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Report from the President

When you read this page, two very significant announcements affecting NCLA will have been made. You will know who our new State Librarian is and the SELA grant will have been announced. I hope that David McKay and NCLA (they rhyme!) will have many years of successful work together. SELA has a chance to make library history with its four-year grant of \$100,000 and NCLA should contribute toward making this achievement a reality. We owe much more than we will ever know to SELA's Interim Executive Director Mary Edna Anders and I have tried to express appreciation to her on your behalf.

It was exciting to attend the celebration of ALA's one hundredth anniversary in Chicago in July. Our own Edward Holley was a prominent participant. Clara Jones will return to North Carolina as a convocation speaker at North Carolina Central University on October 8.

As your representative on the State Library Committee I have attended hearings sponsored by the Secretary of the Department of Cultural Resources. The testimony has increased my concern for adequate library service for inmates of correctional institutions. We heard that there is no line item for libraries in the Department of Corrections budget and that the services through public libraries

and schools are limited. We should be able to use our membership in the State Council on Social Legislation more effectively to supplement our own efforts to improve this situation.

October should be a busy month with the Documents Section meeting in Raleigh on the first, the Legislative Workshop sponsored by JMRT on the 13-14th, and the NCSL Conference scheduled for Raleigh on the 28-30th. This "off" year promises to be "on" in a variety of ways and I look forward to seeing all kinds of librarians at each of these events.



Annette L. Phinazee

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✓ The Friends of Duke University Library

by Damon D. Hickey
Guilford College Library

Libraries have always had friends and patrons who contributed to their support, but the oldest formal friends of the library organization is La Societe des Amis de la Bibliotheque Nationale et des Grandes Bibliotheques de France, founded in Paris in 1913.¹ In America, public libraries established the first friends in Glen Ellyn, Illinois, and Onondaga County, New York, in 1922.² In 1925, Harvard University became the first academic institution in the United States to have such an organization.³ By the end of the nineteen-thirties, there were fifty friends of the library groups in the country. The number increased to over one hundred by the end of the next decade, and to five hundred by the end of the nineteen-fifties.⁴ In 1968, the Friends of Libraries Committee of the American Library Association reported well over one thousand local organizations with a combined membership of more than 100,000.⁵

Public libraries have accounted for much of the growth. Friends of public library organizations are sometimes far more active in their communities than are their academic counterparts. They may sponsor lectures and book reviews, films, exhibitions, essay contests, scholarships, recognition of trustees, and so on. They underwrite acquisitions and extra equipment; they work with children, shut-ins or the handicapped. They support issues and

community surveys; they resist budget cuts and censorship. In short, they become an organized constituency such as the library of an historical society enjoys.⁶

These groups are often organized into county, regional, and statewide groups. North Carolina was the first southern state to organize such a group, called the North Carolina Citizens Library Movement, in 1927.⁷ In 1966, a new organization, North Carolinians for Better Libraries, continued the tradition.⁸

In academic libraries, friends organizations usually strive to increase financial support for their libraries or to add to their collections. They provide funds to build basic collections, or to add expensive, hard-to-find items such as rare books and manuscripts or other special materials such as non-print media. They may finance library buildings, solicit donations of rare books and manuscripts, or influence government and university officials to maintain and increase library support.

To accomplish these objectives, friends organizations conduct formal fund-raising campaigns and membership drives; collect dues and maintain rosters of members; encourage memorials; and initiate informal, personal contact with prospective members and donors. They may sponsor dinners and other events, including appearances by guest speakers, writers, and artists. They

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often sponsor contests or awards for student book collectors and sometimes organize meetings for bibliophiles and collectors. They may publish newsletters and scholarly articles related to the library. Some friends groups mount exhibits, publish catalogs of the exhibits, conduct tours of the library, sponsor informational seminars to acquaint members and prospective members with the libraries and their needs, and publicize significant events or acquisitions in the local press. At least one influential group participates in library and university planning. Still others sell items of special interest such as Christmas cards, notepaper, bookplates, facsimilies, or special limited editions of books, pamphlets, or prints.

Membership in friends of academic library organizations varies widely. Many include alumni. Some embrace faculty, students, administration, staff, townspeople, book people, visiting scholars, and other interested persons as well. Organization and staff also vary. There may be one organization with a governing board, council, or committee; or there may be local chapters throughout the state, region, or nation. There may be no special staff, a volunteer staff, an independent staff, or one or more people from within the library staff. The organization may be chaired by the head librarian, a special staff member, another university person, or someone outside the university. There is often some formal relationship, if only advisory, between a member of the library staff and the friends organization.⁹

The nineteen-thirties were not an auspicious decade for a southern university to launch a bold, new venture in librarianship. The dark cloud of the Great Depression hung over the economy of an impoverished region. Much of the land was worn out, and the reign of King Cotton was drawing to a close. Politics was rural and antiquated. The South desperately needed perceptive, farsighted, and edu-

cated leaders. Yet not one of the thirty-five American libraries having more than half a million volumes apiece was to be found from Texas to Virginia, a third of the nation's area.¹⁰

On December 11, 1924, James Buchanan Duke had signed the Duke Indenture, establishing the \$40,000,000 Duke Endowment, which transformed Trinity College of Durham, North Carolina, into Duke University. James B. Duke died on October 10, 1925, leaving in his will a multi-million-dollar appropriation for the Duke hospital and medical school, and an addition to the endowment capital roughly equal to his original gift.¹¹ Suddenly, a small, southern, Methodist college had the resources to become a major graduate and research institution for a new South. Such an institution needed a library of more than 75,000 volumes.¹² As it entered the nineteen-thirties, the new university was able to use its boom-time endowment to build a library and to increase its collection at depression prices. The investment of the endowment in Duke Power Company stock provided the university with a steady source of income during hard times that forced many other educational institutions to reduce library appropriations drastically. On September 24, 1930, Duke University dedicated a new library building on a new campus.¹³

Volunteer support was needed, for not even the endowment could build a collection to rival those of the great libraries of the North and West. An organization called the Associates of Duke University Library was formed in 1930, under the leadership of Professor of History and Director of Libraries William K. Boyd. The Associates was "organized to promote the development of libraries through voluntary contributions, and to create a larger interest among alumni and friends in improving the book collections." The organization ceased to function after Boyd's resignation as director in 1934.¹⁴

In 1935, the Associates was resurrected as the Friends of Duke University Library. Walter A. Stanbury, a local Methodist pastor, university trustee, and divinity school professor, became chairman of the steering, later executive, committee. Professor Harvie Branscomb, newly appointed to succeed Boyd as director of libraries, was made secretary and executive officer. Other members of the committee were Charles F. Lambeth, James A. Thomas, William W. Flowers, Henry R. Dwire, Paull F. Baum, and William K. Boyd, now returned to his duties in the history department.¹⁵ Branscomb wrote letters to prospective members, inviting them to assist the library by joining the Friends. The goal, he stated, was "to build up a library here in the university comparable to the great libraries of the North and West." He continued,

*The obligations of membership are not to be stated in financial terms. You may help us by contributions of money, by building up small collections on particular subjects, by gifts of manuscripts or letters which may be in your family, by helping us to secure private libraries of note, and in many other ways. To make sure that the membership will be an active group of supporters, a minimum contribution of one volume a year is expected from all those who have not assisted us in other respects.*¹⁶

Branscomb also announced the inauguration of two traditions that have continued to the present, the annual dinner meeting and the the Friends bulletin.¹⁷ The first dinner was held in the Duke Union on November 12, 1935, with about two hundred people present to hear *Richmond News-Leader* Editor Douglas S. Freeman speak about the poverty of Southern libraries and the riches of Southern literature. Boyd, Branscomb, and Duke President William P. Few also spoke briefly.¹⁸ The first issue of *Library Notes: A Bulletin Issued for the Friends of Duke University Library* appeared in March of the following year. The second issue, the following October, contained

an unsigned article, probably written by Branscomb, entitled, "The South's Need of Libraries," which stated once again the plight of Southern libraries and emphasized the three goals of the Duke Library: increasing the size of the collection, inaugurating a Southern network for inter-library loan, and cooperating with the University of North Carolina in loans and collection development.¹⁹ The article was reprinted for wide distribution.

Friends activities during the decade 1935-1945 were modest. The Depression and World War II conspired to limit new income and personnel. Several internal administrative changes also interrupted the continuity of library leadership. The Duke University Library had grown out of the consolidation of the libraries of the Trinity College literary societies in the late eighteen-eighties. A senior student had

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been placed in charge of the library each year until 1898, when Joseph Penn Breedlove had become university librarian. Breedlove had supervised all campus libraries until the new facility had been opened in 1930.²⁰ The faculty, perceiving Breedlove's inability to meet the demands of the new situation, had moved to limit his responsibilities and to secure the appointment of Professor Boyd to the new position of director of libraries, while allowing Breedlove to retain the title of university librarian.²¹ Boyd had served until 1934, when Professor Branscomb replaced him. In 1940, Breedlove's duties were further reduced and he was given the title librarian-emeritus. John J. Lund, a professional librarian, was named to succeed him.²² Branscomb returned to the divinity school and the position of director of libraries was dissolved. The resignation of Lund in 1943 left the library once again without an administrator. Breedlove returned from semi-retirement to be acting university librarian until 1946, when Benjamin E. Powell replaced him.²³

Despite the troubles of the decade prior to 1946, the Friends could boast several accomplishments, including programs by poets Carl Sandburg (1943)²⁴ and Robert Frost (1945).²⁵ What attracted these two men to Duke was the most outstanding gift of this period, from Dr. and Mrs. Josiah C. Trent, in 1944, of a rare book room and an extensive collection of Walt Whitman manuscripts, books, pictures, and memorabilia.²⁶

The years 1943 to 1945 seem, for the Friends, to have been a return to the doldrums of 1934 and 1935. World events were troubled, Breedlove was in charge again, and the Friends languished, as the Associates had. There were no meetings and no issues of *Library Notes*.

The end of the war in 1945 marked a new beginning for the Friends. *Library Notes* resumed publication in April. The

December issue announced several changes in the organization, including the formation of a new executive committee, composed of four faculty, four library staff, and four townspeople. Of the original executive committee, only former Chairman Walter A. Stanbury remained. The chairmanship was transferred to the university librarian, an *ex officio* member. The original organization had set an average of at least one book a year as the criterion for membership. Now five classes of membership were distinguished, beginning with five dollars a year for members and going up to one hundred dollars for patrons.²⁷ For the first time, donors of large sums (later set at one thousand dollars or more)²⁸ would be recognized with life memberships. A program committee was established under the chairmanship of the Rev. George B. Ehlhardt, the divinity school librarian, who had been largely responsible for reviving the Friends organization. A three-member editorial committee was named to oversee publications, especially *Library Notes*.²⁹ The latter was expanded from a newsletter to a newsletter and journal that included scholarly articles about the library's collections.

Duke entered the post-war period with a new university librarian. Benjamin E. Powell had enrolled in Trinity College in 1922. In 1926, when he was graduated, his school had become Duke University. He received his library science degree from Columbia in 1930 and a doctorate from Chicago in 1946. From 1930 to 1937, he served as chief of circulation and reference at the Duke Library. He was librarian of the University of Missouri from 1937 until his return to Duke in 1946. In succeeding years, he held many professional offices, including the presidency of the American Library Association from 1959 to 1960.³⁰ Powell remained university librarian until his retirement in 1975.

As university librarian, Powell became *ex officio* chairman of the Friends executive committee. He was able to announce at their first meeting together an appropriation by the library council of one thousand dollars for Friends activities. At the same meeting, the question of a contest for student book collectors, which was to become, with some irregularity, an annual event for the organization, was discussed for the first time.³¹ At the next meeting, two prizes were authorized. The original proposal was for one prize to be given for the best book collection and the other, for the best collection of phonograph records. The committee voted to give both prizes to collectors of books. The contest was never broadened to include non-print materials.³²

Another recurrent theme, the need for a campus bookstore, emerged.³³ From 1947 until 1956, when the Gothic Book Shop was opened in the new Duke Union, the librarian and members of the executive committee repeatedly urged the university administration to include such a facility in its plans and to insure that it was operated by a competent bookman.³⁴ That both were done is due largely to the persistence of the Friends.

By 1945, it had already become apparent that Duke was rapidly nearing its goal of half a million volumes — more rapidly than anyone had anticipated in 1930, when the collection was only a little more than one-fourth that size. Of the 400,000 volumes in the collection in 1945, 25,000 had been put in storage, and the stacks had still been full. A committee of the staff had recommended construction of a new building.³⁵ In 1949, an anonymous donor contributed \$1,500,000 to add a new facility to the existing one.³⁶ At the meeting of October 7, 1949, Powell told the executive committee that Mary Duke Biddle had agreed to being publicly identified as the donor. The committee prompt-

ly moved to send flowers and a letter of appreciation to Mrs. Biddle on the day of the opening.³⁷

Mary Duke Biddle was a member of the third generation of the Dukes of Duke. Her grandfather was Trinity College benefactor Washington Duke. Her father was Trinity trustee Benjamin P. Duke. Her uncle was James Buchanan Duke, who created the university. Her lavish gifts touched every part of the school.³⁸ The library, however, was a special interest of her daughter Mary Trent (later Mary Semans), who, with her husband Dr. Josiah C. Trent, had given their collection of Whitman materials to the university library, and their collection of rare books on the history of medicine to the medical library. Mary Semans was to serve for twelve years as chairman of the Friends executive committee.

It is not clear, however, that the Biddle gift can be attributed to the Friends. Benjamin Powell, who named it as one of the "high points" in the history of the organization, was not sure what had motivated it.³⁹ The executive committee, which was ignorant of the donor's identity, played no role in securing it. Still, it was an exciting event for the entire university. According to Powell, the gift "did more for the morale of the campus — faculty, students, and staff — than anything that had happened since the Duke Endowment was created."⁴⁰

The executive committee of the late nineteen-forties and early 'fifties operated through several permanent committees. George B. Ehlhardt chaired the program committee and Ellen Frances Frey (later Mrs. A. S. Limouze), curator of rare books, reported for the editorial committee. The undergraduate committee, represented by Professor Frances C. Brown, and later by Professor Lewis Patton, supervised the student book collector awards and pressed for a campus bookstore for students. It is not surprising that the new Gothic Book Shop became a co-sponsor of the com-

petition. Gertrude Merritt, head of the processing department (now the technical services division), reported on gifts and donations.⁴¹ After Miss Frey's departure from the staff in 1948, Assistant Librarian Robert Christ became chairman of the editorial committee and secretary, followed by Rare Book Curator Thomas M. Simpkins, Jr. (secretary), and Assistant Librarian Carlyle J. Frearey (editorial chairman) in 1952.⁴² Two trends are clear. Library staff members on the executive committee supervised the work of the committees, insuring a degree of continuity. The responsibilities of the secretary became increasingly identified with the curatorship of rare books.

At the January 18, 1952, meeting of the executive committee, Dr. Powell suggested that it was time for the election of a non-librarian to the chairmanship, "an alumnus, preferably, who is not attached to the Library or the University in any official capacity. Such leadership should increase the effectiveness of the Friends in their activities directed toward development of the Library."⁴³ Looking back twenty years later, Powell commented,

It's very inappropriate for the librarian to be chairman. . . . You have a selfish interest in it. . . . It seems to me an organization such as the Friends would have more appeal and would likely encourage more people to support it if its efforts are directed by someone not on the campus. A member of the faculty, a librarian, a curator, or any administrator actively working on the campus would have such a selfish interest, in the eyes of anybody, and is so closely associated with the other fund-raising activities of the university, that I don't think he could be as effective as [current Chairman William S.] Lamparter, who is a businessman, an alumnus, has an interest in the university, and is not a part of the university. He's just dedicated to improving it. . . . A person in his capacity and his position outside, giving time and attention and leadership to an organization . . . would encourage more people in like positions to participate than would, say, the university librarian or a member of the faculty. . . . Mary Semans was chairman for a good many years and . . . more interest was demonstrated while she was chairman than had been earlier.⁴⁴

Mary Duke Biddle Trent (later Semans) became chairman in 1952 and served for twelve years, the longest chairmanship in the history of the organization.⁴⁵

Under Mary Trent Semans' chairmanship, the Friends continued the course set in the latter nineteen-forties. The permanent committees continued their work. The contest for student book collectors came and went and came again. *Library Notes* followed a regular format, including one or more scholarly articles related to the collection and a section on news of the library. Distinguished speakers addressed the annual dinner meetings.⁴⁶

In the nineteen-sixties, the formal structure of the executive committee underwent a change. The curator of rare books became permanent secretary, as an official function of his job.⁴⁷ Members of the

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executive committee, who had been appointed or elected from time to time as vacancies arose or as likely candidates presented themselves, were divided into five rotating classes of five members each. A class was to be replaced each year, beginning in 1962, by election of a slate selected by the committee and ratified by the members of the Friends at the annual dinner meeting. The chairman was elected by the committee each fall and was eligible for re-election as long as his or her term on the committee had not expired.⁴⁸ Harry L. Dalton became chairman in 1964, followed by Thad Stem, Jr., in 1966, Ralph Earle, Jr., in 1969, and William S. Lamparter in 1971.⁴⁹ During this period, the permanent committees, except for the editorial committee, were replaced by ad-interim committees. The number of library staff members on the executive committee declined as the new system was implemented.

