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'Tain't So, Mr. Michener

Last year International Paper Company started a double page spread, "Send me a man who reads," which featured easily recognized personalities. The thrust of each spread was aimed at reading, writing, and communication skills normally learned or reinforced in school. You may have seen these spreads in one of the national news magazines, or other popular journal.

In one of the recent spreads James Michener gives advice on "How to Use a Library." Mr. Michener avers that he has a long liking for libraries, that two have been named for him, and that he married a librarian. These qualifications apparently are adequate for International Paper Company to represent him as an authority on library use. They did call the library "the most helpful service in your community."

Mr. Michener advises three basic steps to learning how to use the library:

1. learn to use the card catalog
2. learn to know the reference librarian
3. learn to use *The Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature*.

His four personal hints are also useful

1. take full notes
2. or ask about photocopy facilities
3. keep a record of call numbers, and
4. learn the coverage of the reference collection

All of this is good information and encouragement to the upper elementary through college freshman age group. But, Mr. Michener's discussion of the card catalog shows that he is parroting something he learned a long time ago, and that he did not verify. Specifically he stated that "The card catalog lists every book in the library by: 1. author; 2. title; 3. subject."

Now, Mr. Michener should not be attacked for the innocent mistake of repeating a popular truism. How many practicing librarians cut some of their composition teeth on the *Harbrace College Handbook*? My copy is the third edition, and it bears a 1941 copyright. It reports that three types of catalog cards exist, and that in "most libraries *each book* is listed once according to its author, again according to its title, and yet again according to its subject or subjects." (p. 394, emphasis added). 'Tain't so, Harbrace and Michener.

I have not taken time to trace the origin of this kind of misinformation. The extent of it, however, is the kind of myth which surrounds libraries and some librarians. The expectation which it creates leads to the frustration voiced in the lament of the student who reports "I looked in the catalog and I couldn't find anything about..." or in the query of the harried librarian, "Did you check author, title, and subject possibilities?" Even some librarians do not fully realize that all books do not have *at least* three entries in the card catalog.

In the International Paper Company spread James Michener is pictured checking a card catalog. The caption on the photograph says "Every time I go to the library I make a beeline to the card catalog. Learn to use it. It's easy."

I am grateful that International Paper Company has included libraries in its series of advertisements. Their intent is to focus on the value of reading better, writing better, and ultimately communicating better. Their effort is laudatory.

But, librarians have a responsibility, too. We have the responsibility to be sure we communicate better, or at least more accurately. Isn't it about time we tried to tell the whole truth about the card catalog?

Jonathan A. Lindsey

Meeting the Needs of the Library's Publics: Aspects of Reference and Public Service

Conference sponsored by
The Association of Librarians at the University of
North Carolina at Chapel Hill

May 12-13, 1980

This issue of *North Carolina Libraries* includes the printed versions, which are somewhat modified due to space limitations, of four papers presented at the association's annual spring conference in Chapel Hill last May. Designed to be of interest to both public and technical service librarians, the conference was devoted to exploring the concepts of service within the framework of both the philosophical and practical foundations of recent developments in the field. The formal presentations focused on such issues as the convergence of public and technical services, future directions for library service including on-line reference and its implications, data communications, and the Congressional Research Service. They also served as a basis for the formal discussion groups which provided participants with the opportunity to apply and share ideas on such topics as measuring and monitoring reference service, creating reference tools and collections development, training the reference staff, the reference interview, and effects of AACR-1 and OCLC on reference service. In his conference wrap-up, Jonathan Lindsey reminded us of the contextual perspectives of public service in libraries by noting some basic but important truisms which we might tend to overlook as we become involved in planning for the rapidly changing 1980's:

1. Libraries are not primarily for librarians.
2. The public is constantly changing.
3. Libraries meet existing needs and create new needs.
4. Libraries not only store information but actively provide access to information.
5. Constancy is as strong as change.
6. Libraries cannot be libraries without librarians.

Those speaking at the conference included:

Linda Arret—General Reading Rooms Division, Library of Congress,
Washington, D.C.

Gilbert Gude—Director, Congressional Research Service, Library of
Congress, Washington, D.C.

Jonathan Lindsey—College Librarian, Raleigh, N.C.

Karen Momonee—Assistant Professor, School of Library Science,
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Nancy Marshall—Associate Director for Public Services, University of
Wisconsin Library, Madison, Wisconsin; President, Reference and
Adult Services Division, ALA

Sarah Pritchard—General Reading Rooms Division, Library of Congress,
Washington, D.C.

The Association of Librarians at UNC-CH expresses appreciation to the
NCL Editorial Board for their invitation to publish these papers. Karen
Momonee's paper on data communications will be published in a subsequent
issue of NCL.

Kathryn Logan
David C. Taylor

Online Reference at the Library of Congress

Sarah M. Pritchard

Within the past several years, reference services have been changed by the advent of computer technology for information retrieval, and the sight of a computer terminal in the library reading room is almost commonplace. Today I will be giving an overview of how automated systems are an integral part of public reference at the Library of Congress. I will present some of the characteristics of the SCORPIO system, a programming package developed at LC which provides access to an online book catalog and some inhouse data bases. SCORPIO is a part of the Library of Congress Information System (LOCIS) which also includes MUMS (Multiple-Use MARCH System), and several other administrative and information retrieval subsystems. Although we are continually working toward unifying all of our systems, at the present SCORPIO is the portion of LOCIS most frequently used by the public and by Congressional staff and will be the focus of this paper. The Library of Congress Information System has had a great impact on our public services and has received a very positive reaction from patrons. It is the public users I will concentrate on, as opposed to LC or Congressional staff users.

The SCORPIO System

The beginnings of the SCORPIO system (Subject-Content-Oriented Retriever for Processing Information Online) date from the late 1960s, when the needs of the Congressional Research Service (CRS) led to the development of an online information retrieval system for legislative and bibliographic data. The full SCORPIO programs, created by LC's Information Systems Office (now the Automated Systems Office), were in use in Congressional offices by 1974. In April, 1975, the first computer terminal for public use was installed in the Science Reading Room, providing access to the National Referral Center file (NRCM) and to the Selected Science and Technology data base: 90,000 English-language monographs in LC classes Q, R, S, and T selected from the MARC file. Without any special announcements or training, the system was launched to test the software, hardware, and public acceptance.

This experiment was quite successful and in May, 1977, the Computer Catalog Center (CCC) was opened adjacent to the Main Reading Room, at the rear of the card catalog area. Located in the CCC were six Sycor CRT terminals, two with Tally printers attached. Brief printed instructions were available, and a reference librarian was on duty to assist users with the system. Currently, in addition to the CCC (where two more printers have been installed), there are six terminals and two more printers for public use in the Main Reading Room, and about fifteen terminals scattered throughout other public reading rooms. The Library's computers now support over 1,500 terminals for reference, processing, and administrative operations (including

terminals in Congressional offices). Refinements in command language and file content are ongoing, with input from both individuals and interdepartmental committees.

Library users have free access to the following files: 1) Library of Congress Computerized Catalog (LCCC), allowing searches by author, title, LC subject heading, class number, and card number of the entire MARC monographs data base; 2) National Referral Center file (NRCM), serving as directory of organizations which offer information resources in science, technology, and social science; 3) three files produced by the General Accounting Office based on the *Congressional Sourcebook* set. Congressional and LC staff have access to additional non-public files. The most heavily used file is the LCCC, which represents about 80% of the use on public terminals, and 40% of overall use.

Patrons use the system directly, without a librarian as intermediary, except for initial instruction or read-reference checks. There is no service on SCORPIO whereby the public can arrange to have extensive searches performed by a librarian and the printed results delivered later, although this is offered for a fee by the Catalog Distribution Service using other LOCIS capabilities. While offline prints cannot be generated for public users of SCORPIO, those users may print at no charge on local terminal printers. Presently there is an informal 30-minute limit on using a printer, which may be extended if no one else is waiting. Time limits are rarely imposed on patrons using just a terminal, and some users will search different topics for as much as an hour or longer. The average search time is about 11 minutes, but we have not measured the average time any one user, who may perform several separate searches, spends sitting at a terminal. Time limits may be necessary in the future, as experience requires.

"SCORPIO" refers to a retrieval language which allows for uniform command and display techniques across the different files in this portion of the LOCIS. Access points usually include authors or other personal names, titles, corporate names, subject headings, and identifying numbers such as LC card number or other accession number. Searchers may browse through dictionary indexes of these access points, and then create as many stored sets as desired. Sets may be operated upon with Boolean logic or limited by various features such as language, date, or other elements in the record. Entries may be displayed in full or abbreviated formats. The commands are kept close to natural language, for example, "browse," "select," and "display," which are the most common. Spacing and punctuation, however, are quite important and this is sometimes a problem for users.

Our instructional methods have evolved as we have gained experience with teaching the user. Different methods have been tried including flip-charts, one-to-one instruction, ready-reference cards, and wall posters. LC and Congressional staff receive separate training usually in small groups. At the Computer Catalog Center we focus on individual coaching, referring to a flip-chart as we go. Some users have learned from a friend, or by using only the flip-chart, but generally they have to ask a librarian later to fill in the gaps. Some users feel the chart is too complicated while others wish it were even more detailed. There is little online prompting and we would like to have more informative error messages and a full online tutorial program. As I will discuss later, the user survey we conducted revealed a strong desire for both of those fea-

tures. Some instructional problems are not unique to SCORPIO, such as the need to use correct LC subject headings, but require more care in an automated system than in the card catalog since subject authorities for the book file are not yet online to the public. The lack of a cross-reference structure may go unnoticed as users browse unused terms or perhaps find only title entries.

The LOCIS in the reference environment

It is hard to isolate the impact of the LOCIS because it has become so integrated with our traditional public services. In direct patron interaction, for indirect assistance via the mail or telephone, and in our personal research, LOCIS plays a constant and natural role. The Computer Catalog Center is staffed on a rotating basis by reference librarians, opening a new "delivery point" for services and altering the daily patterns of librarians' work. Instructing the users allows us regular feedback and an opportunity both to learn more about the system and to make constructive suggestions for improving automation services. We also do much general reference work in connection with SCORPIO instruction, as we determine the user's full needs and suggest ways to supplement the automated resources.

Apart from actual instruction, we use the LOCIS heavily in reference work in the reading rooms. In many areas of the Library, notably in our other buildings, there is no full card catalog close by and the LOCIS is essential. Even in the Main Reading Room it is often faster when talking to a reader in person or on the telephone to consult a computer terminal near the desk than to search the catalog, particularly if several different access points need to be tried or if the patron's information is incomplete. We refer users directly to SCORPIO in preference to other sources for some of its unique capabilities, for example, when the need is for books published as of a certain (recent) date, books only in a certain language, or a scan by LC classification number (not a complete shelf-list, though) which is valuable in a closed-stack library.

Although word-of-mouth publicity sometimes brings in readers with unrealistic expectations, recognition of SCORPIO's benefits has spread throughout local universities and agencies. Some professors consider it essential for their students to learn to use the system and make SCORPIO use an assignment.

The LOCIS has facilitated answering reference correspondence, which is handled by reference staff throughout the Library. We can run off a printout much more quickly than transcribing or photocopying entries from the card catalog.

Although it was difficult initially to develop instructional methods and policies, institute a rotational staffing pattern, and keep the librarians themselves trained in new techniques, I think there is no question of the success and value of LC's automated systems in public reference. However, this assumption needed to be examined from the public's side, which brings up the user survey conducted last May.

SCORPIO User Survey

Since a more detailed report of the survey may be published later this year, I am just going to discuss the process and results on a general level. Over a period of two weeks, we distributed a ten-page questionnaire at selected times in the Computer Catalog Center (a limited number of copies are still available). Of 493 total users, 123 were surveyed constituting a sample of 25%; the return rate was 85%. There were several broad categories of information addressed by the questionnaire: characteristics of the population, the SCORPIO user environment, instructional effectiveness, search access points, and comparisons with the card catalog. SCORPIO was the only segment of the LOCIS under study.

The survey population was composed of about half new SCORPIO users and half experienced users, and about a quarter were new to LC overall. Two-thirds of the respondents lived in the Washington area. Forty percent of the population were students, about half and half undergraduate and graduate. Another 25% were adults doing work-related or professional research, and 10% were there for personal, non-work interests. Other users included academic faculty, LC and Congressional staff, and government employees on business.

The SCORPIO user environment described earlier received few complaints, although almost 90% of the respondents felt we needed more terminals. Forty percent reported having to wait sometimes to use a terminal, but 90% did not have to wait on the day of the survey. Users rarely form lines at the CCC, preferring to stop back later or find another terminal. Only 4% of the users felt there should be no limits on terminal or printer use; most favored a 30- or 45-minute limit with "express" terminals separately available. There was no indication of any physical problems with our hardware except setting printer margins.

Users are willing to pay for some services, especially printing either at the terminal or offline. They are less willing to pay for personal instruction manuals (even though they want more of these) or for having searches performed and printed out by a librarian. Patrons who had experience with other information retrieval systems were more likely to accept fees for services, but otherwise their use patterns were not significantly different. Respondents were split on the issue of reserving or making appointments for computer services.

Most users had learned either from a librarian at the Computer Catalog Center or by using the flip-chart. When asked whether SCORPIO was easy or hard to learn to use, 6% said hard, 57% said easy, and 37% said it was neither hard nor easy. This perception did not vary much among different categories of users, between new and experienced users, or among those who had learned from different sources. Nevertheless, 85% indicated they wanted more training or written material. It was not hard for users to decide on the order and form of commands, but they had significant difficulty figuring out what to do when problems occurred. Understanding the subject heading structure (again, a lack of authority records compounds this) and the system error messages were other problem areas.

From a list of choices for improving instruction, the most popular option was for online instruction. Users also wanted personal copies of instructions, and more complete error messages, which is consistent with some of the problems revealed above. Respondents were definitely not interested in group

instruction, and were ambivalent towards both audio-visual methods and increased staff assistance.

Analyzing the approaches patrons take to SCORPIO and the card catalog is affected by the coverage of the two tools. Thirty-seven percent of the survey population were looking for materials published after 1969, the approximate cutoff date for inclusion in the LCCC data base. Only 10% were interested exclusively in items published before 1969, and 51% were using materials covering all dates. Most respondents were using SCORPIO to scan the available literature, as opposed to preparing an extensive bibliography or checking on a few specific items. For many users, SCORPIO is a novelty, and they just want to see "what's there." After the projected freezing of the card catalog, we will have a temporary "add-on" card catalog, but when this is discarded and we are fully dependent on the LOCIS for current information, we expect to have heavy demand for quick online call-number identification.

In describing more precisely the types of information sought by users, we found the outstanding category, circled by 76% of the respondents, to be "what books LC has on a particular subject." Even graduate students and faculty members showed this high percentage of subject searching, which contrasts with findings from other catalog use studies. The next most popular choices were "looking for books by a certain author," circled by 37% of the users (who could check more than one category), and "obtaining specific call numbers" (33%). Of those searching by subject, 73% just browsed randomly under a word they knew, and 54% used the *LC Subject Headings* set, kept on reference throughout the card catalog and terminal areas. Difficulty in making effective use of subject headings was noted earlier as a problem.

SCORPIO displays records in card (or accession) number order, not alphabetically by author or title. Eighty-three percent of the users felt this was satisfactory, even though it makes it difficult to compare SCORPIO bibliographies with lists from the card catalog or other sources. When asked to rate other sort orders, there was a very slight preference for reverse chronological order; others were not felt to be that much better than the existing order. One user asked to be able to choose any sort order needed, and this direction may be followed in the future, creating great flexibility in the files.

About half the population had used the card catalog in addition to SCORPIO on the day of the survey. Of those who used the cards, 62% were looking by subject, 50% by author, and 40% by title (users could indicate as many access points as they used). One third of the users who only needed post-1969 materials used the card catalog, even though they were also using SCORPIO. Seventy percent of those who used the cards said that SCORPIO could not replace the card catalog for their purposes; the respondents as a whole were split 50/50 on this question. The primary reasons cited for SCORPIO's not being able to replace the cards were the lack of periodical titles and of items cataloged before 1969. Other factors were the absence of non-Roman languages and the inconvenience of waiting for terminals. Both of these secondary reasons may be resolved through planned hardware additions and intensive programming work now in progress.

The questionnaire attempted to compare the ease of certain search operations between SCORPIO and the card catalog. Many people, however, left this

rather long question blank, or misunderstood it; so the data are unreliable. Most people tended to rate SCORPIO as easier for everything, even when the option given did not exist on the computer, such as finding cross-references.

The survey has helped us establish priorities for new instructional materials and has given us background to develop new features and services. The problems identified by users coincided with those observed by staff, but we have also been reassured on many points. Most written comments were highly complimentary, and usually asked for extended coverage of books and periodicals. One person stated that it was the best use of his tax money that he had seen in Washington, and several expressed the hope that SCORPIO might someday be available to other libraries. Unfortunately, we have not solicited information from non-users and this is necessary for a complete picture. A future study may incorporate a non-user questionnaire.

Conclusions

The development of the LOCIS is an ongoing process, as reference and processing staff library-wide work with the Automated Systems Office to suggest and evaluate system modifications. Some areas we are currently pursuing in public reference include printer use policies, more complete instructional pamphlets for free distribution, improved system messages, and online tutorials. Many other issues are under consideration by advisory committees, and the projected freezing of the card catalog has of course stimulated much planning for the maximum effectiveness of the LOCIS. As in other libraries, online services may be enhanced by such possible expansions as an interface with circulation and order records, and the entry of new formats: serials, maps, music, and so forth. As we observe experienced users consulting LOCIS daily with ease and sophistication, we have confidence in the success of automated reference at the Library of Congress.

