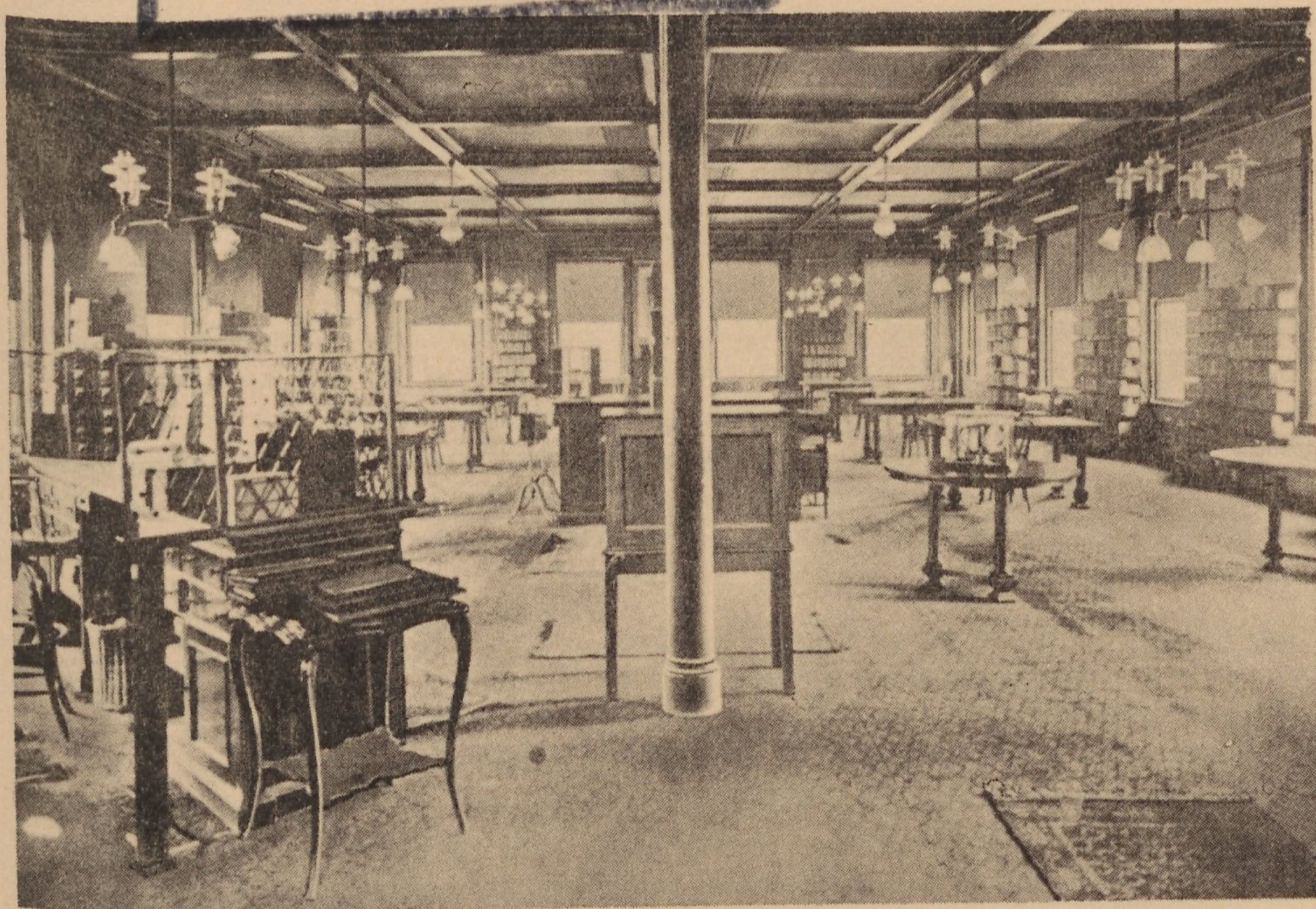


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North Carolina LIBRARIES

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Vol. 24, No. 4

Summer, 1966

THE PRESIDENT REPORTS

The work session for section officers and committee members of N.C.L.A. was held in Greensboro in the Jackson Library of UNC at Greensboro, Saturday, May 7. This work session has become an established annual meeting which gives the sections and committees a good opportunity to meet. The brief progress reports which were submitted at the general session in the afternoon gives the officers of the association an opportunity to appraise the work of the various groups. We had a good attendance of sections and committees and the majority had meetings or gave reports.

The Executive Board held two meetings May 7. Most of the first, or morning meeting, was devoted to old business which had not been completed at a previous meeting in December, 1965. It had been voted by the previous Executive Board that the new Board be asked to consider establishing a special committee to explore inter-related library problems in the area of adult education in North Carolina. After considerable discussion it was decided that a special committee would not be appointed, but that the Adult Services Committee of the Public Libraries Section would be asked to work with individuals and groups who may be interested in adult education.

There was considerable discussion at a previous Board meeting relative to scholarships and loans. The former president discussed the Ruzicka Scholarship with Joseph Ruzicka, and he agreed to revise the regulations so that in-service librarians working toward a library science degree in summer school could be included, and that the Scholarship Committee could change the date for receipt of applications for the scholarship. Mr. Ruzicka further agreed to award the scholarship annually instead of biennially as in the past. The Executive Board decided after much discussion that the association would discontinue making loans. It was decided that the association would invest the memorial funds, and all unpaid loans when they are repaid, (memorial funds have provided the money for the loans) and use the income to establish scholarships which may be awarded annually or biennially. These scholarships will be known as the "N. C. Library Association Scholarship".

The Executive Board accepted the Treasurer's report, which shows that the association is in very good financial condition. The Board approved the proposed budget for 1966, which totals \$7,463. I would like to point out, however, that proposed expenditure exceeds the anticipated income by almost \$900. The primary source of income during a non-conference year is from annual dues, and there are two facts quite evident. We do not have enough members or the dues are too low. Recommendations have been made by two committees to increase the dues, both individual and institutional. You will hear more about this at a later date after a special group from the Executive Board makes a study of the dues structure. You will be given complete information as to why the association should balance its budget each year, and why it is necessary that the association have a larger operating budget.

During the afternoon or second meeting of the Board, an important item of business was the matter of a place and date for the 1967 NCLA biennial conference. It was decided that the conference would be held in Charlotte at the Queen Charlotte Hotel October 26-28, 1967. Several invitations from cities were received and considered, with Charlotte the final choice. Please note the dates and make your plans now to attend this conference. Arial Stephens of Charlotte will be the Exhibits Chairman, and Mary Frances

(Continued On Inside Back Cover)

North Carolina Libraries

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This issue's cover shows an interior view of the first Olivia Raney Public Library in Raleigh. Opened in 1901, the library was built with funds donated by Richard B. Raney (1860-1909), owner-manager of the Yarborough Hotel in Raleigh and insurance agent. The library, which faced the state capitol, was named in memory of Mrs. Raney (nee Olivia Cowper), who died after only eighteen months of married life. The library was "built, equipped, decorated, and furnished in every particular" by Mr. Raney, a native of Granville County.

(Photo loaned by North Carolina State Library, Raleigh)

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EDITORIAL

*By*FRED HEINRITZ¹

The industrial research library, in contrast to the academic and public library, is largely a child of the mid-twentieth century. Although a few of these libraries can be traced back into the nineteenth century, the bulk of those now existing were founded during the period from the beginning of World War II to the present.

This impressive growth is accounted for only in part by the expanding economy. Of equal significance is the fact that the rate, as well as dollar amount, of the gross national product devoted to research and development has been increasing, rising from one percent in 1947 (\$2 billion) to two and a half percent in 1960 (\$12 billion) to a predicted four percent by 1969 (\$28 billion). One reason that scientific research has become an accepted and even somewhat hallowed feature of the American scene is that it has been found to be a good investment, tending over a period of time to bring substantial net gains, either in dollars or in such priceless commodities as health. It has also become obvious that technological superiority is a necessary condition for national self-preservation. About one-half of our nation's research and development expenditure is for military products. Of course many of the military-inspired discoveries are found eventually to have civilian application.

Another reason for the increase in size and number of industrial research libraries is Federal subsidy of industrial research. Although the government provides about one-half of the nation's total research and development money, it spends only about fifteen percent of it, preferring, whenever practicable, to pay private organizations to carry out under contract such research is required. The result is that industry, even though it provides less than one-half of the nation's research funds, spends about three-fourths of them. This policy helps to feed Federal revenues back into the economy and enables the government to have the advantage of specialized industrial know-how and equipment. At the same time it enables the government to continue to coordinate national defense at the Federal level, and to see that research is done which is important to the welfare of the people, but does not show sufficient promise of immediate financial profit to enable private enterprise, which must make money to remain solvent, to undertake it without subsidy.