In 1967, John L. Sharpe III became curator of rare books and secretary to the executive committee, replacing Daniel F. McGrath, who had served in both capacities since 1964.⁵⁰ Sharpe, who received his doctorate in religion from Duke, is a New Testament textual scholar. During his tenure, the rare book room has continued to increase its substantial collection of ancient Greek and Latin manuscripts, largely through the generosity of Harry Dalton, Kenneth Clark, and William Willis. Sharpe, as a member of the Friends editorial committee, was involved in changing the makeup of *Library Notes*. In 1965, the Friends had begun publication of *Marginal Notes: An Interim Newsletter* that was intended to supplement the "News of the Library" in *Library Notes*.⁵¹ Beginning in 1971, *Library Notes* became entirely a journal of articles related to the library and its collections and was published less frequently than before.⁵² *Marginal Notes* was to have taken over the newsletter function, but its

publication lapsed from 1972 to 1975. Dr. Sharpe and Esther Evans also edited two special issues of *Library Notes*, entitled *Gnomon: Essays for the Dedication of the William R. Perkins Library* (1970) and *The Dedication of the William R. Perkins Library: Proceedings* (1971), the occasion for which is discussed below.

Two important milestones were reached in 1969 and 1970. The Duke University Library was presented with its two millionth and two million and first volume at the Friends dinner on April 17, 1969. An incunabulum, Pliny's *Historia Naturalis* (1476), was donated by university trustee Thomas L. Perkins. The Fourth Folio of Shakespeare's works was the gift of Harry L. Dalton.⁵³ On the two days following the dinner of April 14, 1970, the university dedicated the second major addition to its library, renaming the entire facility the William R. Perkins Library in memory of the author of the Duke Indenture. The dedication ceremony featured L. Quincy Mumford, librarian of Congress, and Julian P. Boyd, former Yale University librarian and editor of the Thomas Jefferson papers.⁵⁴ Both Mumford and Boyd had been Duke classmates of Benjamin Powell in the nineteen-twenties and had served on the Friends executive committee from 1964 to 1969.⁵⁵

The executive committee chairmanship of William S. Lamparter, which began in 1971, took the Friends in new directions. Lamparter, a Duke alumnus and vice president of Century Furniture Company, sought a more visible and active role for the organization. In conjunction with the Duke Office of Development, he persuaded the executive committee to launch a Friends Endowment Fund campaign to raise \$250,000 by 1975.⁵⁶ By the spring of 1974, gifts and pledges of \$67,699 had been received, with tentative commitments bringing the total to \$83,699.⁵⁷ In a letter to the membership, published in the December

1973 issue of *Library Notes*, Lamparter urged consideration of establishing corporate memberships in the organization and the employment of a full-time librarian to coordinate and promote Friends activities.⁵⁸ He supported the establishment of a special category of membership for Duke students,⁵⁹ to which eighty-six responded, following a 1974 mail solicitation.⁶⁰ A student member was also added to the executive committee in the same year.⁶¹ During Lamparter's term, annual dues were increased to fifteen dollars (student dues were set at five).⁶² In 1974, Lamparter proposed to the executive committee that the Friends undertake the nominal sponsorship of a university-wide cultural arts festival to replace the student book collector competition. The committee, however, was skeptical about the organization's ability and resources for such an undertaking, and the plan was abandoned.⁶³ The chairman also pressed for an accounting of income attributable to the Friends, separate from the general listing of income derived from non-budgeted sources.⁶⁴ This move could have forced the executive committee to come to terms with the long-deferred task of defining the membership and its unique contributions to the library. The committee, however, chose to name one of its members as treasurer, requiring only that he report the figures given to him by the library office, without specifying what the basis for the figures should be.⁶⁵

In 1975, the Friends of Duke University Library entered its fifth decade, as the university entered its sixth as a university, and as Benjamin Powell retired at the end of his third decade as university librarian. The public recognition of these three anniversaries came at the annual spring dinner meeting on March 26, at which Dr. Powell was the principal speaker, the first member of the library staff to be so honored. The university librarian was presented with life membership in the Friends. He spoke

of his appreciation of the members' support throughout his administration, and said that the evening was, for him, the most gratifying moment the Friends had given him. Following the dinner, guests greeted the Powells at a champagne reception in the library.

The spring dinner, more than anything else, has preserved over the years the distinctive atmosphere of the Friends, and is worthy of a brief description. After carefully reviewing the year's membership roll, the secretary sends invitations to the Friends. Approximately two hundred tickets are sold on a first-come, first-served basis. Complimentary tickets are reserved for the university president, the speaker, the university librarians of three neighboring institutions, a representative of the Durham press, and their spouses. Prior to the dinner, cocktails are served in the home of a faculty member for the speaker and a select group

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of guests. In the gothic Union Ballroom, whose windows overlook the magnolia trees that border the main quadrangle of West Campus, flowers grace candlelit tables. The evening is usually warm. The well-dressed dinner guests enter and the ladies are presented with camellia blossoms by the wife of a retired faculty member. The invocation is pronounced, and the student waiters serve the food and wine (a 1973 innovation; the 1975 dinner had two). The meal concluded, the chairman of the executive committee rises to introduce the head table. The secretary reads the slate of nominees to the executive committee and they are elected by acclamation. New life members are introduced and presented with certificates. The university librarian delivers a few remarks, and the speaker is introduced. Following the address, the chairman expresses his thanks to the speaker and adjourns the meeting.

The dinner has always been well attended (it is usually sold-out now) by local book people, members of the university community, and townspeople. It is something of a social event for Durham. A library staff member has described it as "one of the most Establishment events in town." It is relaxed, gracious, and Southern. It is, according to Powell, the one social event for friends of the university whose interest is more literary than athletic. It represents what he sees the Friends always to have been, an informal group of Duke people who are concerned about books and the library, who work together quietly, behind the scenes, with little publicity, and who "spread the word" to interest others in the support of the library.⁶⁶ It provides an option to the university's more aggressive campaigns to raise money. It is an opportunity for people to come together and to give because they genuinely want to.

No group is as broadly representative of an academic library's public as the

friends of the library organization. Librarians, faculty, staff, administration, alumni, book people, special donors, visiting scholars, and townspeople all impinge at various points on the library and its policy making. Only in the friends organization are they all represented.

A friends of the library organization is not set up to be a pan-university council that advises and plans the policies and activities of the library. As a formal power structure, it is of negligible importance. Yet it is, at least potentially, one of the most influential and valuable groups available to the library administrator, not only for funds, materials, and good will, but also for a channel of communication from and to the groups represented by its membership, for "testing the wind" on major policy issues, and for furthering the library's educational and cultural function.

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has only partially realized this potential. Like any other voluntary organization, it is difficult to maintain and expand without a significant investment of money and staff time. Duke has been modest in its investment, providing a small operating budget and a portion of an existing library staff member's work time.

Those who have sought a larger role for the Friends, backed by the resources of a larger operating budget and a full-time staff person, have encountered two difficulties. The first is the existing image of the organization as a "low-profile," largely amateur-run, and (rare-) book-oriented operation whose distinctive appeal may be lost if the scope of its operations is widened and made more visible. Paradoxically, the other major difficulty has been the lack of clear definition of what the Friends now is and what it has actually accomplished for the university and library.

One alternative would be for the Friends to become totally independent of the library. Electing people from outside the university as executive committee chairmen represented a step in that direction. An independent organization would have to define its membership more precisely, raise its own operating budget from contributions, hire its own staff, and keep its own accounting of income and expenditures. There are advantages, however, in having the organization at least partly within the formal structure of the library. Communication with the library staff is somewhat facilitated. University appropriations for the operation of the Friends give evidence that the university considers its work to be an asset, and they insure that gifts will be used to support the library, rather than the Friends itself. The university should be able to expect, in return, that the Friends will show clearly what it has accomplished for the library and the university. It should also expect that requests for increases in funding will be

accompanied by a statement of how the increases are to result in increased benefits, and how these benefits are to be documented.

Organizational questions aside, the question remains as to whether an organization such as the Duke Friends can expand its role and become more "professional" and more aggressive, without losing its distinctive charm and appeal. The central issue, however, is not how the organization can retain its present identity, but how it can best serve the University and its library. Other friends organizations have pursued different courses. A study of their experiences could give the Friends at Duke some idea of what alternative models are available, as well as what benefits can be derived from each.

There can be little doubt that, as a force for good will in public relations, the Friends of Duke University Library has been a major success. Ralph H. Hopp has suggested that a friends group is more likely to be successful if it aims at stimulating "good will on behalf of the university and the library,"⁶⁷ than if its goal is primarily fund-raising. Good will has apparently been the main objective of Benjamin E. Powell in respect to the Friends,⁶⁸ and his success is evident. The organization has also undoubtedly been responsible for many contributions of money and materials to the library during its first forty years, even if the extent of its influence is not altogether clear. The Friends of Duke University Library has been fortunate, as has the library, in the continuity and steady dedication of its leadership, and in the generosity of its members. Through its publications and activities, furthermore, it has never been merely a social club or fund-raising organization, but has promoted the expansion of knowledge and the active cultivation of the critical intellect that is the goal of the academic enterprise.

Footnotes

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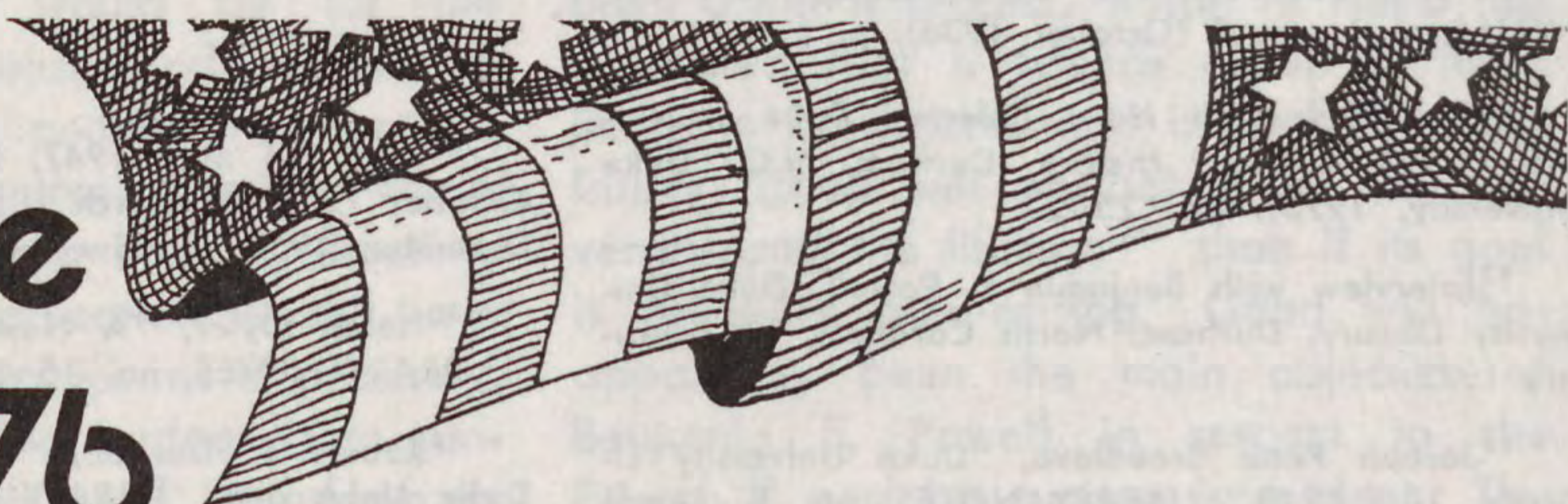
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The Stephen B. Weeks Library of Caroliniana warrants special mention, for its acquisition by the University of North Carolina was the cornerstone of the NCC and made it a significant research collection from the moment of the purchase. The purchase of the Weeks collection was by action of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees in 1918. Weeks' private collection was comprised of 10,000 books, pamphlets, and maps, and was recognized as the most complete body of printed material relating to the state at the time it was purchased. Mary L. Thornton's description of the Weeks' library, "Collection of North Caroliniana," appears in *Library Resources of the University of North Carolina*, (Chapel Hill, 1945) Charles E. Rush (ed.).

The Weeks Collection had other values. It became a model for the future collecting of North Carolina and Southern material, which followed its emphasis on sources, pamphlets, bulletins, catalogs, and periodicals, as well as books; and it served as a magnet to other collections, attracted by its excellence. In the years following its purchase, a number of collections came by gift. Among them were the Kemp Plummer Battle Collection, thirteen hundred titles, notable for Confederate, University, and political material; the Alexander Boyd Andrews Collection, seven hundred titles, including files of early railroad reports, invaluable source for the history or transportation; the James Sprunt Collection of Wilmington newspapers, files of dailies and weeklies for the period when that port attained great importance as the last refuge of Confederate blockade runners; the Pettigrew Collection of rare books and pamphlets; the Rowan Historical Society files of Salisbury newspapers; the William Richardson Davie Collection of rare books illustrative of the early history of the Carolinas, the gift of Preston Davie; and others. Valuable collections were also added by purchase. Among them were the John

McDowell Collection of railroad, educational, and agricultural pamphlets, mainly of the period from 1840 to 1860; the William Lenoir Collection, rich in political pamphlets and broadsides of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries; and the Nathan Wilson Walker Collection, one of the finest North Caroliniana libraries, particularly strong in literature by North Carolinians.

Distinct Collections

There are four collections housed in the NCC which are maintained separately from the other holdings. The cataloging procedures for each of these groups of materials varies.

The Sir Walter Raleigh Collection consists of books, pamphlets, articles, and manuscripts by and about the famous British explorer who in 1585 sent out the Roanoke colony. The initial purchase of the materials was made possible in August, 1939 by funds from the Roanoke Colony Memorial Association. The collection now totals over 900 items which have been purchased with RCMA funds and funds from other sources. It is expanded as new works are published and older ones become available. Its holdings emphasize works about Raleigh that have been published during the last half century, but it contains a large number of seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth century imprints. Books by Raleigh include modern reprints and most of the first editions of his writings. Two particularly noteworthy items in the group are the first edition of his *History of the World* (1614) in original boards, and a 1596 edition of *The Discoverie of the Large, Rich and Bevvtyvl Empyre of Gviana*. The collection also contains a complete file of the *Reports and Transactions* of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art, beginning with volume one in 1862 and extending to the present. These works and the manuscript materials

which are part of the Raleigh Collection are fully cataloged in a separate drawer of the NCC catalog.

The NCC acquires all materials by and about Thomas Wolfe, including foreign language publications. The Wolfe collection includes also family letters and pictures, some personal objects, an extensive clipping file from newspapers and magazines arranged chronologically, and a few fragments of manuscript plays. The manuscript letters were deposited on perpetual loan by the author's family in 1950, and can be used only by permission of the executor of the Wolfe Estate. All materials are fully cataloged in the NCC shelf list. There are several unpublished bibliographies which are part of the Wolfe Collection. Most of the published works about and by Wolfe are also in the general collection and are entered in the main catalog.

Description of manuscripts: Papers of Wolfe and his family, including letters (1908-1938), from Wolfe at school in Asheville and Chapel Hill, traveling in Europe, and writing and teaching in New York, to his family; letters to Wolfe from his parents, brothers, and sisters, especially Mabel and Fred, from his literary friends, especially Edward Aswell, Elizabeth Nowell, and Maxwell Perkins, and from other friends and admirers, particularly during Wolfe's illness (1938); estate papers and family correspondence, chiefly of Mabel, Fred, and their mother, with each other and Wolfe's old friends (1938-1957); and clippings, pictures, and manuscript fragments of plays. Also papers of John Skally Terry, Wolfe's biographer and friend, concerning a Thomas Wolfe Memorial; notes and correspondence (1938-1953), while gathering material on Wolfe; and transcripts of interviews with Wolfe's mother.

The Bruce Cotten Collection of North Caroliniana was received by legacy of Major Bruce Cotten of Baltimore, Maryland, after his death in 1954. With the

collection came an endowment for its expansion. This superb collection, consisting at the time of the legacy of 2,372 volumes and 42 maps, was widely known as the best private collection of its type. It is remarkable for hundreds of books of rarity, from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century, which include Thomas Ash's *Carolina or a Description of That Country* (London, 1682), John Lawson's *A New Voyage to Carolina* (London, 1709), and other early Carolina historical sources. Imprints from the early period of North Carolina printing are well represented. Each item of this important group is cataloged in the main catalog. A description of the original collection is given in *Housed on the Third Floor* (Baltimore, 1941) by Bruce Cotten.