Sarah M. Pritchard is a reference librarian in the General Reading Rooms Division of the Library of Congress.

Cooperation in the Library: Some Considerations for the Future

Linda Arret

A library is a place. It is a place where people come to seek answers and to create answers and a place where people work to provide the answers.

Providing these answers requires a certain operating efficiency in this place called a library. Our striving for this operating efficiency in recent years has met increasingly with problems of growth: the lack of growth in funds to operate this place, the tremendous growth in information we collect in this place to help provide the answers, and, the growth in methods for handling this information.

In our concern about the information explosion and the lack of funds, about resource sharing and networks, and access, about acquisitions and bibliographic control, about preservation and non-print media, we must not neglect our place of work, its organization, and its people, for the library will not vanish. It is certainly possible that our resolutions for these issues will not only demand interlibrary cooperation, but will also generate a realignment of library organizational structure.

We must continue to work across the lines of our traditional division of responsibilities within the library to solve these problems. This cooperation would encourage us to be familiar with an entire library system and would play to the strengths of each staff member: the acquisitions librarian, the catalog searcher, the binder, the cataloger, the stacks staff, the public service librarian, the computer trainer, the manager.

Cooperation at the Library of Congress

The Staff of the Library of Congress has not been alone in initiating some of this cooperation in the last few years. Many other libraries have experimented with job exchanges and rotations and task forces. Nevertheless, a few examples from the Library of Congress may be of interest.

We have developed a uniform position description that permits public service staff in the General Reading Room Division to rotate through different reference stations, including online training and bibliographic instruction, and permits management to make the most constructive use of staff strengths. Catalogers have worked in public service areas assisting readers with the main public card catalog. An Advisory Group on the Future of LC Retrieval Systems has been established, consisting of representatives from all departments, to advise the Automated Systems Office on the future characteristics of the retrieval systems, to address immediate questions concerning the integration of systems, and to address medium- to long-range plans for expanding retrieval capabilities. One issue the Library is confronting, the implementation of AACR-2 and the closing of its card catalogs, led to the formation of another working group.

Reference/Processing Working

In November 1977 a written announcement of the Library's intention to close its catalogs appeared in the Library's *Information Bulletin*. In January 1978 representatives from all departments met, at the request of the Processing Services Department, to discuss the first paper describing the specific questions to be asked. Between January and July, staff representatives from several public service divisions, including the Science and Technology, Loan, Serials, Collections Management, Federal Research, and General Reading Rooms Divisions, met to discuss some of the issues raised at the January meeting. By summer 1978 we had forwarded to Processing Services one suggestion concerning shelflisting and the shelflist, and we were working on other issues when there was established a Reference/Processing Working Group on the Future of the Catalogs. It is the task of this group to suggest to Processing Services ways of minimizing the impact of closing the catalog on reader services and processing activities.

The working group consists of approximately fifteen members representing all Library departments and includes managers who can make policy decisions as well as staff who work daily with readers and the catalogs. Meetings have been held at irregular intervals. It has been expected that members will canvass their respective colleagues as issues arise and return to the group with recommendations for action. Several smaller subgroups have been established on an ad hoc basis to focus attention on specific issues; some of these concern the format of the *Library of Congress Subject Headings*, the displays of authority and cross reference information on CRT's, and the possible editing work that may be done on the closed main public card catalog.

Conversations with our colleagues have made us aware that we often ought to "translate" the working group's questions in a fashion that makes the issues clearer for public services. Though not all public services staff express a keen interest in the detail of these decisions, increasingly they all are becoming aware of the impact of the changes and are concerned that services remain at a high level. Therefore the members of the group must make the complex questions understandable to our colleagues, and be able to present to staff a clear description of the temporary problems and ultimate benefits that will be generated by these decisions.

One of the first decisions made by the group concerned the nature of the add-on catalog. This is to be a card file serving as a backup to the online catalog and with entries based on AACR-2. We needed to determine whether it would contain MARC and non-MARC cards in a single file and coded in a fashion to permit each withdrawal of MARC cards when the online system proved reliable perhaps three to five years after the closing. We opted for a single file so as to have the fewest catalogs to consult. For Processing Services there would be a switch from the old divided official catalog to the add-on dictionary official catalog. Though the public add-on catalog would continue to be a dictionary one, it would probably not contain subject cross references. Since we had opted for full name cross references in both directions between old and add-on catalogs, public service staff accepted the suggestion not to file subject cross references so as not to generate false leads and to keep the catalog at a

workable size. Consequently we shall be relying even more heavily on the *Library of Congress Subject Headings*.

That decision led to suggestions to improve the design of the *Library of Congress Subject Headings* to make it easier for reference staff and readers to use. Reference and processing staffs will be working together, with automation staffs, to determine what format changes would be feasible and advisable for a tenth edition. There is no certainty that massive changes can be implemented, but the suggestion provides an opportunity to examine the processing and reference uses of this tool in order to improve its functions for all concerned.

Some cataloging changes required by AACR-2 will affect both subject headings and classifications. The Library's deferral of a decision on closing the shelflist is due in part to the projected impact of shelflisting procedural changes on the classification system. The Library will be making every attempt to retain existing cutter numbers, including those for authors using more than one name. In some cases the shelflister may have an additional searching responsibility, for example in determining whether different forms of a place name represent the same location. Perhaps reference librarian experienced in this type of searching could offer assistance. The retaining of existing call numbers may make a later decision on the shelflist somewhat easier, and will provide a continuity on the shelves that will help in any library function requiring browsing, from reference to photoduplication searching, acquisitions to interlibrary loan. In addition, this is likely to be beneficial to the reader, either browsing the shelves or an online shelflist.

Staff Exchanges

Staff exchanges have long been praised as a way to spend professional horizons, and such exchanges will be especially beneficial in this period of little financial growth and rapid change. Reallocation of staff has become a common means of solving problems of staff shortages, as well. At the University of Hawaii, collection development staff have served in the public service areas. In Wisconsin there has been experimentation statewide in staff exchanges among all types of libraries. Indiana University library science faculty exchanged places for a day with the Monroe County Public Library staff. With fewer beginning librarians in the job market, less changing of jobs between institutions, more library school graduates going into non-library information organizations, and librarians apparently "bailing out" of the profession, one wonders why job exchanges are not viewed more seriously as a means to attain increased job satisfaction and career programs. Perhaps the increasing emphasis on bibliographic instruction represents this concern as well, for the staff member involved in this activity must work outside a restrictive structure that reflects the common library work flow and become intimately familiar with the library as a place as well as a process.

There is some benefit to be gained in having a cataloger understand the searching habits and requirements of the library user. In a continuing project at the Library of Congress, catalogers are assisting readers in the main public card catalog, a catalog that is different from the official catalog and in a different building. Nearly all catalogers have found the experience very rewarding. One remarked that she now understood the impact of cataloging on reference, and

how cataloging information needs to serve the immediate requirements of the library community and the general reader. Another indicated that after more than ten years, he began to feel a part of the library.

The changes in bibliographic control we will see with AACR-2 and the move away from card catalogs will have a large immediate effect and a subtle long-range one as well. Not only will we create catalogs better designed to help readers find publications on any given subject, but also to help staff members search more effectively. To do that we will need to keep each other informed about our searching requirements. Public services staffs may begin to consult with faculty about improving and standardizing citation practices. Public Services librarians who have serials routed to them for review could assist serials catalogers in determining the nature of changes in the content of these items, which will directly affect the cataloging under AACR-2. The staff member searching for a chapter in a book to be photocopied has needs different from the staff member searching for a difficult citation sent by another library for inter-library loan. And the cataloger, as well as the acquisitions librarian, may need to know this, and may require yet different bibliographic information.

Non-Print Media

Not only will the increasing emphasis on preservation affect the format of materials, but also the higher expectations of readers and staff will generate an increasing need for thorough control of non-print media. Shelf browsing is more difficult with these materials and with microforms. Reference and archives staffs traditionally have had more experience in the access to these special collections. Their public service activities in the future would benefit from the cataloging expertise of the bibliographic control specialists. A recent study reports on problems in bibliographic control of media and cooperation among libraries.¹ Project Media Base, a project of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science and the Association for Educational Communications and Technology, suggested in its published report that evaluative information would be very important in a nationwide network of audio-visual resources.² The need for evaluative information in the bibliographic record presents an interesting opportunity for staff cooperation.

Similarly, the Special Libraries Association's issues for consideration at the White House Conference noted the need to identify quality data and quality information resources. The association suggested that criteria need to be developed to aid in determining what should be retained in collections. The study on scholarly communication described a similar need.³ Catalogers and indexers may not be able to predict all the uses for a given work. Public service staffs, through their subject knowledge, interactions with users, and searching experience, may be able to assist more readily in evaluating and selecting materials to collect, and in suggesting value-laden subject terms to apply to these materials. As research increasingly serves to link academia and society, we may see scholarship with less purely bibliographic orientation. But the library, if it is to avoid being set aside as the most efficient or important information place, will need to maintain and *improve* its bibliographic expertise in an environment where all libraries are seeking help from each other.

Networks may tend to have governing practices different from the traditional library. I would suggest that a way to resolve any differences in process or structure, a way to clear up any ambiguity of goals, is to reemphasize the library as a place where the knowledge of the entire organization, and the satisfaction and challenge of working there, encourages the human mediation for personalized service.

Linda Arret is on the staff of the General Reading Rooms Division of the Library of Congress.

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Public Services: 1980 and Beyond

Nancy H. Marshall

In the broadest sense, public service is service to the public—a simplistic statement you will rightly think, but in today's library and information environment an enormously complex assignment for those charged with responsibility for carrying out that mandate.

Three Questions

Perhaps the *first question* we should ask ourselves is this: "Who is the public, or rather, who are our publics? As recently as ten years ago, librarians could probably answer that question without a moment's hesitation. Academic librarians could claim primarily students and faculty in their own institutions; public librarians served primarily the citizens of their communities—at least those who used the library; school librarians knew they served primary and secondary students; special librarians, their subject or corporate researchers. We now provide or are expected to provide service to the non-traditional student, the adult learner, the non-user, the exceptional student, as well as the scholar, researcher, scientist, student, public servant, private citizen and a host of others.

It would be difficult for any librarian to pinpoint who is receiving our service. But one thing we do know is that no institution is capable of providing for all of the information needs of all of its users. This knowledge has resulted in participation in networks, systems and consortia which have expanded each library's ability to increase its service to its primary users.

The *second question* then follows: "What events led or drove us to our present service patterns?" The information revolution, the explosion of knowledge, the ever-increasing access demands of our publics coupled with the ever-decreasing levels of our fiscal resources have put an almost intolerable strain on our libraries to meet public service needs. But attempted to meet them we have, principally by developing and using fast-paced advances in technology over the past decade.

Many examples surface of our use of automation and technology, including: on-line cataloging, on-line information retrieval, on-line circulation system, on-line serials control, on-line interlibrary loan, and in the not too distant future, on-line acquisitions and on-line catalogs. This leads us to our *third question*: "What impact has this on-line revolution had for public service librarians?" In almost all cases, an increased demand on limited staff. Let us take just one example, on-line information retrieval. The capability of on-line searching has increased circulation, reference and interlibrary loan work levels; as our information finding tools have become more powerful, they are creating demands for full-text copies of the information identified, but, sad to say, our current mechanisms for providing these full-text copies are still quite primitive, thus

making the document provision mechanism the weak link in the information chain.

Dealing with New Technology

As librarians, we are called upon to improve the accessibility of information to our publics. In order to accomplish this mandate, we have created bigger, but not always better, hardware and software to assist us in achieving this goal. In a thought-provoking article entitled "The Future of Reference Service: Death by Complexity," Joseph Rosenblum makes an impassioned plea for simplifying our complex information retrieval systems, particularly the card catalog. He states: "A system of information retrieval so complex that no one can use it correctly is no better than no system at all."¹ He also quotes an astute fourth grader who summarized the situation thusly: "Card catalogs are so complicated they are really not good for anything but being card catalogs."² And as Martin Dillon has said: "Computer programs should be designed by geniuses so that even idiots can understand them." He adds that "unfortunately, these programs are instead generally designed by idiots so that only geniuses can make them work!"³

Machine-based catalogs cannot yet do some of the things card catalogs do, although machine-based catalogs have other capabilities (e.g., multiple keyword subject searches) that card catalogs cannot effectively match. It will take some time for readers and staff to become accustomed to new formats, and to the gains and losses when card catalogs are given up. More importantly, it will take time for machine-readable files to accumulate enough entries to be useful. Public service librarians will have to devise methods of retraining staff and educating and smoothing the tempers of readers. The number of access points for entry to the database should, however, make accessing the library collections a whole lot easier for our fourth grader.

What other roles have librarians undertaken to help themselves and their users cut through the complexities of our current on-line or manual retrieval systems? To name just a few, bibliographic instruction at various levels, classroom or individualized instruction, printed guides to the collections, audiovisual presentations, term-paper clinics, subject bibliographic instruction, searching techniques for printed sources and mechanized services. In this arena, the key resource to the collections of the library is the librarian, and much depends on his or her attitude and motivation. We librarians must also be approachable, and we are probably most effective when we go beyond the four walls of the library building to become active members of the institution or community which we serve and which we are trying to educate in the use of the library. We should aim to orient all the library's processes and services toward the needs of our users. Although there appears to be a widespread belief in the value of user education, we know from our own experiences that its staffing indicates a low priority within the library. I suggest that public service librarians and administrators ought to reassess and rebalance priorities in order to provide the staff and time essential to do this job.

When discussing bibliographic instruction in the 1980s, we must recognize that most of our current bibliographic tools and structure will be obsolete. The card catalog for major research libraries will presumably be impossible to

maintain and on-line catalogs by the end of the decade will become a reality. With the advent of AACR-2, coupled with the on-line catalog, public service librarians will be called upon to assist and train users and staff to get to the information they need — conceptually no different than we are doing now, except that we will have to be trained ourselves before we can train others. This is a good time to encourage technical service and public service staffs to communicate with each other and within their organizations more intensively than ever in the past.

I support and encourage staff exchange within a library. There is no better way for technical services and public services staff to understand and, yes, even empathize with each other's problems than to put themselves in others' shoes. And I do not mean for a two-hour stint, but for at the very least a few weeks. This is particularly helpful at this time, when both technical services and public services staff are anxious about the advent of AACR-2.

For most libraries up to now, cooperative activities have been confined primarily to sharing of cataloging information through a state or regional network for on-line bibliographic technical processing. For some networks, such as the statewide Wisconsin Interlibrary Loan Service/Wisconsin Library Consortium Network which I directed until August, 1979, our services to participants constituted, in addition to OCLC services, a broad array of resource sharing functions, including document delivery, building an on-line union list of serials via OCLC, continuing education, a telecommunications network, and very recently a statewide reference service. This statewide reference service is very exciting and very satisfying. It not only provides any Wisconsin library with a reference backup using University of Wisconsin-Madison resources, but the service, we believe, acts as an enabler and facilitator for improved reference service at the local level. And that is really what library networks are all about — to be enablers and initiators of new service patterns, to assist the local library in realizing its potential, and to allow the local library to provide better service to its public.

The Future

We have discussed some selected public service concerns present in these early months of the decade of the 1980s. It is time now to gaze into the crystal ball. Perhaps the best way to address this issue of the "beyond" is to quote some recent statements from the literature.

- 1) "The professional seems to have its head in the sand. The paperless society is rapidly approaching. Ignoring this fact will not cause it to go away."⁴
- 2) "During the 1980's libraries could be reduced to archival repositories because people will be accessing bibliographic data bases and text through computers in their homes and offices."⁵
- 3) "Those librarians who cannot step up to the challenge of serving people thorough the utilization of technological development in the delivery of user-oriented information will have to step aside."⁶
- 4) "An experiment by OCLC, due to be launched in October 1980, will offer 200 carefully selected homes in Columbus a "black box" which, hooked up to TV and telephone, will provide access to an encyclopedia, to banking services, to public information, health information, library services, and games."⁷

- 5) "If an encyclopedia, dictionary, world almanac and statistical abstract of the U.S. were available in every home via a terminal, 80% of the reference questions fielded by librarians could be handled by just those four reference tools."⁸
- 6) "Videotex, Viewdata, Teletext, CableText, Prestel, Viewtron, Telidon, Teletel, Telset, Inteltext, Ceefax, Oracle, Antiope, Captain. Perhaps you've never heard any of those terms, but stick around. All of them relate, in one fashion or another, to startling new ways of using your television set for more than just picking up Laverne & Shirley."⁹

Last year in his own inimitable way, Michael Gorman reminded us that long ago librarians were divided into technical processing and public services staff. This division is hallowed by time and tradition, but not by rationality. Indeed, it creates many problems for us such as catalogers with unused subject knowledge and reference librarians unable to use fully the card catalog. He foresees the melting away of this division and at the same time, a moving away from the hierarchical organization of the library. The budget crisis we foresee should stimulate us not to cut staff in one or both divisions, but to make the difficult transition to the multidimensional library.¹⁰

We have the potential to improve vastly our provision of information service through technology. I remain an optimist that, as a profession, we will rise to the challenge. To paraphrase another optimist, Edward Holley, "I believe we face the eighties from a strong base, and with librarians who are not only better educated, but also more sensitive to the concerns and the information needs of the society they serve."¹¹

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Congressional Research Service

Gilbert Gude

If you think about it a little bit, the average Congressman represents about a half million people, and he or she is usually so busy that a 24-hour day is pathetically inadequate. With the kind of demands Congressmen encounter on a daily basis, there is an overriding need for accurate, particularly for concise, unbiased and objective information addressing the major issues of the day. Furnishing this information for all members and committees of Congress is the responsibility of the Congressional Research Service, a congressional support agency, which has developed since 1914 under legislative mandate to provide the Congress with objective and non-partisan information, including reference material and indepth research of public issues.