It is not surprising that this growth of industrial research libraries has brought to their librarians a number of problems. Notable among these "crises" are obtaining more and better qualified special librarians (there is considerable disagreement both as to how best to train them and what to call them) and maintaining mastery over an expanding, increasingly multilingual, highly technical mass of rapidly obsolescing information stored in a variety of non-book forms. However, if there were no problems to solve, librarianship would be a dull profession. Industrial research librarians would rather wear out than rust out, wouldn't they?

1. Dr. Heinritz, assistant professor of library science at UNC-Chapel Hill, teaches courses in scientific and technical literature. Prior to his present position, he was director of the Geology-Geophysics Library at the University of California in Los Angeles.

The North Carolina Chapter Of Special Libraries Association —A Team Of Special Librarians

By

RICHARD C. DAVID



RICHARD C. DAVID, *research librarian, Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., Durham, served as guest editor for this issue of NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES. A member of this journal's Editorial Advisory Board, David is president of the recently-organized North Carolina chapter of Special Libraries Association.*

first S.L.A. chapter in the state. At present there are 35 S.L.A. chapters throughout the nation.

The philosophy underlying special librarianship and all handling of technical information today is succinctly stated in the S.L.A. Bylaws: “. . . to encourage and promote the utilization of knowledge through the collection, organization, and dissemination of information; to develop the usefulness and efficiency of special libraries or information centers . . .”

The essential difference between the special librarian or information specialist and another kind of librarian lies in the former's closer relationship to a specific field of information and clientele. The special librarian must be constantly alert and enthusiastic in meeting challenging situations.

We recognize certain forces for change in the information field today. First, there is a need to identify those methods of analyzing and presenting information which are best

The date, April 6, 1966 was a memorable one for all professional special librarians in North Carolina, in that these people from industrial libraries, science-technical libraries, research center libraries, medical libraries, university special libraries, and business libraries converged on Durham for the installation of the new North Carolina chapter of S.L.A. and installation of newly elected officers.

Prior to April 6, special librarians in this state held membership in either the Washington, D. C. chapter, the Oak Ridge, Tenn. chapter, or the Georgia chapter, whichever was nearer. Membership in these distant chapters resulted in very limited participation in chapter meetings by Tar Heel special librarians. This factor, among others, motivated the formation of the North Carolina chapter.

The new chapter will provide a common meeting ground for the continued education of its members. Attending chapter meetings will help professional librarians to stay current on new innovations in the rapidly growing service area of data processing and information storage and retrieval — traditional library functions. Special librarians can expect to grow in value to their respective places of service through participation in the activities of this newly organized chapter, which has the distinction of being the

adapted to the requirements of highly training scientific and research personnel. So, the central problem thus moves from that of technology to that of adequate individual communication.

A second major change is in the rapid growth of knowledge in all fields. The technical disciplines, chiefly the sciences, have turned loose such a flood of information that even the wealthiest of corporate and collegiate libraries do not know what to do with it. About 90% of all scientists who ever lived are now at work, and it seems that most of them are publishing their findings. Today there are about 7,000 journals related to the biomedical sciences alone. In 1965, in the field of chemistry alone, these learned pioneers published 6,700 articles every fortnight. The net result of all these changes, and those in technology, is to cause the special librarian to place less emphasis on the organizational functions of collecting and disseminating information and more on those of evaluation, selection, and presentation so that the continuing education of the research specialist can be as painless and efficient as possible.

A third major development that changes the position of the special librarian or information specialist is the increased recognition of the importance of information and the consequent increased availability of funds for work with information handling. In individual organizations, new emphasis has been placed on information management. Shortages in special libraries and limited budgets in the past have not always made it possible for them to function as information centers; in fact, new systems were sometimes set up apart from an existing library in the same organization. It is important that we as special librarians continue to develop professionally and to manifest our abilities and experience. We believe the special librarian in all fields has an exciting and challenging future.

BOOK SELECTION IN THE UNIVERSITY SPECIAL LIBRARY

By

EDWINA D. JOHNSON¹

The collections in the special libraries at Duke University have been built to their present state by the combined efforts of the faculty and library staff.

Each department has a library representative who, upon receiving recommendations from his fellow faculty members, orders for his department. This system has proved to be the best plan, since no librarian could possibly be familiar enough with the different disciplines to order for his collection. Each field is so specialized that the task is difficult even for the specialists. Then too, as each special field changes or enlarges, the faculty knows of library needs long before the librarian is aware of them.

The library staff as well as the faculty is on the alert for titles in the special library and participates in book selection. For instance, when a special field has been developed by a faculty member who later leaves the University, the staff helps to keep titles in this field from being overlooked.

After scholarly series are selected, the library staff must see that they are put on a continuing basis. Items not readily available are filed in the desiderata file, and second-hand catalogs are checked in an effort to locate them. Here the University depends on the faculty for retrospective material. This file is made up chiefly of requests for such material, and there is a constant search to fill gaps in periodicals and serials.

Standing orders are placed with selected university presses and certain other presses. Their publications are channeled by the staff to the appropriate library. For some foreign publications needed in the special library, exchanges are established, as this is the only possible method of obtaining material from some countries.

The documents department, ever vigilant, scans various listings of Federal, state, and international publications. Even though the University is a depository — which means there is a standing order for all Government Printing Office publications — it does not get all of these publications automatically. The documents staff makes certain that the University is put on departmental mailing lists; it also channels public documents to the special library where the material will be most useful. As a result of government sponsored research the staff is busy trying to keep up with the publication explosion.

No matter how fine a collection may be, it is of little value if bibliographical access is poor. It is the responsibility of the librarian to see that indexes and abstracts are available and to recommend reference aids, dictionaries, encyclopedias, handbooks, etc. It is also his duty to note book reviews, check publishers' catalogs, and suggest items to the faculty library representatives for consideration.

With several science departmental libraries on the University campus, duplication in orders is inevitable. Decisions have to be made as to whether duplication is necessary.

From the foregoing description it is obvious that the librarian and other staff members are involved in book selection for the University special library. The University is, indeed, fortunate to have specialists in every field, and it has benefitted greatly from their interest and cooperation.

1. Miss Johnson is librarian, Duke University Biology-Forestry Library, Durham, N. C.

THE TRANSLATING SERVICE FUNCTION OF THE INDUSTRIAL LIBRARY

By

ROBERT E. BETTS¹

Since the launching of Sputnik I on October 4, 1957 — less than a decade ago — there has been an explosion of ideas and tests in industrial and research laboratories all over the world resulting in a heavy fallout of technical reports, patents, books, periodicals, and other printed media in both the pure and applied sciences. A little over a year ago Professor Wesley C. Simton, director of the Center for Documentation and Information Retrieval, University of Minnesota Library School, estimated that there are 2,000,000 articles a year published in 30,000 scientific and technical journals, and the number of publications of course increases each year. In addition, there are approximately 100,000 technical reports issued annually, and this number is likewise growing.

To add to this enormous scientific and technological activity, these papers, reports, and books are written in many languages, creating a Tower of Babel confusion of tongues. It has been said that over one-third of all scientific publications are in Chinese, Japanese, and Russian, over another third in English, with the remainder in Arabic, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and other languages. It is thus readily apparent that languages in themselves create barriers in the world community of scientists. The amount of dupli-

1. Mr. Betts is librarian, Western Electric Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

cation of research and studies on both sides of the Atlantic and Pacific must, in the nature of things, be very great as it affects every area of science and technology — agriculture, biology, botany, chemistry, engineering, geology mathematics, medicine, physics, and zoology — to name only the major subject fields. Buried under this mountain of paper are an infinite number of ideas in foreign languages which could result in new products and cost and/or time saving devices for American industry. For laboratory research is expensive, and there is also a wasteful time-lag in discovering something a second time.

Another source of waste is the time and energy spent on developing an idea, only to discover that another company or individual already holds a patent on it. Writing in *Aircraft Engineering* several years ago, Lionel Mote observed that the cost to British industry of abandoned patent applicants comes to several million dollars annually. He noted that the main cause of this state of affairs was unquestionably a lack of careful investigation into the pertinent literature at the outset, and over-emphasis on laboratory research at the expense of literary research, which costs a fraction of the money lost in unsuccessful patent applications. Here again much useful knowledge is lost or work duplicated because the patents are in French, German, Japanese, or some other language.

It has been said that engineers are not linguists, and by and large this is true. However, the engineering curriculum is unusually heavy and crowded with courses in the applied and pure sciences to such an extent that no time is left for one or two foreign languages.

In recognition of this need to know more about what was going on elsewhere a group working at first on a voluntary basis was formed in the Special Libraries Association in 1946 to accumulate and index translations obtained from non-governmental sources. Thus began what was to become the SLA Translation Center in 1953, a project housed in the John Crerar Library in Chicago. Today there are over 100,000 translations in the Center, collected from both domestic and foreign non-governmental sources. Most of the contributions have come, of course, from industrial librarians who have been willing to give translations to the Center in order to have access to such a large pool of translations on all kinds of scientific and technological subjects. All identification marks are removed from each translation as it is received at the center and it becomes a part of a large anonymous collection; this is as it should be, for from the start, it has been a cooperative venture.

