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Why?

Several weeks ago an eight year old and I were discussing a mutual writing experience about a blue crayon. She had written a story about a blue crayon and what it felt like to be a blue crayon. To end the story she had the crayon jump out the window. I suggested that once the crayon was out the window she created a new opportuity for writing more because she created thereby a new sequence according to the old maxim of reporters, "who, what, when, where, and why."

The *why* is extremely important. Its import lies in two directions. First, from the maxim noted from the fourth estate, the why provides an interpretation or explanation of the action. Some would charge that this led to the problems now being dealt with by the press, they had been doing more interpreting than reporting who-what-when-and-where. Second, however, is the interrogative why. WHY? Some people spend their lives asking "WHY?" and others spend part of their time answering their own whys.

Librarians are a breed who have the unique opportunity to face a lot of whys. This is the stock-in-trade of the reference librarian who may not know all the answers, but who knows where to look for some answers. Daily faced with the whys of other people, daily supplying interpretations to those whys is the role many librarians play. Some librarians dare to ask why, and then find themselves spending time working out some of the responses to their own whys. Even, then, however, we are professionally equipped to do the research necessary to answer the whys we raise.

When was the last time you took several hours just to think about the tasks you perform each day, reflect on them, and ask yourself

a. *why* do I do this?
b. *why* do I do it this way?
c. *why* shouldn't I consider doing it some other way?

These are three whys which can lead to a totally different perspective about the tasks of librarianship. Your own why applied to your daily tasks can lead to a different set of working experiences.

There are the larger professional whys, also. Some of you need to raise those whys, and you need to respond to the why with a reasoned treatise for the rest of your colleagues to read, respond to, and benefit from. Two articles in this issue could be looked at from the perspective of the professional why. Joe Hewitt is providing an answer to the professional whys of decisions made about AACR II and the catalog at UNC-CH. Dee Brockmann raises another sort of professional why by suggesting that there ought to be a way to do book security and circulation.

One of my secret whys is "why isn't historical fiction provided subject tracings?" I am afraid that people will lose George Eliot's *Romola*, Charles Mee's *White Robe, Black Robe*, Barbara Tuchman's *A Distant Mirror*, and a host of others. If I were to take the time to research and answer my own why, I might have the meat for a good article.

Why is an important word in all our vocabularies. I hope you will take both the interrogative why and the interpretative why, combine them, and produce a product which you think should be shared with your colleagues. Research it, write it out, review it, and send it to me or to one of the section editors. Your why might wind up in print!

JONATHAN A. LINDSEY

NCLA MEMBERS TO RECEIVE *TAR HEEL LIBRARIES*

The NCLA Executive Board voted on March 30 to provide funds for a joint project between *North Carolina Libraries* and *Tar Heel Libraries*, which will provide all members of NCLA and subscribers to *NCL* with copies of *THL*. The editors of *NCL* and *THL* will be working together to provide the best kind of coverage of poeple, events, workshops, news items, etc., so that through both publications you will be able to maintain a current awareness of library activities in North Carolina.

In *THL* you will find routine listings about personnel changes, upcoming events, calendar of library activities in North Carolina, and other items of interest from the State Library. *NCL* will continue to provide articles of interest, substantive reports of the content of workshops, significant personnel achievements, and other types of North Carolina library news which should be preserved as a permanent record of the "state of the profession." *NCL* will continue to be indexed annually.

ELLEN WINSTON NAMED 1978 RAY MOORE AWARD RECIPIENT

Ellen Winston was named the recipient of the Ray Moore Award for the best article about public libraries published in *North Carolina Libraries* during 1978. This award honors the late Ray Moore and carries a stipend of $100. Miss Winston's article, "How Libraries Serve Older Adults," appeared in the Fall 1978 issue.

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Planning For The Adoption Of AACR-2 At The University Of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

Joe A. Hewitt

The March 1979 issue of *American Libraries* carried an article by David Gleim and myself entitled "Adopting AACR-2: The Case for Not Closing the Catalog." The intent of that article was to be provocative, to present a case that had been ignored in the literature. The article sought to give some balance to the influences shaping the AACR-2 and catalog closure decision in research libraries. It was written, quite frankly, in a state of irritation at the one-sidedness of the AACR-2 debate in published sources.

It was not the purpose of that article to describe the decision of the University of North Carolina with respect to closing the card catalog. But the principal themes of the aritcle—that the adoption of AACR-2 does not necessarily require closure, and that leaving the catalog open may be the best alternative in some libraries—were adopted as basic assumptions of the library's bibliographic planning committees. The library is, indeed, strongly oriented in the direction of leaving the catalog open, if not yet irretrievably committed. The point of the article was to describe the option of not closing as one worthy of consideration, not to encourage other libraries to follow this example. The actual decision was based on numerous local factors rather than a theoretical position with respect to card catalogs.

As expected, the *American Libraries* article elicited a number of requests for background studies and committee reports. Unfortunately, our planning efforts to date have not culminated in a single report suitable for distribution. Although we have amassed a considerable collection of memoranda, minutes and interim reports from subcommittees, none of these is easy to interpret by someone who has not been immersed in our planning process. This paper will summarize briefly the status of planning for the adoption of AACR-2 at UNC-Chapel Hill, since the response to our article indicates some curiosity about the conditions that give rise to the notion of not closing the card catalog. Another paper is being prepared on the on-line distributed network now being planned by Duke University, North Carolina State University, and University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill. This paper will be made available as soon as possible.

Planning Groups

Three groups of the UNC-CH Academic Affairs Library are working on various aspects of the AACR-2 issue. These are the Task Force on Bibliographic Planning (TFBP), the Computer Applications Task Force (CATF), and the Technical Services Committee. The TFBP, chaired by David Gleim, has the most specific charge related to AACR-2. The TFBP is a technical group made up mainly of cataloging staff. It is charged with investigating the impact of AACR-2 on the manual bibliographic files and the procedures by which these files are maintained and updated, and with recommending whether to close or continue the present card catalog. The Task Force is also charged with developing the policies and procedures for carrying through with the recommended alternative.

The CATF is a technical group charged with general planning and coordination of the library's automation efforts. One of its projects is the investigation and planning of automated alternatives to the card catalog. To date, the efforts of the CATF have focused on developing the machine-readable bibliographic files and the systems for updating and maintaining them locally. In terms of the bibliographic products and services to be derived from these files, much attention has been given to the possibility of a distributed on-line local network, initially including UNC-CH, Duke University and North Carolina State University. A grant request to fund this network under Title II-C was submitted by the Triangle University Libraries Cooperation Committee. If this proposal is not funded, the work of the CATF will proceed in the direction of on-line network as its ultimate goal in cooperation with staff from Duke and North Carolina State University.

Although close working relationships have been established between the TFBP and the CATF, the two groups are not viewed as working together on the "AACR-2 problem." That problem rests squarely with the TFBP. CATF is naturally concerned with the impact of the code on cataloging records, but it views AACR-2 as part of the general systems problem of authority control of large machine-readible files. The Task Force's mission is to recommend a plan for the development of automated catalogs which is realistic in terms of the library's resources and the present state of its bibliographic systems. The CATF was not asked to meet a target date imposed by the adoption of AACR-2, since there are other planning and systems factors more critical in terms of their long-range significance.

The Technical Services Committee is a standing committee which serves as a forum for public and technical services staff to discuss operational problems and long-range planning related to technical services. Its responsibility in connection with AACR-2 is to collect and analyze opinions of public service staff concerning options proposed by the TFBP. The Committee develops examples and interview guides designed to inform public service staff on options under consideration and to provide systematic feedback to the TFBP.

The TFBP, however, has primary responsibility for the AACR-2 planning effort and made the recommendation to continue the single card catalog after 1981. The TFBP was formed several months after LC's announcement at the 1978 ALA Mid-winter meeting of its plans to adopt AACR-2 and to close its catalogs in 1980. The Task Force deliberated for some five months before making its recommendation, which came even before LC's disclosure of all the options designed to mitigate the impact of AACR-2. To understand the rationale for this recommendation, it is necessary to be aware of the full context of the library administration's charge to the Task Force.

Charge to the TFBP

First, the Task Force was informed that the library would adopt AACR-2 in concert with LC, at least insofar as applying it to original cataloging records produced by the library and input into a national data base. The Task Force was instructed not to debate the basic question of whether or not to adopt ACCR-2.

Second, the Task Force was told that a transition to a machine-readable catalog in 1981 (then 1980) did not represent a reasonable schedule in terms of the planning of the CATF, although some form of machine-readable catalog could be provided if the Task Force determined that continuing the card catalog after 1981 would be operationally intolerable. It was stressed, however, that this would not be optimal scheduling with respect to other planning factors, particularly budget.

Third, the Task Force was told to work under the assumption that the problems posed by the adoption of AACR-2 were transitional. Not only was AACR-2 itself a transitional code, but the card catalog would be repalced by a machine-readable catalog during the 1980s, perhaps as early as 1983 and probably no later than 1985. The group was asked to take this eventual transition to a machine based catalog into consideration in recommending an approach to adopting AACR-2 in 1981; they were alerted particularly to the possibility that current records of all types may not be machine-readable even at the time of the later transition.

Finally, the Task Force was assured of administrative understanding of the fact that the cost of cataloging would increase as a result of the adoption of AACR-2 by whatever means, although it was expected that the cost increases would be temporary. Additional staff for units affected by the increases would come mainly from a re-ordering of priorities in the Catalog Department and perhaps in other Technical Services departments. The Task Force was to recommend a solution that would minimize cost increases while providing acceptable bibliographic access to the collections.

It may seem that this rather firm administrative direction undesirably predisposed the deliberations of the Task Force, but this does not appear to be the case. This framework was explained and discussed at length with the Task Force, and for the most part was accepted as reasonable by the members of the group. Closing the catalog was the theme of most of the literature related to AACR-2 when the Task Force began, and closure was thought at the time to be the most likely recommendation. As the analysis of local factors led the group more and more in the direction of leaving the catalog open, the Task Force retraced its steps on several occasions to make sure that no vital consideration had been overlooked. In making its recommendation, the TFBP was uncomfortably aware that its decision seemed in conflict with current trends reflected in the literature, although the recommendation seemed clearly justified by the examination of local factors.

Approach to the Problem

One key decision determined the orientation of the Task Force to its charge. Since it was apparent that a good deal of time would be required to prepare for the implementation of the chosen alternative, it was decided that an early decision was highly desirable. For that reason, the TFBP chose not to investigate alternatives which were clearly impracticable, such as continuing the card catalog by bringing all entries into line with AACR-2. Another

decision was implicit in the outcome of the committee's work, although it was not addressed directly; the Task Force decided not to collect extensive data on the impact of the code on specific entries in the UNC-CH catalog until **after** an approach to adopting the code had been selected. Instead, such studies would be conducted to provide the basis for the full operational development of the preferred alternative. These studies are now underway and are described in some detail below.

Questions have been raised regarding the collection of specific impact data after the decision to retain the single card catalog. This approach admittedly calls for explanation. The Task Force's recommendation was based on a systematic comparison of two alternatives: (1) beginning an add-on card catalog in 1981 and (2) continuing the single card catalog by integrating new headings into the file by a variety of techniques such as changing headings, creating split files, and interfiling. These alternatives were compared with respect to a number of factors, including acceptability to staff users of the catalog and the effects on cataloging operations. In making these comparisons, flow-through volume of various types of conflicts were estimated from data provided by LC. As the study progressed, it became clear that so many factors supported the continuation of the single catalog as the preferred option that more precise data on the number of heading changes in the UNC-CH catalog would not affect the decision.

The recommendation of the TFBP to the library administration may be summarized as follows: *it will not be necessary for the library to undertake a crash program to produce a machine based catalog in 1981; adequate and affordable means are available for continuing the catalog in card form for an extended period of transition to machine-readable catalogs; the preferred means for this transition at the UNC-CH Academic Affairs Library is the continuation of the single card catalog after 1981, an option which apparently will result in cost increases not significantly greater than would creating an add-on card catalog.* The library administration reviewed this proposal and explored its implications thoroughly with the Task Force before accepting it as the library's approach to the adoption of AACR-2.

Factors Considered

More factors entered into this decision than can be analayzed in this writing, but some of the more important considerations are noted and briefly described below:

(1) ACCEPTABILITY OF OPTIONS: staff users of the catalog expressed a strong preference for the single card catalog, even when it would be integrated by compromise measures such as split files. The rejection of the add-on card catalog was particularly strong when coupled with the idea of not providing reference links between the two catalogs. Since the date of cataloging seemed the only reasonable basis for separating the active and inactive files, a search of both files would be required to be certain of the library's holdings. This problem would be particularly acute since the library expects to add a high volume of retrospective titles. Two separate card catalogs, each potentially covering the same time span of publication dates, was viewed as highly undesirable by the staff and acceptable only as a last resort for economic reasons.

Because of the lack of acceptance of the add-on card catalog, the question facing the Task Force became more than a simple cost comparison

of the alternatives. Rather, it became a matter of determining if the added value of one alternative justified its added cost, if any. The Task Force was not totally swayed by the overwhelming rejection of the add-on card catalog, since split catalogs are inevitable for most research libraries which plan to change to computerized catalogs in the future, but the rejection did make the Task Force sensitive to the fact that split catalogs should be adopted only when absolutely necessary.

(2) ACCEPTABILITY OF COMPROMISE MEASURES: a major consideration in the Task Force's recommendation was the determination that techniques such as the use of split files and selective interfiling are considered acceptable by most staff users of the catalog. This determination was made following a study by the Technical Services Committee, which revealed a degree of acceptance of these techniques which was surprising both to the library administration and to the TFBP. The report included several caveats, however; split files are acceptable only when the cross reference structure is meticulously maintained; some means should be found to make see also references more prominent in the catalog, or at least a study should be conducted to determine the best place to file see also references; use of split files should be avoided for headings already complicated by name changes; interfiling of drastically differing forms of a heading behind raised guide cards would not be an acceptable practice, but interfiling of headings with minor differences in form would be acceptable.

The acceptance of split files by library staff at UNC-CH is perhaps a localized phenomenon resulting from our previous use of these files for selected headings. The consensus was not that split files are particularly desirable, but that they will work if used carefully. Because of this attitude of acceptance, the TFBP was free to compare the option of the add-on card catalog with a pragmatic program for intergrating AACR-2 headings into the single catalog, rather than with an unrealistic definition of this option. This was an important element in the decision.

(3) AMELIORATING CONDITIONS AND TECHNIQUES: the TFBP also took into consideration certain conditions of the card catalog and techniques which would facilitate the integration of AACR-2 forms into the existing catalog. The availability of photographic methods for changing large files of headings was one such factor. The technique was developed by Sam Boone, head of Interlibrary and Photoduplication Services. The method makes use of Xerox Copyflo equipment, which limits its application to the relatively small number of libraries which have access to this equipment. Mr. Boone is investigating the possibility of offering heading change services to users of the UNC-CH card reproduction service.

Changing headings by photographic means is not a general solution to problems of accommodating AACR-2. In many cases, the main cost of changing cards is relocating the cards in the catalog, depending upon the size of the file, the distance of the relocation, and the amount of excess file space available. Photographic alteration of headings will be used at UNC-CH only under certain conditions, which have yet to be defined. It does appear, however, that the technique will be useful. One area of application, for example, will be changes in the construction of an author's forename, since the relocation will not be great.

Another factor which the Task Force took into consideration was the generally sound condition of the UNC-CH catalog itself. Systematic replacement of worn and deteriorating cards has kept the catalog in good physical

condition. The cross reference structure has been carefully maintained. There is sufficient filing space for the next five years; there is no filing backlog of any consequence. Aside from any AACR-2 related considerations, the condition of the catalog does not yet require that it be put to rest.

Certain cataloging practices will also serve to ease the accommodation of AACR-2 headings. Numerous split files with *see also* references from desuperimposed AACR-1 forms have been established in recent years by the Serials Cataloging unit. A long-standing practice of not making added entries for editions after the first will reduce the number of cards to be changed in many cases.

Although each of these factors individually is rather minor, taken together they add up to a condition that facilitates considerably the maintenance of the single card catalog after 1981. Many of these factors may exist in other libraries, but the particular combination of conditions found by the CATF at UNC-CH is probably unique. Every library faced with the problem of accommodating AACR-2 should look closely at local conditions before adopting an approach and should not be overly influenced by generalized approaches recommended in the literature.

(4) EFFECTS ON CATALOG OPERATIONS: it was obvious to the Task Force that the comparison between an integrated catalog and an add-on card catalog was essentially a choice between *where* cost increases would occur in the cataloging operations. The add-on card catalog would reduce the cost of catalog maintenance but raise the cost of cataloging with copy. The single card catalog would increase the cost of catalog maintenance and perhaps cause only moderate increases in the cost of cataloging with copy.

The Task Force developed hypothetical workflows of each case in order to analyze the trade-offs of the two options. The add-on card catalog would require that staff using existing cataloging copy examine records for compatibility with AACR-2. This scrutiny would also have to apply to cards now filed in the card catalog but not produced by the central catalog department, for example, those from Rare Books, the North Carolina Collection, and the Health Affairs Library. The reclassification project, a high volume operation based on the use of existing copy with minimal editing, would be particularly affected. The add-on catalog also poses complex problems in the treatment of continuations.

Importance of Local Conditions

The reclassification project is a prime example of a local factor capable of strongly influencing a library's evaluation of options. We are well aware that professional opinion on the subject of reclassification for research library collections is predominantly negative, yet we are unashamedly engaged in reclassification on a large scale. In 1982, the Academic Affairs Library will move into a new central library building. At that time the general collections will be moved to the new building and a depository collection of low use materials will remain in Wilson Library. The reclassification project is designed to reclass the high use materials into LC so the collection in the main building will be in a single classification. The project was undertaken because reclassification appeared only slightly more costly than adding location statements to cards for titles remaining in the depository collection; by defining the depository collections as the volumes remaining in Dewey after reclassification of high use items, the classification itself will denote the building in which

the item is located. In short, reclassification is a good investment for a number of reasons unique to the institution, although the weight of professional judgment is strongly against it, which leads to the point of this digression—any important decision, such as adopting a method for accommodating AACR-2, is always heavily influenced by unique local conditions. It is just as presumptious to pronounce judgment on such decisions without knowledge of local factors as it is to suggest that the decisions are applicable elsewhere.

Impact of Two Options

To return to the main theme, the option of continuing the single card catalog also promised its share of undesirable effects on cataloging operations. Only cursory analysis was necessary to determine that it would be unbearably expensive to attempt to bring all existing headings into line with conflicting AACR-2 headings going into the catalog after 1981. Even by compromising the principle of uniformity of entry, there would be considerable increases in catalog maintenance costs. In addition, the variable treatment of heading changes by interfiling, creation of split files, and changing headings would create the need for prompting lists for copy catalogers that will slow down their work to some extent. With respect to the effects of the two alternatives on cataloging operations, the choice was obviously between the less undesirable of two less than desirable options.

In comparing the operational effects of the two options, however, it was clear that they differed in two critical respects. First, in the case of continuing the single catalog, cost increases would be concentrated to a large extent in the catalog maintenance function. In the case of the add-on catalog, cost increases would be less dramatic at any single point but would be diffused throughout Technical Services from bibliographical searching through copy cataloging. For this reason, it would be extremely difficult to quantify the cost increases for this option before its implementation, but the TFBP was convinced that they could be considerable. All things being equal, it also appeared preferable from the management viewpoint to have increases in workload concentrated in one area for purposes of equitable deployment of staff to meet the need.

Likewise, the impact of the options on materials passing through the system is specific in one case and general in the other. In the case of the single card catalog, delays in filing cards for newly acquired titles would apply only to those associated with headings formed differently under AACR-2 and in conflict with headings already in the catalog. In the case of the add-on card catalog, there would be a general slowdown of all cataloging functions, except filing, due to the need to examine all copy for conformity to AACR-2. The single catalog option would also offer the opportunity to backlog, if necessary, a subset of new cards—cards with certain types of heading conflicts—without affecting the great majority of new materials going into the collection. In short, the operational problems associated with the single card catalgo appeared to be more easily contained and controlled, both in terms of the staff and the materials affected.

As already noted, it was quite clear that maintaining the single card catalog need not emerge as the least costly alternative in order to be the preferred option. *Without the benefit of precise cost data*, the Task Force took the risk of concluding that the option of beginning an add-on card catalog was not clearly superior in terms of cost to maintaining the single card catalog, and indeed could even be more costly. This conclusion was based on

a logical analysis of the steps involved in each process with estimated data on the number of heading conflicts to be handled in 1981.

Impact Studies

The decision to retain the single card catalog in 1981 remains to be converted into a detailed operational plan including written guidelines and policies, flowcharts of procedures, and precise cost estimates for budget planning. To provide the basis of such a plan is the purpose of the impact studies now underway. These studies differ somewhat from studies designed to compare the basic alternatives.

A sample of 918 cards was drawn from the 1978 file of OCLC cataloging. This sample is large enough for a 95% confidence level with a precision interval of ± 2% for most of the proportions expected in the study. The base sample will be supplemented by a sample of 1978 non-Roman alphabet cards and other cataloging not done through OCLC.

Main and Added Entry Headings

The main and added entry headings appearing on cards in the sample area are now being analyzed by professional catalogers to determine if the AACR-2 form, as constructed under LC's adoption of options, will differ from AACR-1 headings. Those headings which will be constructed differently will then be checked in the card catalog to determine if they are in conflict with headings already in use. If so, the number of cards involved will be tabulated. At this point the *type* of conflict will be analyzed. Then a judgment will be made concerning the appropriate method to resolve the conflict: should a split file be created, will cards be changed photographically or manually, will the main entry as the secondary filing element have to be changed, and others. When completed, the study will provide not only rates of conflict and the number of cards involved, but also flow-through volume estimates for the various techniques of resolving conflicts.

