

TO HARRY MILLER LYDENBERG

Recent reflection upon the qualities needed by administrators called upon to take over the direction of important libraries brought to mind once again the attributes of one of the prominent American librarians of the first half of the twentieth century, Harry Miller Lydenberg. For over fifty years he has been demonstrating his prowess as bibliographer, biographer, bookman, historian, essayist, editor, translator, administrator, and trustee.

Having gone to New York Public Library in 1896 as a cataloger at the time when the card catalog was just evolving as a major library tool, he remained to build up and direct the use of one of the greatest reference collections in this country, to inform scholars everywhere of the Library's great riches through the *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, and to pioneer in the development of various techniques for providing wider access to man's recorded knowledge. Dr. Lydenberg's achievements can be understood only in the light of the almost insurmountable difficulties in obtaining essential materials in times of war and economic depression. In the Lydenberg *festschrift*, Keyes Metcalf took pleasure in pointing out that the collections built up by his former chief were stronger than those of any American university library surveyed by Waples and Lasswell for their report on *National Libraries and Foreign Scholarship*.

As well as Lydenberg understands and loves books, he loves people more. His own faith, courage and devotion have ever inspired equally consecrated trust and support both from his boards of trustees and his staffs. He, in turn, whether residing in Scarsdale, New York, or Greensboro, North Carolina, has ever been a ready and effective library trustee. If a report is to be made to the city's finance committee, HML's advice and assistance are invaluable. If a renovation is the first order of library business, HML can wield a trusty paint brush. He has even been known to provide both implements and manpower for a successful woodpile operation. Along with people, books and libraries comes his love of the out of doors. Probably no one can recall all the gardens Lydenberg has made nor all the myriad paths he has hiked. But scores of friends cherish memories of flowers shared and trails made doubly enjoyable by his good fellowship. Here indeed is a man who has a green thumb not only with plants but with people and projects as well.

Upon the occasion of Lydenberg's New York Public Library retirement, his Brooklyn neighbor, Milton James Ferguson, remarked that whenever any hard job of top importance was being considered, Lydenberg's name always seemed to come to mind like magic.

Of the innumerable individual and cooperative bibliographic projects to which he has given unstintingly of his dynamic intellectual and physical energies, two particularly difficult undertakings were the completion of the last third of Sabin's *Dictionary of Books Relating to America* and the preparation of the monumental *Union List of Serials*. In addition he has chaired most of the ALA committees having to do with availability of materials here and abroad during World Wars I and II. And when the Library of Congress wanted a man to head up the 1946 Mission to have a look at the library situation and the book trade in Germany, HML was the man chosen to go. He it was who in the eyes of librarians and bookmen possessed the perception, perspective, strength and warmth which would achieve the Mission's goals and at the same time carry courage and spiritual replenishment to his war-weary colleagues abroad.

Only recently ACRL has established a committee designed to integrate the Association's interests and activities with those of the various scholarly societies. Formerly this interaction was achieved through such librarian-scholars as Lydenberg. Immedi-

ately preceding his ALA presidency in 1932-33, he served for two years as president of the Bibliographic Society of America. Among other organizations in which he has served with distinction are the American Council of Learned Societies, the American Philosophical Society, the American Antiquarian Society, the American Historical Association, the New York Historical Society, the Century Club, the American Institute of Graphic Arts and the Typophiles.

One month after his retirement from one of the busiest library corners in the world, he became Director of the Bibliotheca Benjamin Franklin in Mexico City. With his active regard for a healthy intellectual and spiritual climate for the exchange of ideas and information, who could have been a more appropriate candidate for this experiment in bringing the American way of life through books to a people with so rich a culture of their own? Once again, his strong historical orientation, his ability to inspire teamwork of the highest calibre, his modesty, his youthful spirit and inspiring friendship enabled him to create an institution of international importance, for it was this pioneer venture which did much to prepare for the use of American librarians throughout the world in the United States Information Service.

Equally appropriate was his next assignment as Director of the International Relations Board of the American Library Association. Needless to say, his accomplishments in laying the groundwork for the UNESCO library and bibliographic programs were prodigious, and his retirement in 1946 was reminiscent of earlier ones. Commenting upon Lydenberg's decision, Luther Evans labelled it an international cultural crisis, but even that human dynamo recognized in Lydenberg's modesty an impregnable barrier.

Harry Miller Lydenberg has ever been occupied with the creative forces among which he deems it his privilege to live. With his own eyes he has watched people rise above the economic crises of 1907 and 1929, the filth, vermin and desolation of the Russian Revolution, and the destruction of two world wars. At the same time he has experienced again and again the reassurance of warm pregnant earth turned in the misty quiet of early morning; he has watched the faces of children listening entranced by Marie Shedlock's recounting of "The Nightingale," "The Princess and the Pea," or "The Little Tin Soldier"; he has witnessed the rapt attention of several hundred high school youngsters listening to Guthrie McClintic's reading of Galsworthy's "Escape." From a wealth of experiences such as these, this distinguished American has formed the habit of looking clearly at the present, relating that present to past and future, and then turning his attention with wisdom, courage and enthusiasm to the day's demands.

How has Lydenberg influenced those who have risen under his tutelage to be administrators—Charles Adams, David Clift, Charles Gosnell, James Gourley, Harold Lancour, Keyes Metcalf, Quincy Mumford, Andrew Osborn, Paul North Rice, *etc.*? What has each of them gained from their consciousness of this one man's deep personal and professional integrity, of his sense of responsibility for the library as a link in the chain reaction of ideas in the minds of men, of his constant concern for the care and use of books as purveyors of ideas? What does the library profession gain from these men—a positive philosophy of librarianship? a better understanding of library values? a vision of new services? new techniques? To whom could the members of the library profession look for leadership if not to men such as these?

Lydenberg himself combines so blithely those very virtues of loyalty, sympathy, vision, gentleness and scholarship which he has acclaimed in a score or more of the members of the staff of the New York Public Library and other colleagues. One wishes that he could be persuaded and trusted to write his autobiography with the same fullness of meaning he has accorded others, but his humility is as much a part of him

as his capacity to recognize greatness among his fellowmen. Perhaps Deoch Fulton, who wrote of him so wisely and well in the April, 1953, *ALA Bulletin*, and earlier edited *Bookmen's Holiday: Notes and Studies Written and Gathered in Tribute to Harry Miller Lydenberg* (New York, The New York Public Library, 1943), will undertake a full-scale biography of this remarkable man.

Meanwhile, HML, it is an honor and a privilege to have you and Mrs. Lydenberg here among us in North Carolina. May newfound friends delight you as truly as those with whom you have shared so many Book Table luncheons, may every rose in your garden bloom especially brightly for you, and may your green thumb continue to work library magic for us for many years to come!

This tribute to Mr. Lydenberg was written by Sarah Rebecca Reed, Assistant Professor of Library Science, University of North Carolina. The editors are pleased to publish it as a grateful recognition, by members of NCLA, of Mr. Lydenberg's choice of residence in the Tar Heel State, his active service as a trustee of the Greensboro Public Library, and his readiness to support library development throughout the state.

OPERATION NEWSPAPER

The NCLA Committee on the Conservation of Newspaper Resources, composed of Miss Carrie E. Broughton, Miss Elaine von Oesen, Dr. Benjamin E. Powell, Dr. Andrew H. Horn and Mr. Olan V. Cooke, Chairman, met in Greensboro on March 19 to discuss plans and projects for the ensuing year. A three-phase program was discussed and tentative decision was made to proceed as follows:

First, using Brigham's *History and Bibliography of American Newspapers*, Crittenden's *North Carolina Newspapers Before 1790*, the *Checklist of United States Newspapers in the General Library of Duke University*, the shelflist of North Carolina newspapers in the State Library and in the University of North Carolina Library as a base, to compile an exhaustive list of newspapers published in North Carolina through 1820, locate copies of all extant issues with microfilming as complete files as possible in view. Positive copies of the microfilm to be made available to all interested institutions and individuals.

Second, to compile a selected list of North Carolina newspapers issued between 1820 and 1870, locate files and proceed with microfilming.

Third, to work toward the preservation of the more significant newspapers published from 1870 to date.

The Committee will welcome suggestions from NCLA members, the North Carolina Press Association, newspaper editors as well as others who might be interested in the project and who would be willing to lend a helping hand.

THE EAST WINSTON BRANCH LIBRARY

By PAUL BALLANCE*

The new main building of the public library system of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County had been occupied but a short time when definite plans were in the making for a new branch building in East Winston for the people of this section. A branch to serve Negroes was opened in 1927, and for about four years occupied quarters in the Chestnut Street Branch of the YWCA. It became known as the George Moses Horton Branch. In 1931 the City rented one room at 216 East Sixth Street, and this housed the library until 1937 when another room was rented and the space doubled. It was in these quarters that the library remained until 1954.

From an earlier survey made by Charles E. Rush, then Librarian of the University of North Carolina, it was determined that the center of Negro population was in the area near the old branch library on East Sixth Street. It was not possible for the City to obtain the proper site near Sixth and Seventh Streets, and Patterson Avenue. Drs. H. D. and H. R. Malloy and Dr. J. C. Jordan, Jr., donated a portion of the lot on East Seventh Street facing the Kate B. Reynolds Memorial Hospital. The City purchased the remainder of the block to a depth of 100 feet. This location is slightly east of the area thought of as the center of population and a very good location.

Bids were received for the branch library on October 22, 1953, and the contracts were awarded on November 9. The building is of brick construction with Indiana limestone trim. The building is 141' 8" long with a depth of 43' 4" on the east end. The west end reduces to a depth of 32'. The entire building occupies an area of 7,453 sq. ft. with 5,813 sq. ft. on the main floor, and 1,638 sq. ft. in the basement. The total cubage of the building is 93,011 cu. ft.

