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Report from the President

Gratifying! This is the best word to describe my first four months serving as your new president. I have been extremely impressed by the in-put and the response I have received in keeping an organization such as NCLA active and functional. As First Vice-President, I found the office a very lonely position and I often found the responsibilities to be a one man effort with very few suggestions and help from the outside other than from your past president. My faith has now been restored and I look forward to a productive and meaningful biennium.

Response to the biennial conference in Winston-Salem has been very favorable. Most people felt that there was something for everyone. Attendance was quite good and the exhibitors who finance a good part of the conference were pleased. I would like to express my appreciation again for the fine planning and work of Lucy H. Bradshaw, local arrangements chairman, and her committees, Arial Stephens who served as general chairman, Carlton West and Bill Roberts who handled the exhibits, and Joe Ruzicka who provided the printed programs. A conference this size cannot be successful without the participation of many people.

Plans have already started for the 1975 biennial conference. Give your support to Bob May who has agreed to serve as local arrangements chairman and to Leland Park who will take care of exhibits. Arial Stephens will serve as general chairman again. Annette Phinazee, your first vice president, will have the responsibility of the program. Submit to her your suggestions and criticisms as she attempts to provide something at the conference for each member of the Association.

Although the gasoline shortage has hampered my travelling somewhat, I have been in a good number of planning sessions and meetings which indicate that every section and committee will be busy working toward the goals they have identified. I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the Devines in Salisbury and the O'Sheas in Raleigh who entertained me socially as I made my way around the state.

They are real masters at making the weary traveler feel at home. The section heads and committee heads have been quite helpful in keeping me informed of meetings and plans. Please continue this in order that I can know exactly what is happening.

photograph: Gene D. Lanier

The College and University Section, Junior Members Round Table, the N. C. Association of Library Trustees, Public Libraries Section, and NCASL have already had planning sessions with their executive boards making plans for the year. Some of the ad hoc committees have also started their work investigating several areas. Bob May is chairing the committee on annual sessions, Ophelia Irving and her committee are looking into the future publication of the N. C. Index, and Grey Cole is leading the committee on the depository of state documents. A need was also identified for several new committees this biennium. These new committees will be covering the areas of audiovisuals and public relations. The work of the Governmental Relations Committee, the State Council for Social Legislation, and the Federal Relations Coordinator is being combined somewhat since it was discovered that they were duplicating work in some areas. Dennis Bruce will serve as Federal Relations Coordinator this biennium. The Executive Board at their last meeting approved the appointment of Norma Royal to fill the vacated director position on the Board.

I would like to especially commend the work of the Intellectual Freedom Committee chaired by Ray Moore and the Governmental Relations Committee presently headed by Bill O'Shea as well as Joan Maxwell, our executive secretary, for the many hours they have spent in informing the North Carolina General Assembly of our stand on intellectual freedom. They became especially active after the introduction of House Bill 1422 and Senate Bill DRS-2679 covering anti-obscenity revisions in January.

For several biennia now, standing committees' terms have been from Spring Workshop to Spring Workshop covering a two year period. Committee functions do not end at the biennial conference when new officers are installed. This results in a period of time, from November to March or April, when the new officers work with the old committees and appoint new committee members. The Spring Workshop when new committees organized and began functioning was held March 15-16 on the Greensboro College campus. Since section heads are now on the Executive Board, it is necessary to have a two day meeting. Rather than appoint a chairman for all committees, I left it up to the new committee members to elect their own. New committee heads are identified in this issue of NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES. Almost 125 people in NCLA are involved with committees. I am happy to report that I received less than ten refusals for committee service which indicates a very strong interest in your professional organization and little evidence of apathy.

I strongly solicit the support of each member of NCLA in order to have a successful and productive biennium.

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Introduction of Dr. Blyden Jackson*

by Herbert Poole Director of Libraries Guilford College

*This introduction, presented November 3, 1973 at the North Carolina Library Association's Biennial meeting in Winston-Salem, is printed at the request of Dr. Jackson.

Several months ago Gene Lanier invited me to deliver the introduction for the guest speaker to this, the fourth and final general session of the 39th Biennial Conference of the North Carolina Library Association. Sometime shortly after he spoke to me in this regard, I began to think about how I ought to meet the responsibility which I had accepted.

Each of us, after several years in this profession, has likely had several introductory experiences such as that we are sharing now. Those of you who have found it necessary, at some time or other, to do what I am undertaking now, realize all too well that when you are first learning how, the "how-to-do-it" manuals and texts on public speaking provide assistance of a much needed mechanical nature, but in the final analysis they generally fail to provide what is really needed. This is, of course, the crucial thing about an introduction — what is really needed. To determine this, one must I believe, look at the circumstances surrounding the event itself, and then one must take a long and introspective look at the identity of the speaker and his relation to the circumstances.

Whether or not this is the soundest approach may be moot, but to me it seems satisfactory, and it is the one I shall follow in my introduction of our guest speaker this morning. I firmly believe it is the approach called for on the present significant occasion.

Sometime in the early 1950's the character of our association began to change in response to social developments which were going on around it. I recall vaguely that it was about 1954 when the North Carolina Negro Library Association was absorbed into what had previously for many years been the all white North Carolina Library Association. Sometime after that, library associations all over the Southeast began to see similar absorptions, mergers, or whatever name they went by.

In response to pressures and to simple common sense, although sometimes not in equal measure, Black men and women began to be elected or appointed to offices within these associations, but generally this took place on the white man's terms, which said in effect, that tokenism would be the unwritten law, to which a corollary was that first officers would always be white. Now before I may be accused of not knowing whereof I speak, allow me to say that I grew up in North Carolina, observed this process, and know it to be the less-than-beautiful truth. I do not condemn us for it, though I might were we to allow it to continue. I am sorry it took place, or may yet continue to occur in some states. However, I am proud to

stand before you this morning and say that I believe that after nearly twenty years, we as an association are growing wiser.

The road to where our association is today has not been smooth and even. Despite this, we may have made history as one of the first, if not the first southern state library association, to anticipate a Black president in two years. No, the road has not been smooth, and we need look only briefly outside of our association at society at large to find events that helped to bring us to where we are today. For most of us, these are stamped indelibly in our minds. January 1, 1863 — the Emancipation Proclamation; 101 years later — the Supreme Court decision on school desegregation; 1961 — the Greensboro sit-ins; 1963 — the Freedom March on Washington; 1968 — the death of a great American in Memphis, Tennessee. These are just a few, very few.

All of these things, however glorious or however tragic, have, in their own mysterious, tragic, or wonderful consequences, led the North Carolina Library Association to grow toward the enlightened and socially mature professional community that it is becoming. For many the demise of tokenism in our association is late in coming; for some it comes too late. But I believe that as a collective spirit we are now nearer the mountaintop than ever before in our history, and in the words of Martin Luther King, Jr., to whom I referred moments ago, we are, if not totally, then perhaps nearly so — free at last. We can only hope and work diligently to make it so.

Precognitively some in our organization anticipated the milestone that marks this biennial conference. In celebration of it, the desire was expressed to have with us today a speaker who embodies all the qualities which we as black and white brothers and sisters admire and aspire to. Among these I list pride, dignity, repute, achievement, intelligence, integrity, learning, and an enlightened attitude toward his fellowman.

Our speaker's name is Blyden Jackson and he is a proud, Black, immigrant North Carolinian. It is significant that he is Black, but if you notice only this last fact you will be missing my point, or I will have made it poorly. For what I have been trying to say to you is that the color of a man's skin does not matter anymore, nor should it ever have mattered. What is important and always has been, though our shackled minds may have kept us from seeing it, is who a man is. He is a man.

Blyden Jackson has come here today to teach us, a thing which he has been doing for nearly 40 years, since he began his career in the Louisville Public Schools in 1934. He was born in Paducah, Kentucky in 1910. He celebrated his 63rd birthday about two weeks ago. He attended Wilberforce University, and was graduated at age 20 with an A.B. He also holds a Masters degree as well as a Ph.D. which he received in 1952.

He has served on the faculties of Fisk University in Nashville, and Southern University in Baton Rouge, where he became dean of the graduate school in 1962. He joined the Department of English at UNC-Chapel Hill a few years ago. His research and teaching interests are in the field of Black literature.

I first heard him lecture at Bennett College in 1970 when he spoke on the subject of pride — Black pride. Needless to tell you, but as you will see for yourself momentarily, he leaves his mark wherever he goes.

In 1899 a book by a North Carolinian was published under the title *The Wife of His Youth and Other Stories of the Color Line*. It was written by a Black man, Charles W. Chesnutt, first principal of the Black Normal School in Fayetteville, which became Fayetteville State University. It was an avant garde novel, dealing as it did at the turn of the century with miscegenation. More than treating of just this subject however, it was, like most of Chesnutt's works, a much broader social statement. In it, while reading one

day years ago, I found a passage which expresses a philosophy of my own — one with which I would like us to welcome Blyden Jackson this morning, because for me at least, and hopefully for us all his gracious presence here today gives testimony to the fulfillment of Chesnut's noble dream which I quote:

"Sometime, we are told, when the cycle of years has rolled around, there is to be another golden age, when all men will dwell together in love and harmony, when peace and righteousness shall prevail for a thousand years. God speed the day, and let not the shining thread of hope become so enmeshed in the web of circumstance that we lose sight of it; but give us here and there, and now and then, some little foretaste of this golden age, that we may more patiently and hopefully wait its coming."

Dr. Blyden Jackson we welcome you this morning in the belief and hope that the long wait is coming to an end.

Dr. Jackson.

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A Survey Course in Negro Literature

by Dr. Blyden Jackson* **Professor of English and Associate Dean of the Graduate School UNC-Chapel Hill**

*This paper, presented November 3, 1973 at the North Carolina Library Association's Biennial meeting in Winston-Salem, is printed here with the kind permission of the Editors of College English who will co-publish it this month. ©College English: An official journal of the National Council of Teachers of English.

When I first went to Chapel Hill in 1969 I still affected the luxury of a permissive attitude toward the compulsory study of Negro literature. "Subject Negro literature," I allowed myself to say then, "to the competition of the marketplace." I have changed, if only because, as Langston Hughes once said in another context, the Negro is no longer in vogue. Now I preach that every English major should be required to take a comprehensive general course in Negro literature. I preach also that no American should be granted a bachelor's degree who has not acquired credit for either a general course in Negro literature or a general course in Negro history.

Insofar as we know now Negro literature begins with a poem called "Bars Fight" which was written by a sixteen-year-old girl, Lucy Terry, in 1746, although it was not published until 1893. The survey of Negro literature which I advocate begins with Lucy Terry and is divided into six periods.

Its first period extends from 1746 until 1830, the year in which David Walker, after preparing the third edition of his famous Appeal, met his sudden death on a Boston street, possibly by assassination. I call this period, "The Apprentice Years." My second period extends from 1830 through 1895. 1895 is perhaps the most convenient date in all of Negro history. It is the year in which — I am giving the actual order of events — first, Frederick Douglass died at his fine residence in Anacostia after he had returned home from being honored at one meeting and just as he was preparing to go on to another public honoring while, only a few weeks later, Booker T. Washington, at the Cotton States Exposition in Atlanta, was to deliver the historic speech in which he assured the white South that in all things purely social Negroes and whites could be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things, as he put it, essential to mutual progress. This second period of sixty-five years I call the "Age of the Abolitionists." My third period extends from 1895 until 1920. The symbols of its great dichotomy are Washington and the relatively young W. E. B. Dubois of the doctrine of the "Talented Tenth." I call this period "the Negro Nadir." My fourth period is "The Harlem Renaissance." It is virtually co-terminous with the 1920's, but with a dying fall into the beginning of the 1930's. My fifth period I call "The Age of Wright," for I contend that Richard Wright dominated it as no other Negro writer has ever dominated Negro letters. This period extends from the early 1930's until 1957 — until after, that is, Rosa Parks refused to move in Montgomery. My sixth and final period is the period of "The Black Militants," from about 1957 until now, 1972.

In my first period four poets, Lucy Terry, Jupiter Hammon, Phillis Wheatley and George Moses Horton, occupy a stage which they share with the writers of prose narratives, Briton Hammon, John Marrant and Olaudah Equiano, and with early Negro leaders whose presence in a course in Negro literature, during the initiatory stages of the course, is highly important if the leaders are used, as they should be, to remind students of Negro literature, many of whom have been accustomed to expect Negro talent only in the exploits of "exceptional" Negroes, that the American Negro, even as early as the formative years of his American identity, began then to build for his own self-respect, his own communal institutions. So this first period should not ignore Richard Allen, founder and first bishop of the A.M.E. Church, who is sometimes called the Father of Black America; Prince Hall, founder of the Negro Masons, the first Negro fraternal order (lodges have meant much in Negro life); Benjamin Banneker, who sounded a note connecting him with Negro higher education; John Russwurm, co-founder of the Negro press; the leading pioneer Negro businessman, James Forten; the integrationist, Lemuel Haynes; the colonizationist, Paul Cuffe; and Peter Williams, pastor of a Negro congregation in a white denominational church. Each of these leaders, incidentally, did write something.

My second period of Negro literature is pre-eminently the period of the slave narrative, although the first slave narrative was written, or recorded, by a white man over forty years before "Bars Fight" and the last, well into the twentieth century. But the slave narrative is of such importance in Negro literature that no limitations other than those imposed by the chronology of a realistically organized teaching schedule should be observed in handling it. The two big names of this second period are Frederick Douglass and William Wells Brown. Increasingly, the classic qualities of Douglass' *Narrative of Frederick Douglass, An American Slave Written by Himself* are being proclaimed. Brown wrote the first Negro novel and the first Negro play. In the shadow of the slave narrative, and of Douglass and of Brown, stand Frances Ellen Watkins Harper, poet, novelist and short-story writer and poet Albery Whitman, whose *Not a Man and Yet a Man* is not the longest poem written by a Negro, but whose stature as a figure of some eminence in Negro literature may now be steadily increasing in the judgment of informed observers. Quick reference

in this period should be made to the poets, Charles Reason, George Boyer Vashon, James M. Whitfield and James Madison Bell, and to the historian, George Washington Williams.

Intelligent orchestration of the period of "The Negro Nadir" would seem to require that Charles W. Chesnutt be paired with Paul Laurence Dunbar and Washington with his fiery opposite, DuBois. Nevertheless, DuBois' whole long almost seventy-year career, which includes the *Black Flame* trilogy written long after Washington had been gathered to his forebears, probably should be presented as a unit. The Negro dialect poets, James Edwin Campbell, Daniel Webster Davis, James David Corrothers and J. Mord Allen, moreover, may be introduced with Dunbar. A small outpouring of very bad novels, woefully similiar in their crudities and their simpering gentilities, as much as any other single combined effect, provides a character to this period. These novels can easily be disposed of en masse, although, even so, perhaps best with some detailed attention to Elbert Sutton Griggs, who wrote, published, and peddled with his own hand, five of these unhappy artifacts in less than ten years. Other writers of this period, the poets, William Stanley Braithwaite, Georgia Douglass Johnson, and the Cotters, father and son, with the short-story writers, George Marion McClellan (also a poet), James McGirt, the elder Cotter and Dunbar's wife, Alice Moore Dunbar Nelson, deserve only passing mention. Fenton Johnson, poet and short-story writer, leads into the Harlem Renaissance. Even more does James Weldon Johnson, who, in his spanning of generations, should be, like DuBois, treated as a unit, but whose novel, *The Autobiography of an Ex-Coloured Man*, is a major work of "The Negro Nadir."

