

North Carolina Libraries

Vol. 23, No. 4

Summer, 1965

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The book labels reproduced on the cover are copied from books in the North Carolina Collection at Chapel Hill. The John M. Morehead label appears in *The Commentaries, or Reports of Edmund Plowden* (Dublin: 1792). Albert Wadhams' label appears in *A Treatise of Equity* by John Fonblanque (Philadelphia: 1807). The label used by Samuel Mordecai is from John Marshall's *Life of George Washington* (Philadelphia: 1804). F. S. Proctor's label appears in *The Anatomy of Melancholy, What It Is, With All The Kinds, Causes, Symptoms, Prognostics, and Several Cures Of It* (London: 1826). The label of James S. Smith is from *Practical Observations on Vaccination: or Inoculation for Cow-Pock* (Philadelphia: 1802).

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Published four times a year by North Carolina Library Association. Membership dues of \$2.00 per year including a subscription to *North Carolina Libraries*. Subscription to non-members: \$2.00 per year and fifty cents per issue. Correspondence concerning membership should be addressed to the Treasurer, Mrs. Pattie McIntyre, P. O. Box 86, Chapel Hill, N. C. Subscriptions, single issues, and claims should be addressed to the Circulation Editor.

SCHEDULE N.C.L.A. BIENNIAL CONFERENCE

TO BE HELD AT THE ROBERT E. LEE HOTEL, WINSTON-SALEM

Wednesday, November 3

6:30 p.m. Executive Board Dinner Meeting (old and new)

Thursday, November 4

9:30-11:15	Public Libraries	Main Ballroom
11:30-12:15	Adult Services	Main Ballroom
12:00	Junior College (luncheon)	Sample Room
12:30	Beta Phi Mu (luncheon)	Winston Room
2:30-4:30	Resources & Technical Process and Public Libraries	Main Ballroom
4:30	Coffee Hour (by Jr. Members)	Mez. Lobby
8:00	First General Session—Conference	Main Ballroom

Friday, November 5

9:00-11:30	School Librarians	Main Ballroom
9:30-11:30	College and University Libraries	Balinese Roof
9:30-11:30	Public Libraries and Trustees	Public Library Aud.
12:30-1:45	School Librarians (luncheon)	Main Ballroom
12:45-2:00	Trustees (luncheon)	Balinese Roof
2:00	Trustees	Balinese Roof
3:00-5:00	Second General Session—Conference	Main Ballroom
7:30	Third General Session (banquet)	Main Ballroom

Saturday, November 6

8:00	Jr. Members (breakfast)	Winston Room
9:00	Fourth General Session — Business Meeting and Book Reviews	Main Ballroom

HOTELS AND MOTELS IN WINSTON-SALEM

NAME	ACCOMMODATIONS	RATES
Robert E. Lee Hotel Fifth and Cherry Streets	Single	\$6.00-\$10.00
	Double	\$9.00-\$11.00
	Twin	\$9.50-\$13.00
Carolina Hotel Corner Fourth and Marshall 2 block from R. E. Lee Hotel	Single	\$4.50
	Double	\$7.00
	Twin	\$8.00
Downtowner Motor Inn Corner Cherry and 2nd Streets (3 blocks from R. E. Lee Hotel)	Single	\$7.00
	Double (2 persons)	\$11.00
	Double, double beds	\$13.00
	\$2.00 extra per person	
Holiday Inn 127 S. Cherry Street (6 blocks from Robert E. Lee Hotel)	Single	\$8.00
	Two in one double bed	\$10.00
	Two in two double beds	\$12.00

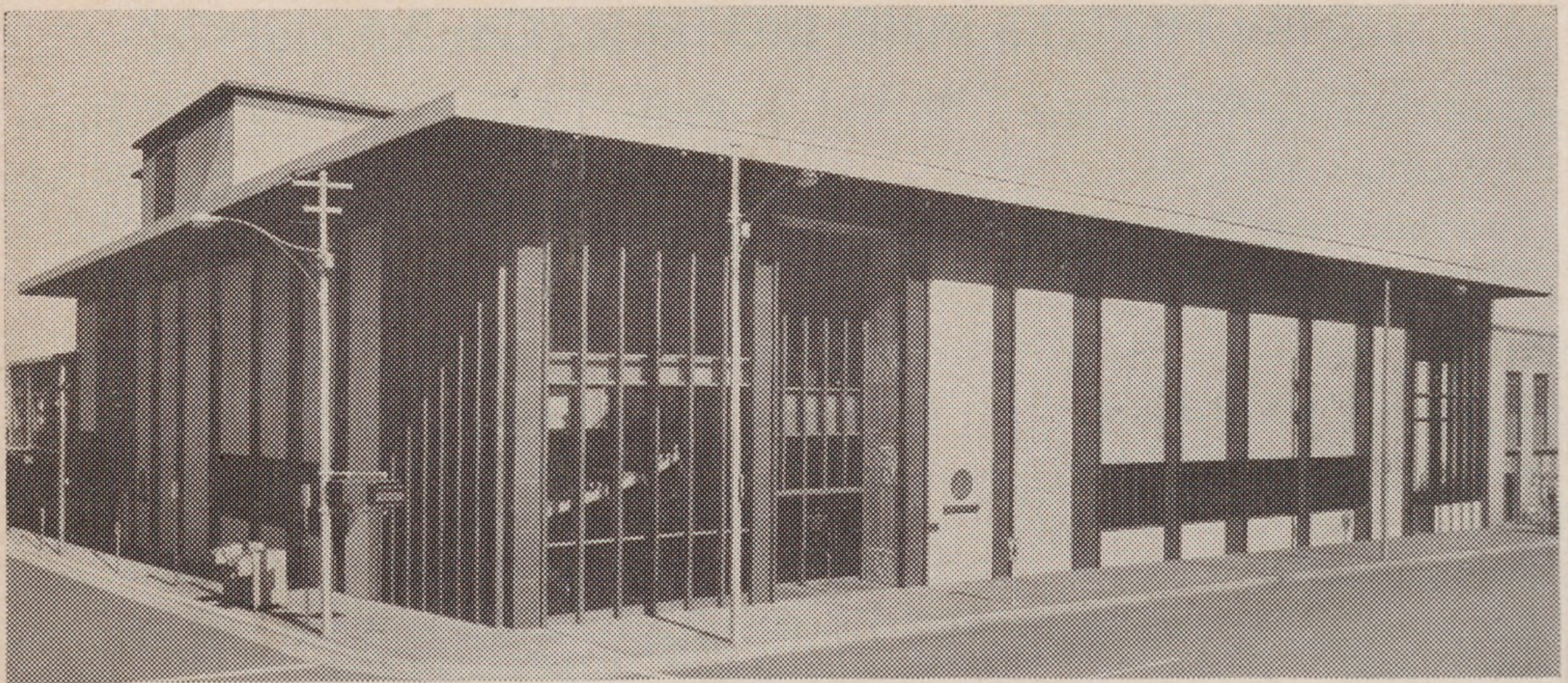
HOTELS AND MOTELS (Con't.)

