by preaction rather than reaction." This approach to library management seeks through planning to eliminate crises within the organization. MBO offers the additional value of a system designed to achieve target results on a programmed and predictable basis.

"Impossible!" you say? In many types of libraries programmed budgeting has operated for several years. Ed Howard of Vigo County Public Library in Indiana has used this important managerial tool for a number of years. Howard places great emphasis upon allowing the library staff to view the library through the eyes of the user. Programmed budgeting is proving to be a useful tool in management by objectives in Vigo County, Indiana.

In essence, MBO is composed of two basic components. They are the organizational mission statement and the organizational objectives. The purpose of the mission statement is to give everyone connected with the organization a central sense of where the organization is going.

Organizational objectives, unlike the mission statement, concentrate on the goals of the organization. These objectives should be written in terms of results desired, not in terms of activities. Thus it is essential to qualify the organization objectives.

Thus far, we have talked in theoretical terms of MBO. Now let us turn to the operational components of management by objectives. First, the organization must develop clearly defined, detailed job descriptions. Such job descriptions state the purpose of the job, give an illustrative position description, establish target levels of performance for each job, and monitor performance. By monitor, we mean to compare actual results with objectives (performance standards) and take corrective action where necessary. This represents the "key" to managing by objectives.

What then, are the possible benefits from a management by objectives system? One might expect an improved understanding of organizational priorities, a stronger commitment to achieve target results, better coordination of planning and central process, a simplification of day-to-day operations, improved allocation of time, higher morale and productivity, and finally more precise measurement of performance.

Today, I challenge public librarians to take stock of themselves and their organizations in an effort to move from crisis management or management by drives toward management by objectives. I see in clarification of our true objectives, possible solutions to many of the problems currently plaguing our profession today. In the words of a very old proverb: "If you don't know where you are going, any road will take you there."

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**The Classification of Fiction into the Library of Congress Literature Schedule**

*by Nelsie P. Rothschild*

*and*

*John A. Moorman*

*Guilford College Library*

Many know by now that the Library of Congress Classification System was developed at the turn of the 19th century under the leadership of Herbert Putnam at the Library of Congress in Washington, D. C. Many know also that in succeeding years the Library of Congress Classification System has been revised and refined continually, but that problem areas remain. One of these problem areas is the classification of fiction in literature. The decision of the Library of Congress in 1968 to classify fiction in the appropriate national literature classes left the individual cataloger with the problem of completing the Library of Congress classification for many fictional works personally, since the class number supplied on Library of Congress catalog cards was incomplete.

An example of this incompleteness can be demonstrated by the book Jubilee by Margaret Walker, for which the Library of Congress supplies the class number PS3545.A517, leaving the individual cataloger to assign the appropriate alphanumeric combination for the title to complete the book's classification number.

The Guilford College Library was faced with this problem in a large way in 1968 as the Library was in the midst of a total reclassification effort from the Dewey to the Library of Congress System. After great consideration it was decided to place fiction works by an author into the same class as critical works about him or her. This action required that a system be developed for assigning alphanumeric symbols to complete the class number supplied by the Library of Congress.

The only authors for which this system needed to be developed were those to whom the Library of Congress has assigned from one to five class numbers. For authors who have been assigned more than five numbers the Library of Congress, in over 99 per cent of the cases, supplies complete classification information on Library of Congress printed cards.

The initial step in developing this system was to complete an author card file listing the class number or numbers assigned to the author by the Library of Congress for all authors with fiction works in the Library. This was accomplished by a search through back issues of the National Union Catalog. For authors with two numbers, the class number for separate works was designated by using Table XII of the "P" Class Schedule which indicates that the first number is used. Thus if the author was assigned class numbers PR4091-4092, separate works would be under PR4091 (By title, .A5-Z). For authors with four or five numbers Table VII of the "P" Class Schedule indicates that if the initial class number ends with a 0 then separate works hold the number 2. Thus if the author was assigned class numbers PR5170-5174, separate works would be under PR5172 (By title, A-Z). If the initial number ends with the number 5, then separate

works hold the number 7. Thus if the author was assigned the class numbers PR4165-4169, separate works would be under PR4167 (By title, A-Z).

Using the proper table numbers for subdivisions of individual authors of the "P" Class Schedule, the English translation of a title in another language would have the same classification number as the original work, but the number 13 would be added after the alphanumeric symbol for the title. An example would be *Candle in the Wind* by Solzhenitsyn, which in Russian is classed as PG3488.O4/S8, and the English translation is PG3488.O4/S813. Thus it is possible for identical works in different languages to be located together on the library shelf.

This system for assigning alphanumeric symbols indicating title to complete the Library of Congress classification for fiction works where it is not complete on the Library of Congress printed card should enable the individual cataloger to complete this task in a minimum amount of time and in most cases with the assistance of non-professional personnel.

Initial work in compiling an author card file is time consuming, but once completed a search through the National Union Catalog is necessary only when a new author or another work by an author with a locally-assigned class number is received by the library.

Until such time as the Library of Congress provides complete classification information for all fiction works on the Library of Congress printed cards, a system such as is in effect in the Guilford College Library will be necessary to fill the information gap.

At present, Guilford College's author card file contains class numbers for approximately 2,400 authors. The card index is arranged alphabetically, followed by the author class number in the upper left corner of the card. New entries are made when a search of the index indicates that no entries are present for that particular author. If a search of the National Union Catalog indicates that the Library of Congress has not assigned this author a class number, then a number is assigned locally. This number is bracketed after the author's name on the file card. Upon receipt of another work by the author, a re-check is done through the National Union Catalog. If the re-check reveals an author class number or numbers, this information is recorded on the file card, and earlier works are reclassified.

When a new fiction work falling into the incomplete class number category is received in the Library, a library assistant checks the author file for the class number and then assigns an alphanumeric symbol for the title by checking against the library shelf list. Alphanumeric symbols for the title are derived using the author number table of the CATALOGING SERVICE BULLETIN, February 1971. If this alphanumeric number conflicts with a Library of Congress classified work then the work is reclassified into the proper order. If the individual title has a later copyright date or is a later edition than one already held by the Library, only the date of the new publication need be added to the classification number.

For English works translated into a foreign language the same alphanumeric base for title is used with the addition of the appropriate number indicating language from Table VIIIa or IXa of the "P" Class Schedule. Thus *Gone With the Wind* by Margaret Mitchell has the call number PS3525.1972/G6 in English. In a French translation the call number would be PS3525.1972/G63, and in a German translation PS3525.1972/G64. Thus the translation of the title is arranged to follow the original language edition.

Sample Entries from the Guilford College Author File Supplementing the LC "P" Schedule

**Padgett, Lewis [pseud.]**

See Kuttner, Henry

**Page, Elizabeth, 1889-**  
PS3531.A224

**Page, Thomas Nelson, 1853-1922**  
PS2510-18; 2514 sep. wks.

**Pagnol, Marcel, 1895-**  
PQ2631.A26

**Painter, William, 1540?-1594**  
PR2327-2328

**Palacio Valdes Armando, 1853-1938**  
PQ6629.A5

**Paley, Grace**  
PS3566.A46

**Pangborn, Edgar**  
PS3566.A56

**Papini, Giovanni, 1881-1956**  
PQ4835.A27

**Parker, Dorothy (Rothschild) 1893-1967**  
PS3531.A5855

**Parker, Sir Gilbert, bart, 1862-1932**  
PR5120-4; 5122 sep. wks.

**Parker, Louis Napoleon, 1852-1944**  
PR5126.P5

**Parkinson, Cyril Northcote, 1909-**  
PR6066.A6955

**Parks, Edd Winfield, 1906-**  
PS3531.A6284

**Parks, Gordon, 1912-**  
PS3566.A73

**Partridge, Bellamy**  
PS3531.A718

**Pascal, Blaise, 1623-1662**  
PQ1876.P3

**Pasternak, Boris Leonidovich, 1890-1960**  
PG3476.P27

**Patchen, Kenneth, 1911-1972**  
PS3531.A764

**Pater, Walter Horatio, 1839-1894**  
PR5130-8; 5134 sep. wks.

**Patmore, Coventry Kersey Dighton, 1823-1896**

PR5140-5144; 5142 sep. wks.

**Paton, Alan**

PR6031.A75

**Patton, Frances Gray**

PS3531.A837

**Paul, Louis**

PS3531.A853

**Paustovskii, Konstantin Georgievich, 1893-**

PG3476.P29

**Paz, Octavio, 1914-**

PQ7297.P285

**Peacock, Thomas Love, 1785-1866**

PR5160-5164; 5162 sep. wks.