The general plan of the branch follows very much that of the main library, with all of the activities on the main floor. Due to the contour of the land, and the nearness to the surface of a main sewer line under the building, it was not possible to have the main floor at street level. However, instead of having the six steps in one sequence, they were broken by having two steps from the street to a small lobby and four steps from the lobby to the main entrance to the reading room.

The adult reading room occupies the east portion of the building and is 67 ft. long, and 43 ft. wide for a distance of 32 ft., graduating to 27 ft. To the right of the entrance is a small area furnished with comfortable furniture and around the walls, counter height, are the magazine cases or current periodicals. Directly in front of the entrance is the charging desk. Here all books are charged and returned, and the adult borrowers registered. To the left of the charging desk is the public catalog and the reference desk. This room is furnished with four round tables and two rectangular tables with a sloping top table for study. There is also a rectangular table with two record players, with earphones for listening. The area at the extreme east end of the room is arranged as a comfortable reading area with comfortable furniture. A portion of the north wall has wood shelves and it is here that the popular books are shelved. This room will seat 40 people. The main room houses about 10,000 volumes of books in steel free standing shelves at the rear area. The work office and the librarian's office are immediately back of the charging desk. To the left of the office is a small storage and workroom, with an outside entrance for the staff. The automatic lift which gives access to the basement opens off this workroom.

*Director, Public Library of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County.

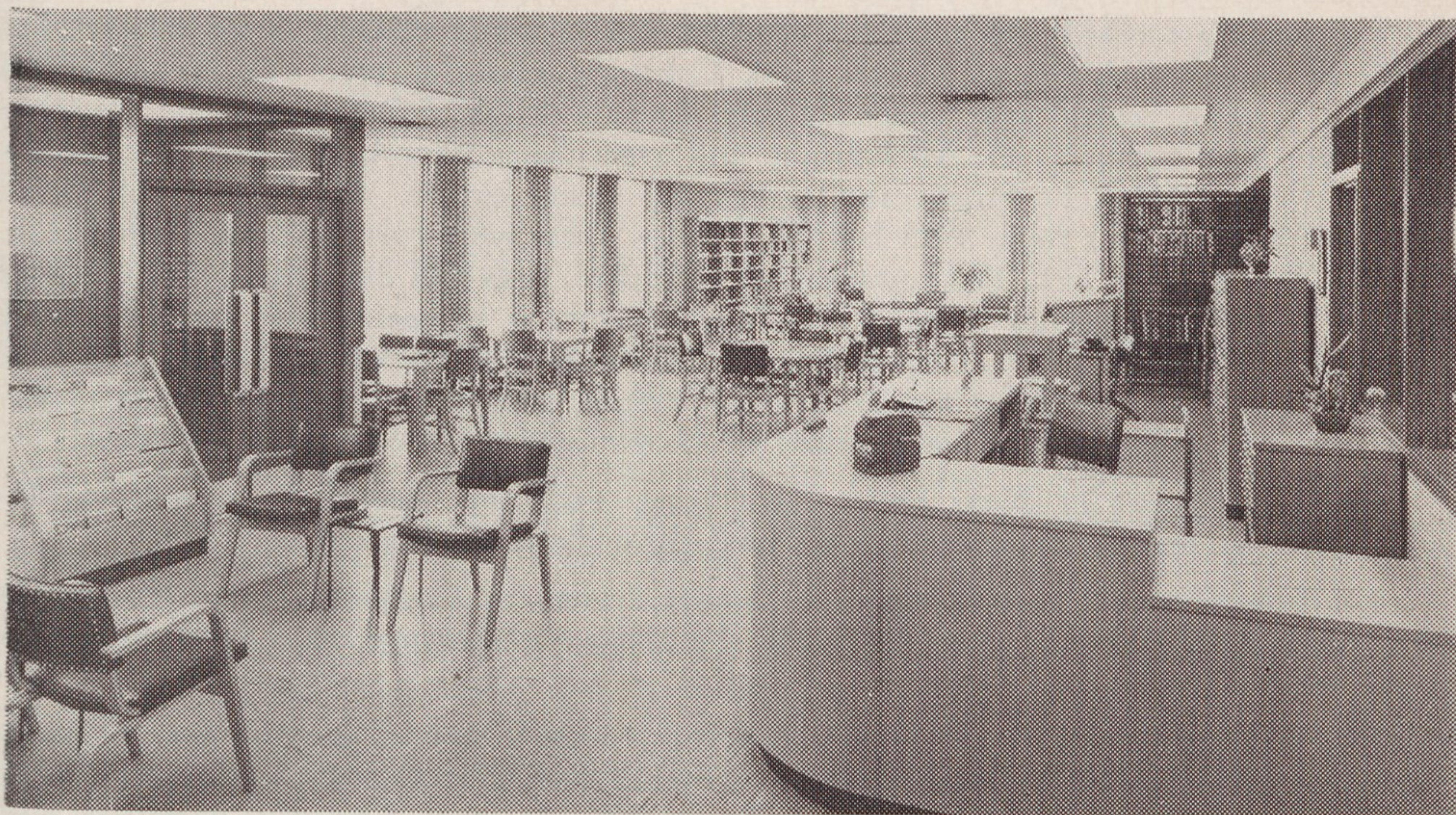


Photo by Woodrow Wilson

Adult Reading Room

To the right of the charging desk is the children's room, with the librarian's desk, card catalog and vertical file near the entrance. This room contains six round tables of two sizes, and one double, sloping top table, and a rectangular listening table with two record players. This room will seat about 35 children. There are wood shelves around all of the wall area in the room, with three double free standing sections at the west end. At the rear of the children's room is a hall, extending the full length of the children's room. The southeast end of the hall opens to the rear of the building and on the parking lot which has space for 15 cars. The west end of the hall opens into the auditorium. The public restrooms are off the hall. The auditorium is 32' x 26', and will seat about 100 persons. The room is equipped so that it may be used as an exhibit gallery, with spot lights, and the walls are covered with Fab-ri-cona for hanging exhibit material. The auditorium has an entrance from the street. There is a small stage with storage rooms on either side.

The basement is divided into three areas: the staff, which consists of a lounge room for the staff with a combination kitchen unit, and restroom; the stack area, with stacks having a capacity of about 18,000 volumes of books; the mechanical room, which houses the heating and air conditioning equipment.

This library, like the main library, is easy to supervise because of large open areas and no solid walls. Glass is used generously for partitions, which makes supervision easy. The interior walls of the building are of concrete block, painted. The ceilings throughout are of perforated fibre tile material. All floors are of asbestos Vinyl plastic. The building is lighted by 24" x 48" recessed fluorescent fixtures, with eggcrate baffles to reduce direct glare. The building is heated by a gas fired hot water boiler, with heat exchangers in the ducts producing warm air which circulates through vents and louvers. The air conditioning units are of 20 and 10 ton capacities, the larger controls the main library proper, and the smaller unit controls the auditorium, each operated as separate units.

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES

The reading rooms, both adult and children's, are furnished with limed oak reading tables of apronless design of Myrtle Desk Company manufacture. The library chairs in both reading rooms were manufactured by the High Point Chair and Bending Company, Siler City, N. C. All straight and arm chairs have upholstered backs furnished in dark and light brown and orange top grain leather. There are three round tables in the children's room with bent-ply chairs; these were furnished by Thonet, Inc. through Dan Cooper, Inc. The comfortable furniture, rugs and draperies were furnished by Dan Cooper, Inc., New York. The office furniture is all metal with linoleum tops, the desks and tables are of Shaw-Walker manufacture and the office chairs covered in a green plastic are of Globe-Wernicke manufacture, and both furnished by local distributors. The steel stacks were supplied by Virginia Metal Products Corporation.

Mr. Dan Cooper of New York, cooperating with the decorating committee, developed the warm, soft colors which are used throughout the building.

The branch uses a variation of the Detroit system of charging, where the patron makes out his own charging slip, and each slip and a transaction card is stamped with a Simplex time machine.

This building and the main library building are the results of a great deal of effort and work by the Library Board Chairman, Mr. Ralph P. Hanes, and the citizens of this community owe a great debt of gratitude to this one man. The two buildings will remain symbols for many years marking Ralph Hanes' civic interest in this community.