Rare Books and Manuscripts

Rare books and pamphlets are isolated in a set of locked cages in the reading room. North Carolina "incunabula" are well represented in this group. It includes also a group of "association volumes" with autographs and book plates. The rare materials which are part of the Cotten Collection are housed elsewhere. The NCC is principally a collection of printed materials, but also has some manuscript holdings.

The Author's Manuscript Collection includes various drafts of writings by over 150 recent twentieth century North Carolina Authors, which appear only in the shelf list. The William Byrd II (1674-1744) Books include the coded diary, (1739-1741) and notebook (1717-1724) with letters and essays in longhand of the colonial Virginia planter. The Simpson and Bryan Family Papers, 1733-1925 begin with manuscripts of John Simpson (1728-1788) and run through the generations of two North Carolina families until the eve of the Depression. The Vault Collection Manuscripts include the diary of 1782 published in 1927 under the title *Journal of a Lady of Quality . . . 1774-1776*, E. W. and C. M. Andrews (eds.).

The Cotten Collection includes a num-

ber of unrelated manuscript groups. The *Forty-fifth North Carolina Regiment Order Book, 1862-1865* contains the regiment's orders while serving in Virginia, eastern North Carolina, and in the Gettysburg Campaign (June, 1862-December, 1863). The *Morris Family Papers, 1764-1827* contain manuscripts related to fifty years of litigation over property in Chatham and Cumberland counties, the John Willcox Deep River iron forge and coal mine, the Regulator movement, and letters of important North Carolinians from the Revolutionary and early national period. The *North Carolina Miscellaneous Autograph Letters, 1808-1925* are unrelated and chiefly of interest for the autographs of notable North Carolinians. The *Richard Brice Paper (1663)* is an affidavit to Maryland's governor, Richard Bellingham, concerning the Cape Fear dissenters. The *Henry Talbot (1563?-1595?) Letter, 1585* discusses the Roanoke colony venture and important persons and events of the period.

Non-Book Materials

The NCC collects maps of the state, its counties, and towns. These include maritime charts, air navigations charts, soil survey maps, geological maps, road maps, and the like. Maps of historical interest are also collected. The NCC holds a portion of the William P. Jacocks Collection, and the remainder is housed elsewhere at the University. These materials include principally rare prints and maps relating to the South drawn by many seventeenth century cartographers, but most are about North Carolina from the seventeenth to the twentieth centuries. All maps are fully cataloged in the main catalog. The remainder of the NCC's approximately 3,000 maps are important for the light they throw on changing boundaries, geographical names long discarded, and the location of early towns, forts, churches, and even plantations. Some of the older maps are of great artistic beauty, and the Collection



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has a number of rare maps among which are *A New Map of Carolina* by John Thornton (London, ca. 1689) and *Carte Particuliere de la Carolina dressee sur les memoires le plus nouveaux* [Nicholas Sanson] (Amsterdam, 1693). The largest and most detailed of the old maps are Henry Mouzon's *An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina* (London, 1775), and Captain Collet's *A Compleat Map of North Carolina from an Actual Survey* (London, 1770).

The North Carolina Collection has rather large holdings of pictures and portraits, including thousands of different photographs, engravings, and prints, and oil portraits. The photographs include historic sites, buildings, monuments, and other subjects of interest. The collection of picture post cards, comprised of similar materials, is arranged by county. Finally the NCC holds a number of oil portraits and maintains the records of others at the University of North Carolina. These materials are accessible through two index card files. For the photographs and post cards there is a single alphabetical subject card file index. The Collection also maintains a UNC portrait index. This card file describes nearly two hundred original oil portraits.

Indexes Prepared In The NCC

The staff and friends of the Collection have over the years compiled card indexes which are helpful to researchers in a variety of ways. Each of these has unique features and it would, therefore, be difficult to discuss them generally.

The County History Index prepared by Mrs. Lyman Cotten includes cards for principally eighty un-indexed county and regional histories, but has not been updated since 1959.

The Powell Biographical Index compiled under the direction of the former curator of the Collection became avail-

able for use in 1974. It benefits greatly from William S. Powell's depth of knowledge and experience with North Carolina bio-bibliography. He emphasized difficult to use and little known materials which are important biographical sources on North Carolinians for the state's entire history. Due to this policy, some important biographical sources, such as Saunders' and Clark's *Colonial and State Records* are not included. On the other hand, the researcher should be aware of the fact that titles such as the *DAB* and various *Who's Who* publications are included. There is a bibliography of all indexed works with the file.

The North Carolina Imprint File indexes North Carolina imprints by year from 1749 to 1880 and by place from Asheboro to Winston, including a "No Place" category. The file includes a group of Confederate imprints. The emphasis of the Imprint File is on the history of printing and publishing in the colony and state. The file tells the researcher everything held in the Collection printed in a given year or place, and is a useful reference tool for the political scientist, historian, and student of the history of printing.

The Marriage and Obituary Indexes may be located under the subject heading *GENEALOGY* in the NCC catalog. There are a goodly number.

Non-Print Media

These materials are acquired under the general guidelines of the acquisition policy and are fully cataloged.

Various microforms are usually acquired when the material which they represent is not available in print or, as in the case of newspapers, to save space. Facsimiles of rare books and manuscripts or theses and dissertations on North Carolina are examples. All microforms are cataloged fully.

Performances by North Carolina composers and musicians, recordings of inter-

views and public events, films concerned with North Carolina are stored on disc, tape, and film. All non-print materials are brought together in the shelf list.

Ephemera

Pamphlets, clippings, broadsides, and similar materials which at the time of their publication seem to be only of temporary interest often attain a historical significance. The NCC acquires and catalogs many items in this category.

A collection of more than 62,000 pamphlets relating to the state and its people, covering all subjects and periods from the earliest times to the present, is housed in the NCC. Each pamphlet is entered in the main card catalog of the Collection. Pamphlets include long runs of annual reports of religious, patriotic, business, civic, and professional organizations within the state. Reports of railroads and fraternal groups, catalogs of businesses, schools, and colleges, and similar material are also to be found.

Under the heading N. C. — Scrapbooks in the Collection's main catalog are found over 150 entries. These scrapbooks take a wide variety of forms—for instance, photographs or newspaper and magazine clippings. They relate to people and organizations of the widest variety of interest to a researcher of North Carolina.

The NCC's clipping file contains approximately 113,000 clippings, most dating from the 1920's to the present. Currently four newspapers (*NEWS AND OBSERVER* [Raleigh], *DURHAM HERALD*, *DURHAM SUN*, *CHAPEL HILL NEWSPAPER*) are clipped daily, and the Sunday issues of several other major state dailies are clipped for stories about North Carolina events, issues, places and people. This collection of mounted clippings is arranged alphabetically by subject in vertical files and is for building use only. In 1965 Susan Zarr prepared *Subject Headings in the Clipping File of the North Carolina Collection*. The

Zarr list is kept up to date with the addition of new subject headings as they are created. However, the list does not include the many personal and proper name entries in the clipping file.

The Literary Scrapbook series, numbering 57 volumes by 1974, includes book reviews, notices, dust jackets, blurbs, and newspaper and magazine clippings related to North Carolina authors or books about North Carolina. There is a staff-prepared author-title index to the whole. These volumes, compiled since 1932, bring together materials invaluable to the researcher interested in the literature of North Carolina.

The Harriet Laura Herring Clipping File is an important addition to the growing mass of material related to the textile industry in the twentieth century South. Covering the period from 1925-1937, the file provides the researcher with valuable material on economic life emphasizing industrial relations in the era of the Great Depression.

The Daily News Record series (1947-1948) provides a later summary of economic conditions. Composed primarily of several thousand newspaper clippings, the file includes magazine clippings, extremely scattered correspondence and eyewitness reports, and pamphlets from such diverse organizations as the National Textile Workers Union and the National Association of Manufacturers. The file folders are arranged chronologically and each clipping is identified by source and date. There is also a list of *Subject Headings in the Harriet Laura Herring Clipping Collection* prepared by B. K. White, Jr. in 1971.

The NCC collects broadsides in every available category related to the colony and state. There are well over 1,500 broadsides from the eighteenth century to the present. Each item is entered in the main catalog under personal or corporate author, or title and under appropriate subject headings. Materials variously termed

broad­sides are di­verse: ad­ver­tisements and an­nounce­ments of runaway slaves, state fairs, or­ganizations and com­mercial firms and private per­sons; cir­culars, bul­letins, posters, cat­alogs and rosters; cam­paign posters and pam­phlets, folders, pro­lamations, di­agrams and charts, peti­tions, ad­dresses, and cal­endars.

Serials

This term is commonly applied to pub­lications appearing at intervals (regular or not) and intended to continue their ex­istence indefinitely. The extensive collection of bound newspapers among the holdings of the NCC includes photocopies of the *NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE*, the state's earliest newspaper. The North Carolina Collection maintains in hard copy complete runs of the *DAILY TAR HEEL* and the *CHAPEL HILL NEWSPAPER* plus broken runs of many other North Carolina news­papers. Current newspapers acquired only in microform are the *CHARLOTTE OB­SERVER*, *GREENSBORO DAILY NEWS*, *Raleigh NEWS AND OBSERVER*, and *ASHEVILLE CITIZEN* (since 1972). These policies result from cooperative agreement among several North Carolina libraries. Files of earlier papers are acquired as they become available. Most of the newspapers prior to 1900 have been filmed as a measure against deterioration. The re­searcher interested in obtaining a fairly accurate idea of the Collection's holdings of microfilmed newspapers can refer to *North Carolina Newspapers on Microfilm* (Raleigh, 4th ed., 1971). The *HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER* index is a card file pre­pared by Helen D. Allen, which indexes the period 1820-1879. It is titled "Refer­ences to Chapel Hill and the University of North Carolina appearing in the available issues of the *HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER* from 1820 to 1879, located in the North Carolina Room of Wilson Library, UNC." The summaries of references are generally quite detailed. The *Durham Herald Index*,

1930-1969, prepared at Duke University Libraries is helpful not only for the Dur­ham paper, but can also be used as an approximate index for stories of regional interest appearing on indexed subjects in other North Carolina newspapers.

Periodicals published in the colony or state are acquired by the NCC. Like news­papers, the main entries for periodicals are dispersed in the main catalog by title or issuing agency. Periodicals include not only journals, but also city and other directories, church association minutes, conferences, institutional and organizational bulletins, proceedings, newsletters, and the like.

The North Carolina Collection in 1975 published an illustrated eight-sided folder titled "North Carolina's Literary Heritage" which describes the history, holdings and policies of the Collection. A free copy is available upon request.

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The Williams & Wilkins Company vs. The United States

by Eleanor Howland
Florida State University
School of Library Science

Approximately ninety years ago a Christmas gift to a child started a chain of events which eventuated in the case of the Williams & Wilkins Company vs. The United States heard before the United States Supreme Court several months ago. This paper will trace the history of The Williams & Wilkins Company; suggest the rationale for the company's suit against the United States; delineate the reason for libraries, librarians, publishers and authors having such a deep interest in the Supreme Court's final decision; and provide some description of how this decision could affect the entire library world including authors, publishers and authors.

The history of The Williams & Wilkins Company began in 1885 when John Williams received a toy printing press for Christmas. The gift so intrigued the youngster that he and a friend, Jim McEvoy, printed calling cards and the like for cash to supplement their modest allowances. This proved so successful that they talked Jims' father into buying a working press and began playing printer in earnest; the small business grew. John Williams decided he had found a career and bought out Jim McEvoy's interest for six hundred dollars. He moved to a room in downtown Baltimore and when his need for capital became acute, he turned to another friend "Henry B. Wilkins, who was able to

arrange a bank loan. Thus was born The Williams & Wilkins Company."¹ In 1897, E. P. Passano joined the firm and seven years later bought out the original founders.

In the late 1890's The Williams & Wilkins Company entered the publishing field with a book entitled *Twixt Cupid and Croesus*. This was a facsimile reproduction of a presumed correspondence between two lovers written by Charles Didier. The book touched the hearts of romantic Baltimoreans and sold well. However, after two more books by the same author did not prove to be profitable, The Williams & Wilkins Company returned to job printing which included items like the annual catalog of the Bibb Stove Company.

The Williams & Wilkins Company printed its first scientific journal, *THE JOURNAL OF ZOOLOGY*, in the early 1900's. The advent of World War I was a contributing factor to the company's rapid growth in the field of scientific publishing. Prior to World War I, the Germans had little competition in scientific publishing. As the demand for domestically-produced scientific literature grew, "Williams and Wilkins moved smartly to pick up printing contracts with scientific societies for publication of their journals thereby setting a pattern which has persisted to the present day."² The publication of medical and scientific journals led to the publication of medical school text-

books. The first medical book entitled *The Determination of Hydrogen Ions* by Dr. William M. Clark was published in 1920.

Four years later in 1924, eighteen journals and fifty books were listed in the firm's catalog. Today The Williams & Wilkins Company publishes thirty medical and scientific journals and provides varying degrees of publishing services for forty-one additional publications. Two thousand titles are in print in the Book Division and in 1971 thirty-four new domestic titles and editions were published. The 22nd edition of *Stedman's Medical Dictionary* was recently arranged and composed entirely by computer. This is the historical background of a company whose reputation for excellence and quality in the publishing field is unquestioned and one which is also the major independent disseminator of medical and scientific information. This is the company which felt forced to sue the United States.

The reason The Williams & Wilkins Company filed suit against the United States in 1968 can be stated simply in one word — photocopying. However, while a single word can be used to state the reason, the implications of photocopying are extremely complex and far-reaching. William M. Passano, Sr., who is chairman of the Board states:

As early as 1962 we felt the scientific journal was a sitting duck for photocopying. It became obvious to us that individual subscribers are less likely to renew their subscriptions when they are able to obtain from libraries photocopies of the articles they are interested in. It was also obvious that library subscribers are less likely to renew their subscriptions when they can obtain photocopies of journal articles as inter-library loans from the twelve regional medical libraries.³

In 1968, Williams & Wilkins filed suit against the United States "for infringement of certain copyrights in medical journals resulting from the unauthorized reproduction of our copyrighted materials by photocopying equipment."⁴ *AMERICAN LIBRARIES* states:

At issue in the suit brought in 1968 and amended in 1970 were single copies at the National Institutes of Health Library and at the National Library of Medicine of eight articles in four journals published by Williams & Wilkins that were from 21 to more than 24 months old. The journals are *Medicine*, *Pharmacological Reviews*, *Journal of Immunology*, and *Gastroenterology*. All are copyright registered. The government admitted it made at least one copy of each article.⁵

After the Williams & Wilkins Company filed suit against the United States in 1968, there were no significant developments in the case until February 17, 1972. On that date, Commissioner James F. Davis of the United States Court of Claims ruled in favor of The Williams & Wilkins Company and "found that the Baltimore publisher of scientific and medical books was entitled to damages for unauthorized 'wholesale' photocopying of articles in several of its journals by the government libraries."⁶

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The April 15, 1972 issue of *LIBRARY JOURNAL* contained "A Statement of Fact and Faith" issued by The Williams & Wilkins Company. This statement contained a paragraph which said:

We have worked out a single plan based on the idea of a reasonable annual license fee for the right of copying our materials. In this way, the librarian will be licensed to photocopy copyrighted materials without infringing copyright law, and the publisher will be recompensed for the use of his material.⁷

The statement further stated the company would welcome any comments and questions.

LIBRARY JOURNAL called Andrea Albrecht in the Rights and Permissions Department of The Williams & Wilkins Company to inquire about the proposed plan and the corresponding rates. Mrs. Albrecht said "three plans were under consideration, and that the price of any given arrangement was 'the most negotiable point.' She estimated that photocopying rights could range anywhere from one-half cent to five cents a page."⁸

But the "Statement of Fact and Faith" and the notice by The Williams & Wilkins Company that it planned to differentiate between subscription rates to individuals and libraries resulted in an outpouring of protests from librarians. John M. Connor of the Los Angeles County Medical Association wrote a letter to The Williams & Wilkins Company which was reprinted in *SPECIAL LIBRARIES*. Mr. Connor said:

I have asked my staff to critically examine the Williams & Wilkins subscriptions in terms of their use and need, and intend on the basis of their objective evaluation to be so guided in the number of subscriptions I place to your titles come January 1, 1973.⁹

Donald J. Morton, Director of The University of Massachusetts Medical School Library informed The Williams & Wilkins Company "that his library and 'others' will 'seek reimbursement for an illegal double assessment' if the courts establish that libraries may receive photocopying

privileges from conventional subscription arrangements."¹⁰

The American Library Association received numerous requests from librarians seeking advice in considering journal renewals. In the American Library Association *WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER* dated August 12, 1972 the following statement noted that:

First, a number of leading libraries have individually determined that they will not renew their subscriptions at the Special Institutional rate;

Second, Williams & Wilkins' assertion that 'a license such as that in the institutional subscription rate is a legal requirement' is based on a Commissioner's Report and is not, to date, the decision of the Court of Claims;

Third, the propriety of the Commissioner's Report is being strenuously contested in the Court of Claims . . . ;

Fourth, libraries in which copies are made on coin operated photocopiers not under library supervision and control, derive substantially no protection which they do not already enjoy under the license granted by the Institutional Subscription Rate;

Fifth, general acceptance of the 'use tax' concept of the Williams & Wilkins Institutional Subscription Rate may reasonably be expected to encourage other journal publishers to levy their own 'use taxes' at ever increasing rates;

Sixth, the Institutional Subscription Rate does not authorize copies for interlibrary loans and thus contemplates a continuing and rigorous restriction on access to scholarly materials contained in Williams & Wilkins' publications;

Each library must decide for itself whether it will pay a premium for Williams & Wilkins' works notwithstanding the significant limits imposed on their use, and on the access to them, by the Institutional Subscription Rate.