In January, 1959 the Center began exchanging information about translations with the National Bureau of Standards Clearing House for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, which for some years had specialized in collecting translations from those of foreign and domestic governmental agencies, a very rich field in itself, as users of the fortnightly *U. S. Government Research and Development Reports* know.

The collecting and exchange of translations has also long been a problem in other parts of the world. In 1962 the European Translations Centre became a reality, with its collection being located near the Technological University at Delft, Holland. Participating in this undertaking are research and industrial libraries in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom; the United States and Canada are also participants in the program. The SLA Translations Center cooperates with both the Clearing House for Federal Scientific and Technical Information and the European Translation Centre. Thus it is in a position to give information on translations which are not in its own collection, such as location of a specific translation or where further information might be obtained.

All information about new English translations available in the SLA Center and the Clearinghouse is now collected and issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce in a semi-monthly publication called *Technical Translations*.

During the past several years an increasing number of cover-to-cover translations of Russian, Japanese, and Chinese periodicals have been appearing in this country and England, and this has helped enormously in alleviating the translation problem. Faraday Press, Pergamon, Plenum, and the American Institute of Physics are some of the publishers which have been issuing a number of these publications in English.

Translating a scientific paper from one language into another demands a high degree of exactness and precision of the translator. Not only must the language be known from which the translation is being made, but the translator must also know the English language well and the vocabulary of the discipline in which one is working. Thus, a good deal of skill and knowledge is expected of the translator working in science and technology. To help set higher standards of proficiency for translators and to give them an organization for the exchange of common ideas and problems, the American Translators Association was organized in 1960. This organization now has a membership exceeding 500; members can translate from thirty languages into English, ranging from Afrikaans to Yiddish. The association has just issued its first *Professional Services Directory*¹ which should prove useful to any one needing an untranslated article for which he cannot wait indefinitely. The *Directory* is indexed by language, subject and geography.

Last year the 2nd edition of *Translators and Translations: Services and Sources in Science and Technology*², ably edited by Miss Frances Kaiser and her associates, appeared. This work lists freelance translators, translating firms, pools and information sources for translations, and bibliographies of translations: in short, it is indispensable to anyone who needs to secure translations or to find a translator.

In spite of the considerable progress which has been made in recent years in making translations available in English, one will still get requests for articles which have not yet been translated. If worse comes to worst and the librarian has studied the language, one can do a stop-gap translation which may quickly fill the need. It does point up the fact, however, that more and more industrial and research librarians should contribute the translations their companies have made to the SLA Translation Center, for it is only in this way that the translations pool will be sufficiently enlarged to provide better services for all.

Finally, the prospect of machine translation is the brightest spot in the translations picture. This will be the most revolutionary development in the universalizing of information and knowledge since the invention of the printing press by Gutenberg in the 15th century.

1. American Translators Association, P. O. Box 489, Madison Square Station, New York, N. Y. 10010. \$5.00 per copy.

2. Special Librarians Association, 31 East 10th St., New York, N. Y. 10003. \$14.50 per copy.

THE LITERATURE SCIENTIST IN INDUSTRY

By

CHARLES E. KIP¹

The literature scientist may perform a variety of services in an industrial organization. He may search the technical literature, prepare bibliographies and surveys, translate, index, abstract, devise and evaluate both mechanized and non-mechanized information retrieval systems, write special technical articles for management, advise research personnel on search techniques and new sources, and keep abreast of new developments by visiting outside information centers and by attending society meetings. Instead of being part of the library organization, he may be part of a technical information section of which the library is a component part.

At Chemstrand Research Center, the literature chemist provides literature searches and surveys for management and for research personnel to assist them in planning new research programs, carrying out established research programs, and establishing favorable positions. Stated differently, the literature chemist selects and transfers pertinent written information in an acceptable form to the requester in the shortest possible time.

If it is assumed that the literature chemist knows his internally available sources well, then it would appear that he needs to become involved in the development of at least three areas of activity in an attempt to keep pace with the ever-increasing demands on his services. These areas are: (1) his own conventional techniques of information transfer, (2) his company's formalized information retrieval system, and, (3) information retrieval methods of outside information centers whose subject interests overlap those of his own company.

At Chemstrand, the development of a company-wide information retrieval system is the responsibility of others and should properly be reported by them. In passing, however, it may be said that since the literature chemist is a very interested user of the developing system, his opinions are often sought on input, processing, output, and overall efficiency of the system.

IMPROVEMENT IN CONVENTIONAL TECHNIQUES

In the normal procedure, the literature chemist will consult secondary information sources, such as *Chemical Abstracts*, and transfer selected abstracts by hand, photocopy, or other methods on to separate cards, which then can be arranged in some logical order. These may be given to the requester for his immediate use. Later, when the survey report is written, the abstracts must be edited, classified to insure proper position of reference in the report, rearranged into alphanumerical order, and retyped for the "annotated bibliography."

A new method, especially useful when there are numerous abstracts (more than 50), consists of dictating abstracts from primary or secondary sources onto dictabelts and then transcribing the information directly onto IBM cards, which, when properly arranged and modified, become copy for the final report. The details of the improved techniques were worked out with S. E. Blankinship, also of the Chemstrand Technical Information Staff.

1. Mr. Kip is literature chemist, Chemstrand Research Center, Durham, N. C.

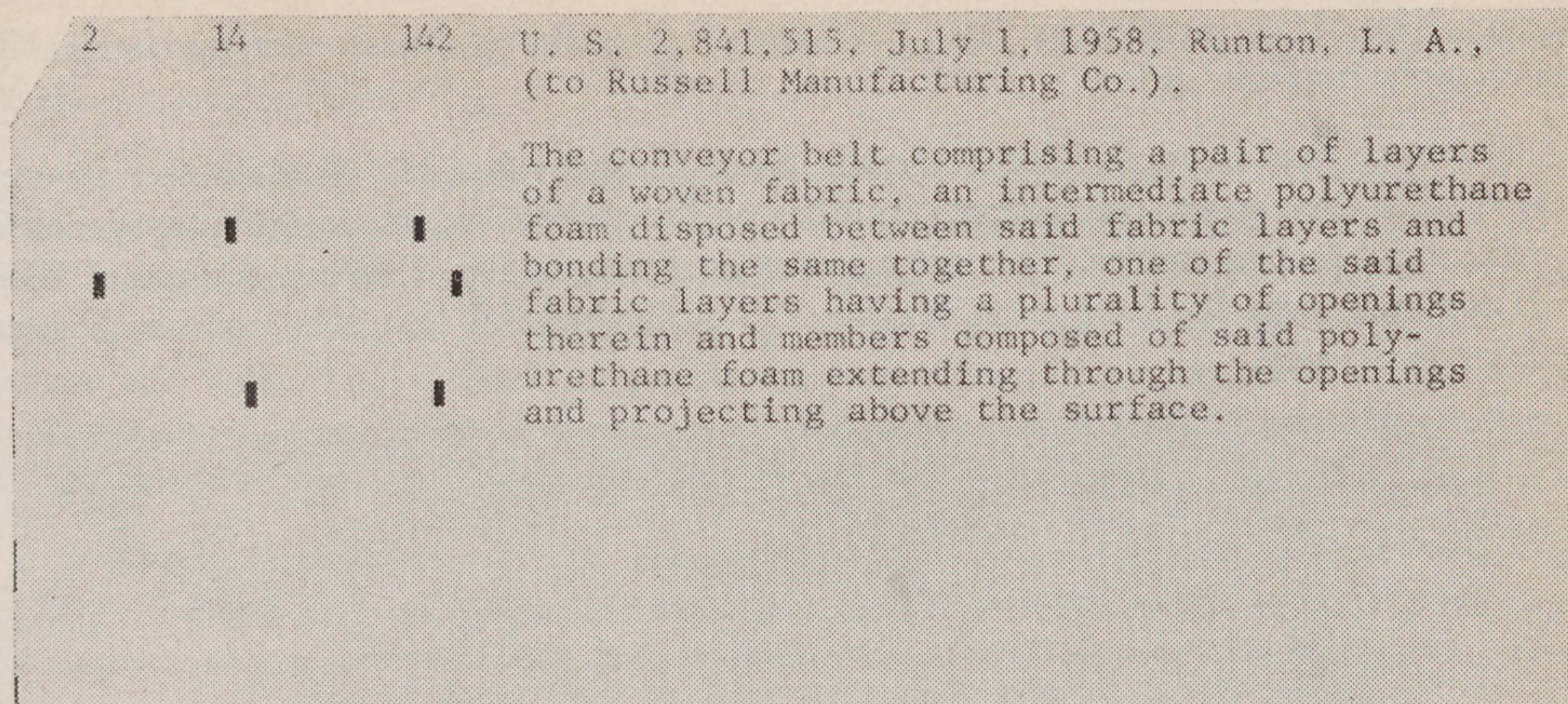


Fig. 1. Abstract Card, Punched for Sorting.