**Pearse, Padraic, 1879-1916**

PR6031.E2

**Pearson, Drew, 1897-1969**

PS3531.E2355

**Pearson, James Larkin, 1879-**

PS3531.E24

**Peattie, Donald Culross, 1898-**

PS3531.E254

*\*Xerographic copies of the complete file may be purchased for \$10.00 prepaid from: Guilford College Library, Greensboro, N. C. 27410*

Sample Cards of Author File

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**PR**

**4002-4003 Ainsworth, William Harrison, 1805-1882.**

4002 sep. wks.

Table XII

*(Two numbers)*

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**PR**

**3340-3344 Chatterton, Thomas, 1752-1770.**

3342 sep. wks.

Table VII

(Five numbers)

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**PR**

**6056 Forsyth, Frederick, 1938-**

0699 The dogs of war. New York, Viking Press [1974]

408 p. 23 cm. \$7.95

PZ4.F7349 Do 3 823'.9'14 73-19103

I. Title. MARC

[PR6056.O699]

ISBN 0-670-27753-3

Library of Congress 74

(One number)

New North Carolina Books

*by William C. Burris  
Professor of Political Science  
Guilford College*

**Walter Whitaker. Centennial History of Alamance County 1849-1949. (Burlington: Alamance County Historical Association, 1975.) 270 pp. Maps, photographs, index. Order from the publisher.**

This county history, subtitled "A Birthday in Progress", was written by a young amateur historian in collaboration with Staley A. Cook and A. Howard White, editors of the Burlington Times-News. Published in 1949, it is being reprinted under the auspices of the Alamance County Historical Association by the Seeman Printery of Durham. It will be available early in 1975.

It is a general, descriptive account of the growth and development of Alamance County over a hundred-year period. Though it captures rather well the flavor of the early days in Alamance, its principal value is the identification and brief discussion of the people and groups that played significant roles in the educational, political, and industrial growth of the county. It is unfortunate that this history has not been revised and updated. County histories, however, are difficult to prepare and few professional historians take any interest in such local projects. More importantly, the declining status of counties as administrative units of government suggests that local history perhaps should be written around some other focus.

**Robert W. Reising. Jim Thorpe: Tar Heel. (Rocky Mount: Communique', Inc., 1974.) 34 pp. photographs, statistics. Order from the publisher.**

How many North Carolinians have ever heard of a baseball player named "Wa-Tho-Hook"? He played in the old Coastal Plain League with teams in Rocky Mount and Fayetteville. I had not until I read this slim little volume about the great American athlete Jim Thorpe. Written by Professor Robert Reising of Pembroke State University, this study links Thorpe's Olympic victories, and the subsequent retraction of his medals and honors, to the sandy playing fields of Eastern North Carolina. Reising knows the game of baseball and he tells an interesting tale. Thorpe comes through these pages as a talented, rough-and-tumble, highly likable young Indian who drew baseball fans to the games by the hundreds. The tragedy of the story is the action of Olympic officials in ruling that the "Big Chief" was a professional athlete because of his summer

pastimes in the sand lots of Rocky Mount and Fayetteville. This brief study is part of a full-length biography of Thorpe presently being prepared by the author.

**David Reid Hodgin. The Lower Animal. (Boone: The Minor Press, 1974.) 24 pp. Order from the author, Route No. 1, Box 120, Boone, N. C. 28607 Add .25 for postage.**

Now and again small, privately printed works come to our attention and say things that need to be said. Unfortunately, they are not widely read. For me at least, this little volume, containing two poems and a parable, fits this description. It is not really a work about North Carolina, but the author views mankind from the mountains of the state and what he says about human beings in general certainly applies to North Carolinians.

The first piece, "The Lower Animal: A Parable in Doggeral For Our Day," strikes my fancy because I have long suspected that the hierarchy of man and beast might properly be reversed. "To see ourselves as others see us" is good advice. Hodgin tells us how our animal friends see us. An example:

*No beast on earth save money-loving Man Will take a beautiful thing to profit by And warp and degrade it every way he can Until the clean thing turns to a filthy lie.*

It goes on like that, and there is a lot of truth here.

The two poems, "Homo Insapiens" and "Who Dared to Walk Erect," speak also to the cruel and rapacious nature of man, but they contain seeds of hope and optimism and reveal the author's belief that "Reverence for life is the one true, ultimate gospel."

**Nell Wise Wechter. Teach's Light. (Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, Publisher, 1974.) \$4.95. Illustrations by Bruce Tucker.**

Young readers who are interested in ghost stories or swashbuckling tales of the sea will enjoy this novel. It is a fictionalized account of Edward Teach, better known as Blackbeard, a bloodthirsty pirate who plied his trade along the outer banks of North Carolina. The story is cast as a fantasy of two youngsters who set out to find the source of "Teach's Light" in the Little Dismal Swamp. They are caught up by a ghostly illumination and carried back through time to Blackbeard's youth. They follow his career from a tavern in Bristol, through his apprenticeship in a British privateer, to his final glory and death in the shallow coves around Ocracoke Island.

Mrs. Wechter has won numerous awards for children's books. As an experienced novelist she spins a good yarn, and as a successful public school teacher she knows about the things that young people enjoy. This volume maintains both the quality and style of her earlier works. An entertaining story, Teach's Light also gives the young reader an accurate account of one of North Carolina's most notorious citizens — Blackbeard the pirate.

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**North Carolina Library Education News**  
**Appalachian State University**  
*Educational Media Department*

Dates for the Summer Session at ASU are as follows: First four-week term will be from June 16 through July 11, 1975. The second four-week term will be from July 14 through August 8, 1975.

Two two-week workshops will be offered by popular demand. Repeated again will be E.M. 540 Learning Resources for Pre-School with Mrs. Margaret B. Scott of the Oak Ridge Tennessee schools as instructor. Offered for the first time will be E.M. 565 Production of Teacher-Made Materials for Handicapped Children. This workshop will provide experienced teachers the opportunity to learn basic production skills in 35mm slides, audio tapes, transparencies, and 8mm film and graphics. Particular emphasis will be on sound/slide and the problem solving aspects of such production. Dates for these two workshops will be from June 30 through July 11, 1974. Dr. Jeff Fletcher will be the instructor.

Offerings during the first four-week session will be: Library Resources for Elementary Majors, Introduction to Librarianship, Selection of Library Media, Literature of the Social Sciences, Literature for Young Adults, Correlating Curriculum and the Media Center, Photography, Audiovisual Instruction, Organization and Administration of the Two-Year College Learning Resource Center, Problems and Trends in Libraries, Production and Care of Audiovisual Materials, and Programmed Instruction.

Courses to be offered during the second four-week term will be: Reference Sources and Services, Resources for High School Media Centers, Resources for Elementary School Media Centers, Literature of Science and Technology, Instructional Materials, Cataloguing and Classification for Media Centers, Audiovisual Instruction, Cinematography, Reading Interests and Guidance, Advanced Cataloging and Classification, Use of Materials with Students and Teachers, Critical Analysis of Contemporary Childrens Literature, Use and Care of Machines and Equipment, Organization and Administration of an Audiovisual Program.

Children's Literature will run for the entire eight-week session only. Visiting faculty for the summer session include Mrs. Joan W. Andrews of the Burke County Schools, Miss Jennifer Quisenberry of the Charlotte Schools, Mrs. Margaret B. Scott of Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and Dr. E. M. Knight of the University of Alabama at Birmingham. Dr. Knight is Professor and Director of the Division of Instructional Technology. He is a prolific film maker and is best known in North Carolina for his film *British Infant School: Southern Style*, a documentary treatment of the East Harper School in Lenoir. Regular faculty members teaching will be Dr. Jeff Fletcher, chairman of the Department of Educational Media, Dr. Nancy Bush, Mr. Charles Howard, Mrs. Ila T. Justice, Mr. Robert McFarland, Miss Susan Plate, and Mr. Pritchett.

**East Carolina University**  
*Department of Library Science*

Faculty in the Department have been active this fall attending professional meetings both in and out of state. Emily S. Boyce spoke on intellectual freedom and the law at the NCASL Work Conference in Durham and Chairman Gene D. Lanier moderated a panel on media coordinator competencies. Dr. Lanier also participated in the organizational meeting at SELA in Richmond of the Implementation Committee for the Southeastern States Cooperative Library Survey. In early 1975, several faculty members will be serving as consultants around the state. In order to

be more aware of problems in the field, faculty members are accepting more offers of this type as well as having people from the field participate in classroom sessions.

To help meet the demand for continuing education, courses are available in the late afternoon and night on campus and Donald E. Collins, Assistant Professor, is teaching a course at Cherry Point this quarter. Schedules and application forms may be secured by writing the departmental office at ECU, Greenville, North Carolina 27834. Courses of this type available during the spring quarter are Administration of School Media Programs, Selection of Media, Bibliography of the Sciences, Automation of Library Processes, Library Administration and Management, Problems in Educational Media, Educational Communications Methods and Materials, Design of Multimedia Materials, and Theory of Educational Communications.