The SUNY Upstate Medical Center Library Bulletin on pages 93-94 of the August-September 1972 issue stated:

All of the major national library associations have urged libraries not to accede on this point, and to wait until a decision is arrived at the courts regarding the initial lawsuit.

Copyright law is currently being rewritten in Congress, and unless the issues involved in the present suit are resolved in favor of the author rather than the publisher, many journals may well disappear from libraries. One solution to the problem would be for authors to retain the copyright to their work or to publish in journals and for associations which will allow the flow of information to proceed without inhibiting charges.

One reason librarians raised such strong protests against The Williams & Wilkins' decision to charge for photocopying and to increase subscription rates was that they questioned the legal effect of Commissioner Davis' report of February 16, 1972. James Murphy, who is a lawyer and a librarian, wrote:

Unlike a judge in a Federal district court, the Commissioner has no power to make a judgment. Rather, he prepares a report, which includes findings of fact and a recommendation of law. The Court of Claims may thereupon 'adopt, modify, or reject the Commissioner's report, in whole or in part.' (Court of Claims Rules, Rule 147(b). Even in the absence of timely exceptions, moreover, the report does not constitute a judgment of decision of the court (U.S. Code Tit. 28, sec. 2503(b)).¹³

Mr. Murphy further stated:

When the Court of Claims makes a decision in the Williams & Wilkins case, the parties to the suit will be bound by it, pending further appeal. Its value as precedent, however, will depend on the ultimate disposition of the controversy in the Supreme Court, where the case is surely headed.

Through the Commissioner's report is understandably a 'bright beacon' for Williams & Wilkins, libraries would be acting prematurely to accept it as a guide to the law. If they do, and enter into the 'licensing contracts' that have been urged by some, they will become obligated regardless of the final outcome of the case. They would also be admitting liability when it is questionable if there is any . . .¹⁴

The Williams & Wilkins Company responded to these articles previously cited with a statement written by William M. Passano, Chairman of the Board, which appeared in *PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY* in the issue dated November 13, 1972. Because of the importance of this statement which sought to clarify the actions taken by the company from the initiation of the suit against the United States to the present time, this complete statement follows:

Several persons have criticized the Williams & Wilkins Company for being premature in seeking compensation for photocopied articles from the journals which it publishes. Photocopying has been held to be copyright infringement by a Commissioner of the Court of Claims in the only case ever brought dealing with the subject. The decision has been appealed and

why not wait, say the critics, until at least the full Court of Claims speaks, or until the issue is resolved by the Supreme Court.

The answer is that we have protested since 1962 that library photocopying was copyright infringement. After all attempts to resolve the problem failed, we commenced our suit in the Court of Claims in 1968 and received a favorable decision in 1972. We had hoped that after ten years of controversy the Commissioner's opinion would resolve the issue and terminate the litigation. Unfortunately, in this hope, we were mistaken, and the case is being appealed.

The question is asked Is the Commissioner's decision similar to an interoffice memorandum or letter to the editor which has no particular authority, or is it the 'law' which at least until it is reversed, is entitled to respect? In our mind the answer is clear, that the Commissioner's decision is the law as it exists today.

Commissioners serve as trial judges and constitute the trial division of the Court of Claims as provided by rules of the Court of Claims. Of course, any party dissatisfied with the Commissioner's decision may appeal to the full Court of Claims with the next step being the U. S. Supreme Court. If there is no appeal, the Commissioner's findings of fact and recommended conclusions of law will as a practical matter be adopted by the Court of Claims.

The litigation to date has followed in every detail the course followed by a trial in the U. S. District Courts. There were pretrial motions, extensive depositions, interrogatories, pretrial conferences and a six-day trial with two evening sessions. The Commissioner was clad in judicial robes and presided in a splendid courtroom. After the trial, post-trial briefs, proposed findings of fact, objections to the proposed findings and objections to the objections were filed. After nine months, the Commissioner's 32-page closely reasoned decision upholding Williams & Wilkins in every particular was handed down. Anyone familiar with the litigation could not have the slightest doubt that the trial was in all respects the equivalent of a U. S. District Court trial.

The Supreme Court in *U. S. vs. the United Mine Workers of America*, 330 U. S. 258, 294 (1947), quoted with approval the following statement:

It is for the court of first instance to determine the question of the validity of the law, and until its decision is reversed for error by orderly review, either by itself or by a higher court, its orders based on its decision are to be respected . . .

More important than the precise procedural posture of our case is the effect of Commissioner Davis's opinion as a precedent. If law is looked at from the standpoint of the lawyer advising a client as to what he may do, or may not do safely, the Commissioner's decision represents the law. If viewed from the standpoint of the individual who would walk in the straight path

of social conduct and wishes it charted for him, the Commissioner's decision is a bright beacon telling him what he ought to do. Judged from the standpoint of the institution or business seeking the way to carry out its plans, the Commissioner's decision represents a clear guide and thus is the 'law.'

In addition, Professor Nimmer in his great treatise on copyright laws supports our position as do most copyright lawyers.

For all of these reasons we are not premature in acting on a Commissioner's decision. It is the law. After ten years of discussion and four years of litigation we have not acted precipitously by finally taking action in accord with the law. Those who chose not to recognize the validity of the Commissioner's decision are saying in effect, the Courts, their position, which has held to be wrong should prevail. We believe our position, which has been held to be right, should be implemented unless and until reversed.

William M. Passano¹⁵

The next important development occurred on November 27, 1973 when the United States Court of Claims reversed the decision of Commissioner James F. Davis in a four to three ruling holding that photocopying of magazines and books by scientists and libraries does not violate copyright laws.

Judge Oscar H. Davis, writing for the majority, said:

photocopying was subject to 'fair use' but stated that it was up to Congress to draw the line. Judge Davis said the Congress should also consider: 1) the extent to which photocopying should be allowed; 2) whether copiers should be licensed; 3) how much they should pay publishers; and 4) the special status, if any, of scientific and educational needs.¹⁶

The court further states that the defendants in the case, the National Institutes of Health and the National Library of Medicine had not abused 'fair use' because they have reasonable strict limitations that kept photocopying within appropriate confines. The court also found no evidence that The Williams & Wilkins Company had suffered financial loss from library copying. It was also stated by the court that medical research could be hurt by restricting the flow of information. However the court after reversing the earlier decision by Commissioner James F. Davis warned: — —

that this reversal should not be taken as a green light for unrestricted, systematic photocopying. Congress should determine the extent of photocopying permissible under the copyright law especially in view of the new technologies. Hopefully the result in the present case will be

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William Lowe
North Carolina State University
Raleigh, North Carolina 27607

but a 'holding operation' in the interim period before Congress enacts its preferred solution.¹⁷

The Williams & Wilkins Company's next step was to ask the United States Supreme Court to review the adverse decision of the United States Court of Claims. A spokesman for the company said the firm found fault with the decision on many grounds. These disagreements included:

- (1) the court's use of international, rather than domestic, copyright law in coming to a decision;
- (2) The court's contention that Williams & Wilkins had failed to come up with a valid plan for licensing; and (3) Insinuations by the court that Williams & Wilkins wanted to eliminate photocopying of copyrighted materials altogether.¹⁸

In the late spring of 1974, the United States Supreme Court granted a petition to review the decision of the United States Court of Claims "which had ruled that the National Library of Medicine and National Institutes of Health Library were not violating 'fair use' provisions in copyright law in their photocopying of Williams & Wilkins' scientific journals."¹⁹ After this decision of the United States Supreme Court to review the case, Daisy Maryles, associate editor of *PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY*, wrote:

this decision has revived hope in publishing circles for a reversal of the lower court decision against the Baltimore publisher and a strengthening of copyright protection generally. The library and education communities, fighting for exemptions to copyright protection, would have liked to see that decision left alone. Authors and publishers considered it a dangerous precedent.²⁰

Librarians, publishers and authors are now waiting for the final court decision on The Williams & Wilkins Company suit. As *LIBRARY JOURNAL* states "its outcome is expected to be a milestone in the issue of copyright — and a setback for one or the other of the contenders — publishers or librarians."²¹

The issues surrounding this problem of photocopying are so numerous and complex it is impossible to discuss all of them.

However I would like to conclude by briefly relating the position that both librarians and publishers have taken on this issue and the threat that each feels.

Ralph R. Shaw states:

The case of Williams & Wilkins v. The United States is of great importance to scholars, libraries and to the advancement of learning and of knowledge in the United States. It questions the right of scholars to make notes or copies for their own study and private use, regardless of the means used, as well as the right of librarians to act as agent for the scholar in making single copies for his private use and at his specific request. It brings up questions of the alleged parlous state of medical publishing, and repeatedly brings up the alleged danger of government control and many other topics.²²

On this side of the argument many educators, librarians and researchers regard copyright protection and the elimination of photocopying as a "roadblock, a millstone, even a monopolistic device to hamper the spread of information regarded as public rather than private property."²³

Curtis G. Benjamin of the McGraw-Hill Company enumerates several categories of publications he feels are likely to suffer if the United States Supreme Court upholds the reversal decision of the United States Court of Claims. These include:

Primary and technical journals, both commercial and not-for-profit; Secondary scientific and technical works that can be easily copied in part, such as abstracts, journals, bibliographies, citation indexes, state-of-the-art reviews, etc.; Technical reports and short monographs; Newsletter, news journals, alert services, and the like; Law reports and legal, financial and tax services; Volumes of digests, symposia, and proceedings; Handbooks, statistical and mathematical compilations, technical manuals, manuals of operating and repair procedures, etc.; Disposable educational materials, such as workbooks, tests, solution manuals; Volumes of poetry, short stories, anthologies, one-act plays, etc.; Encyclopedias, almanacs, chronologies, glossaries, directories, yearbooks, etc.; Musical compositions, scenarios, choreographies, cinema and television; Architectural and industrial designs, blueprints, flow charts, nomographs, and other similar graphical works that are working tools of industry.²⁴

Mr. Benjamin feels that even though several of these publications are quite specialized and may appear to be relatively unimportant, each has importance to one or several segments of the book industry. He concludes his article by stating "if copyright protection should be seriously eroded, the publications simply would cease to exist and a part of the book industry would die."²⁵

Librarians and publishers each have

logical, rational and convincing reasons to support their points of view. Photocopying is not a black or white issue — there are huge gray areas surrounding it. All concerned appear to agree on one point: it is imperative that the Congress of the United States pass new legislation revising the 1909 statute which is now in effect and update present copyright laws to bring them in line with modern technology.

Editor's note:

On February 25, 1976 the Supreme Court announced a deadlock in its ruling on the Williams & Wilkins Co. case. Associate Justice Harry A. Blackmun had disqualified himself from the decision, leaving his eight colleagues evenly split in their opinions. Consequently, the long-awaited definitive position on the photocopy-copyright issue was not taken, and no Supreme Court opinion was written. However, the Court's non-decision effectively upheld the 1973 decision of the U. S. Court of Claims that the extensive photocopying services provided by the National Institutes of Health and the National Library of Medicine constituted "fair use" of the materials in question. It is apparent from the fate of the Williams & Wilkins case that definitive guidelines for the photocopying of copyrighted material will have to come from the legislative chamber rather than the bench.

Footnotes

¹Susan Wagner, "A Visit with Williams & Wilkins," *PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY*, 203 (April 2, 1973), 22.

²*Ibid.*, 23.

³*Ibid.*

⁴Williams & Wilkins, "A Statement of Fact and Faith," *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 97 (April 15, 1972), 1371.

⁵"Williams & Wilkins: Librarians Win Round One," *AMERICAN LIBRARIES*, 5 (February, 1974), 60.

⁶Susan Wagner, "Midnight Oil Burns After Williams & Wilkins, Rule," *PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY*, 202 (August 14, 1972), 29.

⁷Williams & Wilkins, "A Statement of Fact and Faith," *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 97 (April 15, 1972), 1371.

⁸"Williams & Wilkins Has Plan for Photocopying Rights," *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 97 (May 15, 1972), 1759.

⁹John M. Connor, "A Librarian's Reaction," *SPECIAL LIBRARIES*, 63 (September 1972), 7A.

¹⁰"Williams & Wilkins Fee Hike is Assailed by Libraries," *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 97 (September 1, 1972), 2680.

¹¹"Librarian Reaction," *SPECIAL LIBRARIES*, 63 (November, 1972), 537-538.

¹²*Ibid.*, 538.

¹³James P. Murphy, "The Legal Effect of Williams & Wilkins," *PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY*, 202 (December 11, 1973), 11-12.

¹⁴*Ibid.*

¹⁵Passano, William M., "A Statement from Williams & Wilkins," *PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY*, 202 (November 13, 1972), 17-18.

¹⁶"Williams & Wilkins Case Overturned," *WILSON LIBRARY BULLETIN*, 48: (January 1974), 368-69.

¹⁷Susan Wagner, "Court Decides Against Williams & Wilkins," *PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY*, 204 (December 3, 1973), 18.

¹⁸Susan Wagner, "Williams & Wilkins Seeks Supreme Court Review," *PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY*, 204 (December 10, 1973), 17.

¹⁹"Williams & Wilkins Case Going to Supreme Court," *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 99 (July 1974), 1746.

²⁰Daisy Maryles, "Supreme Court to Review Williams & Wilkins Case," *PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY*, 205 (June 10, 1974), 16.

²¹"Williams & Wilkins Case: NLM Proposal Okayed," *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 97 (November 15, 1972), 3666.

²²Ralph R. Shaw, "Williams & Wilkins v. The U.S.," *AMERICAN LIBRARIES*, 3 (October 1972), 987.

²³George A. Gipe, *Nearer To The Dust* (Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins Company, 1967), p.viii.

²⁴Curtis G. Benjamin, "A Hard Look at the New Williams & Wilkins Decision," *PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY*, 205 (March 11, 1974), 34.

²⁵*Ibid.*

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Collection Development for Academic Libraries: An Overview*

by Robert B. Downs

Dean Emeritus of Library Administration
University of Illinois

The rapid growth of American college and university libraries, especially in state-supported institutions, is one of the most remarkable changes that has occurred in higher education during the present century. No region of the country is an exception to this phenomenon.

Why this emphasis on strong libraries? The best explanation, I believe, is a statement included in a report issued by the American Council on Education, entitled *An Assessment of Quality in Graduate Education*. The statement reads: "The library is the heart of the university; no other single nonhuman factor is as obviously related to the quality of graduate education. A few universities with poor library resources," the report continues, "have achieved considerable strength in several departments, in some cases because the universities are located close to

other great library collections such as the Library of Congress and the New York Public Library. But institutions that are strong in all areas invariably have major national research libraries."

The reasons for what may rightly be described as an explosion of academic library collections in all the American states are complex. Among the important factors are the establishment of hundreds of new institutions of higher education and the enrollment of millions of additional students in colleges and universities across the land. Changing methods of instruction are sending students to their libraries in increasing numbers. Also, there is constantly growing emphasis on faculty research and scholarly productivity. Book budgets expanded steadily during the fifties and sixties, including a limited amount of federal aid to libraries. Extensive new foreign acquisition programs developed following World War II. Finally, the rate of publication of books and journals has been expanding year by year, and libraries have responded by stepped-up acquisition activities. I suspect that

*An address delivered March 6th, 1975 in Durham, North Carolina at the Banquet during the Spring Tutorial on Collection Development for Academic Libraries sponsored by the College and University Section of NCLA.

institutional rivalries are also a not insignificant factor, for a strong library has become a status symbol which lends prestige to a college or university; something to point to with pride, while a weak one requires a lot of explanation to faculty, students, and accrediting associations.

According to U. S. Office of Education statistics, the libraries of the United States contained 45,000,000 volumes in 1900, 75 years ago. By 1970, the number had risen to more than 800,000,000, an 18 fold increase. Of the total, about 350,000,000 volumes are held by college and university libraries.

Another important aspect of the study of library resources is their geographic distribution. In his *Geography of Reading*, published in 1938, Louis Round Wilson found that there were 77 library centers in the United States containing 500,000 volumes or more. All except 19 of the centers were concentrated in the Northeast. Only a half-dozen were located in the Southeast. In a follow-up study published in *COLLEGE & RESEARCH LIBRARIES* last March, it was discovered that the number of centers holding in excess of 500,000 volumes each had jumped from 77 to 265, 80 of them in the South. There were 9 such centers in North Carolina alone: Asheville, Boone, Chapel Hill-Durham, Charlotte, Fayetteville, Greensboro, Greenville, Raleigh, and Winston-Salem. Among the 6 principal regions of the country, the Southeast ranked third in total volume holdings.