Howard Johnson Motor Lodge 150 Stratford Road SW (Two miles from Robert E. Lee Hotel) Off I40 west of city	Single\$7.50-\$12.50 Double\$10.00-\$14.00 Suites\$14.00-\$25.00
Parkway Chalet 600 Peters Creek Parkway (1½ miles Robert E. Lee)	Singles\$7.00 Doubles (1 large double bed, 2 persons)\$10.00 Doubles (2 large double beds, 2 persons)\$12.00
Sheraton Motor Inn 380 Knollwood St. (2½ miles R. E. Lee) Off I40 west of city	Single\$8.00-\$9.00 Double (2 people)\$12.00 Double (3-4 persons)\$14.00

SUGGESTED RESTAURANTS IN WINSTON-SALEM

- Robert E. Lee Coffee Shop
- Robert E. Lee Dining Room
- The Beefeater Ltd. — Pepper Building, 4th and Liberty Streets*
- Downtowner — 128 North Cherry Street*
- K & W Cafeteria — 422 North Cherry Street*
- K & W Cafeteria — Parkway Plaza, Corporation Boulevard
- K & W Cafeteria — Sheraton Plaza, 380 Knollwood Avenue
- Howard Johnson Restaurant — 150 South Stratford Road
- Morris Service Coffee Shop — 403 West 4th Street*
- Parkway Chalet Restaurant — 600 Peters Creek Parkway
- Staley's Charcoal Steak House — 2000 Reynolda Road
- Staley's Stratford Restaurant — 426 South Stratford Road
- Town Steak House #1 — 107 Lockland Avenue
- Town Steak House #2 — 300 South Stratford Road

*Located within three or four blocks of Robert E. Lee Hotel.



A PICTURE TOUR THROUGH THE GREENSBORO PUBLIC LIBRARY

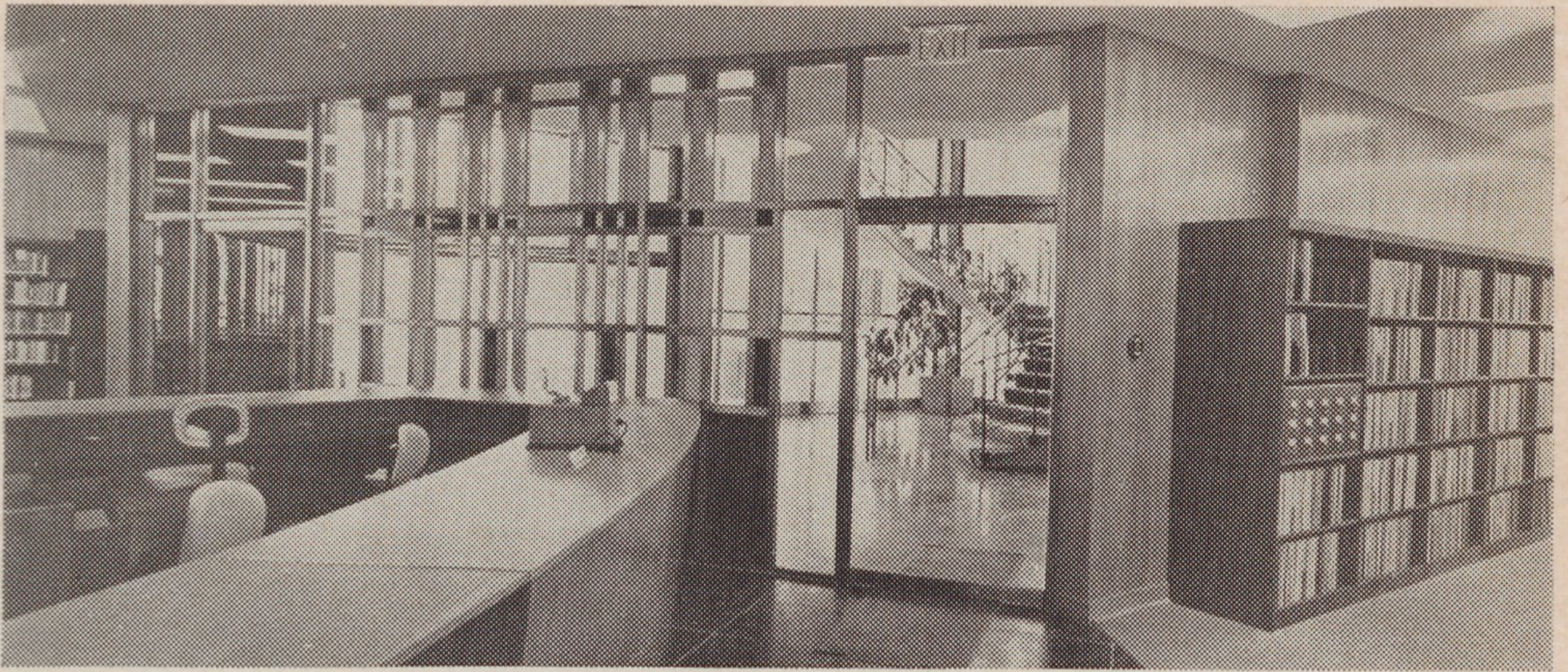
by OLIVIA B. BURWELL

The new Greensboro Public Library opened July 1964 in downtown Greensboro on the corner of E. Gaston and N. Greene Streets. Erected and equipped for a total cost of approximately \$1,770,000, the building contains about 76,000 square feet on four floors. There are two stack levels below ground and the construction will support two additional floors in the future. The main floor accommodates the Circulation and Reference Departments and the Caldwell-Jones Room, furnished by the Friends of the Library, with special collections of local authors and North Carolina history.

The second floor has two typing rooms for patrons. Glass doors give an invitation to the children's room and the exhibit foyer, 18'x100'. Also opening on the foyer are the Group Services office: films, discussion groups, etc.; the auditorium, three meeting rooms, the trustee's room, and the entrance to the administrative offices. A hallway around the central core gives access to other offices, the Technical Services Department, a staff room, first-aid room, and a supply room. There are fireproof stair wells in opposite corners of the building, elevators in the other two corners, and a book lift which will accommodate a loaded book truck. Stairs inside the Circulation and Reference workrooms lead to the stack levels below.