Upon request, persons may receive applications in January for the three-week institute being planned for early summer. The institute funded under the Higher Education Act of 1965, Title II, Part B, will be directed by Emily S. Boyce. The program will be concerned with the media coordinator's role in the school reading program. Stipends and dependency allowances will be provided.

Ludi W. Johnson, Assistant Professor, is currently making talks to high school students around the state concerning opportunities in librarianship. She spoke last at the Southwestern District meeting of the North Carolina High School Library Association which was attended by more than 100 members. This is one of the efforts by the Department of Library Science to make available to career conscious high school juniors and seniors information concerning the wide range of positions in librarianship.

The Department is again offering a course for directors of learning resource centers and their staff in community colleges, technical institutes, and for senior-graduate students.

The course, entitled Media Services in Community Colleges, (Library Science 303G) is described as a problem oriented seminar with a flexible class structure. Conducted by Emily S. Boyce, Associate Professor, it includes guest lecturers from the North Carolina Department of Community Colleges and persons serving as directors of learning resources centers in the state.

The 10-week course which meets each Monday night for three hours, began December 9, 6:30-9:30 p.m. The course carries three quarter hours of credit which may be used for media certification or certificate renewal. It is open to persons holding an undergraduate degree or to students admitted to the Graduate School. Non-degree credit may be received by being admitted on a certification basis.

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North Carolina Central University

### *School of Library Science*

"Opening Doors to Learning" was the theme of the 1974 Parent Practicum sponsored November 5-6 by the school and conducted on the campus and at the Stanford L. Warren Branch of the Durham County Library. Miriam G. Ricks, Director, Early Childhood Library Specialist Program, was in charge. Nadine J. Newcomb, Director, Glassboro, New Jersey Public Library, was the consultant. Students, parents, and librarians learned about shared parent-child experiences which develop reading readiness skills through the use of various types of media available in libraries.

The course L. S. 506. Libraries and Legislation is being offered during the second semester for the first time and is of interest to practicing librarians as well as students. Knowledge of past and current laws is one of the objectives, but considerable attention is being given to stimulating actual participation in the legislative process. Librarians who have been successful in such endeavors are to be guest lecturers. Courses being offered on Saturday are L. S. 440. Organization of Materials, L. S. 519. The African-American Collection, and L. S. 522. Administration and Use of Non-Print Materials.

An Alumni breakfast held on November 2, at the Durham Hotel, during the Biennial School Media Work Conference was very well attended by graduates and friends of the school. The author Jesse Jackson was one of the guests who was present.

Desretta McAllister, Instructor, has been made a member of the NCASL Standards Committee.

Grady Morein conducted a one-day workshop in Shreveport, La., on December 16 entitled "Managing Human Resources." The workshop was sponsored by the Green Gold Library system which is composed of fifteen public, academic, and special libraries in Northwest Louisiana. Attendance was open to librarians holding managerial positions in any of the member libraries.

Annette L. Phinazee attended the biennial conference of the Southeastern Library Association held in Richmond on October 17-19.

Miriam G. Ricks attended the 1974 Study Conference of the North Carolina Association for the Education of Young Children, in Raleigh, on October 4-5. She participated in a panel on "Individually Guided Education" during the Biennial School Media Work Conference in Durham on November 1. Most of the faculty members attended various sessions of this conference.

Mohamed Zehery attended the annual meeting of the International Federation of Library Associations in Washington on November 16-23.

### *University of North Carolina at Greensboro Library Education/Instructional Media Program*

The University of North Carolina Board of Governors, in its meeting on November 15, 1974, approved the request to change the name of the existing master's degree from M.Ed. with concentration in Library Education to Master of Library Science (M.L.S.). The new degree title is effective for graduates beginning with the Fall semester 1974. At the same meeting the Board of Governors granted the University at Greensboro authorization to plan a complementary master's degree program, the M.Ed. with concentration in Educational Technology. Next steps in implementing this master's degree program will include its final approval by the Board of Governors and its submission for State approval for certification of "Media Specialists" in instructional development, television, and media production services.

The organizational meeting of the Library Education/Instructional Media Program's Alumni Association was held on Saturday, November 16, 1974. The morning program included sessions for exhibit of new ideas, an audiovisual equipment clinic, and a video tape presentation on the Center for Instructional Media, followed by discussion groups to explore trends in school media programs, the Library Education/Instructional Media Program's recent developments and future plans, and the state legislative program for media personnel positions. Dr. Lester E. Asheim, newly-appointed Kenan Professor of Library Science at the University at Chapel Hill, was speaker for the luncheon program meeting, talking on "ALA Accreditation: Interpretation and Implications." A business meeting followed at which officers were elected and a constitution adopted. The planning committee for the Alumni Association organization included Mrs. Lloyd Burton, Media Specialist, Claxton Elementary School Greensboro (chairman); Madison M. Mosley, Jr., Cape Fear Technical Institute; Mrs. Dorothy H. Rhame, Center for Instructional Media, UNC-G; Mrs. Lynn Vrooman, Media Specialist, General Greene Elementary School, Greensboro; Mrs. Peggy Byrd, representing current students; and Cora Paul Bomar, faculty liaison. Officers elected for 1974-75 include Mrs. Mary Kit Dunn of Greensboro (president), Madison M. Mosley, Jr., of Wilmington (vice president and president-elect), and Mrs. Brenda H. Sechrest of McLeansville (secretary-treasurer). All students and former students who have earned a school library certificate, an M.Ed. or M.L.S. degree, or a total of eighteen semester hours in the Library Education/Instructional Media Program, UNC-G, are eligible for full membership in the association on the payment of annual dues — with one year of free membership granted to those newly qualified for membership. Annual dues (\$3.00) may be paid to Mrs. Brenda H. Sechrest, Secretary-Treasurer, Route 1, Box 149-A, McLeansville, North Carolina 27301.

The Library Education/Instructional Media Program, in cooperation with The Library of Congress, the Association of American Publishers, the State Library, and the schools of library science at North Carolina Central University and UNC at Chapel Hill, will sponsor a one-day institute on Cataloging in Publication (CIP), to be held February 14, 1975, on the UNC-G campus. The program, open upon advance registration to librarians throughout the state, will feature a presentation on CIP by William A. Gosling of the Library of Congress; a panel discussion of views from participating publishers' representatives, moderated by Mary V. Gaver; and a panel of practicing librarians representing academic, community college, public, and school libraries.

Cora Paul Bomar participated in the Annual Meeting of the Association of American and Bi-National Schools of Latin and South America held in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools in Dallas, Texas, December 6. She made a multi-media presentation at the Friday morning session on "The Library Media Center: Its Role in Education." After the presentation an open discussion revealed the intense interest of these school administrators in developing media services in their schools. American and Bi-National schools in the Latin American and South American countries range in enrollment from 90 students to over 2000 in grades K-12. They are supported primarily by industries with some supplementary U. S. federal funds being allocated for special projects primarily related to staff and curriculum development. The Southern Association of Colleges and Schools is their designated regional accrediting agency and it was through the Southern Association that Miss Bomar was invited to make a presentation to the group.

Mary Frances K. Johnson served on the program planning committee for the 1974 Biennial School Media Work Conference held in Durham October 31-November 2, and served as general session speaker for the Ohio Association of School Librarians' annual conference, Columbus, Ohio, on November 8, 1974, speaking on "Media Programs: District and School," the

new national standards published in December 1974 by the American Association of School Librarians and the Association for Educational Communications and Technology.

In cooperation with the Greensboro Public School System and Mr. Carl O. Foster, Music Supervisor, Dr. Sigrid A. Tromley recently conducted a workshop for music teachers in the Greensboro schools. The workshop was designed to allow music teachers to examine the components of a systems approach to instructional development and provided an opportunity for applying this approach to the development of an instructional sequence.

### University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill *School of Library Science*

Dr. Jean Lowrie, immediate Past-President of the American Library Association, conducted a seminar on the "International Aspects of Librarianship," on October 23d. Mr. Andrew N. deHeer, Director of the Research Library on African Affairs, Accra, Ghana, conducted a seminar on "Progress and Problems of West African Libraries" on October 24th. The visit was jointly sponsored by the SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE, NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY. Mr. E. A. Clough, President, The Library Association of England, conducted a seminar on "The Public Lending Right," on November 14th. Preben Kirkegaard, Director, The Royal School of Librarianship, Denmark, led a seminar on "The Education of Danish Librarians" on November 25th.

The annual meeting of the University of North Carolina School of Library Science Alumni Association will be held on Saturday, April 26 at the Carolina Inn in Chapel Hill.