In 1960, *PUBLISHERS WEEKLY* reported that 15,000 new books or new editions of books were published in the United States. Last year, the total had risen to more than 40,000, nearly tripling in 15 years. World-wide, according to UNESCO annual compilation, the number of book titles published is now up to about 600,000, more than doubling in the past 20 years. That gives one some conception of a research library's acquisition problems.

Actually, separately-printed books have become a lesser part of a library's current accessions, especially in universities. The Library of Congress and the Harvard University Library, the nation's two largest libraries, report that about three-fourths, 75 percent of their current acquisitions are in serial form. As anyone who has dealt with them is well aware, serial publications present problems of immense scope and complexity. Nevertheless, serial literature has assumed an increasingly important place in libraries. The learned and technical journals, transactions of academies, museums, observatories, universities, and institutions of all sorts, and the serial publications of governments demand more and more library funds, space, and staff.

Then there is the huge field of non-published or non-book materials. Even more complex than books and serials are such types of material as manuscripts, archives, maps, sound recordings, motion pictures, slides, prints, and photographs. Many institutions are building up extensive collections in these categories.

The dilemma of our academic libraries, particularly those concerned with research, is worsened by the fact that no practicable limit can be set on the number of books and other materials needed even by a single department, or for that matter, perhaps by a single research worker.

It is this situation which has caused research libraries in recent years to search for ways and means to hold in check the mounting flood of printed materials. Thus we have the creation of national, regional, and local union catalogs to locate books in other libraries, saving the necessity for every library to acquire them. We have cooperative purchasing agreements; there are no programs for the centralized housing of little-used books, a plan now under consideration for North Carolina; we have ambitious projects for microfilming large masses of material for preservation and

to reduce their bulk for storage purposes.

We also have agreements for subject specialization among libraries, limiting the number of fields each has to cover in depth, an area in which Duke University and the University of North Carolina were pioneers; and a widespread system of inter-library loans has grown up.

Viewing this complex state of affairs, prophets of gloom are predicting that we have reached the twilight of the printed book, and that the book as we know it will be replaced by newer media of communication. Lest this prospect unduly depress you, let me hasten to point out that the end of the printed book has been regularly predicted for the past several centuries. Proponents of the manuscript codex were certain that the invention of printing spelled the end of the book. The doom-sayers saw the coming of the bicycle, of the automobile, and of the moving picture as the book's finish, and now we have Marshall McLuhan telling us that television is driving the last nail in the coffin. Still, as indicated, the book's numbers increase yearly, and I am convinced it will still be with us long after such false prophets as McLuhan are mere footnotes in history.

Turning to the specific theme of this tutorial on academic library collection development, a retrospective note may be in order. Pioneer American college and university librarians were strongly addicted to rugged individualism in their methods of book procurement. Funds were limited and collections grew at a snail's pace. Nevertheless, each library was regarded as a completely independent entity, its development proceeding with little or no consideration of its neighbors. It was reliant upon its own resources except for an occasional interlibrary loan.

The first major evidence of a change of direction came with the establishment of the National Union Catalog in 1900 and publication of the *Union List*

of *Serials in the United States and Canada* in 1927. Thereafter, librarians began to view their holdings within a larger frame of reference, as elements of a national resource, the sharing of which could be of immense mutual benefit. The coming of the Great Depression in the nineteen-thirties expedited the process, when such cooperative enterprises were born as the regional bibliographic centers in Denver, Philadelphia, and Seattle, along with numerous local and state union catalogs.

Not until after World War II was there any major effort undertaken toward joint or coordinated acquisition. The first was the Cooperative Acquisition Project for Wartime Publications, sponsored by the Library of Congress. This program demonstrated several points: (1) American libraries could look to their national library for leadership in large cooperative activities; (2) research libraries were able and willing to support a broad program for the improvement of library resources; (3) the idea of libraries combining for the acquisition of research materials was feasible and desirable; (4) and the research resources of American libraries were a matter of national concern.

Profiting from the experience gained in the project for wartime publications, other large foreign acquisition programs followed, notably the Farmington Plan, the Latin American Cooperative Acquisition Project, and the Public Law 480 program for acquiring multiple copies of publications in certain countries where counterpart funds or blocked currencies had accumulated.

These various enterprises culminated in 1965 with passage by Congress of enabling legislation for the National Program for Acquisition and Cataloging, centering in the Library of Congress. The plan places upon the Library of Congress responsibility for acquiring, as far as possible, all library materials currently published throughout the world of potential

value to scholarship and of providing catalog information for these materials to other libraries promptly after receipt. Within their respective spheres, the National Agricultural Library and the National Library of Medicine are active participants in the over-all program. It is apparent that when this undertaking is fully implemented, the world's publishing output will reach the United States soon after it comes off the press, fully cataloged and ready for use.

The concept of collecting in the national interest is being furthered by another type of institution, exemplified by the Center for Research Libraries in Chicago, which now serves a membership of nearly 200 libraries in the United States and Canada. The Center has two main functions: to house and service little-used research materials for member libraries and to acquire selected materials for cooperative use.

From the point of view of the acquisition policies and programs of the individual member libraries, the principal value of such an organization as the Center for Research Libraries is to relieve them of responsibility for collecting a variety of fringe materials, expensive to acquire, seldom needed, and filling valuable space, but perhaps important when needed.

One aspect of the Center's program being rapidly developed is subscriptions for some 10,000 current periodicals, with emphasis on the scientific, for lending to member libraries.

A similar, though much smaller operation is sponsored by an organization known as the Associated Colleges of the Midwest, which maintains a periodical bank in the Newberry Library in Chicago. Some 2,500 journals are currently received and 25,000 bound volumes and over 30,000 microforms are held for lending to the members, mainly college libraries, scattered through the Midwest. The reasoning back of such cooperative schemes is that they make

available a considerably wider range of periodical literature than the smaller libraries could afford individually.

On the other hand, the idea has certain limitations. As Fremont Rider pointed out some years ago, "On one matter, our scholars all seem to be amazingly unanimous; they all seem to have a desire — to the layman a sometimes quite incomprehensible desire — to have their materials available, not in New York or California, but under their own fingertips wherever they may happen to be working." Some academic administrators, however, are welcoming the periodical bank plan with enthusiasm, seeing it as a device for economizing on their libraries. Faculty members and students who may have to wait a minimum of 24 hours every time they wish to consult a periodical article are likely to be less happy.

It should be recognized that programs of library cooperation, especially in universities, must depend principally upon institutional attitudes, specifically on the willingness to rationalize graduate and research activities. Libraries can hardly move faster or farther in inter-institutional agreements than their parent universities are willing to go.

Every state in the union has seen the mushrooming of its institutions of higher education in recent years. Former agricultural and engineering colleges and teachers colleges have been transformed, in many cases overnight by legislative fiat, to the status of general universities. The financial implications for the states are staggering, if all these institutions are to become universities in fact as well as in name. A major item of cost is library expansion, including the building of university-level collections. Can the states allow each library to grow separately and independently? Is it realistic to expect that state legislatures will provide the generous support required for building strong libraries? Is it feasible for state-

supported university libraries to work together to bring maximum library service to their users at costs somewhere within reason? These are questions that will be confronting librarians increasingly if the current economic crisis persists into the indefinite future.

Let me turn now to another topic, the library staff's responsibility for collection development. In the past, book selection in college and university libraries was regarded as a faculty prerogative on the assumption that as experts in their field faculty members were best qualified to determine what publications were important and desirable. The result was that the library acquisition department staff was often reduced to mere order clerks. A radical change in attitudes and practices has occurred in recent years, especially in university libraries. Collections are being built in large part by subject specialists on the library staff. In some institutions, the entire professional staff may be involved to some extent in book selection.

The reasons for the change are reasonably clear. Professors nowadays are a different breed of cats from those of a generation or so ago. In these times, professors are occupied with their own research and writing, with governmental and industrial contracts, with foreign travel, with consulting and lecturing, and committee assignments, because of which a majority have no time for or interest in the building of library collections. They simply have too many other concerns to do a conscientious and thorough job, though they expect the books to be there when they need them.

In an ACRL conference talk several years ago, Robert Miller, Director of the Indiana University Library, looking back on 25 years' experience as a university librarian, commented that he had "known only a handful of faculty men who were bookmen in the sense that they used

judgment in submitting recommendations in their own fields and who had some knowledge of key books and journals in related fields." Dr. Miller added that he had known only two faculty members whose book knowledge extended into other areas and who approximated the knowledge of antiquarian book dealers.

My own experience, based on 40 years as a university library director, closely parallels Dr. Miller's. The number of faculty members who are eager and willing to participate in building library resources is always limited. In retrospect, the leading figures in collection development in the University of North Carolina, New York University, and University of Illinois during my administration were a small but highly potent group of faculty members, representing a variety of disciplines. Their advice and guidance in the building up of resources were invaluable. These individuals possessed an extensive knowledge of their own fields, past and present, and usually of related areas; they checked new and antiquarian catalogs as fast as they appeared; they were aware of the state of the book market; they were familiar with the library's collections, what was there and what was lacking; and they maintained constant pressure on the librarian and the university administration for more book funds.

On the other hand, I have never believed that the faculty should have sole responsibility for building a strong library. The departmental librarians, the personnel of the acquisition and serials divisions, the reference and circulation librarians, and catalogers should all contribute in varying degrees to the total acquisition program. There is no question in my mind that librarians must do more selection than in the past if the quality and usefulness of our collections are to meet the future needs of students and faculties. In short, we must take over full supervision and responsibility for selection.

In this connection, Rogers and Weber, in their *University Library Administration*, conclude that "one type of book fund, the departmental allotment, is passing from the scene in most universities," because book funds are more affluent and library staffs are more competent. The authors added that: "Blanket order arrangements have contributed to the relinquishment of the allotment system also because many books are acquired across the whole range of disciplines."

Not everyone agrees with that point of view. Another experienced university library administrator maintains that in his institution the library has excellent support from the faculty because it has a voice in how funds are spent. A happy middle-ground solution to this question is for the librarian to draw upon faculty advice, guidance, and participation to whatever extent they are available.

Reference was made to blanket or standing orders. This increasingly popular device gives a new dimension to problems of book selection. What effect the collapse of the Richard Abel empire may have remains to be seen, though there are probably enough other firms in the field, such as Blackwell's and Baker & Taylor, to carry on. For university libraries, especially, the standing order scheme has numerous advantages, if dealers, publishers, and categories of material are chosen with care.

The reasons for the growing popularity of standing orders and approval plans are complex. Several particular factors appear to have influenced librarians in their acceptance of such plans. The proverbial rate of increase of printed materials has made new selection mechanisms imperative. The volume of publication and the rise in staff costs have forced libraries to seek methods of selecting the most books in the quickest way. So has a trend towards larger book budgets in academic libraries. University

libraries moving into approval-plan buying have often acted at a time when large amounts of new money were added to their book budgets, permitting approval purchases to be added on top of the regular acquisition program. Also, the sudden expansion of a college into a full-fledged university or the creation of an entirely new institution places heavy responsibility on librarians.

Paramount to many librarians is the saving in time and clerical labor in acquisition procedures. To have the books ordered with minimum clerical and routine work, perhaps with catalog cards provided, saves time for other, more important activities. A further advantage may be a saving in time for the user, for an efficient standing order plan should insure the prompt receipt of the most current materials. As foreign acquisition programs have expanded, there is a need to acquire materials from areas of the world for which no adequate bibliographic tools exist. The national bibliographies and reviews on which our traditional selection system depends are simply lacking for most countries.

Once the librarian has been freed from the routine ordering of current materials, new and more challenging areas in book selection open up. The faculty and library staff will have more time to spend on antiquarian and backfile ordering, with opportunities to appraise and correct the weaknesses and gaps in their collections.

Nevertheless, despite these obvious, at least theoretical, advantages of standing orders and approval plans, there are problems and certain dangers risked by a library in their extensive use. For example, serial publications present problems. Many duplicates may be received as a result of exchanges, blanket orders, and simultaneous publication in more than one country. Too much ephemeral and marginal materials may be sent, while

pertinent books may be overlooked in a blanket order shipment. Furthermore, there is a question of complete coverage. How can a library be assured that its jobber is supplying it with all worthwhile publications? The same problem is posed, perhaps in more acute form, in the case of foreign publications. Can librarians trust their European dealers, for instance, to send all important books on blanket orders?

More serious than the omission of an occasional single title is the fact that jobbers not infrequently overlook certain types of publications central to an academic library, for example, publications emanating from various departments of universities, art museums, learned societies, and private membership organizations. Such publications may not get into the regular book trade and there is little or no profit for dealers in handling them.

Still another objection voiced by critics of standing order plans is that the major academic libraries of North America, by utilizing the services of a small number of jobbers and dealers, are building book collections that are too similar in both strengths and weaknesses.

What all this boils down to is that librarians should not and cannot rely solely on dealers for book selection. Final responsibility for book selection is something that librarians cannot afford to abdicate. The entire book selection procedure is one of the most fundamental and challenging functions of the professional librarian. The significance of the librarians' role comes out in research studies which show that on the basis of actual use by library readers, most used books are those selected by librarians, second, from the point of view of demand, are the books selected by the faculty, and the least used are the titles chosen by book jobbers.

Incidentally, it may be noted, the larger a university library becomes, the less selection is involved in its growth. Not

all fields are covered comprehensively, of course, but in areas of primary concern to the institution, the library is likely to be engaged in *collecting*, not *selecting*. Completeness becomes the main goal.

In measuring quality in college and to some extent in university libraries, there is a tendency to think in terms of standard lists. There are values as well as dangers in the practice. Standard lists naturally make all libraries alike, they discriminate against good books not fortunate enough to be listed, and soon get out of date. The hazards may be illustrated by *CHOICE*, the most common tool for book selection in college libraries. *CHOICE* uses hundreds of reviewers, many of them amateurs, ill-informed, and biased. Such a guide should be used with caution, but if one recognizes their limitations, standard lists selected and recommended by experts and specialists are helpful in the development of library collections. They help to insure against serious omissions.

One other aspect of collection development on which I would like to expound briefly is the role of microforms. One of the most useful devices that modern technology has provided libraries is microform reproduction. Since the microform roll came along in the nineteen-thirties, a variety of other forms have been invented: microcards, microprint, microfiche, and most recently ultramicrofiche. Microreproduction projects have proliferated, miniaturizing large bodies of newspapers, manuscripts, archives, journals, early printed books, and other types of specialized research materials.

The reasons for the microform revolution are diverse. Some promoters are convinced that the traditional book is obsolete, as noted previously, and they want the whole great world of literary materials turned into a microcosm. Better-informed persons, however, have recognized the potentialities and limitations of the new media. They have seen the value of

micro-reproductions in preserving fragile records, in saving war-endangered materials from possible destruction, in increasing the availability of unique and rare items, in saving storage space, and in the case of works of highly specialized interest, for original publication. At the same time, they realize that by no means all library collections are as useful in micro-reproduction as in their original formats. In short, we have here an extraordinarily important and versatile device for strengthening library resources and services but we should view it as only one weapon in our varied arsenal, a means to an end.

From the point of view of colleges and the smaller universities, the answer to the microform question, as with any other library materials, is selection. Exactly the same principles should govern the purchase of micro-reproductions as standard books and periodicals. Almost without exception, originals are preferable to microtexts, because they are nearly always easier to use. Frequently, however, it is a microtext or nothing.

Reproduction of material in full size is also having a dramatic effect on library acquisition activities, that is, publication in near-print form by photo-offset and similar processes. Since the coming of these processes, it has been stated that no books should be considered out of print, assuming that somewhere copies are available for reproduction. The importance of the fact is accentuated by the requirements of the many new "instant" university and college libraries. In the past, it would have been virtually impossible for such libraries to have acquired the numerous basic periodical files, collections of historical sources, and reference works needed by a research library. The material had gone out of print and was simply unprocurable. The latest edition of *Guide to Reprints* lists about 200 firms engaged in reprint publishing, in the

United States and abroad. Their productions include complete runs of general and special journals, society publications, bibliographical and other reference works, series dealing with special subjects, and innumerable individual book titles.

The advisability of buying current publications, such as much used periodicals, in anything except the original paper form is questionable. Some space and binding costs may be saved, but at the expense of satisfactory service. There is a temptation, which has to be resisted, to be swept off one's feet by the inspiring thought that here is an opportunity to provide one's library clientele with rare books and journals and great masses of primary sources hitherto unavailable to it. If these little-used materials are to be bought with funds more urgently needed for current publications, on the other hand, librarians have to use their best judgments in deciding which should come first.

In summary, the task of developing a strong college or university library collection is never completed. It calls for the best efforts of the faculty and library staff, working together. Subject specialists on the library staff can supplement and complement faculty experts to insure thorough coverage of field of interest. Each library should clarify its goals by adoption of an acquisition policy statement.