Acoustical plaster and carpeting in all public areas help to deaden sound. Elm paneling is used throughout, and it is also used on the end panels of the Estey metal stacks on the main floor and in the Children's Room. Myrtle Desk Company furnished the walnut stacks, catalogs, and chairs on the first floor as well as the teak laminate tables with black metal legs. The furniture in the children's area matches the teak tables. Antique white, gold, turquoise, orange and black are used in the upholstery for

Miss Burwell is the Director, Greensboro Public Library.



View toward lobby, showing check-out side of Circulation Desk on left and catalog and a part of 7,700 record collection on right.

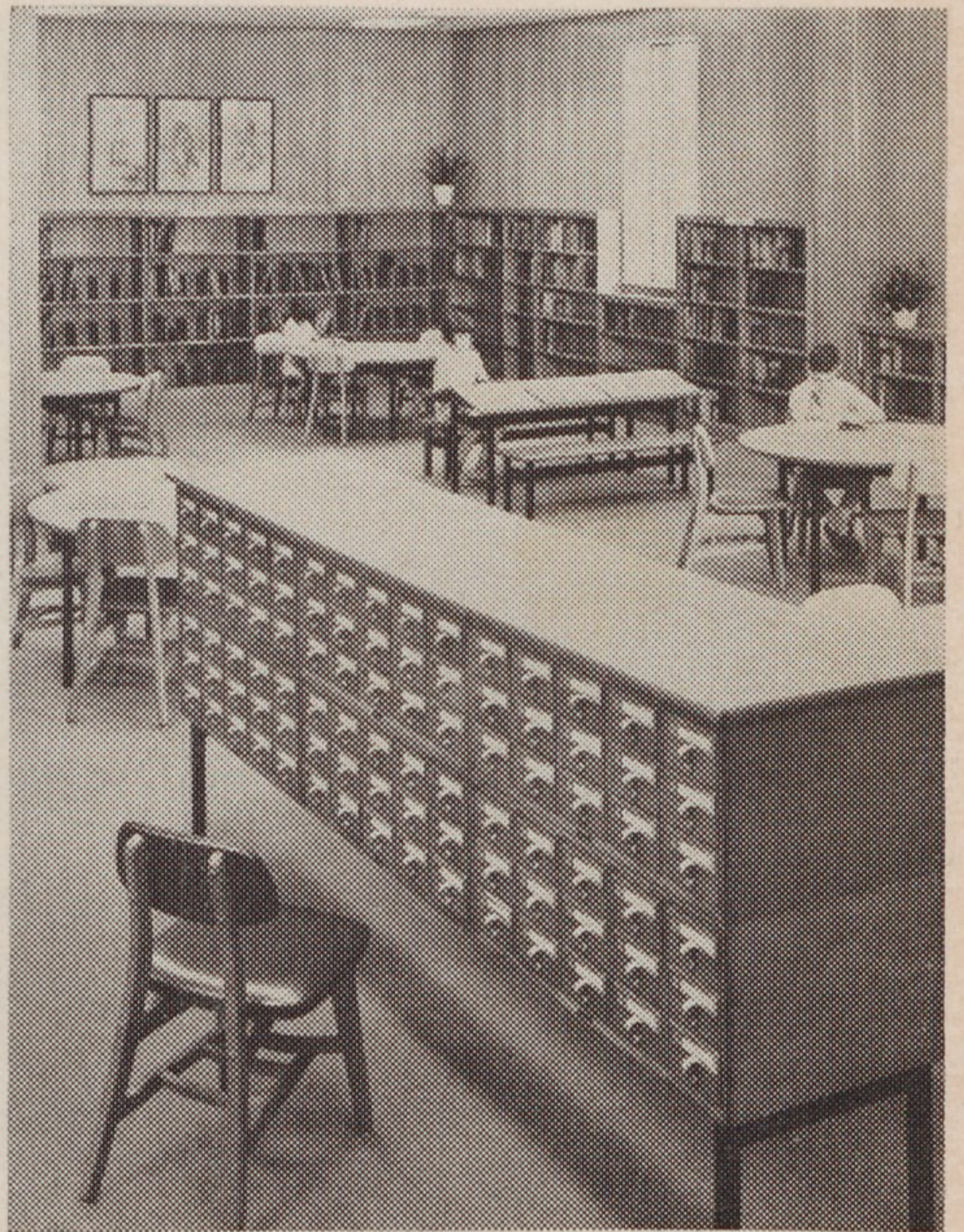
contrast. The carpeting is woven of charcoal, gray, and gold to pick up the colors in the granite floor and walls of the lobby. All metal is bronze throughout the building.

Loewenstein-Atkinson were the architects; J. Russell Bailey, consultant; and H. L. Coble Construction Company were the general contractors.