At the present stage of the study, headings in the sample are being checked against the catalog to discover the various cases that can occur. These will then be analzyed and categorized by such dimensions as degree and type of conflict, number of cards, and extent of relocation if cards are changed. The categories of conflicts will then be assigned to a method of handling. Guidelines for determining the proper method will be written in some detail for use in tabulating data. The same guidelines will be used, probably with some adjustments, under operational conditions after 1981.

Other Types of Data

Two other types of data will be gathered as part of the study—cost data, and consensus data on options. Base data on the present cost of catalog maintenance has already been collected. The time required to perform various catalog integration procedures after 1981 will be determined and used in combination with volume data for various conflict resolution procedures to provide the basis for estimating cost increases for catalog maintenance after 1981. These in turn will be used for planning reallocation of staff resources in Technical Services.

Data on the acceptability of some options is still required, the major one being the extent to which it will be necessary to change headings for main entries on added entry cards. The appropriateness of this option is perhaps the single major determinant of the number of cards that will have to be

changed after 1981. It is already obvious that there will be cases when this practice will be acceptable and other cases in which it will not. The Technical Services Committee will collect and tabulate data on the opinions of the public service staff regarding the possible effects of this and other similar options on users of the catalog.

When all studies have been completed, it is planned to develop a model for various decisions that must be made prior to the implementation of a detailed plan. The model will match each category of conflict with various methods for resolving them in the catalog; each conflict will be associated with an estimated rate of occurrence determined by the study; each method of resolution will be associated with cost data and an acceptability rating. These factors will be weighed carefully before adopting a method for resolving conflicts under various conditions.

Three points are already clear from the preliminary phases of the UNC-CH study. First, this type of study is absolutely necessary for any library intending to continue the single card catalog after 1981. Problems in analyzing the sample have shown that to avoid massive confusion when these conflicts actually begin coming through the system, it will be necessary that categories and procedures for handling them be firmly established. Second, the study also shows that, regardless of the detail of the guidelines for resolving conflicts, considerable judgment will be necessary to make specific decisions regarding headings after 1981. This implies the need for abundant lead time for staff training. Finally, it is clear that conducting such a study and preparing for operational conditions will be a lengthy process, and the TFBP does not regret coming to an early decision on the basic approach to be taken in 1981.

The UNC-CH studies will be made available to those who request them when they are completed. It is not expected, however, that the studies will be completed before the Spring of 1980. By that time, all libraries should be well on their way to planning for the adoption of the new code.

Automated Catalogs

As described above, the investigations of the TFBP were focused on the choice between retaining the single card catalog and starting an add-on card catalog. It was noted that the administrative charge to the TFBP included the observation that a COM catalog was a possible alternative, if compelled by the adoption of the code, but that 1981 was not considered the best time for the transition. Many of the questions received as result of the *American Libraries* article are concerned with our position on this question.

Factors Regarding Adoption of a COM Catalog

It is not possible to address this matter thoroughly in this paper, but some of the factors that were taken into consideration are described briefly below. It is again necessary to emphasize that many of these factors are local in nature and may not be applicable elsewhere.

1. BUDGET

It would be extremely difficult at UNC-CH to have adequate funds available by 1981 in the proper budget lines for computing services and purchase for microform eqipment.

2. POSSIBILITY OF DIRECT TRANSITION TO ON-LINE CATALOG

The investigations of the CATF and the Triangle University Libraries Cooperation Committee, supplemented by consulting report by John Knapp and Ritvar Bregzis, are pointing more and more to the possibility of a transition directly to an on-line catalog operated by in-house computers. There is a growing probability that COM can be by-passed if the transition to automated catalogs can be delayed for several years.

3. ADEQUACY OF COM CATALOG

There were grave doubts about the adequacy a COM catalog as the primary means of access to the collections without extensive conversion of the records.

4. IMPACT ON CATALOGING OPERATIONS

Following the studies of the TFBP, it was clear that the negative effects on the cataloging with copy operations, described above in connection with the add-on card catalog option, would also apply to the production of an AACR-2 compatible COM catalog. This would have the effect of delaying cost recovery for the production of the COM catalog.

Finally, there was also considerable resistance to the association of such a major event in the history of the library with a sense of compulsion by conditons beyond our control. This is admittedly a subjective consideration, but one of some importance, given the nature of our institution and constituency.

In the foregoing, we have identified and discussed the role of three groups working on adoption of AACR II at University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill.

We have described the local conditions which have been important in our decision.

We have identified four factors which appear primary to us in planning to implement AACR II:

1. acceptability of options;
2. acceptability of compromise measures;
3. ameliorating conditions and techniques;
4. effects on catalog operations.

We have related the current position regarding the best date for the initiation of a COM Catalog for this institution.

In all of the above, the potential impact of AACR II, the anticipation of entering a new library building in 1982, and the possibility of a joint university on-line bibliographic system have all been factors in our decision-making process.

Impact studies now underway will form the basis for a detailed plan for implementing AACR II at UNC-CH.

Joe Hewitt is Associate University Librarian for technical services, UNC-CH.

A Short Bibliography of Recent Articles on AACR-2 and Closed Catalogs

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Telefacsimile In Libraries and Information Centers

Desretta V. McAllister
Ellen G. Detlefsen

The authors acknowledge the bibliographic assistance of Robert M. Repp, III, Special Projects Coordinator, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh

Telefacsimile as a process for transferring information from one point to another has been in use since the beginning of the 20th century. Andrew Cartel depicts fax as being "To the copying machine what telex is to the typewriter".[1] Yet, libraries as leading transmitters of information have underused this process. This article will approach the treatment of telefacsimile in a three pronged way: 1) descriptions of the ways fax, as it is commonly known, is used in settings other than libraries, 2) what the comparable uses in libraries could be, and 3) the authors' theories on why libraries are not using fax.

Telefacsimile is the transmission over communication circuits of an exact copy of a document to a compatible receiving unit at a remote location. This technique begins to exploit its potential through improved communications technology and increased systems compatability.[2] As early as 1908, a facsimile copy was sent via wireless, and in 1910 a service for sending press pictures connected Berlin, Paris, and London. During the 1930's newspaper wirephoto services were initiated and some of the scanning and recording techniques that are used today were first introduced. Most of the earlier equipment, and some of the modern pieces are console type. However, consoles require dedicated circuits and spiral connections. In the late 60's facsimile transceivers that are compact in design and can transmit over the regular switched telephone network became available, opening up a new market for facsimile.[3]

In 1971 according to various industry sources, an estimated 20,000 to 28,000 fax units were in use in the United States, half of which were the compact models. The facsimile transceiver is a communications terminal capable of transmitting graphic alpha-numeric information with electronic speed.[4]

The most rapidly growing segment of the facsimile field is the sub-three-minute equipment known as "fast fax." IBM, using fast fax, sends sales and legal documents across the Atlantic—an application previously relegated to either 'slow' air mail or expensive international telex.[5] NBC uses fast fax for teleconferencing, by sending documents back and forth and hooking up a speaker-phone, saving on travel, time, and some energy reserves.[6] NASA, Boeing and just about everyone else invovled in aerospace uses fast fax for teleconferencing.[7] The managing editor of the *Honolulu Advertiser* commented that "we're looking into every possible application of the machines in our news coverage,"[8] and he believes fax eliminates all the

problems of routing and relaying that plagued the *Advertiser's* coverage of Mainland stories in the past because of the need to go through two or more communications companies and the difference between domestic and overseas tariffs.

A commercial printing company in Greensboro, North Carolina uses fast fax to bid for jobs in such distant cities as New York, Chicago, Dallas, and Miami. The Fisher-Harrison Corporation, normally at a distinct competitive disadvantage is going for more and more distant business because they have eliminated a substantial amount of travel and delivery time. Most of the work that has been hand-carried to and from cities is now delivered using ordinary telephone lines and compact telecopier transceivers. "Although we have a daily courier service between Greensboro and Durham, the material to be [typeset] in Durham is sent by facsimile transmission throughout the day as needed," explains Paul Wright, director of marketing at Fisher-Harrison.[9] Facsimile is flourishing in industry because it fills a common requirement in most business organizations—the need for rapid communication of business correspondence, including alpha-numeric, tabular, and graphic information.

Warren Bird maintains and processes the files of the *Library Telecommunications Directory*[10] at the Duke University Medical Center in Durham, North Carolina using an IBMS/370 computer. Libraries in the United States and Canada are included in this directory. The nine North Carolina libraries may be grouped in three categories:

1) Special
   - Bowman Gray School of Medicine Library
   - Duke University Medical Center Library
   - NC State Library
   - NC Union Catalogue at UNC—CH
   - University of NC Health Sciences Library

2) ARL
   - NC State University, D. H. Hill Library
   - UNC Library, Chapel Hill

3) College
   - ASU Library
   - Gardner Webb

Can libraries use telefax in ways comparable to the ones reported by industry? Yes. Telefax can be used effectively at several levels: 1) to reply briefly to the receipt of requests for materials or information; 2) to refer to specialized sources in answering requests; and 3) to transmit materials, i.e., journal articles.

The cost of facsimile transmission in the library experiments of the 1960's and early 1970's are reported very high by most investigators. Factors always considered in determining costs because they are interrelated include:

1) equipment rental or purchase
2) supply consumption
3) telephone charges
4) labor
5) subject copy preparation costs (although often difficult to control)

For application examples which are based on Six-Minute Analog Transceivers and One-Minute Digital Transceivers, see Saffady.[11] The reader should be aware that further adjustments are needed in these cost quotations since Saffady's article was published in October, 1978.

Library materials are frequently required for quick informational answers (such as copies of letters, short articles, bibliographic citations). Rush requests for items that cannot be sent quickly in another format (such as musical scores) indicate an additional important use of telefax.

Among the formats that can be transmitted are the printed, written, or typed note. Photocopies, as well as mimeographed and offset materials may be sent. Graphic materials such as original photographs, drawings, maps, and music may be sent via fax. Different types in writing instruments arc transmittable as well, i.e., pencil, felt tip pen, ball point pen, etc.

Telefax is effective in transmitting answers to reference questions such as, "Need the words and music to "Ease on Down the Road" from the musical *The Wiz* immediately;" "Agenda of meeting to be held the next day;" and "Exact text of a house bill for report being written."

However, in libraries a generalized resistance to this new equipment appears to be the norm. Some libraries seem to want to use telefax only in "special" situations that cannot be handled in any other manner, rather than using telefax whenever possible. Others who may have been "burned" by one bad experience years ago (usually before the current sophisticated equipment or fast fax processes were commercially available), have been wary of fax ever since, and have not investigated the current state-of-the-art. Finally, as with many other heavily-used office practices (word processing, for example) libraries have been reluctant to use, or ignorant of, the "miraculous" equipment in corporate or industrial offices.

It is time for libraries and information centers to reevaluate telefacsimile as an option. Its advantages in speed and accuracy offer much for the library or information institution charged with rapid, user-sensitive, public service.

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[6]Anderson, "High-Speed FAX Low-Cost Terminals Show Great Growth in Facsimile Field," *Communications News*, 32.

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[10]*Library Telecommunications Directory: Canada-United States*, 6th rev. ed., Durham, Duke Medical Center Library, 1976, 42 p.

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No-Growth Budgets and North Carolina Academic Libraries: A Survey

Norma C. Womack

For nearly two decades, beginning with the early 1950s and peaking about 1970, academic libraries sustained the greatest growth and affluence in their history. Through unprecedented fundings, expansion was the keyword of the period. After 1974 the effects of less funds were accentuated by decreasing enrollments, inflation, and the energy crisis. Population forecasts point to further declines in the 18-23 year old college group in the 1980s.[1] Pre-1950 austere times are again upon academic libraries.

There is a changing climate in higher education governance which emphasizes management and accountability. In the past, the success of the library director was measured by the increase of the library's resources. Today the focus is on performance measurement and efficiency of operation.[2] Pressures for improved fiscal management (and at the same time, improved services) are appearing from all directions: declining resources, continued inflation, rapid technological development, the information explosion and the constantly changing demands within higher education. Therefore,

> university administrators pressed from without and from within on the issue of accountability, and struggling to maintain program quality in the face of reduced budgets, possibly expect a level of leadership from library directors which often has not been forthcoming... There is every reason to believe that a dynamic, successful effort to find and document more effective ways to utilize present resources is the surest way to re-establish the managerial credibility and status of library directors.[3]

To be successful in this era of retrenchment, library managers must be knowledgeable in budget development and maintenance. They must understand and aggressively support the unique role of the library in higher education and the intellectual world.[4] They must recognize that the need for program planning and evaluation is real. And, "it is clearly in the interest of the profession ... that the motivation for change be internal.[5]

What are the alternatives to "use it up, wear it out; make it do, or do without"[6] while we wait for technology or a national network of sharing to rescue our academic libraries? First and foremost, in this age of accountability, the library community must join together to establish a new national image which reflects the primary purpose of its being—a client-service-centered institution. There must be a "shift in emphasis away from holdings and size to access and service."[7]

In order to ascertain the main areas of common concern of North Carolina academic librarians, and what efforts they are making to cope with the financial squeeze, a survey was made of selected academic libraries in the state. (Table I) The results of the survey indicate that North Carolina academic librarians are experiencing the same levels and areas of disquietude from no-growth budgets as the rest of the nation's libraries.[8] Following is a summary of the replies received from *forty-two academic libraries.*

TABLE I

Questionnaire Response

Type of Library	Sent	Returned	Percent Returned
Two-Year Colleges	8	6	75
Four-Year Colleges	25	21	84
College/University	19	15	79
Total	52	42	81

As could be expected, the greatest concern is in that area which has experienced the largest price increases—periodicals. An increase in domestic subscriptions of 92 per cent from 1970 to 1975 was reported by Research Libraries Group.[9] (*Annual Report*, 1976-1977, page 10.) Dropping titles and augmenting the periodicals budget with book funds were the methods chosen most often to cope with the rising costs. The third option selected was that of using microform. In many cases all three options were used in order to combat ever-increasing periodicals prices. Several librarians indicated they had established a ceiling on the periodicals budget of anywhere from 50% to 60% of the combined book and periodicals budgets. Cooperative buying among area libraries and use of union lists were reported by one librarian. Some of the other coping methods listed were: discontinuation of binding whenever possible and substituting microform for permanent collections; not adding new periodicals unless periodicals of equal value could be dropped; electing not to purchase back issues of new subscriptions; reviewing periodical titles every year; and, eliminating duplicate copies. In addition, one librarian stated that a personal letter was written to publishers when subscription prices were raised, asking for justification. In many cases, librarians said they sought and received faculty involvement and support in curtailing subscription costs.

To increase purchasing power of book funds, most librarians stated they were always looking for better discounts. Some indicated they were making more use of remainder and discount houses. The establishment of collection development policies ranked next. Several librarians reported that such a policy had been in effect for some years and that they observed it carefully. Three librarians indicated that they had a book collection/acquisition committee made up of members of the faculty, administration, and in one case, students, and that the concept was working well for them. The committee

works closely with the library staff in the collection building process. One hoped-for result is better communication and cooperation regarding library needs.

The elimination of duplicate copies was also a high priority item for saving on book costs. Automation and centralization of the acquisition process was credited with decreasing the likelihood of duplicate orders and with providing better control over the book budget.

There are some indications that library patrons may see more paperbacks on the shelves. The Interlibrary Loan Program is also being used to ease the strain on the book budget in some libraries. One librarian simply stated that fewer books were being purchased.

With regard to the increasing costs of continuations, sixty-two percent of the survey respondents indicated they were reviewing continuations for possible cancellations. Others stated that they were canceling, and reviewing each item before ordering.

Equipment and software appear to be the "fat" in the budget for most libraries. Purchase of new equipment is limited. Bargains or bids are made for new items and some libraries reported they were buying used machines. The substitution of non-library equipment for library equipment was reported by one librarian. An example given was the use of steel canceled-check cases for microfilm storage, purchased at approximately one third the cost of standard microfilm cabinets. Another coping technique which was of interest was requesting other departments to share in the cost of equipment which was being purchased for the department's use. The securing of grant money to purchase needed equipment and software appeared to be the only hope for some libraries. The use of free films and other kinds of free or loan-type software was mentioned as a way to obtain some items which the libraries would otherwise have to do without.

To stop book loss and replacement, all but five of the respondents indicated they have some type of surveillance system to try to cut down on loss of library materials. Three of the respondents without surveillance systems indicated that plans were underway for such a program. Although use of a manual system ranked three to two over an electronic system, some librarians with manual systems stated that electronic systems would be installed when funds would permit.

Concerning personnel costs, many librarians reported that all the cutting had been done in previous years and the problem now is how to live with the cuts in the face of increased demands for service. Most of the respondents indicated they were using more Work Study assistants to fill the gaps in staffing. There have also been some conversions of positions from professional to clerical. Some of the librarians said they had placed a freeze on new hiring.

As for acquisitions and book processing, most of the librarians reported that they were making efforts to reorganize the acquisitions and cataloging work flow in order to maximize efficiency. One librarian reported that studying and changing the mechanical methods involved in the acquisitions process had resulted in considerable savings. One fourth of the respondents use the on-line system for cataloging while another fourth use LC or vendor supplied cataloging. Several others indicated they had recently joined or had firm plans to join OCLC or SOLINET. Automated acquisitions or plans for such a system have been instituted by several of the libraries surveyed.

According to responses, the word "innovation" appears to be synonymous with "computerization." For those who replied to this part of the survey,

membership in OCLC or SOLINET was listed as being the most innovative step they had taken. The next item mentioned most often as being innovative was the implementation of budget and collection control systems. These systems included budget hearings and justification with the administration, more library control over purchase of materials, and more input from faculty and students as to the importance and level of satisfaction of library services and collections.

In an effort to compensate partially for reduced purchasing power, library instruction on the maximum use of existing materials is being upgraded at many institutions. It was also reported that although staff time in processing new materials has been reduced, more time is spent with more thorough arrangement of existing materials—re-cataloging of materials using more analytics and generally improving access.

In response to the question "Do you feel that you are coping without adversely affecting services?" sixty-three per cent checked 'yes.' However, some of the yes answers were qualified with such statements as, "at the moment," "I hope so," "for the present time," etc.

The results of this survey indicate that both publicly and privately supported North Carolina academic libraries are definitely feeling the effects of retrenchment. There was no area of library service left untouched by the money squeeze. All reported they have not reduced operating hours. As one librarian put it, "we are just stretching ourselves a little farther."

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[2]George J. Michel, "The Library Committee—Its Role in Library and University Governance," *Catholic Library World*, 49 (September, 1977): 56.

[3]H. William Axford, "The Interrelations of Structure, Governance and Effective Resource Utilization in Academic Libraries," *Library Trends*, 23 (April, 1975): 559-60.

[4]Robin N. Downes, "Critical Challenges in Steady-State Financing: A Perspective," in *Library Budgeting: Critical Challenge for the Future*, ed. Sul H. Lee (Ann Arbor: Pierian Press, 1977), pp. 5-9.

[5]Marion T. Reid, "Coping with Budget Adversity: The Impact of the Financial Squeeze on Acquisitions," *College and Research Libraries*, 37 (May, 1976): 266.

[6]Tyrus G. Harmsen, "The Budget Pinch: Coping at College Libraries," in *Managing Under Austerity: Summary Proceedings*, ed. John C. Heyeck (Stanford, 1976), p. 36.

[7]DeGennaro, p. 923.

[8]For comparative accounts, see Sul H. Lee, ed., *Library Budgeting: Critical Challenges for the Future*, (Ann Arbor: Pierian Press, 1977) which consists of papers from a conference on no-growth budgets held at Indiana State University. See also John C. Heyeck, ed., *Managing Under Austerity: A Conference for Privately Supported Academic Libraries* (Stanford, 1976); John Brewster Smith and Harold B. Schleifer, "Research Libraries in Transition: What Faculty Members Should Know About Changing Patterns of Library Service," *AAUP*, 64 (May, 1978): 78-81; and William J. Baumol and Matityahu Marcus, *Economics of Academic Libraries*. (Washington, D. C.: American Council on Education, 1973).

[9]*Annual Report*, 1976-77, p. 10.

Table II

ACTUAL TABULATIONS

COPING UNDER AUSTERITY _____ SURVEY OF NORTH CAROLINA ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

1. Please rank the main concerns of your library regarding budgeting. The most important factor would be ranked (1), second most important (2), etc. Only rank those that are important to your library.

Response	Rank	
37	(1)	Increasing costs of periodicals.
30	(3)	Increasing costs of continuations.
35	(2)	Decreasing purchasing power of book funds.
23	(6)	Personnel costs.
21	(7)	Acquisitions and book processing costs.
25	(4)	Increasing cost of equipment and software.
24	(5)	Book loss and replacement.
2	( )	Other _____

2. How are you now coping? Check appropriate box.

Periodicals

22	(1)	Dropping titles.
21	(2)	Augmenting periodicals budget from book fund.
5	(4)	Limiting periodical purchases to set percentage of total books and periodicals budget.
13	(3)	Substituting microform for paper issues.
	( )	Other _____

Continuations

26	(1)	Reviewing standing orders for possible cancellations.
9	(2)	Cancelling standing orders and reveiwing before purchase.
3	(3)	Other _____

Book Purchasing. (Some use more than one method.)

20	(2)	Establishment of Collection Development Policy.
13	(4)	Purchase of good paperbacks whenever possible.
17	(3)	Elimination of duplicate copies.
12	(5)	Increased use of Interlibrary Loan.
23	(1)	Seeking better discounts.
5	(6)	Other _____

Personnel

7	(2)	Conversion of positions from professional to clerical where possible.
5	(3)	Reduction in personnel.
0	( )	Reduction of operating hours.
17	(1)	Use of more Work Study assistants and other federally funded programs.
	( )	Other (9 other very different ideas) _____

Acquisitions and book processing.

6	(3)	Use of automated acquisitions.
11	(2)	Use of LC or vendor-supplied cataloging.
11	(2)	Use of on-line system.
17	(1)	Streamlining of existing system.
5	(4)	Other _____

Increasing cost of equipment and software.

Briefly explain your coping methods _____

_____

(use back if necessary)

Book loss and replacement.