The writers of the Harlem Renaissance, as Negro writers go, tend to be well-known. I shall not linger over them. This is the period of Jean Toomer, Claude McKay, Countee Cullen, the younger Langston Hughes and the younger Arna Bontemps, the much too ignored Anne Spencer, the later James Weldon Johnson and the midpassage DuBois — both of whom should have already, in this course, received their due — Frank Horne, Gwendolyn Bennett, Helene Johnson and, primarily as novelists, Jessie Redmon Fauset, Wallace Thurman, Rudolph Fisher, George Schuyler, Walter White, Nella Larsen and Zora Neale Hurston. McKay, Cullen and Hughes, lyricists all, are the poets' triumvirate of this period. Perhaps the individual works of prose fiction to be stressed are Toomer's *Cane*, McKay's *Home to Harlem*, Cullen's *One Way to Heaven*, Hughes' *Not Without Laughter*, Bontemps' *God Sends Sunday*, Fauset's *Comedy: American Style*, Thurman's *The Blacker the Berry*, Fisher's *The Walls of Jericho*, Schuyler's *Black No More* and Larsen's *Quicksand*. But the Harlem Renaissance possesses a unifying theme, the "New Negro," and in this theme it rejects both the "darky" of American minstrelsy, the ebon beast of *The Birth of a Nation*, and the "dicty" of the bad novels of "The Negro Nadir." Not until Black Militancy will Negro literature be so dedicated in its adherence to a theme and so consciously loyal to a program correlated with that theme. Most of the participants in the Harlem Renaissance were young at the time of the Renaissance. Arna Bontemps is still active. Of Langston Hughes no presentation would be just which did not reflect the length and versatility of his career, as well as his sympathetic sensitivity to the changes in atmosphere and zeitgeist around him. Nor would such a presentation be just if it failed to establish Hughes as a figure of the first magnitude in Negro literary history. He is not our greatest Negro writer. He may, nevertheless, be our greatest Negro writing man.

The "Age of Wright," whatever the future may hold, is, until now, the Golden Age of Negro literature. For all of its high spirits and genuine desire to present the Negro, New or Old, as he actually was, the Harlem Renaissance was guilty of its own method of misrepresenting Negroes. In both prose and poetry the Renaissance tended too often to turn Negro life into too much of a myth and a fairy tale. There was something unreal, something superficial, something that was too arch and studied, upon occasion, in the

Renaissance version of Negro life. But "The Age of Wright" built upon what was solid in the Renaissance even as it reconstructed it and brought it closer to reality. Moreover, for this later age, apparently its sense of realism, as well as of reality, was honed into fine focus by the asperities of the Great Depression. The added vision and power of the writers of this age announce themselves early in the poetry of Sterling Brown and Frank Marshall Davis, surely the two most incredibly neglected of all Negro poets. In Brown's *Southern Road*, and in a poem like Davis' "Snapshots of the Cotton South," Renaissance pastiche largely disappears. With increments of precious meaning the world which has produced the black peasantry of the sharecropping South, the Negro migrant of the urban slum, and the precarious Negro middle class of both North and South is brought into sounder artistic focus. For Brown and Davis are not only rather accurate socio-political observers. They are also true poets. The greatest writer of this age, however, is Richard Wright, and, if not Wright, Ralph Ellison, and if the pinnacle of achievement in Negro literature until now has not been reached by these two, then it has been reached by one, or all, of the three poets, Melvin Tolson, Robert Hayden, and Pulitzer-Prize-winning Gwendolyn Brooks, through the poetry which this trio wrote during the Age of Wright. Study of the Age of Wright, as of a comprehensive course in Negro literature, climaxes in a study of these five. Even so, the Age of Wright probably is still inadequately treated unless some reference is made therein at least to poets Owen Dodson, Margaret Walker and M. Carl Holman, to novelists Chester Himes, Ann Petry, William Gardner Smith and John Oliver Killens in *Youngblood*, and to James Baldwin in his essays and fiction before *Another Country*.

Baldwin is a writer of whom much must be said. *Another Country*, for example, belongs to the Age of Wright, and yet it does not. It is truly a protest novel, written as much to commiserate with whites as with blacks. But there is little commiseration for whites in the poetry, prose and drama of the Black Militant, the prevailing Negro writer of the present age. More Negro writers are being published now than ever before. Clearly, the leading Militant is Leroi Jones, or Imamu Amiri Baraka, as he prefers to be called. Through Baraka's contributions to the drama, however, it may be expedient to review the history of the American Negro as playwright and as a creator for the American stage. Baraka's poetry is an open door to the introduction of other Black Militant poets, particularly of Don L. Lee. But the list of currently active black poets is long, and practical considerations demand a somewhat stringent selection among them for classroom use. Of current novelists perhaps John A. Williams, Paule Marshall, William Demby, William Melvin Kelley and Ernest Gaines should be treated in some detail. Of current novels surely reference must be made at least to Williams' *The Man Who Cried I Am*, Marshall's *The Chosen Place, The Timeless People*, Demby's *The Catacombs*, Kelley's *A Different Drummer* and *Dem*, and Gaines' *The Autobiography of Jane Pittman*. But, again, the current black novels and novelists are sufficiently numerous to render a stringent selection among them a categorical imperative. Moreover, it would certainly appear that no review of the current activity in Negro literature can be respectable which does not include analyses of Eldridge Cleaver, *The Autobiography of Malcolm X*, and such other autobiographical works as those of Claude Brown and Piri Thomas. A special word of caution, incidentally, may be needed about this period. It is pre-eminently the period of the Black Militant. Yet it is far from that exclusively. No formula derived exclusively from the thought of Frantz Fanon and the religion of black separatism will fit in any way, for example, Margaret Walker's novel *Jubilee* or *The Catacombs* or even Claude Brown's *Manchild in the Promised Land*. Finally, Negroes are still writing short stories, as witness James McPherson and Cyrus Coulter, while in the detective novels of Chester Himes, the science fiction of Samuel Delany and the continuing costume romances of Frank Yerby (whose *Speak Now* seems to be an attempt to revive within his product the serious outlook of his early short story

"Health Card,") the Negro writer does essay, as did, earlier, Negro writer Willard Motley in his novels, *Knock on Any Door* and *They Fished All Night*, other voices and other rooms beyond those usually associated with Negro literature.

It well may be that more emphasis should be put, in teaching a general course in Negro literature, on a reserve shelf than is generally the case. The shelf need not, and probably should not, be large. But almost brutal tactics should be employed to insure its use. Ideally, several copies of every reserve book should be on the reserve shelf. Moreover, it is background in Negro history rather than criticism of Negro literature which the reserve shelf should emphasize. I recommend as follows: for Negro history, as a reference to be used throughout the course, John Hope Franklin's *From Slavery to Freedom*; as an account of the African slave trade, Malcolm Cowley and Daniel Mannix's *Black Cargoes*; to put the case for African survivals in the Americas, Melville Herskovits' *The Myth of the Negro Past*; to picture the history of the Negro family, and also to argue against Herskovits, E. Franklin Frazier's *The Negro Family in the United States*; as an introduction to the Negro leadership of accommodation and the Negro leadership of protest, chapters 33 through 37 of Gunnar Myrdal's *An American Dilemma*; as a background for the Harlem Renaissance, Nathan Huggins' *The Harlem Renaissance*; to prepare the student for the ghetto, Sinclair Drake and Horace Cayton's *Black Metropolis*; as a prelude to the current scene, Louis Lomax's *The Negro Revolt*; and, as a stimulant to consider black psychology, William H. Grier and Price M. Cobb's *Black Rage*. Reference works on the reserve shelf to be consulted as the title indicates might well include Vernon Loggins' *The Negro Author: His Development in America to 1900*; J. Saunders Redding's *To Make a Poet Black*; Hugh Gloster's *Negro Voices in American Fiction*; Robert Bone's *The Negro Novel in America*; David Littlejohn's *Black on White*; Edward Margolies' *Native Sons: A Critical Study of Twentieth-Century Negro American Authors*; *Black Expression* and *The Black Aesthetic*, two collections of essays both edited by Addison Gayle; and, while they may well have other uses also, Harold Cruse's *The Crisis of the Negro Intellectual* and Frantz Fanon's *The Wretched of the Earth*.

The text for this course now can be an anthology. It is not for me to choose among those currently available. But I would close with a statement about the teacher of the course. Whoever teaches it should continue to teach it for years, if not for life. I have said nothing here about the still relative dearth of extensive research in Negro literary history. I do say here that this dearth is somewhat matched by a lack, on the part of many teachers of Negro literature, of familiarity with the actual total corpus of Negro writing. At the moment only repeated teaching of a truly comprehensive course in Negro literature can overcome for most recruits to Negro literature this lack of familiarity. By accretion, the repeated reading for class presentation of, for example, John Marrant's *Narrative of the Lord's Wonderful Dealings with John Marrant, a Black*, David Walker's *Appeal*, William Wells Brown's *Clotel* in its several versions, the long poems of Albery Whitman, some of the bad novels of the early nineteen-hundreds, poems like Dunbar's "The Haunted Oak," James Weldon Johnson's "St. Peter Relates an Incident of the Judgement Day," Countee Cullen's "Heritage," Sterling Brown's "Black Odyssey," Gwendolyn Brooks' "Satinlegs Smith," and Imamu Baraka's "Jitterbugs," as well as of numerous other novels, shorter pieces of fiction and poetry, and plays, a literature does grow into the consciousness of those who would teach it. By such an accretion one does acquire a sense, not only of individual writers and works, but also of the shape and organic nature of an integrated literary tradition. And Negro literature is an integrated literary tradition. It does have its continuities, its new departures, its interaction with a world of human experience and its own interpretations of its own underlying epistemologies. Moreover, it is not devoid of art. All courses in literature are, or should be, courses in life. But the attention to art in them makes of them more than

courses in social science. It makes of them courses in the humanities. By accretion, every general survey course, I think, in Negro literature should become a course in the humanities. Earlier in this paper I have argued a compulsory degree requirement in either Negro history or Negro literature. I now argue that a general course in Negro literature should offer more than a course in Negro history. I now argue that it should become, in any fair competition between history and literature, the preferred alternative. I now argue that, with increasing knowledge of the literary history of Negro literature and increasing insight into the art that often does accompany the product of the Negro writer, a good comprehensive survey course in Negro literature will become a course in the humanities. And I argue that this is precisely what such a course should become. I argue that, otherwise, it has little, if any, reason in any college curriculum. For, otherwise, it fails to serve, not only the interest of the specialist, but also the broader, finer interests of all of those who believe in the parliament of man and the genuine, although not necessarily governmental, federation of the world.

The Test of Civilization

by R. Kathleen Molz*

*Kathleen Molz is the chairman of the Intellectual Freedom Committee of the American Library Association. Portions of this address were delivered at Western Michigan University, Nov. 14, 1973, and at the Intellectual Freedom Workshop of the North Carolina Library Association, Oct. 31, 1973.

Historically, the trinity of censorship efforts has been brought to bear on the eradication of the heretical, the seditious, and the obscene. Books and other materials were banned because, being heretical, they were considered offensive to the Church and organized religion; being seditious, they were offensive to the State; and being obscene, they were believed offensive to the social order and public morality.

In a nation where Church and State have been historically separated, no one has ever been convicted for the publication of an heretical book. The only case within recent memory in which the specter of heresy was raised as a possible cause for extra-legal proscription was that of Nikos Kasantzakis's novel, *The Last Temptation of Christ*.

Suppression of materials on the grounds of sedition waned as a concept during the 1950's, ironically, at a time when the country seemed most harried over the infiltration of Communistic propaganda. In the case of *Lamont v. Postmaster General*, the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional Congressionally enacted legislation that had made it possible for the postal authorities to suspend deliveries of printed materials from abroad which appeared to be propaganda from Communist countries. Delivery of such mail was delayed until the addressee, upon receipt of a post card from the postal authorities, declared his intent that he wished the material sent to his home. Through this means, the postal authorities were obviously enabled to derive two lists of persons: Those whose names had been appropriated from other mailing lists and who would not necessarily wish to receive the material, and those who had requested the material and indeed wished to read it. Corliss Lamont, author of *The Peoples of the Soviet Union* and at one time chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, was the principal involved in the litigation and the Supreme Court sustained his case on the premise that the legislation passed by Congress impinged on his right to receive information, a right that was constitutionally protected.

With activities in the areas of the heretical and the seditious seemingly allayed, the censor was left to rake the coals over the third burning issue: The obscene. As a cause for suppression, the obscene is a

relative newcomer. Its appearance in the criminal codes of American jurisprudence was partially stimulated by reasons of religion. A 1712 statute enacted by the Massachusetts Bay Colony made it criminal to publish "any filthy, obscene, or profane song, pamphlet, libel or mock sermon" imitating or mimicking religious services. All of the fourteen States (i.e., the original Colonies and Vermont) which had ratified the Constitution by 1792 made either blasphemy or profanity, or both, statutory crimes.

It is from these and other precedents that Mr. Justice Brennan in writing the majority opinion in *Roth v. United States* held that obscenity is not within the area of constitutionally protected speech or press."

Yet, although the obscene has not been granted immunity on the grounds of First Amendment protections, the nation's highest court exhibited considerable latitude toward allegedly salacious material during the decade of the sixties. In the case of *Manual Enterprises v. Day*, the Court ruled that a number of magazines geared toward the interests of homosexuals were not obscene. Although the Court found that the journals in question would appeal to the prurient interest of homosexuals, the magazines could not be "deemed so offensive on their face as to affront the current community standards of decency." In *Jacobellis v. Ohio*, the Supreme Court held that a film, *The Lovers*, was constitutionally protected. There, the Court defined three distinct and separate criteria:

1. The work had to go substantially beyond customary limits of candor in the description or representation of matters relating to sex or nudity;
2. The work had to appeal to the prurient interest of the average adult; and
3. The work had to be utterly without redeeming social importance.

The 1964 decision in the *Jacobellis* case was coupled with the decision to grant a reversal of lower-court decisions prohibiting the dissemination of Henry Miller's *Tropic of Cancer*. In *Grove Press, Inc., v. Gerstein* on petition for writ of certiorari to the District Court of Appeals of Florida, the high court granted the petition and reversed the judgment of the Florida court. Five Justices based their decisions upon opinions stated in *Jacobellis*, but four, including the Chief Justice, were of the opinion that the writ should be denied. Nevertheless, the majority of the jurists held that *Tropic of Cancer* was not obscene. The *Jacobellis* and *Cancer* decisions were handed down on June 22, 1964, thus ending, and yet beginning, another chapter in the Supreme Court's interpretation of what in sexual depiction is to be allowed and what is to be proscribed.

Two years later, on March 21, 1966, the Supreme Court handed down three more decisions, one of them much publicized. It upheld a lower-court conviction of publisher Ralph Ginzburg for the issuance of *Eros* and other erotic literature. Here the Court went beyond the test of obscenity set in the *Roth* case by declaring that material which might not be in itself obscene could become so because of "the context of the circumstances of production, sale and publicity." In the second decision, the Court upheld the conviction of Yonkers publisher Edward Mishkin for the publication and sale of sado-masochistic works, and in the third, the Court reversed a lower-court decision proscribing "*Fanny Hill*" or the *Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure*, first published in 1750 and, ironically, the very book which had occasioned the first American court case involving the obscene, which took place in 1821 in Massachusetts.

With the exception of *Ralph Ginzburg v. United States*, which had introduced obscenity by context as a rationale for conviction, the Supreme Court had shown considerable latitude in allowing the distribution of allegedly obscene works. It was within this mood of greater judicial relaxation that Manhattan attorney Charles Rembar, who had argued the case for *Tropic of Cancer*, entitled his book *The End of Obscenity*, published in the late sixties. So, too, was the verdict of Philadelphia attorney Albert B. Gerber, whose

article appeared in a 1970 issue of a library periodical under the title: "The Right to Receive and Possess Pornography: An Attorney Foresees the End of Legal Restriction."