For dictating, a small portable dictaphone (Interviewer Travel-Master) is especially useful. This battery-operated model may be carried right to the source. In fact, dictation in the library stacks causes no disturbance to others. As each dictabelt is completed, each item is transcribed by the typist onto the right five inches of an IBM card as shown in Fig. 1 (the punchings are explained later).

It is convenient for the typist to use the 8½-inch "Continuous Strip Card Form" in which the cards are held together by perforated tabs. With a trained typist few mistakes are made. The cards are then sent to the requester for his immediate use and for his feedback comments.

As the cards are returned from the requester, they are arranged in order to form a master file. When all the cards are completed, they are reviewed and classified as desired for the final report. A general heading is assigned a "1-punch" in a specific column, while sub-headings are assigned other numbers in the same column. Non-reproducing blue pencil is used to mark number codes on each abstract card. Table I shows a sample report organization with codes.

TABLE I.

SECTION OF REPORT ORGANIZATION WITH CODES

<i>Report Outline</i>	<i>Code</i>
A. Review Papers	2 - 1
B. Foam Composition	3 - 1
1. Polyurethanes	3 - 2
2. Polyolefins	3 - 3
3. Acrylics	3 - 4

As shown, (2-1) will be marked on all cards referring to general articles on foam-textile laminates. Cards marked (3-1) will contain information on foam composition in general, while those specifically dealing with polyurethanes are designated (3-2). A card-punch operator, following the blue markings, then punches the proper organization codes on each card. In Fig. 1, the "2" in column "3", the "1" in column "10" and the "4" in column "11" indicate that this particular reference contains information on laminates made from polyurethane foam, bonded in an unusual manner to form an industrial

product. The "142" in columns "20", "21" and "22" indicates the abstract number in its proper alpha-numeric order.

To make final copy, the deck of cards is cut vertically just left of the abstract numbers. A clerk then pastes the abstracts in order on large sheets which can be photographed to make a duplication master. This arrangement is shown in Fig. 2. While the use of IBM cards for references has long been known, (1) it is doubtful that the cards have been used for final copy.

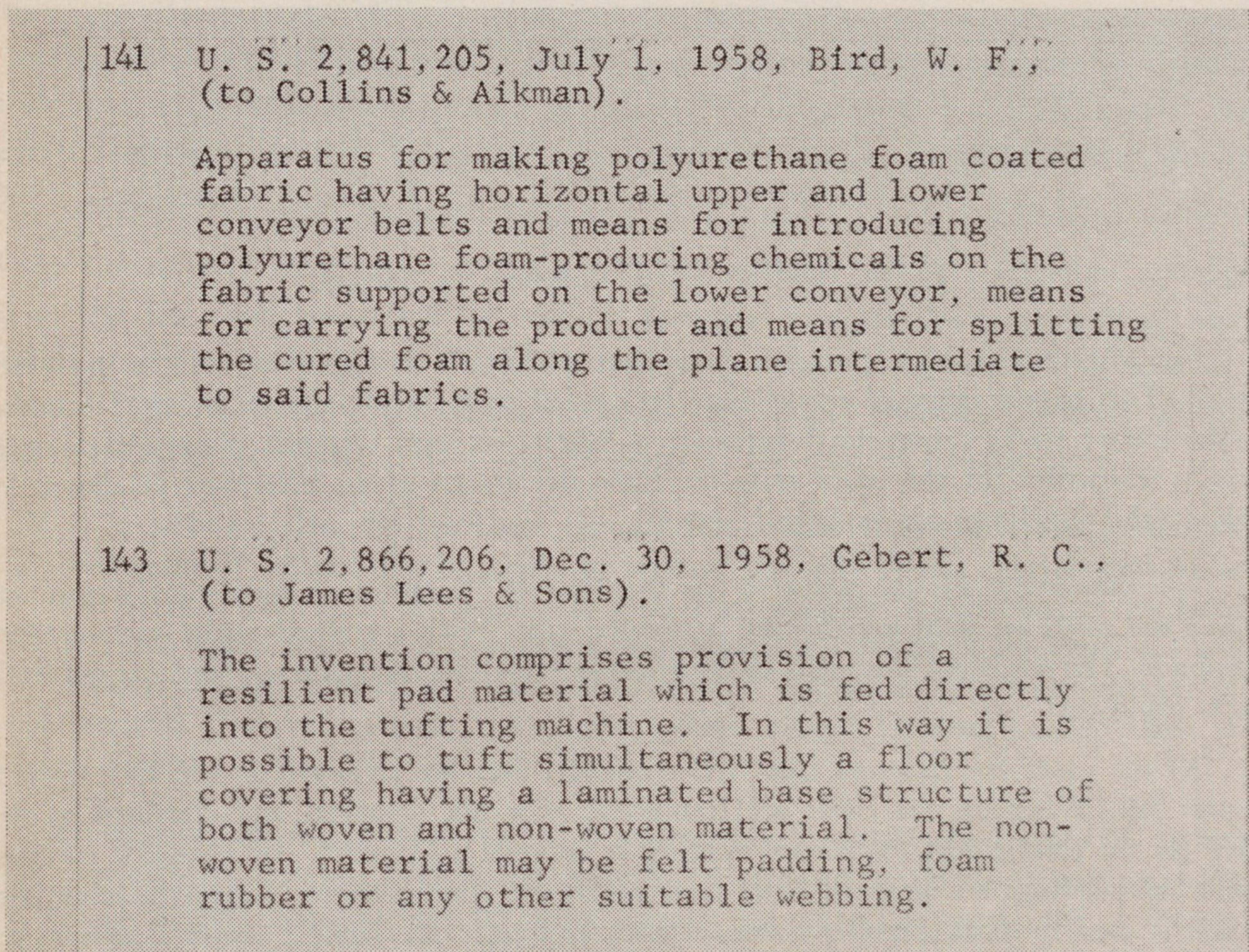


Fig. 2. Abstract Cards After Cutting and Pasting to Form Final Copy.

The above streamlined technique has been successfully used on several recent literature survey reports, each of which contains well over 100 abstracts.

OUTSIDE INFORMATION CENTERS

Another phase of the literature chemist's job that is becoming increasingly important is his knowledge of outside libraries and information centers which process information of interest to his own company. It is not only valuable to observe how others perform literature searches, but it is sometimes possible to cooperate with them in developing their retrieval systems, which ultimately helps both organizations. Two examples will illustrate the cooperative approach.

One information center of considerable interest to Chemstrand is that located at the Institute of Textile Technology at Charlottesville, Va. At a meeting of the Advisory Committee on Information Retrieval, which the literature chemist attended, copies of a new thesaurus for the textile processing field and a computer-produced KWIC index for the January, 1966 *Textile Technology Digest* were distributed. Using these two items for

discussion, a lively three-hour meeting produced many ideas for the future development of the retrieval system.

Each month the Institute mails experimental KWIC cumulative indexes to *Textile Technology Digest* to interested representatives. Two members of the Chemstrand Technical Information staff review these indexes regularly, check their effectiveness in uncovering items of interest in *Textile Technology Digest*, and spot-check the thesaurus for accuracy and logic. The feedback of comments from Chemstrand and from other industry representatives furthers the development of the system. Eventually it should be possible for the Institute to perform mechanical searches in the textile-processing field.

Another cooperative effort was made with the North Carolina Science and Technology Research Center, located in the Research Triangle Park. This information center specializes, at present, in NASA information. Since there is some overlapping in subject coverage (high temperature polymers and textiles), this information center is also of interest to Chemstrand.

As an interested user, the literature chemist was able to make direct comments on the relevance of the items found which allowed them to experiment with alternate methods of computer programming and to improve the selectivity process. The joint efforts resulted in benefits to both organizations.

SUMMARY

To make his job in industry more effective, it is suggested that the literature scientist become involved in the development of at least three areas of activity; his own conventional techniques of information transfer, his company's own retrieval system, and the retrieval system of outside information centers which process information of interest to his own company.

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AN INDUSTRIAL LIBRARIAN LOOKS AT AUTOMATION

By

ALICE F. LAUBACH¹

A short history of American Enka Corporation is necessary to understand the problem of retrieving technical material requested by the various units of the company.