12	(2)	Electric surveillance system.
18	(1)	Manual surveillance system.
3	(3)	Cost analysis and adjustments for lost book replacement charges.
3	(4)	Other (3 different ideas) _____

What do you consider to be the most INNOVATIVE step your library has instituted in coping with budgetary problems which you would be willing to share via this survey? Please explain.

Do you feel that you are coping without adversely affecting service?

Yes (22) No (14) (6 no indication)

Would you like a summary of the results of this survey? Yes (42) No ____

Name _____

Library _____ Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

A Fording Place

By Jane Carroll McRae

A first grade boy in high top shoes made by the shoemaker and bib overalls made by his Aunt Tabitha clumped up on the platform among the graduates in their caps and gowns to receive his award.

It was a book of poetry which included a poem that he had written. He quoted his poem, made a bow and received the applause of the people of his Blue Ridge Mountain home who gathered in the schoolhouse for the occasion.

Eight other young poets were also honored, and took their places on the platform at the graduation exercises.

All over the four counties served by the Northwestern Regional Library System based in Elkin, North Carolina, this scene was repeated by two hundred and fifty children whose poems appeared in the library's annual book of children's poetry, written and illustrated by the children of the region.

Each year more than five thousand children in kindergarten through grade eight submit their poetry to a library committee for possible inclusion in the book. Many of those whose poems are not included in the book appear in the newspaper column, "The Poet's Corner", which is edited by a committee from the library. Others read their poetry on radio programs throughout the year. Always there are grandparents, doting aunts and nearby neighbors to give ear to the children in their lives.

It started as an adult project, with Sunday afternoon Read-Ins at the Elkin Public Library, which sits on pillars reaching out over a waterfall in a mountain creek where mallard ducks and groundhogs play in the old fording place.

Mountain talk is distinctive. Some have mocked it and caricatured it until children sometimes grow up with a speech problem. The librarians believe that it is a beautiful, authentic speech pattern of Scottish Highland origin, more pure in form than any other.

Of course, it does cause a problem if the secretary answers the library phone with, "I knowed who you wuz by the way ya talked."

Instead of calling for special speech correction classes for staff and the public in general, the poetry Read-Ins were begun to call attention to "words well said."

It helps.

As many as seventy-five people of all ages have left their tobacco farms and sheep pastures to bring poems to the library to read on a Sunday afternoon. Books of poetry have better circulation in this section of the mountains of North Carolina than almost anywhere else on earth.

The first book of poetry to be published by the library was a collection from the Sunday afternoon readers, entitled "Patchwork Poetry", complete with a quilt pattern cover.

Said Sam Ragan, noted North Carolina poet, upon reading the book, "Keep up the good work. This is something all libraries should try to do. The

work of your 'grassroots people' is as good as many of the university poetry journals."

Even the government has entered into the field of poetry. The library asked the County Commissioners of each county to select a County Poet Laureate to write about local life, to present poems for special occasions, to put into poetry some of the history of the area as a part of the Bicentennial Celebration.

Yadkin County was the first to respond, with the appointment of Grady Burgiss, who now has four volumes of verse published, all about life in Yadkin County. He has published in "The Progressive Farmer", in "Ideals", and by Broadman Press. One of his books was printed by the library. It is the history in poetry of an old law school in the county which graduated more than a thousand lawyers in its day, including six governors.

A group called "Patchwork Poets" has been formed by the library for presenting programs before other groups. One of the performances was at Reynolda House, Winston-Salem. A letter from the director of the house states, "Thank you indeed for a fine evening of Elkin poetry. I am not a poet, and therefore I don't always respond to poetry and usually expect very little enjoyment from such occasions. However, the beauty of the people who read for us as they shared their feelings was an emotional experience for me. I envy the community of poets that you obviously enjoy in Elkin. I hope our poets can achieve some of this warmth and feeling together which I believe they already have individually."

And what do mountain people write about? They write about how it would feel to be the grouse that is hunted instead of the hunter. They write about how a boy feels the first time he shoots a rabbit. They write about the Yadkin River and all the evidence of Indian living on its banks. They write about the silence of the hills, about loneliness that is gentle and painless, about the taste of mountain mist on the tongue when you go out to milk the cows. They write about clumsy newborn colts that chase butterflies and baby skunks that steal all the honey from the hives. They sometimes write about moonshine stills and freedom to live as you please.

And in the writing there is a growing sense of pride—pride in self, pride in the world and way of life, pride in neighbors. Then there is pride in language, the way of saying things.

The goals of the Project in Poetry have not been just to single out the exceptionally gifted, but to create a general interest in the art and to build out of it a fellowship in understanding that perhaps could not be gained any other way. More than one Blue Ridge teenager at outs with his parents has said, "Mama left a poem for me on the table, and you know, it says something. I see her point."

Out of the project has come the library's sense of its role in language appreciation. And who knows, the next great American poet may join Robert Frost and Carl Sandburg in coming out of the mountains of North Carolina, complete with homemade shoes and overalls.

Maybe poetry makes a good fording place.

Jane Carroll McRae is at Northwestern Regional Library, Elkin.

The Fate of School Media Discards in North Carolina

Jacqueline Gladney

What happens to materials which, although discarded from North Carolina school media centers, have value to someone in the community? In order to determine how many volumes are discarded yearly and how many of them are believed to be useful to the community, a questionnaire was mailed to fifty randomly selected school librarians in the public schools in North Carolina.[1] Thirty responses were usable. However, more study was warranted. The questionnaire consisted of four items designed to assess how much material that is valuable to someone is being discarded yearly, and the ways in which these materials are discarded.

The largest collection size reported contained 54,000 volumes, and there were 3,000 volumes in the smallest, which was a newly organized collection. One (3%) center listed 20,000 volumes; two (7%) centers between 15,000-17,000 volumes; and six (20%) between 9,000-10,000 volumes. The plurality of responding centers had 7,000-8,000 volumes with ten (33%) reporting numbers in this range. Three (10%) listed 5,000-6,000 volumes in the collection and seven (23%) listed 3,000-4,000 volumes.

Approximate Percentage Discarded Yearly

Many librarians reported an approximate percentage of volumes discarded yearly. These figures are taken from their inventories of the previous year. Paperbacks were counted with the discards from the regular collection. Eight school centers listed 1% of their collection as being discarded yearly. Seven listed 2% as being discarded, three reported 5% and three reported 6%; two schools listed 4%; two listed 3%; two reported 0% as being discarded.

Many librarians stated that the weeding process is often neglected; the lack of personnel and the lack of qualified workers make the work difficult to do. Larger libraries may be relatively well funded, and in smaller libraries the funds may be more scarce, but the collections often remain nearly the same for many years. Weeding is a tedious job, and trying to determine what should be discarded and what should be kept is time consuming.

Percentage Useful to the Community

Some respondents replied that books which are worn and have been rebound several times are discarded by throwing them away. These materials are usually old or out-of-date before they are discarded. Indeed, seventeen (57%) of the centers indicate that **none** of the discards are of use to anyone and that their discards are in such worn condition that they were not worth

saving. But six (20%) of the centers stated that all of their discards are valuable, and could be used by many people in the community, although no longer suitable in the media center itself. Some of these books were old and a little worn but in good enough shape to be used for information. Two listed 60% of their discards as being useful to someone in the community. One center listed 77% of discards as being useful, a second listed 75%; the third 55%; the fourth 50%; and a fifth reported 10%.

Ways in Which Materials Are Discarded

The librarians listed several ways in which they discarded books from their collection. They were asked to choose from five following means of discarding indicated on the questionnaire, plus an open-ended choice: (1) Recycle; (2) Exchange; (3) Sell; (4) Give Away; (5) Throw Away; (6) Other (please specify). Table I shows that twenty-nine (97%) of the librarians responded by stating that they used another method of discarding books than/or in addition to the five methods specified on the questionnaire. From a review of the literature this high response to item six was unexpected. It possibly indicates how little research has been undertaken or at least, published on this subject. An unanticipated way which respondents specified discards were used was by placing books in the classroom of teachers who asked for the discarded books. Many librarians used discards for producing items, sometimes referred to as "minibooks," which can be used with the younger students who like to read stories but do not like to check out the larger books. Stories torn from the discards were placed in small folders for individual use. These minibooks can be made into attractive books on almost any subject or topic.

Give away and throw away both had eight (27%) responses. The librarians stated that contests are sometimes held and the students can pick some of the old books for their own use. Many books are marked "discarded" with all visible signs of the school library ownership removed. If the books end up in the media center after being thrown away the respondents will usually burn them. Much of the material that is old and out-of-date is thrown away.

The categories of sell and recycle had four (13%) responses each. When the librarians organize a book sale, the income is usually returned to the book fund. Books are sold at reduced prices, usually so inexpensively that students can afford as many as they like. Recycling of materials was used in some instances where sales are believed to be too much trouble to be undertaken.

Exchange was the method used least frequently. Three did exchange discards, but a book exchange can cause a great many problems. Many schools must follow a set procedure when they decide to discard materials from their collection. Books appear to be more likely to be exchanged in large systems. When a library is in the process of being organized, the librarians may exchange books. The public library is considered the best library with which to exchange materials. Duplicates are sometimes exchanged, especially with a college library. College libraries will sometimes publish a list of materials that they would like to exchange. According to respondents school systems will usually use a central location for exchanging materials.

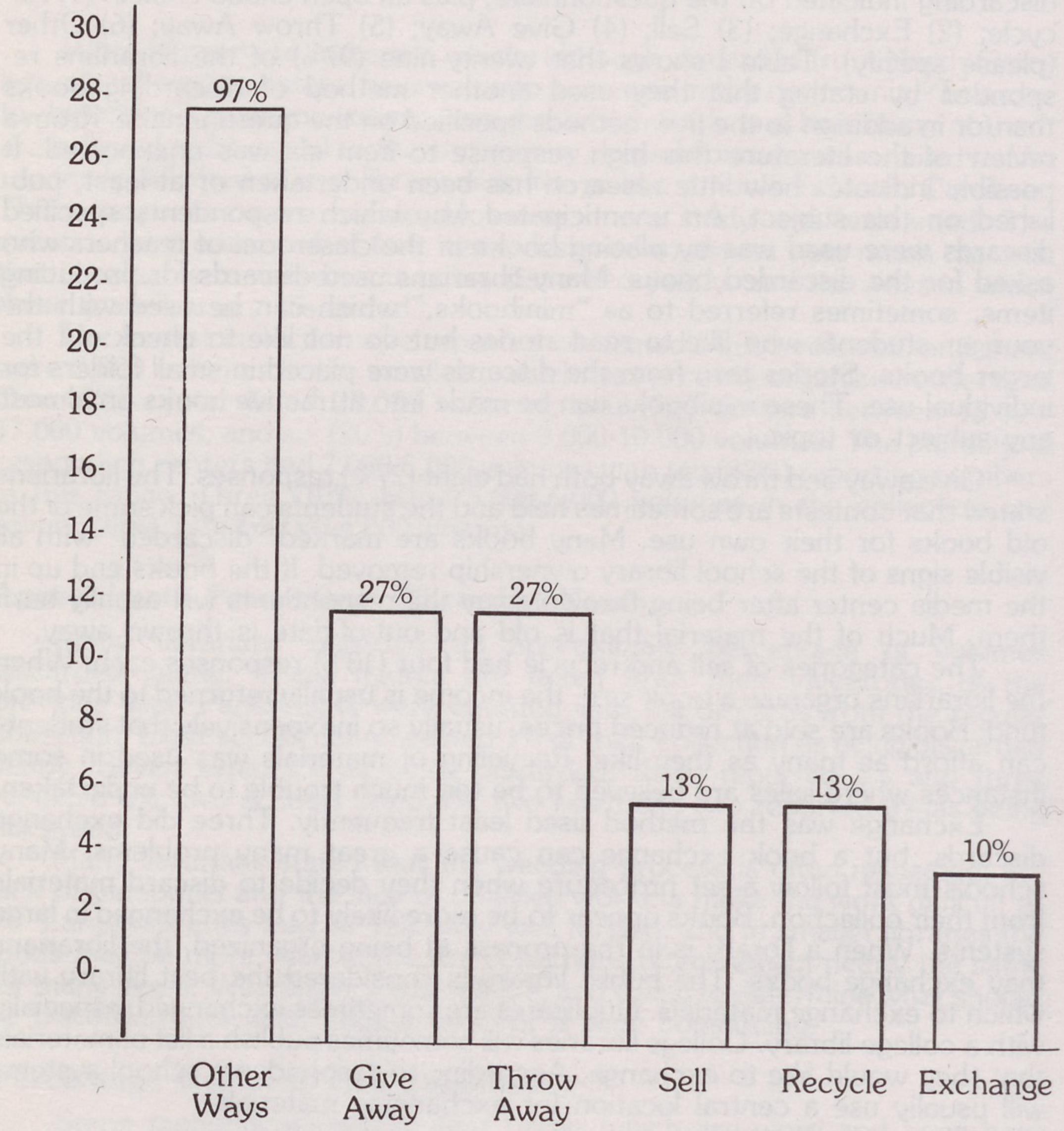
Conclusion and Interpretations

All in all school librarians in North Carolina are often inventive in handling discards of value to someone else, but which are no longer appropriate for the media center.

TABLE I

Percentage and Number of Volumes Discarded

(30 Respondents)



Ways in Which Discarded

Further research is needed to probe reasons for the variations uncovered and to explore how book sales, minibooks, exchanges, and classroom discard affect the recipients. Every effort should be made to get books no longer useful for media center purpose into the hands of those who can benefit from using them. Children without books in their homes can usually benefit from book ownership. We should think carefully before burning or tossing away a book that might help a child.

Jacqueline Gladney is a graduate SLS, NCCU, and resides in Fayetteville.

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[1]Gladney, Jacqueline. "What Happens to Materials That Are Discarded From a School Media Center That Are of Value to Someone In The Community." (M.S.L.S. research paper, School of Library Science, North Carolina Central University, 1978.) This article is based on the research report cited here.

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The Piedmont Triad Library Council: Profile of a Confederation

Kay Anderson

The Piedmont Triad Library Council (PTLC) was begun in December, 1973, as an outgrowth of a **Regional Library Services Study** performed by the Piedmont Triad Council of Governments (PTCOG).

Loosely organized as an association of ten public library systems in North Carolina Planning Region G, the PTLC carries out a variety of cooperative projects, financed by contributions from member libraries, augmented by PTCOG revenues. The member library systems are: Central North Carolina Regional, Davidson County, Davie County, Forsyth County, Greensboro Public, High Point Public, Hyconeechee Regional, Northwestern Regional, Randolph County and Rockingham County.

The original **Regional Library Services Study** is a fairly typical planner's analysis of library facilities and services in the Piedmont Triad Region. The study suggested ways of improving services through interjurisdictional cooperation in specific projects. PTLC libraries are not obligated to participate in each project, though they do contribute to funds or projects through the dues structure.

Reciprocal Borrowing

The foremost cooperative effort inaugurated by the Council is reciprocal borrowing. Through this mechanism, each library, in a formal agreement signed by its governing body, agrees to honor the borrower's card used by any other public library in the region. It is the obligation of the "home" library to cover the costs of any lost books.

Unfortunately, statistics in the libraries are not kept in such a way that documents the impact of reciprocal borrowing. The Greensboro Public Library and Forsyth County Public Library each estimate that they lend over 100 books per month to patrons taking advantage of the service. Reciprocal borrowing has received favorable newspaper publicity.

The Film Co-op

The film co-op is an excellent example of the "pick and choose" nature of PTLC projects. Nine of the ten systems participate in the film co-op, a mechanism set up to facilitate the borrowing of 16 mm films. A patron of any library has access to all the film collections by virtue of the reciprocal borrow-

ing agreement. In practice, however, it is generally more convenient to have a film mailed to his "home library." The film co-op functions in much the same manner as a conventional interlibrary loan.

In addition to the borrowing of films, the co-op provides for joint previewing and a cooperative acquisitions program. Initially, it was thought that film titles would not be duplicated unless experience dictated heavy demand. This concept has evolved to the current practice of purchasing multiple copies of those films expected to be in great demand (based on the judgments of the audio-visual personnel at the various libraries). Actually, very few duplicate titles have been purchased.

A beneficial side effect of the joint preview sessions has been the informal in-service training in audio-visuals received by newcomers from the more experienced staffs of the larger libraries. In another aspect of the film co-op, films purchased by some of the smaller library systems (e.g., Northwestern Regional and Hyconeechee Regional) are housed with the collection of the High Point System or Forsyth County System and serviced by their staff. This is done because the expense of cleaning and editing equipment, necessary to keep the films in good repair.

Indeed, the largest single problem of the film co-op is the length of time required to transport a film between its storage point and its use point. At this time, no economical alternative to the U. S. Postal Service has been found. The statistics of film use indicate that there are nearly 2000 showings of films borrowed through the cooperative each month, with audiences approaching 10,000.

Union List of Serials

The Library Council has now compiled a second edition of a **Union List of Serials.** The patron can either request a copy of the needed article via interlibrary loan, or go to the holding library himself. While some attempt has been made to keep use statistics, there has been no way to monitor public use without librarian assistance. Copies of the second edition were sent to community colleges in the region and also to business libraries. The reaction from both has been favorable, particularly from businesses.

In-Service Training

The most important single activity of the PTLC has been its in-service training workshops. Ranging from one day sessions on projector maintenance to three day seminars on business reference, the programs have provided training on a level that any single library system would have been hard pressed to provide. Workshops have been held for both professional and non-professional library staff. Continuing education units have been awarded for several of the workshops giving PTLC library staff an opportunity in obtaining the necessary credits for recertification.

Over 300 librarians have participated in the workshops, which have included general reference, North Carolina state documents, business reference, children's services, census publications, local history, and geneology. Instructors have been drawn from the faculty of the School of Library Science at University of North Carolina at Greensboro, from University of North Carolina Department of Archives and History, and the U. S. Bureau of the Census, as well as from the state's community college system.

Finances

For the first three years, PTLC members assessed themsleves $240/year, with the Council of Governments providing matching funds to pay a part-time staff coordinator, as well as providing clerical and general administrative support. The FY'78 budget more accurately reflected the COG financial contribution.

PTLC BUDGET, FY 1978-1979

Expenses:

Personnel	$3,000
Fringe benefits	215
Travel	330
Professional Services	2,000
Meeting & Conference Expenses	200
Total Direct Charges	6,015
Total Indirect Charges	2,285*
GRAND TOTAL EXPENSES	$8,300

Sources of income:

PTLC member contributions	$2,650
COG contribution	5,680
GRAND TOTAL INCOME	$8,300

The COG contribution is far greater than the budget figures show, however. The neutral ground provided by the COG umbrella has been instrumental in promoting the cooperative ventures of the PTLC. Because it has no vested interest, the COG can prod members when a similar push from another library might appear as an intrusion. In addition, the opportunity to present the successes of the PTLC to the COG delegates, who are all the "movers and shakers" in their home communities, is a public relations goldmine for libraries.

*Indirect charges include office space, postage and telephone, supplies, etc.

Kay Anderson is Piedmont Triad Library Council Coordinator, Greensboro.

Reflections on the Mechanics of Academic Library Circulation Computerization and Exit Control

Dee Brockmann

When one considers the preparation required for computerizing circulation, it seems shortsighted not to give thought to an exit detection system so that both the machine-readable book identification and the detection target can be attached simultaneously. The idea of a composite target/identification seems logical, but has not yet been manufactured. At present, there is also doubt in some peoples' minds whether it is advisable since targets might be found and sabotaged too easily.

An interested party with sufficient background might get the manufacturers together to try to come up with a satisfactory and difficult to locate assembly. Perhaps, the FDP 11 manufacturer (Digital Equipment Corporation) or the 3-M Company who manufactures the TATTLETAPE exit detection system or possibly Hazeltine who manufacturers CRT units might be interested. Even the light pen and bar code label printer manufacturer, Monarch, should be considered. It boils down to who will carry the ball to make it easier for libraries to assemble and operate a computerized circulation and exit detection control system.

The concept of exit control by other than a guard, preferably uniformed, has its good and bad features. The good feature is the easy exit flow of patrons; the bad, the fact that even with electronic systems libraries still show book losses from mutilation or borrowers determined to beat the system. The electronic exit control system is a deterrent, at best, and must not be considered a cure-all for book losses.

Most libraries favor the full circulating system over the by-pass system. The extra handling and effort spent sensitizing and desensitizing books is considerably more time consuming than by-passing the books. Also, the fact that a "person" must be faced at exit in addition to passage through the electronic exit check, may further reduce the theft potential.

In these reflections, only the bar code label (zebra stripes with numerical equivalents) and light pen is considered. Most people are by now familiar with the zebra stripes appearing on almost all packaged goods and other supermarket items, which in some locations already are being used for check out purposes. There are several light and Optical Character Recognition (OCR) devices available or coming on the market. Dataphase Systems, Inc., has been

contracted by the Library of the State of North Carolina to supply their OCR light wand as the method for scanning circulating items and borrower identification codes. In the Dataphase system, the single code is both machine and human readable and is cheaper to produce than bar codes. It can only read numerals plus a few identifiers, and is printed in special type.

Eventually technology may develop which will permit the Library of Congress classification to be in machine readable form and the OCRs, with full alpha-numeric recognition, to be produced cheaply enough so that all books and other items reaching a library from the publisher can have the necessary nation-wide, even world-wide, readable classification printed on them. The ISBN, in bar code, would be a start.

Any library of sufficient size to warrant computerization which can call on the help of a computer programmer, may do well to install its own mini computer. Only if no host computer time is available does a stand-alone unit appear feasible. The amount of function the mini computer has to provide depends, naturally, on the time/cost factor and the capacity of the host computer and how elaborate and current the output is to be.

CLSI and Gaylord, for instance, would of course be competitors, but neither seem to have sufficient service available to satisfy the requirements of libraries not located close to one of their few offices; whereas, DEC (Digital) is said to have excellent service almost everywhere. Long downtime kills a system. Also, it is generally difficult to make any modifications once a commercial, packaged "Turnkey" system has been installed. Let us now reflect on what the actual procedure might be when computerizing an academic library.