### Calendar of Events

| Date      | Event                                                                                     |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| March 6-7 | College and University Section Tutorial "Collection Development" — Durham Hotel and Motel |
| March 7   | JMRT open Executive Board Meeting — Benjamin Branch, Greensboro Public Library            |
| April 8   | ERIC Users Conference — Chapel Hill                                                       |
| April 25  | Beta Phi Mu Annual Meeting                                                                |
| April 26  | UNC-CH School of Library Science Alumni meeting                                           |

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

| Category                         | Contact                                                                       |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| College and University Libraries | Leland M. Park, Library of Davidson College, Davidson, North Carolina 28036   |
| Special Libraries                | William Lowe, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina 27607  |
| Public Libraries                 | Ray N. Moore, Durham City-County Public Library, Durham, North Carolina 27702 |
| School Media Centers             | Pauline Myrick, Moore County School System, Carthage, North Carolina 27327    |

## NCLA Section Activities

### Public Library Section

The Bicentennial Committee of the Public Library Section of the North Carolina Library Association met Wednesday, October 2, 1974 and Thursday, October 3, 1974, at the Morganton-Burke Public Library.

Members present: Mrs. Eugenia Babylon, R. H. Thornton Library; Mrs. Mary Barnett, Morganton-Burke Library; Mr. James Baucom, Wake County Libraries; Mrs. Jean Llewellyn, Sandhill Regional Library; Mr. Arthur Goetz, Johnston County Library; Mrs. Hester Jackson, Northwestern Regional Libraries; Mr. Ryland Johnson, Division of State Library; Mrs. Valerie Knerr, Appalachian Regional Library; Ms. Nellie Sanders, Pettigrew Regional Library; Mrs. Judith Sutton, Division of State Library; Ms. Jane Wilson, Division of State Library.

Dr. Jeffrey Crow, Director of Heritage; Dr. Larry Wheeler, Director of Community Participation; Mr. Edward Barham, Horizons Coordinator; Ms. Ardath Goldstein, Festivals Coordinator; and Ms. Chris Stanskin, Community Programs, all of the North Carolina Bicentennial, met with several committee members at 11 a.m., prior to general meeting. Dr. Jim Noel of the N. C. Humanities Commission met with the committee at 2 p.m. during the general session.

### Pre-Conference Meeting

Jane Wilson suggested that section heads of NCLA be invited to attend all future Bicentennial Committee meetings, thereby creating the needed association-wide coverage.

The contingent from the North Carolina Bicentennial discussed the goals and functioning of that state activity. It was pointed out that areas designated as Bicentennial Communities can obtain professional assistance in their projects from the Raleigh office and can qualify for federal funding in some cases. They also will be editing and offering a number of publications for local use and will produce a documentary film, as well as create a traveling Speaker's Bureau on American Revolutionary History and hold symposiums at UNC, NCSU, and Duke University.

Dr. Crow's group further stated that libraries must be involved in all Bicentennial activities and in fact should be the Headquarters for local Bicentennial Commissions and their activities. Some bicentennial projects they are pushing for are:

1. Creation of County History Rooms and collections in county libraries.
2. The addition or expansion of North Carolina collections in libraries.
3. Junk car removal programs (state has \$96,000 in grant money for this — call Div. of Community Asst. 829-7024, if interested).
4. Raleigh and Greenway — a system of parks along rivers and streams for beautification and recreation.
5. Bike trails.
6. Birthday parties are for kids — working to provide adequate day care services for community children.
7. A Chronology of North Carolina — to be released to newspapers. Libraries can help by setting up book displays on items listed, e.g., Edenton Tea Party.

Mr. Baucom pointed out that it would be helpful if liaison could be established between State Library resource personnel and the N. C. Bicentennial and requested also that a section of the

N. C. Bicentennial Newsletter be assigned to what libraries are doing. It was decided that Ardath Goldstein would see that this is done provided we get the information to her.

Mr. Goetz discussed his Bookmobile Oral History program in which his county is gathering oral history from senior bookmobile patrons. Cassette tape machines are used to gather the local history and folk tales. Dr. Crow felt such a venture could be an important contribution and urged that all libraries begin similar oral history gathering programs.

Dr. Crow concluded the morning meeting by stating that he will welcome correspondence from librarians, as individuals or collectively with their ideas for projects on the bicentennial. He also noted that there will be a statewide Resource and Planning Conference held at High Point on October 30 and invited committee members to attend.

## **General Meeting**

Mrs. Babylon opened the meeting and introduced Dr. Jim Noel who discussed the aims and purpose of the North Carolina Humanities Commission. He stated its primary function is to have educators go out into communities to speak during community forums. He pointed out that many public libraries are involved in such programs endowed by his commission.

The criteria for such grants are:

1. Programs must be primarily for adults.
2. Must involve resource personnel from the humanities (not necessarily educators).
3. It must relate to contemporary life, either locally, statewide or nationally.
4. Must conform to theme: "Traditions in transition; private rights in the public good."

New grants will be let in the spring and fall of 1975 and interested communities should submit now.

Dr. Noel further pointed out that his commission does fund bicentennial programs, citing three already funded at State Universities and Colleges. He therefore feels he can help with the "traveling speaker's bureau" suggested by this committee and other library-centered projects. It was suggested that a meeting in Raleigh be planned for the week of October 21-25 between Dr. Noel, Dr. Larry Tise, Mrs. Babylon, Mr. Baucom, Mr. Goetz, and Mr. Bill O'Shea. The secretary is to send out letters for the meeting.

Upon Dr. Noel's departure all committee correspondence, both outgoing and incoming, was read for the committee's information.

Mr. Goetz reported on the bicentennial bookplate showing the proposed design which was approved. Costs of the bookplate were discussed and it was decided to charge \$5.00 per thousand which includes postage and handling. Color to be "ancient gold" on parchment paper stock. It was suggested that bookmarks also be designed and offered for sale. The secretary was directed to contact Bill O'Shea and Dr. Lanier to gain approval of the bookplate and bookmarks by NCLA and the Public Library Section.

Mr. Baucom suggested that one member of the committee write an article on the committee's plans, etc. for publication in NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES. Mrs. Llewellyn agreed to do this. He further suggested that the committee's plans be presented at the Resource and Planning Conference in High Point, agreeing to do this himself.

It was also suggested that the chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary meet with the School Library Sections meeting in Durham, October 31 and November 1, to present our plans.

### **October 3, General Meeting**

The committee decided to prepare a brief questionnaire about the bookplates, bookmarks and library involvement in community Bicentennial Commissions. Jane Wilson agreed to coordinate and mail out the questionnaire to all public libraries. Mr. Goetz is to furnish her with copies of bookplates and bookmarks for inclusion in the mailing.

Mrs. Llewellyn suggested that the State Library make available from operating or LSCA funds a special bicentennial literature grant for the purchase of and distribution of bicentennial era books to all public libraries, to insure the availability of such collections statewide. Mrs. Babylon agreed to write the State Librarian asking that this be done for County and Regional Libraries.

Mrs. Babylon then discussed a proposal of Mary Wilson and Bob May. They want to create and make available for distribution statewide, spot announcements for radio and TV that would state what happened this particular day in 1776 in N. C. and end with the statement that "this was brought to you courtesy of the public libraries of N. C." It was suggested that Dick Ellis and Tom Dews be contacted to assist in the creation of spots. The committee unanimously approved the project and stated they would assist in any way necessary and want to be kept informed of the progress. However, the committee feels an every day announcement to be an unrealistic goal and suggests spots only when an important colonial occurrence happened. The committee further suggested that the Revolution Almanac for N. C. be obtained from the N. C. Bicentennial as soon as it is completed and used as a guide to occurrences.

Ms. Sanders gave a report on the Barge project. Money has been secured from the Department of Cultural Resources in the amount of \$5,000 for architectural drawings. She passed around an artist's conception, inside and out, of the proposed barge. It will include a library/exhibit area in the front half and a large theater in the after half. She stated that the barge was an adjunct service and would function as a branch of the State Library. It has the potential to call at 33 eastern N. C. ports in 21 counties. Staffing will include one full-time librarian, it is hoped. The national barge project has now been downgraded from 50 to about 22 because of costs.

Mr. Goetz submitted a statewide project that was discussed, but no action taken. The committee is in fact investigating several statewide projects. A sub-committee was formed of the following members to investigate the projects and report findings: Jane Wilson, Art Goetz, Hester Jackson, and Tom Dews.

It was decided to convene the next meeting at 4 p.m., October 29, 1974, at the High Point Public Library.

### **College and University Section**

Suffering from the winter doldrums? Perk up your spirits by planning to join the College and University Section's Seminar on Collection Development on March 6-7, 1975 at the Durham Hotel and Motel, Durham. Among the "goodies" being planned by Ralph Russell, Chairman, and Leland Park, Co-Chairman, are sessions on special collections, staffing, approval/gathering plans, zero-growth of collections, documents, and junior college problems.