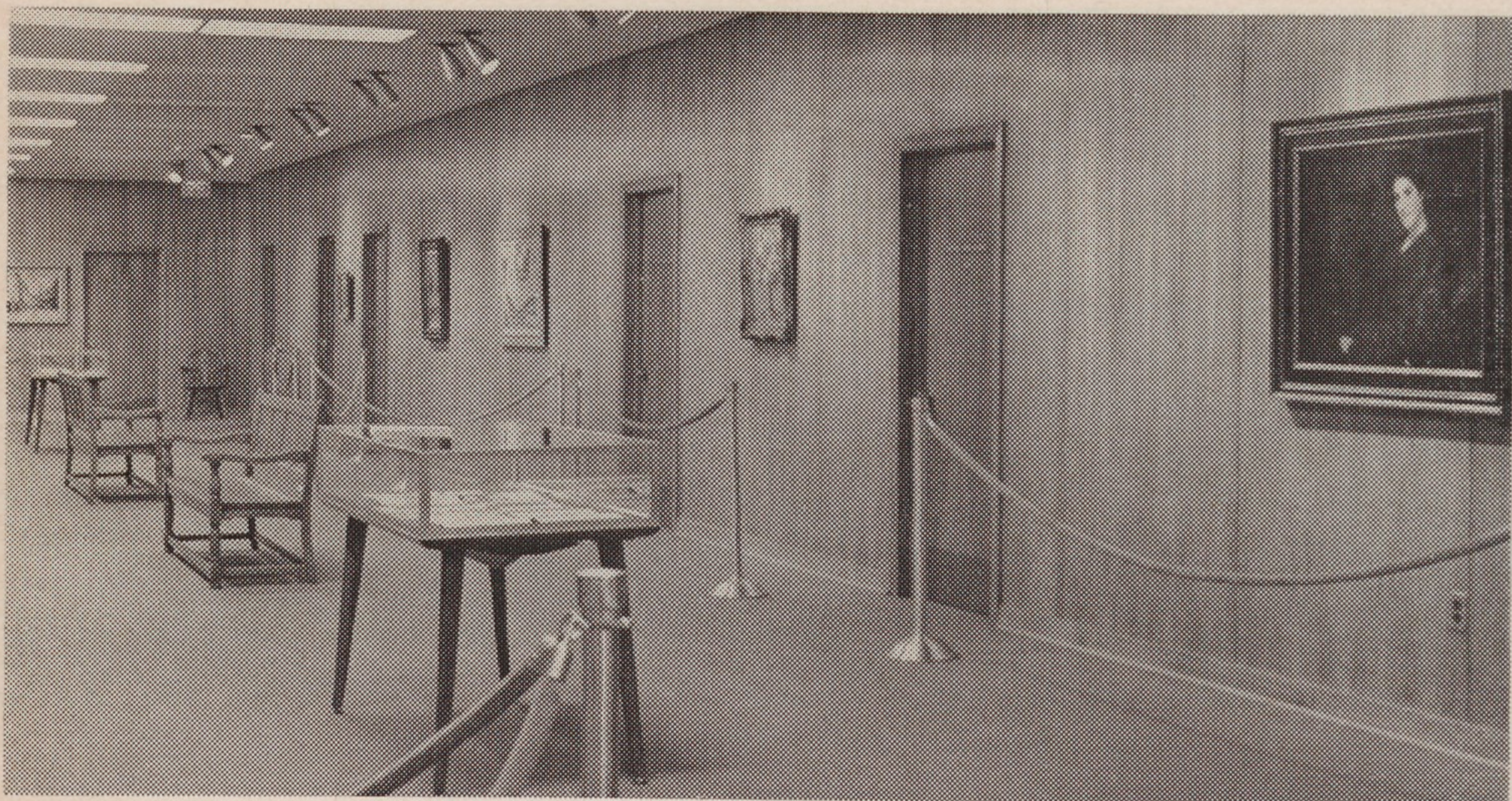
Editor's Note: A brochure describing this library is available upon request. Included in this brochure is the floor plan of the first and second floors.



Entrance and stairway to the second floor lobby.



Children's Room on second floor, when summer circulation has emptied the shelves.



The picture shows a part of the exhibit from the Cone Collection in the Baltimore Museum of Art. This exhibit, shown for two weeks in April, was the highlight of the year. The Friends of the Library have sponsored exhibits by Guilford County artists and local photographers, one-man shows by Peter Kolean, Paul Longnecker, Marcos Blahoviriw and a Paul Bartlett memorial exhibit.



Auditorium, seating 231, showing the Steinway Piano, gift of the Friends of the Library.



View across catalog toward Gaston Street showing Fine Arts, periodicals, books, and framed print collection in background.



Southwest corner of main floor, showing Community Art Treasures, a rental collection of 150 framed prints sponsored by the Altrusa Club of Greensboro.



at left:

View from catalog across one section of Business Books, looking toward browsing area, with entrance just out of sight on right.

below:

Switchboard and Reference Workroom, showing built-in counter work space, also in the Circulation and Children's Workrooms.



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FEDERAL LEGISLATION AFFECTING LIBRARIES

by CORA PAUL BOMAR

Federal library legislation affecting all types of libraries is no longer a dream for the 88th and 89th Congresses enacted library and education legislation to improve and strengthen all types of library services. In addition, important bills have been introduced to strengthen college and university libraries and library education, and the proposed revision of the copyright law must not be overlooked.

Let us look now at Federal legislation that has been enacted into law.

Public Law 88-269

LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT OF 1964

The first breakthrough on public library legislation came with the amended Library Service Act of 1956 by

- (1) Increasing Federal financial assistance to promote the development of public library service (Title I) to all areas (urban and rural) without public library services or with inadequate services.
- (2) Adding a new provision for Federal assistance for the construction of public library buildings (Title II) in areas lacking the facilities necessary for the development of library services.

Funds are allotted to the States in proportion to their population and are matched by the States in proportion to their per capita income with 66% as the maximum Federal share and 33% as the minimum Federal share. North Carolina's Federal allotment for fiscal year 1965 was \$594,357 for Title I, Library Services, and \$726,111 for Title II, Library Construction.

President Lyndon B. Johnson at the signing ceremony for Public Law 88-269 stated:

"Good public libraries must be placed within the reach of all of our people. Libraries are not just for the young and the curious about the exciting world. They are not just for busy people looking for information to do their jobs. Libraries are for everyone and therein lies their real value."

Public Law 88-204

HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES ACT OF 1964

The Higher Education Facilities Act of 1964 provides higher education with grants and loans that will ease the struggle to accommodate the ever increasing enrollments. The funds are designated for the construction of teaching or research facilities in the natural or physical sciences, mathematics, modern foreign languages, or engineering, *or for libraries.*

North Carolina's allotment under Title I of the Higher Education Facilities Act was \$5,983,904 for fiscal year 1965.

Miss Bomar is Supervisor, Library and Instructional Materials Services, N. C. Dept. of Public Instruction; and a member of the ALA Legislation Committee.

Public Law 88-452

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 1964

Although the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 is not designed as education or library legislation, it does have implications for school, public, and college libraries through work-training, the work-study, and job corps programs. Young men and women who are eligible for training and work experience under the Act may be used in school, public, or college libraries as library clerks, clerical assistants, pages, etc. In addition, Community Action, OPERATION HEADSTART and programs to aid migrant workers can include libraries.

Public Law 88-665

NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION ACT, AMENDMENTS
OF 1963 AND 1964

Through NDEA almost every school and college in the Nation has felt the impact of NDEA since its conception in 1958. The latest amendments to the Act expands loans to students, broadens the original categories designated in Title III, increases available graduate fellowships, extends the guidance and counseling program to include the elementary school, expands the modern foreign language program, expands teacher training programs, promotes research in communication media, expands aid to technical and vocational education, establishes a Science Information Service in the National Science Foundation, and improves and expands States' statistical services. All these programs have implications for school, college and university, and special libraries; however, the school libraries probably profit most from utilization of NDEA funds.