Having decided on the scope and method, the next step is to get the materials and borrower ID cards into machine readable form. If the bar code/light pen method is used, all items which are to be charged out must have a light pen readable bar code label attached which will identify the item's unique number. Each borrower must have an ID with a readable number. In the case of ID cards, the borrower's social security number might be used, or a number provided by the library, or by the institution may be preferred. In the case of books and other materials, a unique number must be established for each item. Until such time as the light pen can economically read alpha-numeric characters, unique "idiot" numbers will be required. The unique number should contain a computer check digit.

Preparing the Books

For daily charge and discharge and the delinquent borrower and reserve memory files, the library mini uses the unique book and borrower's numbers and exhibits only these on its CRT. A stand-alone mini or host computer uses the idiot number to search for the necessary author and title data in its memory. Only then, can the computer show detailed information or produce printouts or store information. In all cases, some method of combining the unique number with the author/title data must exist.

In the case of new acquisitions, the book number can be added to a punch card or if OCLC Archival tapes have been purchased by a member library or SOLINET—these can be edited and the unique book number added. Some libraries use Blackwell, North America data base tapes in lieu of OCLC tapes. Either tape can be used as input for the computer data base. In many instances, one may wish to reduce the bibliographic input by editing and compressing the original OCLC tapes with one's own software, depending again on the memory capacity of the computer being used and the extent of

computerization. The bar code labels can be purchased preprinted in numerical sequence, or produced on a special printer in house.

The label and exit target are then attached by Technical Services staff. Technical Services should also add the unque number to the shelf list card and to a number vs. author cross index. The latter is necessary if the mini computer used does not hold author/title information and only interfaces with the host computer in a batch mode at daily or infrequent intervals.

In the case of shelved books, there are several possibilities, all rather tedious. A punch card is prepared with unique book number, LC number, author and title and any other information for each book, working from the shelf list. Zebra label(s) (one inside the book for check-out and the other on the spine for inventory and shelf reading) are produced for each item, and these are attached to each book in the stacks. If magnetic tapes are available from OCLC or other sources, the zebra must still be attached throughout the collection, and, if there is an exit detection system, the target should be attached at this time. If punch cards are used, they are run through an interface onto a disk pack or magnetic tape to be held at the host computer for later use. If OCLC tape is used, it is interfaced directly to the computer.

So that the computer can produce overdue notices, a name and address file with borrowers' numbers must be entered into the system and held at the host computer in a memory deck or on mag tape which must be kept up to date.

The mini computer's memory file of delinquent borrowers is either the result of data returned from the host computer overdue file, if the computer has been so programmed, or has to be entered individually at the library console, or both if required. The mini computer reserve list memory file can be entered with special light pen badges at the time of discharge or via the console. An additional feature that some libraries have incorporated into their systems is the erasure of the borrower's unique number from the computer memory when books are returned so that no borrower's record is available.

Necessity for Planning

The chief thing to remember is that the computerizing of a library takes both money and time. If, however, planning is to be thorough and complete the sooner one starts the better. The task of building a data base is fundamental. Again, if one goes to the trouble of an instant delinquent borrower trap file, one should also have an effective exit control system, or borrower circumvention is inevitable.

In closing, it should not be forgotten that—although you will be committed to a light pen input system—once all the books are labeled, you can add to or rewrite the software within the limits of the computer's capacity to get more and/or faster retrieval and functions when and if the necessary funds are available. The beauty of the system is that you can start with something relatively simple and not too expensive and build it up at your discretion. For example, you can eventually eliminate the card catalog in favor of microform cataloging.

In the meantime, we press on and try to visualize what the future has in store for us.

Dee Brockmann is General Services Coordinator, J. Y. Joyner Library, East Carolina University.

Times: They are a'changin': Student Bestsellers of the 1970's

Barbara Hornick-Lockard
and William E. Schenck

Popular books on college and university campuses usually reflect the mood of the times. Ten years ago, as the tumultuous decade of the 1960's was coming to its end, students were reading and discussing the works of anti-war, anti-establishment writers Kurt Vonnegut, Joseph Heller, and Richard Brautigan. But the 1970's have proven themselves a quieter, more introspective decade. The causes which dominated campus life at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in the late 1960's have been replaced by interest in curriculum reform, grades, and sports. How have reading tastes changed now that the campus atmosphere has changed so much? What are the popular books of this generation of students? Are they still reading the favorites of the late 1960's?

A recent article in the *Washington Post's* "Book World" section addressed these questions. Garrett Epps identified some books popular with today's college students and contrasted them with campus bestsellers of a decade ago. Intrigued by his article, we decided to find out what students at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill are reading now. We conducted an informal survey by talking with students, fellow librarians, and managers of the Bull's Head and Little Professor Bookstores. The Bull's Head is the campus bookstore, while the Little Professor is adjacent to the campus. A scan of the House Undergraduate Library circulation records also helped us categorize some favorite books of students at UNC-CH.

In the late 60's and early 70's student reading focused on the problems of society. *The Population Bomb, Future Shock, Soul on Ice,* and *The Greening of America* were campus bestsellers. Today, sales of these have been replaced by books on self-improvement. *Pulling Your Own Strings* by Wayne W. Dyer, *Looking Out for Number One* by Robert Ringer, and Gail Sheehy's *Passages* have all sold well in Chapel Hill bookstores. Alan Lahein's *How to Get Control of Your Time and Your Life* is a current favorite of local readers. Career concerns are also strong. The Undergraduate Library's copies of the career planning guide, *What Color is Your Parachute,* by Richard Bolles, circulate heavily, while career-conscious females are still borrowing *Managerial Women* by Margaret Hennig and Anne Jardin.

Black studies and women's literature have entered a new phase. *Soul on Ice* and *The Autobiography of Malcolm X,* which were read widely by students in the late 60's, are now bought primarily for course use. Current favorite Black authors are novelists, poets, and playwrights. These include Alice

Walker (*Meridian*), Toni Morrison (*The Song of Solomon*), and Ntozake Shange, whose latest collection of poetry is *Nappy Edges*.

The feminist movement, which was just gaining impetus ten years ago heralded by the writings of Betty Friedan, Germaine Greer, and Kate Millett, has shifted gears. Nancy Friday's *My Mother My Self* and Ann Douglas' *Feminization of American Culture* are popular, current non-fiction titles, but many student readers favor the female novelists. The novel, *Women's Room*, a national bestseller now available in paperback, continues to sell well in local bookstores. Students report reading Rita Mae Brown's *Rubyfruit Jungle* and Florence King's *Southern Ladies and Gentlemen*, but they have also rediscovered Virginia Woolf, Ayn Rand, and Anais Nin. Interestingly, the works of novelist Willa Cather are making a comeback, at least on the UNC Campus.

Many of the works popular on campus a decade ago never saw the national bestseller list. However, some of those books most frequently mentioned by present students are already bestsellers. In 1978, *The Thorn Birds* (McCullough), Fowles' *Daniel Martin*, and Michener's epic *Chesapeake* were quite popular in Chapel Hill. Tastes in 1979 appear more historical, as Tuchman's *Distant Mirror* and T. H. White's autobiographical *In Search of History* and Manchester's *American Caesar* are selling.

Favorites of the 60's included the writings of Richard Brautigan *(Trout Fishing in America)*, Tom Wolfe *(Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test)*, Ken Kesey *(One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest)*, Joseph Heller *(Catch 22)* and Kurt Vonnegut *(Slaughterhouse Five)*. Although interest in *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest* was revived a few years ago with the release of the film, sales of the works of these authors are reportedly sluggish. *Slaughterhouse Five* is the exception with frequent sales in local bookstores. Perhaps the only 60's style writer to catch the imagination of this generation is North-Carolina-born Tom Robbins, author of *Even Cowgirls Get the Blues*.

Campus humor, virtually nonexistent during the gloomy 60's has been rekindled. The *Peanuts* books were the most popular items in the humor category a decade ago, but they were dull compared to the likes of the *National Lampoon's* publications, whose sales are at a peak. Their *Sunday Newspaper Supplement* is selling especially well, as are Trudeau's *Doonesbury* collections. Surprisingly, college students are also buying Erma Bombeck's works. Kliban is a local favorite. Perhaps an indication of the large number of cat lovers at Chapel Hill.

Few categories of books have survived the decade as well as science fiction and fantasy. Robert Heinlein's *Stranger in a Strange Land* was the science fiction work with the gratest impact on the college generation of the late 60's. His books are still extremely popular. Favorites of the late 70's include Anne McCaffrey's *White Dragon* (one of her *Dragonriders of Pern* series), Ursula Leguin's works, and Herbert's *Dune*. Stainslaw Lem, the Polish science fiction writer, also has a devoted band of UNC readers. The publication last year by the University of Texas Press of *The Book of Merlyn* has rekindled interest in the Arthurian legend. T. H. White's classic, from whence spring Camelot, *The Once and Future King* has enjoyed a revival. For relaxation from courses, some students turn to reading mysteries. Agatha Christie and Dorothy Sayers remain popular with students. An-up-and-comer with students is P. D. James, the female English author of *Unnatural Causes* and *An Unsuitable Job for a Woman*.

Perhaps today's student has not entirely forsaken social issues, but has substituted diet and economics for revolution and ecology. *Diet for a Small*

Planet, Vegetarian Epicure, and the *New York Times Natural Foods Cook Book* are finding their way into local kitchens. In economics, Schumacher's *Small is Beautiful* continues with limited sales, although his more recent *Guide for the Perplexed* sells better.

Whether the present favorites will retain their popularity through the next decade depends on student concerns, although the perennial bestsellers, such as the works of J. R. R. Tolkien, may be above the fluctuations of contemporary issues. A 1961 article in *Nation* put Tolkien, along with Hermann Hesse, at the "Top of the Pops." Today Hesse is out, but the *Hobbit* and the *Lord of the Rings* continue to sell in paperback as well as hardcover. The *Silmarillion* was one of the UNC-CH Bookstore's bestsellers last year. Tolkien's works may be considered campus classics. They do not directly address any issues but are simply enjoyable to read and catch student imaginations, reason enough for any book to survive the times.

Barbara Hornick-Lockard and Bill Schenck are on the staff of Wilson Library, UNC-CH.

"Rx for Library Public Relations" Public Relations Pre-Conference

PLACE: Public Library and Civic Center, Charlotte, N.C.
MAIN SPEAKER: Peggy Barber, ALA Public Information Office
CEU's: 6-10 CEU's available through UNC-C
TIME: Oct. 16, 7:00 p.m.-
Oct. 17, 8:30 a.m.-9:00 p.m.

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Children's Libraries in the U.S.S.R.

A Brief Report

Marilyn Miller

From January 21, 1979, through February 10, 1979, a team of four U.S. specialists in library service to children toured a variety of children's libraries in the U.S.S.R. The tour, sponsored by the governments of the two countries, was part of an ongoing cultural exchange that culminated in the first Soviet Union-United States seminar on library affairs held in Washington, D. C., May 5-7, 1979.

Team members, all representing the Association for Library Service to Children, a Division of the American Library Association, included Mary Jane Anderson, Executive Secretary, ALSC, Barbara Miller, recently retired Director of Library Work with Children, Louisville, Ky. Public Library, Helga Remy, Director of Children's Services, San Diego County Library System, and the writer.

During the three weeks our itinerary took us to Moscow, the Republic of Russia, Kiev, in the Ukraine, and Yerevan, in Armenia. The emphasis of our trip was on children's libraries. There are four major kinds of libraries serving the school age child in the Soviet Union: children's public libraries, school libraries, trade union libraries, and Pioneer Palace libraries. In the space I have I will briefly discuss school libraries and public children's libraries, but a few words about the other two types may be of interest.

Pioneer palaces are after school recreational and educational facilities for children who are members of the Pioneer Youth program. These exist in every district of every city and include in them libraries for children as well as a wide variety of activities. If a trade union builds a Palace of Culture, an educational, cultural, and recreational facility for workers financed by their dues, a library serving adults and one serving children must be included.

School Libraries

Children have the option of going to public school for eight or ten years. If a student opts to go to our comparable trade or technical school, s/he will finish public school at grade eight and move into the special school for four years. Students opting to continue to higher education will complete ten years of public school. There are various emphases and specializations among lower schools, but all of the lower schools have libraries. The number of staff depends on the size of the school. The school library program, administered in each republic by the Ministry of Culture, is in its tenth year of development; therefore, not all librarians are professionally educated. Collections in school

libraries are divided: part serving the faculty and part serving the students. Collection size varies and numbers of volumes reported include many, many paper back titles, pamphlet-sized items, multiple copies of textbooks, and multiple copies of supplementary "required reading". For instance, the school libraries must have enough duplicate copies of *War and Peace* so that when that book is read throughout the country by 13,000,000 students, during the same period of time, the need can be met. Book budgets are allocated by the State Ministry of Culture in Moscow. Currently school librarians receive an annual budget of 25 rubles* per form (grade level). Although enrollments average from 38-42 students in each form, book costs average 46 kopeks (about one-half a ruble), so that quite a few books can be purchased.

The major goal of the school library is to give books to students and to teach children how to use the books. The major goal of the teacher as explained to us is to teach children how to read and to love to read.

Children's Public Libraries

Children's public libraries have developed as separate from the public libraries for adults, and more recently for adolescents. (There now is a slowly developing network of libraries to serve teenagers only, ages 15-20.) Going to the public library, then, is not a family affair. Children go after school to the library which closes near the dinner hour. Three goals of the public library for children were explained to us: (1) to ensure educational process, (2) to provide a place for children after school when they have leisure time, and (3) to stimulate the desire to read. These goals sound familiar, but there are vast differences in interpretation between their programs and ours. Literacy and molding the child are of uppermost importance, so that supporting learning in the school and providing a structured reading guidance program are most important. The small size of the typical Soviet living quarters, and the fact that all the adults in the family work, make facilities like the school, where children may stay the entire day up to the dinner hour, the public library, and the palaces important to the entire child care system.

Programming in Soviet children's libraries tends to be much more structured and much more formal than in the U.S. Storytelling as we know it does not exist, while puppetry apparently occurs most often in professional puppet theatres. Soviet librarians administer library service according to what they call Differentiated Age Service. Basically, books are arranged to serve three groups: the six year old (whom they call the preschooler) through those children in the third form (nine year olds); children in the fourth and fifth forms (10-11 year olds); and a third area for those in the sixth to eighth forms (12-14 year olds). Each area consists of three service patterns: (1) an open access room with perimeter shelving to which children have free access and with space for activities, (2) a reserve room where one copy of each book selected to meet curricular needs is on non-circulating reserve, and (3) closed stacks that only the librarian services.

There were many high points to the trip. Visiting the lovely new 839,000 ruble republican children's library in Kiev was a highlight. Other special events included conversations with authors, illustrators, and publishers, a day at the Lenin Library, and a brief visit to a children's picture gallery in Armenia. And most of all—we enjoyed and appreciated the many enthusiastic librarians we met every where we visited in the U.S.S.R.

*In February, 1979, 1 ruble equalled $1.52 American money.

Marilyn Miller is Associate Professor, SLS, UNC-CH.

New North Carolina Books

By Suzanne S. Levy

Frank P. Albright. ***Johann Ludwig Eberhardt and His Salem Clocks.*** Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press for Old Salem, Inc., 1978. 160 pp. $12.95

Frank P. Albright has researched considerable primary material in the Archives of the Moravian Church in America, Southern Province, to produce this valuable work, the third in the Old Salem Series. His effort provides much information about the life and work of one of North Carolina's few real clockmakers, Johann Ludwig Eberhardt, who in 1799 migrated to Salem from Gnadenfeld in Silesia.

The author supplements historical data with educated guesses (a necessity he readily acknowledges in the preface) to describe Eberhardt's character, working habits and shop facilities, and to document the existence of thirty-seven of his clocks. Albright's hypotheses, such as his belief that Eberhardt may have crafted 600 movements in Salem before he died in 1839, are based upon careful reasoning and therefore complement the facts well.

Johann Ludwig Eberhardt and His Salem Clocks would be useful in an academic or large public library because of its description of Salem and the mechanisms made by a craftsman who lived there, but it probably would not appeal to the average reader. The chapters entitled, "Archival Records" and "Eberhardt's Work" are rather technical in nature. Further, the illustrations included in these chapters, as well as the photographs of Eberhardt's clocks in the "Catalog of Clocks," are not as sharp as they would have been if they had been printed on slick paper. The work is definitely not a picture book of North Carolina decorative arts.

Maury York
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Carole Klein. ***Aline.*** New York: Harper & Row, 1979. 352 pp. $12.95.

A biography of Aline Bernstein, first lady of American stage design and patron and mistress of Thomas Wolfe, is long overdue. Carole Klein's sympathetic biography gives an insight into the career of the Esther Jack of *The Web and the Rock* and *You Can't Go Home Again* which Wolfe only touched on in his fictional accounts of their tormented affair. In the novels Wolfe described his anger and jealously when "Esther" was happily and successfully occupied with her work. Carole Klein shows us Aline as she researches, plans and executes her stage designs for the Neighborhood Playhouse, Eva LeGallienne's Civic Repertory Company, and dozens of Broadway plays.

Aline Bernstein was born of the theater; her father was Joseph Frankau, an actor. Her parents died before Aline was twenty, and while shifting about from relative to relative, and caring for her younger sister, she attended art schools in New York. In 1902 she married Theodore Bernstein, a young investment counselor, and together they established the home which Aline considered inviolate until she died.

Klein weaves these three threads of Bernstein's life into her biography. There is Aline, the stage designer, totally committed to her career; there is Aline, the fondly affectionate wife of Theo, and loving mother of her two children; and there is Aline, the Esther Jack of Wolfe's novels, obsessed with a man twenty years her junior.

Her five-year affair with Wolfe is described at length. They met almost daily, and had two sojourns abroad together. Aline cooked and scrubbed and cleaned for Wolfe, performing housewifely tasks which were not required of her in the home which her husband provided. She was also Wolfe's patron and sponsor. She supported him, off and on, over the years they were together and it was she who found the agent who ultimately led Wolfe to Maxwell Perkins. After *Look Homeward, Angel* was published in 1929, Wolfe began his agonizing attempt to break free from the woman who had brought him "love such as I never had before."

After Wolfe left her, Bernstein lost her cool resolve and for a period she retreated into self-pity and near alcoholism. Though she regained her composure, renewed her career in the theater, and re-established her loving companionship with Theo, she never denied her love for Wolfe. His picture remained by her bed for the rest of her life.

Carole Klein knows her subject intimately, having met and talked with Aline Bernstein's family, friends and colleagues in the theater. She also had access to the Wolfe-Bernstein correspondence, which is with the Wolfe papers at Harvard. The biography is flawed, however, by Klein's use of fictional devices, such as telling us what Aline "thought" when she hung up the phone after a conversation with Wolfe. A more serious flaw is her portrait of Thomas Wolfe. There is no question that many of the characteristics Klein attributes to Wolfe were true. He was slovenly in personal habits; he drank heavily; he had a quick, violent, and abusive temper. But he must have had something more than Klein describes if the Aline Bernstein portrayed in this book loved him so passionately. This book is a great tribute to Aline Bernstein. It is not quite fair to Thomas Wolfe.

North Carolinians have a special interest in this biography. It is recommended for public libraries and is a must for colleges and universities.

Frances A. Weaver
University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

Kelly Cherry. ***Augusta Played.*** Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1979. 304 pp. $10.95.

Augusta Played is a modern love story. Augusta, a sweet young thing from North Carolina, meets Norman, a nice Jewish boy from New York. She's a flutist of some talent, a student at Juilliard. He's a graduate student at Columbia, doing his doctorate in cultural musicology. They meet, fall in love, marry, and divorce. In the interim, they contend with Norman's father, who disowns his son for marrying a *goy;* his father's mistress, a stripper known

professionally as Miss Chicken Delight; Augusta's former lover (and his jealous wife) and so on. Although not entirely plausible, the plot is light and amusing, a good quick read. It is recommended for large public and academic library fiction collections.

Diane Strauss
University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

Conrad Lynn. ***There is a Fountain: the Autobiography of a Civil Rights Lawyer.*** Westport, CT: Lawrence Hill, & Co., 1979. $12.95.

Conrad Lynn is a black lawyer born in Rhode Island in 1908. Since getting a law degree at Syracuse, he had devoted his life to promoting and defending unpopular causes. In 1958, Lynn became involved in defending two black children accused of attempted rape in Monroe, N. C., a case known as the Kissing Case. Out of this grew his association with the local N.A.A.C.P leader Robert Williams, who later fled the state and country to avoid prosecution for what Lynn feels was political persecution.

Although the writing is polemical, these chapters shed light on an important aspect of recent state history. The book is recommended for public and academic libraries in the state.

William Schenck
University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

W. F. Wilson and B. J. McKenzie. ***Mineral Collecting Sites in North Carolina.*** Raleigh, N. C.: North Carolina Department of Natural Resources and Community Development, Geological Survey Section, 1978. 122 pp. $4.00 + tax. (order from Geological Survey Section, P. O. Box 27687, Raleigh, N. C. 27611)

This publication, No. 24 in the section's Information Circular series, has something for every individual interested in collecting mineral specimens in North Carolina. The excellent color photographs of specimens and the maps which indicate collecting locations will be of interest and use to all collectors. Sites are indexed both by mineral names and the 54 counties in which they are located. The locations are described by map reference points such as highways and communities; many also are described by physical features which the potential collector will see in the vicinity of the sites. Information about minerals, gems, semi-precious stones, ornamental stones, cutting and polishing, and related subjects is presented clearly and concisely. Addresses of dealers in mineral specimens are listed and museums are both listed and located on maps with their featured exhibits indicated.

A rank beginner may need a dictionary of geologic-mineralologic terms to use in conjunction with the parts of this guide which should be read before starting a collecting trip. The value of this book far outweighs that possible slight hindrance. Heavy use, much of it outdoors, should mark the life of many copies of this excellent work. It is recommended for purchase by public libraries and schools and colleges which offer earth science courses.