Indeed, this libertarian attitude was even furthered by the massive documentation published that year as the Report of the Commission on Obscenity and Pornography. Appointed by President Johnson in 1967, the Commission had labored over three years to examine the casual relationships, if any, between allegedly obscene materials and social behavior. Its recommendations, distilled from the findings of thousands of pages authored by psychologists, social scientists, physicians, and others, were to call for the repeal of "all Federal, State, and local legislation prohibiting the sale, exhibition, or distribution of sexual materials to consenting adults." Minors were not included in this extremely liberal recommendation.

Not only did President Nixon repudiate the Report but the Senate of the United States also voted to reject its findings and recommendations. Vice President Agnew was heard of observe: "As long as Nixon is President, Main Street will never be Smut Alley."

It is still a question whether or not this political reaction affirming the conservative tradition influenced the recent rulings of the Supreme Court concerning the obscene. The answer, perhaps, lies only within the realm of conjecture. Nonetheless, the Supreme Court in a series of five rulings handed down on June 21, 1973, (*Paris Adult Theatre I v. Slaton*, *Miller v. California*, *Kaplan v. California*, *U.S. v. 12 200-ft. Reels of Super 8mm Film*, and *U.S. v. Orito*) seemingly returned to the "dark ages," at least in the commentary of one newspaperman writing for the New York Daily News.

The new rulings substantively altered previous high court definitions of what constituted the obscene and how purveyors of obscene matter should be treated in criminal proceedings. First, the rulings negated the concept of a nationwide standard, that is, trial jurors will be asked to apply "community" standards which they may determine themselves. "It is neither realistic nor constitutionally sound," wrote Chief Justice Burger in *Miller v. California*, "to read the First Amendment as requiring that the people of Maine or Mississippi accept public depiction of conduct found tolerable in Las Vegas, or New York City." Community standards, then, could mean those applicable to any State, territory, or locality, village, township, county, or other jurisdiction comprised within the United States. Secondly, the prosecutors of allegedly obscene works do not need to introduce expert testimony. The defense may introduce expert witnesses, but their testimony may be disregarded. In effect, the burden of proof was shifted from the prosecution to the defense. To satisfy the jury, the prosecutor need do no more than submit the allegedly obscene work to the jury, which in turn will decide, according to the standards of the "average person" of the community, whether the work is sufficiently "serious" to merit the protection of the First Amendment.

The displacement of nationwide standards for those of local jurisdictions occurred almost at once, with the July 2nd decision of the Supreme Court of Georgia to affirm the conviction of an Albany, Ga., theatre owner for showing the film, *Carnal Knowledge*. The dissenting Justice in the Georgia case commented: "If the motion picture *Carnal Knowledge* is not entitled to judicial protection under the First Amendment's umbrella, then future productions in this art form utilizing a sexual theme are destined to be obscenely soaked in the pornographic storm." (It should be noted here that on Dec. 10, 1973, the Supreme Court announced that it will review the Georgia conviction.)

At this writing, it is not possible to determine whether or not the Supreme Court will reverse its stand on the use of "community" standards. The context, however, of this dependence on local decision-making, inherent in the Supreme Court's June 21 decisions, should be reviewed here.

The Federal system is a tri-part amalgam, involving the legislative, executive, and judicial branches. In many ways, these three parts work independently, each contributing in its own respective way to the entire process of governance. The legislative branch thus enacts the law; the executive branch administers it; and the courts adjudicate it. If, for example, a president proposes an exploration to the moon, he may, indeed, require Congressional support in passing legislation to authorize funds for such a mission, but there is little likelihood that the Supreme Court or any lower Federal court would have to serve as a review panel of such a decision. On the other hand, the Supreme Court might be heavily involved in determining the licitness of a statute dealing with voting rights in a particular State, but its decision, however important in righting wrong or in establishing precedent, could conceivably affect neither the Congress nor the executive branch.

Occasionally, an idea or concept, however, pervades and imbues all branches of the Federal system, and the three parts work as a whole in the achievement of social progress. Within the past decade, three such ideologies have been dominant: the civil rights issue for minority groups, the reduction of poverty, and the equalization of educational opportunity for the nation's youth. In *Brown v. Board of Education*, the Supreme Court in one sense addressed all three issues. Its 1954 decision struck down the continuum of the so-called "separate but equal" facilities, thus declaring unconstitutional racial segregation in the public schools. Since, in effect, minority children are often the children of low-income parents, the decision in part thus opened the doors for the legislation of the sixties: the passage and administration of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the passage of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, and that of the Elementary and Secondary Act of 1965, with its program of compensatory education for the children of low-income families.

Such ideologies can be termed "philosophies of governance," and through the decade of the sixties, these three philosophies provided a cambium layer promoting new growth within the entire Federal System and indeed the nation itself. As President Kennedy once observed: "We are not fifty countries, we are one country of fifty states and one people. The programs which make life better for some of our people will make life better for all of our people. A rising tide lifts all boats."

Although these three ideologies still permeate the Federal system, a different conceptualization of governance is being advanced in President Nixon's administration. In his study of the 1972 campaign, Theodore White wrote: "The President is a man of very definite ideas, and of these his philosophy of decentralization is cardinal. He had run, not only in 1968 but in every campaign of his long career, against Big Government, against the concentration of power in the United States in Washington."

Running counter to the New Deal, the New Frontier, and the Great Society, all of which envisioned the national government as the court of last resort for societal action and progress, the Nixonian philosophy of governance embraced the goal of returning power to the people. Thus, decentralization during President Nixon's administration has had many manifestations: The accelerated activity to regionalize many activities of the Federal government; the enactment of Administration-proposed legislation to further the general revenue sharing mode of administering Federal funds; the delimitation and curtailment of categorical-aid programs in favor of special revenue sharing in such specific fields as education, housing, and law enforcement; and even the enunciation of policy in such areas as public broadcasting in which local program managers were encouraged to sponsor shows of community interest as opposed to nationally produced telecasts featuring such notables as Bill Moyers or William Buckley.

Since the cardinal philosophy of President Nixon's domestic policies is decentralization, it is not altogether surprising that the Supreme Court, four of whose members are Nixon appointees (including the Chief Justice), should rule that local juries and prosecutors would know best what the community traffic will bear in terms of the obscene. Their decision was not inconsonant with their March 21, 1973 ruling in the case of *Rodriguez v. San Antonio* that the States were responsible in redressing the imbalance within their jurisdictions of the inequitable property tax for the support of public education, but that such a mandate did not lie within the jurisdiction of the Court.

This deemphasis on Federal decision-making in favor of that at local and State jurisdictional levels can also be considered a philosophy of public governance, one that is currently pervasive throughout the executive branch, also affecting the judiciary, and to a lesser extent, the Congress.

This particular philosophy has greatly discomforted the American Library Association: First, because its effect has resulted in the Administration's request to terminate all categorical-aid programs involving Federal aid to libraries; and secondly, because the Court's ruling now places professional members of the Association in a quandry as to the interpretation of the obscene, and could conceivably in some cases lead to their arrest and detention.

In response to the first matter the Association launched a public relations campaign asking libraries to "dim their lights" on May 8, 1973, as a symbolic gesture against the threatened Federal budget. To the second matter the Association replied by submitting a motion to the Supreme Court to file an amicus curiae brief in support of a petition to rehear the case of *Kaplan v. California*. In the language of the motion, the June 21st decisions, "in the opinion of the Association, permit the imposition of censorship functions on libraries and librarians which would fundamentally change their traditional role in support of intellectual freedom and would fundamentally alter the nature and content of their collections and the dissemination of such collections to the people."

The stance taken here reflects a longstanding concern by the Association that the printed word would be protected against censorship. Yet it should be noted that almost all major censorship cases affecting libraries during the fifties involved political issues, i.e., books and materials that were alleged to be pro-Communist. As far as libraries were concerned the question of obscenity entered the picture only in such cases as *Grapes of Wrath*, *Ulysses*, and *Tropic of Cancer*, works of recognized literary significance and those whose "alleged obscenity was subsequently repudiated by the courts.

In one sense, then, the Association has never really confronted the issue of hard-core pornography, because libraries do not buy it nor do they circulate it to their clienteles. *Suite 69*, the work in question in the Kaplan case, was graphically described by Chief Justice Burger:

The book, *Suite 69*, has a plain cover and contains no pictures. It is made up entirely of repetitive descriptions of physical, sexual contact, "clinically" explicit and offensive to the point of being nauseous; there is only the most tenuous "plot." Almost every conceivable variety of sexual contact, homosexual and heterosexual, is described. Whether one samples every fifth, 10th, or 20th page, beginning at any point or page at random, the content is unvarying.

Here then is a book, poorly written, which even in the Court's decision is identified by neither author nor publisher. It belongs to that class of so-called "trashy" works, which are sold in adult bookstores or handled elsewhere as under-the-counter purchases. Such works have been identified by attorney

Stanley Fleishman as "friendless" books, those for whom legitimate defense witnesses, such as academicians, publishers, and librarians, are hard to find.

In filing its motion in the case of *Kaplan v. California*, litigation which surely involved the "friendless" book, the Association took a further step in its development of an anti-censorship policy. No existing Association policy really covers the "friendless" book. The Library Bill of Rights bears no mention of the "adult" book, bookstore, or film. The Statement on Labeling was derived from the profession's philosophical rejection of the idea of placing political, not moral, labels on materials. The great rhetorical sweep of the Freedom to Read Statement emanated from the profession's dismay at the censorial activities of the McCarthy era in which works were being proscribed for again political, not moral, reasons.

In a sense, the June rulings prompted the Association to weigh the dangers of *Suite 69's* clinical explicitness and nauseating offensiveness against the dangers of a threat to the freedom to read in a democratic society. The Association's decision to request the Supreme Court for a rehearing affirmed its findings that if the dangers of the former constituted a blemish, those of the latter constituted blight.

The Association's request for a rehearing was denied by the Supreme Court on Oct. 9, 1973, and the Association now faces the unhappy prospect that in all probability State and local governments will introduce measures to reflect the Court's conservative rulings during the next legislative year. Already, some State legislatures have introduced bills calling for greater restrictions on the distribution of obscenity, and ALA's Office for Intellectual Freedom is maintaining a roster of such legislative efforts. The Freedom to Read Foundation is also trying to identify a test case which might be entered on behalf of the Association to bring once again before the high court the issues which a pro-censorship stance raises for libraries and librarians.

The introduction of restrictive legislation at State and local levels is undeniably affecting the role of the Association's chapters, the State library associations. At the national level, the position of the Association has not been inconsistent with broadly enunciated Association policy. The Intellectual Freedom Statement, adopted by Council on June 25, 1971, clearly states that "with every available legal means, we will challenge laws of governmental action restricting or prohibiting the publication of certain materials or limiting free access to such materials." By its own action on June 26, 1973, in directing the Association to petition the Supreme Court for a rehearing of its June 21st decisions, the Council opted to seek legal redress for what its members deemed restrictive and prohibitory measures against the free dissemination of ideas. By implication, the Association for the first time in its history embraced the "friendless" work, a book of no literary importance and one which will not be found in libraries.

Without the legal counsel afforded the national Association, the State Chapters, however, may not be able to finance similar judicial challenges. And the question remaining before the Association is whether or not its own anti-censorship policy, now for the first time including protection for "friendless" works, can be emulated by its Chapters. The Association has never recommended resistance to law; resistance to censorship has been only sought through legal means.

With the possibility of a spate of locally adopted obscenity statutes, the Association's own adamant posture may be challenged. Currently there is much discussion about exemptive provisions for libraries and other educational institutions in new or amended obscenity statutes. Obviously, such exemptions will provide no protection for bookstore owners and their staffs. Yet, Article IV of the Library Bill of Rights clearly urges libraries to "cooperate with all persons and groups concerned with resisting abridgment of

free expression and free access to ideas." At the national level, the Association asked for the rehearing of a case involving the conviction of the proprietor of an "adult" bookstore. Will such support be engendered by librarians for similiar proprietors at local levels of jurisdiction?

Then, too, there is the matter of minors. Most State and local legislatures will press for strict measures to protect the young, but amendments recently made to the Library Bill of Rights clearly preclude the denial of abridgment of an individual's right to use the totality of a library collection on the grounds of age. And what will be the utility of Association policy, which resists any challenge to library materials, "save after an independent determination by a judicial officer in a court of competent jurisdiction and only after an adversary hearing," in light of the Supreme Court's new ruling that the prosecutor need only tender the book itself into evidence and call no witnesses to determine its obscenity?

There are some of the ponderables that will be assessed in the months to come. It is not without some irony that in a society which exposes even children to the most graphic depictions of violence and in which speculation can be engendered on such subjects as the death of God, that sexually explicit materials, even when vulgarized, create such judicial consternation. Certainly, the Association should remind itself that civilization has been little tested by its response to standards of propriety. As Sir John Macdonnell once observed, the test of civilization "is not wealth, or the degree of comfort, or the average duration of life, or the increase of knowledge. . . . In default of any other measure, may it not be suggested that as good a measure as any is the degree to which justice is carried out, the degree to which men are sensitive as to wrong-doing and desirous to right it."

His is a sensitive quotation for these troubled times; librarians would be wise to recall it.

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The Risk of the Future

by Madeleine L'Engle* Author

*Address to the Public Libraries Section of the North Carolina Library Association at the Association's Biennial Conference. Winston-Salem, November 1, 1973. Copyright © 1973 by Madeleine L'Engle Franklin.

On the fifth of October — less than a month ago chronologically; far more than a month ago in experience — my husband and I set out for Moscow to make a literary pilgrimage. Twenty-nine years ago we met in Chekov's great play, "The Cherry Orchard." He was the young leading man, and I was, as usual, the gawky understudy and bit part player, and delighted to be so, for I went into the theater with no illusions as to my greatness as an actress, but because I thought it was the best possible school for a writer. Meeting Hugh Franklin was an unexpected fringe benefit.

So this trip to Russia to see the cities where great giants of literature had worked, to see their houses, to see their very desks, was something we had long dreamed about.

We arrived at London Airport on a beautiful autumn morning. We had a two hour wait before our British Airways plane to Moscow, and we were wishing we had some place to snooze when we became aware that the voice over the loud-speaker was announcing delays on most British Airways planes. Just as it was time for us to board our flight, the British Airways engineers all went home — so all flights were cancelled.

A British Airways agent took over our case. He couldn't have been more helpful and courteous, but the entire British Airways section of the airport was in chaos. We kept being shunted from one interminable line to another. Finally the British Airways man managed to get us seats on a Scandinavian Airlines plane to Copenhagen. From where we were to pick up an Aeroflot plane to Moscow.

We arrived in Copenhagen just about the time we should have been arriving in Moscow. Our persons and bags had been searched in New York and London; they were being searched in Copenhagen when it was discovered that there was no Aeroflot plane to Moscow. There was no plane to Moscow at all. British Airways had got rid of us and SAS was stuck with us.

SAS finally decided to send us to Frankfurt. During the flight the loudspeaker came on, and a heavily accented voice told us in several languages that our arrival would be delayed because of what sounded to me like "the tragedy in Frankfurt." We asked the Scandinavian gentleman across the aisle if he knew what the tragedy was, and he smiled and said that it was not "tragedy" in Frankfurt, but "traffic." Then he sobered and said, "But there has been a tragedy which I think you should know about. War has broken out in the middle east."

We spent the night of October 6th in Vienna, where again, we could find no news, and on October 7th we were finally flown by Aeroflot to Moscow and arrived late Sunday afternoon.