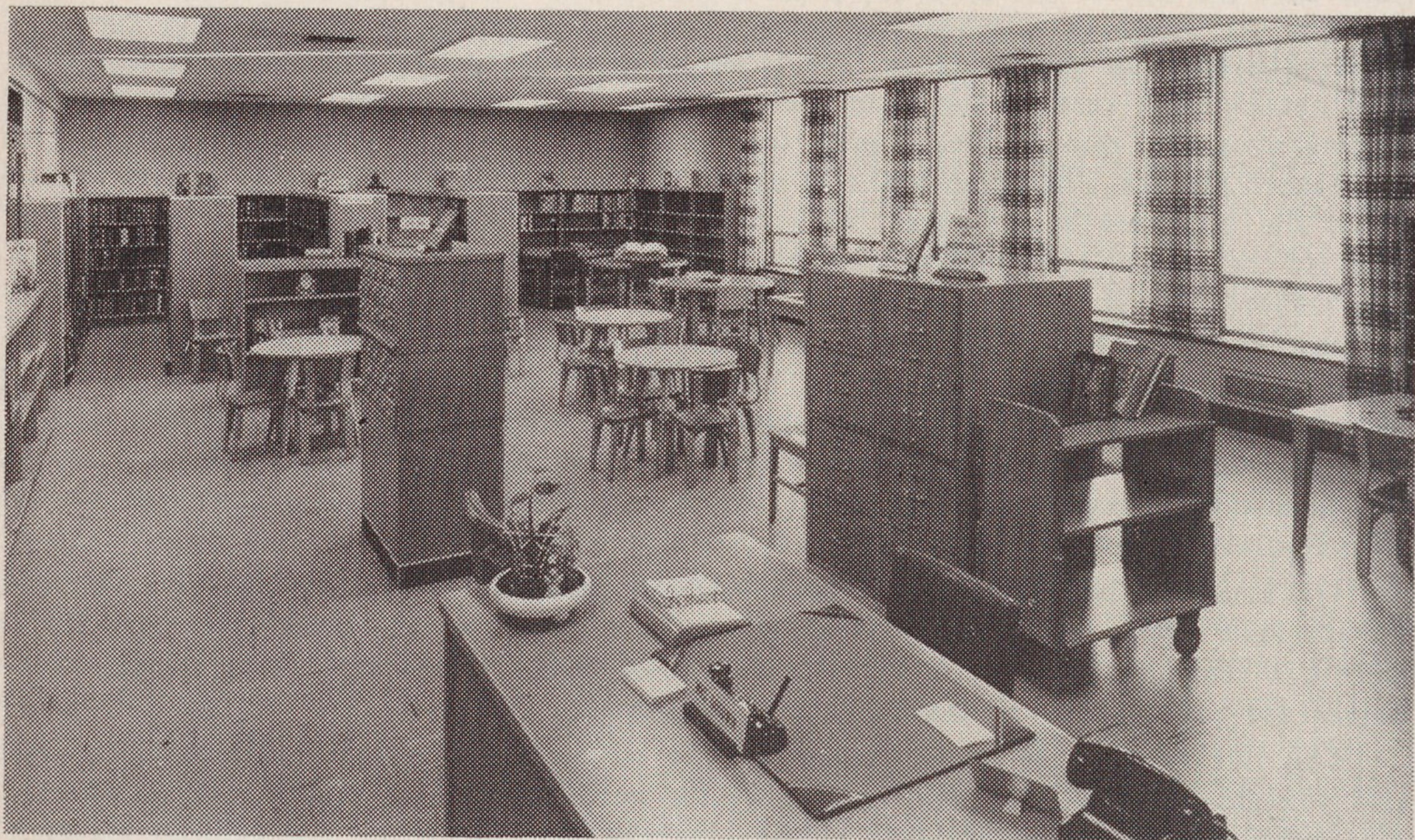


Photo by Woodrow Wilson

Children's Room

ADULT EDUCATION—THAT'S FOR ME!

By LUCY S. MORGAN,¹ and CHARLESANNA FOX²

Why is it for me?

Let's take a look at what is happening in adult education in the state, the country and the world—and see why and how we are all in it and becoming more conscious of it every day!

Two annual state-wide conferences in Chapel Hill on adult education have drawn attention to this phase of education which seems to be developing beyond the dreams of old-timers. Did you attend either one of them? Approximately 170 persons *did* attend each one—in February 1954 and 1955. At the first one the many ways by which people communicate with each other became the conference theme and the second one portrayed a panorama of adult education in North Carolina. The enthusiasm shown by the participants in these conferences has been an inspiration to the committee.

In the nation the Adult Education Association of the U.S.A. *tripled* its membership last year and attracted these new members from volunteer agencies, civic clubs, churches, etc., as well as from the institutions devoting full or part-time work to adult education. This broad representation of people in the association has provided a stimulus to the program throughout the country. It is unusual now to go through a day without hearing a reference to adult education in one way or another.

The Southeastern Adult Education Association has also experienced a period of growth and development since World War II. In 1953 the regional association entered into a joint project with the AEA to discover ways of improving communication between adult educators in the Southeast and between the nine state groups making up the region. Since then people in the states interested in adult education have taken steps to meet for discussion of matters of mutual interest. Out of this project the North Carolina state meetings have developed.

In response to requests from the people at the state conference each year that the same kind of conferences be planned for local groups, the committee worked out plans last year. Several of the county groups met during the past fall and winter and are now exploring needs and resources before determining projects.

Where does the individual belong in these developments? Someone has said that adult education is at work in all places where the adult mind is bent on growing out of ignorance, perplexity and ineptitude. That definition brings adult education home to each one of us. As adult educators we have an added role—that of sharing with other adults those things we have learned.

We are part of an exciting development which has only begun to reveal its significance in education.

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²Librarian, Randolph Public Library; Secretary of the Regional Project Committee, Southeastern Adult Education Association; President North Carolina Library Association.

Plan Now to Attend
NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE
High Point, N. C.
October 21-23, 1955

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

"A Plan for North Carolina Libraries" should be begun as soon as possible. It will be an evolutionary sort of thing and as many North Carolina librarians as possible should have a part in it. It will probably come out in parts, mimeographed, and labelled "Preliminary Draft" and perhaps it will be years before a sound, finished plan is ready for the printer, but now is the time to start.

Some of the spade work has already been started in different sections of NCLA. This has been in terms of one type of library: public, school, or college. A plan for library service throughout the state would cut across library types. It would help us to think in terms of the service we give the school boy, college student, farmer, housewife, industrialist, merchant, engineer, writer, lawyer, bricklayer, clergyman, and other individuals; the services we have for groups such as the PTA, civic and federated club, union local, chapters of other professional groups, and many more. Does it matter as much whether it is an assigned function of the college, school or public library as it matters whether the individual or group gets the facts, material or source of the answer he wants? Of course not, but . . . It takes money to provide services and who is going to pay? No library in North Carolina has an adequate budget. (As this is being written some of our state supported colleges and our state university are threatened with cuts in library budgets; there is no likelihood of any increase in State Aid to Public Libraries; school library supervisors are feeling insecure. Is this the time to plan for better service? The only better time would have been before now, but that time is past, so let's start now.) Perhaps we can devise some sort of division of cost in areas where the school, college and public library serve some of the same people. The H. W. Wilson Company worked out a "service basis." Why can't we?

There are some "standards" of per capita, or per pupil, income which will have to continue to be worked out by type of library. Building needs for these types of libraries are different. But there are some standards which are common to all libraries. How do professional library salaries in North Carolina compare with salaries for other professions in the state on the basis of educational requirements, amount of responsibility, experience, and length of working year? How do clerical salaries compare with those offered by the businesses who compete with libraries for the available supply of good clerks, typists, stenographers and bookkeepers? The Conference planned by the Library Education Committee and held in Chapel Hill on April 30 has given us a foundation in bringing out what a librarian should learn before accepting a position. How are we going to keep the graduating paragon in North Carolina?

But back to our theme, which, in case you are wondering at this point, is COOPERATION. There has been a great deal of cooperation between libraries, but hasn't it been mostly one way? The college and university libraries have made inter-library loans to the small public library, but how often has a college library borrowed a book from a public library? County libraries have supplemented rural school libraries each winter, and town libraries meet the rush of school children when the school library closes up tight at three-thirty; but has a school library ever supplemented a public library in the summer time? Does it always have to be the larger library helping the smaller library? Can't we find a return route?

As we said earlier, many librarians must help to find the answer. What are your ideas on the subject? Send them along and we'll put plans for the future in with the reports of the past biennium in the next issue.

What should be the new State Library's function in the state plan? Now that the General Assembly has acted, the present State Library and the Library Commission will merge into a new agency in July 1956. What do you want its functions to include? North Carolina librarians should be consulted. Let's start planning now!

LIBRARY SCIENCE—SO WHAT?

or

If Dewey Did It, You Can Too

By BETSY ANN OLIVE*

The natural processes of evolution have given us a new creature: the WOPLA. The WOPLA is like other members of the genus Homo in that he has two each of legs, hands, feet, eyes and ears; and one each of head, nose, mouth and heart. The distinguishing characteristic is this: The WOPLA is a librarian, or he has been a librarian, or he Knows Something about libraries. A WOPLA is different from ordinary librarians in that he is Making a Name for himself. A WOPLA is a Writer of Professional Library Articles.

All librarians should aspire to become WOPLAs because a WOPLA Makes a Name for himself, and to Make a Name for himself should be the ambition of all librarians. If more librarians become WOPLAs there will be fewer active librarians. This will be good for the Profession. A simple law of economics will set in: More WOPLAs=Fewer Librarians=Greater Demand for remaining librarians=Higher Salaries. In grave consideration of this elementary law of supply and demand, I am in favor of making more librarians into WOPLAs. Hence, I offer this paper.

The paper is written to give librarians the rules for becoming WOPLAs. Hundreds of journal articles were studied to discover the system and to gather the advice offered herein. It is my considered belief that this is the only place where the rules for becoming a successful WOPLA have been laid down. The rules used most consistently by the best WOPLAs follow:

Rule No. 1: Make proper psychological adjustment. The successful WOPLA is dedicated. He takes himself seriously. He knows he has something to offer The Profession. He is sure, very sure, he is on his way to Making a Name for himself. Persons who were reared on adages like "The world is full of such, who think too little and talk too much" cannot expect to become expert WOPLAs. It is not true that inert readers are the direct result of inept writing. Ideas like these undermine the WOPLA. Success will not come until they are discarded.

Rule No. 2: Never use a long word when you can find one that is longer. Long words are impressive. The longer, the more impressive. Never say "city", say "municipality". Avoid "use", say "utilization". The proper and constant application of this rule will give your writing a learned and complex air. This is good. Simple, short words make your writing terse and crisp. It is quickly read and understood. This is bad. Do you want to be taken for a simpleton?

Rule No. 3: (This rule is an extension of Rule No. 2.) Never use one word when you can use a clause or a whole sentence. You cannot hope to become a full-fledged WOPLA until you can parlay "Upon verification, the accounts are paid by the or librarian" in the following: "Those invoices received for supplies, books, and other library materials shipped to the debtor institutions by the makers of the invoices will be certified as valid representations of the transactions through precise routines established for this purpose. Thereafter the invoices shall be transferred to the jurisdiction of the head of that department of the institution which is charged with the acquisitions function—who, upon receipt of same, shall draw upon proper funds and make checks payable to the creditor, and thus discharge the obligation—a fact which is noted on the proper records."