NDEA makes possible the acquisition of printed and published materials (other than textbooks) and audiovisual materials in the areas of science, mathematics, history, civics, geography, modern foreign language, English or reading in public elementary and secondary schools through Title III; and through Title XI authorizes training institutes to improve the qualifications of school librarians and educational media specialists.

Public Law 89-10

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1965

An April 11, 1965, President Lyndon B. Johnson signed H.R. 2362, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; and thus Public Law 89-10 became the greatest single commitment ever made by the Federal Government for improvement of education in elementary and secondary schools. Through the following five titles of the Act many avenues are open to school systems for the establishment of well-stocked libraries under the guidance of professional librarians.

TITLE I — FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES FOR THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF LOW-INCOME FAMILIES is a three-year program of assistance to local school systems for special educational programs in areas having high concentrations of children of low-income families. The money can be used by local public education agencies to employ additional staff, construct facilities, acquire equipment — including the employment of librarians and library supervisors, the renovation or construction of library

quarters, and the acquisition of precataloged collections of library materials. Deprived students enrolled in non-public schools may participate in the special educational programs. This title authorizes approximately \$1,060,000 annually. The Office of Education allocates the funds to the State education agencies and the respective State education agency has full responsibility to see that the purposes of the Act are carried out. Each local education agency has the responsibility to develop its own plan for upgrading the education of its deprived children and to submit the plan to the State education agency for approval.

TITLE II — SCHOOL LIBRARY RESOURCES, TEXTBOOKS, AND OTHER INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS provides for the use of school children, school library resources and other printed and published materials including textbooks. Materials include books, periodicals, documents, magnetic tapes, phonograph records, and other printed and published materials. The annual authorization of \$100,000,000 is allotted on the basis of the number of children enrolled in public and nonpublic elementary and secondary schools. Responsibility for the program rests with the State to designate an agency to administer the State plan, and in most cases this is the State education agency. The State plan for Title II provides for a method of making available eligible materials for the use of all school children in the State. Materials purchased with Federal funds cannot be used for sectarian instruction or religious worship, and when funds are made available for the use of students in nonpublic schools, regulations are the same as those used or approved for use in State public schools. Title II relates specifically to assisting schools and school systems in establishing and maintaining library collections.

TITLE III — SUPPLEMENTARY EDUCATIONAL CENTERS AND SERVICES is a five-year program to provide supplementary educational centers and services not now available in an individual school, to raise the quality of educational services already offered, and to stimulate and assist in the development and establishment of exemplary elementary and secondary school educational programs.

A State's allocation from the annual \$100,000,000 authorization is based on a formula taking into account both the school age population and total population of the State. Grants are made to local public education agencies by the U. S. Commissioner of Education after review and recommendation of the local education agency's application by the State education agency.

An example of a supplementary service established through Title III is a materials center to furnish modern instructional equipment and materials to schools in the system or area.

TITLE IV — EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING amends the Cooperative Research Act by authorizing \$100,000,000 annually over a period of five years, for the construction of national and regional research facilities, as well as authorization for an expansion of programs of research and development.

Colleges, universities, State departments of education, and individuals may apply for grants. Badly needed research in school libraries can materialize through Title IV of the Act.

TITLE V — GRANTS TO STRENGTHEN STATE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION offers a five-year program to stimulate and assist in strengthening the

leadership resources of State education agencies. Authorization for the title is \$25,000,000 annually. Each State department of education reviews its present program, identifies educational needs of the State and designs programs to meet these needs. Funds may be used to establish and extend State school library supervisory services.

Public Law 89-4

APPALACHIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Although the Appalachia Regional Development Act is primarily bricks and mortar legislation, supplementary funds may be used with State and local funds in matching the federal grant specified programs under the Library Services and Construction Act, Higher Education Facilities, Vocational Education and the National Defense Education Act. This provision covers land acquisition, construction and equipment programs, but does not provide funds for operating expenses of materials.

Legislation pending in the 89th Congress of interest to librarians include:

H.R. 6050, S. 1483 — Arts and Humanities Foundation Bill

H.R. 4347, S. 1006 — Copyright Revision Bill

H.R. 3142, S. 597 — Medical Libraries Bill

H.R. 3708, S. 811 — Older Americans Act Bill

H.R. 4257, S. 974 — Manpower Development Bill

*H.R. 3220, H.R. 3221, S. 600 — Higher Education Act of 1965

The Higher Education Act of 1965 is of importance to all librarians because it offers the first real breakthrough in Federal assistance to strengthen library education. An overview of significant portions of this legislation follow.

The Higher Education Act of 1965 (S. 600, H.R. 3220, H.R. 3221)

To strengthen the educational resources of our colleges and universities and to provide financial assistance for students.

TITLE I — UNIVERSITY EXTENSION AND CONTINUING EDUCATION

Purpose: To assist the people of the United States in solving community problems by enabling the U. S. Commissioner of Education to make grants and contracts to strengthen continuing education and extension methods and teaching, and the public service resources of colleges and universities.

TITLE II — COLLEGE LIBRARY ASSISTANCE AND LIBRARY TRAINING AND RESEARCH

Part A. *College Library Resources.*

Purpose: To assist and encourage institutions of higher education through grants to acquire for library purposes: books, periodicals, documents, magnetic tapes, phonograph records, audiovisual materials and other library materials (including necessary binding).

Part B. *Library Training and Research*

Purpose: To assist and encourage institutions of higher education through grants in librarianship, including the training of specialists in the communication of information in the bio?medical, physical and social sciences. Funds granted to applicant

institutions must be spent for new or enlarged programs of library training to substantially increase the opportunities for library training throughout the country.

Research and Demonstrations Relating to Libraries and the Training of Library Personnel

The Commissioner would be authorized to make grants to institutions of higher education and other public or nonpublic private agencies, institutions or organizations, and to individuals of libraries or library training, including development of new techniques, processing equipment, storage and information distribution.

TITLE III — STRENGTHENING DEVELOPING INSTITUTIONS

Purpose: To assist in raising the academic quality of colleges with good potential but poor finances the Commissioner would be empowered to establish a national teaching fellowship program which would permit the struggling colleges to draw upon the talent and the experience of the outstanding colleges and universities.

TITLE IV — STUDENT ASSISTANCE

The four parts of this title comprise a comprehensive student aid program through undergraduate scholarships, insurance of reduced interest loans to students, college work-study program extension and amendments, and extension of National Defense Student Loan Program.