Rodger S. Harris
University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

Beth G. Crabtree and James W. Patton, editors, ***"Journal of a Secesh Lady," The Diary of Chatherine Ann Devereux Edmondston, 1860-1866.*** Raleigh, N. C.: N. C. Division of Archives and History, 1979, 850 pp. $28.00.

During the Civil War Catherine Ann Devereux Edmondston (1823-1875), eracy. She followed the course of the war with great attention. In addition to reporting occurrences as she learned of them, she also added her own comments. Her judgment of the leadership on both sides was incisive, and time reading provided additional subjects for comment as did her daily perusal of newspapers, particularly those from Richmond, the capital of the Confed-eracy. She followed the course of the war with great attention and in addition to reporting occurrences as she learned of them she also added her own comments. Her judgment of the leadership on both sides was incisive and time proved her to have been correct in many cases. Some wartime activity she also knew at first hand since much of Eastern North Carolina was occupied quite early in the war by Federal forces; raids and engagements were constantly on her mind and the firing of guns assaulted her ears on many occasions. She was responsible for concealing large numbers of bales of cotton and other supplies from possible capture by the enemy and then, after the threat had passed, of recovering them. Drying cotton that had been wet in a sudden rain in the woods was a particularly difficult task.

The almost constant movement of family and friends involved in the war, the sending and receiving of messages, shortages and substitutes, and her concern for a Southern victory are mentioned throughout her journal. Mrs. Edmonston's wide range of interests, her devotion to relatives, friends, and slaves, her concern for the wounded and the survivors of the casualties, her love of gardening and of the land, and finally her despair as the war ended in defeat make her diary a work to be read as much more than a historical document. It is an intensely human document.

Historians at the local, state, and national levels may also benefit from her recording of so much that came to her attention. The adjustment made by the residents in occupied Elizabeth City, for example, or her account of what seems to have been a customary three-day mid-summer holiday granted slaves, or the use of United States treasury notes in the Confederacy in purchasing goods all provide interesting commentaries on the life of the people in the South at that time.

Mrs. Edmondston possessed a literary gift not only in expressing herself so clearly in prose but also in composing poems to commemorate a number of events. These she sometimes included in her diary. From time to time she also pasted in printed broadsides of newspaper clippings and these are included along with the transcription of her own writings. Her comments on many well known people as well as on a host of lesser people make them all the more human.

Whether read for pleasure or for information, Mrs. Edmonston's journal will be both enjoyable and satisfying. It has the potential to become a classic and will surely take its place alongside a handful of others from other Southern states.

While this is a massive work, the index would have been better had it been more detailed. There is a great deal of interest in the book that the reader must ferret out for himself, and it is likely that much that is good will not be discovered by the casual researcher seeking information on some particular subject.

William S. Powell
University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

Burke Davis. ***Mr. Lincoln's Whiskers.*** New York: Coward, McCann, and Geoghegan, Inc., 1978. 33 pp. $6.95. Bonnie Carey, translator. ***Grasshopper to the Rescue.*** New York: William Morrow and Co., 1979, 30 pp. $6.95.

In *Mr. Lincoln's Whiskers,* Burke Davis, along with illustrator Douglas Gorsline, paints a portrait of Lincoln just before his presidency. Davis uses the now-famous correspondence with eleven-year-old Grace Bedell, who suggested that Lincoln grow a beard, as well as anecdotes collected from accounts of Lincoln's train ride from Springfield to Washington, D. C., to give a warm, human picture of Lincoln. Davis writes with a clear, straightforward style, and Douglas Gorsline's illustrations fit the text well.

Grasshopper to the Rescue demonstrates the universality of folktale themes. In this Georgian story, translated from Russian by Bonnie Carey, a grasshopper manages after many detours to save his friend, the ant, from drowning. The format resembles closely that of the English folktale "Old Woman and Her Pig." The rhythm is perhaps not as well suited to telling or reading aloud as the English tale, but children will enjoy this new version. Lady McCrady's illustrations add a nice touch—they not only show the grasshopper's travels, but also the ant's attempts to save himself. These are all in vain, until at last the grasshopper returns.

Although neither book deals with North Carolina, both authors have ties to the state. Burke Davis is a native North Carolinian and Bonnie Carey presently lives in Raleigh. I would recommend both books for purchase for public library children's collections and school libraries.

Lesley Martin
University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

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Discover Charlotte: Your Key To Its Lifestyles

Wyatt Helsabeck

Charlotte has made its association with America's drive for independence a permanent, visible part of its identity as a city. Although the historic structures most visitors expect to see are no longer standing in the inner city, they are encountered at likely and unlikely places—Independence Square, Independence Boulevard, Freedom Drive, Freedom Park, Revolution Park, to mention a few. In a later struggle, the last meeting of the Confederate Cabinet took place in a building once located at 122 South Tryon Street. Where the Post Office Building now stands, there was once a genuine U. S. Mint.

These evidences of a rich history are tucked away among gleaming new skyscrapers. Charlotte has become an excitingly modern, rapidly growing and changing city, one of the South's busiest retail and distribution centers. You'll find startling new architecture, freeway systems, and an innovative intellectual and cultural environment. Not only the Queen City by virtue of having been named for a real live queen, Charlotte is also the Queen City in its lifestyles.

If you hate fighting your way through the throngs of people on an inner city's overcrowded streets, you'll be delighted to find yourself in a city of overstreet walkways. Spanning four major uptown streets, these enclosed glass walkways make shopping and dining in Charlotte both convenient and pleasant. On a rainy day, visitors have access to all the attractions of big city living without ever stepping outside on the streets. That is particularly prized by those staying at the RADISSON PLAZA, a complex adjacent to the CIVIC CENTER and right on INDEPENDENCE SQUARE. Overstreet walkways connect the RADISSON with the CIVIC CENTER, BELK STORES, IVEY'S and the SOUTHERN NATIONAL CENTER. If you stay at the RADISSON, you'll need no guide to the many shops and restaurants in the Shopping Mall and the Overstreet Mall in the SOUTHERN NATIONAL CENTER. If not, you may find these suggestions helpful.

Eating Uptown

PROMENADES, an indoor sidewalk cafe type restaurant, may be reached by taking the escalator to the second floor of the RADISSON lobby. For $3 to $6 you can dine or have breakfast in a luxurious setting. Next door is the elegant REFLECTIONS restaurant, for a more expensive flare where you can splurge. And then there's the BAR POMODORO completing the trio, offering a super buffet for just $3.25, excluding drinks.

Those pressed for time may want to grab a quick lunch at TASO's, a Greek restaurant with an exceptionally delicious and inexpensive menu. It's

located down the corridor from the first floor lobby, along with other inexpensive eating places. There is LEO'S, for sandwiches and fancier fare, fine wines and informality.

In the Overstreet Mall, you can have a quick lunch of bagels and cream cheese or egg salad and a fine cup of coffee or tea at the COFFEE GRINDER. Close to it, you'll also find a SKINNY DIP yogurt emporium with fancy toppings and one of the poshest McDONALD'S you'll ever see. In the RADISSON end of the Overstreet, there's the YOGURT CULTURE where, in addition to yogurt and toppings, they offer a salad bar. If you have the "munchies", ANNIE'S APPLE has home-baked cookies and wines, cheeses, and apples to take along. There is also a Burger King on the Square.

In addition to these places in and around the RADISSON PLAZA MALL, there are other restaurants accessible through the overstreet walkways. In IVEY'S, reached by crosswalk through BELK'S, you'll find two fine places to eat. In the TULIP TERRACE, 4th floor, you can get a variety of delicious meals without spending more than $3 to $5. Everything from fruit or crisp green salads with tasty dressings to meat courses and soups and outstanding pastries which will pique your appetite if it needs piquing. If the informal environment suits you better, you can go below street level to ARTHUR'S for such items as hoagies, pastrami sandwiches, etc. with beer or wine or less potent drinks.

There are two cafeterias in BELK'S (both by Barclay) — TOP O' TRYON on the 6th floor, near the Men's and Furniture Sections, reached by elevator only; and DOWN UNDER, below street level in the Book Department section, reached from 5th Street. A full meal will usually cost as much as you'd pay in the TULIP TERRACE, but there is no tipping. *Lunch only.*

If you want out, you'll find several good restaurants not far from the Square. If it's "high" cuisine that turns you on, saunter up to the 29th floor of the Jefferson-First Union Tower, two blocks south on Tryon Street (the tall building at the back of the open plaza with the big white light globes and trees in containers of ivy). Take the elevators at the south end of the Tower, as the others will not take you all the way up. SLUG'S TOWER SUITE, the restaurant there, has fine lunch and dinner menus, along with the elegant surroundings, and a view.

SULLIVAN'S is another fine restaurant that is within walking distance of the Square. Go to 2nd Street West, walk about a block and a half off Tryon Street on 2nd and you're at 215 W. 2nd. Or you can walk through the LATTA ARCADE BUILDING (entrance at 320 S. Tryon). In addition to a lot of interesting shops, you will also discover another good restaurant called the FRENCH QUARTER. In this same building (LATTA ARCADE) you will find THE SUBWAY featuring take-out sandwiches such as submarine on both hoagie rolls and syrian (pita) bread.

Walking two blocks down West Trade, there is KOFINA'S with a selection of delly foods. If you are near the Main Library around lunch time, you might swing into the SPIRIT SQUARE arts complex and eat at the PEWTER ROSE. In addition to daily specials, they serve good burger, excellent salads and cold plates plus nice iced tea.

Food Far Out and Not Too Far Out

Suppose you're free for the evening (or maybe not pressed for time at lunch). Make a selection from these outstanding restaurants and really live it

up. Many have live entertainment and of course mixed drinks. Some also have disco dancing.

JOSH'S, at 224 East Boulevard (just a quick turn off of South Tryon Street and two stoplights, you're there) is an old two-story house converted to a unique restaurant, with a specialty of stuffed potatoes (ham or roast beef spuds, spud au vin, vegetarian spud, or kraut spud). Also featured are hot gourmet sandwiches, beer and wine. It's generally slightly crowded, but if you don't mind rubbing elbows, it's great.

If your appetite is more international, there are many fine restaurants featuring food from other cultures. For Chinese, try the MANDALA, 300 E. Stonewall Street (across from Young Ford Motor Company); PEKING PALACE, 511 E. Boulevard, telephone 377-6300; HOUSE OF JUNG, 1812 Montford Dr. (off of Park Road going towards SOUTH PARK SHOPPING CENTER); DRAGON INN, 1400 East Morehead; and the GREAT WALL OF CHINA, which many consider the best Chinese restaurant in Charlotte. It is located on Montford Drive also. A reservation is a must here.

For Italian food, MANGIONE'S is *amore*, at 1524 East Boulevard, featuring homemade sausage, pastries, and pasta by the owners. When was the last time you enjoyed Saltimbocca alla Romana, or Lombatine alla Retroniana? You can get both there. Better call for reservations: 334-4417. Up Morehead, you can eat at THE OPEN KITCHEN which has a vast menu including some Greek and of course, Italian offerings.

In the Charlottetown Mall, you will find two excellent restaurants, SIDNEY'S and THE STUDIO, which offer fine food and entertainment in the evening.

Other fine restaurants are scattered throughout the city. THE SAUCY CREPE in the fashionable Villa Square shopping area on Providence Road is fast becoming a local favorite, as is BENEDICTINES in the FOXCROFT EAST SHOPPING CENTER beyond the SOUTH PARK area.

Far out East Independence, you can have seafood at the SANDPIPER or Mexican food at PEDRO'S. Also on Independence, close to the Coliseum, there's NAKATO for Japanese food cooked at your table. SLUG'S on Independence serves excellent prime ribs along with an extensive salad bar. Call for reservations, 537-1521.

Many out-of-towners have eaten at the EPICUREAN over the years. If you haven't, this might be the time to try it, plus it is fairly close in on East Boulevard. Also close by is the fine restaurant, THE MARKER, in the Sheraton with excellent selections for lunch and dinner. And, if you don't see what you want mentioned here, ask the Arrangements Committee.

Disco and Not Quite

If you believe in John Travolta, you can disco with the best at these exciting hideaways:

BAR POMODORO, in the RADISSON PLAZA, from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. Monday through Saturday—$1 cover charge, and no one under 21 admitted.

CANDLELIGHT STEAKHOUSE, 2121 East Independence Boulevard, dancing (top forty) with Boyce Roberts and band, from 6 p.m. till midnight Wednesday and Saturday.

THE STUDIO, Charlottetown Mall, 11 a.m. till 9 p.m. Monday through Thursday, and 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. Friday and Saturday.

MARKER LOUNGE, in the Sheraton Center, 555 South McDowell Street, 5 p.m. to 1 a.m. Monday through Saturday. Entertainment 9 p.m. No cover charge.

For Jazz, try the DOUBLE DOOR INN, 218 East Independence Boulevard, 11 a.m. to 1:30 a.m. Monday through Friday, and 6 p.m. to 1:30 a.m. Saturday and Sunday. Charge (depending on entertainers) is from $1.50 to $2.00.

All of these were selected because there is no membership fee required.

Libraries, Bookstores, and What Else Is There?

You will want to stroll in beautiful MARSHALL PARK, with its lake and fountain and elevated crosswalks from which you can get one of the best views of Charlotte's skyline. It's about half way between the Civic Center and Charlottetown Mall, on South McDowell Street. Two blocks north of the Square, at 310 North Tryon Street and 6th Street, is the PUBLIC LIBRARY, with its neighbor, SPIRIT SQUARE, the uptown Center for the Arts. SPIRIT SQUARE is in the old FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH BUILDING. Also in this area, you will find AREQUIPA PARK, next to the LIBRARY, named after Charlotte's Sister City in Peru. At night, the lights in the fountain pool produce the effect of hot lava flowing from a volcano.

Some of the bookstores that you might find interesting are: GREAT EXPECTATIONS BOOKSHOP in the Latta Arcade; B. DALTON in the Charlottetown Mall; INTIMATE BOOKSHOP, at South Park and Charlottetown Mall; and the BLACK FOREST, at 715 Providence Rd., which is owned by our own Fannie Blackwelder.

If the restoration of old houses interests you, take a walk over into the 4th Ward Section, where a large number of elegant old homes from Charlotte's early history, are being purchased and restored as residences. Just go north on Tryon Street till you reach 9th Street, and enter the area behind the MANGER INN.

EASTLAND MALL and SOUTH PARK, Charlotte's two largest indoor shopping malls, feature everything you'd expect to find in a large shopping center.

If all these directions are confusing, don't let it bother you for a minute. Just stop in at the PUBLIC LIBRARY and pick up a copy of "BY HOOF AND HUB." This is a tour guide to Charlotte, with street maps to guide you wherever you wish to go or have to go. And above all, enjoy your discovery of Charlotte.

Preliminary Program
North Carolina
Library Association
Biennial Conference

October 17-20, 1979
Charlotte Civic Center, Charlotte, N. C.

Wednesday, October 17, 1979

8:30 a.m. ..... Main Floor—Lobby
Registration for the following Preconferences:
NCLA Public Relations
NCLA Buildings
Resources and Technical Services Preconference on AACR 2

9:00 a.m.-9:00 p.m. ..... Main Floor—Room F
NCLA Public Relations Preconference

9:00 a.m. ..... Main Floor—Room G
NCLA Buildings Preconference

9:00 a.m. ..... Main Floor—Room D
Resources and Technical Services Preconference on AACR 2

3:00 p.m.-8:00 p.m. ..... Main Floor—Lobby
NCLA Conference Registration

7:00 p.m.-10:00 p.m. ..... Radisson Plaza
Executive Board Dinner (Old and New Boards)
Presiding: Leonard L. Johnson, President

Thursday, October 18, 1979

8:00 a.m.-8:00 p.m. ..... Main Floor—Lobby
Conference Registration

9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. ..... Main Floor—Exhibit Hall
Exhibits Open

10:00 a.m. ..... Plaza Level
FIRST GENERAL SESSION
Presiding, Leonard L. Johnson, President
Introduction of Speaker: Margaret Riddle, Library Trustee (tentative)
Speakers: Governor James B. Hunt Jr., (Has Been Invited) and
Speaker of the House, Carl J. Stewart, Jr. (Topic to be announced)

12:00 noon-2:00 p.m. ..... Main Floor—Room H
Serial Librarian Interest Group
Luncheon Meeting
Presiding: Marcia Tuttle

1:30 p.m.-3:00 p.m. ..... Main Floor—Room E
Junior College Section
Presiding: Rosalind Campbell, Chairperson
Speaker: Ms Lee Albright, Genealogy Division of NCSL
Topic: *Genealogy in North Carolina*

1:30 p.m.-4:00 p.m. ..... Main Floor—Room G
Reference and Adult Services

2:00 p.m.-4:30 p.m. ..... Main Floor—Room F
College and University Section
Presiding: Elvin Strowd, Chairperson
Speakers: James David Barber
(Topic to be announced)
Dr. Julie Virgo, Executive Secretary, Association of College and Research Libraries, ALA

3:30 p.m.-5:00 p.m. ..... Main Floor—Room E
Junior Members Roundtable, Business Meeting and Speaker

7:00 p.m. ..... Radisson Plaza
East Carolina University Library Science Alumni Association
Business/Social

7:00 p.m.-9:00 p.m. ..... Main Floor—Room F
Public Library Section
Presiding: Arial Stephens, Chairperson
(Program to be announced)

Friday, October 19, 1979

8:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. ..... Main Floor—Lobby
Conference Registration

8:00 a.m.-9:00 a.m.
Beta Phi Mu Breakfast

8:00 a.m.-9:15 a.m.
Appalachian State University Library Alumni Breakfast

8:00 a.m.-9:30 a.m. ..... VIP Conference Room
PLAIN

9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. ..... Main Floor—Exhibit Hall
Exhibits Open

9:00 a.m.-10:00 a.m. ..... Main Floor—Room E
Trustees Section Program
Business Meeting

10:00 a.m. ..... Plaza Level
SECOND GENERAL SESSION
Presiding: Leonard L. Johnson, President
Greetings from Southeastern Library Association
THE PHILIP S. OGILVIE LECTURE
Introduction of Speaker: Leland L. Park, Davidson College
Speaker: Sidney Harris, Journalist. (Topic to be announced.)

11:30 a.m.-2:00 p.m. ..... Main Floor—Room F
North Carolina Association of School Libraries
Luncheon
Presiding: Elizabeth Detty, Chairperson
Speaker: Tomi de Poala

12:00 noon-2:30 p.m. ..... Main Floor—Room H
Trustee Section Luncheon
Presiding: H. K. Griggs
Speaker: James A. Hess, President of AL Trustees Association

1:00 p.m.-2:30 p.m. ..... Main Floor—Room D
Resources and Technical Services Section
Presiding:
Speaker: (To Be Announced)

1:00 p.m.-3:00 p.m. ..... Main Floor—Room E
Documents Library Section
Business/Program: (To Be Announced)

3:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m. ..... Charlotte Public Library, 2nd Floor
Trustees Section
(Automation in Public Libraries)

3:00 p.m.-5:30 p.m. ..... Main Floor—Room A
Children's Services Section
Business, Program, Reception

3:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m. ..... Main Floor—Room G
North Carolina SOLINET Users Group
Presiding: Lynne D. Lysiak

7:00 p.m. ..... Plaza Level
NCLA Social Hour

8:00 p.m. ..... Plaza Level
THIRD GENERAL SESSION — Banquet
Presiding: Leonard L. Johnson, President
Introduction of President and New Executive Boards, Special Guests, Honorary Members, Scholarship Recipient
Introduction of Speaker: Gail Terwilliger, Chairman, Children's Section
Speaker: Nikki Giovanni, Author and Dramatist

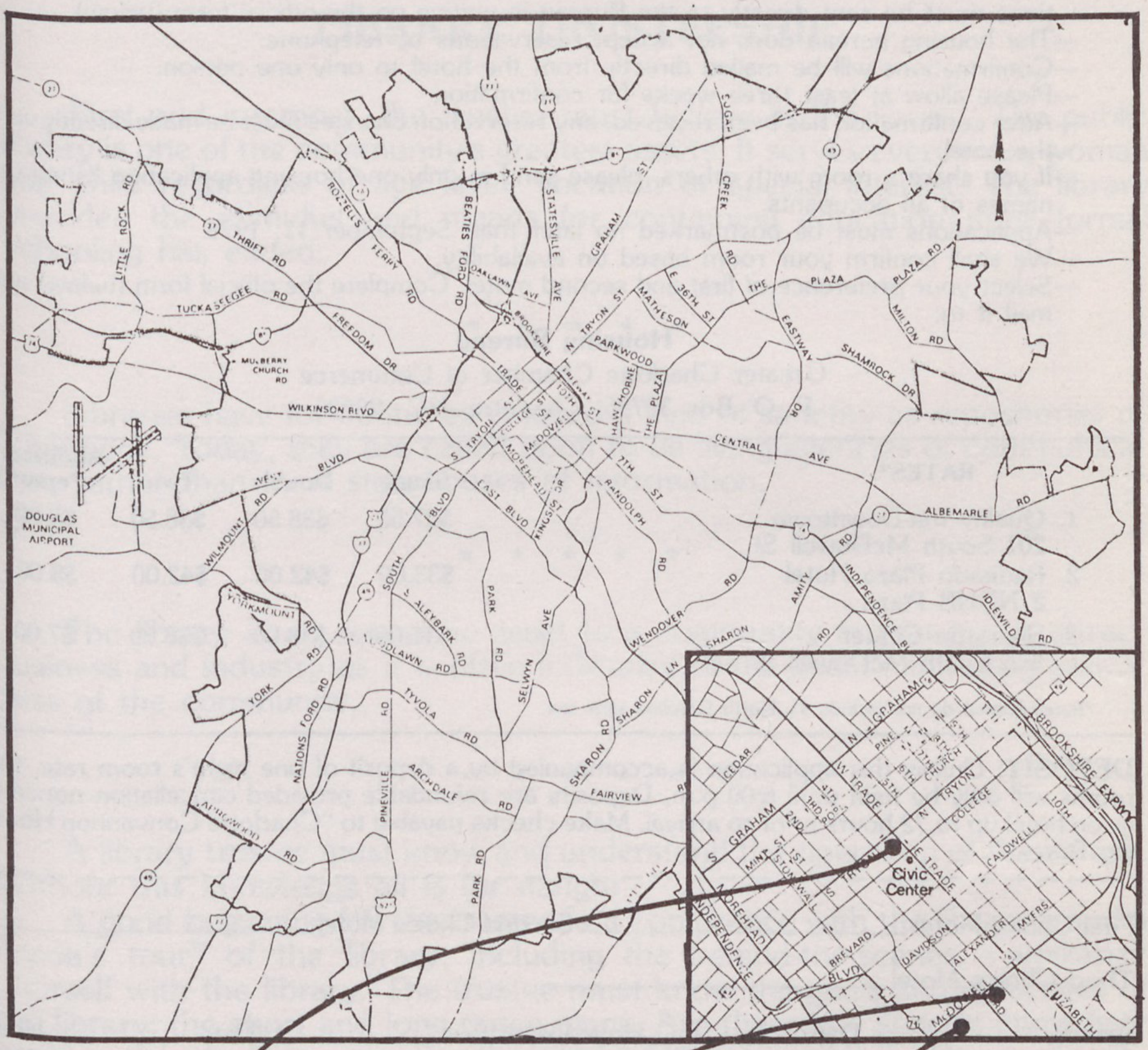
9:30 p.m. (or after Banquet) ..... Radisson Plaza
JMRT—Toga Party
UNC—Chapel Hill Library School Reception

Saturday, October 20, 1979

8:00 a.m.-10:00 a.m. ..... Main Floor—Lobby
Conference Registration

10:00 a.m. ..... Main Floor—Room D & E
FOURTH GENERAL SESSION
Presiding: Leonard L. Johnson, President
Introduction of Speaker: Betsy Detty, Chairman, School Section
Speaker: Peggy A. Sullivan, Assistant Commissioner for Extension Services, Chicago PL

12:00 noon ..... Radisson Plaza
New Executive Board Luncheon
Presiding: Bill O'Shea, President



Radisson Plaza Hotel
2 NCNB Plaza

Quality Inn - Downtown
201 S. McDowell St.