History of the Service

By 1912 members of Congress were making altogether three to four calls a day to the Library of Congress asking for information; this included requests for books as well. In fact, during the course of a year's session, only 90 to 100 of the 490 members of Congress called on the Library for information support. In 1914 Congress decided that within the Library of Congress they should have their own legislative reference service which was to be exclusively for Congress. This new service and its use within the Library grew slowly.

Throughout the period of the 1930s and the early 1940s, the primary efforts of the Legislative Reference Service were for general reference information and the compilation of statutory indexes. By the end of World War II, Congress was asking the Legislative Reference Service approximately 16,000 questions annually, and the Service had a staff of about 95 to provide the answers. Such activity by the end of World War II was really wholly inadequate for congressional information needs. War had moved legislation dramatically from the relatively simple creation and funding of social agencies to some very remarkably complex laws bearing on such specialized and diverse subjects as atomic energy, local aid and rehabilitation, vast housing programs, and a momentous centralization of governmental services at the federal level. The Congress recognized that many of its own procedures were outmoded and addressed these inadequacies in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946.

The '46 Legislative Reorganization Act expanded the Service across the board and authorized the Librarian of Congress to appoint specialists and senior specialists in public affairs fields of major concern to the Congress. By establishing the institution of senior specialists at the Legislative Reference Service, Congress was really reaffirming the basic principle that our legislature is co-equal with the executive branch. Congress stated that the legislative branch would have its own expert resources in several fields of governmental concern and that these resources were to be equivalent to those available to the executive branch of government. So by law, senior specialists in CRS have the

same grade as the top specialists in the executive branch; however, it is impossible for CRS to have the same number of experts as the executive because, after all, the President has as a resource a half trillion dollar budget, which is about 500 times that of the congressional budget. But the intent is that the experts available to Congress are to be just as good as the President's and we feel that indeed, though we do not have the quantity, we do have the quality.

From this initiation of specialists and senior specialists in 1946, the workload of the Service continued to grow steadily. There were more information requests, but the nature of some of the inquiries from Congress also required more research analysis. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 changed the name of the Legislative Reference Service to Congressional Research Service and declared that the director was to be appointed by the Librarian in consultation with the Joint Congressional Committee on the Library; in so far as possible the Service was also to be administratively independent of the Library. The Congressional Research Service was further directed to enlarge greatly its support of congressional committees and to develop greater analysis and research capability.

To achieve these goals Congress mandated a three-fold increase in personnel. This increase has been realized and today the CRS numbers about 850 people, handling a little better than 310,000 requests annually. As compared to the 3 or 4 requests a day in 1912, Congress now asks in the neighborhood of 2,000 requests a day when operating at full tilt; and today the Congressional Research Service serves annually all the members, all the committees, and about 85 or 90 percent of the subcommittees in Congress.

Current Organization

The Service is organized into seven research divisions, two library information divisions, and several specialized offices. The research divisions are American Law, Economics, Education and Public Welfare, Environment and Natural Resources Policy, Foreign Affairs and National Defense, Government, and Science Policy Research. The reference and library information divisions are Congressional Reference and Library Services. The specialized offices include Assignment; Reference, and Special Services; Automated Information Services; Management and Administrative Services; Member and Committee Relations; Policy, Planning, and Review; Research, Analysis, and Multidisciplinary Programs; Senior Specialists; and the Director's Office.

CRS's 614 professional staff members are extremely diverse and include attorneys, economists, engineers, information scientists, librarians, defense and foreign affairs analysts, political scientists, public administrators, and physical and behavioral scientists. About 535 people are employed in the research divisions, 185 in the reference and library information divisions, and 140 in the various administrative and support offices.

The services provided to Congress range from in-depth policy analyses, legal research and legislative histories to tailored research—for instance, statistics, biographies, quotations; books, articles, reports, and studies; general background information on a subject; and bibliographies. A broad variety of on-line computer information files are available to Congress through the Library of Congress SCORPIO automated information retrieval system. Audio or audio-

visual formats as well as oral presentations in individualized briefings or in seminars and workshops are also utilized.

The Service produces several publications on a continuous basis, some of which are by-products of the SCORPIO system. Three such publications are the *Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions* (or *Bill Digest*), *Major Legislation of Congress* (or *MLC*), and Issue Briefs. The *MLC* is a monthly journal containing abstracts on about 700 key legislative issues; Issue Briefs (updated daily, weekly, or monthly as events dictate) average between six and ten pages in length and provide a definition and general background discussion on the issue, identification of current legislation, listings of hearings and congressional documents, a chronology of events related to the issue, and a selective bibliography of relevant materials for further study. The *Bill Digest* is simply the printed version of the legislative file in SCORPIO and contains the digest and status of every public bill and resolution before the congress. The *MLC*, the *Bill Digest*, and a semiannual list of *CRS Studies in the Public Domain* are distributed to libraries in the documents depository system by the Superintendent of Documents of the Government Printing Office.

Research Services

The Iranian situation provides an excellent example of how the total resources of CRS can address an issue and assist members of Congress and their staffs in evaluating a complex problem area and making the best decisions possible. The very type of serendipity hoped for by the Congress when the Reorganization Act of 1970 tasked CRS to anticipate the needs of members and committees in depth was fulfilled by a CRS report that was dated September 11, 1979, almost two months before the crisis in Iran. The report, titled "Islam in Iran, the Shi'ite Faith, Its History and Teachings," Brief, was produced by an analyst in our Government Division. Similarly, an Issue Brief, "Iran Crisis: The Fall of the Shah," had been on-line in our own automated information system (SCORPIO) since September 15. These analytic reports resulted in part from a member dinner and staff seminar which the Research Service conducted early in April. Following this Issue Brief, we produced at CRS a series of reports and Issue Briefs to keep members and staff conversant with all aspects of the rapidly changing crisis. Promptly after the American Embassy in Tehran was seized on November 4, the Iran Task Force of our Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division produced a comprehensive Issue Brief, "Iran: Confrontation with United States." This was produced in hard copy and went on-line in the Scorpio System also. The Task Force, since November the 4th, has updated this Issue Brief every day, both in hard copy and also on the Scorpio screen for all the congressional offices that use the computer system.

In addition to these two items, the Research Service produced a total of seven reports in November and December, such as the "Iranian Oil Cut-off: Economic Effects," "Responsibility of Iran under International Law for United States Diplomats and Citizens in Iran," and "Embargoing U. S. Agricultural Exports to Iran."

A well-designed Issue Brief or report that is prepared before a problem of widespread Congressional concern exists can efficiently and immediately answer a broad range of potential inquiries. A thoughtfully assembled "kit" of

materials can fulfill the same function. Indeed one out of every five requests that we receive in the Congressional Research Service is now handled through the use of the prepared CRS material. These prepared materials, very often put together by our senior analysts and researchers who have been doing support work for committees, in turn free these very researchers who prepared the reports to do other in depth research and not have to answer, one after another, a series of requests that are very similar.

Taking what is really a kaleidoscope of governmental and political information and transferring it into a comprehensive picture or series of pictures of clear and helpful knowledge, whether it is for the country, a particular region of the country, or the world, for the past or, more importantly, the future, is the vital role of the Congressional Research Service.

Gilbert Gude is director of the Congressional Research Service.

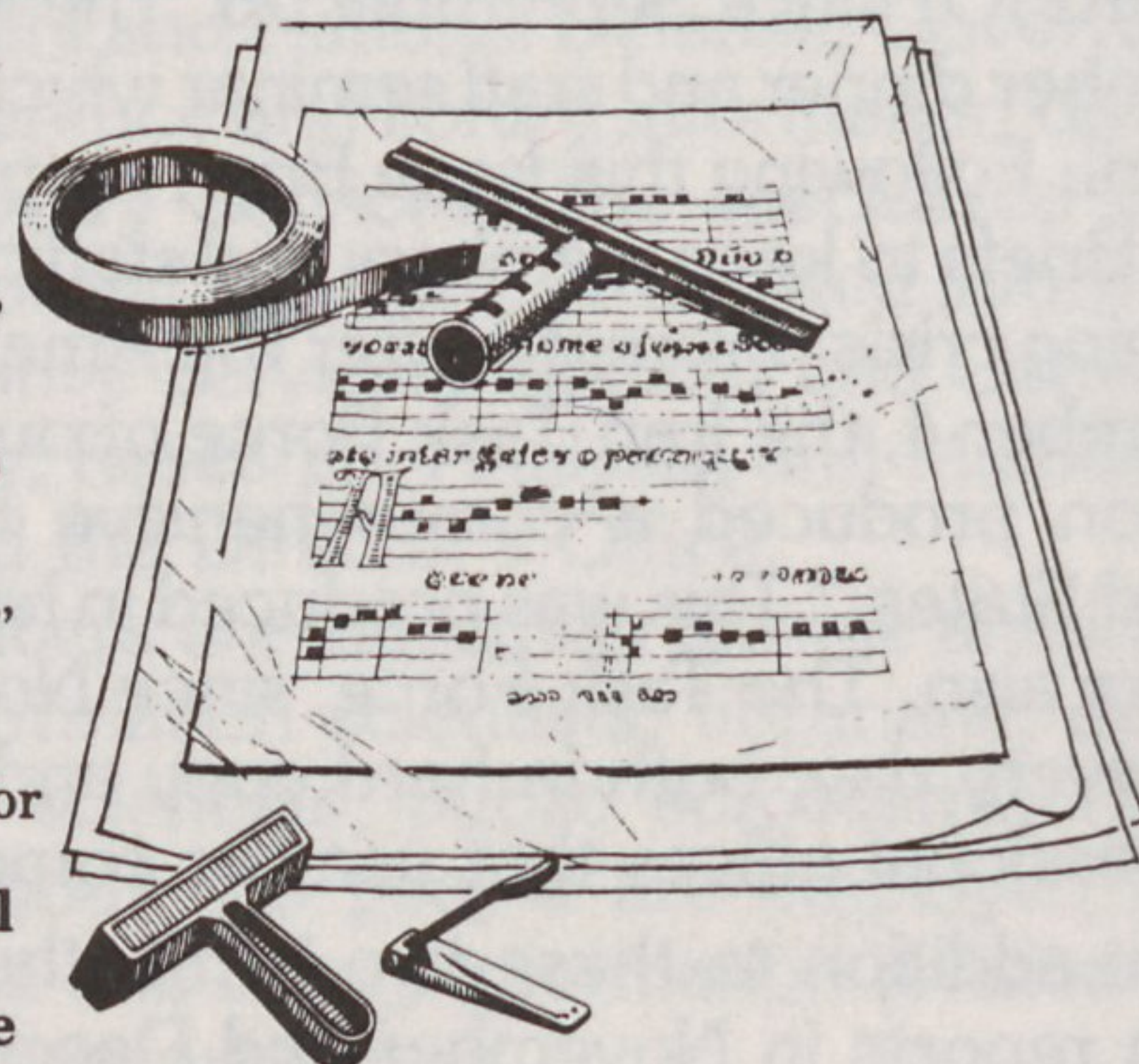
EDITOR'S NOTE

Reports by the Congressional Research Service are not distributed to depository libraries nor available in general. A few are reprinted in Congressional hearings and committee prints, but not on a systematic basis. An extensive, if not comprehensive, collection has been microfilmed and is for sale by University Publications of America, 5630 Connecticut Ave., Wash., DC 20015, in the "CBS Series": *Major studies of the Legislative Reference Service/Congressional Research Service, 1916-1974*; *Major studies of the Congressional Research Service, 1975-1976 supplement*; *Major studies and issue briefs of the Congressional Research Service, 1976-78 supplement*; *1978-79 supplement*; and *1979-80 supplement*.

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Automated Information Retrieval At UNC-CH: An Introduction to Online Computer Searching

Diane Strauss

Online searching of computerized bibliographic data bases is one of the most notable technological developments in reference services of the past decade.¹ Offered first by special libraries, it is now commonplace at many academic libraries as well. A directory being compiled by the North Carolina Online Users Group indicates that over fifty institutions in the state presently offer online search services and that twenty organizations, libraries or library departments, will make these services available to the public.² As librarians at institutions not presently offering online services are confronted by patrons who would like to avail themselves of such services, it becomes increasingly important that these librarians understand the rudiments of online searching and the policies of North Carolina libraries regarding such referrals. This article is intended to provide an introduction to online searching, to point out its merits and limitations and to describe briefly the referral policy of one such institution, the Academic Affairs Library of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

The Basics of Online Searching

Online searching—that is, interacting directly with the computer—is a rather simple process. Using key words or phrases, such as “Management by Objectives” or “Higher Education,” in a limited number of combinations, the librarian attempts to identify pertinent publications which match the patron’s expressed research interests. If the initial combination of words and phrases, or search strategy, does not yield the desired results, the search can be modified while being engaged with the computer, which is called “being online.”

Key words and phrases can be identified by consulting printed or online thesauri and guides, such as the *Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms* or the *Thesaurus of ERIC Descriptors*, for the databases being searched. These may be supplemented with other terms, drawn from the initial reference interview or from the patron’s written search request. Once such a list of terms has been identified, they are combined using the designations “Or,” “And” and “Not,” also known as Boolean operators.

Let us suppose that a library science student wants to survey the literature on stereotypes as they apply to librarians. The shaded portions of the Venn diagrams (Figures 1-3) show what each of these Boolean operators would yield searching the key words “Librarians” and “Stereotypes.”

The first combination (Figure 1), using the Boolean operator “Or,” is the most inclusive and general of all. Its use might result in many titles that would not be directly relevant to the search topic, such as “Sex Role Stereotyping in Mass Media” and “Directory of Chinese American Librarians.” The resulting number of citations might well be overwhelming.

Boolean Operators

OR

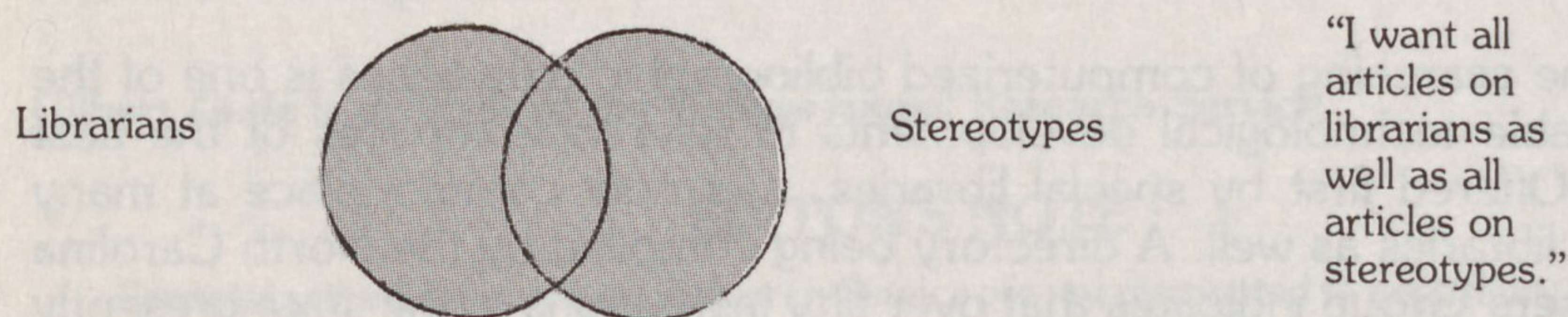


Fig. 1

AND

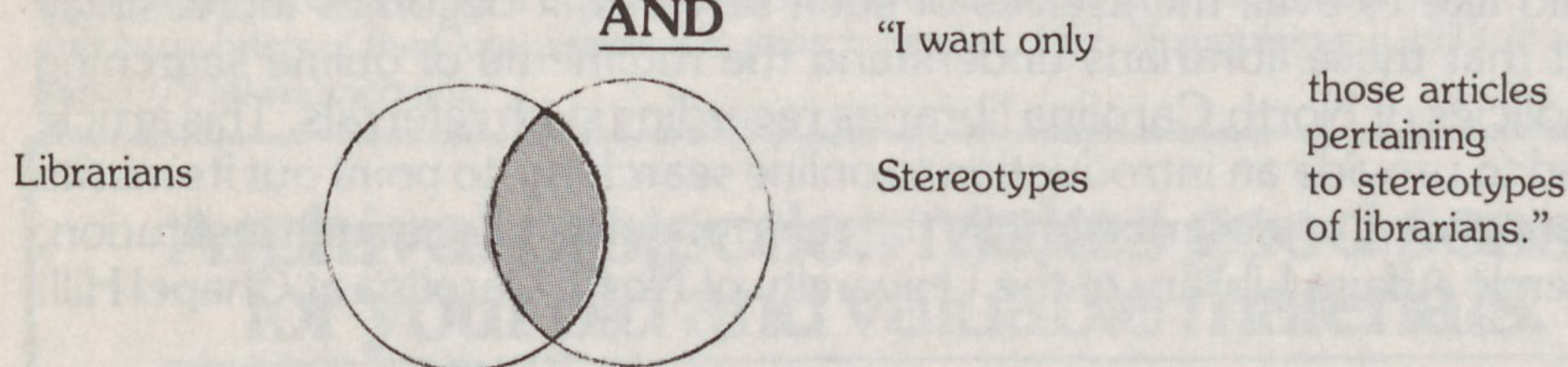


Fig. 2

NOT

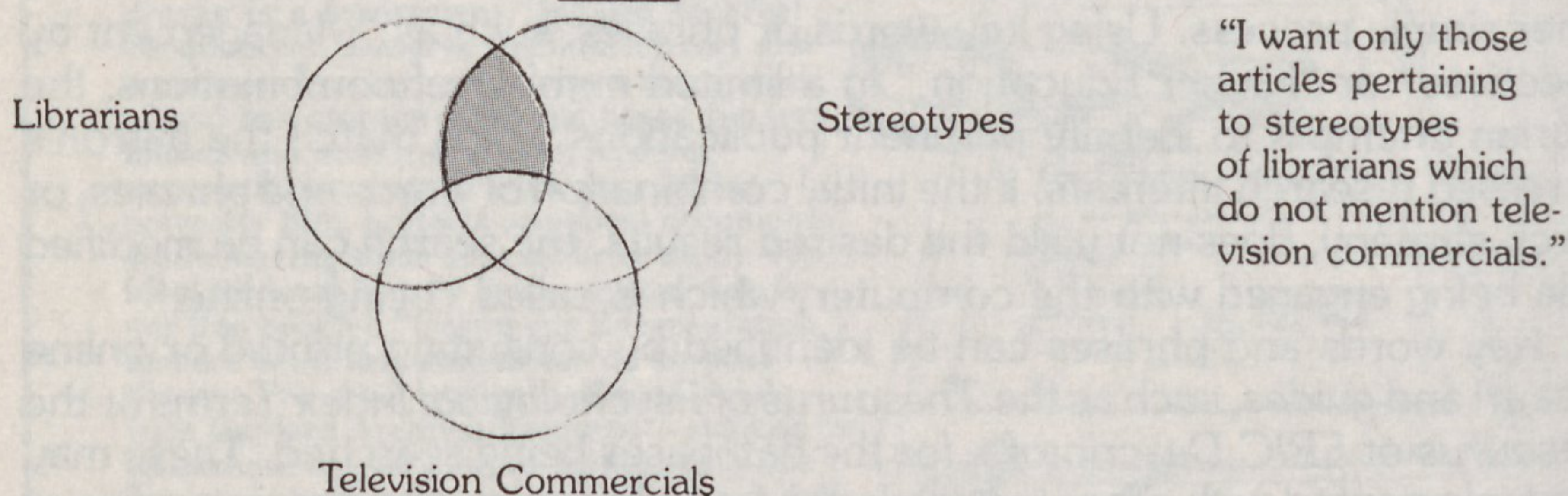


Fig. 3

A more appropriate search strategy might be to use the Boolean operator “And,” which would limit citations to articles indexed under both “Librarians” and “Stereotypes.” In this instance, criteria for inclusion are more stringent than in the previous example, and the shaded portion of the Venn diagram is correspondingly smaller. (See Figure 2.) A typical citation from this search would be “The Personality and Occupational Stereotype of Public Librarians.”