American Enka Corporation is a subsidiary of Algemene Kunstzijde Unie (AKU), a Dutch textile combine which also has affiliates in Germany, Mexico, Ireland, Italy, and Spain as well as several plants in Holland. In 1929, AKU purchased a tract of land in the vicinity of Asheville, North Carolina, and established American Enka to manufacture rayon. The company prospered, particularly during the war years when tire yarn was in short supply. In 1948, on a site in Lowland, Tennessee, about 40 miles northeast of Knox-

1. Miss Laubach is librarian, Business & Technical Library, American Enka Corporation, Enka, N. C.

ville, a plant to manufacture rayon filament yarn went on stream. A rayon staple fiber plant was added at Lowland in 1957.

In step with the times, American Enka entered the nylon field, first with semi-commercial quantities made at Enka, then with the expansion of these facilities, plus additional facilities at Lowland. Company progress has been accelerated by invaluable technical data and assistance from both Holland and Germany, where extensive research has been devoted to nylon and other man-made fibers. In recent years, the manufacture of another fiber, polyester, has been undertaken, at both the Enka site and at Lowland, and expansion of manufacturing facilities is presently under way.

This constant expansion provides many opportunities for the technical personnel. They depend on the library for the latest technical information — information they must have to provide the leadership so vital to company progress. What is now the Business and Technical Library was established in 1951, with a chemist as librarian, and a secretary. Book and periodical purchasing was centralized for the company, and magazine circulation was handled here.

In 1956 the library became a repository for technical reports. These were scattered throughout the company. The rayon chief chemist received most of the literature from overseas and his files were transferred to the library. The files of the Enka director of research were also transferred to the library and memoranda were sent department heads requesting unique reports and the addition of the library to the circulation list for future material. An assistant librarian was hired with responsibility for cataloging and indexing. The classed catalogs were combined to make one dictionary catalog to cover the three types of materials received: books, reports, and vertical file material such as pamphlets, photostats, and reprints. It took four years to get this material organized into usable form, filling forty standard file cabinet drawers. When the job was about finished, a slump in the textile market resulted in elimination of the positions of assistant librarian and secretary. Some library services had to be curtailed, others abrogated, and others farmed out to various departmental secretaries.

With the growth of the company, and the increasing amount of technology coming from overseas in the form of report literature, some means of making indexes available at other company locations was indicated. Tennessee personnel could not come in to consult the card catalog; the librarian did not have the time to answer numerous telephone inquiries and conduct searches. Various means of reproducing the dictionary card catalog were considered. Lithography would be expensive, and a printed, book-type catalog would be difficult to up-date. Typing the cards in the sixty-drawer catalog would be too time-consuming.

It was at this point that the Operations Research Department came to our rescue. They wished to extend the usefulness of the IBM hardware and had studied the IBM pamphlet,

PROCESSED BY HE DYN-	LOFT AND FLUFLON METHODS #	YARNS	COBLL-56-V58
OF 2700 AND 5300 DENIER	LOFTED ESTRON AND PACKAGE DETAILS		SCOTTR-57-H6T
THIS BULKED YARN WITH	LOFTED ESTRON, SPUN RAYON, AND COTTO		SCOTTR-57-H6V
	LOGIC		FLESRF-51-015
INTRODUCTION TO SYMBOLIC	LOGIC #	AN I	LANGSK-53-U27
— PHILOSOPHY.	LOGIC, SYMBOLIC AND MATHEMATICAL.		STABER-53-25-
	LOGIC, SYMBOLIC AND MATHEMATICAL.		LANGSK-53-U2Z
LM CARRIER — BAUSCH AND	LOGIC, SYMBOLIC AND MATHEMATICAL.		FISHRA-56-006
PROBABILITIES.	LOMB SPECTRUM FILM PROJECTOR #	FI	JOLLEC-51-82U
STRENGTHS. 1. EFFECT OF	LONGER SECOND BATH IMMERSION ON		GODEDJ-57-50
L PROPORT THE EFFECT OF	LONGER SPINNING DOFFS ON THE PHYSICA		THURGI-37-48K
ERIMENTS TO DETERMINE	LONGITUDINAL FINISH UNIFORMITY. EXP		BREAFB-51-28
RY #	LOOK AT GRACE IN THE CHEMICAL INDUST		-57-534

Figure 1 — Key Word Index

Data Processing Techniques, Keyword-in-Context (KWIC) Indexing. Preliminary cost studies showed this method to be relatively inexpensive, since the company already had the hardware, which could be used in off-hours. A summer employee was available who had studied data processing at Davidson College, and a keypunch operator could be obtained from Manpower, Inc.

A successful "dry run" was made of the first drawer of the catalog, which contained about 825 cards. Four cards were punched for each main-entry card: author, title, source, and abstract card. The result is a two-volume print-out. The first volume contains the KWIC Index (see Figure 1 below). This is an index in which the key words from each title or subject heading have been arranged alphabetically down the center of the column. Each line has room for approximately sixty characters, including the key word. As much of the title as can be printed in the available space is included, and the end of the title is indicated by the symbol #. The title is sometimes "wrapped" around the key word. At the end of each entry is a reference code, which provides access to the bibliographic reference found in the second volume. The code consists of the first four letters of the author's name, his two initials, the year the report was written, and a three digit sub-code. The sub-code is necessary to avoid having the machine discard successive reports by the same author as duplicates.

The first entry in Figure 1 shows the title wrapped around the key word "LOFT." The reference code is at the right, COBLL-56-V58. (The thirteenth line lacks the author part of the reference code, because corporate authors are not included.) As an example, if one wishes to locate from Figure 1, line 5, an introduction to symbolic logic, he would turn to volume 2, "LANGSK-53-U22," which is shown below as the second item in the left hand column.

The bibliographic volume gives the author, title, location of the material, and subject headings. At the right is the type of material and the year it was written. The first entry in Figure 2 is a report, written by R. Langendijk, entitled "Column Driers." It is filed in the library according to the issuing department, which in this case is AKU-TUBA. The last line gives the subject headings, which are also picked up in the index volume. The next item is a book on permanent loan to our Operations Research Department, and the last two are located in the library, with the call number given.

Several problems were encountered in making the index usable. The first problem was size. The dry run on the index of the first drawer yielded a document $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch thick. Something the size of *Webster's Unabridged Dictionary* would be decidedly unwieldy. Upon examination of the entries, many could be eliminated, as they are meaning-

LANGR-59-U2X	LANGENDIJK R COLUMN DRIERS AKU - TUBA 119 - 6/10/69 REPT FILE POLYESTER CHIPS - DRYING. DRYING APPARATUS.	RE59
LANGSK-53-U22	LANGER SK AN INTRODUCTION TO SYMBOLIC LOGIC NEW YORK, RONALD PRESS, 1947, 1944 1953 LOANED TO OPERATIONS RESEARCH LOGIC, SYMBOLIC AND MATHEMATICAL.	BK47
LANGT-47-U2V	LANG T COST ACCOUNTANTS HANDBOOK NEW YORK, RONAL PRESS, 1947, 1944 657.4 L26	BK47
LANGWE-34-U3T	LANGLOIS WE SLOW VISCOUS FLOW NEW YORK, MACMILLAN, 1964. 532.5 L26 HYDRODYNAMICS VISCOSITY	BK34

Figure 2 — Bibliographic Index

less. Such words as "according," "acquired," "addresses," and "analyzed" must be programmed out. The list of words in the American Chemical Society's biweekly periodical *Chemical Titles* is not all-inclusive, and the individual library must do its own weeding. There were also some terms that were both meaningless and meaningful; e.g., "report." "Report Writing" is a subject heading that should appear, yet "Report of Trip," or "Report of Visit" gives no information. The solution here is better titling of research reports and the education of personnel as to what is required for this type of indexing.

Another problem was the tendency of the machine to discard additional reports written by the same author. This was solved by programming the computer to identify separate reports by adding a three digit sub-code.

As the problems were solved on the dry-run, and the project met with the approval of the research director, a keypunch was moved into the room next to the library, so that it would be close to the card catalog, and the librarian could be consulted on any entries. One drawer was removed from the catalog at a time, and each main entry card was coded and turned on end, punch cards were made, and the entry card reinserted in the drawer. Thus, there were no lost cards and no misfiling. The cards were proofed as the punching proceeded. The cards were sorted on the computer, taped, and four copies made from one print-out.

The last problem to be solved was the method used to present the index system to others in usable form. The machine print-out is a fan-fold continuous paper fifteen inches wide. The printed material occupied about eight inches horizontally. This fan-fold document was bound at the top in a hard-cover binder with nylon posts. However, in a month's trial use, pages were torn loose and the posts broke due to constant bending. It was decided that the index would be easier to use if it could be bound at the left margin. A "burster" was located in Asheville. This is a machine that rapidly tears the pages and collates them in book form. Then, hard-covered bookkeeping binders with two steel posts at the left side were procured. The sheets were stacked and much unused paper on the right and left margins was removed, holes bored for the posts, and the two-volume index assembled. Each volume is 12" x 11½" x 2½". It opens bookwise, and is printed on one side of the paper. The librarian explained the use of the KWIC to an assembled group at each location when the index was delivered, and there have been few problems.