The Higher Education Act of 1965 — S. 600, H.R. 3220, H. R. 3221 should be supported vigorously by the library profession. Mail is needed urgently at this time to all members of the North Carolina delegation concerning the necessity for materials for college libraries and especially for the *dire need for training of librarians* to staff North Carolina school, college, special, and public libraries. North Carolina needs at least 1500 additional qualified librarians NOW!

Plan now to take full opportunity of all existing Federal legislation providing avenues to strengthen and expand library service. Secure copies of pending legislation from your Congressman, study the bills and work toward the successful passage of these you support.

Opportunities for library development surround us. To the extent these opportunities are realized will depend upon the understanding, the imagination and the cooperative approach of all concerned that North Carolina has adequate library service for its population.

LATEST LAWS OF THE LAND FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Publication of the **FIRST SUPPLEMENT TO AMERICAN LIBRARY LAWS*** by the American Library Association will bring the third edition up-to-date with laws added, amended, or repealed between January 1, 1963, and December 31, 1964.

Both the **SUPPLEMENT** and the basic volume were compiled under a grant from the Council on Library Resources by Dr. Alex Ladenson, Assistant Librarian, Chicago Public Library and member of the Illinois Bar.

The **SUPPLEMENT** is designed for use with the third edition to determine if a specific statute or section has been amended or repealed or to find any new laws added since December 31, 1962, cutoff date of the third edition.

Federal laws are listed in Part I and state laws in Part II by individual states. The laws are arranged by type of library or subject in numerical order by code section number. The official source of the law is cited at the end of each section.

To make this a feasible publishing venture, the text was produced by using photocopies of the pertinent pages from official sources rather than setting new type. Sources for the reprint are identified. Careful re-arrangement in pages of uniform depth coupled with a detailed subject index provides a dependable, useful guide to the latest laws of the land for libraries.

***American Library Laws, Third Edition, First Supplement, 1963-1964.** Alex Ladenson, Editor. American Library Association Publishing Department, Chicago. May, 1965. LC# 64-25224 224 pages. Cloth. \$5.50.

SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES INDEX

Two hundred and nine periodicals will be regularly indexed in the new **SOCIAL SCIENCES & HUMANITIES INDEX**, the successor to **INTERNATIONAL INDEX** as of June 1965. Librarians, scholars, teachers, college and university students, government officials, and all who want to be well-informed on man's relations to other men have long relied on **INTERNATIONAL INDEX**, which now becomes an even more vital and comprehensive author and subject index covering periodicals in the fields of anthropology, archaeology and classical studies, area studies, economics, folklore, geography, history, language and literature, music, philosophy, political science, religion and theology, sociology, theatre arts, plus many periodicals of general scholarly interest.

The subscribers to **INTERNATIONAL INDEX** and the ALA Committee on Wilson Indexes recommended that the name of the index be changed to more clearly indicate its coverage. In addition, the subscribers revised the list of periodicals indexed and, since it has been possible to increase the number of these periodicals from the 163 indexed in **INTERNATIONAL INDEX** to 209, a much better subject balance and much better coverage are provided. For example, fifteen periodicals concerned with area studies are covered by this new index, as opposed to only seven in its predecessor, and the number of anthropological periodicals indexed has doubled. There has also been a significant increase in coverage of periodicals in the fields of language and literature and of sociology, as well as in coverage of periodicals of general scholarly interest.

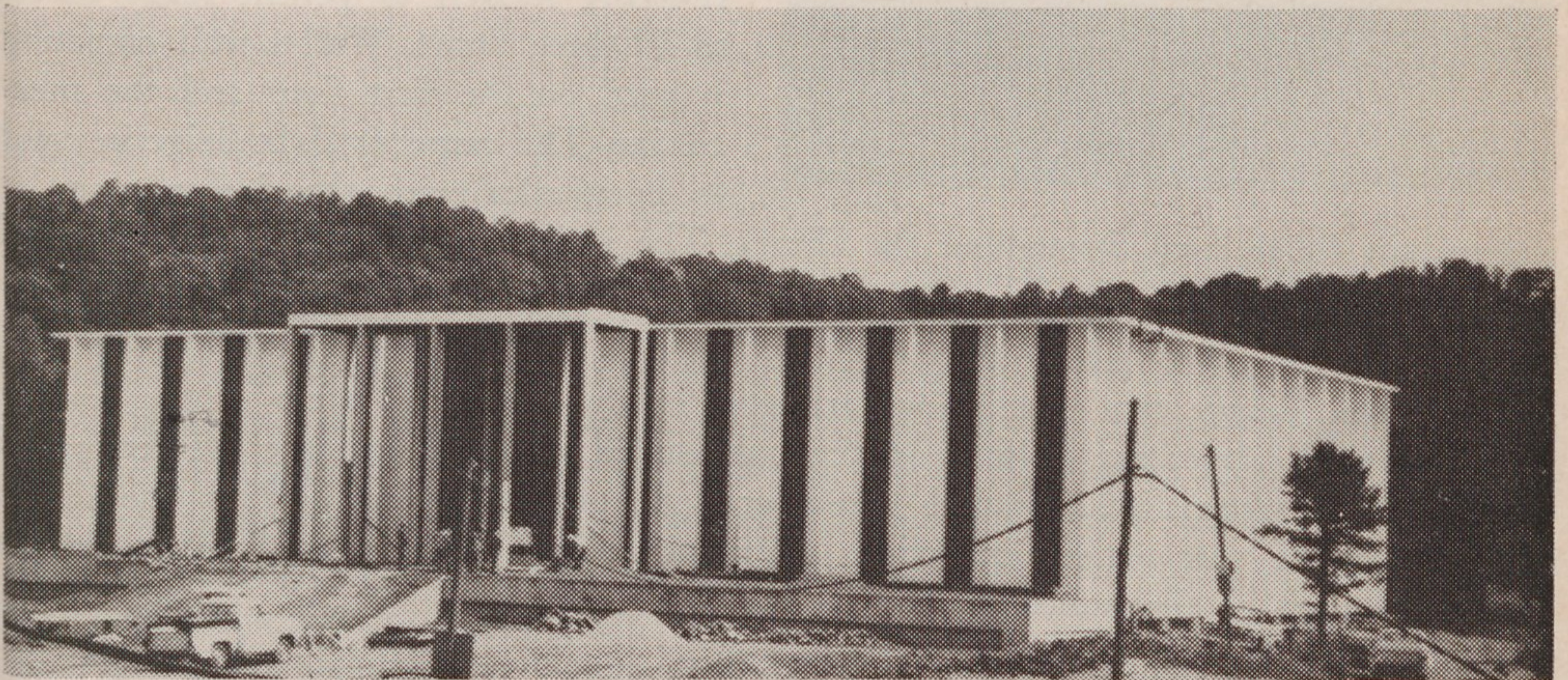
Published quarterly, in June, September, December, and March, with permanent annual cumulations, **SOCIAL SCIENCES & HUMANITIES INDEX** is sold by annual subscription on the H. W. Wilson Company service basis.