A patron can specify subject areas to be eliminated as well as those to be included. A clinical psychologist searching "Stress Effects of Overcrowding" may want to exclude animal studies; the library science student may want to exclude stereotyped portrayals of librarians in television commercials. In these instances, use of the Boolean operator "Not" would be appropriate. (See Figure 3.)

Using the same logic, searches can be modified online. As each combination of key words is entered, the computer responds by indicating the number of citations that combination will yield. If the search strategy as initially conceived yields too many citations, it can be narrowed by the introduction of another subject term or limited by language or year of publication. The search on stereotypes of librarians, for example, can be narrowed by confining it to stereotypes of male librarians or by limiting it to those articles written in English and published since 1975.

Similarly, if the initial search strategy yields a disappointingly small number of citations, it can be broadened to include other terms. The patron may decide, for example, to search the literature for articles on stereotypes of teachers, doctors, nurses and lawyers as well as librarians; or he may decide to limit the search to librarians but to search personality traits as well as stereotypes pertaining to librarians. It should be noted that broadening and narrowing a search are not mutually exclusive; both can be done in the same search. Accordingly, one might search for articles on stereotypes of doctors, lawyers, teachers, nurses and librarians published in English since 1975.

It is particularly important that the advantages and disadvantages of online searching be fully understood. The outstanding advantage is the savings in time the service offers in regard to traditional manual literature searches. Most manual literature searches take hours; corresponding computerized literature searches take only minutes. As the number of variables to be searched increases, so also does the amount of time saved by a computerized literature search. Another advantage is the greater flexibility that is available when searching new concepts and terms. A manual search by subject is limited by the terms indexers have assigned to each publication. Indexers are usually cautious about adopting new terms and, as a result, a "cultural lag" in subject indexes occurs. Since the computer searches key words in a title or abstract as well as the traditional indexer-assigned subject terms, the patron receives a more thorough and up-to-date scan of the literature. The computer printout may also provide "hard copy" weeks in advance of traditional printed information.

There are some limitations to computer searching. The first is cost. Online searching may be expensive. The cost of a search depends on three variables: the database being searched, the amount of time spent online and the volume of printout generated. Searches at UNC-CH's Academic Affairs Library may cost as little as \$5.00 or as much as \$150.00. Most, however, fall into the \$10.00 to \$15.00 range. For example, a recent search on flex-time and job sharing cost \$6.00; one on post-industrial society cost \$13.00.

The computer itself has limitations. It cannot think. It is programmed to search words and subjects in a limited number of combinations. It searches abstract concepts such as "relationship to" or "effect of" with difficulty. While a patron's topic may be "Middle-class librarians' concepts of inner-city patrons," one is as likely to "pull" articles on "Inner-city patrons' concepts of middle-class

patrons," all using the same subject terms. Although special techniques such as specifying the position of one word with regard to another can be employed to circumvent such problems, this is a difficulty which should not be overlooked. Another limitation is that computerized versions of printed indexes and abstracts date only from the early or mid-1960s; if a patron wants to do a retrospective literature search covering more than twenty years, some manual searching will be inevitable.

This, in a nutshell, is what online searching is all about. The success of each search will to a large measure be based on the suitability of the research topic to the available databases, the patron's skill in defining his topic and communicating it to the librarian and the librarian's skill in searching.

Online Policy and Procedure at the Academic Affairs Library, UNC-CH

The Academic Affairs Library at UNC-CH comprises Wilson Library, or the research library, the Undergraduate Library and nine departmental libraries. Three of the departmental libraries, the Chemistry, Geology and Math/Physics Libraries, as well as the Business Administration/Social Sciences and the Humanities Reference Departments in Wilson Library offer online search services. In all, some fifty databases can be searched. Like other reference services, online searching is available to faculty, students, North Carolina citizens and others.

For all patrons contemplating use of online search services, the procedure followed is the same. At the time of the initial inquiry, the librarian is usually able to tell the patron whether his research topic can be searched on the databases offered. If the research topic seems promising for a computer search, the patron is asked to fill out a computer search request form. Following that, an appointment is made—usually for a day or two later—to enter the search on the computer. During the interim, the librarian prepares a search strategy using the techniques described above.

When the patron and the librarian meet, they review the search strategy, modifying it where necessary. After this initial review, the search is entered online. Three to five working days later, the printout is mailed to the library. (If the patron prefers, the bibliography can be printed online, but this significantly increases the cost of the search.)

Four points should be emphasized. First, no searches are run at the time the patron makes his initial request. Each search requires that the librarian invest considerable time reviewing the database(s) to be searched as well as the research topic itself. For this reason, an appointment, allowing enough "lead time" for the librarian to construct a thoughtful and effective search strategy, is necessary. Second, each patron is required to fill out a computer search request form so that the librarian can use it to prepare the search strategy. Third, the patron must be present at the time the search is entered online so that he can assist with online modification if necessary. Finally, the patron is required to pay for the search at the time he picks up the printout. If no printout is generated, he is required to pay at the time of the search.

As mentioned earlier, costs vary. Some data bases are expensive (\$1.50 per minute) and some are relatively inexpensive (\$.22 per minute). The Academic Affairs Library passes on all direct costs—data base royalties, vendors' charges and telephone connect fees—to patrons. Although it does not attempt to recover equipment and staff training expenses, it attempts to defray cost of maintenance and supplies by adding a \$1.00 fee to each search. Rates are the same for all; there are no additional charges for people who are not members of the UNC-CH academic community. Computer search services are available Monday through Friday between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

Diane Strauss is head of the Business Administration/Social Sciences Reference Department in Wilson Library, UNC-CH.

REFERENCES

1. Kathleen Heim, "The role of mechanized services in the provision of information with special reference to the university environment," ED 119 725 (Arlington, Va.: ERIC Document Reproduction Service, 1975).
2. The North Carolina Online Users Group *Directory* is expected to be available at the time this article appears in print. For further information regarding its availability and price, the reader may contact the author.

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New North Carolina Books

Suzanne S. Levy

Compiler

Michele Lebar Boone, ed. **SOUTHERN A.R.C.: A GUIDE TO SPECIAL PLACES AND CREATIVE PEOPLE IN THE MOUNTAINS.** Warne, N.C.: Southern Appalachian Resource Catalog, 1980. 82 pp. \$5.00 single copy. \$9.00 1-year subscription.

This small catalog attempts to serve as a guidebook to "special places and creative people" in the Southern Appalachian Mountains, covering the area bounded by Knoxville, Boone, Greenville (S.C.), Gainesville (Ga.), and Chattanooga. It covers such subjects as children and animals, alternate education, homesteading, conservation, energy, arts and crafts, music and drama, recreation, health, restaurants and lodging, and committees. The quality of the articles varies, as they are written by different authors. There is a definite "alternative life style" point of view from the catalog as a whole.

One of the strong points of this publication is its fine, useful index/directory, which gives names, addresses and telephone numbers, and tells a bit about what each person, place or thing does. Another highlight is the art work, graceful and well done.

There is room for improvement in layout (so many advertisements get in the way), and let us hope that whoever checked the "grammar and sentence structure" checks the editor's spelling next time.

This volume, while not the best items available on resources in the North Carolina mountains, is nevertheless a popular type of catalog today and may be worth its cost for the index alone! The publishers plan to issue fall-winter and spring-summer editions which will be numbered volumes 2 and 3.

Alice R. Cotten
University of North Carolina
at Chapel Hill

Eloise F. Potter, James F. Parnell, Robert P. Teulings. **BIRDS OF THE CAROLINAS.** Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1980. 408 pp. \$14.95.

Nature buffs familiar with two other UNC Press publications, *Wild Flowers of North Carolina* and *Amphibians and Reptiles of the Carolinas and Virginia*, will be disappointed with Potter, Parnell, and Teulings' *Birds of the Carolinas*. It is a useful book, full of information, but is just not as well-executed as the other nature books.

The more than 400 species accounts offer the usual information: range (dates of sightings in the Carolinas as well as geographical area), feeding habits, description, and nesting habits (for those birds that breed in the two states).

Many accounts, such as that of the bobwhite, are extensive and detailed, giving interesting habits of the birds. The introductory essays on identification, migration, annual cycle, habitats of the Carolinas, and conservation efforts are very valuable.

Photographs are numerous, but of varying quality. There are some excellent ones — of the American kestrel, Eastern bluebird, tufted titmouse, for instance — but most are fair at best. Many are taken from such a great distance that it is impossible to recognize the bird. For example, the only distinguishing feature of the purple martins pictured is the multi-hole birdhouse they perch on. In others the bird blends so well with the background that the effectiveness of nature's protective coloring is unquestionable. And many photographs are just too small. The reader might find himself using his binoculars on the book as well as on the bird. It will often be necessary to follow the authors' suggestion and consult other books such as field guides for positive identification in difficult cases.

It must be noted that the authors do not intend this book to be a field guide, even though it is similar in content to field guides. They state in the introduction that "*Birds of the Carolinas* is designed to introduce you to the remarkably diversified avifauna of the region and to stimulate your interest in birds." In spite of the problems mentioned above, the book fulfills this purpose, and for that reason is a recommended purchase for general library collections and for bird lovers in North and South Carolina.

Rebecca S. Kornegay
Johnston Technical College

Frances Cumnock, ed. **CATALOG OF THE SALEM CONGREGATION MUSIC**. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1980. 682 pp. \$30.00.

A catalog is a respected and valuable reference tool but not usually something designed with reading in mind. The work in question here can be used in both of these ways and to an extent that would make it interesting to a wider public than the title would lead you to suppose. The "Salem congregation music" refers to the extensive musical manuscript holdings of the Moravian Music Foundation in Winston-Salem. Frances Cumnock has undertaken the enormous task of cataloging and arranging the collection into a form which will make it more accessible to the musicologist, conductor and performer. If she had stopped here she would have done enough to make all of these folks very grateful but she has added a lengthy introduction which, though primarily designed for the music scholar, contains much interesting general historical information.

The musical life of the early Moravian settlers in this country was rich and sophisticated to a degree hard to imagine in the context of American pioneer society. But this musical life was inextricably bound with the religious life and, in turn, religious doctrine and precepts influenced every aspect of living. Because of this unique interdependence, examination of the musical documents alone outside of a larger context was not enough and the editor has made a study of

Church records, minutes of meetings and memoirs in order to reconstruct something of the society which produced the music. The results of her study are seen in the introduction, which is a chronological survey of the important personalities responsible for the music in the collection, in such capacities as composer, copyist and musical director. The style is straightforward and factual, necessarily technical, but leavened with flashes of humor showing the individuals behind the history.

I have concentrated on the introduction, which, admittedly, is only about fifty pages out of a long work. The bulk of the book is the catalog itself, the real working reference source. It is well organized with an abundance of musical examples and useful access points. Because of the price, the smaller music collection may consider it too much of a luxury for purchase, but I would certainly recommend it for the larger music library. Outside of the field of music, the work would be of more value to any larger libraries with specialized historical or religious collections.

Gene W. Leonardi
North Carolina Central University

Anthony J. Badger. **PROSPERITY ROAD: THE NEW DEAL, TOBACCO, AND NORTH CAROLINA.** Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1980. 295 pp. \$20.00.

Professor Badger, of the Department of History at Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne, England, has provided us with a solid study of how the New Deal brought renewed prosperity to the flue-cured tobacco farmers of North Carolina. With four out of ten workers in North Carolina still on the farm in 1930, and tobacco being the most valuable crop, the importance of this renewed prosperity to the economic health of the state as a whole is evident.

The author's introductory chapter on how tobacco was grown, harvested, cured and marketed is a model of brevity and clarity. Several black and white illustrations are an aid to the reader in understanding this process. The problems of the farmer, especially with the onset of the depression, are also explained in this first chapter. The bulk of the volume traces what the New Deal did for the tobacco farmer, the process by which the various pieces of legislation were passed and the reactions of the farmers to the acts. Little attention is paid to the manufacturers. That they did not need any special help is demonstrated by the fact that profits rose from \$115 million in 1927 to \$145 million in 1930 and stayed at that level through 1932. The special compensation for the president of the American Tobacco Company rose from \$191,000 in 1926 to \$892,000 in 1931. Shifting from one locale to another, Mr. Badger demonstrates the impact of local, state, national and international affairs on tobacco legislation. For example, the withdrawal of the British Imperial Tobacco Company from the market in September 1939 resulted in tobacco farmers voting for controls that they had just voted against eight months earlier. The British bought, each year, nearly one-third of the total flue-cured production, chiefly the better grades. No critic of the New Deal, Mr. Badger believes it did what it set out to do — improve the economic position of the tobacco farmer, chiefly through crop control. Some critics, such as David Conrad, have faulted the

New Deal for being too limited. They believe a more radical policy that would have done more for the rural poor should have been adopted. However the author presents evidence that shows, insofar as tobacco was concerned, that such a radical policy was never possible. The "choice lay not between a limited tobacco program and one more radical, but between a limited program and none at all."

Through an excellent book overall, there are some irritating features. The use of footnotes is disconcerting. Though a now, unfortunately, accepted practice, the placing of all notes at the rear, even explanatory ones, can cause an unwary reader to miss out on some interesting tidbits. Is not the author's assessment of Guy Owen's *Journey for Joedel* worthy of inclusion in the main body of the work? The use of multiple notes, where several sources are given, makes it difficult to verify a particular fact. The author also could have drawn a greater distinction between flue-cured tobacco and other types of tobacco grown in North Carolina.

The production of the book is up to the usual high standards of the UNC Press. All public and college libraries in the tobacco-growing sections of North Carolina should have this work. Public libraries outside of the tobacco area may find this of limited use unless they have a strong North Carolina collection.

Peter R. Neal
Durham County Public Library

Richard Walser. **NORTH CAROLINA LEGENDS.** Illus. by Bill Ballard. Raleigh: North Carolina Division of Archives and History, 1980. 76 pp. \$2.50 paper. \$6.00 hardcover.

Richard Walser, a well-known author and compiler of North Caroliniana, has drawn together in *North Carolina Legends* forty-eight of the state's legends, Indian myths and folk yarns. Beginning with Indian tales such as "Large Turtle" and proceeding through such traditional favorites as "Brown Mountain Lights" and "Tar Heels" to "Governor Bob Scott Tells about Governor Fowle's Ghost," Walser has included a variety of stories that will appeal to widely diverse tastes.

The legends are short (rarely more than a page long) and simply told; the collection is varied and interesting. At the end of the book Walser has included a section entitled "Notes and Sources" where he details the sources he has used and lists books for further reading. Recommended for public and school libraries.

Diane Kessler
Durham County Schools

Walker, Percy. **THE SECOND COMING.** New York: Farrar, Straus, Giroux, 1980. 359 pp. \$12.95.

The Second Coming is really three stories in one. There is the plot centering around Will Barrett, a modern Richard Corey, a man who has everything and finds none of it to his liking. Retired early in Linwood, North Carolina, the multi-millionaire Wall Street attorney spends his days playing golf and carrying on his late wife's charitable works. He falls victim to an affliction similar

to petit mal epilepsy and, during disease-induced trances, this "talented, agreeable, wealthy man" experiences intense sensory flashbacks to his childhood, adolescence and his father's suicide. Barrett himself idly contemplates suicide, finding the world and life around him "more senseless and farcical with each passing day."