SheratonCenter
555 S. McDowell St.

See Housing Application on Reverse Side

HOUSING APPLICATION
FOR
North Carolina Library Association

Charlotte, North Carolina — October 17-20, 1979

Instructions

—The Charlotte Convention/Visitors Bureau will handle all housing and all housing applications must be sent directly to the Bureau in writing on the official form (below).
—The housing bureau does not accept reservations by telephone.
—Confirmations will be mailed directly from the hotel to only one person.
—Please allow at least three weeks for confirmation.
—After confirmation has been received, any reservation changes must be made directly with the hotel.
—If you share a room with others, please send in only one housing application listing the names of all occupants.
—Applications must be postmarked no later than September 17, 1979.
—We shall confirm your room based on availability.
—Select your preference of first and second motel. Complete the official form (below) and mail it to:

Housing Bureau
Greater Charlotte Chamber of Commerce
P. O. Box 32785, Charlotte, NC 28232

RATES*	Single	Double	Twin	Additional Person
1. Quality Inn-Downtown 201 South McDowell St.	$27.50	$38.50	$38.50	$5.00
2. Radisson Plaza Hotel 2 NCNB Plaza	$33.00	$42.00	$42.00	$8.00
3. Sheraton Center 555 South McDowell Street	$31.00	$38.00	$38.00	$7.00

*Rates quoted do not include 4% North Carolina sales tax.

DEPOSIT: Unless this application is accompanied by a deposit of one night's room rate, the rooms will only be held until 6:00 p.m. Deposits are refundable provided cancellation notice is given hotel up to 72 hours prior to arrival. Make checks payable to "Charlotte Convention Housing Bureau".

First Choice Motel _____ Second Choice Motel _____

Third Choice Motel _____

Arrival: _____ Date _____ Hour Departure: _____ Date _____ Hour

_____ Single Room(s)

_____ Double Room(s) (1 bed, 2 persons)

_____ Twin Room(s) (2 beds, 2 persons)

_____ Multiple occupancy, (specify # of persons)

List of all occupants (please bracket names of persons sharing same room).

Name — Street — City/State/Zip

_____

_____

_____

_____

Confirm reservation to:

Name _____ Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Note: Additional names may be listed on separate page and attached to application.

Workshop Words Worth Recall

LIBRARY TRUSTEESHIP

First and foremost, the trustee must believe in the library. The public library is one of the community's greatest assets. It serves every man, woman and child regardless of age level, vocation or special interest. The library provides the stimulus and means for continuing education after formal schooling has ended.

* * * * *

Libraries have for centuries enjoyed a kind of sanctity as repositories of knowledge. Today, they are called upon to be living agencies of communication, rather than inert storehouses of information.

* * * * *

The library is an economic asset to a community in that it can attract business and industry as it is often indicative of the quality and progressiveness of the community.

* * * * *

A library trustee must know and understand the operation of the library. Without this knowledge all is for naught.

A good beginning for the trustee is a conference with the librarian and a "cook's tour" of the library, including the behind-the-scenes. Familiarize yourself with the library. The trustee must know the goals and objectives of the library; the short and long range plans. Are there any specific immediate problems? Is the library meeting the needs of its patrons? Is the library contributing to the social, economic, and cultural life of the community it serves?

Attendance at library board meetings is a must. It is not only for the importance of transacting the business of the library, but also to keep abreast of the operation, progress, and activity of the library.

The prime responsibility of the trustee is to understand that the library board of trustees determines policy and that the librarian administers the library within the policies. This is of utmost importance for an effective trustee-librarian relationship.

Remarks by Ann Woodward, Atlanta Public Library, Board of Directors, Friend, and formerly a Trustee, made at Library Trustee Workshop, April 6-7, 1979, Burlington.

DEVELOPING THE LIBRARY'S HUMAN RESOURCES ON STAFF DEVELOPMENT, MAY 21, 1979

NCLA-RASS Workshop on Staff Development, May 21, 1979

Barbara Conroy is a well known consultant on staff development and the author of *Library Staff Development* and *Continuing Education* (Littleton, Colorado: Libraries Unlimited, 1978). The remarks below summarize the first presentation by Ms. Conroy entitled, "Foundation for Staff Development in Libraries."

A question frequently asked is what is the difference between staff development and continuing education. Barbara Conroy helped clarify these definitions by explaining that staff development is improving the competency of individuals; helping people to do their jobs better. Staff development involves learning with the application of what is learned. Staff development strengthens the organization's ability to fulfill its mission. Often it is part of the early years of a person's career and continuing education picks up and grows in the later part of one's professional life. Staff development is organizationally centered and continuing education is person centered.

Just as we would not let our library building fall apart, a library staff must be nurtured to be most effective. A competent staff will deliver better service. People who are not growing on the job can eventually become a destructive force within the organization. Staff development helps us to understand the roles of individuals and how they fit together as contributing members of the organization. Staff development is evidence of care and concern by the library.

Though staff development can be thought of as beneficial to the library there are problems that should be noted. Staff development will inevitably bring about change; a change from the previous situation. Change often produces anxiety and stress. A staff development program can not be all things to all people. It can probably never be done to everyone's satisfaction. An understanding of this must be kept in mind when the cost factors of staff development are examined. Often in libraries, we feel we can not do something unless all staff benefit equally. In the case of staff development we must always keep in mind that ultimately the organization will benefit and therefore indirectly all staff will too.

It is up to everyone in the organization to take some of the responsibility for staff development. It can neither be imposed from the top or coordinated soley by staff. Additionally, there are many other agencies outside the immediate library who can be looked to in order to provide staff development. These include the state library, library associations, and library schools.

There must be some distinction made between a staff development program and staff development activities. A program is a coordinated effort that involves a needs assessment, a planning effort, a budget, some evaluation of the effort, and a clear understanding on the part of staff members of the purpose of the program. The activities are those individual parts that make up the program. Some activities frequently mentioned are orientation for new staff, filing instruction, training in new technology, and job rotation. One good place to start looking for ideas for staff development activities may be the

performance evaluation. Performance appraisal can indicate what a staff member does not know or where he or she might need training to become more effective.

Finally it must be noted that there are some barriers to staff development. A spoken priority that a program be implemented may not be backed up with money or administrative guidance. The staff may rely on external motivators and not become involved in or responsible for staff development activities. The training skills gained are not widespread and the staff does not see the benefit in attending the programs. Evaluation of past efforts may not have taken place so there is not a clear understanding of what worked well and what did not.

The remainder of the workshop focused on description of some libraries' efforts in staff development and more practical sessions on techniques for organizing a program.

Carol Nielson

Lodwick Hartley

Plum Tree Lane

In a review in Raleigh, N. C.'s *News and Observer*, reading *Plum Tree Lane* was compared with "thumbing through one of those old, treasured, family photograph albums and suddenly seeing the sepia-toned pictures come alive." Indeed, the images created in author Lodwick Hartley's "fictional memoir" concerning his growing up in Bayesville (thinly disguised Batesburg), S. C., at the turn of the century are vivid and sensitive.

Dr. Hartley, educated at Furman, Columbia University and Princeton, was for 27 years chairman of the English Department at North Carolina State University. Now in retirement, he lectures occasionally and continues his writing. Scholarly writings include books on Laurence Sterne, William Cowper and Katherine Ann Porter. His essays, short stories, poetry and reviews have appeared in numerous publications.

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Doc • u • ments

As this column goes to press, it includes some news which will either be outdated by the time it appears in *North Carolina Libraries* at the end of June or will be already known to readers of *The Docket* or of *Tar Heel Libraries*, both of which have deadlines later in May and which will be published earlier in June. This news will be apparent as one reads the column.

State Documents

The bill to amend the state depository law (House bill 241/Senate bill 208) has passed through hearings in the House Committee on Public Libraries and the Senate Committee on State Government and has been sent to the Appropriations Committee, where it is awaiting final action, along with other bills requiring appropriations. In this case, the bill includes a request for $36,000 a year for the next two years for additional staff to obtain and catalog state documents (See "N.C.L.A. endorsement of state-wide legislative appropriations requests for 1979-81," *North Carolina Libraries*, Spring, 1979, p. 49, for the budget justification). The State Librarian, David McKay, has been assured by the House leadership that the bill will be acted upon in this session, which should end about May 30.

In its present form, the bill would amend the present depository law, in *General statutes* 147-50, by directing every State official and every head of a State agency issuing any document (with certain exceptions) to deposit five copies with the Division of State Library. "The State Library shall publish a checklist of publications received from State agencies and shall distribute the checklist without charge to all requesting libraries" and shall forward two of the five copies it has received from State agencies to the Library of Congress. The act will be effective from July 1, 1979. As indicated in his letter in the March, 1979, issue of *The Docket*, David McKay hopes that this bill will be the basis of establishing at least one complete depository library in the state and that a comprehensive checklist can be produced. He also suggested that a small task force of documents librarians meet with him to evaluate the need for and feasibility of establishing a state-wide depository and distribution system. As reported in the March issue of *The Docket*, the task force did meet on February 15.

By the time this issue of *NCL* is published, we should know the fate of the depository bill. We hope to report on it in the July/August issue of *Tar Heel Libraries*.

State Data Center Program

The State Data Center is a joint statistical project of the U. S. Bureau of the Census and three agencies of North Carolina State Government (although, at this writing, it was not certain that one of these agencies—the Institute for Research in Social Sciences (IRSS) at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill—will continue to participate). The aims of the project are, generally to increase the dissemination and use of Census Bureau data, particularly machine-readable products, computer software, and maps which are not distributed to GPO depository libraries. As census data is becoming

increasingly voluminous, moreover, relatively less of it is available in published form in comparison to the amount that is in machine readable form. The Division of State Budget will be the Data Center coordinating agency and will receive machine readable products free of charge from the Census Bureau. It will in turn make available this information to state or private agencies which need statistics that are not in printed reports. (At an early stage of the plans, it was expected that IRSS would handle requests for tape data from colleges and universities; the present status of this aspect has not been decided.)

The State Library, through selected public libraries, will provide assistance to the public in the use of printed Census reports, most of which are also provided to GPO depository libraries. The Census Bureau will furnish ten libraries, or Affiliate Centers, with a basic set of printed reports and train the librarians in using the reports. In the case of requests that cannot be answered from printed reports, the Affiliates will call the State Library for assistance, such as is the practice at present.

The Affiliate Centers are Pack Memorial Library, Asheville; Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County; Durham County Library; Cumberland County Public Library, Fayetteville; Greensboro Public Library; Sheppard Memorial Library, Greenville; Onslow County Public Library, Jacksonville; Wake County Public Library; New Hanover County Public Library, Wilmington; and Forsyth County Public Library, Winston-Salem.

The program is only a year old—the "Joint Statistical Agreement between Bureau of the Census and the State of North Carolina" which established the formal roles of the respective agencies was signed in June, 1978—but it builds upon roles which the three state agencies have already been taking. As the program takes shape, we should hear more about it. The State Data Center Advisory Council met as this column was going to press. According to Nathaniel Boykin, of the State Library, the Council planned to issue a newsletter and make some decisions on future development of the program.

Workshop on State Documents

The State Library sponsored a workshop on state documents on March 23, which was attended by about 60 librarians from state agencies. Speakers were Francine Ewing, of the State Demographer's office (speaking on budget development statistics); Charles Rothwell, Head of Public Health Statistics Branch and Head of Health Services System Branch (public health statistics); B. E. Dail, Asst. Director for Tax Research Division (review statistics); Mike Rakouskas, Research Chief for Industrial Development Division (economic statistics); Frances Hall, Supreme Court Library (*North Carolina reports* and indexes); and Rebecca Ballantine, Librarian, Institute of Government (North Carolina law). Marjorie Lindsay, of the State Library, led a discussion with librarians from the agencies. The meeting ended with a tour of the Legislative Library, Vivian Halpern, librarian.

Revision of Title 44, *United States Code*

The following information was taken from the minutes of the meeting of the NELINET Government Documents Task Group, March 20: The Joint Committee on Printing is writing a report on revising Title 44 and is finding it very difficult. The report would address issues such as defining "printing" in the light of new information technologies; centralization of government printing and publishing; the cost of printing government documents and who

should bear the cost; the role of the Depository Library System in the dissemination of public information; the proper role of private enterprise in the foregoing; and the need for standards to guide the future direction of the application of the law as publishing patterns change. The Information Industry Association has submitted a position paper, "Statement of issues involved in revision of Title 44." Anyone who is interested in this question may write to their congressional representatives, members of the JCP, or to Fay Padgett (JPC deputy staff director) or Gordon Andrew McKay (general counsel of the JCP). Hearings might be scheduled for Fall, 1979.

The Docket

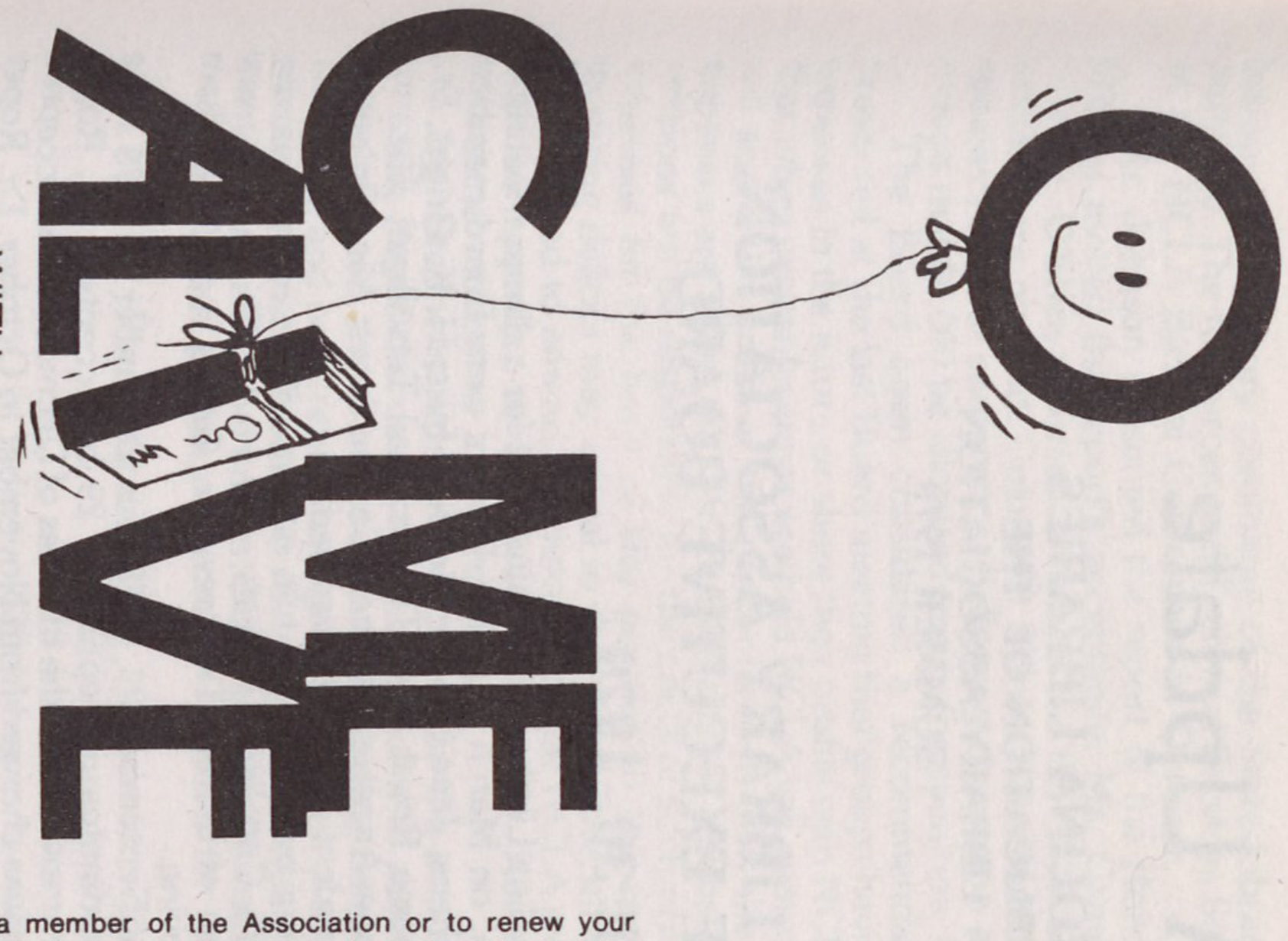
Elaine Lengle, editor of *The Docket* for the past year, is leaving Western Carolina University and the academic library field for school librarianship. Her last issue of *The Docket* will appear in June. We wish her well and look forward to working with John Erlandson, of the BA/SS Division of the Wilson Library at UNC-CH, who is the new editor.

Fry Report on Government Publications

The following report has just come to our attention: Bernard M. Fry, *Government publications: their role in the national program for library and information services* (Wash., National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, Dec. 1978, 128 p. SuDocs no.: Y 3.L 61:2 P 96 Shipping list no. 12186). The table of contents covers such topics as: Government publications: an underutilized national information resource; Printing and publishing responsibilities of the federal government; The federal depository system: implications for change; Special requirements of state and local government publications; Role of private enterprise in publishing and providing access; Proposed national center for government publications; and Summary of findings and recommendations. Dr. Fry recommends the establishment of a National Commission to Study Public Access to Government Publications and Information; a Federal program of research and development to investigate major problems of access by the public to government publications and information at all levels; and a revised structure for the federal depository library program.

We have not been able to read the complete report as yet, and would welcome articles from people who would like to contribute.

Michael Cotter



NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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☐ NEW MEMBERSHIP ☐ RENEWED MEMBERSHIP

Mail to Mr. Richard Barker, Treasurer, NCLA,
Box 212, ASU Station,
Appalachian State University,
Boone, North Carolina 28607.

To enroll as a member of the Association or to renew your membership check the appropriate type of membership and the sections which you wish to join. NCLA membership entitles you to membership in one of the ten sections shown below at no extra cost. For each additional section, add $4.00 to your regular dues. As a member you will receive North Carolina Libraries, the publication of the Association.

Return this form along with your check or money order made payable to North Carolina Library Association. All memberships are for the biennium.

CHECK TYPE:

☐ PERSONAL — Trustees and non-salaried, and inactive personal — Retired Librarians, Library School Students, "Friends of Library", and other Non Librarians 10.00
☐ LIBRARIANS — earning up to $12,000 ..... 15.00
☐ LIBRARIANS — earning $12,000-$20,000 ..... 20.00
☐ LIBRARIANS — earning over $20,000 ..... 30.00
☐ CONTRIBUTING — Any individual, Association, Firm, Etc. interested in the work of NCLA 30.00
☐ INSTITUTIONAL — This is not individual membership for the Librarian. Dues are based upon operating income:

CHECK SECTION(S):

☐ Res.-Tech ☐ School
☐ College ☐ Trustee
☐ Public ☐ Jr. Member
☐ Jr. College ☐ Children's
☐ Documents ☐ Ref. & Adult Svc.

Under $50,000 ..... 10.00
$50,000-$100,000 ..... 20.00
$100,000-Up 30.00
Amount Enclosed-$_____

Payment of dues is for the Biennial 19 _____

NCLA Update

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES
OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
VOLUME 37 SUMMER 1979

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

March 30, 1979

The Executive Board of the North Carolina Library Association met for a dinner meeting at the Carolina Inn in Chapel Hill at 7:00 p.m. on March 30, 1979. Present were Board members William O'Shea; Richard Barker; Arial Stephens; Jane Snyder; Cordelia Inks; H. K. Griggs, Sr.; Jonathan Lindsey; Rosalind Campbell; Norma Royal; Mae Tucker; Gail Terwilliger; Suzanne Levy; Elvin Strowd; Fred Roper; Louise Boone; Annette Phinazee; Carlton Sears; Alice Coleman; Leonard Johnson; and Artemis Kares. President Johnson presided.