Some 150 people from all over the state and from every section of NCLA joined the College and University Section for the Media Workshop September 19-20. Session leaders were Evelyn Clement, Chairman, Library Service Department, Memphis State University, Memphis, Tennessee; Mary Frances Johnson, Associate Professor and Area Chairman, Library Education/Instructional Media, University of North Carolina at Greensboro; Anne LeClercq, Non-

Print Librarian, Undergraduate Library, University of Tennessee, Knoxville; Dr. Edward Schofield, Professor, Graduate School of Library Studies, University of Hawaii, Visiting Professor, Fall, 1974, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; David Walters, Audiovisual Coordinator, Learning Resources Center, Guilford Technical Institute, Jamestown, North Carolina; Nancy Walters, Director of Instructional Television, North Carolina A&T State University, Greensboro; Kathryn Logan, Assistant Music Librarian, Music Library, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; and Marilyn Webb, Audio-Visual Services Branch, Division of the State Library, Raleigh.

The Media Workshop was successful not only in terms of the number who attended but also in the favorable response of the participants. The goal of the planners was to have librarians take a hard, practical look at the problems of non-print media; there seemed to be general agreement that this goal was met. The Section is most grateful to those who planned and executed the workshop: David Jensen, Chairman; Brian and Carol Nielsen, Co-Chairmen; and Jayne Krentz, Local Arrangements Chairman.

#### Junior Members Round Table

Dr. Edward G. Holley, President of the American Library Association, addressed the members of the Junior Members Round Table at their Fall Meeting in Chapel Hill, October 25th and 26th. Dr. Holley spoke on the history of ALA and the strengths and weaknesses of this organization. Following Dr. Holley's remarks, Dr. Gene Lanier, NCLA President, brought JMRT up to date on current happenings of the North Carolina Library Association.

JMRT Chairman Theresa Coletta followed Dr. Holley's and Dr. Lanier's remarks with a welcome to all present and brought the business meeting to order.

Bob May, Chairman of the NCLA Ad Hoc Committee on Annual Sessions, reported on the progress and findings of his committee and stated that a complete report would appear in NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES before any voting action would be taken.

Theresa Coletta appointed John Heyer to serve as the JMRT representative on the NCLA Ad Hoc Committee to study NCLA Reorganization. At the request of Sari Scott, JMRT membership directories will be mailed in the Christmas newsletter from the JMRT Chairman.

The Chairman announced that all JMRT members are invited to attend an open JMRT Executive Board Meeting scheduled for March 7, 1975, at the Blanche S. Benjamin Branch Library at 10 a.m. in Greensboro. Miss Coletta stated that she hoped many would plan to attend the important meeting to discuss the proposed JMRT By-Laws and Constitutional changes before being voted on by the JMRT membership-at-large at the NCLA Convention in 1975.

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## Treasurer's Report

July 1, 1974 - September 30, 1974

**Balance July 1, 1974** **\$10,843.48**

### Receipts:

|                         |          |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Dues                    | \$248.00 |
| Association             | \$190.00 |
| Sections                | 58.00    |
| School Librarians       | \$13.00  |
| Public Librarians       | 10.00    |
| Trustees                | 16.00    |
| College Librarians      | 16.00    |
| Resources and Technical | 1.00     |
| Junior Members          | 6.00     |

*NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES* \$474.10

**Total Receipts** **\$722.10**

**Receipts plus balance** **\$11,565.58**

Less Expenditures (See List) 4,603.57

**Balance September 30, 1974** **\$6,962.01**

### Fund Balance as of September 30, 1974

|                                                                                             |                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Checking Account                                                                            | \$6,962.01         |
| General Fund Savings                                                                        | 16,835.81          |
| Scholarship Fund Savings                                                                    | 11,480.00          |
| Loan Fund Savings                                                                           | 3,165.00           |
| Bond — \$20,000 Federal Land Bank 7.4% 10/20/75<br>(General Fund 64%, Scholarship Fund 36%) | 20,000.00          |
| <b>Total Resources</b>                                                                      | <b>\$58,442.82</b> |

Date: October 15, 1974

**Richard T. Barker, Treasurer**

**Expenditures**  
**July 1, 1974 - September 30, 1974**

|                                  |                   |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Executive Office Salaries        | \$546.37          |
| Executive Office Expenses:       |                   |
| Telephone                        | 230.86            |
| Postage                          | 46.74             |
| Printing                         | 11.08             |
| Computer Charges                 | 31.72             |
| Supplies                         | 10.87             |
| Audit of Treasurer's Books       | 150.00            |
| Bond for Treasurer               | 125.00            |
| ALA Representative               | 107.22            |
| Sections                         | 1,101.22          |
| Governmental Relations Committee | 116.28            |
| <i>NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES</i>  | 2,126.21          |
| <b>Total Expenditures</b>        | <b>\$4,603.57</b> |

North Carolina Library Association  
**Sections Balance Sheet — September 30, 1974**

|               | <b>NCASL</b> | <b>PLS</b> | <b>Trustees</b> | <b>College</b> | <b>R&amp;T</b> | <b>JMRT</b> | <b>Jr. Coll.</b> |
|---------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|------------------|
| Bal. July 1   | \$1,841.18   | \$822.59   | \$654.82        | \$356.93       | \$252.34       | \$58.50     | \$101.00         |
| Receipts      | 13.00        | 10.00      | 12.00           | 16.00          | 1.00           | 6.00        | 0.00             |
| Total         | \$1,854.18   | \$832.59   | \$666.82        | \$372.93       | \$253.34       | \$64.50     | \$101.00         |
| Expenditures  | 225.57       | 87.95      | 0.00            | 787.70         | 0.00           | 0.00        | 0.00             |
| Bal. Sept. 30 | \$1,628.61   | \$744.64   | \$666.82        | -\$414.77      | \$253.34       | \$64.50     | \$101.00         |
| Savings C.D.  | \$2,000.00   |            |                 |                |                |             |                  |

**North Carolina Libraries**

|                                   |                   |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Balance July 1, 1974              | \$1,495.28        |
| Receipts:                         |                   |
| Subscriptions                     | \$84.10           |
| Ads                               | 390.00            |
| <b>Total Balance and Receipts</b> | <b>\$1,969.38</b> |
| Expenditures                      | 2,126.21          |
| <b>Balance September 30, 1974</b> | <b>-\$156.83</b>  |

## Library Roundup

Dr. Francis M. Lazarus, head of the Classics Department at Salem College, presented the first program of the Library Lecture Series, on November 21. Dr. Lazarus spoke on the "Originality of Greek Architecture."

A lively exhibits program has been featured this year at UNC-Wilmington, recent productions including "The Deadly Bermuda Triangle" and "The Judaeo-Christian Tradition."

At East Carolina University a staff development workshop on October 25 featured Neil Sherman, assistant chief of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission's library branch, who talked on special libraries.

Dr. Paul A. Marrotte resigned as executive director, Piedmont University Center, to accept an academic deanship in Massachusetts. Ivy M. Hixon is his successor, part-time, until May 31, 1975, when the Center will be terminated, and most of the functions will be absorbed by the N. C. Association of Independent Colleges and Universities. Dr. Cameron West became the new president of the association on October 15.

Wilson Library, UNC-Chapel Hill: On October 8, the library received a gift of about 100 books on Canadian art and literature from the Canadian government. The books were presented to the Wilson Library by Robin O. McNab, vice consul from the Canadian consulate in Atlanta, as part of Canada's "New Look Information Program." Lord C. P. Snow and his wife, known in literary circles as Pamela Hansford Johnson, visited the North Carolina Collection on October 22. Lady Snow is the author of a critical study of Thomas Wolfe, published under three different titles, and maintains an interest in North Carolina's famed writer. The library's list of periodicals and serials is now produced on microfiche. Convenience and cost were the reasons for the change. It was noted that the 1971 printed edition cost almost \$10,000 while the new edition on microfiche costs around \$200. Dr. H. G. Jones, Curator of the North Carolina Collection, delivered a paper on "The Politicization of History" before the American Association for State and Local History in Austin, Texas. Dr. Jones is a member of the Council of the organization and chairman of its Bylaws Committee. New assignments of personnel have been made for the undergraduate library, including Elizabeth Mosby, librarian for circulation; Ann Lee, librarian for general reference; Brian Nielsen, librarian for reference instruction; and Myrna Schwartz, librarian for reference and technical services. The growth of the University of North Carolina's book collection was dramatized on Founders Day when it received its TWO MILLIONTH VOLUME. It took 165 years for the Library to obtain its one millionth volume, a gift in 1960 of the Hanes family of Winston-Salem. Only 14 years later the two millionth volume was given by the same family through the Hanes Foundation, with Frank Borden Hanes, author and businessman, making the presentation to the University Librarian, Dr. James F. Govan. Like the earlier landmark gift (Joun Gower's *The Confessio Amantis*, printed in 1483) the October 12 gift was also a rare book — the first book printed in England to employ color printing. It is *The Book of Hawking, Hunting, and Heraldry* (The Book of St. Alban's), published by an anonymous printer known as the Schoolmaster of St. Albans in 1486.