Against this tale of alienation and anomy is juxtaposed the story of Allison Huger, a young escapee from the nearby Valleyhead Sanitarium. Allie, diagnosed as a schizophrenic and veteran of numerous electroshock treatments, is an innocent, someone who "flunked ordinary living." She is no ordinary person. She settles in an old greenhouse on property she's inherited, and there she lives a Robinson Crusoe-like existence, making do with what's on hand to make her greenhouse more habitable. This part of the novel is a delight. Her hoisting and loving resurrection of an old, wood-burning kitchen stove is my favorite part of the book. Allie's encounters with the real world—a man who is "into" running, a dissatisfied auto mechanic and others—and her struggle with language as other people use it are also delightful.

Inevitably, Will and Allie meet. Each makes a strange kind of sense to the other, and they fall in love. This pairing of an ailing, disenchanted older man with an enchanted (surely not schizophrenic) innocent—who is, incidentally, the daughter of his college sweetheart—is improbable, but gladdens the heart. So also does the ending, which will satisfy the most confirmed romantic. *The Second Coming* is highly recommended for adult fiction collections in public and academic libraries.

Diane Strauss
University of North Carolina
at Chapel Hill

Warren Ashby. **FRANK PORTER GRAHAM: A SOUTHERN LIBERAL.**
Winston-Salem, N.C., John F. Blair, 1980. 386 pp. \$20.00.

Two decades have lapsed since Warren Ashby, a professor of philosophy at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, conducted ten interviews with seventy-three-year-old Frank Porter Graham. Considering the length and varied nature of Graham's career, as well as the complexity of the issues Graham struggled with, the long gestation period of *Frank Porter Graham: A Southern Liberal* does not seem excessive. The author spent the time necessary to produce a thorough biography of a great North Carolinian.

Ashby describes his subject's career as a public servant in relation to his character and beliefs. The reader learns that the philosophy of Woodrow Wilson and the atmosphere at the University of North Carolina fostered the development of Graham's devotion to democratic principles and his selfless attention to the needs of other human beings. Whether discussing Graham's purposeful post-graduate study in the field of economic history or his tireless efforts to promote understanding and good will among men, the author succeeds in revealing that his subject's brilliance was rooted in simple concepts such as equality, humility and freedom.

The book's six parts chronicle Graham's life and pursuits in the context of time and place. Ashby shows how Graham affected and was affected by his surroundings, whether as student, labor dispute mediator, president of the

University of North Carolina, civil rights advocate, U. S. Senator or United Nations emissary. Thirty-six pages of notes and bibliographic essays at the rear of the book underpin each part of the biography with primary sources available at repositories from New York City to Tuskegee, Alabama.

Several minor flaws detract from the book's general excellence. Ashby's writing style, though technically sound, is somewhat tiresome. A plethora of lengthy quotations, several of which are incorrectly transcribed (a random check of four quotations revealed three of them to have errors), contributes to this aspect of the book. Ashby errs when he states on three occasions between pages seventeen and twenty-two that Graham was a member of the Philanthropic Society at the University of North Carolina (he joined the Dialectic Society).

Despite these and a few other slips, this attractively bound volume with a pleasing format, sixty-two photographs and an adequate index should be purchased by academic and public libraries. Because of Graham's effect on modern North Carolina history and his advocacy of traditional American values, high school librarians may want to purchase *Frank Porter Graham: A Southern Liberal* for use by advanced students.

Maurice C. York
East Carolina University

Buck W. Yearns and John G. Barrett, eds. **NORTH CAROLINA CIVIL WAR DOCUMENTARY**. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1980. 365 pp. \$17.95.

"it is A bad chance for me for your wages is So low an every thing So high I dont See how I can live here much longer. I dont get no help now I did get 25 dollars about the last of August an that was not half A nuf but I under Stand there is no more to come." (page 267, *North Carolina Civil War Documentary*).

So wrote a loving and worried wife to her husband, then serving in the Confederate Army, on December 30, 1863. This and many other fascinating original documents make up an excellent documentary history of North Carolina during the War Between the States. The authors have attempted to put together a well rounded group of original materials including official records, correspondence, pamphlets, manuscripts, diaries, newspapers, etc. More importantly, they have attempted to include materials dealing with the social, economic and political aspects of life during this period. Less than one-third of the material deals with military events, as the editors rightly felt that this historical side of the war had received more than enough coverage over the years.

Each of the twenty sections such as "The Economy of Scarcities," "Church and School" and "Life Goes on at Home," begins with a short concise historical introduction to set the scenes and provide background for the documentary material that follows. Good indexing and an adequate bibliography make this volume a good selection for all types of libraries, especially those with North Carolina or Civil War collections. The editors more than fulfill their hope to "... present a viewpoint of life behind the front lines that expository writing could never achieve."

Ridley R. Kessler, Jr.
University of North Carolina
at Chapel Hill

Dennis B. Fradin. **NORTH CAROLINA IN WORDS AND PICTURES.** Illus. by Richard Wahl. Maps by Len W. Meents. Chicago: Childrens Press, 1980. 48 pp. \$8.65.

Written for the very young reader, this attractive hard bound book tells the story of North Carolina in one sweep. It is amazingly broad yet, at the same time, very concise. No words are wasted. The state's geography and history are covered, related in simple sentences with words in italics that might require a bit of help from an adult. The pronunciation of some unfamiliar or long words is also indicated. While it is not overburdened with details, the essential facts are included: Virginia Dare, the pirates, the Wright brothers' airplane, Daniel Boone, the USS North Carolina, tobacco, textiles, the state capitol, the Charlotte Motor Speedway and much more, of course. Several maps and diagrams, a list of facts about the state, a chronology and a good index help to make this an ideal book to introduce young Tar Heels to their state. The colorful and well chosen photographs and drawings (including several made by John White in the 1580s) will effectively add to the understanding of North Carolina that words can start. If you are looking for myths, tradition and folklore, go elsewhere; offer this book to your patrons with a curiosity about the past and an interest in the present. It will help to prepare them for other more advanced books to which they will soon move from this good introduction.

William S. Powell
University of North Carolina
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Documents

Michael Cotter

Report of the Annual Meeting of the Documents Section, North Carolina Library Association, October 21, 1980

About 40 librarians attended the morning session of the meeting at the Holiday Inn in Chapel Hill to hear Carol Mahoney, from the Office of the *Federal Register*, to explain the system of publication of regulations of the Federal government in the *Federal Register* and the *Code of Federal Regulations*. Using the guide, *The Federal Register: What it is and how to use it* (Wash., GPO, 1980. SuDocs no.: GS 4.6/2:F 31/980), Ms. Mahoney showed the group the different types of materials published in the *Federal Register*, how the present format has developed from earlier years in which much less information intelligible to the public was printed in it and the meaning of various abbreviations accompanying the published document.

During the first part of the afternoon session, Judy Poole, of the Institute for Research in Social Sciences at UNC-Chapel Hill, explained the statistical services available to academic libraries through the Triangle Universities Computation Center (TUCC). TUCC, which receives computer tapes of Census Bureau data through the State Data Center, will provide academic users with tabulations too detailed or complex to obtain through manual examination of printed reports.

The second part of the afternoon session was the business meeting, which will be reported in full in *The Docket*. The committee to develop guidelines for local documents service that was established as a result of last year's meeting (see *North Carolina Libraries*, XXXVII, 4 (Winter, 1979), pp. 27-29, 72) gave its report, based on meetings with the Public Library Section of NCLA. The committee moved that the Planning Council of the Public Libraries Section of NCLA

strongly encourage public libraries to enter into agreements with local governing bodies of the counties and municipalities they serve to collect and provide access to reports produced by those counties and municipalities, following generally the guidelines adopted by the Documents Section and the Public Libraries Section of the North Carolina Library Association.

The guidelines are based on *Organizing a Local Government Documents Collection*, by Yuri Nakata (Chicago, ALA, 1979). The motion passed unanimously and will be published in full with the guidelines in the next issues of *The Docket*.

Carolyn Jamison (Chairperson) reported the reply to a letter to David McKay concerning the *Checklist of North Carolina State Publications*. The Division of State Library plans to catalog state documents in the SOLINET data base, publish the *Checklist* in a format which will serve both reference and acquisitions functions and publish an index to the *Checklist* which will be current and provide in-depth subject terms. Nathaniel Boykin, who was

responsible for producing the *Checklist*, has left the State Library, but two other librarians will continue to work on it.

The Nomination Committee recommended that Cindy Pendergraft, of Davidson College, be nominated for Vice Chairperson/Chairperson-elect, to succeed Nathaniel Boykin in 1981. The recommendation was approved unanimously.

In other business, the group agreed to meet with the Virginia documents group in March, 1981, and elected Ridley Kessler to chair a committee to work out details; passed a resolution sponsored by Jaia Barrett, Duke University, to endorse the GPO micropublishing program that offers depository libraries Congressional hearings and committee prints in a choice of formats (hard copy or microfiche); and agreed to meet with members of the Resources and Technical Services Division of NCLA to discuss AACR-2 as related to the cataloging of documents. The Documents Section is scheduled with a time slot for the joint NCLA/SCLA Conference to be held in Charlotte in 1981. Boykin will head the committee to establish the program. Boykin then took the chair and will be Chairperson for the coming year.

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Keeping Up

CAROLINA LIBRARIES: INTERFACE '81

October 7-9, 1981

The Joint Planning Committee for the North Carolina and South Carolina Library Associations has coordinated plans for an exciting Fall Conference in Charlotte, North Carolina. The two associations are working together by sections, round tables and committees, using resource persons from each state if there is not a counterpart.

Keynote speaker at the First General Session on Wednesday, October 7, will be **Charles Kuralt**, host of CBS News' weekday "Morning" in addition to being anchorman for the popular "Sunday Morning" television show. He will put our conference "on the road" to a good start.

Leon Marte, futurist and Executive Vice President of the Hudson Institute, the East Coast "think tank," will relate our profession to the Eighties and will prepare us for what we will face during this and future decades. He will be guest speaker at the banquet following the Second General Session on Thursday evening, October 8.

Featured on Friday, October 9, at the Third General Session will be **John Henry Faulk**, Texas born humorist, author and noted speaker on intellectual freedom. He was recently awarded the 1980 James Madison First Amendment Award by the National Broadcast Editorial Association.

Mark your calendars — this is one conference you don't want to miss!

New officers of the South Carolina Library Association for 1981 will take office in January: Dr. F. William Summers, President, and Gerda Belknap, Vice President/President Elect. Dr. Summers is with the College of Librarianship at the University of South Carolina at Columbia. Ms. Belnap is at the Richland County Public Library also at Columbia. She joins the NCLA/SCLA Joint Conference Planning Committee. Other members of the committee are:

Mertys W. Bell, NCLA Vice President/President Elect, NCLA
Arial A. Stephens, NCLA
Mary Frances Crymes, NCLA
Leland M. Park, NCLA
Dennis Bruce, SCLA
Shirley M. Tarlton, SCLA

FRIENDS OF NORTH CAROLINA PUBLIC LIBRARIES OFF AND RUNNING

Friends of North Carolina Public Libraries held its first annual meeting at the Lee County Library, Sanford, October 16, 1980. Approximately seventy-five supporters representing public libraries from all parts of the state were present to launch the organization. Friends of the Lee County Library were hosts for the occasion and Mrs. Henry Singletary, president-elect, presided.

Sara W. Hodgkins, Secretary of the Department of Cultural Resources, attended the meeting and reported that support of public libraries will be the major emphasis in the department's 1981 budget. She urged supporters of libraries to find out what citizens in their communities desire in the way of library services and their particular needs and wishes. "Governor Hunt's administration is focused upon providing each North Carolinian with equal opportunities for personal and professional development. Public libraries offer the resources for all citizens to pursue their personal goals and continue their education," she said.

Representative-elect Dennis Wicker brought greetings to the group and assurances of his interest in libraries. He congratulated the supporters on the formation of the statewide group and urged them "to keep me informed. Remember, if there is anyone interested in libraries, they have a friend in the General Assembly."

"Friends, the How and Why" was discussed by a panel consisting of a Friend, a librarian, a library trustee, a county commissioner, and the state librarian. In her suggestions for organizing a Friends group, Ann Wilkerson of Friends of the New Hanover Library, recommended a coalition of various segments of the community "because such a group has more clout. Speaking from experience, I would say get as many persons as possible involved, name a steering committee, discuss library needs, set up a public forum, and be sure to have representatives of the county and city government present."

Frances Reid, Public Library Consultant, advised that Friends' planning be closely coordinated with library planning and that Friends should be aware of the goals and objectives of the library. She reported that volunteers give hundreds of hours of service each month to public libraries in North Carolina. Friends conduct book sales, story hours, puppet shows, book reviews, tutor adults and children, and perform many services for public libraries both within and without the library walls.

Mary Lynn Jordan, a trustee and Friend of the Cumberland County Library, said that all Friends should be advocates of increased support for public libraries. She suggested that Friends insist on free interchange of information from library trustees and a broad library program. She noted that service on a Friends group is excellent training for a trustee who must make tough decisions.

Ken Harmon, Chairman of the County Commissioners of Lee County, told the group that Friends of the Lee County Library had helped with the acquisition of the site for the new library, with its landscaping, and its book

collection. He said there should be a free flow of information from the library trustees to the county commissioners and to the public.

David N. McKay, State Librarian, told the audience "Your group is a blank canvas — you can do anything you wish — the life of the mind is of the utmost importance. Remember that for one-third of our population, libraries are their only tool for education. Make libraries fun and informative."

Mr. McKay installed the following officers who had been elected by a mail ballot:

President: Mrs. Henry P. Singletary
Wilmington

Vice President: Perry White
Sanford

Secretary: Mrs. A. R. Elam
Chapel Hill

Treasurer: John G. Coulson
Newland

Area Directors: Dr. Rosanne Wagner, Sylva; R. E. Nimocks, Fayetteville;
Duane P. Jackson, Winston-Salem

At-Large Directors: C. Milton Rice, Kenansville; Mrs. Walter Thomson, Hendersonville; Millard F. Wilson, Salisbury

Friends of North Carolina Public Libraries came into existence because of a Governor's Conference recommendation which prompted the North Carolina Federated Women's Clubs to request that a brief workshop on Friends be held at their annual convention. The Friends who presented the workshop found the sharing of ideas so profitable that a steering committee was formed.

Friends of North Carolina Public Libraries has as its purpose to promote the development of excellent library service throughout North Carolina; to foster closer relations between public libraries and citizens of North Carolina; to promote knowledge of the library's functions, resources, services, and needs; to encourage cooperative efforts among libraries; to encourage and assist the formation and development of Friends of Library groups in North Carolina; to provide the means for Friends to exchange ideas, information, and experiences. Membership is open to all individuals and organizations in sympathy with its purpose.

Requests for further information may be addressed to Friends of North Carolina Public Libraries, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27611.

WANTED: Nominees for NCASL Chairperson/Elect and 2 directors:
at-large and coastal

Please contact: Sue Scott, chairperson
NCASL Nominating Committee
State Dept. of Public Instruction
Division of Educational Media
Raleigh, NC 27611
919/733-3193 or 919/851-8511 (Home)

UNC-C MANUSCRIPT GUIDE AVAILABLE

The Atkins Library of the University of North Carolina at Charlotte has issued a guide to its manuscript and related collections. Among the most important collections are the papers of Harry Golden, which include substantial correspondence with and manuscripts by Carl Sandburg; photographs and manuscripts by Bruce and Nancy Roberts; papers of attorney Benjamin Horack relating to the 1970 Supreme Court case *Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education*; cartoons by Pulitzer Prize winner Eugene Payne; recordings of radio broadcasts of Frank Porter Graham's 1950 campaign for the U.S. Senate; and papers of former Charlotte mayor Stanford Brookshire. Free copies are available from Mr. Robin Brabham, Special Collections Librarian, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, UNCC Station, Charlotte, N.C. 28223.

FORSYTH COUNTY LIBRARY ADDITION DEDICATED

Dr. Edward G. Holley, Dean of the School of Library Science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, spoke at the dedication of the Headquarters Library Addition of the Forsyth County Public Library. The \$3.5 million facility was opened to the public on October 8 and dedicated on October 19.

Dr. Holley spoke on the library's role in fulfilling the Jeffersonian traditions of making available materials representing all points of view and assisting the public in its pursuit of happiness. Paraphrasing Jefferson, who said that no republic can be ignorant and free, Holley said that public libraries nourish liberty by permitting people to shop around in the marketplace of ideas and then make up their own minds on the issues of the day. "That Jefferson's views on liberty and freedom involve risks, no one can deny. Some individuals want freedom for their own ideas, but not for those ideas of which they disapprove," Holley noted. "To talk about freedom of ideas and reading, in the abstract, is one thing. To talk about liberty in terms of a specific book, or a magazine, or film is quite another. Your own recent case in terms of the Ku Klux Klan is certainly a case in point."

The 48,000 square foot addition was financed with the bond issue approved by voters in 1974 and a \$567,000 federal grant. Construction of the building began two years ago. Its completion gives the Headquarters Library a total of 103,000 square feet under one roof.

RITTER DIRECTS GASTON-LINCOLN

Philip W. Ritter is the new Director of the Gaston-Lincoln Regional Library in Gastonia. He formerly was Director of the Central N.C. Regional Library in Burlington. Ritter is now serving as Second Vice-President of the North Carolina Library Association.

UNC-CH LIBRARIANS' CONFERENCE

The Librarians' Association at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill will hold its annual Spring Conference on Monday and Tuesday, March 9 and 10, 1981, at Chapel Hill. This year's topic is "Scholarly Publishing in the 1980s: Issues and Implications for the Library." Among those who will be speaking are John Cole of the Center for the Book at the Library of Congress; Warren Haas, president, Council on Library Resources; and Matthew Hodgson, director of the University of North Carolina Press. Registration materials will be mailed out in January. For further information contact Tucker M. Schechter, North Carolina Collection, Wilson Library 024-A, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514.