A NEW LIBRARY FOR ASHEVILLE-BILTMORE COLLEGE

by AINSLEY A. WHITMAN

During the summer the library of Asheville-Biltmore College will move into its new building. The structure is named in honor of D. Hiden Ramsey, who served as Chairman of the North Carolina Board of Higher Education and is a former editor of the *Asheville-Citizen*.

Asheville-Biltmore College is a senior, State-supported, liberal arts institution located on College Heights in a residential area of the city. The one hundred and sixty acre campus has a commanding view of the community. The library is located on a knoll and dominates the center of the campus.



The floorspace of the building comprises forty-nine thousand square feet on three floor levels. The cost of the library, including equipment, is eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The portion of the structure that is now completed will accommodate two hundred and forty readers and a collection of fifty-five thousand volumes. When fully occupied the building will house one hundred and ten thousand volumes with a seating capacity for five hundred readers.

Huge pre-cast, white concrete slabs attached to steel columns are interspersed with windows to form a uniform pattern of construction on all four sides of the building. A dramatic effect is created at the front entrance with the illusion that the red front doors extend two stories in height. Native stone is used at the base of the exterior to enhance the appearance and to relate the building to the other structures on the campus. A terrace extends the full length of the front of the building. Connecting ramps and walks lead from this point to the near-by Student Center and the classroom buildings.

Mr. Whitman is the Librarian, Asheville-Biltmore College.



the walnut finish used throughout the library. The walls are painted in off-white and light tan.

Informal lounge type furnishings are used extensively in all areas of the library. Bright colored fabrics are utilized on the upholstered pieces to enhance the feeling of warmth and informality. Tropical plants are used effectively to add to the decor. Throughout the year various collections of paintings and sculpture will be on exhibit in certain areas of the building.

The circulation area is located near the main entrance and the central stairway. Offices for the professional staff and a spacious workroom are adjacent to the circulation area and the public catalog. The reference, bibliography and journal collections are located on the main floor in addition to the books in the sciences. The periodical guides and microfilm readers are easily accessible to the circulation desk.

The mezzanine floor houses the collections in the humanities, social science and literature. Convenient seating areas are interspersed with the open stacks. In addition to the open carrels there are closed, individual carrel rooms available for use by both the faculty and students. A popular room for use by students is the public typing room. There are seminar rooms for group study and a large study-smoking area on the basement level.

The architects for the building were Anthony Lord and William McGehee of the Six Associates of Asheville, North Carolina. The Faculty Library Committee and the President of the College, Dr. William E. Highsmith assisted the librarian in the planning. The steel stacks were supplied by the Estey Corporation. The library furniture was manufactured by the Southern Desk Company of Hickory, North Carolina. These furnishings feature American walnut in a modern style with a traditional background in their new line called "Declaration."

Across the front and the rear of the interior are reading areas twenty-four feet in height while the center of the building is occupied by a mezzanine floor. Thirty-four skylights, six feet by six feet, permit the daylight to illuminate the building. Fluorescent light fixtures surround the skylights on all four corners of the bays. Louver drapes, beige in color, are used at the windows to soften the light.

Air conditioning is provided throughout the building. An elevator has been included for the transportation of books. An attractive free-standing stairway is centrally located to permit ready access to all three floors. Wall-to-wall carpeting is used on the first floor and the mezzanine. The carpet is light beige in color to harmonize with the darker tones of

Three North Carolina firms provided the informal furnishings: Thonet of Statesville, the Monach Furniture Company and the Davis Furniture Company, both of High Point.

The building is ultra-modern in its design and the planners have incorporated many attractive features in an attempt to encourage its use by the college community. Substantial increases are being made in the book purchasing funds to make a more effective partner in the educational program of the institution.

NEW NORTH CAROLINA BOOKS

By WILLIAM S. POWELL

HUGH F. RANKIN. *The Theater in Colonial America*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1965. 239 pp. \$6.00. Illus.

Tar Heel historian Hugh F. Rankin has produced a fascinating study of an aspect of early American life about which little has previously been known. This is not necessarily a book on the theater to delight an English professor for its comments on the drama. Instead, it will please a much wider audience — including the English professor, no doubt. It tells about the actors as people, the various companies of players, the productions they offered, and many of the problems which had to be overcome in colonial America. Not the least of these problems was religious objection to such frivolous amusement as acting.

Many famous names in American history crop up in the text of this book, and many people will be seen in a new connection. There is only a little about the theater in North Carolina because the colony was not in a position to give encouragement to those who offered it to North Carolinians.

INA B. FORBUS. *Tawny's Trick*. New York: The Viking Press, 1965. 187 pp. \$3.37 (library binding). Drawings by Ann Grifalconi.

Made to order to delight the 9-12-year-old, this story relates the experiences of a girl and her horse, Tawny. An encounter with an interesting lady in the woods enables Kate Mitchell to teach her horse a special dance. The discovery of her friend's identity provides a special thrill for Kate just as it will for the young reader.

MARGARET COIT. *Andrew Jackson*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1965. 154 pp. \$3.50.

Pulitzer Prize winner (for *John C. Calhoun: American Portrait*) Margaret Coit, who grew up in Greensboro, has written a very readable biography of Tar Heel bred Andrew Jackson. Intended for the 11 to 14-year-old group, this is a more factual study

that is sometimes encountered in "biographies" written at this level. It should be highly recommended to young readers of biography. Miss Coit mentions the doubt surrounding the exact site of Jackson's birthplace and refers to early nineteenth century belief that it lay north of the North Carolina-South Carolina state line.

Trail Drive, A True Narrative of Cowboy Life from Andy Adams' Log of a Cowboy, edited and illustrated by Glen Rounds. New York: Holiday House, 1965. 250 pp. \$3.95.

Andy Adams was born in 1859 and he lived until 1935. His *Log of a Cowboy*, first published in 1903, was a great classic of the cattle-driving days. Drawing on his own experiences, Adams wrote vividly of the life on the range. Various incidents which occurred on cattle drives and in the towns of the West makes this a collection of readable sketches. They will hold a reader's interest from first to last. The Tar Heel connection lies in the work of editor-illustrator Glen Rounds of Southern Pines. His delightful, often humorous, little pen and ink sketches illustrate incidents related on almost every page.