Marina Bokelman, a native of California, has been appointed Assistant Reference Librarian at Hunter Library, Western Carolina University. She received a B.A. and M.A. from U.C.L.A.

At Duke University, Dr. Mattie Russell has been elected president of the Historical Society of North Carolina for 1974-1975. She has also been appointed to the Heritage Committee for the observance in Durham of the American Revolution Bicentennial. Paul Chestnut is a member of the American Revolution Bicentennial Committee of the Society of American Archivists. Winston Broadfoot's article, "The Archival Briar Patch," was published in the Summer, 1974, issue of *GEORGIA ARCHIVE*. Igor I. Kavass, law librarian, was elected first vice president of the

International Association of Law Libraries. A search committee has been formed to select a University Librarian at Duke, upon the retirement in August, 1975, of Dr. Benjamin F. Powell. Those on the Committee include: Florence Blakely, R. Taylor Cole, Mary Dawson, Walter De Winter, Wm. S. Lamparter, Arthur Miller, Francis Newton, Jacques Poirier, Peter Witt, and Richard Predmore, Chairman. Richard Coleman and Paulette Arnold have presented to the University for the Undergraduate Library a collection of 800 volumes in appreciation of the services to the library of Mrs. Ann Stone, Undergraduate Librarian. Floyd Fletcher, Chairman, Durham Citizens for One Government, has presented to the library the papers accumulated by his committee working in support of the proposals of the Durham City-County Charter Commission. Janie Morris, a graduate of Florida State University, is now subject cataloguer for the social sciences. Samuel Hammond, who has been with the music department since 1971, became a member of the Perkins staff with the departmental Music Library, which was established in the new Music Building this fall. Eric Smith, a graduate of UNC, is the librarian of the Chemistry Library. Cathy Rushman has joined the Descriptive Cataloging Department and is responsible for music materials.

A unique display of manuscripts and autographs from the collection of the Rev. David H. Coblenz of Raphine, Virginia, is in honor of the dedication of the new E. H. Little Library, Davidson College. Among the items is a Presidential Pardon signed in 1837 by Andrew Jackson for a man from North Carolina by the name of Nixon.

Dr. Mary Beaty and Dr. Leland Park addressed the College and University Section of the Virginia Library Association at its convention at The Homestead in Hot Springs, Virginia, November 15. Dr. Park was elected vice chairman/chairman-elect of the College and University Section of the Southeastern Library Association at the Richmond Convention in October.

Mecklenburg Library Association: Grant Whitney, an executive with the Belk Stores and chairman of the Charlotte/Mecklenburg Bicentennial Committee, addressed the association in October on the bicentennial activities planned for the area.

The D. H. Hill Library has joined the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Document Delivery System to assist in speeding the loan of agriculture documents. Dr. I. T. Littleton has been elected chairman of the University Library Advisory Council, composed of the chief librarians of the 16 universities in the UNC system. The July, 1974, issue of SPECIAL LIBRARIES indicated that the D. H. Hill Library has the fifth best collection nationally, and best collection in the Southeast, on the coverage of documentation in the serial literature of tropical and subtropical agriculture. Jean Marie Porter has been appointed Assistant Documents Librarian, replacing Susan Rose who resigned to accompany her husband to Fayetteville, N. C. Susanne Jacobsen retired in June after nine years of faithful service in the Catalogue Department. Six members of the library staff have been reappointed by the Chancellor to serve on University committees during the 1974-1975 academic year, with three members serving as chairmen of the committees. William Horner and James Baker taught courses this past summer at North Carolina Central University's School of Library Science. I. T. Littleton has been elected to the Executive Board of the Southeastern Library Association. Twenty-seven business and industrial firms have become Corporate Members of the Friends of the Library. The first major purchase from funds contributed by this group is a collection of commercial standards developed and published by the American National Standards Institute. The Alumni Association made an annual contribution of \$1,000 for the purchase of library materials.

Lynette Sides, a recent graduate of the University of Tennessee's Library School, has been appointed Assistant Reference Librarian at the Cumberland County Public Library.

The new branch of the Cumberland County Public Library was dedicated on Sunday, November 24. In honor of the new Bordeaux Branch, there was also "An Evening at the Library" with local poets and musicians participating in the programs. Hope Mills, another branch, will be greatly expanded and a reference, children's and audiovisual collection will be developed.

Mrs. Weldon Jordan, a trustee of the Cumberland County Public Library, was elected secretary of the Trustees and Friends section of SELA at their recent meeting in Richmond, Va.

Mr. C. David Warren, director of the Cumberland County Public Library, was elected secretary of the Public Libraries Section of SELA at the same meeting.

The Cumberland County Board of County Commissioners (Fayetteville) has authorized the Library Board to search for a four-acre site for the construction of a new 50,000 square foot public library. Plans are to acquire the property and engage an architectural firm in FY 1975-76. It is hoped that construction might begin no later than 1977.

The Cumberland County Public Library announces the appointment of Bolton Archer Anthony as Adult Services Librarian. Mr. Anthony attended the Graduate School of Library Science at the University of Texas and also holds a master's degree in English from Indiana University. He is a former instructor of English and Creative Writing at Notre Dame, Indiana University, St. Mary's College and Xavier University.

Barbara Lucas, a graduate of the Peabody School of Library Science at Peabody College, has been appointed Reader Advisor at the Anderson Street Library of the Cumberland County Public Library System. She is also responsible for the Library's "Student Center."

The Johnson C. Smith University Library Club sponsored a car wash as its first fund raising project. This year all library club members will volunteer to work in the library on their free time to contribute assistance where needed and also learn more about the operation of the library.

The St. Andrews Presbyterian College library staff was host for the beginning of a Shakespeare Workshop for High School English Teachers. Present at the opening of the Workshop was Betty Ann Kane, Head of Public Programs for the Folger Shakespeare Library. An exhibit of materials from the Folger Shakespeare Library Traveling Exhibit was presented, including a set of the four Shakespeare Folios, dating 1623, 1632, 1664, and 1683.

At UNC-Greensboro James Thompson, library director, is teaching a course in the history department at UNC-G. James Jarrell is one of six interns selected across the country to participate in the Association of College and Research Libraries-Mellon Foundation program to accelerate the development of management abilities of librarians in the earlier years of their careers. Mr. Jarrell has been assigned to the Oberlin College Library and will have a leave of absence from September 1, 1974 to June 1, 1975. The library has recently acquired from the North Carolina Department of Archives and History an important new historical source — microfilmed copies of North Carolina county court records from the early colonial period through 1868. Robert F. Gaines has been appointed documents librarian, replacing Robert Grey Cole who resigned in August to become Assistant to the Dean of Library Services at the University of Southern Illinois. Mr. Gaines received his B.A. and M.A.T. from Vanderbilt University and his M.S. in library science from the University of Tennessee.

Audrey Hartley has been appointed Assistant Librarian of Special Collections at Appalachian State University and Jane Snyder has been appointed assistant reference librarian.

Mary Jo Bracken has been appointed Acquisitions Librarian at Gardner-Webb College. A native of New York City, she has a B.A. from Manhattanville College and a M.L.S. from Simmons College.

On May 28, 1974, the Duke University Librarians' Assembly formally approved the proposals of the Committee on Professional Staff Structure defining a ranking structure for Duke librarians, with mechanisms for implementation and increased staff participation in library governance. The four documents which comprise the committee's report grew out of a two year study of developments in other university libraries, as well as extensive discussions with members of the staff, Library and University Administrations, and knowledgeable members of the profession outside the Duke Community. After receiving the endorsement of the Assembly and the Library Administration, the documents were submitted by the University Librarian to the Provost for his approval, with implementation to begin in July. Basic to the philosophy of the new structure is the idea that rank adheres to the individual rather than the position.

The Manuscripts Department of Duke University's Perkins Library has begun a six months' project of microfilming the Socialist Party of America Archives.

John L. Sharpe III, Curator of Rare Books at Perkins Library, Duke University, was ordained in the Holy Orders of the Episcopal Church on Saturday, June 22, at the Church of the Good Shepherd in Raleigh.

Interlibrary Loan services at Duke University have discontinued the use of the TWX effective July 1, 1974. Borrowing libraries are urged to use the standard ALA request forms sent by mail. In emergencies, a request will be accepted by phone provided the request is followed by the mailed form.