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Consistent application of Rule No. 3 has two advantages: First, it takes up more space. This is good. Obviously. Among other things, imagine how much it will mean when the journals begin paying by the word. At two cents a word the first sentence is worth only 20c, but the second phrasing would bring in all of \$1.88! The other advantage is that involved sentences will puzzle your reader. He must read a paragraph several times to glean its meaning. This is good. Even if he does not read through the whole article—*most especially*, if he does not read through the whole article, he will have utmost admiration for the writer whose work is so far beyond his grasp. He will know he has discovered another Brilliant Mind. This is good. It is basic that all WOPLAs be thought to have Brilliant Minds.

Rule No. 4: Use the standard library terminology interminably. (This is the one exception to Rules 2 and 3.) Familiarity with the jargon of The Profession and proficiency in its use mark the writer as an old hand at the game. This is good. Here are examples of the application of Rule No. 4:

Good, sound reference books of lasting value are always "monumental works". The successful WOPLA can distinguish between a "monumental work" and a "landmark book". He also knows that every book ever printed falls into one of two classes. It must be either "scholarly" or "popular". A WOPLA never refers to his employment as "work" or a "job", it is always "The Profession". A thorough going, well-trained WOPLA is capable of using several bits of the library parlance in one sentence. An excellent example is: "Reference type situations require detailed specificity catalog-wise." In this sentence note particularly the use of "type" and "wise". These two suffixes should be added to both nouns and adjectives wherever possible. They make the emphasis more emphatic. They add polish and elegance to your writing.

If, in addition to the foregoing standard terminology, you can work in other excellent stand-bys like "framework of reference" and "definitive work", so much the better. You are on your way to success. On the other hand, if you refuse to use the terminology in which all the leading WOPLAs write, you will be headed as directly for failure as though you had lost your typewriter. Mark this well.

Rule No. 5: Write upon the same subject and from the same viewpoint as many other WOPLAs have done. This will give you a lengthy bibliography and/or footnotes. This is good. Bibliographies and footnotes lend a certain erudite air which can be achieved in no other manner. A note of warning should be inserted here. After the librarian has become a prolific WOPLA he must exercise caution in the composition of his bibliographies. He should be careful not to list therein the article for which the current one is a near duplicate.

Writing upon the same subject which has been treated successfully many times before is also advantageous in that it is very certain, safe and sure. What has been accepted once, usually will be accepted again. New ideas are frowned upon. If a WOPLA insists upon them, he will be called a radical or a visionary. This is bad. A WOPLA wants to Make a Name for himself, but these are not the names.

Rule No. 6: Tell what you have to say before you say it. You call this the introduction. It eliminates all possibility of shocking the reader. Also, the reader who is in a hurry can get the essence of the article from the first paragraph. He will appreciate this and will become one of your devotees. For the benefit of those who have more time to read, the introduction is followed by the body of the article in which will be applied Rule Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5. You now have told what you have to say before you say it; then you have said what you have to say. You are ready to apply Rule No. 7.

Rule No. 7: Reverse Rule No. 6, and tell what you have said after you have said it. You call this the conclusion. Jointly, Rule Nos. 6 and 7 give the fundamental form used in the writings of all WOPLAs. It is as essential for an aspiring young WOPLA to

adhere to this form as it is for a cataloger to stick to the Dewey schedules. Departure from any of the above rules leads to undesirable clarity and tends towards reader interest and appeal. This is bad. Such yielding to popular demands is evidence of a weakness which may be excused in the writing of best-sellers but cannot be tolerated in the works of a good WOPLA.

Though my time in The Profession has been short, my research upon the subject of WOPLAs has been exhaustive. I can guarantee that librarians who follow my WOPLA rules without deviation will become successful Writers of Professional Library Articles. When a librarian has become a good, consistently prolific WOPLA, it is every man for himself to see who can get the most articles into the most journals the most times. If a WOPLA becomes a leader in this publications race, then he will have achieved the goal of all WOPLAs: He will be a V.I.P.* This is good.

Author's note: In the above article all references to persons both living and dead and to the way things are done are purely intentional.

BOOK REVIEW

A Checklist of Scientific Periodicals and of Selected Serials in the Libraries of Duke University, North Carolina State College, The University of North Carolina, and The Woman's College of The University of North Carolina. Edited by Wixie Parker. Durham, North Carolina, 1954. viii, 385 pp.

The *Checklist*, which is a cooperative enterprise between Duke University and the three branches of The University of North Carolina, is a location list of the most important scientific periodicals and selected serials held in the libraries of Duke University, North Carolina State College, The University of North Carolina, and The Woman's College of the University of North Carolina. It is an expansion of a *Checklist of Scientific Periodicals and Selected Serials in the Libraries of Duke University*.

As the foreword states, the *Checklist* is not a substitute for the *Union List of Serials* (New York, H. W. Wilson Company, 1945) which is more comprehensive in scope. It merely lists the most important holdings of the four libraries, and indicates by abbreviations and symbols in which university and library unit each title is housed.

The *Checklist* is not a heavy volume to use, being only eight and one-half inches high and one inch thick and weighing less than one and one-fourth pounds. The paper is not quite heavy enough to prevent the print from showing faintly through the verso. However, the small clear off-set print is adequately spaced for easy reading, and titles may be readily located because of the indentation of the descriptive lines of signs and symbols. Publications are arranged in alphabetical order according to title except for periodicals that are entered under the name of a sponsoring society, institution or government body. There are many cross references. Although the *Checklist* is intended primarily for the use of the library staffs, faculty members and research scholars on the four campuses, it will be found to be of great significance to special librarians seeking inter-library loans from these universities.

The editor, Miss Wixie Parker, periodicals librarian at Duke University Library, and the members of the library staffs of both universities who assisted her deserve much praise for making available this handy and valuable reference work to users of scientific publications in North Carolina.

LOUISE M. FARR, *Librarian*
Buncombe County Medical Society.

*V.I.P. = Virtually Irrepressible Person. (This is an example of a footnote.)

POST OFFICE TO LIBRARY

The Evolution of the May Memorial Library Building

By EVELYN PARKS*

"The Library is the best building in Burlington" is one of the most frequently heard comments on the May Memorial Library. It was originally built as a Post Office in 1917. At that time "the entire brick order was rejected because the dimensions of the building would have been off $\frac{1}{8}$ inch if they had been used," the Postmaster reported. "Sometimes I wish we were back in that building," he said. The old building has been beautifully and usefully adapted to library use in Burlington. Over the years it has been kept in excellent repair and additional space has been put into use.

When the building was purchased with a gift from the late W. H. May, Sr. and his sons as a memorial to Mrs. W. H. May, Sr., it was twenty years old. Fifteen thousand dollars was paid for a quit lease from the United States Government and the deed was given to the city of Burlington. The story is told that this choice location and good building was not bid on by any business firm because everyone in the community wanted it to be used for a library. At that time it seemed very large for the needs of the county and city of Burlington but the war years brought large industries into the area and population increased more than one hundred per cent between the 1940 and the 1950 U. S. Census. (This was one of the three areas in the state which doubled its population and one of the two in the state to do so without an army installation in the area.)

Early Expansion

For some years only the first floor of the building was used. As the county service through the bookmobile expanded the second floor room was used for books selected for the bookmobile. A small club room was put into use on the same floor. The book collection of the library was widely expanded during this era and additional shelving had to be added on the first floor. An interior decorator was called in. Color schemes were worked out and the decorator's touch made the whole interior more pleasing. On the first floor lighting was improved, floors were covered with rubber tile, and durable, colorful, plastic-upholstered furniture was added. Old Library Bureau equipment was refinished with a limed effect replacing the "golden oak" look. Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. May by Haskell Coffin were appropriate additions.

New Furnace Aids Expansion

The old coal furnace, which had been condemned by the inspectors year after year and then patched up and made to do, was finally replaced early in 1950. A new oil furnace was installed making all of the ground floor more usable. Some of the overhead pipes were moved back against the walls to clear the ceilings in preparation for use of this space for children and young people. By this time one of the ground floor rooms was already in use for bookmobile services and the preparation and mending of books.

The second floor had been renovated to make use of the larger of the two rooms as a conference room. Furnishings for the room were given by the May family and included several handsome Chinese rugs of a beautiful blue. Decorations were planned around this color and were kept in white and sand with a few spots of American Beauty red. A staff room was made out of the smaller room and toilet facilities were installed. Within the next year a kitchen unit was installed in the staff room.

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Recent Renovations

Major renovations of the building were begun in March of 1954. Prior to the beginning of the work, the architect, board members and members of the staff took trips to several of the newer public library buildings in the state: in Salisbury, Winston-Salem and Fayetteville. Many conferences and individual talks were held with representatives of library equipment companies, the staff, the board, and the architect present. Plans were submitted to the library board and approved in April, 1954. In spite of the fact that the building was almost forty years old the foundations and the basic buildings were in good condition. Difficulties arose when materials originally used were no longer available. Areas already in use tended toward the traditional design but this did not deter the use of contemporary ideas in the new area. Eight new rooms were made from the original basement, now the "ground floor." They were: Younger Children's Room, Older Boys and Girls Room, Cataloging and Technical Processing Room, and a Furnace and Maintenance Room.

To cover the unsightly pipes running in all directions, ceilings were lowered to about seven feet and mineral tiles installed over them. Heat pipes were cased in perforated metal tiles leaving them as the source of heat for the new rooms. Plastic tile was laid on all floors. Good lights were recessed into accoustical tiles in all public rooms. Old brick walls were painted over with a cold water paint to which sand and a waterproofing substance had been added.