The KWIC Index is updated annually. A complete revision took place in August, 1965. As material is cataloged in the library throughout the year, a copy of the main entry card is duplicated and sent to Operations Research Section to be coded and punched by company personnel. These cards can be done a few at a time. If the amount of incoming material creates a need for updating more often than once a year, supplements could be issued. However, as accession lists of all additions are issued monthly, a yearly rerun has been satisfactory.

The cost of instituting this system was about \$3,000. This sum includes the salaries of the keypunch operator, the summer student, rental of an IBM keypunch 026, and supplies. One-hundred-thousand IBM cards were used, plus five reels of magnetic tape, and 20 hours use of a 1401 IBM computer at \$18 an hour. To update the index, or should more copies be requested, four copies can be printed by one run of the computer at an estimated cost of \$146.

The index has been in use at three locations and in the library for almost two years. During this time use of library materials has substantially increased from our Lowland plants. The men are able to define what they want and request reports and books by

title, rather than asking to be sent "all you have on . . ." This saves the time of both patron and librarian. The KWIC Index offers the advantage of picking up unique names of finishes or yarns and other technical terms that would not have an entry in the card catalog. It is also a ready-made index to report literature field in a department and duplicated in the library, and tends to decrease the reports received directly by an individual and hoarded in his files.

The chief disadvantage to this index is that the key word tape skipped on occasion, and did not pick up all the reports on a subject. It is impractical to check the tape for omissions. In the 18 months of use, about four omissions have been found. Another disadvantage is the number of meaningless words that the computer picks up in the key word index. Some can be programmed out, but there will always be a few. A third disadvantage is that the language of the report is not given, and many of the reports are written in Dutch or German. This is being corrected, for as new material is added to the KWIC, any language other than English is noted.

American Enka Corporation has found these indexes to be of great value to the company. They are easy to use and their accessibility at various locations has encouraged the technical staff members to take advantage of the available technology in the company. The KWIC Indexes are consulted when a problem arises, and the solution can often be found in the literature generated within the AKU framework.

NORTH STATE NEWS BRIEFS

LIBRARY LEGISLATION TO BE DISCUSSED

"Federal Legislation for Libraries" will be the topic for the 13th annual Allerton Park Institute sponsored jointly by the University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science and the Division of University Extension. The Institute, scheduled for November 6-9, 1966, will be held at Robert Allerton House, the University's conference center near Monticello, Illinois.

Federal partnership in financing library development, which began modestly with the Library Services Act in 1956, has now reached a level which promises to bring about profound changes in the quality of library service in this country. The purpose of this Institute is to provide an opportunity for a thorough examination, not only of current programs, but of the probable long range implications of present and proposed federal legislation on libraries of all types.

A detailed brochure listing topics and speakers and giving registration information will be available after June 1, 1966, from the Institute Supervisor, 116b Illini Hall, Champaign, Illinois 61822. Registration for the Institute will be limited to 90 persons.

SCHOOL LIBRARIANS PLAN CONFERENCE

The North Carolina Association of School Librarians, in cooperation with the State Department of Public Instruction, will sponsor a work conference on "Innovations in School Library Services" September 29-October 1, 1966. Speakers for the biennial conference will include Dr. Richard L. Darling, President-elect of the American Association of School Librarians and assistant director, Department of Instructional Materials, Montgomery County (Md.) Public Schools; Mrs. Alice Rusk, specialist in library services,

Baltimore (Md.) Public Schools; and Mrs. Ina Forbus of Chapel Hill, author of books for children.

Conference headquarters will be the Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh. The program will open on Thursday night, September 29, with an address by Dr. Darling on "The New Look for School Libraries." The Friday schedule includes study groups and a banquet address by Mrs. Forbus. The closing session on Saturday, October 1, will feature a presentation by Mrs. Rusk on "School Library Services for the Educationally Deprived Child." Several hundred school librarians are expected to attend this conference.

A \$500 grant from Southeastern Library Association will be used to finance the conference.

Carroll Powell of Fayetteville is chairman of NCASL.

SELA CONFERENCE PROGRAM TAKES SHAPE

A university president and three library administrators will be principal speakers at the four general sessions of the Southeastern Library Association conference in Atlanta October 26-29.

Librarians attending the first session at 10:30 a.m. Oct. 27 will hear former ALA president James E. Bryan, director, Newark (New Jersey) Public Library.

Dr. Frank Rose, University of Alabama president, will address conference delegates at the second general session at 8 p.m. October 27. The third general session, scheduled for 2:30 p.m. October 28, will feature an address by Marvin W. McFarland, acting chief, National Referral Center, Library of Congress. Speaker for the final session at 10:30 a.m. October 29 will be Miss Helen Sattley, director, School of Library Science, New York City Board of Education.

The speaker for the book dinner scheduled for 8 p.m. October 28 will be announced at a later date.

Each of the sections of SELA will hold meetings during the conference, whose sessions will be held at the Marriott Motor Hotel in downtown Atlanta. Committees which have scheduled sessions during the conference include the following: Southern Books Competition, Library Education, Budget, and Intellectual Freedom. Three separate tours of college and university, school, and public libraries, respectively, in the Atlanta metropolitan area are planned on the morning of October 28. The tour of academic libraries will include the Georgia State Archives Building which was opened in 1965.

Reunion dinners for graduates of six library schools have been scheduled at 6 p.m. October 27. Alumni groups planning dinners are Atlanta University, Emory, Florida State, George Peabody, LSU, and UNC. Conference registration begins at 7:30 p.m. October 26, and the conference will adjourn at 12 noon October 29.

Venable Lawson, director, Division of Librarianship, Emory University, is conference program chairman, and Mary Louise Rheay, Atlanta Public Library, is chairman of the local arrangements committee.

BETTER LIBRARIES GROUP FORMED

A new state-wide non-profit organization whose primary purpose is to assist groups

which are interested in developing and improving local libraries has appeared on the Tar Heel library landscape.

The organization, known as North Carolinians for Better Libraries, was issued incorporation papers by Secretary of State Thad Eure in May. Its purpose is "to assist local groups and such statewide organizations as the North Carolina Association of Library Trustees in improving the State's libraries to the end that a public library adequately stocked, properly staffed, and achieving state and national standards will be accessible to every citizen."

Specific goals of NCBL are: (1) "to encourage and assist formation or effective continuation of local groups to promote better libraries in every county or region" and (2) "to gather and disseminate to local groups helpful information, materials, and shared experiences for their use in library improvement programs."

In a statement issued April 19, Governor Dan K. Moore declared that NCBL "will provide the framework for a substantial program to help our public libraries help themselves." Moore urged all Tar Heel citizens "to support the organization and its realistic and meaningful goals."

At the first meeting of the group's Board of Directors held in Raleigh May 13 author David Stick of *Kitty Hawk* was elected president. Other officers chosen at this meeting were: J. Allen Adams, Raleigh attorney, vice-president; Mrs. James W. Reid, library trustee, Raleigh, secretary; and James D. Blount, Jr., library trustee, Rockingham, treasurer. Members of the executive committee are Adams, chairman; Hector McLean, state senator from Lumberton; Mrs. John Spears, Lillington; and Mrs. Reid.

During its organizational process NCBL sought the advice and counsel of the State Library, North Carolina Association of Library Trustees, and North Carolina Library Association. An executive director to coordinate the organization's program will be appointed later this year. Headquarters for NCBL will be located in Raleigh.

EXPANSION OF LIBRARY RESOURCES ESSENTIAL

Expanded and enriched library resources in all types of libraries are essential to meet present and future needs of North Carolina's increasing population, approximately 60 librarians and friends of libraries in the Tar Heel state were told at a meeting Sunday, April 17, in the auditorium of the Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County.

The speaker was Dr. Robert B. Downs, dean of library administration at the University of Illinois and director of the comprehensive study of the state's library resources made in 1964. He noted several factors creating the need for such expansion: an upsurge in industrial development, increase in agricultural extension work with heavy emphasis on community reading programs, prison rehabilitation programs stressing bibliotherapy, an emphasis on "quality education" in elementary and secondary schools, and establishment of community colleges and technical institutes throughout the state.

Focusing his attention on public libraries, Downs stated that public library standards in North Carolina are "distressingly low" in such areas as number of books per capita, physical facilities, and number of trained librarians. To illustrate, he noted that less than one book per person is available in the state's public libraries. The attainment of nationally

recognized standards in these areas will require substantial state and Federal aid, Downs asserted.

The Illinois librarian was introduced by Philip Ogilvie, state librarian. Other speakers at the meeting, which officially opened National Library Week in North Carolina, were George M. Stephens of Asheville, chairman of the N. C. Association of Library Trustees, and Arthur Jones of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County NLW chairman. Several state legislators attended the meeting, which was planned by staff members of the Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County.

NORTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL LIBRARIANS BY-LAWS¹

ARTICLE I: NAME

The name of this organization shall be the North Carolina Association of School Librarians, a Section of the North Carolina Library Association.

ARTICLE II: OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this organization shall be (a) to unite in this group North Carolina Library Association members interested in school libraries, (b) to provide an opportunity for discussion and activity, and (c) to seek to fulfill the objectives of the North Carolina Library Association.

ARTICLE III: MEMBERS

Members of the North Carolina Library Association who state a preference for this Section at the time of payment of Association dues shall become members.

ARTICLE IV: OFFICERS

The Officers of this Section shall be a chairman, a chairman-elect, who shall serve as vice-chairman, a secretary-treasurer, and four directors.

ARTICLE V: EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1. The Executive Committee shall consist of the chairman, vice-chairman, secretary-treasurer, the four directors, and the immediate past chairman. The supervisor, Library and Instructional Materials Service, State Department of Public Instruction, shall serve as an ex-officio member.

2. The Executive Committee shall have general supervision of the affairs of the Section and shall have the power to act on administrative business of the Section in the intervals between regular meetings. Such administrative business shall include only that business which necessarily must be dealt with prior to the next regular meeting.

3. A quorum shall consist of five members of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VI: MEETINGS

1. The regular meetings shall be held as a section meeting of the biennial meeting of NCLA and during the work conference of the Section.

2. A special meeting may be called at the direction of the chairman or the Executive Committee. On written request signed by 15 members, the Executive Board of the North Carolina Library Association may direct the secretary-treasurer to call a special meeting of the Section.

3. At least thirty days notice shall be given for special meetings, and only business mentioned in the call shall be transacted.

4. A quorum shall consist of 75 members of the Section.

ARTICLE VII: ELECTIONS

1. The chairman shall appoint a Nominating Committee who will present the name of one candidate for each elective office. The consent of the nominee shall be secured before the nominee's name is presented. No member of the Executive Committee may serve on the Nominating Committee. The report of the Nominating Committee shall appear in the summer issue of *North Carolina Libraries* preceding the biennial meeting of NCLA.

2. 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.

3. The chairman-elect and the secretary-treasurer shall be elected at the Section meeting during the regular biennial meeting of the North Carolina Library Association, and shall serve for a two-year term. Two directors shall be elected at the Section meeting during the regular biennial meeting of NCLA, and shall serve for a four-year term.

4. A majority vote of those attending a regular meeting shall constitute election.

ARTICLE VIII: SPECIAL DUTIES OF OFFICERS

1. The chairman, (a) with the advice of the Executive Committee shall appoint committees, including standing committees as outlined in Article IX, (b) shall serve as an ex-officio member of all committees with the exception of the Nominating Committee, (c) shall serve as chairman of the Executive Committee.

2. The chairman-elect (a) shall serve as chairman of the Program Committee of the Section for the biennial meeting of NCLA, (b) shall assume the responsibilities and perform the duties of the chairman in the absence of the chairman, (c) upon the death or resignation of the chairman shall assume the office of chairman for the remainder of the term, (d) shall serve as chairman during the two years following his term as chairman-elect.

3. The secretary-treasurer shall perform the duties of such office, and shall be an ex-officio member of the Membership Committee.

4. In the event of death, disability, or resignation of any member of the Executive Committee except chairman during the interval between the meetings of the Section, the Executive Committee shall fill such vacancy or vacancies by appointment. Such appointment or appointments shall remain in force until the next regular meeting of the Section.

ARTICLE IX: COMMITTEES

1. The powers and duties of each committee shall be determined by the Executive Committee and defined in written form. One or more copies of the powers and duties of a committee shall be given to the chairman of each committee at the beginning of his chairmanship.

2. *Standing Committees.* The members of the standing committees shall be appointed for the NCLA biennium. The standing committees shall include the following:

Archives, Awards and Scholarships, Budget, Membership, Nominating, Program—NCLA Biennial Meetings Program—Work Conference, Publications, and Standards.

3. *Special Committees.* Special committees may be established at any time by the chairman or by request of the membership with the approval of the Executive Committee. The life of a special committee shall be determined by the chairman with the approval of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE X: PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY

Robert's Rules of Order (latest revision) shall be the governing authority in any matter not specifically covered by these By-laws.

ARTICLE XI: AMENDMENTS

1. These rules may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at a meeting called in accordance with the By-laws of this Section; or by a mail ballot, provided that (a) the request for such action be submitted to the Executive Committee in writing and signed by 15 members of the membership of the Section, (b) two-thirds of the mail ballots returned shall be in the affirmative.

2. Amendments are subject to the approval of the Executive Board of NCLA.

I love to lose myself in other men's minds. When I am not walking, I am reading; I cannot sit and think. Books think for me.—Charles Lamb, *Last Essays of Elia*.

The more we study, the more we discover our ignorance.—Shelley, *Scenes from . . . Calderon*.

Education . . . has produced a vast population able to read but unable to distinguish what is worth reading.—George M. Trevelyan, *English Social History*.

GLEANINGS FROM YESTERYEAR

NOTE: The following excerpts were gleaned from back issues of *North Carolina Libraries*. The author's name appears at the end of each excerpt. Similar excerpts will appear in future issues as space permits.

* * * * *

"Library privileges, a matter of course increasing among a large segment of the public, are still too rare and precious in our State. An aging colored washwoman with negligible education and a hunger to read comes to me periodically to borrow a book. She has my latest Willa Cather now. I don't know where to tell Aunt Lucy to go for her books.

Book lovers and those to whom reading as they will is an important item in the pursuit of happiness are vigilant and alert these days to the pricelessness of the reading privilege, now that it is being threatened by forces that would regiment life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. And this impulse may be the leavening that will help to extend happiness in respect to reading to those who have not yet even the tools of pursuit and to those who with the tools have not the means."

—Bernice K. Harris
Vol. 1, No. 4
(Sept., 1942)

* * * * *

"We have failed to secure from the North Carolina legislature a material increase in state aid for public libraries . . .

Too many legislators were without positive conviction that public libraries have an important place in democratic society and the State's welfare. During the session, public libraries were pictured as a light, recreational agenda to the educational facilities of the State. Some legislators consider libraries as institutions filled with trash unfit to read. Another large group, which did not actively oppose an improvement of public library facilities in North Carolina, lacked the vision to support actively the library program. Their passivity amounted to a support of the opposition.

Contrasted with the lack of success in library legislation the schools and the agriculture group accomplished their aims in securing enactment of practically every point outlined in their programs. Their lobbies in Raleigh were powerful. They had thousands of friends on the home front to besiege the legislators with the demands of the school and agricultural groups. In fact, most legislators were committed to the support of school and agricultural programs before they were elected."

—Hoyt R. Galvin
Vol. 2, No. 2
(March, 1943)

* * * * *

"We extend to various Army and Navy units on the campus every service that we do to the civilian students. All departments of the Library are open to them and their use varies according to the class assignments of each group. Special rooms in the Library for study use are being assigned at specific hours for certain service units. The War Information Center, with its attractive facilities in the main lobby of the Library, collects late helpful materials for the use of the armed forces, as well as for the general reading public. The opportunities for browsing, resting, or purchasing books in the Bull's Head Bookshop, on

the ground floor of the Library, are being increasingly taken advantage of by men of the Army and Navy stationed in Chapel Hill."

—Charles E. Rush
Vol. 2, No. 4
(Sept., 1943)

* * * * *

The very preservation of western civilization depends on how well and widely we read. No one is born civilized; he attains that state if he can. Hitler came near dissolving our civilization in a solution of blood because so many supposedly educated people were unable to distinguish between evil incarnate and 'the wave of the future.' How close it came to extinction may be measured by the difference between the minds of Chamberlain and Churchill. Chamberlain did not believe in Hitler any more than we believe in a personal devil; Churchill recognized Hitler for what he was because reading had familiarized him with Hitler's prototypes — Iago and the villain of the Book of Genesis."

—William T. Polk
Vol. 4, No. 2
(May, 1945)

* * * * *

"Good library service requires that the people shall have access to whatever books they will use. 7,000 new titles are published annually; about 1/2 are suitable for public library use. Experience has shown that an ample book stock can be maintained if purchases are made at the rate of 1/5 volume per capita. North Carolina public and county libraries purchased books at the rate of 1/20 volume per capita.

Less than 1/2 the Negro population has access to public libraries. Separate service of books, librarians, budget, housing, and public relations with bookmobile to cover the rural sections should be part of the county library system. 37 of the 100 counties have Negro public libraries. 40 other counties which are more than 10% Negro have no public libraries. 12 bookmobiles serve the Negroes."