LEGISLATIVE DAY FEBRUARY 11

Plans for a library oriented legislative day February 11, 1981, are currently being made. Three library related groups in the state are coordinating the activities for the day. The groups are: N. C. Public Library Director's Association, NCLA Public Library Section, and NCLA Trustees section.

Arial Stephens, John Pritchard, and Fred Marble are jointly working to develop specific plans and schedules to assure that the interests and needs of public libraries will be effectively presented. For further information you can contact one of the coordinators.

GRASS ROOTS GENEALOGY WORKSHOPS 1981

The Afro-American Family History Committee has received a grant from the North Carolina Humanities Committee, a program of the National Endowment for the Humanities, to assist in implementation of the Grassroots Genealogy Workshops. The Workshops are a series of sessions that include lectures, discussions and practical activities related to tracing and documenting black family roots. The Workshops focus on the African family and its traditions; social forces and the African descendant in America, and the role of family in confirmation of a sense of self-identity. Each session of the workshops will also address the steps in rooting out the past of the black family prior to 1865 and public records of subsequent years. The 1981 workshops will be held in three North Carolina counties with significant records on blacks collected prior to 1865. Counties and dates of workshops include Durham-Orange, February 16-18, 1981; Pasquotank (Elizabeth City) March 11-13, 1981; and Warren (Station WVSP) April 23 and 30, 1981. The workshops will be held in libraries, community centers, churches and one live broadcast via radio.

Consultants will include authors Charles Blockson (*Black Genealogy*), Earl Thorpe (*The Central Theme of Black History*), psychologists, historians and sociologist Joseph Himes.

Persons interested in history, genealogy, families and family history are urged to participate.

Dr. Tommie M. Young, Professor at North Carolina A. and T. State University, is the project director.

EARLY N.C. MAP DONATED TO DAVIDSON COLLEGE

W. P. Cumming, professor emeritus of English at Davidson College, has donated a rare map of North Carolina to the college library as another step in his plan to give the library his entire collection.

Titled "A complete Map of North Carolina by J. A. Collett . . . London, 1770," the linen-backed plan was the most accurate one made of the state before the 19th century. Captain J. A. Collet was an experienced and trained engineer and soldier from Switzerland who was appointed by George III to command Fort Johnston on the Cape Fear River. The map, which measures about 60 inches by 30 inches, was based largely on the work of others which Collet collected and correlated.

The most important feature of the Collet map is the recording of new settlements in the southern part of the state, such as Charlottesburgh (Charlotte). Because the map was never included in a general atlas, surviving copies are rare.

In the past half-century, the 80-year old Cumming has collected more than 50 original pre-Revolutionary maps, several early atlases, and a unique collection of map books and catalogs, some of which cannot be found even in the Library of Congress. His is considered one of the finest private collections of early Southeastern maps and related materials in the country. He has already donated several maps from his collection to Davidson College.

A 1921 Davidson graduate, Cumming has written several books, including "The Southeast in Early Maps," which is considered the definitive work in its field.

PHINAZEE ADDRESSES MARYLAND LIBRARIANS

Dr. Annette L. Phinazee, Dean of the School of Library Science at North Carolina Central University, talked to 125 Maryland librarians Thursday, October 2, at an in-service workshop sponsored by the Maryland State Department of Education.

The workshop, in Baltimore, had as its theme "Library/Literature Experiences for the Young Child." Dr. Phinazee discussed the topic, "Libraries Respond to the Needs of Young Children."

The NCCU School of Library Science pioneered in the field of library services to young children, with the creation of its Early Childhood Librarianship Program. The program trains librarians to work with pre-school age children and their parents, and expands the concepts of libraries to include collections of educational toys and games, play materials with aid in the child's physical development, audiovisual materials, and storytelling materials, as well as books and printed matter.

The Baltimore Workshop was sponsored by the School Library Media Services Branch of the Division of Library Development and Services of the Maryland State Department of Education. Participants included public librarians, school library media specialists, and early childhood educators.

EXTENDED M.S. DEGREE PROGRAM IN LIBRARY SCIENCE ANNOUNCED

The School of Library Science of The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill will extend its master's degree program from 36 to 48 semester credit hours in the fall semester, 1981.

The new curriculum will enable the prospective student to enrich his/her academic program through 1) a strong basic educational program, 2) more rational organization and sequencing of courses, 3) addition of an internship component, and 4) provision for additional specialization. The new program culminates a decade-long series of curriculum revision efforts by the faculty with the assistance of alumni, students, practicing librarians, and library education consultants.

The key to the new approach is a twelve-hour Block required of all beginning students and jointly taught by all the faculty. This Block, an integrated core of basic information and skills necessary for all librarians, was first introduced in the fall, 1974, and has undergone modifications during the intervening years. To be added to the requirements is a new three-hour research methodology course and a three-to-six hour faculty-supervised internship experience in appropriate library and/or information agencies. Specialization in various aspects of library and information science, as well as relevant courses from other disciplines such as public administration, business, education, and history, will normally occur during the student's fourth semester. Continuing as requirements for the master's degree are a master's paper and a comprehensive examination.

According to Edward G. Holley, dean, "For some time we have struggled with the problem of how to encompass in thirty-six hours the new approaches to information resources, necessary administrative skills, data base searching, etc., and still keep the essential elements of our current program. We have also been well aware of the strength of informal internships which already exist with the Wilson Library at UNC-CH, Duke University, Meredith College and the Environmental Protection Agency Library in Research Triangle Park. The value of these work/study experiences has been clear, not only to the students who participated but also to those who did not have that opportunity. After many hours of consultation and discussion, the faculty decided the expansion of the program was necessary if we are to give our students the education they need for practicing their profession in the eighties. The extended program envisions not just the addition of new courses but a significant upgrading of the master's degree."

NCCU ALUMNA NAMED TO ASSOCIATION POST

Wanda D. Kemp, a 1980 graduate of the School of Library Science at North Carolina Central University in Durham, has been appointed manager of the Information Services Department of the Special Libraries Association.

Ms. Kemp, who received her bachelor of science degree in political science from NCCU in 1977, had been since June, 1979, a librarian intern at the United States Department of Labor Library in Washington, D.C.

NORTH CAROLINA ROUNDTABLE ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN LIBRARIANSHIP

A petition asking the NCLA Executive Board to found a Roundtable on the Status of Women in Librarianship is circulating among the State's librarians. The Executive Board will be approached at the January 15, 1981, meeting, as enough membership signatures have been obtained. If anyone has not seen the petition and wishes to sign it, the text is below. Send the signed petition to:

Valerie Lovett, Wake County Public Libraries, 104 Fayetteville St. Mall, Raleigh, N.C. 27601.

PETITION

We the undersigned members of the North Carolina Library Association do petition the Executive Board of the Association to constitute a Roundtable on the Status of Women in Librarianship. The purposes of the Roundtable shall be: to provide a forum for the discussion of the concerns of women in librarianship and how these concerns affect the profession as a whole; to provide for exchange of information among all N.C.L.A. sections with the goal of increasing understanding of current issues affecting women within the profession; to act as a stimulus to the Association and its various sections in making libraries more responsive to these issues and concerns; to present programs, arrange exhibits, and carry out activities appropriate to this end.

(Signature(s))

A workshop and organization meeting is planned for early spring at Meredith College. If anyone is interested in being on the mailing list for the meeting, fill out the information below and send to Patsy Hansel, Onslow County Public Library, 501 Doris Avenue, East, Jacksonville, N.C. 28540.

Name: _____

Address: _____

DURHAM COUNTY LIBRARY DEDICATED

Dedication of the new Main Library of the Durham County Library System was held on Sunday, October 5th. David McKay, Director of the Division of the State Library, provided the dedicatory address.

The 65,000 square foot building opened its doors to the public on March 17. A 1976 bond referendum provided three million dollars for its construction.

Durham established North Carolina's first free, tax-supported public library in 1895. Lillian Griggs became the first professional library school graduate to come to North Carolina when she became the Library's director in 1911. In 1921, through the generosity of Andrew Carnegie, a new library was built on Main Street in Durham. That facility served as the home of the Durham County Library until February 10, 1980.

SPECIAL LIBRARIANS EXAMINE LIBRARY BROKERING

The North Carolina Chapter of Special Libraries Association held its first meeting of the 1980/81 year on September 26 in Burlington. Nearly one hundred people attended the dinner and evening program.

The Kabuto Japanese House of Steaks set the stage for knife-wielding chefs who prepared and served the "Samurai Special" in a very entertaining manner. President Bobby Isaacs presided over the business meeting and President-Elect Diane Strauss introduced the evening topics and speakers to the assembly.

During a period when library science educators and librarians alike are looking at the issue of alternative professions, "Facts for a Fee: Experiences of Three North Carolina Private Information Brokers" proved a very interesting and thought-provoking program as reflected in the question and answer period that followed. Mary Ellen Templeton, owner of Spectrum Information Services, Eva Metzger of Carolina Library Services, and Alan Metter, president of Data-Search, shared some unique and sometimes amusing experiences as former librarians who have decided to set up their own businesses.

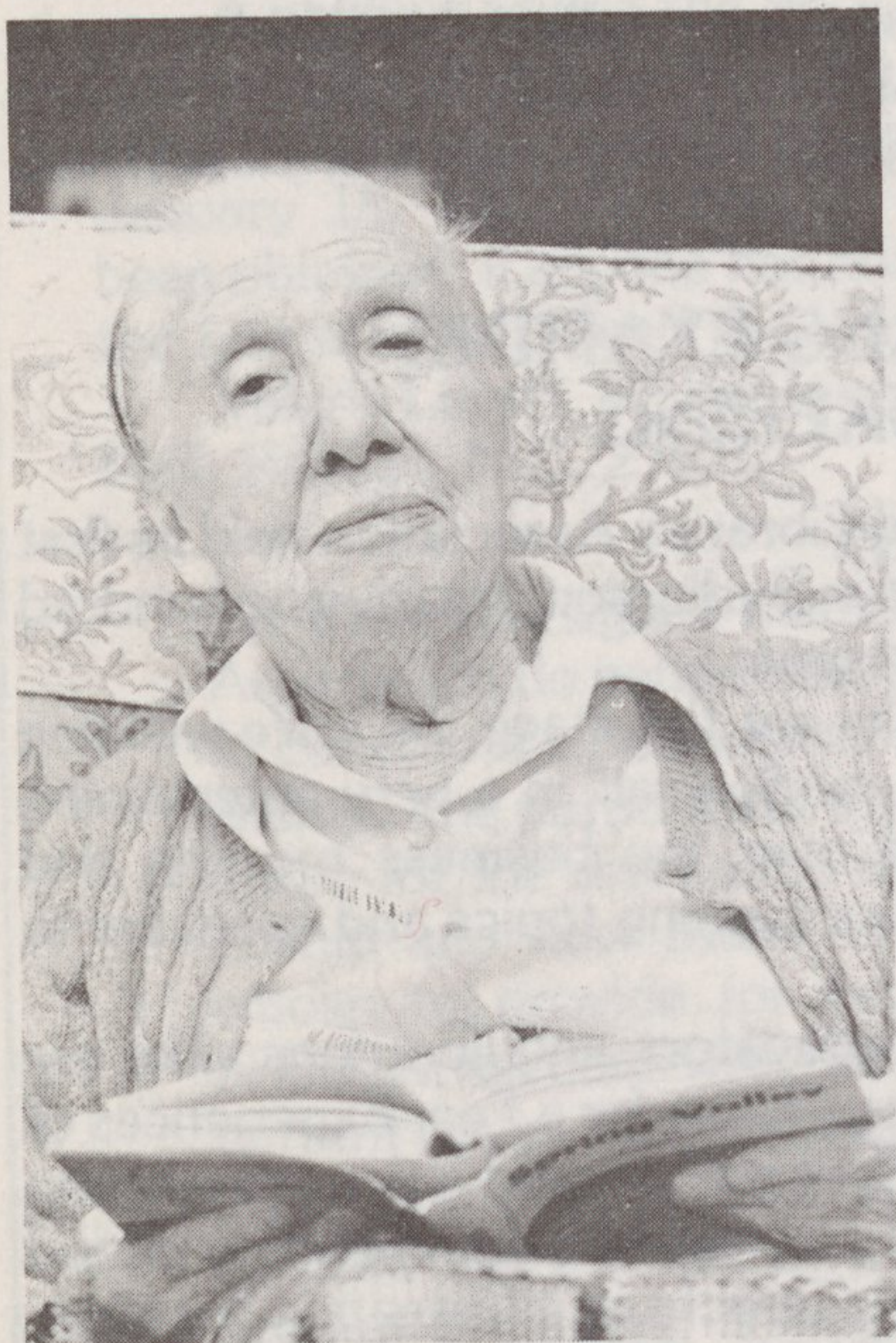
Metter views his company as primarily providing quick, confidential information services that are customized to a particular need and reasonably priced. Templeton noted the difficulty in setting fees and making estimates of time to be spent completing a job request. Marketing and informing the public of the availability of services were mentioned by Metzger as particularly challenging tasks. Several questions regarding use of area libraries and their staffs and some ethical considerations were raised by the audience.

DIRECTOR'S ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

The North Carolina Public Library Director's Association chose the following officers at its November meeting in Asheville:

President	Neal Austin, High Point
Vice-President	Mary Jo Godwin, Edgecombe County
Secretary	Patsy Hansel, Onslow County
Treasurer	Nancy Brenner, Randolph County
County Representative	Bill Roberts, Forsyth County
Regional Representative	Louise Boone, Albemarle Region
Municipal Representative	Bob Russell, Hickory

DR. SUSAN G. AKERS, FIRST WOMAN DEAN AT UNC-CH, RECALLS HER YEARS WITH SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE



Dr. Susan Grey Akers has been around books for most of her 91 years. Both her father and grandfather were college professors, and at the age of 5 she decided to become one too. She surpassed this goal and became not only a professor, but a university librarian, a writer and the first woman dean at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

The quiet, dedicated educator was head of the School of Library Science from 1932 until her retirement in 1954. She was instrumental in the early success of the school, which will celebrate the 50th anniversary of its founding in March. Akers, one of the five original faculty members of the school, remembers her years at Carolina well.

"When I came here in 1931 this was a man's university," she said. "There were

six women on the faculty, four in the department of education and two in the library school."

Women students also were scarce, but the School of Library Science was an exception, being almost exclusively female. "Most of the students were serious about their studies, but back then a good many girls came here hoping to meet some nice young man. However, this was kept a secret from the faculty," she said with a chuckle.

Akers' career goes back to 1909 when she graduated from the University of Kentucky with an A.B. degree. After teaching for two years at a small Kentucky high school, she took a job in the Louisville Public Library. An apprentice course in library work followed, and her career path was set. When she entered the library school at the University of Wisconsin in 1912, the training programs were like trade schools in some ways. "We learned to mend books back then and had to practice it in the school. Today this is no longer taught to the students," she said.

Akers held jobs at three other universities before the late Dr. L. R. Wilson, long-time University librarian and founder of the UNC-CH School of Library Science, brought her to Chapel Hill. "I'll always remember Dr. Wilson with a little grin because there were many things that amused him," she said. "He had a grand sense of humor, but he didn't have much use for women. I guess he hired me because I was getting my Ph.D. and that was rare in library work."

Akers got her doctoral degree at the Graduate Library School of Chicago in 1931 and was only the fourth person in the United States to receive a Ph.D. in library science. Dr. Wilson left the school after the first year and the top administrative post went to Akers. She worked diligently during her years at Carolina, bringing the library school through the Depression and war years.

She still remembers her routine: "I taught cataloging first thing in the morning, then I did administrative work all day long and came back at night to prepare lessons. I worked about 10 hours a day, but it was so interesting I was glad to do it."

Since her first library job, Akers has had a special interest in cataloging and classification, and in 1927 she wrote "Simple Library Cataloging," now in its sixth edition and translated into four languages. "I always wanted to teach cataloging because I like to examine things and record what they are," she said. Throughout her years as dean of the school she continued to teach the cataloging course. "That was my main interest, and I wouldn't have given it up for administration."

Akers also enjoyed working with the students. "To me all the students were important," she said. "I knew them all. Once we had a reunion of alumni of the school here in Chapel Hill and Dr. House (former University Chancellor Robert B. House) was there. I told him the names of all the students who attended, about 1,000 of them."

Akers was surprised to learn that women now make up the majority of students at the University. "This makes a man feel badly," she said, "because this was a man's university for so long. But maybe the modern men are accustomed to it."

"I'm not a feminist," she said. "I'm not too interested in the women's movement because if you go ahead and do what you should, things will happen for you. But I'm glad to see women have more opportunities than they did in the past."

Akers used to visit the Carolina campus now and then to have lunch with friends, but she rarely gets away from her Chapel Hill home now. "People say shut-ins must lead a terrible life," she said. "But it isn't at all. If you have a good memory, you don't think about it."

Janice Albright

BUSBIN APPOINTED AT ASU

O. Mell Busbin has been appointed Associate Professor of Educational Media, Appalachian State University. He is a candidate for the Ph.D. in library science at Florida State University, from which he has received the Advanced Master's Degree in library science. His other professional degrees include the MA from Appalachian State and the Specialist in Arts in Librarianship from Western Michigan University. Prior to his returning to Appalachian State where he taught from 1967 to 1972, he taught library science at Ohio State University, Clarion State College, Furman University, Western Michigan University, University of Tennessee, East Tennessee State University and University of North Dakota where he was department chairman. He will be teaching in the areas of materials for children and young adults, school librarianship, bibliography of the humanities and social sciences, and reference.