Beautiful buildings, well-trained staffs, and the most modern cataloging and classification, circulation, and reference systems can compensate only to a limited degree for the absence of strong collections. The first essential in an academic library is to possess the books, periodicals, government publications, newspapers, pamphlets, maps, and other materials required to meet the institution's objectives in instruction and research. Future generations will doubtless praise us or condemn us mainly on the basis of what we preserve and pass on to them.

Today's Learning Resource Center: Theory or Practice?

by **Richard Benton**

**Director of Information Services
Guilford Technical Institute**

and

Mertys Bell

**Dean of Learning Resources
Guilford Technical Institute**

The Learning Resource Center is a multimedia center for learning resources and services designed to support and implement the total educational program. The LRC is a vital instrument of instruction and is administered as part of the academic program. In providing a "learning environment," its chief aim is to contribute to the realization of the institution's educational objectives by acquiring, organizing and circulating the books, periodicals, audiovisual and other types of materials needed to support the instructional program; to assist in the development and production of instructional materials; to provide a variety of learning and study options; and to promote the cultural development of its users.

*Faculty Guide to the Learning
Resource Center*
Guilford Technical Institute, 1975-76

It was during the late 1960's that librarians across the nation from the elementary through post-secondary levels began to come to grips with a revolutionary dilemma. Traditional library services simply weren't keeping pace with major revisions to instructional programs spear-

headed by the renewed and expanded emphasis on individualized instruction.

No longer was it sufficient for a library to deal primarily with the acquisition, cataloging, and circulation of printed matter. The new instructional approach required the use of non-printed materials as well, and some of the required materials were not readily available commercially. Librarians found that instructors as well as students needed assistance in these specialized areas, and the spotlight was focused on the library to respond to everyone's needs.

The North Carolina Department of Community Colleges and Technical Institutes was at the forefront of this national effort to meet expanding needs of library users through non-traditional library components, and it was natural that the system assume this position. Because the system's 57 member-institutions operate on

an "Open Door" admissions policy, the individual student bodies represent a variety of educational levels, abilities, aptitudes, and learning styles. At any given institution, there was a need to serve some students whose learning styles were not suited to lecture or reading methods exclusively. Other students required extra courses and/or remedial work before they could qualify for enrollment into a specific curriculum, while still others required the challenge of learning options above and beyond the normal curriculum requirements.

It became evident that the answer to meeting these varied needs was not in doing away with the traditional library, but through expanding its services and capabilities through direct and total involvement in the instructional program at each institution. Hence, the "library" became merely one component of a larger operation that could respond to non-traditional needs of both students and instructors. Terms such as "media center" and "learning resource center" came into use in an attempt to convey this expansion of service, with the latter term perhaps best describing the purposes and objectives of the new endeavor.

Guilford Technical Institute located at Jamestown, North Carolina was one of the pioneers in the North Carolina movement which would transform the learning resource center theory into practice. Following extensive planning and study, it was determined that expanded instructional needs would be met through a systems approach involving the application of components, with the traditional library services comprising one of the components. A second component, that of Audiovisual Services, was initiated in 1970 through the employment of a full-time Audiovisual Technician responsible for media production and centralization of the Institute's audiovisual equipment inventory. During the Fall of 1972, the GTI Library became

known as the Learning Resource Center, and Librarian Mertys W. Bell became known as the Director of Learning Resources.

Another major step toward the realization of the learning resource center concept was taken in 1973 with the addition of the Instructional Component. It was at this time that the institute's learning option program called Learning Laboratory was incorporated into the Learning Resource Center. A full-time coordinator was placed in charge of this program, which offers self-enrichment instruction on a non-credit, individualized basis to students. To further reflect the Institute's total support for LRC involvement in the instructional program, Mrs. Bell was renamed Dean of Learning Resources. Other LRC services through the Instructional Component include the organization of a Peer Tutorial Program in January of 1974, and an organized program

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of credit-carrying, self-instructional, independent study courses in May of that year.

Guilford Technical Institute's master plan for putting the LRC theory into practice was reinforced by the knowledge that a new LRC facility was scheduled for construction during the middle of the decade. That facility was planned to handle present and future LRC needs with respect to its expanded role on the GTI campus. The three-story structure, containing 44,000 square feet of usable space and constructed at a cost of \$1,119,827 or \$26.14 per square foot total, was occupied on February 25, 1975. The facility presently houses such services as: Library; Audiovisual Services; Learning Laboratories; Peer Tutorial Program; Independent Study; GED Testing; Closed-Circuit Television Studio and Control Room; and all traditional services associated with the Library Component. Additionally, "satellite" learning resource centers have been established at Guilford Technical Institute teaching centers in Greensboro and High Point, and each of these is administered in coordination with the overall program of learning resources. Guilford Tech's LRC organization features "differentiated staffing" involving 18 full-time and five part-time staff members, including four professional librarians, a media specialist, three Learning Lab specialists with backgrounds in counseling and psychology, and seven technicians.

Because GTI wasted little time in putting the learning resource center theory into practice, the LRC's involvement in both social and academic programs has taken on new dimensions. Socially, the LRC functions as the hub of Guilford Tech's Bicentennial observation efforts. Mrs. Mertys Bell, Dean of Learning Resources, is chairman of the Institute's Bicentennial Committee and was instrumental in achieving the designation of Guilford Technical Institute as a National Bicentennial Campus. The LRC archives also

contain the complete tape collection of "Voices of Guilford" for the county. The collection features historic information about Guilford County presented through the recollections of prominent county residents. The Learning Resource Center also hosts periodic art exhibits and collections that are open for viewing by the public.

A major step toward improving GTI's academic program was made when the LRC's Audiovisual Services Department undertook establishment of a comprehensive closed circuit television system on the Jamestown campus. Largely through funding under a federal grant, Audiovisual Coordinator David Walters completed groundwork for the system, and is presently involved with its continued expansion. Through this new LRC service, various lectures and campus events can be videotaped for play-back through the closed circuit TV system whenever and wherever desired. Special teaching aids can also be taped to reduce the need for instructors to repeat certain lectures or demonstrations. For example, Walters has worked with Dental Hygiene students and instructors in the production and taping of special seminar lessons for both present and future use. The recognition ceremony for GTI's designation as a National Bicentennial Campus was also videotaped for keeping in the Institute's archives.

Adoption of a learning resources program involves more than a merger of the traditional library and audiovisual functions. The LRC must also be responsive to instructional needs of both students and faculty. A successful program requires a highly organized effort featuring a complex mixture of materials, people, equipment and facilities. It represents a challenging endeavor to schools across the country. Those institutions which have taken giant strides in this field, however, have realized rewards and satisfaction in many ways beyond the expansion of service to students.

We Had Done Wonderfully Well . . . Considering: Madison County's Odyssey from Bookmobile to Public Library

by Pauline Binkley Cheek

"The story of extension library work in the mountains," says Alfred H. Perrin, "is an interesting but as yet largely un-researched topic."¹ A study of such work in Madison County, North Carolina, must be made in the context of the cultural and economic life of the region. Little more than two decades ago Madison County was without public library service of any kind. Although North Carolina had long placed a high priority on public libraries and, as early as 1923, had begun bookmobile service in Durham County, the inhabitants of Madison, isolated geographically by rugged mountain and unimproved roads, were further hampered by their lack of cash income, their generally low educational level, and the unavailability of books. They did have a regard for books, however, as evidenced by the fact that people treasured old volumes passed down from generation to generation and by the willingness with which whole families sacrificed to enable a child to further his education. It is not surprising, therefore, that in 1955 when the Home Demonstration Club received a prize from *THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER*

the ladies voted to contribute the \$25.00 award toward the establishment of a county library.

As an impetus for the formulation of such libraries, the State Library Commission has, since the 1940's, offered state aid to any county able to appropriate local funds for a library program. In response to this challenge the ladies stumped the county in a house-to-house campaign to raise the \$3,344.00 necessary to qualify the county for a basic grant in state aid. Accordingly, on July 20, 1955, the Madison County Public Library officially came into being. With the purchase of a 1947 Chevrolet truck to serve as bookmobile and with the hiring of Mrs. Peggy Dotterer to operate the service, Madison County became the ninety-fourth county in the state to make available to its rural citizens the entertainment and enlightenment of books.²

In 1957 and for many years thereafter the Library Board had to request a waiver of the state requirement that a professional librarian be employed to administer state funds. No professional librarian, however, could have been more

solicitous of the library's welfare than was Mrs. Dotterer, who refers to the library as "my baby." Indeed, she has lavished upon it the patience and prodding, the pride and exasperation, the nourishment and loving care which go into the rearing of any child. The story of the Madison County Public Library is in large measure, therefore, the story of Elizabeth Baker Dotterer, better known as Peggy.

The granddaughter of Col. James H. Rumbough who left Greenville, Tennessee in 1862 in search of a safer place for his family during the War Between the States and who purchased what is now the entire town of Hot Springs south of the French Broad River, Peggy has roots deeply enmeshed in her native community. "I was the kind of girl," she says, "who would get on her horse and ride out to be gone all day, eating dinner and visiting with one family or another."³

At the same time Peggy refused to be enslaved by allegiance to any job or locality. Upon graduation from the Dudley Allen Sargent School of Physical Education, now a part of Boston University, she taught physical education in various parts of the country until she realized that her lack of competitive spirit made her unfit for this vocation. Sensing that the nation was entering an economic depression, she and a friend built a log cabin in Hot Springs, where they operated a multigraph printing press and proved to themselves that they could live courageously despite hunger, cold, and loneliness. After her marriage in 1939 Peggy and her husband, Harry, both subject to wanderlust, found employment and happiness wherever they went. During World War II, for example, they delivered supplies to hospitals, a job which necessitated Peggy's learning to drive a one-ton truck. After the war the Dotterers returned to her beloved Hot Springs, where Peggy taught social studies in the high school until conscience forbade her compliance

with a requirement that she collect money from teachers to support the political party in power. Harry's employment included work on the railroad, in a saw mill, in construction at Western Carolina University, and on a TVA project.

Always alert to ways of enriching the life of the community, Peggy spearheaded the drive in her part of the county to qualify Madison for state aid for a bookmobile program. Although she lacked a degree in library science, her love of books as well as of people, coupled with her spunk and her ability to maneuver a truck, made her a logical choice for the county's first bookmobile operator. By the end of the first year she was making 129 community stops and four school visits each month.

In an article on the formation of the Avery-Mitchell-Yancey Regional Library, Mrs. Dorothy B. Thomas commented that the bookmobile did more than circulate books; it "accomplished many of the purposes of public relations, community survey, readers' advisory, all rolled into one."⁴ Such a task required time, energy, determination, and physical stamina, requirements which Peggy more than fulfilled during the fifteen years her identity was primarily that of Bookmobile Lady.

One of Peggy's preliminary jobs was to introduce books to a basically non-reading population. "I had to create my own demand. I knew I was establishing something that the people were not too excited about," she admits. "One had to be stout-hearted and able to endure many discouragements."⁵ Naturally gracious and friendly, Peggy had little difficulty endearing herself even to people usually mistrustful of strangers. As confidante, she listened patiently while isolated women talked out their loneliness. "I made friends out of them because I liked them. I ate with them till I gained weight I didn't need. Sometimes I'd stop to grade a few hands of tobacco. I even helped reestab-

lish one of the old Presbyterian churches."

Recalling how much the county has changed since 1955, Peggy does not deny encountering prejudices. Often a husband would resent his wife's wasting time with books; at these homes Peggy learned not to stop if the man's truck or car was parked in the yard. She calls attention to a picture of her driving garb: dungarees, thick jacket, and high-top men's boots. She dressed thus partly because the elements necessitated warm clothing and partly so that she would be more acceptable to people who might feel self-conscious or resentful of one better dressed. In gradually increasing numbers the people "sampled my wares, liked what they read, and came back for more — though maybe not books the State would approve."⁶

This last statement reveals much about Peggy's perception of a library, not as a repository for books, but as an institution whose sole reason for existence is to get books into the hands of its patrons. Although keenly aware of her role as teacher as well as salesman, she placed prime importance upon her function as servant of the people. Accordingly, her guideline in the selection of books was what the patrons would like to read, not necessarily what professional librarians would advocate that they read. She subscribed wholeheartedly to the definition of a patron which she clipped from the *NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY NEWS LETTER*: "... A PATRON is a person who brings his wants — it is our job to fill those wants."⁷

In order to appreciate the rapport which Peggy established with her patrons, one has only to read her weekly column entitled "Here Comes the Bookmobile" published in the *Marshall NEWS-RECORD* from January, 1956, through 1968. "The story of the library is all there," she says, patting the brown, already brittle-paged scrapbook in which she has preserved

these newspaper clippings and other library mementoes.⁸ She claims to have adopted a facetious, folksy style in order to arouse interest, but the effect was that of an intimate, almost confidential conversation with the driver of Madison County's Parnassus on Wheels. In the immediate background was each successive bookmobile, named Bookie, Bookie Too, and Blue Cloud respectively, personified as a rather strong-willed, sometimes cantankerous but usually jovial female with an active curiosity and occasional spells of jealousy if she felt slighted or neglected.

The primary purpose of the newspaper columns was, of course, to convey news about the bookmobile. Since the establishment of a route for the bookmobile was a major task, Peggy urged readers to suggest convenient stopping places. Also, she and Bookie went exploring, often into unfamiliar territory. Soon she was driving 1,000 miles a month, although she had to let the actual route remain flexible and evolve by trial and error. Whenever a change in schedule was necessary, Peggy was apologetic and careful to explain the reason. The most frequent — and to Peggy the most exasperating — reason for a change in schedule was inclement weather. For example, she admitted getting "disturbed, agitated, upset, confused, hot and bothered, cold and clammy, so forth and so on" because ice and snow prevented their running on schedule.⁹

The one change in schedule which Peggy welcomed was that occasioned by the numbers of school children who availed themselves of bookmobile services during summer vacation. She rejoiced when "... all our young friends that we got to know so well last summer" were back at places that had been "real lonesome looking in the winter."¹⁰ On the other hand, the demands made upon her for unscheduled stops were often unreasonable, and Peggy implored people not to take offense if she failed to stop when flagged down at

an individual's home: "It makes me feel sad all day to go whizzing by and leave you standing feeling like you had missed a train."¹¹

Library policy has always been for regulations to be kept at a minimum, the criterion being the best possible service to the largest number of patrons. "Rules and regulations are unnecessary if we are thoughtful and considerate of others."¹² Patrons were not conscientious in returning books on time, however, and the problem of overdue books was a persistent concern for Peggy.

Introducing people to the joys of reading and securing for them the kinds of books they liked to read were obviously the most appealing of Peggy's functions as librarian. Repeatedly she urged patrons to request books, which she could secure on loan from the State Library in Raleigh. In addition, the State Library loaned books to be circulated via the bookmobile. Whenever funds were available, Peggy purchased books that had been requested. While recognizing that "no one person would want to read every book even if they were bookworms, . . ." she discussed the various types and purposes of books and reminded people that "Our reading habits and tastes change as we grow and develop."¹³

Although she begrudged the countless hours which she had to devote to book-keeping, Peggy acknowledged that the

keeping of records was an essential part of her job. Frequently she reported on circulation figures, and she was justifiably exultant when there was a marked increase in the number of books being circulated.¹⁴ At the same time she recognized that figures are only one measure of the library's progress:

You would have to go along with Bookie and me, out on the route. There are folks who have never missed us a single time since we started running a year ago last October. There are folks who walk quite a long way to meet us. There are the little pre-school age children, who love their books. No, figures won't tell it and words won't tell it adequately.¹⁵

All aspects of library procedure Peggy shared freely with her readers, in accordance with her insistence that the library's growth was dependent upon their support and enthusiasm. At least twice she was fearful for the library's very existence, and her columns conveyed an anxiety which no doubt preyed upon her mind many times during the years the library derived more nourishment from her personal zeal than from financial support. Nevertheless, with a modicum of encouragement Peggy held fast to her dreams, usually with diligence and perseverance, but sometimes with elation and sometimes with the protective belligerence of a mother hen. Peggy certainly did not flee from battle when provoked, especially by what she considered injustices in her native county.¹⁶ Intuitively diplomatic, however, she knew

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that people are often more receptive to change when they are not under pressure. "Patience is a virtue!" "Life is what you make it." With such adages as these she liberally spiked her columns, and the philosophy conveyed was obviously a pervasive force in her own life.

Several of her attitudes bear mention because of the insight they give into Peggy's personality and her impact upon others. First of all, Peggy had a definite religious orientation. She did not hesitate to make explicit comments about her faith, and her faith was implicit in her affirmative attitude toward individuals and toward life in general.