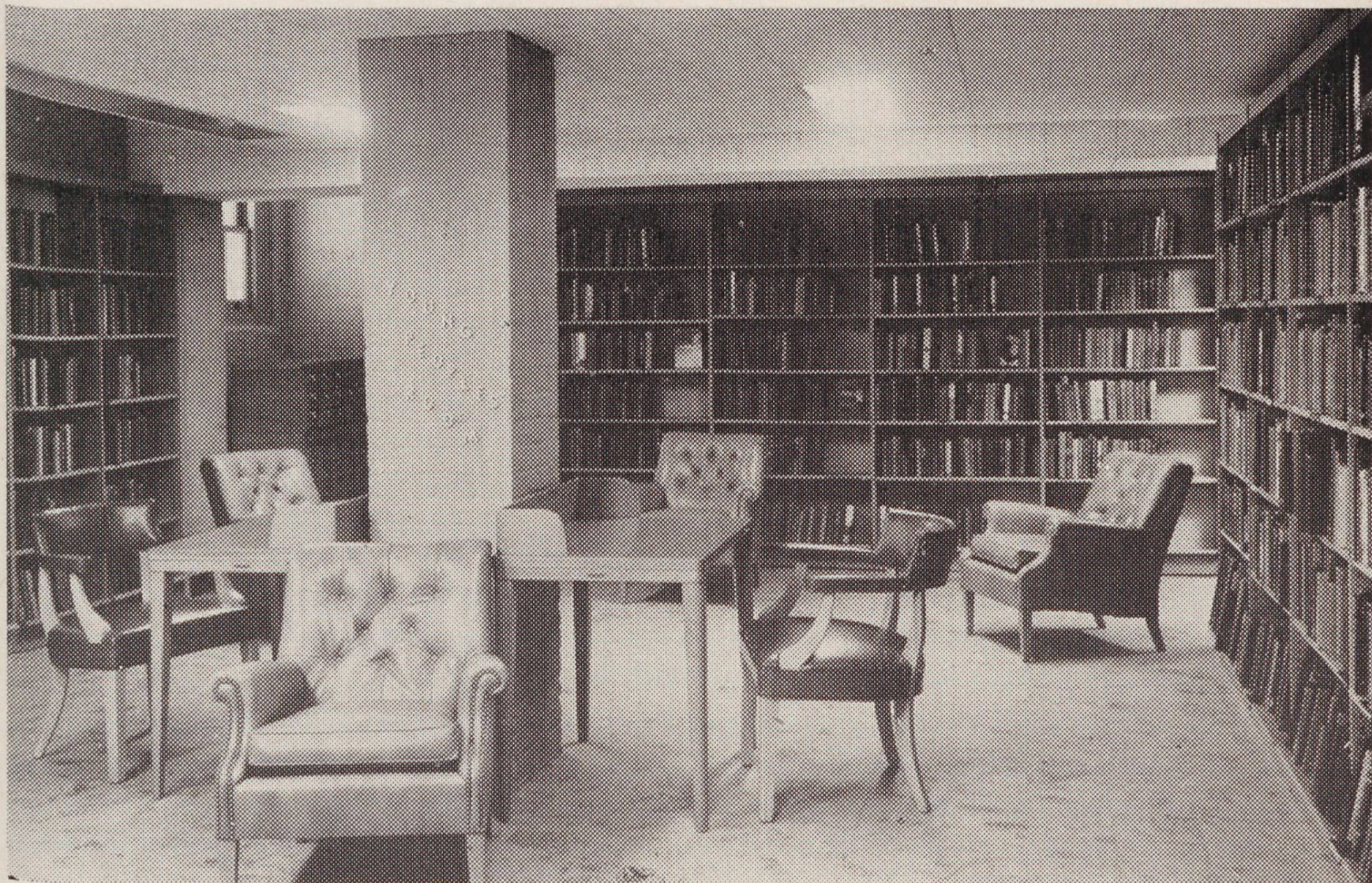


Photo by Westbrook Studios

Young People's Room

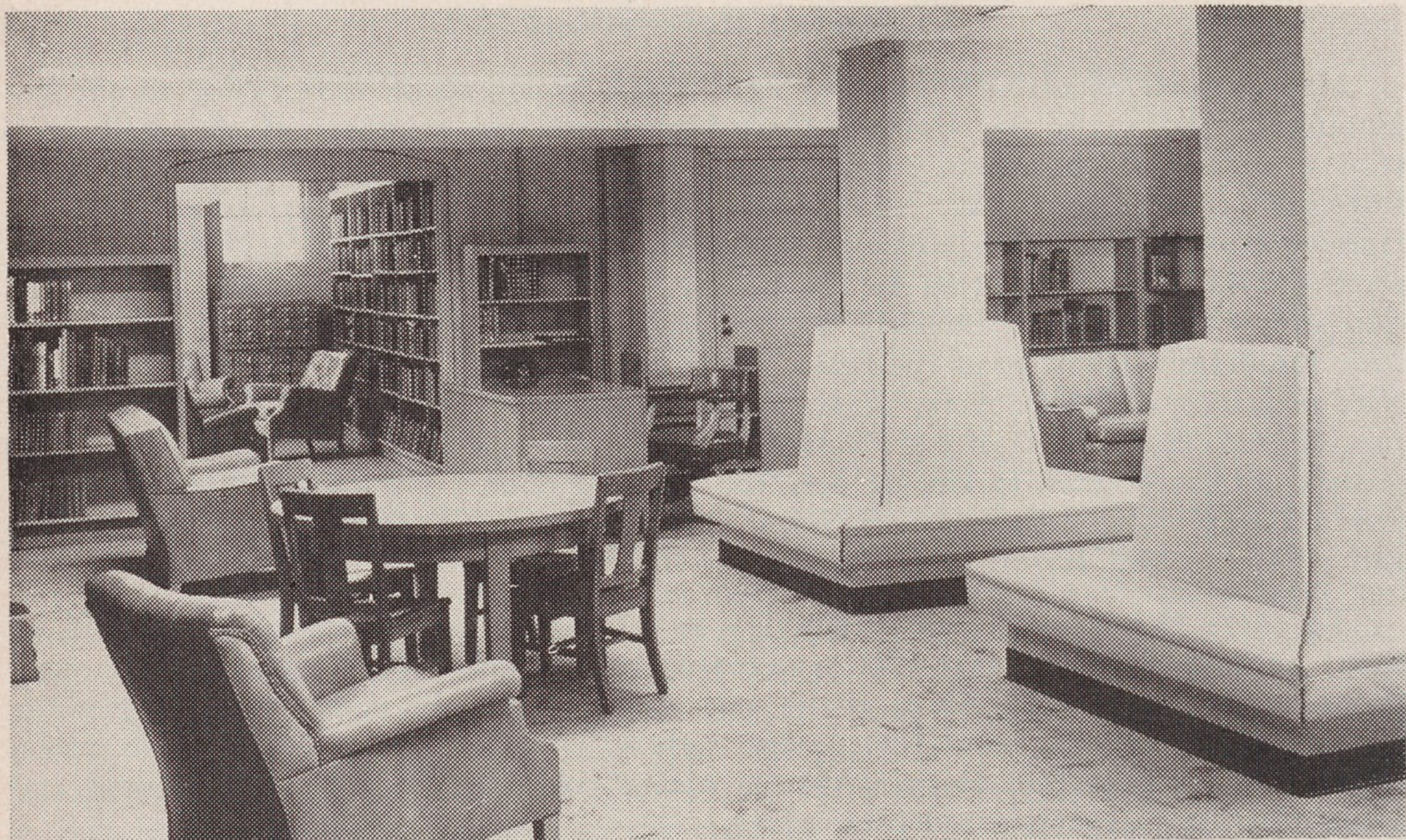


Photo by Westbrook Studios

New Children's Room

Color was used unsparingly, but tastefully. To offset an appearance of many partitions setting off the various rooms, all walls were painted the same shade, a soft aqua tone. This color was softened by the rough texture of the old brick walls. With doors opened a spacious effect was achieved. Light plastic tile floors picked up some of the gray and aqua tones of the walls. Chairs and love seats, made by the Traditional Furniture Company, were upholstered in coral and aqua. Yellow Kalistron over foam rubber was used for four-sided seats around two of the supporting columns of the building. Spots of color helped the appearance of the old furniture in staff offices on the ground floor. The older refinished Library Bureau equipment blended with the light birch shelving and furniture. Perhaps one of the greatest conveniences afforded by this renovation was an additional entrance on the street level. The garage which had been added to the building at the rear and opened on the side street was too small for the inside-service bookmobile. The former garage door was converted to an entrance for the Children and Young People's Rooms. A stairway already in the building just inside the main entrance also affords access to the ground floor.

With three floors of the library in use, vertical transportation of books became a problem. A solution was found by utilizing an old Post Office "catwalk" built to allow postal inspectors to check on employees without being seen. A dumb-waiter was installed in the entrance to one of the catwalks and now serves to carry books between the ground and first floors.

Children Come Into Their Own

Many disheartening things happened to hold up the completion of the work. New hollow steel doors to replace all those on the outside of the building were months being delivered. The devil himself was standing in front of many of our orders. Time lagged

and we all became despondent. Finally the moving day was over and we opened the new areas for the use of the public. It was like a fresh shower after a hot dusty day to see the children come into their own rooms. There was no wild exuberance; they settled into it as easily as if they were putting on a pair of old shoes. Familiar books were there to greet them—what else mattered? They were at home. Contentedly they crawled up into chairs with books and began to read. Some bounced up and down a time or two to try out the new yellow seats around the columns. Their faces at last were above the top the new sitting-height charging desk. And there was a librarian to take care of them without rushing off to grown-up priority. Many people from all over town came in to see what had happened to that "sooty" old area where they worked on bandages during the war years or where they had gone to talk about some federal revenue regulation. "My mother told me to come in and see it," said one girl just home from college. "I wish I had all my years to live over when I could have enjoyed this." Many a business man steps through the new entrance to look around on his way from the office building just up the street to his car in the parking lot. "You should have seen it before," said a young insurance man to a friend whom he had brought by. One of the most appreciate visitors and one who helped most with the planning of it was Mr. W. H. May, Sr. The last place he visited before going to Florida, where he died early in the fall, was the new area of the library. He didn't think he would like the yellow benches but he thought the children probably would.