Mr. Johnson began the business meeting by welcoming two new members of the Board—Jonathan Lindsey, the new editor of *North Carolina Libraries;* and H. K. Griggs, Sr., new chairman of the North Carolina Association of Library Trustees. Mr. Griggs replaces William Roberts who resigned because he was moving.

The minutes of the Board meetings of September 29, 1978 and December 1, 1978 were considered. Mr. Stephens moved that the minutes of September 29 be accepted. Dr. Roper seconded. The motion carried. Mr. Stephens moved that the minutes of Decmeber 1 be accepted after the date of the next biennial conference was changed from November to October. Dr. Roper seconded. The motion passed.

Mr. Barker presented the treasurer's report which had been mailed to the Board. He stated that he was pleased with the number of renewals for membership in NCLA that had been received so far.

ALA Representative Norma Royal reported that she had attended ALA Midwinter in Washington, D. C. She asked for clarification as to whom the ALA Representative is accountable —ALA members in North Carolina or NCLA. Ms. Tucker noted that the NCLA constitution says NCLA is a chapter of ALA. Dr. Phinazee commented that the ALA Representative is responsible to NCLA because NCLA pays the representative's expenses and because the ALA Representative is on the NCLA Board.

SELA Representative Mae Tucker reported on the February meeting of the SELA Board in Atlanta. SELA is asking that each state's nominating committee recruit candidates for ALA Council, committees, and officers with a goal of 25 members of Council from this region. On the last day of the meeting, after being presented a deficit budget of $52,000 for the next biennium, the SELA Board, in order to remove the deficit from the budget, voted unanimously to abolish the office of Executive Director and to appoint an evaluation committee to study the office. Since the meeting, this issue has become clouded, and the SELA Board will meet again to discuss the office of Executive Director.

Louise Boone, who is on SELA's Constitution Committee, reported that one of the issues the Committee is addressing as it revises the constitution is that of the membership of the states in SELA. After discussion, Dr. Phinazee moved that NCLA be a chapter of SELA. Dr. Roper seconded. The motion passed.

Next, the chairmen of the sections presented their reports. The College and University Section, Junior Members Roundtable, North Carolina Association of Library Trustees, and the Reference and Adult Services Section are all planning workshops for the spring. The Children's Section will again co-sponsor the storytelling festival on the Capitol lawn. Suzanne Levy of the Documents Section asked for support for a bill (H.241, S.208) which is a strong step towards a depository system for state documents. Arial Stephens announced that the directors of the public libraries in the State have decided to form an association of public library directors. The Public Library Section is working very hard to obtain the supplementary funds from the General Assembly that have been requested by the Department of Cultural Resources. Mr. Stephens announced that the Sunset Commission, a body established by the state to evaluate state agencies and commissions, has recommended that the Public Library Certification Commission

become an advisory committee of the State Library, in effect stripping the Commission of its authority. The Resources and Technical Services Section is planning a preconference on AACR 2 at the NCLA Biennial Conference in October.

Mr. Johnson presented the report of the Honorary and Life Membership Committee. Mr. O'Shea moved the report's acceptance. Ms. Campbell seconded. The motion passed.

Mr. O'Shea reported on plans for the 1979 biennial conference on NCLA. Four general sessions are planned. Columnist Sidney Harris and poet Nikki Giovanni are being considered as speakers for the conference. Following discussion of the payment for the speakers, Mr. Barker moved that $4,000 be allocated to pay the speakers. Ms. Campbell seconded. The motion carried.

The Board again considered a recommendation of the Finance Committee that was presented at the last Board meeting that groups having preconferences pay all of their conference expenses in the future or share their profits with NCLA. Following discussion, Dr. Lindsey moved that when preconferences are held NCLA will guarantee the basic cost of the preconference and will share the profit of the preconference with the sponsoring group on a fifty-fifty basis after expenses are taken out. Mr. Strowd offered a substitute motion that sponsors of preconferences sessions will be responsible for the costs of such preconferences and will share any profits above expenses on the basis of fifty percent to the sponsor and fifty percent to NCLA. Sponsors incurring deficits may appeal to the NCLA Executive Board to grant relief from said deficits. Ms. Levy moved to amend the motion so that NCLA would receive twenty-five percent of the profit and the sponsor, seventy-five percent. Ms. Kares seconded. The amendment passed. The substitute motion as amended passed.

Mr. Stephens reported on plans for the exhibits at the October NCLA conference.

The Board discussed the question of who authorizes preconferences, noting that there are more requests this year than usual. Following discussion, Dr. Phinazee moved that the program chairman and conference manager of the biennial conference decide on the number and nature of preconferences. Following Mr. Stephens' comment that there are plans to draw up guidelines for conferences after the one in October, Dr. Phinazee withdrew her motion.

Mr. Barker presented recommendations for registration fees for the biennial conferences:

Preregistration: $15 for members for the entire conference
$20 for non-members per day
$10 for members per day
$30 for non-members for the entire conference

Ms. Boone moved that the proposal for fees be accepted. Ms. Campbell seconded. The motion carried.

Dr. Lindsey reported on the newly published issue of *North Carolina Libraries*, the first issue since he became editor. He presented a statement from the Board of NCL explaining the plan to have *Tar Heel Libraries* publish the equivalent of the *NCL* "Round-up" section and an increased calendar of library activities and to have all members of NCLA receive *THL* as part of their membership. The Board of *NCL* made these recommendations:

> That the State Library print up to 3800 copies of *THL* six times yearly, including up to 2500 for distribution to NCLA membership.
>
> That NCLA mail copies of *THL* six times yearly, cost estimated to be $200.00-$250.00 per issue.
>
> That NCLA convert the *THL* mail list to machine-readable form and generate mailing labels for each issue.
>
> That the NCLA Board budget $4350.00 for a one-year trial operative publishing venture between *NCL* and *THL*.

Dr. Lindsey reminded the Board that the Finance Committee had presented an estimate of $2,000 per issue for the next biennium. Dr. Phinazee moved that the recommendations of the NCL Board be approved. Mr. O'Shea seconded. The motion carried. Dr. Lindsey reported that he is looking into the possibility of having *NCL* copyrighted.

Under old business, the Board considered the report of the Finance Committee, which was presented at the last Board meeting. Dr. Phinazee moved that the proposed budget for NCLA for 1979-80 be adopted. Mr. Roper seconded. The motion passed.

Mr. Johnson asked that each Board member review and return to him with any changes the material from the *NCLA Handbook* so that these changes can be incorporated in the revised *Handbook*.

Under new business, Mr. Johnson informed the Board that the North Carolina Adult Education Association is asking NCLA to help sponsor a Galaxy Conference on Adult Education. Board members expressed interest in the project, but decided that more information was needed before a commitment could be made.

Mr. Johnson announced that he had received information from the YMCA Blue Ridge Assembly, a non-profit organization at Black Mountain, N. C. on the availability of its facilities for meetings.

The meeting adjourned.

Artemis C. Kares
Secretary

March 31, 1979

At the close of the Spring Workshop of the North Carolina Association on March 31, 1979, a joint meeting of the NCLA Executive Board and the NCLA committees was held at 11:45 p.m. in Manning Hall on the Campus of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. NCLA President Leonard Johnson presided.

Chairmen of the committees presented reports of the morning meetings of their respective committees.

Following the committee reports, the Board considered resolutions from two of the committees. Dr. Marilyn Miller, chairman of the Education for Librarianship Committee presented the following resolution:

> The Education for Librarianship Committee recommends to the NCLA Board that it take prompt, positive action to prevent the abolishment of the Public Library Certification Commission.

Dr. Phinazee moved adoption of the resolution. Dr. Roper seconded. The motion carried. A statement in support of the Public Library Certification Commission will be drafted and sent from NCLA, under President Johnson's signature, to appropriate state officials.

Judy Letsinger, chairman of the Governmental Relations Committee, presented the following resolution:

> A bill needs to be introduced in the General Assembly to provide a school librarian in every North Carolina public school. The Governmental Relations Committee urges the North Carolina Library Association to support its number one priority by underwriting the cost of this legislative effort and other bills pending in the current General Assembly in the amount of $1,000.00.

Mr. O'Shea moved that $1,000 be appropriated.

Dr. Roper seconded. The motion carried.

Artemis C. Kares,
Secretary

TREASURER'S REPORT

January 1, 1979 - March 31, 1979

Balance January 1, 1979		$ 773.93
Receipts:		
Dues and Receipts	$14,153.80	
Association	$10,192.05	
Sections	$ 3,961.75	
School Librarians	$850.75	
Public Librarians	956.00	
Trustees	149.50	
College Librarians	522.75	
Junior Members	83.25	
Resources and Technical	319.75	
Children's Services	160.75	
Junior College	200.50	
Documents	436.75	
Reference and Adult	281.75	
NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES		$ 564.94
Interest		162.50
Scholarship		20.00
Ray Moore Fund		18.13
Miscellaneous		15.00
Total Receipts	$14,934.37	
Receipts Plus Balance	$15,708.30	
Less Expenditures (see list)	6,947.84	

FUND BALANCE AS OF MARCH 31, 1979

Checking Account	$ 8,760.46
General Fund Account	13,366.95
Scholarship Fund Account	33,215.89
Loan Fund Account	3,849.53
Ray Moore Fund Account	1,643.15
NCASL Certificate of Deposit	2,000.00
Total Resources	$62,835.98

EXPENDITURES
January 1, 1979 - March 31, 1979

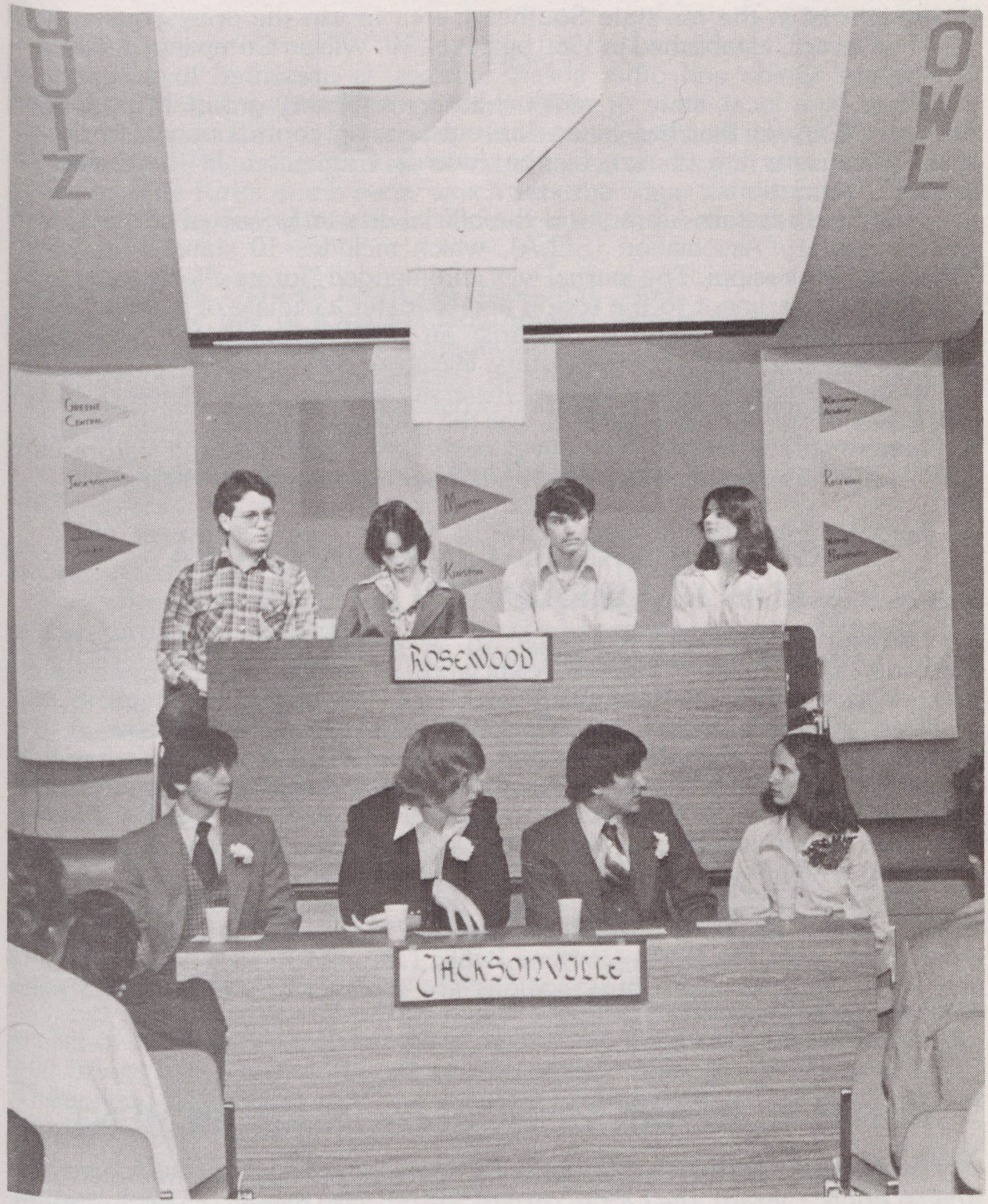
Executive Office—Salary		$ 447.72
Executive Office—Expenses		1,088.43
Telephone	$284.67	
Postage	317.84	
Printing and Stationary	481.92	
Post Office Box Rent	4.00	
President's Expenses		264.54
ALA Representative		450.00
Sections		654.56
NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES		3,629.19
Membership Committee		218.40
Governmental Relations Committee		30.00
ALA Washington Office		100.00
ALA Dues		55.00
Returned Check		10.00
Total Expenditures		$6,947.84

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
Section Balance Sheet—March 31, 1979

	NCASL	PLS	Trustees	R&T	College
Bal. Jan. 1, 1979	$2,140.64	$1,051.90	$644.71	$ 948.94	$1,958.18
Receipts	850.75	956.00	149.50	319.75	522.75
Total	2,991.39	2,007.90	794.21	1,268.69	2,480.93
Expenditures	40.00	158.08	0.00	0.00	386.28
Bal. Mar. 31, 1979	2,951.39	1,849.82	794.12	1,268.69	2,094.65

	JMRT	Jr. College	Child Svcs.	DOC	Ref. & Adult
Bal. Jan. 1, 1979	$214.38	$283.34	$787.89	$490.33	$106.43
Receipts	83.25	200.50	160.75	436.75	281.75
Total	297.63	483.84	948.64	927.08	388.18
Expenditures	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.20	40.00
Bal. Mar. 31, 1979	$297.63	$483.84	$948.64	$896.88	$348.18

KEEPING UP



The Eastern North Carolina Quiz Bowl for high school students, sponsored by the Loose Region, was held at the Wayne County Public Library in April. The team from Wallace-Rose Hill (Duplin County) emerged victorious, defeating Kinston (Neuse Region) in the finals. Participating teams represented eleven counties and seven public library systems.

SOUTHEASTERN LIBRARIAN: FIRST IN SOUTH TO RECEIVE H. W. WILSON AWARD

The Southeastern Librarian, a quarterly edited by Leland M. Park, director of Davidson College's E. H. Little Library, has been selected to receive the 1979 H. W. Wilson Library Periodical Award. This is the first library journal in the ten-state Southeast area to win the prestigious award.

The award, established in 1960 by the H. W. Wilson Company, publishers of Readers' Guide and other library indexes, is presented to a periodical published by a local, state or regional library or library group in the United States or Canada that has made "an outstanding contribution to librarianship." Recipients are chosen by the Awards Committee of the American Library Association.

The Southeastern Librarian is the official quarterly journal of the Southeastern Library Association (SELA), which includes 10 states from West Virginia to Mississippi. The journal was commended "for its efforts to encourage research pertinent to the region and to foster a climate of cooperation in the area. While the focus is primarily on the Southeast, the publication includes material that enriches library literature as a whole."

Park, former chairman of the University and College Section of SELA and editor of the journal in 1976-78, was the youngest and first college librarian to be editor of the journal. The cover of the last issue he edited featured the E. H. Little Library, of which Park has been director since 1975.

GRIGGS NAMED CHAIRMAN NCLA PUBLIC LIBRARY TRUSTEE ASSN

A Reidsville native, H. K. Griggs, Sr., became the Chairman of the North Carolina Public Library Trustee Association in January. The former Chairman, William Roberts, Salisbury, accepted a job in Myrtle Beach, S. C., resigned the position and moved to that state. Being Vice-Chairman, the current Chairman moved to the new Chairmanship position. He is a member of the North Carolina Library Association and the American Library Association. He is also an active member of the American Public Library Trustee Association, and has been a regular participant in its conferences and workshops on a national and state level for over 5 years.

There are 1052 local public library trustees serving the 354 public libraries in the state. They work through the North Carolina Public Library Trustee Association with the North Carolina Public Librarian Association to support the public libraries. Both organizations are sections of the North Carolina Library Association.

EDITH M. CLARK HONORED ON RETIREMENT

In honor of Edith Clark's thirty-six years of service as Director of the Rowan Public Library, the Library Board has officially named the history room "The Edith M. Clark History Room." The new Edith M. Clark History Room houses one of the most extensive genealogy and local history collections in North Carolina.

THE ACADEMIC TRIBES: BOOKS ABOUT THE ZANY TYPES WHO INHABIT COLLEGE CAMPUSES

The following is an annotated bibliography prepared by Betty Holmes, librarian, St. Andrews College, Laurinburg:

FICTION

Bradbury, Malcolm. *The History Man*, 1976.

Dr. Howard Kirk, a fashionably radical sociologist of the 1960's, and his wife have a nicely controlled life of extramarital affairs and assorted political activities. The Kirks give a party which sets the stage for a series of campus intrigues which unravel their lives. A clever book—revealing absurdity through dialogue.

Jarrell, Randall. *Pictures From An Institution*, 1954.

This is the tale of a savage lady novelist who is spending a year at a progressive girl college teaching creative writing. It is a devastating but witty revelation of the people who inhabit the college campus from the Southern lady English teacher to the "musician in residence." The chapter on 'Art Night' is the showpiece of the book.

Larson, Charles R. *Academia Nuts or, The Collected Works of Clara LePage*, 1977.

The saga of a young English professor and an exasperating co-ed.

Laurie, Alison. *The War Between the Tates*, 1974.

A chronicle of love and frustration involving a middle-aged political science professor, his wife, and a blond student named Wendy. The setting is the 1960's: campus unrest, female liberation and antiwar activism.

McCarthy, Mary. *Groves of Academe*, 1952.

A satirical comment on academe's little wars drawn with Mary McCarthy's acid touch. The novel is based on the struggle between the president of Jocelyn College and a professor, and reaches a high point when the campus hosts a poetry conference and war erupts.

MacKay, Amanda. *Death is Academic*, 1976.

The setting is the Duke University campus and the characters are the Political Science Department, as a new member of the faculty solves the baffling murder.

Sarton, May. *The Small Room*, 1961.

Set on the campus of a New England women's college, this novel tells of an act of dishonesty which comes to involve the faculty and the student body, and brings into question the whole relationship of the teacher to taught. There is no villain here, and the conflict is between ideas—an evaluation of the tensions and delights of the teaching profession.

Trilling, Lionel. "Of This Time, Of That Place," in *The Best American Short Stories*, 1944.

This short story reflects the interaction between professor and students in a freshman English class.

NON-FICTION

Adams, Hazard. *The Academic Tribes*, 1977.

A satirical insight into the anthropology of that exotic tribe existing in universities through the eyes of an experienced cynic, a former university administrator who is now an English professor. The author includes a large dose of truth as he comments on rites of passage, and categorizes academic styles.

Armour, Richard. *Going Around in Academic Circles; A Low View of Higher Education*, 1965.

Light humor and pleasant reading are found in these epigrams about college life—from the college catalog to faculty advisors and department heads.

Kolstoe, Oliver P. *College Professoring, Or, Through Academia With Gun and Camera*, 1975.

Illuminates the absurd in aspects of college life from faculty work load to coping. Illustrated with variety of drawings depicting the professor in every possible predicament.

Kumen, James Simon. *The Strawberry Statement; Notes of a College Revolutionary*, 1969.

This journal was written by a Columbia University sophomore before, during and after the campus rebellion in 1968. Kumen is a "remarkably sane, level-headed, perceptive and thoughtful" radical student. He writes with dry wit and humor.

Professor X. *This Beats Working for a Living; The Dark Secrets of a College Professor*, 1973.

True anecdotes of everything you always suspected about professors, but were afraid to ask for fear it would be true. Samples are academic conventions, committee work, grades, fads, and pomposity.

Van Den Berghs, Pierre. *Academic Gamesmanship; How to Make a PhD Pay*, 1971.

An 'insider's book' about the nature of the university and the game everyone is playing. Contains hard facts and simple truths and some misleading information.

ASHE COUNTY FRIENDS ACTIVE

Friends groups at public libraries are a varied lot, but none could be more eclectic in its activities than the Friends of the Ashe County Public Library in West Jefferson.

One of their fund raisers was a flying tour of Ashe County; another was a four-day trip for forty-five to Washington, D. C.; a Fall Festival featured the sale of everything from books to plants. They also have some rather unusual ways of spending the money they raise. They are helping to fund the library's automated cemetery records project, and they have provided the library with the first library-resident Resusci-Anne manikin for use in their regular Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation classes.

SELA CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS REVISION

The Constitution and Bylaws Committee of the Southeastern Library Association envisions numerous constitutional changes to be proposed to the SELA membership towards the end of the present biennium. We are seeking as much input as possible.

The proposed constitutional revision printed in the Summer, 1978, issue of the *Southeastern Librarian* endeavored to tighten the relationships between the various state associations and SELA. This was done by making the state associations chapters of SELA and providing that the state representatives to SELA represent the chapters much like the present ALA organization. The advantages of this scheme would be to make the work of SELA and the work of the chapters more cohesive. Also, it would be realistic. Indications are that most relationships between SELA and its membership involve directly or indirectly the state library associations of the southeast.