We left our apartment in New York at four o'clock Friday afternoon. We walked into our unexpected suite in Moscow at 8:00 Sunday evening, and we had been either in planes or in airports all that time. There

was also a seven hour time difference. We had moved through fatigue and exhaustion to a strange place beyond both. And we discovered that we had suddenly lost our history, our identities as American citizens. We could find out nothing about the war, and I don't think the people we talked to were holding out on us; they really didn't know anything. There is no freedom of the press in Russia. As a matter of fact, I almost didn't get my visa because of my profession. Writers — living writers, that is — are dangerous. They think. They use their minds, and, what is more important, their artistic intuition.

In the hotel lobby we heard a rumor — only a rumor — that Vice-President Agnew had resigned. We still could find out nothing about the war — was it still going on? Who had started it? We felt disassociated, completely cut off from our own history.

The only reality which was left to us was the one reality we could share with our guides in both Moscow and Leningrad, the reality of past literature, a shared love of the novels of the great, pre Revolutionary Russian giants.

It was heavily ironic to me as we made our pilgrimages through their houses, now museums, to which evidently, few Americans go as we saw the beds, desks, the very inkwells, that these writers were writing out of the same passionate conviction which motivates the Russian writers today — writers who cannot get published in Russia. Solzhenetsyn was sent to Siberia for the same reason that Dostoyevsky was sent to Siberia. There's a connection to be made here, but nobody seems to make it. Reality is distorted and manipulated until we lose sight of what is real.

And what is real? I am neither a politician nor a philosopher, so I'm not going to set forth pronouncements about reality in the USSR — or the USA. Nor am I going to attempt to do what philosophers have tried for thousands of years to do - to offer an ultimate experience of reality. I only want to share with you a little of what reality is to me - writer, wife, mother, grandmother, human being.

For an artist of a discipline reality is verisimilitude, a likeness to what is real, for a likeness to what is real is the most that the human artist can produce. But most of us are given our own glimpses of verisimilitude, that likeness to what is real, to that which is beyond the finite world of provable fact, to that which transcends the limited world of limited memory.

I search for verisimilitude, for my glimpses of reality, in my stories. These stories teach me; now that *A Wind in the Door* has been published, I am beginning to learn what it is really about, and where it has taught me more about reality than I knew before.

One thing I'm learning is that reality is more than meets the human eye — or ear - or mind. John Stuart Mill says that although we can know things to some extent, we cannot know them exhaustively.

For instance, what is a frog? What is the reality of a frog? I was fascinated by a scientific article which showed pictures of a frog as seen by a human eye, by a bird's eye, by a snake's eye. Each saw a very different creature. Which frog was more real? And why are frogs found so often in fairy tales? Do Russian children read stories about frog princes?

The Greeks have a word for the realness of things, the essence of frog, of stone, of bread and wine, of you and me: *ousia*.

It is a search for *ousia*, for realness in a world that depends more and more on the unreal, which impels the human animal to make a pilgrimage to Chekov's house, to paint a picture, or sing a song, or write a story; differences in the direction of memory have fascinated many storytellers; Merlin remembered

backwards from the future to the past; so does the White Queen, in Alice; she does her screaming before she pricks her finger with the pin.

In a recent New Yorker cartoon a family is pictured seated around the breakfast table, and the father is saying grace: "Thank you, God, for frozen orange juice, the instant coffee, the pop-up waffles, the non-dairy powdered cream, yours in haste, Amen."

If I am searching not for synthetic, instant experience, but for ousia — and I am — I must admit that this search involves risk and not just the risk of a trip to Russia. To write a book is a risky business; I may fail. There are quite a few unpublished books in my study. Some of these I still think are pretty good and ought to have been published; others I am quite willing to admit do not have verisimilitude, do not have ousia.

One reason that children are given fewer fairy tales today than when I was little is that fairy tales are violent and they involve risk. No risk, no fairy tale. Why so many people shudder at the violence in fairy tales and close their eyes to the violence of everyday life in the 1970's is beyond me. I need the realness, the ousia in fairy tales, fantasy, poetry, music, to give me a sense of order, basic order, in a land where Watergate continues, where organized crime thrives, where we are on the verge of a disastrous energy crisis, where we wake up every morning almost afraid to turn on the news.

Fairy tales and fantasies are parables — parables of risk, parables of freedom, human freedom.

Freedom for me always involves structure, structure in life, structure in writing, that structure which liberates us against the structure which imprisons. The difference is that the structure which liberates always implies risk, thus possibility of failure. I am worried that we live in a climate where we are not allowed to fail, and therefore we are encouraged to take fewer and fewer risks. In college a student will often take the safe, easy course, in which he knows he can get a good grade, instead of taking the more difficult one, in an unknown area of inquiry, where he may not get the good grade he needs to have on his record. One young man at Harvard, who wrote to me after he had reread *A Wrinkle in Time* during his sophomore year, and with whom I have been having a fascinating correspondence, has horrified his parents by switching his major from psychology to fairy tale, fantasy, and myth. "They want that Dr. in front of my name," he said ruefully. I am encouraged by the fact that here is a major in fantasy, fairy tale, and myth at Harvard!

He is thereby involved in a double risk, the risk of studying courses unpalatable to his parents, and the risk involved in the tales he will be delving into. In fairy tales and fantasy, failure is not only possible, it often strikes. And even when the poor peasant boy of the lovely stepchild succeeds, there is risk first. The young man may not make his way safely through the magic thicket. The wild music in the violin may destroy him. The power of the evil fairy may be stronger than that of the benevolent godmother. If the princess kisses the beast, he may devour her. Will the frog really be saved from the wicked spell and turn into a prince?

There is risk, risk of failure, of horror, of death, in fairy tales, but there is also an unspoken affirmation of the ultimate all rightness of things.

But before we can affirm this all rightness of things, we must accept immediate all wrongness. Few of us can sing, today, with Browning, that God's in his heaven and all's well with the world. It is in dark and unknown waters that fairy tales and fantasies have their home. Although we tend to think of fairy tales as light and crystal clear — glass slippers, enchanted mirrors, vast parties in great ballrooms — they speak to us, ultimately, of dark things. No one is more aware of the possible disasters which may be the result

of risk than the teller of tales, of our ultimate insecurity, loneliness, horror. But the teller of these tales, ancient or modern, is also aware of the infinite value of man, and the possibilities for nobleness which risk may open up.

And the fairy-tale or fantasy-teller must give a deeper sense of verisimilitude than the writer of slice-of-life stories. It is far easier for me to believe in the burning fire of roses in George Macdonald's *The Princes and Curdie* than some recent graphic descriptions of a reality which — for me — has no ousia. The writer who works in fairy tale or fantasy is trying to write about a world more real than that of every day, than that shown in slice-of-life stories.

I'm sure all of you have shared with me the feeling of being jerked out of the really real world and back into our daily shadow world when you've been deep in reading a story, and somebody has interrupted you. And I've felt this even more strongly when I'm writing. If I am fully thrown into the writing, thrown out of myself in the ecstasy of work — ex stasis, outside the body — and into the world of the story, if I am interrupted there is a frightening moment of transition when I am jerked out of the real world, and must return to the much - smaller - dimensioned world of every day life.

Fairy tales are at home in the world of magic, but in a true fairy tale this magic is neither coy, nor impossible. If we cannot believe the magic of a fairy tale, then it isn't a real fairy tale.

Magic is power; Count Grinssory wants to rule Hamelin-Loring instead of the rightful heir to the throne. The wicked step sisters want the rightful place of Cinderella. The wicked wolf wants power over the three little pigs. In primitive societies, power is seen as being both mana and taboo. We're used to the word taboo, mana isn't used as commonly. The great power lines which stretch across our country and make our lights work, and provide electricity for our refrigerators and washing machines are, when used this way, mana. But the husband of a friend of ours was a linesman, and in an accident touched one of those high tension wires, and was immediately killed: taboo. The naked hand may not touch this kind of power. Those who would deliberately use taboo — both in real life and in fairy tales — are arrogant in the ultimate sense of arrogance. They usurp the prerogatives of the gods; they fall into the classical Greek tragic flaw of hubris.

Mana, creative power, not destructive power, is working with the gods. The magic of mana is never a do-it-yourself-activity. Russia? U.S.? Odysseus can only make the difficult journey home from the wars because the goddess Pallas Athene wishes him to succeed and to return unscathed from all his perils, and he does what she tells him to do. The small bird and the gilded statue of the prince, in Oscar Wilde's fairy tale, work together to alleviate misery and suffering. And when Meg has to return to Camazotz alone, it is only because Mrs. Whatsit loves her, only because Meg is able to receive this love, and turn her own love towards Charles Wallace, that she is able to rescue him from the taboo power of it. Mana is aware of the pain of life, of death and resurrection. And therefore there is usually a hint of eschatology in fairy tales. They break out of chronological time and are able to move freely in Other Time.

Our sub-conscious minds move in Other Time, are uninhibited by daily linear time. In our sleeping dreams time is sometimes fantastically condensed; in a few minutes we can dream many hours worth of adventures. Exhaustion shoved me into Other Time in Russia. As we go deeper into the world of imagination, into fantasy, fairy tale, myth, we become even more free of the arbitrary shackles of time.

The teller of tales is always aware — consciously or not, it makes no difference — of taboo. Bluebeard's wife is forbidden to open the door to one room only. Cinderella was not to stay at the party past the stroke of twelve. Peter Rabbit was not to enter Mr. McGregor's garden.

It is only recently that fairy tale, fantasy, and myth, have been thought of as being exclusively for children. Originally they were not for children at all; children were not mature enough for them.

It is important that children be taught the Greek and Roman myths, because these myths are part of our background, of our MTH, but they weren't written for children at all. Gulliver's Travels is found on the children's shelves in libraries, but it was very definitely written for adults. And Malory most certainly wasn't writing for children in his Morte d' Arthur. No good writer of children's books writes for just children — to write just for children is an insult to children.

Children are better believers than most grown ups. They are aware of what most adults have forgotten, that the daily, time-bound world of provable fact is the secondary world, the shadow world; and story, painting, song, give us glimpses of the real world.

Aristotle talks of the willing suspension of disbelief: when I am reading a story into which I enter wholly, I not only suspend belief, but I believe in a way in which I am seldom able to believe in everyday life. The world, the primary world, which seizes me and makes me part of it is perhaps a child's world: I do not become part of the world of many contemporary novels or plays — Portnoy's Complaint, for instance, or Krapp's Last Tape, or even certain slice-of-life novels for ten and twelve year olds, because these works, brilliant though some of them be, conform only to the ways of this world of provable fact, and ignore the possibility of a larger universe.

If I am a child, in the sense of having an acute case of Peter-Pantheism, then this is pagan and puerile. But I must, in my journey into adulthood, middle age, and onwards, take all of myself, and this means that I must keep with the wonder and awareness that was mine. Out of childhood and youth the adult is forged, and to become grown up implies risk and grief and pain and fear and the dark shadow of death. But as I learn from the slings and arrows of chronology, I must be not just 54 yrs. old, but 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-and on up to 54, ALL of me, not just an isolated chronological fragment. It is only with all of me that I may move into the worlds of fantasy, fairy tale, myth, and it is only with all of me that I may attempt to understand the ousia of the frog.

Rainer Maria Rilke writes: "How should we be able to forget those ancient myths about dragons that at the last minute turn into princesses who are only waiting to see us once beautiful and brave. . . . Perhaps everything terrible is in its deepest being something helpless that wants help from us."

I know that when I am most monstrous, I am most in need of love. When my temper flares out of bounds it is usually set off by something unimportant which is on top of a series of events over which I have no control, which make me helpless, which cause me anguish and frustration. I am not lovable when I am enraged, although it is when I most need love.

One of our children, when he was two or three years old, used to rush at me when he had been naughty, and beat against me; what he wanted, by this monstrous behaviour, was an affirmation of love, and I would put my arms around him and hold him very tight until the dragon was gone and the loving small boy had returned.

Monsters are an intrinsic element of fairy tales. Some monsters are never held close, loved, redeemed, and remain ugly and fearful. Nevertheless, despite the risk of failure, of horror, of death, in fairy tales, there is also an unspoken affirmation of the ultimate all rightness of things.

Here we have a basic difference between a book for children and a book for adults. I believe that a book for children should affirm this basic all rightness. This does not mean that the book should not show a world in which there is death, disaster, unfairness, but where the adult novel may stop in rage and near-despair at man's cruelty to man, at the irrational disasters of nature, at the stupidity of war and rumour of war, at corruption in those who should be our examples, a children's book must go beyond this and point to that small light in the darkness, that light which the darkness cannot extinguish. This is a more difficult challenge than — for instance — to write a novel set in one of our monstrous mental hospitals, showing all the horrors therein starkly, brutally, truthfully — but going no further. The challenge to the writer of fantasy, fairy tale, myth, is that he have the courage to move beyond the empirical, technocratic world and into the unknown realm beyond provable fact.

Meet the Austins was rejected by many publishers because it begins with a death, and children, at that time — the late fifties, sixties, were supposed to be protected from such stark reality. *A Wrinkle in Time* was rejected because — among other reasons — it makes evil tangible. And yet both these books are an affirmation of the ultimate all rightness of things.

I cannot affirm this, in writing or in life, unless I affirm it is a context of a world which seems to be all wrong. Only in this world, which is the world I know, the world I am in, may I try to see the frog not only as I see him, but as the bird sees him, as the snake sees him, as the princess in the fairy tale sees him.

I am reading fairy tales to my granddaughters, aged just four and five, reading these stories aloud for the first time since their mother and her siblings have grown past the reading-aloud-at-night period. When one of these little ones is frightened in the night and cries out in terror, the mother-instinct is to pick the child up and cradle it and say, "It's all right, it's all right."

What was my mother promising me, all those years ago, when she held me in her arms and said, "Don't be afraid. Mother's here. It's all right."

What was I promising my children when I did the same thing? I had certainly learned that Mother, no matter how much she may want to, cannot stop accidents, cannot stop wars, cannot stop death. So what am I promising today when I pick up a four year old grandchild and say, "It's all right?"

It has something to do with faith in the basic structure of the universe, that there is an underlying all rightness to things. The great astronomer, Leverrier was making this same affirmation when the irregularities in the orbit of Uranus were discovered; to the scientists of the day there did not appear to be any explanation for such unstructured behavior of the part of a planet. But Leverrier did not throw up his hands in horror and say that the heavens were in a mess. With faith in the basic all rightness of the cosmos he computed the size, position, and orbit of a planet which, if the strange irregularity of Uranus was to make sense in an ordered universe, must be in the sky. Because Leverrier had a fundamental faith that the universe is not irrational, he risked predicting that Neptune had to be there. Quite a lot of eminent and respectable scientists thought he was mad, that he would fail. But he didn't. Neptune was there, just as he had predicted, a hitherto invisible planet, causing the seemingly meaningless irregularities in the orbit of Uranus.

It is this same faith in the all rightness of things which sends me to the typewriter, which enables me to hold and comfort a child, no matter how all wrong everything around me may be. In a world which seems to be without hope, I still affirm hope.

Because I am a human animal, which talks instead of tails or barks or meows, because I can draw on the memory treasure house, the myth of the past, and risk looking ahead to an unknown future, I can move from ousia to hope. When I affirm the all rightness of the universe, this all rightness for me may be set in the context of pain, of death, of loss; I have often been tested in this affirmation, and I make it austere and soberly. Nevertheless, in spite of everything, because of the courage and compassion and vision my family and friends and people like you have given me, I can still go to my typewriter, hold a child in my arms, stand here in front of you, and say, "Yes. It is all right."

And I call on all of you to make this affirmation with me. I am here because you give me strength to say my own Yes. We need to remember our heritage, and build our future on thousands of years of tradition, turmoil, travail, and say Yes, it is all right. We reverence our past; we are alive in the present; and we look forward to the future with excitement because we know that this is the only hope for the world. To say, It is all right, is an enormous risk, but I ask you, with confidence in your response to take the risk with me.