Plan Services for Business and Industry

The future of the library lies in the development of the services to business and industry in Alamance County. A special room on the ground floor has been furnished for this service; and a small collection of books is shelved separately on the main floor to provide a nucleus of material. The next step is to work with local industries and business people towards the books and other materials in their fields. Last year the request for a business and technical librarian was included in the budget; the request will probably be repeated this year.

More Space Needed

The utilization of the ground floor space has added more than 3500 square feet to our building; but it does not yet take care of our present needs. If we continue to keep the open spaces on the first floor which are desirable, we cannot put in any more free standing stacks. Although half the number of new books added each year are discarded each year, the shelves are overcrowded. Office space is used to full capacity. Where do we go from here? Is the next step to plan a new building; or is the worth of this one too great to tear it down and begin anew? The locaton is in the heart of the business district. We know that other libraries are facing the same problems in trying to make-do with what they have, and in trying to determine what next to do.

We would like to have an audio-visual room, a music room, an added conference room for small groups, a larger periodical and reference room. Our growing pains are only beginning.

TEXTILE LIBRARIES ARE SPECIAL**The North Carolina State College School of Textiles Library**

By KATHARINE McDIARMID*

Tucked away in two large former classrooms of the School of Textiles is one of the most modern specialized libraries in the state. It is the Textile Library, a branch of the D. H. Hill Library of North Carolina State College. The present quarters were redesigned and decorated through a generous gift from Burlington Mills Foundation and occupied in 1950. A dedication service was held in 1954 commemorating four alumni of the School of Textiles, who left posts with Burlington Mills and were killed in World War II. They were Albert R. Lambert of Greensboro, N. C.; Peter Ihrle, Jr. of Rock Hill, S. C.; Wallace W. Riddick, Jr. of Greenville, S. C. and Thomas C. Leake, III of Rockingham, N. C.

The Textile Library was organized in 1945 when the book collection of approximately 800 volumes was moved from the stacks of the D. H. Hill Library to the School of Textiles. Since then the collection has grown to 5,000 books and bound periodicals. The objective of maintaining a very specialized collection on textiles and textile chemistry is still adhered to and there is practically no overlapping with the main library. The D. H. Hill Library admirably supplements the textile collection, especially in the fields of physics and chemistry.

The textile collection is not confined to books and periodicals by any means for there is a large vertical file containing pamphlets, newspaper clippings and trade catalogs and several shelves of the *Cotton Collection*. The latter consists of government and state publications gathered by Dean Malcolm Campbell of the School of Textiles. All of these collections, with the exception of the clippings, are indexed.

Soon after taking over this library, the present librarian realized the need for a more thorough covering of the textile periodical literature through indexing. It is not indexed fully either in Industrial Arts Index, Engineering Index, Natural and Synthetic Fibers Index or in any of the other abstracting and indexing services. So a "List of Subject Headings" was compiled and indexing by author and subject started. The Library subscribes to about 150 periodicals and more than 60 of these are indexed here. After seven years, the subject file now occupies about 21 trays and the author file 12 trays. The pamphlet material indexing is included but there are separate trays for the Trade Catalog and *Cotton Collection* cards. When the existing drawers in the public catalog are filled it is planned to retire the cards and start again. The textile industry is an ever changing one and consequently the most recent articles are of paramount interest. The older ones will always be useful for historical research.

The "List of Subject Headings" is constantly being changed. Fibers that are household bywords now, such as Orlan, Dacron, Vicara, etc. were not even known in 1947 when indexing was begun. Besides new fibers, the processes have been improved and the list grows and grows. Publication of a new list is planned for the near future.

A word or two about the special collections and their indexes might prove interesting. The *Cotton Collection*, acquired through the years, was put into Acco binders as received with an arbitrary number being assigned each item. This number now serves as the call number and author and subject are filed in trays marked *Cotton Collection*.

The Trade Catalog collection is a great help to the students in their manufacturing and testing courses. It is kept in the vertical file and indexed in the public catalog by subject and company. The company card contains the name and location of the company at the top in caps, corresponding to the folder in the file. As new publications are

*Textiles Librarian, North Carolina State College, Raleigh.



Photo by Lewis P. Watson

Textile Library, North Carolina State College

received, the titles are added to the company card, without regard to alphabetical order and no bibliographical information is included. Subject cards are made listing simply the name of the company which makes the machine or instrument, and not the specific publication describing it. This arrangement often forces the student to look carefully through many catalogs for what he wants, but we consider this good for him, and time-saving for the librarian. Each publication has "Trade Cat." written on it, and the subject it covers (if not explained by the title). The company name is underlined for quick filing.

Another tray marked "Mill Index" contains periodical references to specific mills. For this index all incoming journals are scanned, even the foreign ones. State College has many foreign students and this is a service for them too. This index consists of articles on mills which give information about machinery and layout and also about personnel services, such as cafeterias, medical services, homes, etc. If information is included on the town in which the mill is located, so much the better. Many wives wish to read these articles too and they want to know about schools, churches and shops. The Mill Index is very popular in the spring when interviews are being held and seniors are trying to make up their minds where to go.

Physically the Textile Library is beautiful. Natural light wood shelving is used, the walls are gray and the floors are of tan asphalt tile. It is air conditioned—a boon in the hot summers of Raleigh—and it is lighted by indirect incandescent lights. The tables, each seating four, are of light birch. The chairs, also of birch, were designed by one of the foremost European designers, and the foam rubber cushions are upholstered in soft tones of brown, green, gray and coral. They are holding up extremely well after four years of hard use by college boys. The draperies, of a Bur-Mill rough textured fabric, are printed in a pleasing geometric design, rust on beige. The library space is broken up into smallish sections by shelving and an institutional appearance is

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entirely avoided. In fact, on entering the room one feels that he is entering a private library of a special sort. The main desk faces the door and back of it is a private office for the library and a workroom.

While the Textile Library's holdings are primarily for the faculty, students and research personnel of North Carolina State College, the public may use its collection during library hours, and inter-library loans are made. In addition, the library serves school children of the nation in sending out pamphlet material in answer to many requests. The librarian secures this gift material from the large companies like DuPont, American Viscose Corp., Chatham Manufacturing Co. and from service organizations like the National Cotton Council. The librarian also answers many requests from industry for bibliographies. It can be said that the Textile Library is really special in its resources, its clientele and its services.

This is the third, and temporarily the last, in our series of articles about library resources in North Carolina. After the next issue, which is to be devoted exclusively to NCLA reports and Conference announcements, a new Editorial Board will be appointed. It may, or may not, wish to continue this series.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE DOCUMENT CHECKLIST

The *Checklist of Official North Carolina Publications Received by the University of North Carolina Library* has changed its format. Beginning with No. 16, January-February, 1955, the mimeographed checklist is an 8½" x 7" booklet. The *Checklist* constitutes the most complete listing of official state documents in North Carolina and is a valuable service of the University of North Carolina Library. An Index to Nos. 1-15, August 1952 through December 1954 has also been issued.

The University Library is the official agency for exchange of North Carolina documents with other states. Librarians in North Carolina are requested to order documents they need from the state agencies which issue the documents, not from the University Library.

ACRL MONOGRAPHS

The Association of College and Reference Libraries would like to remind NCLA members of the ACRL Monograph series. *ACRL Monographs* are original contributions covering all aspects of collegiate and research librarianship. In general, they consist of items too lengthy for publication in *College and Research Libraries*, and particularly suited for presentation as separates. *ACRL Monographs* are separately priced to be sold at cost. There is no annual subscription rate, but a Standing Order, carrying 10% discount, may be placed. The discount offer is a new policy beginning with the latest Monograph, No. 12, "Library Cooperation in the British Isles," by Ralph T. Esterquest (70c). Orders should be sent to ACRL MONOGRAPHS, c/o American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

Manuscript contributions are welcomed and should be sent to the Managing Editor, David K. Maxfield, University of Illinois Library, Chicago Undergraduate Division, Chicago 11, Illinois.

See You in High Point in October
NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE



Photo by Harold Moore

NCLA FOUNDERS AND DURHAM LIBRARIANS HONORED

The Durham High School Library Club honored the founders of NCLA and librarians in Durham at a tea on March 16, celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the Association. Special guests, in the picture above, were (left to right): Dr. J. P. Breedlove, NCLA Founder and former librarian of Duke University; Miss Florine Lewter, first director of Durham City School libraries; Miss Clara Crawford, librarian of the Durham Public Library for the past 32 years; Dr. Louis R. Wilson, NCLA Founder and former librarian of the University of North Carolina; and Mrs. Lillian B. Griggs, formerly librarian of the Durham Public Library, Secretary and Director of the North Carolina Library Commission and librarian of the Woman's College of Duke University. Dr. Breedlove, and Dr. Wilson and Mrs. Griggs are honorary members of NCLA.

The Durham High School Library was decorated with spring flowers of gold and white and hand painted napkins identified the celebration. Posters showing the Founders of the Association and events in the history of the Durham Public Library were displayed. Members of the library club assisted invited guests in registering and serving delicious refreshments. Miss Emily Loftin is the club's sponsor.

MRS. GRIGGS DIES AT 79

Less than a month after the above picture was made Mrs. Griggs died in Duke Hospital, on April 11, after a very brief illness. Funeral services were held the next afternoon in Durham and burial was in Birmingham, Alabama.

Mrs. Griggs was the seventh and fourteenth president of NCLA, serving in that capacity from 1918 to 1919, and 1931 to 1933. She was treasurer of the Association from 1913 to 1917. NCLA elected her to honorary membership in 1951.