There is a glossary of terms from the range which appear in the book.

JAMES A. WILLIAMSON. *The Age of Drake*. Cleveland: World Publishing Company, 1965. 400 pp. \$2.25 paper. Maps

With the cover subtitle "The Story of the Greatest Age in English Sea History," this is a new printing of a book which first appeared in 1938 and again in 1946. An understanding of events of this age is essential to an understanding of the earliest English explorations and attempts at settlement in North Carolina. Williamson's book is a pleasant means of acquiring that understanding. It is a readable book with new and interesting interpretations and observations based on contemporary sources. For example, the Amadas and Barlowe account of the 1584 expedition to Roanoke has been published many times, but it took Williamson to note that there is "no more delightful picture than that of the exploring party arriving wet and miry at a village and being mothered by the chieftain's wife: 'She caused him to sit down by a great fire, and . . . took off our clothes and washed them and dried them again: some of the women plucked off our stockings and washed them . . . and she herself took great pains to see all things ordered in the best manner she could.' "

LAWRENCE LEE. *The Lower Cape Fear in Colonial Days*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1965. 334 pp. \$6.00. Maps.

This is a splendid detailed study of an important and influential section of North Carolina during an interesting period. It is introduced by a good general survey of North Carolina in the colonial period which sets the stage for a full study of the Lower Cape Fear section. This area was different from other sections of North Carolina. It had contacts with other parts of the world. It was, for a time, something of a colony of South Carolina. It was a center of wealth, large plantations, and a great many slaves. It produced tobacco and rice and a variety of wood products. It was the home of many

of the colony's leaders: the Ashe family, Cornelius Harnett, Edward Moseley, and others, including the royal governors of the period. Indians and pirates also occupied portions of the region for a time.

The Lower Cape Fear in Colonial Days now joins Robert Ramsey's *Carolina Cradle* and H. Roy Merrens' *Colonial North Carolina in the Eighteenth Century* in giving us exciting new information about early North Carolina. The efforts of the University of North Carolina Press in publishing the works of these authors are worthy of much applause.

J. G. de ROULHAC HAMILTON. *Reconstruction in North Carolina*. Gloucester, Mass.: Peter Smith, 1964. 683 pp. \$10.00

Dr. Hamilton's definite study of the post-Civil War years in North Carolina was first published by the Columbia University Press in 1914. It was hailed at the time as a masterpiece of scholarly research and writing, and it has stood the test of time. It remains the outstanding study. It was long out of print and copies in many libraries were almost worn out in use.

Peter Smith has now produced an attractive facsimile edition on good quality paper and in a substantial binding. Every private collector of North Caroliniana should hasten to take advantage of this opportunity to add this title to his holdings, and all libraries in the state should add one or more copies of *this* printing even if they already have the 1914 printing.

VIRGINIA S. EIFERT. *Tall Trees and Far Horizons*. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company, 1965. 301 pp. \$5.00. Photographs, maps, and drawings by the author

Mrs. Eifert tells the important facts about more than a dozen naturalists and scientists who explored America. They found and named thousands of new plants and acquainted the world with the wonderful natural resources of America. Beginning with Hariot and John White on Roanoke Island, the author also includes others who visited and studied the North Carolina area: Mark Catesby, the Bartrams, André Michaux. The Moravian botanist, Lewis David von Schweinitz is mentioned and there is an attractive drawing of the Venus Fly Trap. There is so much more than North Caroliniana here that this book must be commended for its general coverage of the subject as well. For painting so broad a picture in such a readable fashion we must forgive the author for mistakenly calling Sir Walter Raleigh's explorer, Arthur Barlowe, Ralph. In reading the contemporary accounts she must have confused him with Ralph Lane.

MILFORD R. BALLANCE. *Poems, Words of Wisdom*. (Elizabeth City: Author, Box 80, 1965). 84 pp. \$3.00.

Attractively printed and bound by Edwards & Broughton Company in Raleigh, this book contains poetic thoughts of a typical Tar Heel from the Albemarle. Forces of nature, seasons of the year, and the people around him form the subject of the author's poems.

EDWIN P. HOYT. *Andrew Johnson* Chicago: Reilly & Lee Co., 1965. 145 pp. \$3.95. Illus.

Mr. Hoyt has written a very sympathetic and readable biography of President Andrew Johnson for young adults. The importance of Johnson's role in the purchase of Alaska by the United States is made quite clear. His shortcomings and his failures are not glossed over. The treatment received by Johnson at the hands of his contemporaries, particularly in connection with the impeachment trial, in the words of the dust jacket, "is a chilling warning for all time of the danger to every man's liberty when the constitutional system of checks and balance in the functioning of government becomes upset."

WILLIAM S. POWELL. *North Carolina, A Students' Guide to Localized History*. New York: Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1965. 35 pp. .75c. Paper.

This is a concise summary of North Carolina history from the earliest days to the present. Briefly annotated bibliographies following each chapter suggest further reading. "Objectives for Field Trips" contains lists of places to see relating to the different periods in the state's history. Included with a brief description are hours, admission charges, and the address to which reservations or requests for additional information should be sent.

This pamphlet, one of a series on each of the fifty states, was designed for use in the study of state and local history at about the junior high school level. It may also prove useful to any adult seeking a brief history of the state or to study groups.

SLATE SELECTED FOR N. C. ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

Margaret Farley, Chairman of the Nominating Committee of the N. C. Association of School Librarians, NCLA, has announced the following slate of officers for the 1965-67 biennium:

Chairman: Mrs. Carroll Powell, Director, City School Libraries, Fayetteville

Vice-Chairman: Mrs. Ila T. Justice, Dept. of Library Science, Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone

Secretary: Miss Marilyn Pruett, Librarian, Ramsey Street School, Fayetteville

Director: Mrs. Ruth Andrew Best, Librarian, Fisher Street School, Burlington

Director: Mrs. J. T. Good, Librarian, Mooresville High School, Mooresville

The term of office for the following two directors will not expire until 1967:

Mrs. Elizabeth Stroupe, Reynolds High School, Winston-Salem

Olive Moretz, Ashley High School, Gastonia

This Association provides in its by-laws (Article VII, Sec. 2) for additional nominations: "Any member or members of the Section may present a candidate or candidates for the elective offices of this Section provided that (a) they notify the Chairman of the Section of such action in writing twenty-four hours before the election, (b) the notification is signed by ten members of this Section, (c) the consent of the nominee or nominees shall be secured and so indicated on the notification."