Volunteers in the Chapel Hill Public Library

by: Elizabeth Greer Director Chapel Hill Public Library

When one visits the Chapel Hill Public Library today it is difficult to believe that it existed only in the dreams of dedicated volunteer workers fifteen years ago. Before 1958, when the library was established by the Chapel Hill Board of Aldermen, adult readers in the community had depended on the University of North Carolina and children were limited to the collection maintained in an elementary school. Chapel Hill, the home of the University of North Carolina, had the dubious distinction of being the largest town in the state without public library service. The local appropriation of \$4,600 to operate the library that first year, was supplemented by federal funds and donations from interested residents and businesses.

The library opened in rented rooms in an aging clapboard structure, with one highly able employee, Elizabeth MacCarthy, who served as librarian until 1962. During this period, when Mrs. MacCarthy had little salaried assistance, the pattern of using volunteer help was established that continues today. The library is now housed in a handsome building, completed in 1967, with a collection of 40,000 volumes. Bookmobile service was begun in 1972. Open 67 hours weekly, it had a book circulation of almost 262,000 in the last fiscal year and 1,183 films were booked. Many special programs are offered, including story hours, films for both adults and children, meet-the-author teas and art exhibits, as well as other programs planned in cooperation with community groups. All this is maintained with a staff of only five full-time employees, and part-time workers averaging 120 hours weekly. There is no question that the library is understaffed and the purpose of this article is to point out ways that other libraries in similar situations may survive or enrich their present services with the use of volunteer help.

It would be a mistake, however, to assume that volunteers in any way replace an adequate, trained staff. Volunteer service should be supportive in all aspects. Only when a library is in a severe financial bind, should volunteers be depended upon for the basic needs. On the other hand, volunteers can perform many routines in a highly competent fashion and release the trained staff for reader service and other professional duties. The use of volunteers offers us alternatives. We made the decision to operate on

Sunday afternoon with a paid staff, using funds that would normally be spent on book processing which is done entirely by volunteers.

The library's use of volunteers falls into three main categories: routine or clerical, professional, and enrichment or added services. All are important, and the amount of time devoted to each depends to some extent on the talent available and current needs. Before we had a children's librarian, for example, volunteers offered story-hours. This is no longer necessary, but volunteers are now used to assist in the planning and operation of adult programs.

Among the routine jobs done regularly by volunteers are all aspects of the physical processing of books and book repair. Other tasks include writing overdue notices, arranging the daily circulation cards, and preliminary filing. Typists have been trained to type catalog cards, borrowers' cards, book lists, and book orders. With supervision, volunteers work at the circulation desk and assist in reader registration. A regular crew of shelveers is not a job that has great attraction; however, young teenagers have been our best source of supply in this area.

Chapel Hill is blessed in the volunteer sense in having many persons with library training and experience who have spare time for and an interest in the public library. They are mainly retired librarians and faculty wives. Over the years they have been of immense help primarily as catalogers. Others have taken on special jobs such as setting up a pamphlet file or preparing reading lists.

Experience has taught us that volunteer service cannot be organized casually. A person is accepted as a volunteer only after specific duties and schedules have been mutually agreed upon. The library staff feels a responsibility to have work and work space available at these times and the volunteers in turn are expected to notify us if they are unable to be on the job. Chaos would result otherwise. Volunteers generally prefer this precise arrangement and feel a real commitment to keep their schedules. As a general rule, no one works more than one morning or afternoon weekly. This is done for two reasons. First, the work will not fall too far behind in case of absences, although the spirit of the volunteer is such a constructive one that often others offer to fill a time slot when another is ill or on vacation. Also, if a person puts in extensive hours at tedious work, it will soon become a dull chore. A few hours a week can be a pleasant change from normal routines.

The third category of service done by volunteers is extremely important and involves administrative ability as well as dedication. No "one morning-a-week" schedule for these good souls! Under the auspices of the Friends of the Library, volunteers are completely responsible for monthly meet-the-author teas held in the library. For five years, Eva (Mrs. Richard) McKenna has made all arrangements for these popular events from inviting the authors, publicity, procuring food and flowers to introduction of the speaker, and washing the cups and saucers. Only someone who has organized similar functions can fully appreciate what this service means to the library staff.

Equally important, for the third year another volunteer, Mrs. Herbert Bodman, is serving as chairman of the annual book sale which last year netted the library a profit of \$1,200. This is a year-round job for the chairman and her assistants, who sort out the donated books and price and box them until sale time. They handle all aspects of the two-day event, and the library profits not only monetarily but from the good will engendered in the community by the opportunity to buy books at bargain prices.

Volunteers have organized other special programs. For example, a series of slide-illustrated talks on travel and nature topics was highly successful. Last year steps were taken to initiate a "Books for the Homebound" program under the auspices of the Friends and the Council on Aging.

The value of these services to the library far outweighs the inevitable difficulties one encounters in any organizational work. It is always understood that the library administration approves and maintains general supervision of all programs. This policy combined with a dash of tact and good humor generally will solve problems large and small. Among the rewards of work with volunteers is the spirit of friendship and cooperation that develops between staff and members of the community as they work together and meet for morning coffee, and the understanding of library service and problems the volunteers develop and in turn communicate to the community. This is a valuable aspect of involving volunteers in library operation.

For the benefit of those libraries contemplating a move, our most dramatic use of volunteer help occurred when the new library building was completed in 1967. Jaycees and Boy Scouts in trucks provided by local businesses moved over 20,000 books and other library materials from the old building to the shelves of the new one. Children from a kindergarten marched through downtown Chapel Hill carrying picture books — a gesture of great publicity value. When Durham Transfer and Storage Company learned that we planned this project, its president volunteered to move the bulky items requiring professional handling without cost. In the following week volunteers of all ages participated in every conceivable aspect of preparing the building for service, from shelf reading to transferring cards into the new catalog cabinet. The undertaking was so successful that we plan to repeat it on a smaller scale when we expand into new space for which revenue sharing funds have been allocated, and thereby involve a new generation in the spirit of library service.

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New North Carolina Books

by William S. Powell Professor of History University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

THAD STEM, JR. and ALAN BUTLER. Senator Sam Ervin's Best Stories. Durham: Moore Publishing Co., 1973. 144pp. \$5.95.

The stories told here by Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr., were recorded in an interview (or interviews) by the authors. The Senator was asked specific questions designed to trigger the stories, and sometimes the

interviewers told stories equally as good as the Senator's. We have here a readable record of a give-and-take session in which all participants vied to cap the last story told. Most of the tales deal with politicians, judges, and lawyers and with events in court. In many instances people who are the subject of a story are identified by name, in others the names are easy to guess, while some of the stories may be apocryphal. Reading this book will bring forth many smiles, perhaps, but few loud laughs. Senator Ervin's funniest stories perhaps do not lend themselves to type.

MABEL EVANS JONES. *A Rascal, Oh No!* New York: Vantage Press, 1973. 166pp. \$4.95. Illus.

Mrs. Mabel Evans Jones, a native of Manteo, is a retired teacher and former superintendent of schools in Dare County. This book for young people is based on her long years of association with the people of the Outer Banks. It is the story of a family's devotion to an intelligent dog and the role he plays in the lives of the children. The setting is the Outer Banks, of course, and the time around World War I. It is well written with a ring of authenticity which will appeal to young people.

GEORGE BARTON CUTTEN. *Silversmiths of North Carolina, 1696-1850*. Revised by Mary Reynolds Peacock. Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, 1973. \$15.00. 142pp. Illus.

In 1948 the State Department of Archives and History published Dr. Cutten's work on silversmiths in North Carolina, and it promptly became one of the most popular publications ever issued by the Department. After a few years, when it was out of print, copies which turned up in the used book market were sold at many times the original price. It is good now to have Dr. Cutten's work available again and even more so in the light of Mrs. Peacock's revisions and extensive additions. The work takes the form of biographical sketches of all known and identifiable silversmiths who worked in North Carolina. The sketches are adequately annotated so that those who desire additional information may check further. There also are numerous handsome illustrations of the work of these craftsmen and artists with careful descriptions of their pieces.

SONIA LEVITIN. *Roanoke, A Novel of the Lost Colony*. New York: Atheneum, 1973. 213pp. \$6.25. Map. Illus.

This is a novel directed to the 10-14-year-old reader and it tells a very plausible story of the Lost Colony. Hero is 17-year-old William Wythers who becomes a strong leader when circumstances require brave and decisive action. Insofar as possible the story follows fact, but after the departure of Governor John White for England to secure supplies, fiction takes over. The conclusion of the story is quite believable and may be as good an answer to the question of the fate of the colony as any of the others which have been imagined through the years.

HENRIETTA H. WILKINSON. *The Mint Museum of Art at Charlotte, A Brief History*. Charlotte: Heritage Printers, 1973. 105pp. \$4.95. Illus.

As is the case with all Heritage Printers' books, this is a handsome example of the bookmakers' art. It is attractively designed, printed, bound, and illustrated. The text is equally as praiseworthy. Mrs. Wilkinson has provided a fascinating history of a most interesting building. Her work consists of a review of gold mining in the vicinity of Charlotte, an account of the life and work of William Strickland (architect of the U. S. Mint building in Charlotte), and an account of the activity which occurred within the Mint from its construction in 1835-36 until the present time. The operation of a federal mint and some of the persons associated with it prior to 1913, the activity when the building was used as a federal courthouse, Red Cross headquarters, and meeting place for a woman's club, are related. Threatened with destruction in

1932 to provide space for expansion of the post office, the building was "rescued" and moved to a new location to serve as a museum of art. Finally, there is an account of the last forty years of growth and service to the community and state during which the Mint Museum of Art has come to be recognized as one of the country's outstanding small museums.

BERTRAM HAWTHORNE GROENE. *Tracing Your Civil War Ancestor*. Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, Publisher, 1973. 124pp. \$5.95. Illus.

This book may be described as a North Carolina book in a rather limited way, but the fact that it was issued by a North Carolina publisher gives it claims to our attention. The author, a native of Ohio, is presently a member of the faculty of Southeastern Louisiana University but was once a member of the faculty of East Carolina University. An experienced historian, genealogist, and a collector of Civil War artifacts, Dr. Groene has produced a guide for those seeking to trace the service of Civil War veterans. His book can lead the researcher through the complicated files of the National Archives and the various state archives, and it also serves as a guide to countless printed sources. It contains specific directions, cites books by author and title, and gives addresses of various agencies from which guidance and information may be obtained. This is an indispensable handbook for anyone about to embark upon a course of research dealing with Civil War history.

RUTH BLACKWELDER and A. HAYES DUNLAP. *Old Charlotte and Old Mecklenburg Today*. Charlotte: The Mecklenburg Historical Association, 1973. 56pp. Illus.

This is a book of handsome colored pictures and lengthy captions. The subject is old places of interest in Charlotte and Mecklenburg County — homes, churches, cemeteries, monuments, and schools. Concise facts pertaining to the places are sufficient to arouse considerable interest. (Order from the Association at P. O. Box 4032, Charlotte 28204.)

RICHARD WALSER, editor. *Tar Heel Laughter*. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1974. 309pp. \$9.95. Illus.

For many years Prof. Walser of the English faculty at N. C. State University made note of humorous Tar Heel tales as he went about his more scholarly research. In *Tar Heel Laughter* he gives us a collection of his best findings ranging in time from John Lawson in 1709 to some of Senator Ervin's best anecdotes. These stories, which vary in length from just a few lines to half a dozen pages, will produce reactions ranging all the way from an amused smile to uncontrolled laughter. They are selected from individual authors, as just indicated but also including William Byrd, Zeb Vance, Thomas Wolfe, Paul Green, Carl Goerch, and Harry Golden; others come from numerous newspapers, some are traditional stories only now published, while others are episodes from longer works of fiction. There also is a section entitled "Black Merriment." Copies of this book should be in every library in the state as well as on every bedside table. Those having difficulty getting to sleep will surely laugh themselves to the point of exhaustion, when they will lapse into the sleep of the weary.

HUGH F. RANKIN. Francis Marion: The Swamp Fox. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1973. 346pp. \$10.00. Illus. Maps.

Francis Marion had not been particularly distinguished in the Revolutionary War, even though he was a lieutenant colonel, until after Charleston was captured by the British in May, 1780. This study of Marion by Hugh F. Rankin, a North Carolinian now on the faculty of Tulane University, deals primarily with his career in 1780-1781 when he gained fame as a guerrilla leader during the time the British were occupying

the Carolinas. With Marion as the point of focus, Rankin relates the intriguing story of a divided people (in which Tory influence was strong) and of bands of roving plunderers. Marion, "The Swamp Fox," was the leader of one of these bands, and his men contributed greatly to the American success. His skirmishes with the enemy on both sides of the Carolina line might individually be dismissed, but in sum, as a constant menace to the British, they were of considerable significance. His brave exploits in the dark days when victory seemed far away, were an inspiration to many Americans.

Francis Marion has been the subject of many popular biographies for more than a century, but Rankin's book undoubtedly will stand as the definitive study. It is based on extensive research in contemporary records. It is fully annotated, has a classified bibliography, and is carefully indexed. Marion's appeal to the general reader as well as to the scholar suggests that this book should be a popular one in North Carolina as the Revolutionary Bicentennial approaches.

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Minutes

Minutes of the Executive Board of the North Carolina Library Association December 7, 1973

The Executive Board of the North Carolina Library Association met on December 7, 1973 at 10:00 a.m. at the Olivia Raney Library in Raleigh, North Carolina. The following people were present: Gene Lanier, Bob May (for William Roberts), Leonard Johnson, David Jensen, William O'Shea, Mary Canada, Nancy White, Elizabeth Copeland, Theresa Coletta, Joan Maxwell, Richard Barker, Ophelia Irving, Myrtle McNeill, Nancy Fogarty, Annette Phinazee, Florence Blakely, and Arial Stephens.

Joan Spencer of Olivia Raney Library welcomed the group.

Minutes of the conference sessions and board meetings and minutes of the first meeting of the new board were distributed. After being read and some corrections made, they were approved.

Richard Barker gave a treasurer's report stating that there were still some bills out and some money still to come in from the 1973 conference.

Arial Stephens, chairman of the 1975 convention, said that he had met with Jim McMurray and Gene Hill. Two hundred and fifty rooms at the Hyatt House and one hundred rooms at the Downtowner have been reserved for the conference to be held October 29, 30, 31, and November 1, 1975. It was announced that Bob May will be in charge of local arrangements for the 1975 conference and that Leland Park will be in charge of exhibits.

There was discussion of the possibility of meeting with the South Carolina Library Association in 1977. Arial Stephens said that he had talked with Bill Veeder of Carowinds and that he stated there would be roughly a thousand rooms available there in the fall of 1977. A motion was made by Annette Phinazee to take necessary steps to plan to hold the 1977 conference at Carowinds and make it a joint meeting with South Carolina if possible. The motion was seconded by Mary Canada and approved by the Board.

Dr. Lanier asked for any response that had been received concerning the 1973 conference stating that what he had received had been favorable. Elizabeth Copeland said that she also had received favorable response, and that the exhibitors seemed to be very pleased.

Myrtle McNeill reported that the first NCASL Executive Committee met November 30th and was most successful. The meeting of NCASL will be held in Durham at the Durham Hotel on October 31, November 1 and 2, 1974.

William O'Shea, Chairman of the Public Libraries Section, gave a report from his section indicating various activities that the section will be undertaking. There will be a meeting at 10:00 a.m. on January 15 at the Institute of Government in Chapel Hill to talk about ways to get local and state documents coming into libraries. Anyone from the Board is welcome and should contact Ruth Osborne of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Library if you are interested in attending. Mr. O'Shea also commented on the proposed certification of librarians.