LIBRARY PLACEMENT EXCHANGE

A new national placement publication was begun in March. It lists "Opportunities Available" and "Situations Wanted" for subscribers to the publication which is issued bimonthly. Institutional subscribers (at \$12.00 per year) may list an unlimited number of position opportunities in two consecutive issues. Personal subscribers (at \$3.00 per year) may list a position wanted entry in two consecutive issues. Address inquiries to: Library Placement Exchange, Box 172, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington 4, D. C.

ADULT EDUCATION INSTITUTE AT RUTGERS

The Graduate School of Library Service, Rutgers University, has announced a four day "Institute on Improving Adult Education Services in the Public Library" for June 28-July 1, 1955. The institute has been designed to combine stimulating thinking of librarians with that of adult educators from other fields in a concentration upon the important adult education services that the public library offers to people of its community. The resources that books offer will have a major emphasis.

The institute is open to all librarians working in public libraries and interested in developing the educational aspects of traditional library services, expanding work with community groups, or planning library-sponsored programs. There will be special attention to the opportunities offered by county and regional extension.

The institute fee will be \$15.00, Student Activities fee is \$1.00, and double dormitory rooms are available at \$5.00 per person. Persons desiring the one hour of graduate credit must pay an additional \$5.00. Additional information is available from the Graduate School of Library Service, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

PUBLIC LIBRARY WORKSHOP AT MICHIGAN

The University of Michigan Department of Library Science will offer a two-week workshop, August 1-12, for public librarians. The subject will be "The Librarian as a Community Leader," stressing the responsibility of the library in adult education and human relations and the library's relationship to the community. Workshop members will consider the usefulness of current adult education methods and skills to librarians and how to improve their personal effectiveness in working with others. Methods of determining community resources which may be useful to the library's adult education program will also be considered.

The two-week program will carry two hours graduate credit in Library Science. If the workshop is not included in a student's regular summer program, the tuition fee is \$25 for Michigan residents and \$30 for nonresidents. Since enrollment is limited prospective participants should write well in advance to the Department of Library Science, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

SCHOOL LIBRARY WORKSHOP AT MICHIGAN

The third annual School Library Workshop of the University of Michigan, Department of Library Science, will be held August 1-12 at the University High School Library on the University campus. Non-book materials and techniques in elementary and high-school libraries, a topic suggested by the 1953 workshop group, will receive emphasis this year.

Problems identified by the group will be considered through talks, group discussions, individual reports and conferences. Each participant will have an opportunity to devote a substantial portion of his time to the phases of the topic which are of most concern to him.

If the workshop is not included in a student's regular summer program, the tuition fee is \$25.00 for Michigan residents and \$30.00 for non-residents. Since enrollment is limited, prospective participants should write well in advance to the Department of Library Science, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

FRESHMAN LIBRARY INSTRUCTION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

By ADRIANNA PANNEVIS*

Spring weather is often accused of provoking thoughts which might never come to life if there were but winter, summer, and fall. Spring is certainly the proper time of year for new thoughts concerning student library instruction for the fall semester. Such a program of instruction is now approaching its seventh year at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, but plans in the spring are still a necessity for the program's constant growth and improvement.

The Reference Department of the University Library, under the direction of Miss Georgia H. Faison, first assumed the responsibility for the direction of formal library instruction in 1948. Until that date, this guidance had been undertaken by the English department instructors, with the cooperation of the library personnel. During the six years of development many changes have taken place, both in the actual methods of instruction and in the organization of the classes. The results have been increasingly satisfactory each successive year.

There are several extremely important factors to be considered in undertaking the instruction of the library's use to approximately 1,200 new students each fall. The first factor is that of administrative detail which involves the scheduling of each student for the required lectures and implementing the program in order that each student fulfills this academic requirement.

Secondly, the varying abilities of the freshman student group to use a library effectively must be given some consideration in the light of the students' previous library experiences.

Third, the "Freshman Program in Library Instruction" must be pin-pointed to meet the basic library needs of the students in as brief a period of time as possible.

The problem of registering the students has been handled very satisfactorily to date. All freshmen of the General College are scheduled for a series of two library lectures when they register for their academic courses. Since the lectures are held practically hourly from 8:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. during the two weeks allotted, it is comparatively simple to fit each student into this program.

During the period of Freshman Orientation on the campus, before classes commence, small groups of new students tour the library. Each of these groups is led by a representative of the Student Council committee in charge of Orientation. These groups are scheduled at about 15 minute intervals, and a regular "route" is mapped out for the tour leaders. The planning results in an orderly procession of new students, touring the library over a period of two days. At each main desk or room, the group stops, and a library staff member informs the group of the function of that particular department or section of the library. Although the tour is brief, each student has the opportunity to enjoy a sense of surface familiarity with the library.

Announcements at this time are made that any student who desires may take a "screening test" to demonstrate his ability to use the library satisfactorily. These tests are given only to those who feel sufficiently acquainted with the use of the card catalog, periodical indexes, and general reference materials. The problems of this test are brief, but the results readily show the students' knowledge (or lack of knowledge!) of call numbers, subject headings, bibliographic description as it appears on a catalog card, the use of the *Reader's Guide* (including the interpretation of the symbols used), and the procedure for requesting books and bound periodicals from the main Circula-

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tion Desk. Since the stacks are closed to all undergraduates, it is imperative that each student using the library understands the routines.

If a student passes the screening test, he is excused from the scheduled lectures; approximately 12% of the group in September, 1954, qualified in this manner.

Fortunately, for both those who instruct and those who are instructed, the library assembly room on the ground floor has proved to be suited perfectly to these lectures. Groups range in size from fifty to one hundred and twenty-five students. The four staff members of the reference department alternate in delivering the lectures, and the schedule shows that each member delivers approximately 12 to 14 lectures. In both lectures, film slides are used to illustrate the lessons involved, and the revision of these slides and new additions have held the interest and attention of the students. The photoduplication service located in the library has been most cooperative in supplying the needs of the lecturing staff with excellent slides and service.

The first lecture is primarily concerned with the card catalog and its use. Slides are shown which illustrate the relationship of the reference room, the current affairs reading room, and the circulation desk to the public catalog and the serials catalog. But the chief emphasis is on the three methods of approach to the catalog—author, title, and subject—and the information to be obtained from a catalog card.

Call numbers are stressed as the means of identification of books when they are requested at the circulation desk. Collation, publisher, date, and subject headings are pointed out, and the re-reference value of them to the student is also emphasized. Filing rules which will clarify the use of the catalog are also covered in this lecture. The students see a reproduction of a key-sort card and receive instructions in filling it out for service at the main circulation desk.

The second and last lecture covers a general description of the reference room and the location of the chief tools which students need most frequently. The biographical reference section is discussed rather fully, since much of this material is new to the average freshman. The main import of this lecture, however, is the *Reader's Guide* as the sample index to periodical articles. Enlargements of several sections from the *Reader's Guide* are shown on the screen, and each entry is carefully analyzed by the lecturer in order to show the students how this tool may be used effectively. Abbreviated titles, volume references, paging and dates of issue are usually the most confusing to a student who has not used the *Reader's Guide* previously. Through slides, the students learn how to check the title of the periodical in the serials catalog, note its call number, and check the cards to ascertain the library's holdings.

Mimeographed outlines which cover the main points under discussion are distributed at each lecture. At the end of the lecture a mimeographed problem is distributed to each attending student. The first problem necessitates the students' use of the main card catalog; the second problem shows his ability to use the *Reader's Guide* and the serials catalog. The problems are simple to check as students turn them in at the reference desk, and they present the opportunity to the staff members to "follow up" instruction in individual cases where it may seem necessary.

Many of the freshmen from North Carolina show that they have had library training and instruction in their high schools. This valuable aid to future college students can be undertaken even in the smallest schools in the state; it certainly is a means of helping students "hurdle" one of the many different situations they must face as they completely change environments.

The program offered at Chapel Hill involves cooperation with the University administration and library staff, planning, patience, and sheer endurance! But all effort expended is rewarded as the library staff witness each year an ever decreasing number of "bewildered" library users.

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

Planning Meeting. Sixty-eight Executive Board and Committee members and Section Officers attended the meeting in Greensboro on March 19 which was called to make plans for the Association activities for the rest of this biennium.

At the morning meeting of the entire group the President announced that the ballot for a vote on the redesignation of the North Carolina and Southeastern Library Associations as chapters of ALA would be mailed on March 26 to all ALA members in North Carolina. The votes by NCLA and SELA members have already been taken and were affirmative. If the vote by ALA members is affirmative, the applications will be forwarded to ALA and the Council will take action on them at the ALA Conference in Philadelphia in July.

She reported that the bill on the proposed merger of the State Library and the North Carolina Library Commission, HB188, had passed the House of Representatives and had been referred to the Senate Education Committee.

It was announced that biennial reports will be included in the October 1 issue of *North Carolina Libraries*. Letters with information about the 1955 Conference will be mailed to the membership in September and more information will be published in *North Carolina Libraries*.

The Treasurer reported that \$2282.44 is now available in the Scholarship Loan Fund, of which \$1403.00 is the Bentley-Christ-Ruzicka Fund.

Some of the tentative plans for the 1955 Conference were discussed: the schedule of Section and Association meetings, responsibilities of Section officers, committee duties, etc. Section meetings are being planned for Friday, October 21, and Virginia Kirkus has accepted our invitation to speak at the General Session in the evening. Section officers and committees will develop the plans during the next few months and the final plans will be announced in September.

Committees and Section Officers met in the afternoon in separate meetings. At the general meeting later in the afternoon reports were made by these groups:

1. *Archives.* Work is progressing on the records of the Association and preparation of the materials for binding.

2. *Conservation of Newspaper Resources.* The committee plans a) to make an exhaustive list of newspapers published in North Carolina prior to 1820 and micro-film those available if possible; b) to make a selective list of newspapers from 1820-1870; c) to study and preserve selected newspapers from 1870-date. The committee requested members to send them any information they might have on newspaper lists or files that would help in this work.