Confessing to "a mercurial" disposition, Peggy had a poetic sensitivity to all manifestations of nature. Reporting how she had pulled off the road for a picnic lunch, she identified the signs that "spring had sprung" in February: bees were buzzing, hens scratching, roosters crowing, a brook (actually a muddy creek) babbling; somebody was gee-hawing to a team over the hill.¹⁷

Another dominant element in Peggy's disposition, one that stood her in good stead when the weather was unpropitious or library progress slow, was her sense of humor. She might need Santa's sleigh to get around in Madison County,¹⁸ but she could talk of snow like white daffodils.¹⁹ Even when it rained "pitch forks, cats and dogs and toad frogs,"²⁰ she complained only that the moisture went up her sleeves and down the back of her neck instead of into the ground, where it was needed.²¹ She appreciated jokes by others and could tell one at the expense of such librarians as the one who reported that her library was getting along fine because "all of my books but two are on the shelves, and I am going out to get those now."²²

It was probably this sense of humor that enabled Peggy to accept compromise and also to focus upon the positive

aspects of a situation. Though reckoning that by the "standard of society in general" Madison County residents would be classed as "have nots," she maintained that "Somehow we feel that the 'have nots' have something very, very important to good, happy, contented living that the 'haves' do not have."²³ Thoroughly convinced of the value of her native county, Peggy sought to foster in all its residents a sense of pride and self-esteem. She did this in part by seizing upon every opportunity, such as an anniversary or National Book Week, to recall days gone by. She had a storehouse of fond memories, and she was often nostalgic about the past. At the same time, however, she recognized the psychological effect of a backward glance. Even when growth seemed imperceptible, a comparison of what was with what used to be afforded reason for encouragement.

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Certain milestones predominated. At the 1956 State Fair, Madison County Home Demonstration Clubs won a blue ribbon for their booth which featured the library. The walk-in service provided by Bookie Too, purchased in 1957, was a marked improvement over Bookie, and Blue Cloud was even better. Likewise there was steady improvement in physical facilities. Books were housed first in a fire exit in the public school in Marshall, then in the Community Center in Hot Springs, and at last in a building of their own in Marshall. An editorial in *THE NEWS-RECORD* hailed the opening of the library's first reading room, on Main Street in Marshall, as a "progressive step for this area" and an "opportunity for more and better reading" which "should be met with enthusiastic and welcomed responses by the public."²⁴ That same year, 1960, branch libraries were opened one afternoon a week in Mars Hill and Hot Springs, both with volunteer staff.

In 1969 the Library Board reached a decision concerning a problem which had been perplexing them for several years. Bookmobile service is especially costly in counties such as Madison, where poor roads over precipitous terrain make winter driving hazardous and where houses are so widely dispersed as to make community stops unsuccessful. In Peggy's files are pages of figures with which she calculated for each section of the county the cost of service per person and per book. These amounts vary, from \$1.33 per person and \$.13 a book in one section to \$.61 per person and \$.35 per book in another. This expense, plus the fact that the bookmobile needed replacement for the sake of safety, prompted the Board to petition the State Library Board to waive the requirement of bookmobile service. Upon the recommendation of Miss Elaine von Oesen, Assistant State Librarian, the Board reluctantly granted permission.

This decision was more than an economic one for Peggy: she had made a large emotional investment in the bookmobile. In a manila folder labeled "Letters from Borrowers" she has preserved notes written with varying degrees of legibility on an assortment of papers. The following excerpts bear eloquent witness to the county's regard for the Bookmobile Lady:

My dear Mrs. Dotterer: Thank you very very much for seeking "The Fair Land" for me. It was kind and thoughtful. And far and away "Above and beyond the line of duty. . . ."

Dear "Bookie" I read in the News Record that you could make more stops on the Mars Hill Road. My little girl (12 years) will be in a cast all summer and I wondered if you would stop in front of my house so that she can get books. . . .

Dear Mrs. Dougherty, Sorry we missed you the other time. No one was at home. I enjoyed the books you left the last time, just send me about five or six like those. . . .

Mrs. Bookie, We're sorry we couldn't meet you. The books are in the mailbox. . . .

Please renew No Wings in the Manse. Sure is a good book. My family sure do enjoy the books so much. . . . Leave me 3 more. Thank you. . . . I don't want any thing about London and pick out some Bible story Books and a couple for the boys.

. . . My [wife] and I live at the Cold Springs Cabins, 6 mi. west of Marshall. . . . We see the Bookmobile pass often, but it never stops in this area, and we want very much to get books to read. Will you advise immediately how we may take advantage of your service. At the moment we want three books by Corra Harris, viz. "The Circuit Rider's Wife," "The Recording Angel," and "Eve's Second Husband." Please let me hear from you at once.

Peggy refused to let emotion cloud her perception of reality, however. "For a long time I had this compulsive feeling that you went no matter what," she admits. "We made the bookmobile a dramatic thing."²⁵ "But now society is mobile; people have cars, and they can drive to work, or to the store, or to the library."²⁶ Without reservation, therefore, Peggy gave allegiance to the library headquarters, and at the end of the first year in the new location she reported progress as "spectacular."²⁷

In paying tribute to the Avery-Mitchell-Yancey Regional Library, Barbara Daven-

port said that "thanks must go to many people . . . to the mountain folk themselves, to librarians like Mrs. Thomas, and to legislators — local, State, and Federal — who have seen the needs of the rural library and over the years have done much to help."²⁸ To no less degree did Peggy Dotterer acknowledge that the Madison County Library was a corporate venture. Genuinely appreciative of any kindness, whether to her or to the library, she expressed her gratitude publicly and thereby increased the people's self-esteem and fostered in them a sense of responsibility toward their library.

Sustained by the reassurance of friendship on the part of individuals, Peggy relied also upon the Library Board to provide encouragement and to serve as mediator between the library and the county. "There were long dry periods of disinterest on the part of some Board members," she admits, "but there have always been people" who have given unstintingly of their time and talents. "They're the kind you go to when the going gets rough."²⁹ The going did get rough for Peggy personally, though she considered 1969-70 a "very satisfying year" for the library.³⁰ Within a short span of time Peggy lost by death three people who were especially dear to her: her husband Harry, Miss Phyllis Snyder, who was Library Consultant at Raleigh and who "had a sense of humor and my kind of personality," and Mrs. Dorothy Thomas, "a close personal friend for many years. Those deaths hit me hard, and besides I was tired and it was time for me to turn over my baby to someone else."³¹

Thus on June 30, 1970, Peggy retired as acting librarian. "I left feeling happy," she says. "We had done wonderfully well — considering."³² Looking back to the formation of the library she saw

. . . a small storage space in the school on the island, a few not too readable books and a very old flop-sided bookmobile — that

caused the borrowers and me to select and check out books in rain and snow when the elements were not too cooperative.

From the vantage point of the fifteenth year, progress seems steady, sure and very certain. At many times during the fifteen years it seemed slow, uncertain and frustrating. I look with pride and satisfaction at our present library with the possibilities of improved service still to be realized.³³

Peggy is understandably weary after the years she spent proselytizing a non-reading public, vying with advocates of other worthwhile causes for financial support by county officials, exploring every possible source of funding, and enduring apathy, even antipathy, as well as harsh climate and terrain in order to establish what library patrons now recognize with pride and appreciation. Nevertheless, Peggy continues to manifest independence and maternal concern in her acceptance of change and in her involvement in library affairs, both as bookkeeper and as librarian in the Hot Springs Branch. "For the first time in my lifetime people are moving into Madison," she observes, "and in the foreseeable future we'll get funds. But you can't let your mind run ahead; you can't move ahead of people."³⁴

The people of Madison are moving ahead by themselves, however. Though their numbers decreased from 20,522 in 1955 to 16,003 in 1970, they have come to realize the power of concerted effort, and their plans include the growth of the library. In its proposal for the "systematic expansion of the community facilities and services to meet the demand for the next twenty years," the Madison County Planning Board recommended significant increases in library holdings, staff, and facilities.³⁵ Peggy's successor, Mrs. Lucille Roberts, is a certified librarian and constantly alert to new avenues of service. In the fall of 1975, the library also employed Mrs. Virginia White as Children's Services Librarian and director of the federally funded SKIPA project (Story-

telling for Kiddies in the Preschool Age). Already these two ladies have established programs with twenty children's groups throughout the county and have reached almost half of the county's 723 preschoolers. Volunteers help keep the branch libraries open for additional hours and help to deliver the recently acquired large-print books to senior citizens in the lunch club programs. In response to such expressions of interest on the part of citizens, the Madison County Board of Commissioners is demonstrating increased support of the library. The Mars Hill Bicentennial Organization has given an additional

vote of confidence by adopting as its major project the securing of a new branch library facility. This broadened basis of support from those who care about the intellectual and cultural welfare of their region should enable the library to become the kind of "creative center" which Douglas M. Knight says is to be defined, "not only by the adequacy of its space and collections, but also by the adequacy of its people."³⁶ Certainly there is no doubt about the adequacy of Madison County's librarians. As Peggy Dotterer maintains: "Fate decrees change, and I'm not afraid of poverty or of adventure."³⁷

Footnotes

¹APPALACHIAN NOTES, II (Fourth Quarter, 1974), 60.

²Karl Fleming, "State Is Tops Is Use; Bookmobiles Seeking Lone Corners of North Carolina," ASHEVILLE CITIZEN-TIMES, LXXXIX (January 12, 1958), 3.

³Interview with Mrs. Peggy Dotterer, Marshall, N. C., September 6, 1973.

⁴"The Making of The Avery - Mitchell - Yancey Region Library," NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES, XXIII (Spring, 1965), 84.

⁵Interview with Mrs. Peggy Dotterer, Marshall, N. C., September 6, 1973.

⁶Ibid.

⁷Margaret C. Van Dussen. Quoted in "Here Comes the Bookmobile," THE NEWS-RECORD, LVI (October 31, 1957).

⁸Interview with Mrs. Peggy Dotterer, Marshall, N. C., September 6, 1973.

⁹Ibid.

¹⁰"Here Comes the Bookmobile," THE NEWS-RECORD, LV (June 4, 1956); LVI (May 30, 1957).

¹¹"Here Comes the Bookmobile," THE NEWS-RECORD, LVII (July 3, 1958).

¹²"Here Comes the Bookmobile," THE NEWS-RECORD, LV (January 12, 1956).

¹³"Here Comes the Bookmobile," THE NEWS-RECORD LV (November 1, 1956).

¹⁴On June 7, 1956, she reported 1,070 registered borrowers and 2464 books owned, plus 757 on loan from the State Library. By August 8, 1957, she could report 1,671 registered borrowers and 3,369 books owned. During the first year 10,685 books were circulated; the figure rose to 21,885 the next year.

¹⁵"Here Comes the Bookmobile," THE NEWS-RECORD, LVI (January 3, 1957).

¹⁶Admittedly irate over the condition of a highway, for example, she wondered in her column dated May 5, 1966, whether the state representatives thought "that this state ends at Asheville," and

she intended to act on the principle that "The wheel that does the squeakin', is the one that gets the grease."

¹⁷"Here Comes the Bookmobile" THE NEWS-RECORD LV (February 16, 1956).

¹⁸"Here Comes the Bookmobile" THE NEWS-RECORD LVII (February 6, 1958).

¹⁹"Here Comes the Bookmobile," THE NEWS-RECORD LVII (March 27 1958).

²⁰Ibid., LVI (June 20, 1957).

²¹Ibid., LV (February 9, 1956).

²²Ibid., LVI (October 31, 1957).

²³Ibid., LXV (January 20, 1966).

²⁴THE NEWS-RECORD, LIX (October 6, 1960).

²⁵Interview with Peggy Dotterer, Marshall, N. C., October 25, 1973.

²⁶Interview with Peggy Dotterer, Marshall, N. C., September 27, 1973.

²⁷"Progress Report, 1969-70"; handwritten ms. in Peggy Dotterer's personal scrapbook.

²⁸"Books On the Mountain," AMERICAN EDUCATION (March, 1965), p. 15.

²⁹Interview with Peggy Dotterer, Marshall, N. C., October 25, 1973.

³⁰"Progress Report, 1969-70."

³¹Interview with Peggy Dotterer, Marshall, N. C., September 27, 1973.

³²Interview with Peggy Dotterer, Marshall N. C., October 25, 1973.

³³"Progress Report, 1969-70."

³⁴Interview with Peggy Dotterer, Marshall, N. C., September 27, 1973.

³⁵Madison County Planning Board, Community Facilities Plan (Madison County, N. C., April 1973), p. 69.

³⁶Douglas M. Knight and E. Shepley Nourse, eds., Libraries At Large: Tradition, Innovation, and the National Interest; The Resource Book Based on the Materials of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries (New York: R. R. Bowker Co., 1969), p. 496.

³⁷Interview with Peggy Dotterer, Mars Hill, N. C. October 31, 1974.

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THAD STEM, JR. *Thad Stem's First Reader*.
(Durham: Moore Publishing Company,
1976). 326 pp. \$7.95.

Thad Stem, Jr. needs no introduction to the readers of this journal. He is the author of more than a dozen books and the winner of the 1974 N. C. Gold Medal for Literature. Hidden away up in Oxford with his books and the "home folks," Stem gazes out on the world with the perception of a scholar and the mind of an honest man who refuses to be taken in by the pap, pedantry, and sheer foolishness of the world we live in today. He speaks with a barbed tongue and records his observations and opinions, both in prose and poetry, with a deft pen.

Stem knows that man cannot live in two worlds. But he is able to escape the cant of our world by writing about Oxford and small town America as it once was. How absolutely refreshing it is, even if you remember only a small part of those times. Stem's characters are too

many and varied to identify here, but any reader with a taste for character will delight in most of the entries here. Some readers will respond warmly to Stem's poetry; most all, I think, will nod in agreement with the philosophy that permeates the entire book. His tribute to Sidney Lanier is appreciated; however, I think he might give another thought to his criticism of the musical qualities of Lanier's poetry. Stem's comment on the attitude of local North Carolina folks toward education deserves to be quoted here:

I doubt that any society has ever talked so much about education as ours, but I am sure no society has ever made so much fun of the educated person. In a monstrously cruel manner, that grisly ambivalence is a whole shelf of local history.

This book is the work of one of North Carolina's most civilized writers. No collection is complete without it, and no student of North Carolina life and literature has finished his course until he has read it.

CHARLEEN WHISNANT and JO HASSETT.

Word Magic: How To Encourage Children To Write and Speak Creatively. (Garden City: Doubleday and Company, 1974). 166 pp. \$6.95.

More and more attention is being given these days to that elusive human quality known as "creativity." Psychologists get most of the grants in this area and, along with specialists in business management, receive professional acclaim for defining creativity and discovering ways to encourage it in employees. Thus, if you watch where the money is being spent, you would conclude that creativity is mainly to be found on the assembly line or in psychology laboratories. The lesson has not been lost on the technicians who control our school systems and colleges; give them a choice of spending money for new ideas in career education or the arts and you won't have to wait long for an answer. To put the matter even more bluntly, ask for funds to establish a program in poetry in order to study creativity in students. Don't get your hopes up.

Charleen Whisnant and Jo Hassett, one a poet and the other a teacher, have combined their talents to produce a gem of a book. It argues that the key to creativity in children is *language*. More specifically, they argue that poetry—the most noble use of language—is an effective tool for teaching children how to know themselves, express themselves, and come to understand the world in which they live. In short, poetry can be the key to the creative life if language is given a chance before technology and numbers consume it. Whisnant and Hassett focus on the school age child, and suggest effective ways to involve young people in the art of poetry. Mainly they call for full and free self-examination as a stimulant to creativity in the school age child. They think it works, and I agree; many of the

examples included here (poetry written by children) reflect a more genuine feel for life and language than the poems we are asked to accept by certain professional journals.

This volume is a noble effort; it should be read by every public school teacher in North Carolina. They should do a second volume designed to teach school children how to read poetry. I think the authors would agree, as I do, with the scholar who once said that, "a person who does not read poetry is probably not intelligent, certainly not educated."

CLARINDA A. BRITT and JAMES E. BRITT, Eds. *So Proudly We Taught: Retired Tar Heel Teachers.* Published by the N. C. Association of Educators, Retired School Personnel Division. (Charlotte: Heritage Printers, Inc. 1976).

This book is one of a series published in every state by the retired teachers of America as a Bicentennial project. It is the combined work of over 600 retired public school teachers in North Carolina. It is a compilation of their labors and recollections through the years in the state's public schools. It is not really one book, but many; the nature of the project precludes the kind of continuity that one might prefer. But the editors have organized and arranged the material reasonably well, and readers who have a genuine interest in the subject can follow the story with interest and profit.

Though none of the book's various parts is by any means complete, each does contain valuable information about the history of the North Carolina public school system. But its value is not that of a historical record; its value concerns what it says about those noble people who spend their lives trying to educate the young. Libraries that maintain collections on North Carolina education should obtain copies.

ROSCOE BROWN, Fisher, Ed. *Michael Braun Of The Old Stone House: His Influence and Descendants*. Published in cooperation with the Michael Brown Family Historical Committee. (Charlotte: Delmar Publishers and Printers, 1975). Order from the editor, 748 Springdale Road, Statesville, N. C. 28677.