JANE WILLIAMS APPOINTED ASSISTANT STATE LIBRARIAN

Mildred Jane Williams has been appointed Assistant State Librarian, Division of State Library, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources. She was formerly a State Library Generalist Consultant. From 1974-1977 she was Associate Director of Libraries at the Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County.

Ms. Williams has also held academic library positions. She was Head of Documents at Davidson College from 1970-1973 and Acting Assistant Director of the J. Murrey Atkins Library, UNC-Charlotte, 1977-78.

An honor graduate of Pfeiffer College, Ms. Williams received her MLS degree from the University of North Carolina. She was recipient of a North Carolina State Library Scholarship and a Ruzicka Scholarship.

Administering federal LSCA programs will be a major responsibility of the position.

Ms. Williams succeeds Marian P. Leith, who retired in April.

NCOLUG BUSINESS WORKSHOP ANNOUNCED

The North Carolina Online Users Group (NCOLUG) is sponsoring a 2-day program entitled: "BUSINESS INFORMATION ONLINE" to be held Thursday and Friday, March 5 & 6, 1981. The first day, March 5, will consist of an all-day **Predicasts Training Session**. It will be held at the N.C. Science & Technology Research Center (NC/STRC) in Research Triangle Park, N.C. Attendance for this training session will be limited to 20.

On Friday, March 6, NCOLUG will present a Business Information Workshop featuring representatives of business database producers and other experts in the field. Speakers will address practical, problem-oriented questions and describe unique and special features of their databases. It will be held at the McKimmon Center, N.C. State University, Raleigh, North Carolina. Registration for the workshop will be \$15.00 for NCOLUG members and \$20.00 for non-members (for March 6).

For further information contact: Ebba Kraar, D.H. Hill Library, N.C. State University, P.O. Box 5007, Raleigh, N.C. 27650 or telephone: 919-737-2935.

LANIER RESIGNS CHAIRMANSHIP

After fourteen years as chairman and professor of the ECU Department of Library Science, Dr. Gene D. Lanier has asked to be relieved of responsibilities as chairman to return full-time to the classroom, effective the end of this school year. He was appointed to the chair in 1966 when the Department became independent and was separated from the Division of Library Services. Lanier, prior to 1966, was assistant librarian at ECU, head of the acquisitions department in Joyner Library, part-time instructor in the School of Education at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and associate professor in the Department of Library Science. He joined the faculty at East Carolina in 1959 after having

served as a counterintelligence specialist in Western Europe. He holds the M.L.S. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Since 1966, the Departmental faculty has grown to seven positions and the student body has grown to over forty undergraduates and one hundred graduate students involved in degree and certification programs. The North Carolina Board of Higher Education approved the Master of Library Science degree program in 1970. The Master of Arts in Education degree with a library science major and the Bachelor of Science degree are also available along with school and public librarian certification programs.

Lanier has made contributions to the professional literature and has served as speaker and consultant in many area and state libraries. He has been most active in the North Carolina Library Association serving as chairman of the Education for Librarianship Committee, First Vice-President, President (1973-75), chairman of the Grievance Committee and Nominating Committee, and parliamentarian. He is currently serving as chairman of the Intellectual Freedom Committee. He has also been director of the North Carolina Association of School Librarians and is currently serving on the Standards Committee. In the North Carolina Learning Resources Association he has served on the Program Committee and is currently Director of District II. Dr. Lanier served on the Editorial Board of NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES and directed the Southeastern Student Manuscript Project. As a member of the Southeastern Library Association, he served on the Committee on Librarianship As A Career and the Implementation Committee for the Southeastern States Cooperative Library Survey. He has been listed in nine national and international biographical dictionaries.

NCCU LIBRARY SCHOOL

AWARDS 16 SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

North Carolina Central University's School of Library Science has awarded fellowships and scholarships to sixteen of its candidates for the Master of Library Science degree.

Four students received the school's Jenkins-Moore Fellowship awards. The Jenkins-Moore Scholarship Fund is sponsored by the School of Library Science Alumni Association, and includes other private contributions to library science scholarship funds. Students receiving the awards were Arneice Bowen of Raleigh, Jerusha Okuth of Durham, Clifton Sawyer of Salisbury, and Carolyn J. Stephens of Durham.

Okuth and Sawyer, both permanent residents in the United States, are respectively natives of Nigeria and Sierra Leone.

The Jenkins-Moore Fellowships are valued at \$500 each.

Awarded fellowships funded by the federal government under Title II-B of the Higher Education Act of 1965 were Daniel Buggs of Washington, D.C., Deborah Cherry of Harrellsville, N.C., and Hannah Williams of Baltimore, Md. The fellowships are valued at \$3,000 each.

Three students received fellowships under a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The Carnegie fellowships are for the training of early childhood library specialists, and this year's awards are the last under the grant, which has provided \$199,000 to the school since 1971.

The Carnegie fellows are Bonnie Battle of Whitakers, Evelyn Garner of Weldon, and Gloria Parker of Rocky Mount.

State "minority presence" scholarship awards have been made to Alice Bullington of Durham, Doris Hinson of Durham, Barbara Igoe of Chapel Hill, Mercer Tyson of Carrboro, Izella Warner of Raleigh, and Mary K. Gurney of Jacksonville. At NCCU, which is predominantly black, "minority presence" scholarships provided by the state go to students who are not black.

NORTH CAROLINA UNION CATALOG UPDATE

Since the beginning of the North Carolina Union Catalog (NCUC) in 1935, it has grown to be an important resource for bibliographic and interlibrary loan information for the libraries in the State. Beginning as a cooperative project by the libraries at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Duke University, the number of contributors grew to include North Carolina State University in 1937, Charlotte Public Library in 1939, University of North Carolina at Greensboro in 1944, and many other libraries along the way. By 1957 fifteen libraries had contributed to the NCUC, and the catalog contained one-half million cards. In 1958 an Interlibrary Loan Center was established at Chapel Hill with the NCUC as its primary resource. Ten years later the availability of Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) funds made it possible to file into the NCUC one-half million cards which added to the completeness of the interlibrary loan resource. At the same time LSCA funding of the In-WATS line at the State Library made the location information in the NCUC more accessible to North Carolina libraries. Requests for location information were received at the State Library via the WATS line and referred to the Interlibrary Loan Center at Chapel Hill. The staff at the Center sent the location information to the State Library where it was called back to the requesting libraries. In 1971 the catalog which contained two and one-half million cards was made available on microfilm. Responsibility for maintaining the catalog was moved to the State Library in November 1976. At that time a cumulative supplement (1971-76) was microfilmed at Chapel Hill. The number of cards available on microfilm (1935-76) is approximately three and one-half million.

Currently there are 116 libraries contributing cards to the NCUC; these consist of 43 public, 37 academic, 35 community college and technical institute, and 1 special libraries. Those libraries which are SOLINET members do not contribute cards for materials cataloged in the SOLINET database. In the 1979-80 fiscal year 207,300 cards were received by the NCUC. At this time there are approximately 500,000 cards in the catalog. During the past fiscal year 13,622 location requests were searched on the microfilmed portion of the NCUC; and 9,539 or 70% were found. The card portion of the NCUC is

searched for location information for the most recent publications. In many cases the books requested have not yet been published, or cards have not yet been received for them. Thus, the percentage of locations found in the card portion of the NCUC is relatively low. Of the 10,452 locations searched in the card portion, 4,622 or 44% were found.

Recent technological developments such as the SOLINET interlibrary loan subsystem and the retrospective conversion of some of the larger collections in the State are laying the groundwork for an online union catalog. In the meantime, the NCUC on microfilm and cards is still serving an important role in the interlibrary loan process for North Carolina libraries. In order to provide a complete listing of resources, all libraries in the State which are not SOLINET members are encouraged to participate in the NCUC. For information concerning the NCUC, contact David Bevan at the State Library.

MEMBERSHIP APPROVES INCREASED DUES

By a vote of 473 to 111 the membership voting approved an increase in NCLA dues for the upcoming biennium and thereby endorsed the \$97,000 budget for this biennium. Renewal reminders will be mailed in January. Please use the form on page 68 for new members or advance renewals.

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Charlotte, N. C. 28205
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Nominees 1981-83

NCLA Officers

VICE-PRESIDENT/PRESIDENT ELECT

WILLIAM J. KIRWAN

Current Position: University Librarian, Western Carolina University
(1977-)

Higher Education:

B.A.—St. Bonaventure University

M.S.L.S.—Drexel Institute of Technology

Former Positions:

1974-1977—Director of Library Services, West Virginia College of Graduate Studies

1968-1974—Director, Loyola-Notre Dame Library, Inc.

1966-1968—Director, Loyola College Library

1963-1966—Assistant Librarian, Essex Community College (Baltimore, Maryland)

1961-1963—Assistant Branch Librarian, Buffalo and Erie County Public Library

Professional Memberships:

ALA, ACRL, NCLA, SELA, Western North Carolina Library Association

LELAND M. PARK

Current Position: Director, Library of Davidson College, Davidson, North Carolina (1975-)

Higher Education:

B.A., Davidson College

M.Ln., Emory University

Adv. M. of L.S., Florida State University

Ph.D., Florida State University

Former Positions:

1964-65—Reference Librarian, Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County

1967-70—Head of Reference and Student Personnel, Library of Davidson College

1970-75—Assistant Director, Library of Davidson College

Professional Memberships:

American Library Association; Southeastern Library Association; North Carolina Library Association; Mecklenburg Co. Citizens for Better Libraries; Wake County Citizens for Better Libraries, 1965-67; North Carolina Documents Librarians Association, 1972-76; Metro-
lina Library Association; Mecklenburg County Library Association; Piedmont University Center, Library Affairs Committee, Chairman, 1969-71; Charlotte Area Educational Consortium, Librarians Com-

mittee; North Carolina Citizens for Public Libraries; Library Services and Construction Act, State Advisory Council, 1975-79, Chairman, 1975-77; Ad Hoc Committee on the North Carolina Union Catalogue, 1976- ; Southeastern Library Network (SOLINET) Board of Directors, 1978-81; Beta Phi Mu

Publications:

Editing:

1976-78—Editor, *The Southeastern Librarian*, official journal of The Southeastern Library Association. Won H.W. Wilson Library Periodical Award, Presented by ALA.

1972-77—Section Editor, Academic Libraries Section, *North Carolina Libraries*, official journal of the North Carolina Library Association.

Writing:

"Audiovisual and Library Services—A Separatist View." In *Library-Media: Marriage or Divorce*, pp. 36-44. Evansville, Ind.: University of Evansville Press, 1977.

Bibliography on Alcoholic Beverage Control Systems, compiled with Eugene T. Neely, Charlotte, North Carolina: Public Library, 1965

Directory of Librarians and Library Staff Members in Mecklenburg County. Charlotte, North Carolina: Mecklenburg Library Association, 1969.

"Editor's Page," *Southeastern Librarian*, Vol. XXVI, 1976-XXVIII, 1978

"The Faculty Library Committee of Six Public Community Colleges in the State of Florida: A Comparative Study Based on the Age and Size of the Institution." ERIC DOCUMENT No. ED 102982. (See *Research in Education*, July, 1975).

"Interlibrary Loan Code for North Carolina Libraries: Approved." *North Carolina Libraries*, XXX (Summer-Fall, 1972), 35-39.

Lists of Faculty and Trustee Members of Davidson College, 1837-to date. Davidson, N.C.: Davidson College, 1972.

"The Orr Etchings: An Addendum." *North Carolina Libraries*, XXXIII, No. 4 (Winter, 1975), 19-21.

"Radio, TV and the Evangelist: The Mass Media at Work." *The Christian Century*, XC (August 15-22, 1973), 804-807.

"The Whys and Hows of Writing a Library Building Program." *The Library Scene*, V, No. 3 (September, 1976), 2-5.

"Proposition 13 and Academic Libraries." *Tennessee Librarian*, XXXI, Number 3 (Summer, 1979), 39-43.

SECOND VICE PRESIDENT

CAROL ANDREWS SOUTHERLAND

Current position: Librarian, Garland Elementary School

Higher Education:

B.A.—Meredith College

M.S.L.S.—UNC-Chapel Hill

Post-Grad. (15 hrs)—UNC-Chapel Hill

Former Positions:

Librarian—Williamston High School, Martin County
Assistant Director, Libraries, NC Dept. of Community Colleges
Librarian—Wilson Junior High School
Librarian—Hobbs Elementary School (Demonstration Library)
Teacher—Garland Union School

Professional Memberships:

NCLA, NCASL, SELA, ALA, Phi Delta Kappa

BENJAMIN F. SPELLER, JR.

Current Position: Professor and Assistant Dean, School of Library Science,
North Carolina Central University, Durham, North Carolina 27707

Higher Education:

1962—North Carolina College at Durham, B.A., History/Social Science

1965—Indiana University, Bloomington, M.A.T. in Library Science

1973—Indiana University, Ph.D. in Library and Information Sciences

Former Positions:

1973-1976—Assistant Academic Dean, Director of Special Studies and Programs, Elizabeth City State University

1969-1973—Assistant to the Chancellor for Institutional Studies, Elizabeth City State University

1967-1969—Cataloger, G. R. Little Library, Elizabeth City State University

1965-1967—Acquisitions Librarian, Carnegie Library, Livingstone College, Salisbury, N.C.

1964-1965—Graduate Assistant and Intern, Division of University Schools, Indiana University

1962-1964—Library Assistant, Carnegie Library, Livingstone College

Professional Memberships:

American Library Association; American Management Association; Association of American Library Schools; Durham County Library Association; National Education Association; North Carolina Association of Educators, Inc.; North Carolina Association for Institutional Research; North Carolina Library Association; North Carolina On-Line Users Group; North Carolina State Employees Association; Southeastern Association for Public Opinion Research; Southeastern Library Association

Publications:

"An Index to Obituary Sketches in the Journal of Negro History, 1926-1958," *Journal of Negro History*, 57 (October, 1972) 447-454.

"Zero-Base Budgeting for Libraries and Information Centers: Proceedings of the Workshop," *Library Acquisitions: Practice and Theory*, II (1), (1978).

Zero-Base Budgeting for Libraries and Information Centers: A Continuing Education Manual. Fayetteville, Ark.: Hi Willow Research and Publishing, 1979.

"Purchasing for Libraries and Information Centers: Proceedings of the Workshop," *Library Acquisitions: Practice and Theory*, III (1), (1979).

"Profiles of Pioneers: Selected North Carolina Black Librarians." In Annette Phinazee, ed., *The Black Librarian in the Southeast*, Durham: North Carolina Central University Alumni Association, 1980. (with James R. Jarrell)

SECRETARY

GENEVA BOONE CHAVIS

Current Position: Associate Vice President, Instructional & Resource Services, Nash Technical Institute

Higher Education:

B.S.—Shaw University

M.L.S.—N. C. Central University

Ed.D.—Nova University

Former Positions: Dean, Learning Resources—Nash Technical Institute

Media Specialist—Nash Technical Institute

Librarian—Nash County Schools

Teacher—Nash County Schools

Teacher—Mecklenberg County Schools

Professional Memberships: N.C. Library Association; N.C. Community College Learning Resources Association; N.C. Community College Adult Education Association; N.C. Association of Community College Instructional Administrators

Publications, Excluding Book Reviews:

Eric Documents: The Development of Five Self-Instructional Units for Teaching Learning Resources Center Skills

An Investigation to Determine the Effectiveness of an Audiovisual Recruitment Presentation for Increasing the Enrollment in the Career Development Service Program.

A Study to Determine If the Related Subjects Should be Taught in a Separate Program From the General Education Association Degree Program.

MARY JO P. GODWIN

Current Position: Director, Edgecombe County Memorial Library, Tarboro, N.C.

Higher Education:

B.A.—N.C. Wesleyan College

M.L.S.—East Carolina University

Former Positions: Assistant Director, Edgecombe County Memorial Library

Professional Memberships:

NCLA, SELA, ALA, N.C. Public Library Director's Association

TREASURER

W. ROBERT POLLARD

Current Position: Head of Reference, D. H. Hill Library, North Carolina State University

Higher Education:

A.B., Educ.—UNC-CH

M.S.L.S.—UNC-CH

Former Positions:

Cataloger, D. H. Hill Library

Reference Librarian, D. H. Hill Library

LTA, Catalog Department, Wilson Library, UNC-CH

Professional Memberships:

NCLA, SELA

DIRECTORS (2 will be elected)

GWENDOLYN JACKSON

Current Position: Media Coordinator, Morehead City Elementary School (1973-)

Higher Education:

B.A.—UNC-G

M.L.S.—East Carolina University

Former Position:

1971-1973—Media Coordinator, B. O. Barnes Primary School, Wilson

Professional Memberships:

NCLA, EMA, NCAE, SELA

NEAL F. HARDISON

Current Position: Dean-Learning Resources, Sampson Technical College

Higher Education:

B.S.—East Carolina University

M.L.S.—East Carolina University

Former Positions: Assistant Librarian—Lenoir Community College

Director, Media Services—Lenoir Community College

Registrar—Sampson Technical Institute

Professional Memberships:

North Carolina Community College Learning Resources Association;

North Carolina Library Association; Southeastern Library Association; North Carolina Community College Adult Educators Association; East Carolina University Library Science Alumni Association; Carolina Association for Educational Communications and Technology

KAY MURRAY

Current Position: Associate Professor, School of Library Science, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Higher Education:

Ph.D. 1972—Rutgers University

M.L.S. 1968—Rutgers University

B.A. 1953—Indiana University

Former Positions: Assistant Professor, Rutgers University

Assistant Professor, Fairleigh Dickinson University

Cataloger, Drew University Library

Department Head, Circulation and Reader Services, Roanoke Public Library

Professional Memberships:

ALA, RASD, NCLA, AALS

Publications, Excluding Book Reviews:

Under the name Kay Murray

"Access to Library Resources through Programs of Public Service: An Evaluation Study," *Community Analysis Studies* 1 (Summer 1980): 17-20.