3. *Constitution and Codes.* The committee has worked out a code for all committees and presented it to the Executive Board for approval.

4. *Education for Librarianship.* A one-day Conference will be held in Chapel Hill April 30. All who are interested in discussing Education for Librarianship in North Carolina were invited to attend.

5. *Federal Relations.* The committee has been active in keeping in touch with people in the state who are interested in the passage of the Library Services Bill, and in supplying members with information about the legislation.

6. *Intellectual Freedom.* The committee studied the "Freedom Agenda" program of the League of Women Voters and decided to cooperate with the League in the program.

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES

7. *Publications.* This new committee held its first meeting and discussed organization, duties and responsibilities.

8. *Recruiting.* The chairman requested funds for mailing out additional copies of the new recruiting folder; reported that the Speakers' Bureau is now in operation; requested librarians to volunteer services to the Speakers' Bureau for talks within their districts; requested time at the Conference for a member of the Committee to appear at the Section meeting; reported on plans to publish bookmarks on recruiting for multiple distribution.

9. *Scholarship Loan Fund.* Mary Ellen Hobson has replaced Thomas Simkins as chairman of the committee. The committee plans to send notices and application blanks to libraries, schools and colleges and to publicize the offerings of the Fund.

10. *State Legislative Council.* Bills have been introduced in the General Assembly which cover the items on the Council program. Council members attended a worthwhile institute in Raleigh, February 7-8, at which the Governor, the Assistant Budget Director, the Secretary of State and a representative of the Attorney General's Office spoke. Progress is being made on the legislation and it is hoped that some of the bills will be enacted into law.

11. *North Carolina Libraries—Editorial Board.* Because of the increased membership this year the March 1955 issue is o.p. The editor will appreciate receiving copies for the file which members do not wish to keep.

12. *Junior Members Round Table.* Junior Members held a one-day Conference in Chapel Hill February 19 and issues a quarterly newsletter to its members. They are assisting with the Recruiting Speakers' Bureau and with the Joint Committee on North Carolina Bibliography's project.

13. *Public Libraries Section.* A workshop for certified librarians and trustees will be held in Winston-Salem on April 27-29. The officers are working on By-laws for presentation to the Section members in October.

14. *School and Children's Librarians Section.* The Section is organizing, writing by-laws and appointing committees, and making plans for the 1955 Conference.

All of the committees and sections were represented at the meeting except the Trustees Section. Mr. Medford was unable to attend because of duties with the General Assembly and Mrs. Bourne has had to resign as Secretary of the Section.

The Executive Board met immediately following the afternoon group meeting. The Board conferred with the Public Libraries Section and the School and Children's Librarians Section officers concerning their by-laws, and approved the Recruiting Committee's request for funds.

The Board decided that unless the vote on the ALA Chapter application is negative the membership will not be notified of the results of the vote until the next mailing is prepared. The President expects to attend the ALA Conference in July and will report on the Council meetings afterwards.

CHARLESANNA FOX

You Will Be Expected at the NCLA Conference in October
NCLA BIENNIAL CONFERENCE, HIGH POINT, OCTOBER 21-23, 1955

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

OFFICERS:

- President:* Miss Charlesanna Fox, Librarian, Randolph County Library, Asheboro.
First Vice-President: Mrs. Marion M. Johnson, Librarian, Stanly County Library, Albemarle.
Second Vice-President: Miss Elizabeth Williams, 827 East Boulevard, Charlotte.
Recording Secretary: Mrs. Hallie S. Bacelli, 615 Joyner St., Greensboro.
Corresponding Secretary: Miss Marjorie Hood, Library, Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, Greensboro.
Treasurer: Miss Marianna Long, Librarian, Duke University Law Library, Durham.
Director: Dr. Benjamin E. Powell, Librarian, Duke University, Durham.
Director: Miss Katharine McDiarmid, Textiles Librarian, N. C. State College, Raleigh.
Past President: Miss Jane B. Wilson, 822 Third Street, Durham.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION:

- A.L.A. Council:* The President; Alternate: Charles M. Adams, Librarian, Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, Greensboro.
Joint Committee (with NCETA) of Literature and Bibliography: Miss Jane B. Wilson, Durham; Miss Mildred Herring, Greensboro; Mr. Carlyle Frarey, Durham; Mr. William S. Powell, Chapel Hill; Miss Mae Tucker, Charlotte; Miss Elaine von Oesen, Raleigh.
N. C. Legislative Council: The President; Miss Antoinette Earle, Lexington; Miss Katherine Day, Durham; Miss Jane Hinson, Charlotte.
N. C. Library Commission: John Harden, Greensboro; Paul Ballance, Winston-Salem; Dr. Roy B. McKnight, Charlotte; Dr. Charles E. Jordan, Durham.
Public Library Certification Board: The President; Mrs. Elmina Hearne Surratt, Rockwell.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS:

- Archives:* Mr. Harlan C. Brown, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, Chairman; Miss Beatrice Holbrook, Raleigh; Miss Gladys Johnson, Raleigh; Miss Jane B. Wilson, Durham; the President; and the Recording Secretary, NCLA.
Bentley-Christ-Ruzicka Memorial Fund: Mr. C. Merle Bachtell, Greensboro, Chairman; Dr. B. E. Powell, Durham; Mrs. Pattie B. McIntyre, Chapel Hill; Miss Jane B. Wilson, Durham.
Conservation of Newspaper Resources: Mr. Olan V. Cook, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, Chairman; Dr. B. E. Powell, Durham; Dr. Andrew H. Horn, Chapel Hill; Miss Carrie Broughton, Raleigh; and Miss Elaine von Oesen, Raleigh.
Constitution and Codes: Miss Frances Yocum, University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill, Chairman; Miss Cora Paul Bomar, Raleigh; Mrs. Susan G. Gray, Raleigh; Miss Nancy Gray, Wilson; Miss Beatrice Holbrook, Raleigh; Miss Foy Lineberry, Raleigh.
Education for Librarianship: Miss Ila Mae Taylor, Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone, Chairman; Miss Kathleen Fletcher, High Point; Mr. Carlyle Frarey, Chapel Hill; Miss Sarah Reed, Chapel Hill; Mrs. Spears Hicks, Durham.
Federal Relations: Mr. Carlton West, Wake Forest College Library, Wake Forest, Chairman; Mrs. Louise M. Plybon, Winston-Salem; Mrs. Elizabeth House Hughey, Raleigh; Mr. Neal Austin, High Point; Miss Elizabeth Copeland, Greenville; Mr. Miles C. Horton, Jr., Greensboro.
Intellectual Freedom: Mrs. Lilian B. Buchanan, Western Carolina College Library, Cullowhee, Chairman; Mr. Charles Adams, Greensboro; Miss Gladys Johnson, Raleigh; Miss Bertha Moore, Asheville.
Legislative: Miss Antoinette Earle, Davidson County Library, Lexington, Chairman; Mr. Wendell Smiley, Greenville; Miss Katherine Day, Durham; Miss Jane Hinson, Charlotte.
Membership: Mrs. Barbara Heafner, Gastonia Public Library, Gastonia, Chairman; Mr. Forest Palmer, Raleigh; Mrs. Guelda von Beckareth, Chapel Hill; Miss Marianna Long, Durham; Miss Mary Louise Patterson, Charlotte.
Publications: Miss Elizabeth Williams, 827 East Boulevard, Charlotte, Chairman; Miss Margaret Kalp, Chapel Hill; Miss Esther Evans, Durham; Mrs. Dorothy Shue, Fayetteville; Mr. Thomas Simkins, Durham; Mrs. Mary Hopkins, Chapel Hill; Miss Madge Blalock, Raleigh; Mrs. Vera Melton, Lenoir; and Mrs. Hallie Bacelli, Greensboro.

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Recruiting: Mrs. Vernelle G. Palmer, Boyden High School, Salisbury, Chairman; Mr. I. T. Littleton, Chapel Hill; Miss Elizabeth Walker, Greenville; Miss Emily Loftin, Durham; Miss Edith Clark, Salisbury; Miss Mae Tucker, Charlotte.

Scholarship Loan Fund: Miss Mary Ellen Hobson, 10 So. Main St., Reidsville, chairman; Miss Georgia Faison, Chapel Hill; Miss Susan Borden, Goldsboro; Mr. Clary Holt, Burlington; Mr. Thomas M. Simkins, Jr., Durham.

SECTIONAL OFFICERS:

Catalog: Chairman: Miss Sophronia Cooper, Granville County Library, Oxford.
Secretary: Miss Mary Huff, Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone.

College and Universities: Chairman: Mr. Charles M. Adams, Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, Greensboro.
Secretary: Miss Virginia Barnes, Greensboro College, Greensboro.

Junior Members: Chairman: Mr. Neal Austin, High Point Public Library, High Point.
Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Betty McReynolds, Concord Public Library, Concord.
Vice-Chairman: Frank Hanlin, Chapel Hill.

Public Libraries: Chairman: George Linder, Catawba County Library, Newton.
Vice-Chairman: Miss Jeannette Trotter, Public Library, Winston-Salem.
Secretary: Miss Phyllis Snyder, Nantahala Regional Library, Murphy.

School and Children's: Chairman: Miss Mildred Mullis, Morganton City Schools, Morganton.
Secretary: Mrs. Mildred S. Councill, Eastover School, Charlotte.

Special: Chairman: Miss Myrl Ebert, Division of Health Affairs Library, Chapel Hill.
Secretary: Mrs. Louise M. Farr, Buncombe County Medical Library, Asheville.

Trustees: Chairman: William Medford, Waynesville.
Secretary: Mrs. Henry C. Bourne, Tarboro.

Junior College: Mrs. Harlan C. Brown, St. Mary's Junior College Library, Raleigh; Miss Daisy Anderson, Mars Hill.