New officers for the Duke University Library Staff Association are: President, Christine Hutchins; Vice President, Lisa Jordan; Secretary, Renee Hulbert; Treasurer, Dave Brown; and Member-at-Large, Eric Smith.

The Woman's College Library at Duke University has had a name change; it's now known as the East Campus Library. The change in name not only reflects the dissolution of a separate college for women, but is also in keeping with the original desire of Washington Duke who, in 1896, offered an endowment to the college if regulations were altered to permit the admission of women "on an equal footing with men." Books and journals in the field of music have been moved, along with music scores, from the East Campus Library to the new Music Building on the East Campus. Catalog cards for the books and journals are now being removed from the East Campus Library for transfer to Music.

The I. E. Gray Library Auditorium building which houses the Pearse Memorial Library of the Duke University Marine Laboratory in Beaufort, N. C. was dedicated in May. Dr. Philip Handler, President of the United States National Academy of Sciences, made the dedication address. The library has spacious facilities with stack space for 18,500 volumes on the first floor and a second deck for future expansion.

Bennett College's Thomas F. Holgate Library reports that Mrs. Ednita Wright Bullock has been appointed Technical Services Librarian. Mrs. Bullock formerly served as a student library assistant and as a technical services assistant at Holgate Library. She has served as a clerical assistant at the Cooperative College Library Center in Atlanta. A 1968 graduate of Bennett College, Mrs. Bullock received her graduate degree from Atlanta University's School of Library Science. Miss Fannie Eva Fisher has been appointed the College Archivist. Miss Fisher previously served as the library's technical services librarian.

Bennett College's Library recently received financial assistance through the Consortium on Research Training in restoring the Norris Wright Cuney Papers. The Cuney Collection consists of the personal correspondence, diaries, extensive newspaper clippings, and separate documents of a black Texas Republican, circa 1880.

Milton T. Wolf has been appointed as Humanities Bibliographer effective September 1st at UNC-Chapel Hill's Wilson Library. Mr. Wolf formerly taught at Pennsylvania State University while completing all course work for a doctorate. Prior to his work at Penn State, he received an M.L.S. from the University of Michigan and worked several years in technical processing.

Dr. J. Isaac Copeland, director of the Southern Historical Collection at UNC-Chapel Hill, has been asked by Allen G. Kaupinen, Acting Administrator of the General Services Administration, to continue as a member of the National Archives Regional Archives Advisory Council.

UNC-Chapel Hill is now producing its list of "Periodicals and Other Serials" on microfiche.

Mrs. Christine Love has joined the Acquisitions Staff at the UNC-Chapel Hill Library as the Gift and Exchange/Out of Print Librarian. Mrs. Love received her library degree from the University of North Carolina School of Library Science.

UNC-Chapel Hill's Document Collection has grown significantly with the purchase of the Greenwood Press microfiche edition of the U.S. Congressional Hearings, 41-73rd Congresses (1869-1934) in the U.S. Senate Library. This is an important addition to a fine documents collection that previously had only scattered holdings of pre-1930 hearings.

A new 100,000 sq. ft., \$4.2 million library was dedicated on the Davidson College campus September 27th with festivities coupled with the Opening Convocation for the school year.

*[Photograph: exterior view of the E. H. Little Library, Davidson College, showing its columned facade and landscaped entrance plaza with visitors gathered outside]*

*[Photograph: Mr. E. H. Little placing mortar on the cornerstone for the new library bearing his name at Davidson College; Dr. Leland Park and Mr. Reuben McIntosh look on]*

Convocation ceremonies with full academic procession featured an address by Dr. Louis B. Wright, director emeritus of the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington, D.C. and Consultant in History for the National Geographic Society. Dr. Wright's address was entitled "Libraries: Repositories of Wisdom."

Following the convocation a dedication service was held in the Richardson Plaza, a beautiful new "connector" between the new library and Chambers Building, the main academic building on campus. Given by the Richardson Foundation, the Plaza is named in honor of the late H. Smith Richardson, Class of 1906. The first volume acquired by the library in 1836 and the 200,000th volume acquired recently were presented to President Samuel R. Spencer, Jr., by Dr. Chalmers G. Davidson, Director of the Library. The cornerstone, containing letters by members of the Library Planning Committee, a photograph of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Little, the Library Building Program written by Dr. Leland M. Park, and a complete list of all the donors to the building was sealed and set into place. Those participating included Mr. Little, President Spencer, Dr. Davidson, and Dr. Park. A Litany of Dedication, written by Davidson Professor of Religion Samuel D. Maloney, was lead by the chairman of the Davidson Board of Trustees, Dr. Warner L. Hall.

The building is named for Mr. E. H. Little of New York, a native of Mecklenburg County, and former President-Chairman of the Board of the Colgate Palmolive Corporation, who gave over \$1 million toward the construction cost.

Honored guests at the occasion included Dr. Keyes D. Metcalf, librarian emeritus of Harvard University and a consultant for the library; Dr. Edward G. Holley, Dean of the School of Library Science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and President of the American Library Association; and Mr. Jack Dalton, former dean of the Columbia University School of Library Service, and a member of the Southern Association visitation team in 1965 which recommended a new library building. Following the service over 1,400 guests of the college were served luncheon in Richardson Plaza, after which there was an open house in the new Library.

The building was designed by the firm of Clark, Nexsen, and Owen of Lynchburg, Virginia, and was constructed by the H. R. Johnson Construction Company of Monroe, North Carolina. Seating capacity is over 650 and the building will hold in excess of 500,000 volumes.

E. Lorraine Penninger, Head of Reference at the Atkins Library has received one of three 1974 NCNB Awards for teaching excellence at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte. Each recipient received a cash grant of \$1,000 plus a framed citation.

Mrs. Penninger was the first non-teaching faculty member to receive the award. She was honored for teaching students by helping them with their library research. "I don't have regular classes, but I am trying to get into the classrooms to teach students how to do their research better," she said. "I am trying to kill the image of the little old lady behind the desk, saying, 'shhh'."

Mrs. Penninger's husband, Frank, operates Penninger's Inc., a florist shop in Huntersville. They have three sons. "It takes a good husband to be able to have a family and a career too," Mrs. Penninger said. "And a career is very important to me. I must like it to put up with the weird hours."

NCNB gives the University an annual grant to allow the University to honor its outstanding teachers. Nominations are made by students, fellow faculty members or alumni.

Miss Linda L. Brown has recently been hired as Children's Librarian for the Sandhills Regional Library System, serving Moore, Montgomery, Anson, and Richmond Counties. Miss Brown, a Florida native, received her AB degree at Wesleyan College in Macon, Georgia and her Masters in Librarianship from Emory University. Miss Brown, who was a recipient of Wesleyan College's Rebecca Caudill Ayers award for best illustration of a student produced children's book for 1973, now lives in Southern Pines.

William G. Bridgman, Director of the Sandhill Regional Library System, announces the appointment of Henry L. Hall to the position of Librarian of Anson County Library, a member of the System. Hall, a native of Bladenboro, received his ML degree at the University of South Carolina, July 1974 and BA from St. Andrews Presbyterian College, 1971. Mr. and Mrs. Hall live in Wadesboro.

Filling a new position as Outreach Librarian for the Sandhill Regional Library System, is Miss Nancy Kachadoorian. Miss Kachadoorian, a Columbus, Ohio native, received her MSLS from the University of Kentucky, August 1974. Miss Kachadoorian, who serves the four counties of Anson, Richmond, Montgomery, and Moore in the Project, lives in Wadesboro.

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Mary Katherine Gamewell, formerly Documents Librarian with Duke University Library, has been appointed Assistant Librarian at Sandhills Community College, Southern Pines, N. C.

Edward T. Shearin joined the staff of Central Piedmont Community College Library as Serials Librarian on September 3, 1974. Mr. Shearin is a recent graduate of the Department of Library Science, East Carolina University.

Dr. Kenneth Shearer, North Carolina Central University, School of Library Science has offered to provide graduate students to assist librarians with research problems.

The D. H. Hill Library of North Carolina State University and the D. H. Hill Librarians sponsored a two-part workshop on the International Standard Bibliographic Description for Monographs with Dr. Gertrude London of Chapel Hill as the discussion leader. The first session of November 20, 1974, was attended by over seventy people from the host library and other libraries in the Raleigh area. Nell Waltner, Head of the Acquisitions Department, presented the guest speaker, who is a retired professor of the University of North Carolina School of Library Science, a former Chief of the International Geophysical Year Meteorological Data Center, and a recognized expert on cataloging and information science. Dr. London began her discussion with an historical analysis of universal bibliographic control. She paid particular tribute to the visionary concepts expressed in Charles Coffin Jewett's 1852 Cataloguing Code of 39 Rules and the 1969 resolutions of the International Meeting of Cataloguing Experts, which provided the theoretical foundations for the adoption of ISBD(M) by the International Federation of Library Associations. The main part of the session was concerned with an analysis of the IFLA ISBD(M) — International Standard Bibliographic Description for Monographic Publications and the revised Chapter 6 of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules. The second session presented on December 4, 1974 was devoted to the solution of example problems and a discussion of those principles found difficult to interpret in answering the examples. A select bibliography on ISBD(M) prepared by Lillie Caster and Nell Waltner for the workshop will appear in a later issue of NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES.