David Jensen asked Section Heads to let him know news of their section for the journal.

Gene Lanier asked to please be put on the mailing list by the Section Heads.

Brochures from the Georgia Library Association on a chartered flight to the American Library Association Convention in New York were distributed.

Dr. Lanier stated that Jean Johnson of Raleigh was not able to be a candidate for the director vacancy, leaving only Norma Royal nominated. Florence Blakely made the motion that Mrs. Royal be appointed director. The motion was seconded by Mary Canada and approved by the Board.

Dr. Lanier appointed an ad hoc committee to study distribution of state documents. R. Grey Cole is the chairman and other members are Gary Barefoot, Sangster Parrott, and Elaine Von Oesen. Another member will be appointed.

There was discussion concerning getting information about the Intellectual Freedom Resolution to the journals and Dr. Lanier asked opinions on sending the association's reaction to intellectual freedom to the Legislature. Annette Phinazee made the motion to instruct the Intellectual Freedom Committee and the Governmental Relations Committee of NCLA to work together to make NCLA feelings known to the Legislature and to the North Carolina members of Congress. The motion was seconded by Ophelia Irving

and passed by the Board. William O'Shea was appointed to contact Mrs. Ray Moore, Chairman of the Intellectual Freedom Committee.

A motion was made by Mary Canada that we send the second payment of \$500.00 to the Southeastern States Library Survey. The motion was seconded by Elizabeth Copeland and passed. Miss Copeland also urged members to send back questionnaires to Southeastern. Details on this are in the fall issue of the Southeastern Librarian.

The meeting was adjourned for lunch. The meeting was called to order again by President Lanier and discussion was held on National Library Week. It was suggested that a coordinator of National Library Week activities for the state not be appointed, but that an ad hoc committee be appointed to investigate joint public relations efforts for the entire year. Dr. Lanier will appoint such a committee.

Dr. Lanier recommended that the Governmental Relations Committee work with the state council for social legislation during the 1974 legislative session.

Theresa Coletta reported that the Junior Members Round Table recruitment project was almost completed and information on how this may be obtained for use by local libraries will be made available later.

An ALA request for a constitutional change concerning duties of our ALA council member will be referred to the Constitution and Codes Committee.

Copies of the American Library Association's form to be used for grievances were passed out to be looked over. Elizabeth Copeland made the motion that Dr. Lanier appoint Arial Stephens and Neal Austin to make up a suggested form and mail it to everyone before voting on which form to adopt. The motion was seconded and passed.

Dr. Lanier read a letter from Paul Ballance concerning a North Carolina Index. He is to appoint a committee to investigate the offer made by Mr. Ballance and recommend what should be done. The committee is to be given a deadline to finish the study.

Herbert Poole has proposed a master index for NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES as he feels there is a need for one. He has suggested that possibly this could be published as an issue of NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES. He also suggested the possibility of offering to pay someone to get this index made at a cost of approximately three or four hundred dollars. William O'Shea made the motion that we authorize David Jensen to spend up to \$400.00 in preparing this index. Richard Barker, Treasurer, said he felt the money was available without any problem. The motion was seconded and passed.

William O'Shea gave a report on a possible method of reorganizing NCLA using a format the Ohio Library Association has successfully used for the past few years. This new plan would divide the membership into sections based on type of activity within the library rather than on type of library. Mr. O'Shea will provide members with information from Robert Rogers at Kent State University and also information on the Florida association to be furnished by Elizabeth Copeland.

Dr. Lanier would like suggestions of people to serve on President's committees and would like for Section Heads to submit names of people to him. He would like to have them appointed by the spring meeting.

The spring workshop will be made up of old and new committees. Dr. Lanier suggested making this a two-day event since Section Heads are now on the Executive Board. It will be held in Greensboro at Greensboro College on March 15th and 16th, 1974.

Dr. Lanier is to contact Mrs. Rohrer concerning a bicentennial committee.

William O'Shea made the motion that an NCLA Audiovisual Committee be formed for the purpose of encouraging cooperative use of audiovisual materials between college, university, school, and public libraries, and for working with the Department of Cultural Resources in recommendations for purchase of materials for its audiovisual collection. The motion was seconded by Mary Canada and passed.

After an expression of appreciation from Dr. Lanier to the members for attending and to William O'Shea for making arrangements, the meeting was adjourned.

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

Treasurer's Report

January 1, 1973 - December 31, 1973

Table 2. Treasurer's Report

Balance January 1, 1973	\$7,767.11
Receipts:	[Amounts below]
Dues	\$15,969.00
Association	\$14,198.00
Sections	1,771.00
School Librarians	\$586.50
Public Librarians	372.50
Trustees	202.00
College Librarians	295.00
Junior Members	110.00
Resources and Technical	108.00
Junior College	97.00
NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES	\$3,344.80
1973 Conference	18,735.55
Interest	1,365.00
Gifts	145.00
Bond Redemption	20,000.00
College and University Tutorials	911.58
Spring Workshop	114.00
NCASL Workshop	2,114.33
Miscellaneous	64.50

Total Receipts	\$62,763.76
Receipts Plus Balance	\$70,530.87
Less Expenditures (See List)	54,135.93
Balance December 31, 1973	\$16,394.94

FUND BALANCES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1973

Table 3. FUND BALANCES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1973

Checking Account	\$16,394.94
General Fund Savings	16,835.81
Scholarship Fund Savings	10,954.65
Loan Fund Savings	3,000.00
Bond — \$20,000 Federal Land Banks, 7.4%, 10/20/75 (General Fund 64%, Scholarship Fund 36%)	20,000.00
Total Resources	\$67,185.40

Date: January 31, 1974

Richard T. Barker, Treasurer

EXPENDITURES

January 1, 1973 — December 31, 1973

Table 4. EXPENDITURES

Executive Office — Salary	\$ 1,924.54
Executive Office — Expenses	[Expenses by Type]
Postage	859.28
Telephone	662.38
Printing and Stationery	820.30
Other Office Expenses	247.65
President's Expenses	569.54
Vice-President's Expenses	33.28
Treasurer's Bond	125.00
Audit of Treasurer's Books	200.00
ALA Representative	117.50
1973 Conference	13,921.95

Sections	4,326.25
NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES	7,037.83
Nominating Committee	75.68
Recruitment Committee	94.69
ALA Congressional Luncheon	140.00
ALA Dues	50.00
ALA Washington Office	200.00
SELA Dues	50.00
State Council for Social Legislation	100.00
Scholarships and Loans	1,600.00
Spring Workshop	114.00
JMRT Recruitment Project	227.51
Southeastern Library Survey	500.00
Investment Bond	20,021.93
Checks Returned and Refunds	89.00
Miscellaneous	27.62
Total Expenditures	\$54,135.93

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Sections Balance Sheet — December 31, 1973

Table 5. Sections Balance Sheet — December 31, 1973

	NCASL	PLS	Trustees	College	R & T	JMRT	Jr. Coll.
Bal. Jan. 1, '73	\$2,836.51	\$940.14	\$476.28	\$1,186.83	\$294.84	\$85.78	\$0.00
Receipts	2,700.83	372.50	202.00	1,206.58	108.00	110.00	97.00
Total	\$5,537.34	\$1,312.64	\$678.28	\$2,393.41	\$402.84	\$195.78	\$97.00
Expenditures	1,327.49	490.97	271.60	1,993.48	163.50	79.21	0.00
Bal. Dec. 31, '73	\$4,209.85	\$821.67	\$406.68	\$399.93	\$239.34	\$116.57	\$97.00

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES

Table 6. NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES

Balance January 1, 1973	\$2,194.35
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Receipts	3,344.80
Subscriptions	\$602.30
Ads	2,742.50
Transferred From General Fund	1,491.36
Total Balance and Receipts	7,030.51
Expenditures	7,037.83
Balance December 31, 1973	-7.32

LOAN FUND

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the Twelve Months Ended December 31, 1973

Table 7. LOAN FUND

Balance at January 1, 1973	\$3,000.00
Receipts: Interest	165.00
Disbursements	165.00
Balance at December 31, 1973	\$3,000.00
Represented by: Bank of North Carolina NA: Savings Certificate	\$3,000.00

SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the Twelve Months Ended December 31, 1973

Table 8. SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Balance at January 1, 1973	\$10,350.84
Receipts: Interest	603.81
Disbursements	0.00
Balance at December 31, 1973	\$10,954.65
Represented by: Bank of North Carolina NA: Savings Account	\$10,954.65

GENERAL FUND

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the Twelve Months Ended December 31, 1973

Balance at January 1, 1973: \$15,582.38 **Receipts: Interest on Savings Account:** 1,253.43
Disbursements: 0.00 **Balance at December 31, 1973:** \$16,835.81 **Represented by: Home Federal Savings and Loan Association:** - Savings Account: \$ 8,727.50 - Savings Certificate: 8,108.31

PROPOSED 1974 BUDGET

INCOME

- **Dues — Carried over from 1973 and New Members:** \$ 8,000.00 - **Subscriptions and Ads:** 3,000.00 - **Scholarship Fund:** 150.00 - **Conference — Carried over from 1973:** 3,000.00 - **Earnings from Investments:** 1,500.00 - **Sections — Carried over from 1973:** 6,200.00 - **Miscellaneous:** 0.00 - **Total:** \$21,850.00

EXPENDITURES

- **Executive Office:** \$ 4,500.00 - **President:** 600.00 - **Vice President:** 100.00 - **Treasurer:** 325.00 - **ALA Representative:** 500.00 - **SELA Representative:** 200.00 - **ALA Dues:** 60.00 - **SELA Dues:** 50.00 - **Other Dues:** 100.00 - **ALA Washington Office:** 100.00 - **NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES:** 8,000.00 - **Scholarships:** 1,500.00 - **Committees:** 200.00 - **Sections:** 4,000.00 - **Miscellaneous:** 0.00 - **Total:** \$20,235.00

North Carolina Library Education News

Appalachian State University *Educational Media Department*

This has been an unusually busy year at Appalachian with studies into and reassessment of competency-based education and exit requirements for each department. Plans for conversion of quarter to semester system in the fall of 1975 has meant extensive curriculum revision.

Dates for summer school are as follows:

1st Term: June 17 - July 12, 1974 2nd Term: July 12 - August 9, 1974

In addition to the regular classes taught for certification and degree requirements there will be three two-week workshops:

* June 17th to June 28th: Seminar in Problems in A-V Instruction (with Dr. Al Corum, Dean of Learning Resources at ASU).

* June 1st to July 12th: "Children's Literature study Tour — Eastern U.S." (with Miss Beulah Campbell of the ASU faculty).

* July 15th to 26th: "Learning Resources for the Pre-Schools" (with Mrs. Margaret Bice Scott of the Oak Ridge schools).

East Carolina University Department of Library Science

The winter months have been filled with rain and committee meetings. Final approval has now been received from all committees regarding the revision of programs in library science/media at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. Beginning in the fall of 1974, all of these changes and revisions will be realized after more than two years of study and work. Judith Donnalley, associate professor in the department, has coordinated this self study and reworking of the curriculum. With input from faculty, students, and professionals in the field, these new programs should provide the student with proper preparation to meet the challenge of today's world of communication and information handling.

With the flexibility of independent studies and field work opportunities, students are experiencing a more practical approach for use of their theoretical background. With a definite two-year schedule, they can now plan their programs based on their background, experience, and aspirations without too much difficulty. New classroom and lounge furniture along with

wet carrels have also made in-class experiences more pleasant. Students are now looking forward to moving into new quarters in 1975 when the library addition is complete.

Alpha Beta Alpha has experienced success this year with a record breaking membership and participation. Interesting speakers, socials, displays, a planned Spring trip to the Library of Congress and area libraries, and other special activities have sparked the membership. Ludi W. Johnson serves as advisor to this group.

Other faculty members have been involved in addresses to student and professional groups as well as serving as consultants in a number of ways. Emily S. Boyce has been appointed to the N. C. Audiovisual Equipment Advisory Committee in cooperation with the State Department of Public Instruction. She is also scheduled to address the North Carolina chapter of the International Reading Association meeting in Wilmington in March. Donald Collins, assistant professor expects to complete all requirements for the Ph.D. degree by the spring. Teaching fellows, Andrew Wall and Lee McLaughlin have been experimenting with learning packages and individualized approaches in their classes with success.

Concentrated study and workshop techniques will be the theme of summer offerings in the department this summer. Two three week sessions have been arranged making it possible for persons in the field to update themselves as well as learn new techniques in short periods of time. Included among the offerings available in this fashion are workshops in storytelling, government publications, reading guidance for adults aimed at public library and

community college personnel, bibliography management, and educational television. Full schedules are available from Gene D. Lanier, Chairman. Sessions begin on June 17 and July 15.

The Department will offer a series of three-week workshops this summer. The first session of summer school will be scheduled from June 17 to July 5 and will offer a variety of courses of interest to library/media personnel.

In addition to courses in reference and bibliography, the Department will offer a seminar in library administration directed by Dr. Gene D. Lanier, Departmental Chairman.

The first session workshop series will also offer public librarians and community college learning resource center directors an opportunity to enroll in a seminar concerning adult reading programs directed by Miss Emily S. Boyce.

Second summer session from July 15 to August 2 will include storytelling, government publications, media program, and field work.

It is possible to enroll in these workshops on a non-degree basis by showing proof of an undergraduate degree and requesting application forms. These may be secured from the Admissions Office, ECU, Greenville, N. C. 27834 or Dr. Gene D. Lanier, Chairman, Department of Library Science.

Tuition for each workshop is \$36.00 for North Carolina residents and \$90 for nonresidents. On campus housing is available. The workshops meet two hours each day Monday-Friday with no Saturday meetings.