There are, of course, members of SELA who are not members of state library associations, and this presents a serious problem. A tentative solution has been offered. It is to have two representatives on the Executive Board elected at large.

Presently, this is all contemplated. So now is the time to contact the member of the Constitution and Bylaws Committee from your state or me and let *your* views be known.

Hubert H. Whitlow
Chairman
Constitution and Bylaws Committee
Floyd Junior College Library
P. O. Box 1864
Rome, GA 30161

WILLIAM N. HESS DIES

William N. Hess, director of the Avery-Mitchell-Yancey Regional Library for eleven years, died suddenly on March 28. He is survived by his wife, Mary, six children and three grandchildren. Memorial contributions may be made to the Avery-Mitchell-Yancey Regional Library.

BUILDINGS

The 6200 square foot addition to the **Montgomery County Library** in Troy was dedicated on April 1. Mrs. Sara W. Hodgkins, Secretary of the Department of Cultural Resources, was speaker for the ceremony.

The new **Mayodan (Rockingham County) Library** was dedicated on May 6. Sixth District Congressman Richardson Preyer was speaker at the event.

The new, 60,000 square foot **Gaston County Public Library** was dedicated in February. Carl Stewart, Speaker of the North Carolina House of Representatives, gave the address, in which he expressed his support for more State Aid for libraries. Mrs. Barbara Heafner, librarian in Gaston County for over forty years and the prime mover behind the beautifully-designed edifice, has decided to end her career with this accomplishment. She retired in June.
The **Four Oaks (Johnston County) Library** moved into a new building in January, 1979.

RURAL LIBRARIES: A NEW JOURNAL

The Center for the Study of Rural Librarianship, established recently by the faculty of the School of Library Science, Clarion State College, announces plans to publish a quarterly journal, RURAL LIBRARIES. The journal will serve as a forum for the reporting of investigation, activities, and research related to rural library service. "Rural" is defined as a political/geographical area comprising a population of 25,000 or less. The first issue of RURAL LIBRARIES is scheduled for spring 1979 and a second issue will follow in fall 1979; each issue will cost $3.00. A subscription for either or both of the 1979 issues may be made by contacting the editor, Dr. Margaret Jetter, School of Library Science, Clarion State College, Clarion, Pennsylvania 16214. Checks should be made payable to Clarion State College.

The Center also publishes a quarterly newsletter and occasional bibliographies on topics of interest to librarians, government officials, and social agencies concerned with library services to rural clientele.

The Center was established in response to a growing awareness of the unique mission of the rural library; the goals of the Center are to identify needs and to expand knowledge related to the nature and role of rural libraries.

Readers of this news release who are interested in learning more about the activities of the Center, who may wish to attend conferences sponsored by the Center, or who may wish to submit papers for publication in RURAL LIBRARIES, are invited to contact the coordinator of the Center, Dr. Bernard Vavrek, or the publications editor, Dr. Margaret Jetter.

CAN: A CONSERVATION QUARTERLY

Conservation Administration Newsletter (CAN) is a new quarterly publication devoted to the varied aspects of preservation of library and archival materials. CAN is directed to librarians and archivists who may lack expertise in conservation techniques yet must plan and execute programs in their institutions. CAN provides advice and assistance on the development of preventative programs, as well as useful information on repair and restoration of materials.

Designed to be a current awareness newsletter, a typical issue of CAN will include: news of local, state, regional and national conservation organizations; feature articles by practicing conservation program administrators; descriptions of conservation operations in both private and institutional settings; questions and answers; reviews of conservation literature; and a calendar of upcoming events and educational opportunities.

General editor of CAN is Robert H. Patterson, director of libraries at the University of Wyoming. Patterson has been involved with library conservation programs for almost a decade at Tulane, the University of Texas at Austin, and the University of Wyoming. He is a graduate of the 1978 Columbia University Preservation Administration Institute.

Assisting Patterson is a distinguished board of editorial advisors who will make frequent contributions and be responsible for reviewing each issue. These advisors include John Baker, New York Public Library; Paul Banks, Newberry Library; George Cunha, New England Document Conservation Center; Pamela Darling, Columbia University; Ann Russell, New England Document Conservation Center; and Gay Walker, Yale University.

Regional Associate Editors, who will provide news and information of conservation activities on their areas will be:

Hilda Boehm, U.C.L.A.
Karen Esper, Case Western Reserve
Carolyn Harris, University of Texas
Paul Koda, University of North Carolina
Howard Lowell, Consultant
Bob Schnare, United States Military Academy
Helen Slotkin, M.I.T.
Sandra Turner, Denver Public Library

Subscription rate for CAN is $12.00 per year. Requests should be directed to:

Robert H. Patterson, Director of Libraries, P. O. Box 3334, University Station, Laramie, Wyoming 82071.

PLA/SELA PROPOSES WORKSHOP FOR STATE LIBRARIES AND/OR LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

The Program Planning Committee of the Public Library Section of SELA is developing a series of workshops on fund raising for libraries as its major activity during this biennium. Tentatively titled "Fund Raising for Libraries—Alternative Sources," the workshops are to be sponsored by each State Library or State Library Association with the cooperation of the Southeastern Library Association's Public Library Section.

The committee, under the guidance of Section Chairman C. David Warren, is at present preparing a workshop packet to be sent to State Libraries and Library Associations in the Southeast. The packet will outline a suggested program with recommended workshop leaders and an annotated bibliography.

The committee plans, as a tie-in with the workshop, a general conference program at the Birmingham Conference in 1980. Dr. Patricia Senn Breivik, who planned and directed programs for annual conferences of the New York Library Association and the Illinois Library Association, has tentatively agreed to be the speaker for the conference program.

The committee feels that the continuing inflation spiral and the resulting budget tightening demands that library boards, administrators, and those who are concerned with adequate financing of library programs look carefully at alternative sources of funding. The workshops will focus on the sources, skills, and techniques which can be utilized to implement effective fund raising programs.

Further information is available from C. David Warren, Cumberland County Public Library, P. O. Box 1720, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28302.

FIVE NAMED TO ALA/PLA COMMITTEES

David Warren, Director of the Cumberland County Public Library, Fayetteville, was appointed by Public Library Association President Ronald A. Dubberly to serve on the PLA State Public Library Sections Committee (ad hoc). Dubberly created the Committee to determine the most appropriate program to establish a multi-directional relationship between PLA and state public library sections within state library associations.

Other North Carolina librarians serving on PLA Committees—

Kenneth Shearer, School of Library Science, North Carolina Central University, Durham, as Editor of PUBLIC LIBRARIES chairs the PUBLIC LIBRARIES Editorial Committee and serves on the Publications Committee;

Dianne S. Burrows, Forsyth County Public Library, serves on the PUBLIC LIBRARIES Editorial Committee;

Diana Young, North Carolina State Library, serves on the PUBLIC LIBRARIES Editorial Committee; and,

Deborah D. Iannetto, Cumberland County Public Library, serves on the Multi-Lingual Services Committee.

Dubberly, Director of the Seattle (WA) Public Library, is concerned that the Public Library Association's committees and other activities have a broad geographical representation. It is expected that librarians from North Carolina will bring a perspective on librarianship unique to their State to PLA's programs.

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Being Heard in Washington

On April 3, 1979, during National Library Week, North Carolina representatives of the library profession were in Washington, D. C., participating in the American Library Association's fifth annual Legislative Day. The library supporters spent the day visiting the U. S. Senators and Representatives from North Carolina and their legislative assistants to brief them on the effects of various federal legislation on library and information services to North Carolinians. An information folder with fact sheets explaining the significance of each library-related federal program and fact sheets specifically about the effect of various federal funding on library services in North Carolina was left with each Congressman or his aide for further reference. The basic fact sheets giving the national picture were prepared by the American Library Association's Washington Office, the N. C. library representatives added the information specifically on our State.

The appointments with the two Senators and eleven Representatives and the other arrangements for the trip were made by the chairman of the NCLA Governmental Relations Committee, Judith G. Letsinger, who also serves as the Federal Relations Coordinator for NCLA. Mrs. Letsinger headed the NCLA delegation which included Shirly McLaughlin, Director of Learning Resources at Asheville-Buncombe Tecnical Institute; Arial Stephens, Director of the Public Library of Charlotte-Mecklenburg County; Joseph Boykin, Jr., Director of Library at the University of North Carolina in Charlotte; and Mary Horres of the Health Sciences Library, UNC-CH, who is president of the N. C. Chapter of the Special Libraries Association.

Members of the delegation met in Washington on the afternoon of April 2 to go over the latest material prepared by ALA and to brief each other on the concerns of the various types of libraries. They were then ready for the Legislative Day activities which began with a briefing by Eileen Cooke, Director of the ALA Washington Office. Because some of the delegates were able to conduct other business in combination with this trip, the costs to NCLA were kept to a minimum. This is the third consecutive year that the NCLA Board has authorized sending a delegation to meet with the N. C. Congressmen.

The importance of legislators having regular contact with knowledgeable library supporters is readily apparent when you stop to realize that it is not possible for a legislator and his staff to research and sort through information about every piece of legislation or proposed legislation that comes before Congress. Yet every legislator is vitally interested in all legislation's impact on his state and/or district. By providing facts and reliable interpretations of library-related legislation, you are helping the legislator to make better informed decisions and consequently to be a better representative of the people.

The members of the NCLA delegation, although exhausted at the end of the day, thought that the contact was worthwhile and that NCLA participation in Legislative Day should continue. The delegation members noted that while this contact is important, it is far from sufficient. As Representative Carl Perkins (D-KY), chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, indicated, members of Congress hear pleas from many groups; library supporters must build upon the contacts now made and the people back home must keep their Members in Congress appraised of library needs and

the meaning of federal funding, or the lack thereof. This means that **you** should be making it a practice to talk with your Congressman every time he is home and to keep the contact going with letters and/or telephone calls when he is back in Washington. Rather than become irritated at one who contacts him regularly, a Congressman is more likely to come to rely on the person as a source of helpful information. Supporters of library service cannot be silent and expect the needs of libraries to be heard.

You can stay up to date on library-related activity at the federal level and know when contact with your Congressman on a particular issue is crucial by reading the WASHINGTON NEWLETTER published by the ALA Washington Office. You may subscribe to this newsletter by writing to Box 54, 110 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington, D. C. 20002.

Let all of us be heard in Washington!

Judith G. Letsinger

ARCHIVE COMMITTEE WORKING ON 1963-69 PAPERS

The Archives Committee is organizing Association, Conference, section and Committee papers for the bienniums 1963-1965, 1965-1967, and 1967-1969 to prepare them for binding.

It requests that members who have minutes, correspondence, treasurers' reports, publications, photographs and other papers of significance for the period 1963-1969 forward them to the State Library for the attention of the Archives Committee, or to Charlesanna L. Fox, Chairman, NCLA Archives Committee, 412 Sunset Avenue, Asheboro, N. C. 27203.

SLS, UNC-CH BENEFICIARY OF KALP ESTATE

FRED ROPER, Assistant Dean, announced at the alumni luncheon April 28, 1979, that the School of Library Science, UNC-CH, would be the major beneficiary of the estate of the late Margaret Kalp, Associate Professor Emerita. In accordance with the provisions of her will, the first ten thousand dollars of income from her estate will be added to the endowment for the Dean's Discretionary Fund, bringing that permanent fund to $20,000. The remainder of the estate, estimated at about $250,000, will become an endowment whose income will provide fellowships and financial aid for students. $75,000 has already been transferred to the University, and the library school anticipates that the first awards to students can be made for the fall term, 1980. Miss Kalp's bequest represents the largest amount of money received by the school to date.

NCCU/SLS GIVES SLICE OF LIFE

Is there a job out there for you or will an internship be an asset? The faculty of NCCU School of Library Science provides slice of life opportunities for students.

In the fall of 1978, federal library administrators from Housing and Urban Development, National Institutes of Health, Environmental Protection Agency, and the Department of Labor joined a new arrival to the sunbelt Microfilming Corporation of America in career colloquium I to discuss internship requirements and opportunities in their libraries. Later, career colloquium II included: Shirley Brown, young adult librarian, Durham County Public; Larry Davis, institutional consultant, State Library; Helen Holt, supervisor, Johnston County Schools; Janet Ives, information services officer, N. C. Educational Computing Service; Jonathan Lindsey, librarian, Meredith College; Valerie Lovett, assistant director, Wake County Public Libraries; Terry Redderson, cataloger, NCCU Law School; Barbara Smith, media coordinator, Bethesda School-Durham County; and Donna Tolar, technical services librarian, Orangeburg-Calhoun Technical College. These administrators and/or recent graduates talked about librarianship in the "real world."

The curriculum at NC Central includes practicums at shorter intervals than internships although both give students experience and course credit. Future school librarians participate as a program requirement in a practicum while public librarians and others volunteer. Two students will be interns at the Department of Labor and the Microfilming Corporation of America for the year 1979/80 and a third has been recommended for another federal agency, pending the availability of funds. A fourth student will be at Dow Chemical Company as a 1979 summer intern.

ECU SYMPOSIUM PLANNED

A symposium on academic libraries, "Technology and Services in Academic Libraries: Past and Future," is scheduled for September 27-28, 1979. The symposium is sponsored by J. Y. Joyner Library, East Carolina University, Greenville, North Carolina.

Participants will hear outstanding librarians, including Millcent Abell, Director of Libraries of University of California at San Diego; Edward Holley, Dean of the School, of Library Science, UNC-CH; Frederick Kilgour, Executive Director of OCLC; David Kaser, Indiana University Graduate Library School; Beverly Lynch, Director of Libraries, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle; Barbara Markuson, Executive Director of INCOLSA.

Persons who wish to get a copy of the announcement and an application for registration should write Library Symposium, J. Y. Joyner Library, East Carolina University, Greenville, North Carolina 27834, (919) 757-6514. Registration is limited.

4TH ANNUAL "STORYTELLING IN THE PARK"

"The itch, the stitch, the stone, the bone,
The Young, the old, the hot, the cold,
The measles, the wheezles, the spots, the gout,
and if there's nineteen devils in I can bring twenty out."

With these words (from Chase's *Grandfather Tales)* and probably millions of others, more than 100 storytellers from all over North Carolina gathered in Raleigh during National Library Week to tell stories to children of all ages.

More than 9,000 youngsters from daycare centers, kindergartens, elementary schools and private homes from around the state came to hear the stories during the Monday through Friday event on the state Capitol lawn. By proclamation of the governor it was "Library Week in North Carolina."

During two days of steady downpour of rain, storytellers and hearers alike moved into the original State Library Room in the restored 1840s North Carolina Capitol building. Sponsored by the State Library of North Carolina, under the direction of Diana Young, State Library consultant for children's services, the fourth annual "Storytelling Festival in the Park" was a huge success.

All kinds of stories were told during the 9:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m. sessions, including favorites, old and new, folk and mountain tales, and original stories. Special Japanese stories were told on Monday; and signed stories for deaf children on Friday. Three busloads of students from Eastern Randolph High School, Randleman High School and the sixth grade of Asheboro's Loflin School came to add their tales to the week's festivities.

Among the storytellers were children's librarians, school librarians and Cultural Resources Secretary Sara W. Hodgkins. Gov. Jim Hunt, Jr. greeted the children. Children, parents, and teachers brought sandwiches for lunch and came back for more stories.

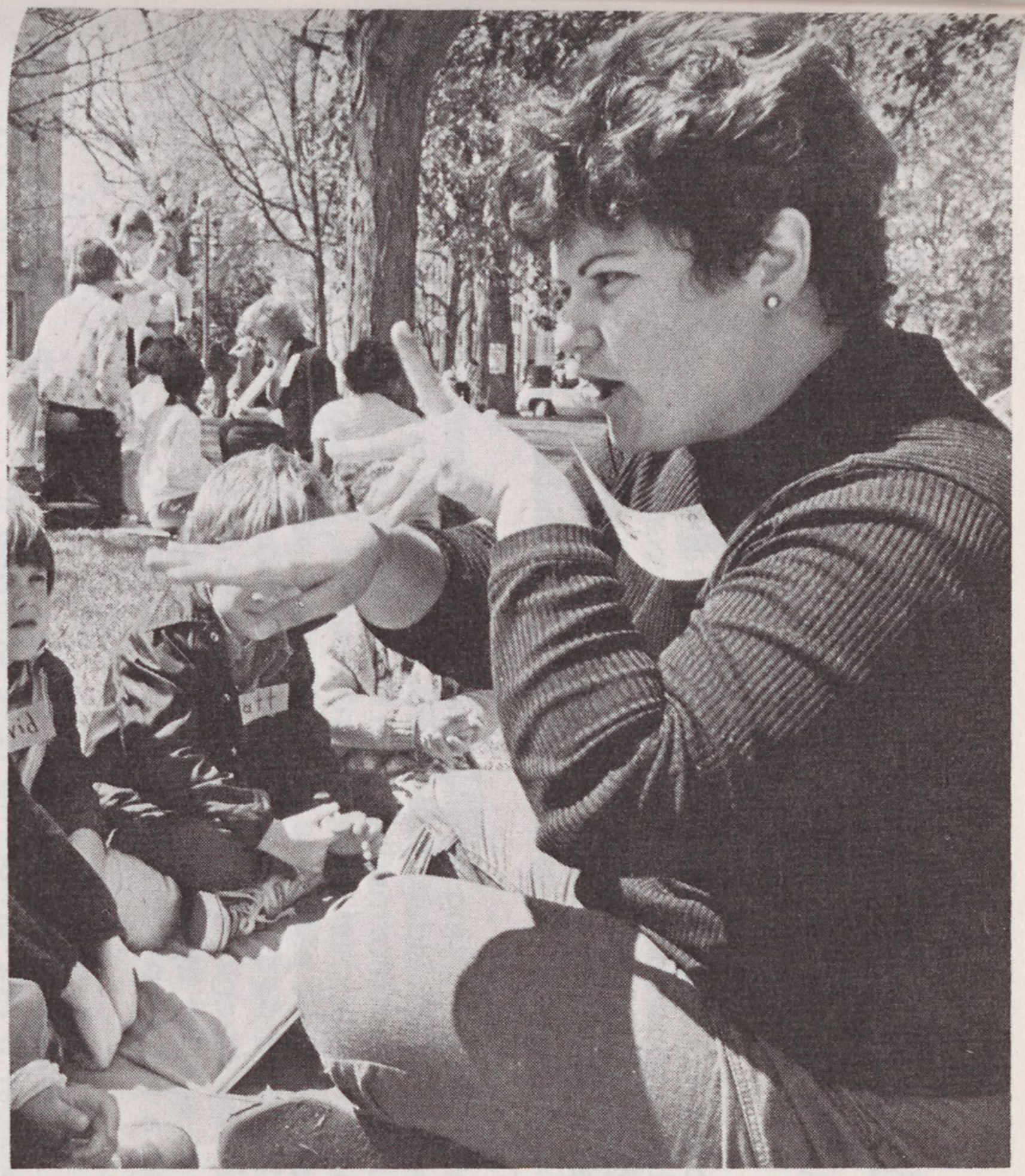
Daily at 2:30 p.m. when the storytellers wound down for the day they moved a block away into the State Library building for "refreshment"—in the guise of "The Folktellers" of Asheville, professional storytellers who offered the librarians further pointers to polish their performances. The Folktellers are two first cousins who, four years ago, left their jobs as librarians in Chattanooga, Tenn., to become fulltime storytellers throughout the nation and abroad.

Another of the highlights of the week was a poster contest conducted prior to the festival, in which elementary school students made posters to indicate the storytelling sites on the Capitol lawn. Winning posters were mounted on trees marking the spots.

At the end of the week, at least 9,000 youngsters, plus a few more who saw the storytellers as they appeared on television and radio, knew many more stories than they had a week earlier.

Peggy Howe

Children with normal hearing learn "signing" from Ron Plummer of Greensboro's Central N. C. School for the Deaf. Ron is one of two "signers" present on Friday to sign stories for hearing-impaired children. (James H. Moore Jr., Photographer)



Librarian Jo Chacto of the Central North Carolina School for the Deaf has an attentive audience as she "signs" her stories during the fourth annual "Storytelling Festival in the Park" during National Library Week. Jo was one of two "signers" present on Friday to sign stories for hearing-impaired children. (Photo by James H. Moore, Jr.)

ANGLO-AMERICAN CATALOGUING RULES, SECOND EDITION: CORRECTIONS

Subsequent to publication, some typographical errors have been discovered in the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*. Most are very minor and do not affect understanding or application of the rules. A few are considered of immediate importance, however. The following rules should read as below, and not as printed in the published text:

1.1G2

If, in an item lacking a collective title, no one part predominates, record the titles of the individually titled parts in the order in which they are named in the chief source of information, or in the order in which they appear in the item if there is no single chief source of information. Separate the titles of the parts by semicolons if the parts are all by the same person(s) or body (bodies), even if the titles are linked by a connecting word or phrase. If the individual parts are by different persons or bodies, or in case of doubt, follow the title of each part by its parallel titles, other title information, and statements of responsibility and a full stop followed by two spaces.

21.2A. Definition

Consider a title proper to have changed if:

1) any change occurs in the first five words (other than an initial article in the nominative case.)

(The remainder of the rule is correct as printed, "words" appears as "works" in the text.)

24.24B. Armed forces below the national level.

Enter armed forces that are controlled by governments below the national level as subheadings of the heading for such governments. (The second and third paragraphs of the rule, and all examples, are errors as printed.)

All errors noted up to the time will be corrected in the first reprint of AACR2. Any purchaser of the rules who wishes to receive a list of all corrections in content noted to date should send a stamped, self-addressed envelope marked "AACR2 ERRATA" to the appropriate publisher (American Library Association, Canadian Library Association, or The Library Association) whose address appears on the verso of the AACR2 title leaf.