"The Structure of M.L.S. Programs in American Library Schools," *Journal of Education for Librarianship* 18 (Spring 1978): 278-284.

"Passing Through the Turnstile; A View of Library School Admissions," Feature article of *The ALA Yearbook*, Vol 3, ed. by Robert Wedgeworth, Chicago, Illinois, American Library Association, 1978, xlvii-li.

"Principles of Searching." In *Reference and Information Services: A Reader*, by Bill Katz and Andrea Tarr, Metuchen, NJ: Scarecrow Press, 1978, pp. 131-139; reprinted from *RQ* 14 (Summer 1975): 316-320.

Under the name Ruth Kay Maloney

Personnel Development in Libraries. Proceedings of the Thirteenth Annual Symposium Sponsored by the Alumna and Faculty of the Rutgers University Graduate School of Library Science. Bureau of Library and Information Science Research, Graduate School of Library Service, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1977. (Editor)

"Principles of Searching," *RQ* 14 (Summer 1975): 316-320. Also reprinted in "Selected Readings," Drexel Graduate School of Library Science; "Selected Readings," Chapel Hill School of Library Science.

"DEIC: New Jersey's System for Bringing Data Elements and Items Under Control." In *AEDS Proceedings Discovery: New World of*

Educational Data Systems, 13th Annual Convention, Virginia Beach, VA, April 1975.

"Title Vs. Title/Abstract Text Searching in SDI Systems," *Journal of the American Society for Information Science* 25 (November/December 1974): 370-373.

"An Analysis of Group Profiling for SDI Systems in Industrial Communities." Ph.D. Dissertation. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers, the State University, 1972.

"The 'Average' Director of a Large Public Library," *Library Journal* 96 (February 1, 1969): 443-445.

JOHN A. PRITCHARD

Current Position: Director, Catawba County Library

Higher Education:

B.A.—University of Tennessee

M.S.L.S.—University of Tennessee

Former Positions: Director—Polk County Public Library, Columbus, N.C.

Professional Memberships:

SELA, ALA, NCLA, North Carolina Public Library Directors Association

ALA COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVE

EMILY STEWART BOYCE

Current Position: Professor, Department of Library Science, East Carolina University (1964-)

Higher Education:

B.S.—East Carolina University

M.A.—East Carolina University

M.S. in L.S.—University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

The Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., additional study

Former Positions:

1955-1957—Librarian, Tileston Junior High School, Wilmington

1957-1958—Children's Librarian, Wilmington Public Library

1959-1961—Assistant Librarian, Joyner Library, East Carolina University

1961-1962—Education Supervisor II, Educational Media Division, State Department of Public Instruction, Raleigh

1962-1963—Cataloging Department, Joyner Library, East Carolina University, Greenville

Professional Memberships:

American Library Association

North Carolina Library Association

American Association of University Professors

Association of American Library Schools (Associate Member)

International Association of School Librarianship
Freedom to Read Foundation
Learning Resources Association (North Carolina Community
Colleges)
Special Libraries Association
Southeastern Library Association

Publications, Excluding Book Reviews:

"The United States Supreme Court and North Carolina Obscenity
Laws," XXXII, *North Carolina Libraries* (Winter, 1974), 5-8.
"Special Programs in North Carolina and Implications for the Media
Staff," *North Carolina Libraries*, XXXIV (Summer, 1976)

MARTHA HARRIS DAVIS

Current Position: Director, Rockingham County Public Library

Higher Education:

A.B.—Greensboro College
B.S.—(LS), University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Additional graduate courses U.N.C.-Chapel Hill and
U.N.C.-Greensboro

Former Positions: Cataloger and Reference Librarian—Wake County
Public Library, Raleigh

Head Librarian—Portsmouth, Virginia—Public Library

Librarian—Mary Bagley Pratt Children's Library—Chapel Hill

Librarian—Hugh Morson High School—Raleigh

Instructor—Children's Literature—Meredith College—Raleigh

Librarian—Reidsville Junior High School

Professional Memberships:

North Carolina Library Association; Southeastern Library Associa-
tion; American Library Association

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NCLA Minutes and Reports

NCLA EXECUTIVE BOARD MINUTES

AUGUST 14, 1980

The North Carolina Library Association Executive Board met on August 14, 1980 at 10:30 A.M. in the North Hills Community Room, North Hills Shopping Mall, Raleigh, North Carolina. Members present were Bill O'Shea, Mertys Bell, Emily Boyce, Gail Terwilliger, Carol Southerland, Lillie Caster, Jonathan Lindsey, Leonard Johnson, Mae Tucker, Norma Royal, H. K. Griggs, Martha Davis, Gene Lanier (IFC), Elizabeth Laney (Social Legislation), and David Harrington. Absent were Philip Ritter, Tommie Young, Ann Webb, Bob Pollard, Arabelle Shockley, Arial Stephens, Bill Snyder, Carolyn Jamison.

President O'Shea called the meeting to order. He announced that several members had conflicts and would be unable to attend the meeting. Mr. O'Shea reported that there would be no treasurer's report due to a death in Bob Pollard's family.

The minutes of the last Executive Board were read and approved.

Jon Lindsey reported from *North Carolina Libraries*. He announced the appointment of Ralph Scott (RASS) to the board. He stated that there exist three vacancies on the board — Trustees Section, Public Libraries Section, College and University Section.

Mr. Lindsey discussed the upcoming issues of the journal. He announced that the winter issue will contain papers from the Chapel Hill conference in May. The Spring 1981 issue will deal with the "state of the profession." The Summer 1981 will deal with library architecture in North Carolina. He reported requests for two articles to be reprinted in anthologies. He stated that this permission must be granted by the author.

Mr. Lindsey asked the Board's endorsement for NCL to co-sponsor with ALA Publications Division a conference program at San Francisco. He stated that the conference will deal with advertising in library journals, and be an invitation program for advertising managers of library publications and editors of library publications. Mr. Lindsey said the cost would be just the postage and could be handled with the NCL budget. He asked also the Board's endorsement for NCL/NCLA to co-sponsor with Tennessee Library Association and *Tennessee Librarian* a caucus at midwinter 1981 ALA. He said the caucus would be for editors of state library journals. Emily Boyce made motion for the Board to endorse Mr. Lindsey's requests. The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Lindsey requested from the Board a policy decision concerning the distribution of the membership directory to nonmembers of NCLA. A lengthy discussion followed. The Board moved that the membership directory be treated like a single issue of *North Carolina Libraries* and purchased at a cost of \$3.00.

President O'Shea mentioned that he had been in contact with Miriam Ricks, chairman, concerning nominations for honorary and life memberships.

He asked the section chairmen to inform their committees of these nominations.

Mr. O'Shea presented to the Board a revised copy of the Constitution of the North Carolina Library Association from the Constitution and Code Committee. After careful review from the Board, it was decided that several articles in the constitution still needed to be up-dated. The Board moved to return the constitution to the committee for review.

The Board moved also to combine the Handbook and Constitution and Code Committees in order to get the laws updated as soon as possible.

Gene Lanier presented to the Board a report from the Intellectual Freedom Committee. The report will be addended to the official minutes of August 14. The Board moved to support the committee on recognizing important contributions for intellectual freedom within the state.

Mertys Bell presented to the Board a report on the NCLA/SCLA conference 1981. She announced that the SCLA Executive Board had ageed to sign a contract for the speakers. She stated that top-notch speakers had been contracted and the combined conference promised to be the best ever. She asked the section chairmen to please keep her posted on their needs.

President O'Shea expressed his appreciation to Ms. Bell and her committee for all their fine work.

Elizabeth Laney, chairman of Scholarship Committee and Social Legislation, reported to the Board on procedures for applying for scholarships. She stressed that all applications must be received before the March meeting. Ms. Laney presented a statement on expanded library services that will go before the State Council for Social Legislation in October. She stated that if it passes in October, it will then be presented to the N. C. Legislature.

President O'Shea called for reports from the section chairmen.

Mr. H. K. Griggs reported from the trustee section. He announced that the N. C. State Legislature in its short session had appropriated \$1,000,000 on a matching basis to the public libraries of North Carolina for construction with no more than \$100,000 going to one library. He stated that he had attended the American Library Trustee Conference of ALA on June 27-July 2, 1980. He planned to attend also SELA on November 19-22 in Birmingham, Alabama.

Carolyn Oakley reported from the Junior College Section. She announced that an *Analysis of Selected Data on North Carolina Two Year College Libraries* will be conducted by Ray Carpenter of UNC. She stated that the analysis is intended to provide a statistical profile of the 66 two year college libraries in North Carolina.

Martha Davis reported from the Public Libraries Section. She discussed legislation on guidelines for constructing libraries.

Lillie Caster reported from the Resources and Technical Services Section. She stated that plans were underway for a spring conference in April.

Norma Royal gave the ALA Report. The report will be addended to the official minutes of August 14.

Mae Tucker gave the SELA Report. She stated that two officers elected were from North Carolina — Joseph Boykin (Secretary), Annette Phinazee (Treasurer).

NCLA Minutes and Reports

Under items of old business, the Board approved two people to serve on the Community School Committee. Under new business, the board approved the Nominating Committee for NCLA.

The meeting adjourned at 4:15 P.M.

*David Harrington, Secretary
Bill O'Shea, President*

OCTOBER 8, 1980

The North Carolina Library Association Executive Board met on October 8, 1980 at 10:00 A.M. in Johnson Hall, Meredith College, Raleigh, North Carolina. Members present were Carolyn Jamison, Martha Davis, Eugene Huguelet, Bill Snyder, H. K. Griggs, Sr., Carol Southerland, Norma Royal, Jon Lindsey, Ann Webb, Emily Boyce, Carolyn Oakley, Lillie Caster, Bob Pollard, Mae Tucker, Arabelle Shockley, Mertys Bell, and David Harrington. Members absent were William O'Shea, Leonard Johnson, and Gail Terwilliger. Committee chairmen Richard Barker, Arial Stephens, and Elizabeth Laney were present.

Vice-President/President Elect Mertys Bell announced that President O'Shea was ill and she would be presiding. Ms. Bell called the meeting to order. The minutes of August 14 were read and two corrections were noted. First, the Intellectual Freedom Committee was given the go ahead to use money from its budget for an awards program. Secondly, the SELA representative would become a voting member of the NCLA Executive Board. The minutes were then approved.

Jon Lindsey reported from *North Carolina Libraries*. He stated the following three positions on the board were filled: Robert Burgin, Public Libraries; Robert Bland, College and University; and Smith Turner, Trustees. Mr. Lindsey reported that the journal is moving toward a complete biennium and its structure is working well. He reported that the NCL staff has been experimenting with the journal and urged all NCLA Board members to examine it closely and evaluate it in regard to "graphic appeal."

Mr. Lindsey announced that plans were being finalized for the two national meetings of editors of state publications to be held in 1981. He mentioned that the ALA Chapter Relations Office in Washington had done an excellent job in providing a publication entitled "Yellow Pages." He stated that the publication contained valuable information on the different state associations, such as: state officers, important meeting dates, publications available, and membership directories.

Bob Pollard gave the treasurer's report for the period June 3-September 30, 1980. He gave a thorough explanation of the financial status of the association. Mr. Pollard did stress that the association is not wealthy and had to use money in savings to meet certain financial obligations. He did express concern for people joining the association in the fall, especially people planning to attend NCASL in Winston in October. He did point out that membership dues are for calendar years only. Mr. Lindsey suggested running a reminder in the January issue of *NCL* concerning renewals.

Mertys Bell stated that she had received a communication from Gene Lanier (IFC) urging the association to join the Freedom to Read Foundation. He pointed out that this organization is very supportive of librarians facing issues on censorship. A discussion followed over cases of censorship. Emily Boyce made a motion that the Board join the foundation as a patron member (\$100.00) and to be paid in the next biennium. She recommended also that this be an on-going membership. Mae Tucker seconded. The motion carried.

Mertys Bell gave a report on NCLA-SELA. She stated that contracts had been signed for the speakers during the conference. Ms. Bell stated that she would work out the details with Jon Lindsey on featuring the speakers in *NCL*.

Arial Stephens discussed some of the program changes on the tentative schedule for the fall conference. He mentioned that all meal functions would be handled strictly by pre-registration.

Ms. Bell welcomed Eugene Huguelet who replaced Tommie Young as chairman of the College and University Section.

Arial Stephens reported from the Governmental Relations Committee. He discussed plans for delegates going to Washington during National Book Week. He asked each section to nominate a representative to attend, but emphasized that there are no funds available to pay their expenses. Mr. Stephens said that the delegates would go to Washington on April 6 and meet with their respective congressmen on April 7, 1981. He stressed that this is an excellent opportunity for the delegates to put something in the hands of their congressmen concerning library legislation.

Elizabeth Laney reported from the State Council for Social Legislation. She stated the council would be meeting next week to vote on proposed programs. Ms. Laney said she did not know how far along "Expanded Library Service" would get, but mentioned that it was being included in several legislative conferences throughout the state.

Richard Barker reported from the Finance Committee. He discussed the proposed budget for 1981-82. He mentioned that some items increased and others decreased due to funds not being used. Mr. Barker stated that the committee recommended that the NCLA biennial dues be increased beginning January 1, 1981. He said that this was an actual increase of \$5.00 per category. A discussion by the Board followed. Norma Royal made a motion that the Board receive and endorse the recommended budget and submit it to the membership in early November for voting with a return date in November. Lillie Caster seconded. The motion carried.

Mertys Bell called for reports from the section chairmen.

Eugene Huguelet reported from the College and University section. He announced that the section was in the process of regrouping since the resignation of Tommie Young on September 4, 1980. Mr. Huguelet discussed with the Board the matter of filling positions left vacant in the sections, locating sections' by-laws, and the sections' counterpart in South Carolina (NCLA-SCLA).

Ms. Bell asked each section chairman to please check and make sure their by-laws are complete and up-to-date. She stated that she would like to have the handbook current in order to help orient new people into office at the fall conference.

Ms. Bell asked how the by-laws of each section are approved. Arial Stephens explained that by-laws are drafted by the section, approved by the Constitution and Code Committee, approved by the Executive Board, and then approved by the appropriate section members.

Jon Lindsey brought to the attention of the Executive Board that section editors for *NCL* are voting members of the section executive board.

Carolyn Jamison reported from the Documents section. She stated that this would be her last meeting with the Executive Board and that Nathaniel Boykin would be replacing her. She explained that the position of chairman of the Documents Section does not run on the same calendar years as the other offices of the NCLA Executive Board. She announced that plans were being worked out with South Carolina for a spot on the fall conference. Ms. Jamison said that plans were being made also to meet with Virginia for a joint conference.

Carolyn Oakley reported from the Junior College Section. She stated that the analysis conducted by Ray Carpenter was complete and plans were being made for printing and disseminating the information.

Bill Snyder reported from JMRT. He stated that the section had sent information to all the library schools in the state concerning the Grass Roots Grants. These grants, he explained, are given by Baker and Taylor to help pay expenses for students to attend national, regional, and state library conferences.

Arabelle Shockley reported from NCASL. She discussed activities to take place at the biennial work conference in Winston. Ms. Shockley reported that the membership drive was successful with 130 new members and more were expected to join at the conference in October. She stated that the Standards Committee was hard at work in attempting to have some input concerning standards recommended by Southern Association.

Martha Davis reported from the Public Libraries Section. She announced that a meeting would be held in Chapel Hill next week for the purpose of planning.

Ann Webb reported from the Reference and Adult Services Section. She stated that contact with South Carolina had been made and that the two sections were working out details for obtaining a speaker at the fall conference.

Lillie Caster reported from the Resources and Technical Services Section. She announced that the first draft of by-laws for the section was complete. Ms. Caster discussed the workshop to be held April 9 and 10, 1981 in Southern Pines at the Sheraton. She said that the conference would deal with automation and technical services.

Mr. H. K. Griggs, Sr. reported from the Trustees Section. He announced two Public Library Trustees Conferences to be held in Wilkesboro and in the northeastern part of the state. Mr. Griggs reported that the Department of Cultural Resources Advisory Council recently held a special meeting at the Velvet Cloak. He said that Governor Hunt was the guest speaker and spoke favorably about continued and expanded support for public libraries. Mr. Griggs stated that the section chairmen need to make some nominations for Trustee Citations on the national level. He mentioned that there may be two from North Carolina.

state organizations. She reported that she planned to write a letter of appreciation to the office. Ms. Royal said that she had received calls concerning ERA activities in the state and she had turned these over to President O'Shea.

Mae Tucker reported from SELA. She discussed the conference in Birmingham, Alabama on November 20-22. Ms. Tucker gave the following election results: Barrett Wilkens, Vice-President/President Elect; Joseph Boykin, Secretary; Annette Phinazee, Treasurer. She stated that the SELA Executive Board is elected for 4 years.

Under old business Ann Webb made a motion for Mertys Bell to draft a letter to the chairman of the Constitution and Code Committee and the chairman of the Handbook Committee concerning the Board's decision on August 14 to combine these two committees.

Ms. Webb felt that this would expedite matters due to President O'Shea being ill. Mr. Griggs seconded. The motion carried.

Under new business Carolyn Oakley asked about plans for the Spring Workshop. Martys Bell stated that it is an annual meeting and it was her understanding that the conference would be held in Wilmington. She said she would check on the dates and location and advise the Board as soon as possible.

Plans were made for the next Executive Board meeting to be held in Greenville during January.

The meeting adjourned at 2:35 P.M.

*David Harrington, Secretary
Mertys Bell, VP/President Elect*

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