ECU Summer Session Schedule

FIRST SUMMER SESSION

Table 9. FIRST SUMMER SESSION

FIRST SUMMER SESSION	Dates	Times	Credit Hours
304 Ref and Bibliog	June 17 - July 5	10:20 - 12:20	3
305 Index and Sub Bibliog	June 17 - July 5	12:40 - 2:40	3
308G Admin. School Media	June 17 - July 5	8:00 - 10:00	3
311G Field Work	June 17 - July 5	12:40 - 2:40	3
350G Read Guid Adults	June 17 - July 5	12:40 - 2:30	3
408 Bibliog of Humanities	June 17 - July 5	2:50 - 4:40	3
418 Lib Admin and Management	June 17 - July 5	8:00 - 10:00	3
488 Research Techniques	June 17 - July 5	10:20 - 12:20	3
490C Independent Study	TBA	TBA	3

SECOND SUMMER SESSION

Table 10. SECOND SUMMER SESSION

SECOND SUMMER SESSION	Dates	Times	Credit Hours
1 Research Skills	July 15 - July 26	8:00 - 9:00	1
208 Storytelling	July 15 - August 2	10:20 - 12:20	3
216 The Media Program	July 15 - August 9	12:40 - 3:10	5
311G Field Work	TBA	TBA	3
405 Govern Publications	July 15 - August 2	10:20 - 12:20	3
490B Independent Study	TBA	TBA	3

FIRST SUMMER SESSION Appropriate Media Courses:

Table 11. FIRST SUMMER SESSION Appropriate Media Courses:

Courses:	Dates	Times	Credit Hours
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Courses:	Dates	Times	Credit Hours
Educ 272 Intr AV Instr	June 6 - July 12	8:00 - 9:00	3
Educ 272 Intr AV Instr	June 6 - July 12	9:10 - 10:10	3
Educ 272 Intr AV Instr	June 6 - July 12	10:20 - 11:30	3
Educ 321G Ed Comm Methods and Mat	June 17 - June 28	9:00 - 12:00	3
Educ 374G Design Multi Inst Mat	July 1 - July 12	9:00 - 12:00	3
Educ 492 Intr to Educ TV	July 1 - July 12	1:00 - 4:00	3

"G" Teacher Certification Courses:

Table 12. "G" Teacher Certification Courses:

Courses:	Dates	Times	Credit Hours
Educ 422 Hist and Phil Educ	June 16 - June 28	2:00 - 5:00	3
Educ 423 Hist and Phil Educ	July 1 - July 12	2:00 - 5:00	3
Educ 424 High School Curriculum	June 17 - June 28	9:00 - 12:00	3
Educ 425 Elementary School Curr	June 17 - June 28	4:00 - 7:00	3
Educ 480 Intro to Research	June 18 - July 12	8:00 - 9:30	3
Educ 480 Intro to Research	June 18 - July 12	10:20 - 11:40	3

SECOND SUMMER SESSION Appropriate Media Courses:

Table 13. SECOND SUMMER SESSION Appropriate Media Courses:

Courses:	Dates	Times	Credit Hours
Educ 272 Intr AV Instr	July 12 - August 20	8:00 - 9:00	3
Educ 321G Ed Comm Methods and Mat	July 15 - August 20	9:10 - 10:30	3
Educ 374G Design Multi Inst Mat	July 15 - August 20	11:30 - 12:50	3

"G" Teacher Certification Courses:

Table 14. "G" Teacher Certification Courses:

Courses:	Dates	Times	Credit Hours
Educ 423 Hist and Phil Educ	July 15 - July 26	2:00 - 5:00	3
Educ 424 High School Curriculum	July 15 - July 26	2:00 - 5:00	3
Educ 424 High School Curriculum	July 15 - July 26	9:00 - 12:00	3
Educ 425 Elementary School Curr	July 16 - August 7	10:20 - 11:45	3

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill School of Library Science

The University of North Carolina Board of Governors has approved the appointment of Dr. Lester Eugene Asheim as William Rand Kenan, Jr., Professor of Library Science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, effective January 1, 1975.

photograph: Dr. Lester Eugene Asheim

Dr. Asheim, currently Professor of Library Science at the University of Chicago, has had a long and distinguished career in librarianship. A native of Seattle, Washington, he earned A.B. and M.A. degrees in American Literature and a B.A. in Librarianship at the University of Washington before securing his Ph.D. in library science at the University of Chicago in 1949. His doctoral dissertation was indicative of his broad interests in the field of reading and the media, being a comparative analysis of the content of selected novels and movies based upon them. Subsequently he extended his interests to include censorship, the effect of reading upon people, public libraries, international librarianship, and library education.

Professor Asheim served as Dean of the Graduate Library School at the University of Chicago from 1952 to 1962, when he became Director of the International Relations Office of the American Library Association. As the issue of future directions for personnel development in libraries came to the fore in the sixties, he became Director of the American Library Association's Office for Library Education, 1966-71, which resulted in his landmark statement on library manpower. His effectiveness in the deanship at Chicago, his international stature as a result of his work with the International Relations Office, and his authorship of the ALA's Library Manpower statement all indicate the breadth of his contribution to librarianship.

In 1971 Dr. Asheim returned to the University of Chicago's Graduate Library School where he is Managing Editor of *Library Quarterly*, the major scholarly journal in librarianship. He continues to lecture before many professional library associations and on many university campuses.

Numerous honors and awards have come to Professor Asheim, the most recent being the Beta Phi Mu Award for Distinguished Service to Education for Librarianship, which notes that "seldom has one individual had such dynamic and far-reaching influence in the library profession." In 1966 the School of Librarianship at the University of Washington named him Distinguished Alumnus, and that same year the Illinois Library Association gave him its Intellectual Freedom Award. He was invited to give the Phineas L. Windsor Lectures in Librarianship at the University of Illinois, subsequently published as *Librarianship in*

the Developing Countries, which was presented the ALA Scarecrow Press Award for the outstanding contribution to library literature in 1968.

Dr. Edward G. Holley, Dean of the School of Library Science, noted that "At this period in the development of the School of Library Science, the appointment of Lester Asheim as William Rand Kenan, Jr., Professor of Library Science brings to the Southeast a scholar and professional whose counsel will be especially helpful. The faculty is undertaking a major revision of the curriculum, an area in which Dr. Asheim has unusual background and experience. In addition, his experience in international librarianship, his interest in the area of communications, and his work with interdisciplinary programs at Chicago can contribute to an expansion of our efforts in these areas which are only now emerging. His basic work in reading, in intellectual freedom, and in libraries as agencies of popular culture and information will complement the interests of other faculty members. In addition to his other qualities, Les Asheim enjoys a reputation as an excellent teacher and congenial colleague. We are delighted that he has accepted our invitation to come to Chapel Hill and we look forward to his many contributions to the School of Library Science here."

William Rand Kenan, Jr., Professorships at the University of North Carolina are provided from a charitable trust established through the will of alumnus Kenan at the time of his death in 1965. They are intended as an extension of the family's earlier professorships program which was designed to enable the University of North Carolina to attract outstanding scholars to its faculty. Dr. Louis Round Wilson, founder of the School was a Kenan Professor of Library Administration, under an earlier legacy of Mrs. Mary Lily Kenan Bingham.

Miss Margaret Kalp, Associate Professor of Library Science, has been named Assistant Dean of the School of Library Science of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. A faculty member since 1947 and Acting Dean of the School, 1964-67, Professor Kalp assumed her new responsibilities after approval by the Board of Trustees in December, 1973. She will assist the Dean of the School in the general areas of internal administration, curriculum revision, admissions, and student advising. In commenting upon Miss Kalp's appointment Dean Edward G. Holley noted: Miss Kalp has given long and faithful service to the School of Library Science. Her reluctance to assume administrative responsibility again has been well known among her colleagues but the special needs of the School during the next two years led her to accept this appointment. Because of her service to the North Carolina Library Association in various roles, including that of President in 1963-65, and her knowledge of the School, its program, and alumni, Professor Kalp's contributions as Assistant Dean will be especially helpful as we continue to serve the needs of the state in library education.

photograph: Miss Margaret Kalp

Miss Kalp received her B.A. degree from Douglass College and her M.A. in library science from the University of Michigan. She has also studied at Rutgers and the University of Chicago. Before joining the Carolina faculty Professor Kalp had served libraries in New Jersey, Michigan, and Tennessee. She served as a member of the American Library Council and also the Board of Directors of the American Association of School Librarians, 1963-67, was president of the Altrusa Club of Chapel Hill, 1967-69, and has served as a consultant to school libraries, the N. C. Department of Public Instruction, and the U. S. Office of Education. She has been elected to membership in Delta Kappa Gamma, Beta Phi Mu, and Pi Gamma Mu.

The annual meeting of the UNC School of Library Science Alumni Association was held on Saturday, April 20, at the Holiday Inn, Chapel Hill, NC. Dr. Mary Edna Anders, Class of 1947, Director of the Southeastern States Cooperative Library Survey spoke to the group concerning the Survey.

During the Spring Semester the School presented the following public lectures:

February 20 — Dr. Lora D. Garrison, Assistant Professor of American History, Livingston College, Rutgers University.

February 27 — Dr. Ray Frantz, Jr., Librarian, University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

March 27 — Dr. Estelle Brodman, Librarian and Professor of Medical History, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

April 10 — Dr. Natalia Tyulina, Director, United Nations Library.

April 24 — Mrs. Allie Beth Martin, Director, Tulsa City-County Library, Tulsa, Okla.

The School will offer two courses in law librarianship during the second term of the 1974 Summer Session, July 1 - August 6. These courses are:

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

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

Both or either of these courses will be open to students enrolled for a graduate degree in librarianship at North Carolina or at other approved institutions, to those who already hold a professional degree in librarianship, and to others, as special students, with the permission of the instructors. Students who wish to receive graduate credit for these courses must be admitted to the School of Library Science as graduate students. Tuition and fees will be \$89.00 for North Carolina residents and \$400.50 for non-residents. Fees for room and board are additional.

Enrollment for these courses will be limited, and applications to register for both or either must be submitted by May 10, 1974. Application forms for either graduate or special student status and further information may be obtained from Miss Jean Freeman, Assistant to the Dean, School of Library Science, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514.

North Carolina Central University School of Library Science

The spring semester course, "The Public Library" includes a series of public lectures by the following visitors:

Kenneth D. Shearer, Jr., Philip Ogilvie, Clara S. Jones, Elizabeth H. Copeland, Mollie Lee, Walter W. Curley, F. William Summers, George Linder, Hoyt F. Galvin, Milton S. Byam, and Allie B. Martin.

Jesse Jackson, author, is scheduled as a visiting lecturer for the Graduate Seminar.

Seven members of the faculty attended the annual meeting of the AALS in Chicago; five remained for the Mid-winter Meeting of the ALA. Louise Graves and Miriam Ricks attended the meeting of the NCAECT in February. Louise Graves and Desretta McAllister attended the annual meeting of AECT in Atlantic City in March. Annette Phinazee served on the Book Selection Policy Committee of the Durham County Public Library and the Visiting Committee for Jordan High School, Durham.

Progress is being made toward development of the early learning center "Play 'N Learn" at the Stanford L. Warren Branch of the Durham County Public Library. A Xerox grant to the School and Cooperation with the Library staff by Assistant Professor Miriam Ricks and students concentrating upon work with young children are making this project possible.

Carnegie and Mellon fellowships are available for students who wish to enroll in the School on June 17 or August 29, 1974.

An Open Forum: Relationships Between Library Technical Assistant Programs and Graduate Library Education Programs In North Carolina

In reply to the comprehensive reports citing the highlights, advantages and problems of the Library Technical Assistant Programs in eight North Carolina community colleges and technical institutes, Dr. Annette L. Phinazee emphasized, "We have an identity crisis which is being experienced by other professions also. The returning veterans who want to be medical aides are being questioned. Nurses and teachers do not always accept their aides.

We need to face this honestly and this committee of NCLA is the place to discuss it and work out a solution."

It was pointed out by Mrs. Mildred Mathis that the curriculum for the LTA program at Lenoir Community College provides 75% general education. "This is an informational, technical, and promotional program that could be terminal or allow the student to continue his education," she explained. Mrs. Carol V. Andrews of the Department of Community Colleges emphasized that the first program was begun in 1966 and was used to give guidance in the curriculum program development. "Our program has been well accepted." Mrs. Rosalind Campbell of Blue Ridge Technical Institute suggested the need of a state board to evaluate and update program content and consider certification of LTAs.

The major problem in placing trained students as indicated by John Johnson and Howard Blanton of Durham and Holding Technical Institutes respectively is mobility. Students do not want to move away from their immediate areas. Mr. Johnson suggested a career ladder approach looking at the paraprofessional in the medical and law areas, for example.

Many concerns were evident throughout the discussion sessions such as (1) understanding of LTA by themselves and employer; (2) hiring to replace professional librarians; (3) misuse of personnel as professional; (4) job descriptions clearly defined in what to do and what not to do; (5) examination of technical courses as competency based; (6) public relations, human relationships and personnel practices; and (7) division of book and non-book techniques in training.

Dr. Doris Cox of ASU, Dr. Gene Lanier of East Carolina University, Dr. Annette Phinazee of NCCU and Mrs. Mary Frances K. Johnson of UNC-G, panel members representing the Graduate Library Education Programs, emphasized the point that we must be careful to interpret and clarify the complementary roles of the professionals and the support staff. Who's the aide going to aid if there is no professional?

Mrs. Johnson discussed the concept of differentiated staffing of school media programs with the perspective of a program. Mrs. Johnson pointed out that the concept of differentiated staffing of school media programs is accepted, supported and encouraged at the district and school level by a number of factors. The 1969 Standards for School Media Programs recommended a school staff pattern consisting of the professional media specialist with such support personnel as technicians and aides. This emphasis has been reinforced and extended in the new "Media Programs: District and School" to be published in 1974. Media programs are responding to new educational trends and approaches as "open education," for example.

"Areas of special need for differentiated staffing in my view," emphasized Mrs. Johnson, "include the school district processing centers' use of LTA's and library assistants and media production and equipment services' use of media technicians on school and district levels." She no longer sees professional acceptance as a problem. The major problem according to Mrs. Johnson is funding which points out the need for state provision of positions and salaries. The new budget request includes this and hopefully it will become a reality for the school systems.

"We are most enthused about the future. We will continue to evaluate and revise our program to meet the changing needs," expounded Mrs. Matthis.

The consensus of the group was that there should be more articulation between the state supported institutions in order to solve problems and improve their products generally.

Dr. Budd Gambee is chairman of the Committee on Education for Librarianship, sponsor of this open forum held November 1, 1973 in Benton Convention Center, Winston-Salem, during the North Carolina Library Association Biennial Conference. Other members of the committee are Dr. Hugh Hagaman, Miss Katherine Howell, Mr. David Jensen, Mrs. Pauline F. Myrick and Dr. Annette Phinazee.

Respectfully submitted, Mrs. Pauline F. Myrick Secretary pro-tem

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NCLA Section Activities**Public Library Section, Printed Resources Committee**

Minutes of meeting held at the Institute of Government, UNC-Chapel Hill, on Tuesday, January 15, 1974, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Present: (Co-Chairmen) Ruth Osborne, Business/Technology Reference, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Public Library, and Roy Dicks, Acquisitions, Wake County Public Library. (Committee Members) Rebecca Ballentine (Hostess), Librarian, Institute of Government, Judith Sutton, Genealogy, State Library, and David Bevan, Reference Librarian, State Library. (Interested People) Grey Cole, Chairman, NCLA Ad Hoc Committee on State Documents UNC-Greensboro, Priscilla Rankin, U.S. Documents Librarian, Charlotte-Mecklenburg County Public Library.

The committee discussed the report and recommendations prepared by Ruth Osborne on the subject AN INDEX FOR ONE NORTH CAROLINA DAILY NEWSPAPER, which was mailed to Mr. Philip Ogilvie, the State Librarian, on December 21, 1973, with the hope that it could be presented to Mrs. Grace Rohrer, Secretary of Cultural Resources of the State of North Carolina, and that the proposals might result in a budget request and funding to make such an index possible. David Bevan said the Advisory Budget Committee was presenting its budget to the General Assembly on January 16, 1974 and as soon as he heard how it was received he would report back to the committee. (NOTE: On January 21 the report was that no funding for the indexing of a newspaper was included in the budget although two new jobs were granted the State Library, probably for IN-WATS service.)

The committee was hopeful that their proposal would gain attention and financial support but not especially confident. Nevertheless, they continued to make plans to promote the endeavor in any way possible since they concede that such projects are seldom achieved without intensive and prolonged effort.

In addition to the newspaper indexing project, the committee is also involved in promoting the collection, organization, and availability of federal, state, and local documents in public libraries or libraries available to the public. Grey Cole, appointed Chairman of an NCLA Ad Hoc Committee on State

Documents by Dr. Gene Lanier, President of NCLA, told us of his committee's plans and proposed cooperative efforts. Rebecca Ballentine suggested that we ask Mr. William O'Shea, Chairman of the Public Library Section of NCLA, to introduce a panel of librarians for a brief program at the Institute of Government 1974 Trustee-Librarian Conference on March 25 and 26 in Chapel Hill. It was felt that we need to get the ear and the reaction of as many people as possible. We would like to tell them what the committees are planning and why they feel there is a real need for effort in this information area. If the planning committee for the conference, meeting in Raleigh on February 5 approves this idea, we expect to have Louise Hawkins of UNC-Chapel Hill talk about Federal documents; Grey Cole, UNC-Greensboro, talk about State documents; and, Ruth Osborne, Public Library of Charlotte-Mecklenburg, talk about local documents and newspaper information. Hopefully, a five minute talk by each panel member could set the stage for some participative discussion. The next step will probably be a questionnaire directed to librarians all over the state, prepared by Mr. Cole's Ad Hoc Committee to determine the directions we wish to follow and what guide lines or in-training services are required.