—Marjorie Beal
Vol. 7, No. 1
(March, 1948)

* * * * *

"My philosophy of librarianship stresses service. I believe strongly that if our function of custodianship begins to take precedence over our function of service, something is drastically wrong and corrective measures need to be taken.

In emphasizing the service function, it can mean, though not necessarily, losses of material — sometimes material that is difficult to replace. It can result, and frequently does, in extra work for the circulation staff. It can also mean, unfortunately, that service to unco-operative individuals may result in poor service to others. To counter-balance these elements, however, there can be achieved a friendship for the library which is priceless.

I believe that many things can be done for library patrons, and done cheerfully, that are definitely impositions on the library staff. I also believe that we can say no gracefully when an imposition is too gross."

—Harlan C. Brown
Vol. 8, No. 2
(June, 1949)

NEW NORTH CAROLINA BOOKS

By

WILLIAM S. POWELL

MALCOLM ROSS. *The Cape Fear*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1965. 340pp. \$7.00.

A volume in the "Rivers of America" series, this book is the biography of one of North Carolina's most important and historic rivers. Malcolm Ross, summertime resident of our mountains, obviously loved the Tar Heel State and spent much time in serious research. His book is divided into three broad sections devoted to the three centuries during which the river has been important to man. Scottish Highlanders, Regulators, Tories, steamboats, Rebels and Yankees, turpentine, the U.S.S. North Carolina, and many other subjects are adequately and interestingly discussed. His style is descriptive, moving, humorous, or tongue-in-cheek as best suits the subject at hand. Malcolm Ross died in May before his book was published in November. Had he lived, several insignificant but annoying errors in both text and bibliography surely would never have been printed, and it is quite likely that the index would have been more extensive. The single map in the volume, for which the author undoubtedly was not responsible, is most inadequate.

ELIZABEH GRAY VINING. *Flora, A Biography*. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1966. 208pp. Illus., maps. \$4.95.

We suppose that all North Carolinians have heard of Flora Macdonald, who saved Bonnie Prince Charlie in the Highlands of Scotland and later lived for a time in North Carolina. Loyal to the Crown, she helped unite Scottish Highlanders in the Cape Fear Valley for action against the Whigs at the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge four months before the Declaration of Independence. Mrs. Vining has written a careful biography of Flora based on research on both sides of the Atlantic. Her sources are cited in chapter notes at the end of the volume. Contemporary letters and reports of persons present at important times help to make this an even more interesting book than it would have been otherwise. It is good to have the facts now. Tar Heels, however, will continue to cherish the Flora of legend. The absence of an index will be noted by those who would use this book for research rather than cover-to-cover reading.

RICHARD WALSER and JULIA MONTGOMERY STREET. *North Carolina Parade, Stories of History and People*. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1966. 209 pp. Illus. \$4.50.

These interesting stories for young people are, in many cases, based on fact. Some, however, are fictional, but they help round out the subjects discussed in the book. In time they range from Virginia Dare to the Battleship North Carolina. Five or six pages each at the most, these stories are well written and should play an important part in giving Tar Heel youth a new appreciation of the state's past.

JASPER LEONIDAS STUCKEY. *North Carolina: Its Geology and Mineral Resources*. Raleigh: N. C. Department of Conservation and Development, 1965. 550pp. Illus. \$5.00.

While Dr. Stuckey's valuable study may be read with greatest benefit by geologists, it is by no means limited in its usefulness, and it contains much which is not strictly geological in classification. Some of its information is geographical and some historical.

We know of no better concise statement of the state's geography than that in the opening pages of this book. The main sections however, are devoted to the "Geological and Topographic History of North Carolina" which is introduced by an explanation of geologic time and illustrated by a chart of a geologic time scale for North Carolina. Mineral resources of the state, including the popular subjects of gold and gem stones, are adequately described and discussed. Worthwhile illustrations, a lengthy bibliography, and an index (though not as complete as we would desire) add to the book's value.

JAMES H. CRAIG. *The Arts and Crafts in North Carolina, 1699-1840*. Winston-Salem: Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts, 1965. 480pp. \$8.00.

Mr. Craig has carefully combed all available North Carolina newspapers of the years 1751-1840 for references to craftsmen. These are reproduced in full in his book together with the name and date of the newspaper. He has also searched surviving county court minutes for apprentice indentures, and these have been extracted. The information he has turned up has been organized by type of craftsman: artists, gunsmiths and locksmiths; silversmiths, jewelers, watchmakers; potters; painters; metalworkers; cabinetmakers; architects; makers of musical instruments; upholsterers; mechanics and engineers; and other classifications. A magnificent index will refer the searcher to the names of the craftsmen, their products, the town and the county in which they worked, and other useful information in the text. The idly curious will spend many pleasant hours with this book checking such information as who made coffins, where toothbrushes could be obtained in those early days, and how mattresses were made and repaired. Antique collectors, genealogists, historians, biographers, and others will long be indebted to Mr. Craig and the Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts for the good service they have rendered in compiling and publishing this record of arts and crafts in North Carolina.

LOUIS B. WRIGHT, editor. *The Prose Works of William Byrd of Westover, Narratives of a Colonial Virginian*. Cambridge, Mass.: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1966. 438pp. Illus. \$9.75.

This is a book which no librarian should overlook. It makes available again an important North Carolina book long out of print and available only at a very high price. It offers, in fact, more than William K. Boyd's edition of Byrd's writings. William Byrd took part in the surveying of the North Carolina-Virginia line in 1728, and his *Secret History of the Line*, his *History of the Dividing Line*, as well as two other works, *A Progress to the Mines* and *A Journey to the Land of Eden*, are included in Dr. Wright's book. An introduction on Byrd as a man of letters, an appendix with information on the text and the manuscripts, and a thorough index complete the book. Byrd was a keen observer of things around him and a polished writer. His accounts make delightful reading, and we hope every library in the state will have a copy to keep on hand for the browser and several copies to circulate.

BERNADINE BAILEY. *Picture Book of North Carolina*. Chicago: Albert Whitman and Co., 1966. Rev. ed. 32pp. Illus. \$3.00.

It would be difficult to find a short book such as this which contains more errors of fact, more wrong dates, and which gives more incorrect impressions of North Carolina as it exists today. We have not compared the 1950 edition with this revision, but some of the faults may lie in the author's failure to seek current information. Any library which fails to purchase this book will be doing its young readers a favor.

THE PRESIDENT REPORTS

(Continued From Inside Front Cover)

Crymes will head the local arrangements committee. We hope to be able to accommodate all who apply for exhibit space. It is none too early for all Section officers to begin thinking about plans for your program during the conference. Mrs. Mildred Council of Boone vice-president and president-elect, is the General Program Chairman, and she will be contacting you at a later date.

National Library Week was observed during the week of April 17-23. We were fortunate to have the State's First Lady, Mrs. Dan Moore, as the state chairman. H. William O'Shea of Leaksville was executive director.. The National Library Week Committee sponsored a contest during the week for the best article by a newspaper staff member concerning the library and its facilities in their community. Prizes were not only awarded to the person writing the best article, but equal prizes were awarded to the library concerned. It is most encouraging to report that 60 persons entered the contest. The prizes were awarded in Raleigh on May 18 as follows:

First prize of \$100 each — Mrs. Doris Betts of the SANFORD HERALD and the Lee County Library; second prize of \$75 each — Gordon Tomlinson of the DAVIE COUNTY ENTERPRISE-RECORD, Mocksville, and the Davie County Library; third prize of \$50 each — Miss Ruth Peeling of the CARTERET COUNTY NEWS-TIMES and the Craven-Pamlico-Carteret Regional Library. The association extends its thanks to Mrs. Moore, Mr. O'Shea, and the state committee, and to librarians, newspaper personnel, and lay persons throughout the state who had a part in making NLW in North Carolina a success.

I am happy to report that one of the Who's Who in America Citations for Library Philanthropy has been awarded to the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation of Winston-Salem in recognition of its significant and substantial giving to libraries in America, specifically to the Forsyth County Public Library System for 1965.

I would like to remind you that the Honorary Membership Committee is a standing committee. The chairman or members of this committee should be advised if you have someone worthy of this honor to propose for honorary membership in the N.C.L.A.

I briefly report that the North Carolina Association of Library Trustees has sponsored the organization of a group known as NORTH CAROLINIANS FOR BETTER LIBRARIES. (See news item on page 16). This organization is concerned with the improvement of libraries in every community of our state. An outstanding group of people has been selected as directors and officers of this organization. Governor Moore has indicated his interest and support. Your association has given a sizeable sum of money (from a special fund) to NORTH CAROLINIANS FOR BETTER LIBRARIES because we believe that their objectives coincide with ours, and that the job of promoting better libraries may be done best by a lay group.

I urge you to continue to support your association and do your share as a "Committee of One" to increase our membership, both individual and institutional.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL S. BALLANCE

President

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