A mini-tutorial on SOLINET was presented at the D. H. Hill Library, North Carolina State University, on the morning of November 11, 1974, and repeated in the afternoon two days later. Sponsored by the SOLINET Task Force and the D. H. Hill Librarians, the mini-tutorial was designed as a general introduction to and progress report on the Southeastern Library Network and the Ohio College Library Center system for the entire staff. The program consisted of a discussion of SOLINET, its organization, costs, benefits, etc., by Dr. I. T. Littleton, Library Director; some technical aspects of the OCLC system, by Mr. William Horner, Head of Library Systems; a transparency "show and tell" OCLC sampler, by Ms. Nell Waltner, Head of Acquisitions, and Bonnie Livengood of Library Systems; and a presentation on SOLINET at the D. H. Hill Library, by Mr. Cyrus B. King, Assistant Director for Collection Development and Organization. Questions and discussions followed. Prior to the mini-tutorial, an OCLC sampler was distributed to each staff member and several "mini-mini-tutorials" were held.

The SOLINET Task Force was appointed by the Library administration to plan the implementation of SOLINET at the Library. The D. H. Hill Librarians is an organization of the professional librarians at the D. H. Hill Library. Over the past year, the organization has sponsored several programs of professional interest.

The CAIN Information Service, a computer-based, real time, interactive literature searching service for agriculture, life sciences and related subject areas is being offered by the D. H. Hill Library on an experimental basis under a research grant of \$3,500 from the National Agricultural Library. Searching is accomplished by means of a terminal in the Library. This provides rapid access, immediate response and flexibility in searching for citations to periodical articles, books and other publications containing information needed for research and instruction.

The grant funds will enable the Library to determine the effectiveness in an operational situation of the CAIN Information System for literature searching in the subject fields of agricultural economics, food science, animal sciences, poultry science and botany. User satisfaction and costs will also be evaluated. Results will be used to plan for extension of this service beyond the initial grant period and addition of data bases in other subject fields.

The CAIN data base contains literature pertaining to agriculture and related subjects gathered on a world wide basis. It includes the Bibliography of Agriculture file from the National Agricultural Library and the contents of the NAL Catalog as well. Over 500,000 citations from 1970 forward are in the file. More than 140,000 citations are added each year. Major subject fields included are: agriculture (general), agricultural economics and rural sociology, agricultural products (economics and technology), animal science, chemistry, engineering, entomology, food, human nutrition, home economics, forestry, life sciences, natural resources, pesticides, physical sciences, plant science, social sciences, soils and fertilizers, water resources, and other miscellaneous fields.

Faculty members and graduate students of North Carolina State University who have a need for information or literature searching within the subject scope of the project are eligible to use the service without charge during the grant period.

Requests for searches may be made by calling Ms. Lourdes More in the Reference Department of the Library at extension 2935.

The American Association of Community and Junior Colleges (AACJC) is recommending a five point program to improve the quality of health service in America. The recommendations are amplified in AACJC's recently published Community Colleges and Primary Health Care: Study of Allied Health Education (SAHE) Report.

The SAHE book is authored by Mary E. Hawthorne and J. Warren Perry who were the assistant director and director of a year-long study of allied health education conducted by AACJC through a grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. The book is the cumulative report of that comprehensive study of the field. Wide dissemination of the book is planned in health care organizations. Copies may be purchased for \$1.75 from AACJC Publications, Box 298, Alexandria, Va. 22314. Orders under \$5.00 must be prepaid.

The School of Library and Information Science, State University of New York at Albany, announces an Institute on Library Service to the Business Community, to be held at the School, beginning June 9, 1975. The three-week program will be funded by a grant from the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The Institute will feature a general review of business and economics bibliography, work with computerized data banks of business data, and investigation of recent innovations such as service for pay. Special lecturers for the Institute include Sylvia Mechanic, Business Librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library; James B. Woy, Mercantile Library, Philadelphia; and Marian H. Huttner, Minneapolis Public Library.

The Institute will be open to public librarians planning to begin or upgrade service to business, to library school faculty who wish to add this area to their teaching competence, and to library school graduates who have appointments involving service to business. Interested librarians may write for further information to the Director, Professor Robert S. Burgess, School of Library and Information Science, State University of New York at Albany, Albany, New York 12222.

Arthur Plotnik, 37, a graduate of Columbia Library School, with some fifteen years professional writing and editorial experience, has been named editor of AMERICAN LIBRARIES.

Mr. Plotnik, presently associate editor of the WILSON LIBRARY BULLETIN, will begin his new post on January 2. He succeeds John Gordon Burke, who resigned in September. In the interim, Helen Cline, Managing Editor of ALA Publishing Services, is responsible for editorial direction of AL.

The American Library Association is introducing a new dues schedule for personal members beginning with the 1975 (calendar) year. The dues schedule features a simple flat rate, \$35 ALA membership for librarians, trustees, and friends of libraries. Division memberships are an additional \$15 each. Students and non-salaried or retired librarians pay \$10 basic dues plus \$15 for each division selected.

Along with a brand new personal dues schedule, ALA is also offering two special introductory rates for persons joining ALA for the first time in 1975. With payment of the basic dues of \$35 new members will receive their choice of one division membership at no additional charge.

For applications or further information please contact the ALA Public Information Office, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611.

The Resources and Technical Services Division of the American Library Association is seeking information from libraries offering copying and loan services for a project sponsored by the Reproduction of Library Materials Section.

The publication of the sixth edition of the DIRECTORY OF LIBRARY REPROGRAPHIC SERVICES is tentatively scheduled for January, 1976. The primary objective of this publication is to provide current information about copying, duplicating and loan services offered by the institutions listed in the DIRECTORY. The data gathering questionnaire is now ready and will be forwarded automatically to all the institutions listed in the fifth edition of the DIRECTORY. Any other institutions, offering reprographic and loan services are urged to request the questionnaire from the editor of the publication:

Mr. Joseph Nitecki  
Associate Director for Technical Services  
Temple University Libraries  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19122

To assure the inclusion of your institution in the next edition of the Directory please ask for the questionnaire now.

Mrs. Joan F. Ogilvie, wife of State Librarian Philip S. Ogilvie, died October 29. Mrs. Ogilvie taught kindergarten at the Tuttle Community Center and was a special education tutor at Dix Hospital in Raleigh before her illness. A native of Birmingham, Alabama, and a graduate of Loyola University of the South, she also attended N. C. State University and St. Augustine's College. In addition to her husband, she is survived by six children, her parents, two sisters and a brother. She was 44 years old.

In lieu of flowers, memorial contributions may be sent to any of the following:

American Cancer Society, 16 West Martin Street, Raleigh, North Carolina 27601  
Duke Medical Center Cancer Research, P. O. Box 3814, Durham, North Carolina 27710  
Birth Choice, P. O. Box 12083, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27709

Mr. Ogilvie's address is: 308 Peartree Lane, Raleigh, North Carolina 27610

Clifton Merle Bachtell, 73, of Greensboro died November 30, 1974 after an extended illness. Mr. Bachtell was a sales representative for Ruzicka, Inc. for forty years. He also served as managing editor of NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES which the Ruzicka Company published for twenty-nine years.

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The F. W. Faxon Company, Inc., of Westwood, Massachusetts, has introduced the SERIALS UPDATING SERVICE QUARTERLY, a quarterly newsletter containing the most current, up-to-date information on various serials' titles. In alphabetical order by periodical, all changes (title, frequency, publisher, etc.) and bibliographic irregularities (additional volumes, combined issues, delays in publication, claim time limits, etc.) are reported as Faxon is made aware of them. The QUARTERLY reflects the changing state of the periodical world; it is a cumulation of entries which previously appeared in the SERIALS UPDATING SERVICE monthly newsletters. While the monthly newsletters are available only to selected, qualifying Faxon customers, the QUARTERLY is available to all who wish to subscribe. Issues are published in May, August, November, and February, at a cost of \$7 per year; \$13.50 for two years; and \$20 for three years. Subscriptions are accepted on a calendar-year basis only. Order from the Publications Division, F. W. FAXON COMPANY, INC., 15 Southwest Park, Westwood, Massachusetts 02090.

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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.

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