In accordance with the suggestions for members of the committee made by Mr. William O'Shea, in November 1973, the chairman has contacted Charlesanna Fox, Nancy Fullbright, and Dick Cole. The first two had already accepted membership duties on other committees of NCLA and Mr. Cole, although interested in the project, does not have time for such duties at present. The members present felt that the committee of five was a good size for planning and assuring attendance at meetings, but emphasized again that any member of NCLA or interested person is welcome to attend any session and is encouraged to submit ideas in writing. Officers will be elected at the next meeting, to be scheduled after the above outlined activities are carried out.

Ruth Osborne, Chairman

January 31, 1974

College and University Section

The Executive Board of the College and University Section and several guests met in the Perkins Library of Duke University on February 7th to plan for the biennium. Present were the officers: Mary Canada, Duke University, Chairman; David Jensen, Greensboro College, Vice-Chairman; James Jarrell, University of North Carolina — Greensboro, Secretary; Sadie Hughley, North Carolina Central University, Director; Ainsley Whitman, University of North Carolina — Asheville, Director; and guests: Cyrus King, North Carolina State University; Carol Nielsen, University of North Carolina School of Library Science; Brian Nielsen, University of North Carolina — Chapel Hill; and Ralph Russell, East Carolina University.

Highlights of the session were plans made for two one-day tutorials. The first will be held somewhere in west-central North Carolina tentatively in late September, 1974, with non print media as the general topic. Raleigh is the proposed site for the second, probably in early March, 1975. Collection development in its many phases will be the theme around which this tutorial will be built. Both tutorials are to be "nuts and bolts" meetings with emphasis on the practical. Watch for announcements. If, in the meantime, you want to make suggestions or be a part of one of the committees working on the tutorials, contact the section chairman.

North Carolina Association of School Libraries

The NCASL Executive Committee met with the Work Conference Program Committee at 10:30 a.m., Saturday, February 2, 1974, in Tribble Hall on the campus of Wake Forest University.

The purpose of the meeting was to make plans for the 1974 Work Conference. EMA and AECT were invited to join NCASL in the 1974 Work Conference. Representative from both groups were present at the planning meeting. The group decided that the Conference should be centered around keynote lectures, buzz sessions and workshops related to Media Center Accountability."

The Committees decided that conference evaluations be included, asking members to suggest the type of programs they would prefer in the future.

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Library Roundup

Public Librarian Certification

The newly created and appointed NORTH CAROLINA PUBLIC LIBRARIAN CERTIFICATION COMMISSION has granted certification to 56 librarians. Credentials of grantees were examined at meetings held November 17, 1973 and February 16, 1974 in Winston-Salem and Raleigh respectively with actual determination of certification being made at the latter meeting. Awarding of certificates as public librarians will be made by Secretary Grace J. Rohrer of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources as prescribed in the General Statutes (G.S. 125-9).

Ungraded certificates based on "Regulations for Certification of Public Librarians, Revised, 1963" continue in effect for librarians having applied for certification under them and through December, 1975, for librarians already employed in a North Carolina Public Library and in process of seeking certification under said "Regulations." The Commission is preparing a new plan of graded certification which will take into consideration library course content specifically related to public librarianship and will provide progression from one grade to another through continuing education, on the job experience and examinations separately or in combination as established by predetermined norms.

The North Carolina Public Librarian Certification Commission is composed of five members; the Chairman of the North Carolina Association of Library Trustees, the Chairman of the Public Libraries Section of NCLA, an individual named by the Governor upon nomination of NCLA, the dean of a State or

regionally accredited graduate school of librarianship in North Carolina appointed by the Governor and one member at large appointed by the Governor. The chairman shall be designated by the Governor.

Present members of the Commission are Mrs. Mary Alice Warren of Winston-Salem, Chairman; H. William O'Shea of Raleigh, Vice Chairman; Mrs. Patsy Ginns of King; Mrs. Barbara E. Heafner of Gastonia and Dr. Annette L. Phinazee of Durham. Mrs. Ginns and Mr. O'Shea serve ex officio until their terms expire as chairperson of the North Carolina Association of Library Trustees and of the Public Libraries Section of NCLA respectively. Other members serve terms of four years.

CARLTON A. SEARS, III, joined the staff of ALBEMARLE REGIONAL LIBRARY, Winton, as Adult Services Librarian on February 1, 1974. Mr. Sears is a recent graduate of the School of Library Science, University of Michigan.

Miss ANNETTE H. SHINN, recently retired from the Reference Department, Dacus Library, Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C., has accepted the position of Acting Librarian at the CONCORD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

WILLIAM S. WARD, former Library Director of the Public Library of Johnston County and Smithfield is the new director of the HALIFAX COUNTY LIBRARY. Ward, a Rutgers graduate, had been with the library at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University for six years. During the time Mr. Ward was at Smithfield his library co-sponsored a lecture forum and a professor-in-residence, the distinguished retired Professor Robert Rankin, from Duke University.

The HAMLET PUBLIC LIBRARY has recently added a "creative showplace" for its borrowers. The showcase is designed for those patrons with creative talents to display their arts and crafts. The success of the exhibits will depend entirely upon the people. Showings, booked for a two-week span, are confined to adults eighteen years or older. Ladies as well as gentlemen are encouraged to share with the public their needlepoint, crewel, and decoupage creations. The library will feature all original works and prized possessions from pictures to artifacts. The aim is purely educational, not commercial. Displays so far have included paintings by an area artist, a ceramic nativity scene, a floral bouquet of ice crystals, a decoupage exhibit, crochet work, needlepoint crafts, and quilts by other patrons of the library.

Mrs. MATTIE GRIGSBY, head librarian at JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY was reappointed this year to the University Academic Council. Miss BELINDA WANG, reference librarian at JOHNSON C. SMITH, was married to Mr. Che-wah Lam on November 24th at the United Nations Church Center in New York City.

THE DOCKET is the new publication of the DOCUMENTS LIBRARIANS OF NORTH CAROLINA. Suzi Rose serves as editor. Information regarding subscriptions should be directed to THE DOCKET, c/o Documents Department, D. H. Hill Library, North Carolina State University, Raleigh North Carolina 27607. Mary Elizabeth Poole of the D. H. Hill Library's Documents Department has suggested an exchange of "want lists" for documents. Those interested should contact her in care of the D. H. HILL LIBRARY, NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY.

Courier Service has begun on a two-day-per-week basis among the libraries of the UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT GREENSBORO, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL, DUKE UNIVERSITY, AND NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY.

The Friends of the Library at THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT GREENSBORO met March 21st featuring the noted political columnist Robert Novak, author with Rowland Evans of Nixon in the White

House: The Frustration of Power. The staff of the Jackson Library at THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT GREENSBORO in December collected over 1,000 volumes for the Correctional Center for Women in Raleigh. Miss JANE REED in December joined the reference staff at UNC-G's JACKSON LIBRARY. Miss Reed graduated from UNC-G, has a masters degree in Spanish and a library science masters from UNC-Chapel Hill. A native of Winston-Salem, she has taught Spanish at Western College in Oxford, Ohio, and at Ohio University, and served as a translator for the U.S. Department of State.

The Manuscripts Department at DUKE UNIVERSITY's PERKINS LIBRARY has quintupled the size of the papers etc. of Sir Alexander Malet, covering his experiences in Russia, Portugal, Holland and Central Europe in the early to middle 19th century.

The supportive staffs of the DUKE UNIVERSITY and N. C. STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES met in November to share viewpoints and ideas concerning the role of the non-professional. The results of the meeting was the formation of an organization for supporting staff that will meet regularly to continue this discussion. The organization is open to all supporting staff members of a college or university library in the Raleigh, Durham, Chapel Hill area.

Mrs. MYRA ROUSE FARROW has been named Assistant Acquisitions Librarian at EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY'S JOYNER LIBRARY. Mrs. Farrow has been Supervisor of Bibliographic Searching for several years and is a recent graduate of the East Carolina University Library School. Miss BETH MOORE has been recently appointed as a reference librarian at EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. She is a graduate of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill library school.

Dr. PAUL MARROTTE, executive director of the PIEDMONT UNIVERSITY CENTER in Winston-Salem, estimates that the Center's Film Library will save the 21 member colleges the equivalent of \$30,000 in film rental fees during the calendar year 1973 — based on a predicted total of 1,500 mailings and an average commercial rental fee of \$20.00. The monthly film mailings have increased significantly following the publishing of the new Film Library Catalog. The films are housed at the Center office, Reynolda House, Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27106.

JAMES W. PRUETT, Music Librarian at the UNC-CHAPEL HILL library was recently elected to the Council of the American Musicology Society.

DAVID P. ROSE was appointed Slavic Bibliographer at the UNC-CHAPEL HILL library. His studies in Library Science and Slavic languages were at the University of Chicago. He has worked at The Center for Research Libraries, the University of Chicago Library, the Chicago Tribune Library, and the Library of Congress. DR. RAFAEL COUTIN, Latin American cataloger at UNC-CHAPEL HILL, has been appointed a member of the Sub-committee on Cuban Bibliography of The Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Materials.

A portrait of JAMES WELCH PATTON (1900-1973) was unveiled in ceremonies held on February 9th at UNC-CHAPEL HILL. Dr. Patton was Director of the Southern Historical Collection and Professor of History at the University from 1948-1967 when he retired from the library staff but continued as Professor of History. An endowment fund for the benefit of the SOUTHERN HISTORICAL COLLECTION has been established in his memory by members of the family and friends. The portrait, which was painted by William C. Fields of Fayetteville, will hang in the Southern Historical Collection.

SAMUEL M. BOONE, Chief of Interlibrary Services Center at UNC-CHAPEL HILL library recently received a plaque in appreciation of his work with a committee of the National Microfilm Association. The committee was charged with the establishment of standards for the microfilming of newspapers.

LARRY NIX, assistant director of libraries, PUBLIC LIBRARY OF CHARLOTTE AND MECKLENBURG COUNTY, resigned to become the new librarian in Greenville, South Carolina. Serving as Acting Assistant Director now is Miss M. JANE WILLIAMS. Miss Williams is a native of Charlotte, and has worked in the Charlotte Public and the Davidson College libraries.

The Photographic Service at UNC-CHAPEL HILL LIBRARY has completed the 1973 supplement to the microfilm edition of the North Carolina Union Catalog. The supplement consists of 27 film cartridges and adds approximately 447,000 cards to 2½ million in the original 1972 edition. This brings the total number of cards to almost 3,000,000.

New appointments and promotions at DUKE UNIVERSITY'S PERKINS LIBRARY include: CAROL L. AVERY, a graduate of the University of Michigan School of Library Science, has been appointed Cataloguer; JAYNE A. KRENTZ, a graduate of the California State University, San Jose, Department of Librarianship, has been appointed Newspaper and Film Librarian.

EVA M. LIVELY, a graduate of the Indiana University Graduate Library School, has been appointed Cataloger; MARGARET L. MILLER, a graduate of the University of North Carolina School of Library Science, has been appointed Cataloger; and NINA S. SAGATOV, a graduate of the University of North Carolina School of Library Science, has been appointed Cataloger.

DULSA (Duke University Library Staff Association) collected 55 books and \$53.70 for the patients of Lenox Baker Cerebral Palsy and Crippled Children's hospital.

DR. MATTIE RUSSELL, Curator of Manuscripts, Perkins Library, DUKE UNIVERSITY, co-edited the "Essays in Southern History in Honor of Robert H. Wood," The South Atlantic Quarterly, (Winter, 1974). This Festschrift includes an article by Dr. Russell entitled "Devil in the Smokies: The White Man's Nature and the Indian's Fate."

Many academic librarians were in attendance March 14th at the annual meeting of SOLINET (Southeastern Library Network) members in Atlanta. It was announced there that MR. CHARLES STEPHENS, formerly executive director of the National Commission on Library and Information Science, has been named Executive Director of SOLINET. The network, though not yet in operation, is well on its way toward the initiation of services to its near-100 members in southeastern states. Dr. I. T. Littleton of N. C. STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY and Dr. James Govan of UNC-CHAPEL HILL LIBRARY are board directors of SOLINET.

The COUNCIL ON LIBRARY TECHNICAL-ASSISTANTS (COLT) will hold its Third Eastern Regional Workshop on May 17-18, 1974, at the Marriott Motor Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia, COLT is an organization concerned with the training and employment of supportive staff in libraries.

The workshop, co-sponsored by the School of Library Service, Atlanta University, and the Division of Librarianship, Emory University, will focus attention on "The LTA: Catalyst for Change." Library education, personnel structure, upward mobility, and continuing education will be among topics considered.

For registration and further information, write immediately to:

Howard Blanton Chairman, Eastern Region, COLT Holding Technical Institute Route 10, Box 200 Raleigh, NC 27603

All library employers, employees, educators, and students are cordially invited to attend and participate in this workshop.

Congress and Library-Related Program

Reported by Myrtle J. McNeill AASL Legislative Representative for North Carolina

As finally approved by Congress, HR 8877 allows the President to cut 5 percent from each program that exceeds his budget request. No more than 5 percent can be held from any one program.

The comparison below shows three amounts appropriated for the major library programs and the amounts that would be available if the President exercises his full reduction authority.

Table 15. Congress and Library-Related Program

Program	RH 8877 Conference	RH 8877 with 5% Cutback
LSCA I & III	\$49,209,000	\$46,749,000
ESEA II	95,000,000	90,250,000
HEA II	15,000,000	14,250,000
NDEA III	30,000,000	28,500,000
HEA VI	12,000,000	11,875,000

White House Conference Bill Passes Senate — Action Moves at House

On the Senate side . . . The labor and Public Welfare Committee filed its report (S. Rept. 93-521) on the resolution introduced last winter by Senator Claibourne Pell of Rhode Island calling for a White House Conference on Library and Information Services (S.J. Res. 40), with committee members unanimously approving the resolution as amended. "The Committee is convinced that, not only is this White House Conference needed and sought by those to whom its recommendations would be addressed," the report states in part, "but this Conference also would fittingly complement the national bicentennial observances in 1976 by emphasizing the importance of libraries to the achievement of our highest national aspirations." The Senate passed the resolution as reported by voice vote. As passed, S. J. Res. 40 authorizes \$10 million to assist the states and territories in carrying out state-level conferences on library and information services, and to plan and implement the culminating 1976 White House Conference.

On the House side . . . Hearings on the proposed conference were held in the Select Subcommittee on Education, chaired by Representative John Brademas (D-Ind.), on November 29. Representatives from both sides of the aisle attended the hearings. Mr. Brademas is the sponsor of H. J. Res. 766; the new Vice President and former House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford has introduced H. J. Res. 734; and Representative Kenneth Hechler (D-W. Va.) sponsored H. J. Res. 302; all calling for a White House Conference on Library and Information Services in 1976.

Eight witnesses testified in support of the proposed conference. Their testimonies indicated something of the breadth of issues covered as well as the support given to the proposed conference.

L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress stated in his testimony — "A conference in Washington which would reflect all aspects of librarianship — school, public, state, academic, special, federal, and computer technology — would have a . . . meritorious effect on the future of library and information services in this country . . . The time has come I believe, for consideration and discussion of what has been achieved in the years of phenomend growth and of what needs to be achieved in the future."

Thanks are Due to Members of Congress

As librarians, we should make a special effort to thank our legislators at our earliest convenience. Let them know their support is greatly appreciated and make sure they understand how much Congressional support for libraries has really meant.

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