Family histories usually have only a limited appeal. This volume is perhaps more valuable than many others because it gives a partial picture of a broader subject: the settlement of German immigrants in the area around Salisbury and Rowan County and the growth and development of that part of North Carolina. The editor calls special attention to the original stone house built near Salisbury by Michael Braun in 1776, now restored and maintained by the Rowan Museum, Inc. The essays were written by members and friends of the Braun (Brown) family and much of the information seems to be mainly of genealogical interest. Family histories such as this, however, are important because they add pages to the historical record of the people of North Carolina.

CURT MARTIN, Ed. *North Carolina Legislators: For The Record*. (Atlanta: Southern Regional Council, 1976). \$7.95. Order from N. C. Legislative Project, Southern Regional Council, 52 Fairlie Street, N.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30303.

This is a valuable reference book dealing with the last session of the North Carolina General Assembly. Though it is filled with much information about the state government in general, its main focus is on profiles of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives. In sections devoted to each individual member, it contains information on constitutencies, campaign expenditures, policy interests and, most importantly, voting records. The kind of information contained here is difficult to obtain and even more difficult to organize and present in any readable form. The editor has done a competent job in both areas. Students planning to use the volume should consult instructions given at the beginning before starting their work. This book is an indispensable source for anyone doing research on North Carolina politics. Every public, school, and college library should include it in its collection.

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North Carolina Library Education News

East Carolina University *Department of Library Science*

After a busy summer school, East Carolina University began operations again on September 7 with frozen enrollments in both undergraduate and graduate school. Students who have not been admitted will not be considered until the summer or fall of 1977.

One new faculty member is joining the Department of Library Science Fall Quarter. Dr. Veronica S. Pantelidis holds degrees from the University of Florida and the University of Miami. Her study for three graduate degrees including the doctorate was taken at Florida State University. Since 1970, she has been head librarian of the Research Library of the Florida Department of Commerce. She has written many articles and prepared several multimedia learning packages and games in collaboration with Dr. Martha Jane K. Zachert. In the fall she will be teaching a course in technical processes and a seminar in library administration with an emphasis on personnel. Judith D. Donnalley, assistant professor, returns to the faculty in the fall also after a year's leave of absence.

Teaching fellowships and research assistantships have been awarded for the

1976-77 school year. Among those receiving these awards are Marjorie R. Taggart, Syracuse, New York; Dale P. Holmes, Benson; Sallie A. Chauncey, Washington; Doris M. Rich, Clinton; Frances H. Mallison, Greenville; Peggy L. Griffin, Red Oak; Sue G. Griveas, Guysville, Ohio; Deborah E. Ballinger, Pitman, New Jersey; Ida F. Mullen, Robersonville; Nancy N. Chen, Fayetteville; Denese S. Lacks, Whiteville; and John S. Barker, Wilmington.

Only one more phase remains in the renovation of the Department of Library Science quarters. Soon to be completed are a reading/listening/viewing area and faculty offices. This almost doubles the floor space for the Department.

The Alpha Eta Chapter of Alpha Beta Alpha, Library Science professional fraternity, held its Annual Founder's Day Banquet on Tuesday evening, May 4, in Mendenhall Student Center. President Olive Vaughan, Whiteville, North Carolina, welcomed the group and conducted the ceremony for six spring pledges. They were: Debbie Frazelle, Kenansville, North Carolina; Katherine Johnson, Wilson, North Carolina; Moli Jones, Henderson, North Carolina; Billie Mann, Grifton, North Carolina; Betsy Postel, Raeford, North Carolina; Elizabeth Savage, Zebulon, North Carolina.

Attending, in addition to regular members and pledges, were Dr. Gene Lanier, Chairman of the Library Science Department and Ms. Ludi W. Johnson, Assistant Professor of Library Science, advisor for the chapter.

Maxim Tabory, a graduate of East Carolina University with a B.S. in Library Science and a M.L.S. in Media, has won the 1975 International Poetry Prize of the ITT OTT. Mr. Tabory, a native Hungarian who is now a U.S. citizen, a resident of North Carolina, and a librarian by profession, writes poetry in Hungarian and English and also translates Hungarian poems and prose works into English.

The ITT OTT is an American-Hungarian non-political society, the headquarters of which is in Ohio. Its main aim is the cultivation of the Hungarian language, literature and arts in the U.S. and other countries, outside of Hungary. Any Hungarian speaking person, or other persons, interested in Hungarian culture may become members. This Society has been holding International Literary Contests for the past nine years. Only original poems written in Hungarian may be entered in the contest. The requirements are high. In 1974 none of the submitted materials reached the desired level. Then instead of the prize, which was withheld, three books were given to the most deserving contestants. Then he won one of these books. The competition for the 1975 prize was especially keen, for many Hungarian poets who live in the U.S. and other countries entered with poems of high quality.

Mr. Tabory, who is the first one from the Southeastern U.S. to win, is invited to the Summer Conference of the ITT OTT to be held at Lake Hope, Ohio, to receive the award and to read from his poems and translations.

Mr. Tabory is currently employed in the Medical Library at Cherry Hospital in Goldsboro, North Carolina.

North Carolina Central University *School of Library Science*

The following changes have been made in the Faculty of the School of Library Science, North Carolina Central University, Durham.

Appointments:

Robert M. Ballard, Associate Professor
Formerly Assistant Professor,
Western Michigan University

Arlene T. Dowell, Visiting Lecturer
Formerly Assistant Head, Catalog
Department, Iowa State University

Eurydice W. Smith, Assistant Professor
Formerly Assistant Professor,
Fisk University

Benjamin F. Speller, Professor
Formerly Assistant Academic Dean
for Special Programs, Elizabeth City
State University and Visiting Professor,
Catholic University

Retirements:

Louise H. Graves, Assistant Professor

Evelyn B. Pope, Assistant Professor
and Formerly Acting Dean

The Student Loan Fund has been named to honor Miss Pope and a fund for the collection of the works of black authors and illustrators of children's books has been established to honor Mrs. Graves. Contributions from friends and other interested persons are welcomed.

The North Carolina Central University School of Library Science has made a significant contribution toward producing "Southeastern Black Librarians" since its establishment in 1941 and sponsorship of a Colloquium was considered an appropriate way to celebrate its thirty-fifth anniversary. An annual "Alumni Day" was initiated by the School in 1971 and the Colloquium on the Southeastern Black Librarian complemented this year's event.

A "Southeastern Black Librarian" is defined as one who was either born, educated, or employed in the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, or Virginia. All of the predominantly Black library schools are in the Southeast and, therefore, most black librarians have been educated or have been employed there.

Papers which chronicle contributions made by black librarians in the nine Southeastern states were distributed to Colloquium participants. Papers describing the participation of Southeastern Black librarians in various aspects of librarianship were read and discussed during the sessions.

Clara S. Jones was the Convocation speaker on October 8. The names of the persons who submitted the best individual biography, collective biography, and bibliography on Southeastern Black librarians were announced at the Convocation.

It is expected that all three groups of papers will be published and made available for general distribution as quickly as possible.

Authors of Background Papers:

Lucy B. Campbell
Periodicals Librarian
Hampton Institute

Evelyn Fancher
Acquisitions Librarian
Tennessee State University

Erline Hudson
Professor
Tennessee State University

Casper L. Jordan
Chief Librarian
Atlanta University

Annie G. King
Librarian
Tuskegee Institute

Joseph H. Reason
Librarian (Ret.)
Howard University

Lelia Rhodes
Associate Director/Library
Jackson State College

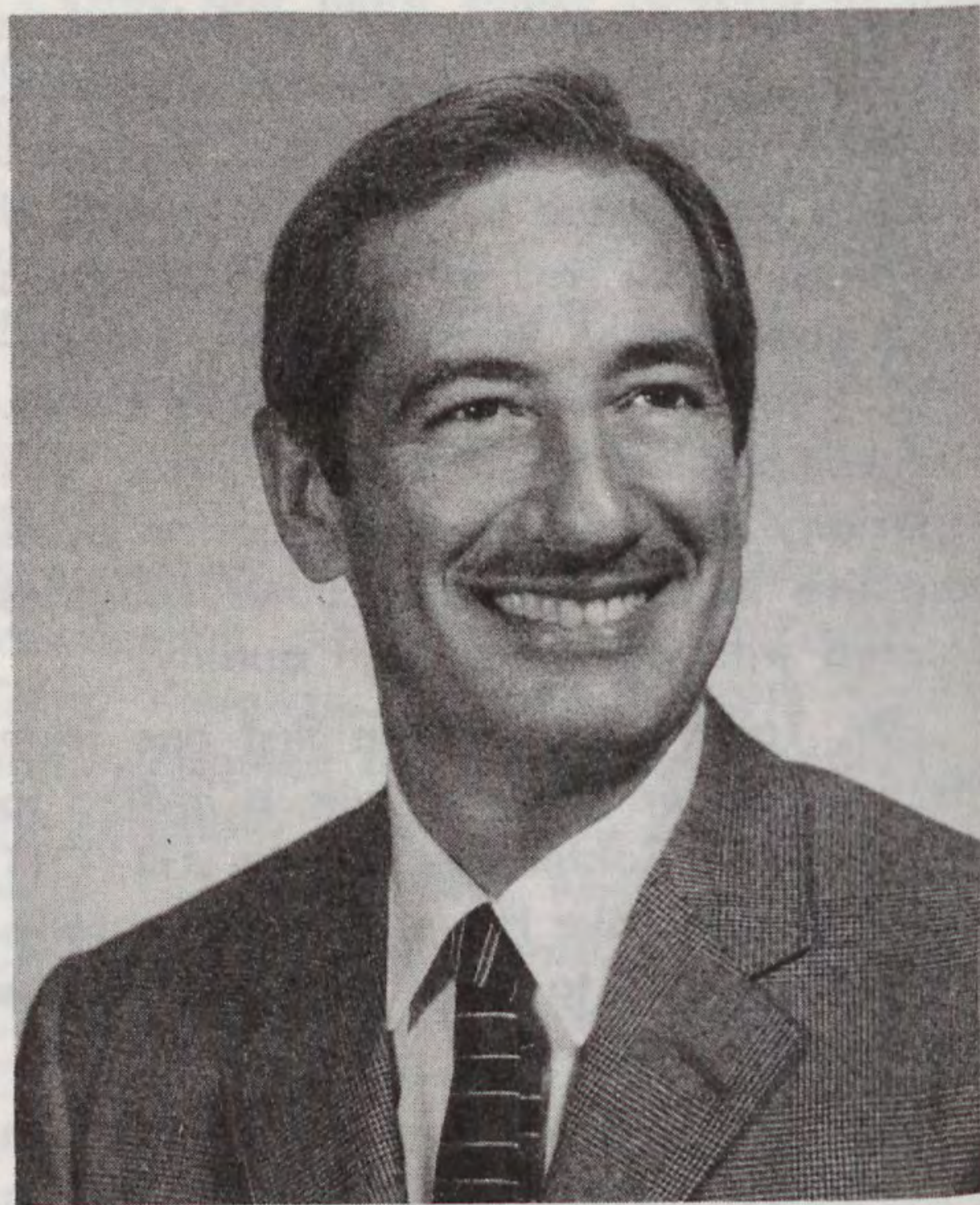
Benjamin Speller
Professor
North Carolina Central University

Mary M. Spradling
Young Adult Librarian
Kalamazoo (Mich.) Public Library

Lillie Walker
Assistant Librarian
South Carolina State College

**University of North Carolina
at Chapel Hill
School of Library Science**

After nearly 20 years of service, Prof. JERROLD ORNE, former University Librarian, has retired from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.



Jerrold Orne

Orne directed UNC-CH academic affairs libraries from 1957 to 1972. For the past four years, he has served as Professor of Library Science in the School of Library Science.

A linguist as well as a librarian, he has written extensively in the field of library techniques, library buildings and applications of new technology to library operation.

Orne received the Award of Merit in 1971 from the American Society for Information Science and the Melvil Dewey Award in 1972 from the American Library Association. In 1974, the American Library Association awarded him its prestigious Joseph W. Lippincott Award for distinguished service in the profession of librarianship.

He has been acclaimed for his work on international bibliographic standards and has served as chairman of the USA Standards Committee Z-39 of the American National Standards Institute since 1965. Orne will continue to work in Chapel Hill with Z-39 for two years under a grant awarded jointly by the National Science Foundation and Council on Library Resources. He will also spend a portion of the year at his home on Prince Edward Island, Canada.

"Prof. Orne came to the faculty as a distinguished member of the library profession," said Dean Edward G. Holley of the School of Library Science. "His work on academic library buildings, library standards and bibliographic control are known nationally and internationally. Although he has been a full-time faculty member only a relatively short time, he has made major contributions to the school's teaching and research programs.

"As he continues his work with the American National Standards Institute and works on his new book on academic library buildings, we know that he will continue to share his expertise with the students and faculty of the school."

Former editor of *Southeastern Librarian*, the quarterly journal of the Southeastern Library Association, Orne served as associate editor of *American Documentation*, 1953-57. He has written the annual review of academic library buildings for *Library Journal* for the last 10 years and is now writing a book on library buildings.

Orne has also served as a consultant to the Library of Congress, Department of Commerce, National Science Foundation, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Council on Library Resources and other governmental and educational institutions.

In North Carolina, he served on the Governor's Commission on Libraries and State Library Board and chaired the Board of Higher Education's Committee on Libraries. During Orne's 15 years as university librarian, the UNC-CH library grew from 898,000 volumes to more than 2 million volumes.

Orne is author of several books and numerous articles in the field of library science. The third edition of his book *Language of the Foreign Book Trade* will be published by the American Library Association this summer.

A St. Paul, Minn., native, Orne is a graduate of the University of Minnesota where he also received his master's degree. He attended the University of Paris in Sorbonne and received his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago.

He was a fellow at the Library of Congress and served as director of libraries at Air University at Maxwell Air Force Base and Washington University (St. Louis, Mo.).

Dr. ROBERT NEWTON BROADUS has been named Professor of Library Science. Broadus, currently Professor of Library Science at Northern Illinois University, will teach courses in the area of selection of library materials, development of library collections, and academic libraries. He

succeeds Dr. Jerrold Orne who has just retired.

Professor Broadus is the author of a well received book, *Selecting Materials for Libraries* (1973) and is one of the editors of *The Short Story: Ideas and Backgrounds* (1967). One reviewer said of his *Selecting Materials for Libraries* "The organization of his topic and the quality of his writing have made Dr. Broadus successful in achieving a rarity, a reference book which is also a pleasure to read."

Broadus has wide research interests which are reflected in publications both in library science and other journals. In addition to selection of library materials he has published articles on citation analysis in speech and the social sciences. He has just completed "The Applications of Citation Analysis to Library Collection Building" for *Advances in Librarianship*.

Broadus received his B.A. degree from George Pepperdine College, his B.L.S. degree from the University of Chicago, and a Ph.D. from the University of Southern California.

Beginning his career as a college librarian at Pepperdine in 1947, Professor Broadus served as librarian at David Lipscomb College, 1953-55; Associate Professor at Northern Illinois 1955-56, and as a Library Specialist with the Sperry Rand Corporation in Chicago from 1956-61. He has been a faculty member at Northern Illinois University since 1965. He has participated actively in library professional associations and served as a library building consultant. In 1970-71 he served as Treasurer and Board member of the Illinois Library Association.

In announcing Dr. Broadus's appointment, Dean Edward G. Holley noted that he had regularly achieved the highest rankings from students at Northern Illinois for his teaching ability and that his previous experience as a librarian and teacher would make Dr. Broadus an excellent replacement for Dr. Orne.

Broadus is married to the former Eleanor Hammond, also a librarian, and they have two sons.

Dr. SUSAN ZARETSKY STEINFIRST has been appointed Assistant Professor of Library Science. A former school librarian, Ms. Steinfirist has recently held a teaching fellowship at the University of Pittsburgh where she has just completed her doctorate. She has taught in the area of children's and young adult literature and will have responsibilities in these areas, as well as school librarianship, at UNC-CH.

Dr. Steinfirist received her B.A. degree from Sarah Lawrence College and her M.L.S. degree from the University of Maryland. She has been an editorial assistant with the American Social Health Association and the American Sociological Association, and a copywriter for the Institute for Scientific Information. Steinfirist also served as a school librarian in Baltimore, Maryland, and Buffalo, N.Y., 1966-70. From 1970 to 1973 she served as Head of the Curriculum Laboratory at the State University College at Buffalo, New York. At the University of Pittsburgh she has held the Elva Smith Scholarship and a teaching fellowship. This summer from July 26 to August 13 Dr. Steinfirist will be teaching "Materials for Young Adults" at Chautauqua, New York.

Dean Holley noted that Dr. Steinfirist was the unanimous choice of the faculty to succeed Mrs. Ruth E. Stone, who retires this year after 14 years of service on the faculty. He also commented that Ms. Steinfirist's dissertation, "A History of the Alphabet Book," is regarded by her colleagues at Pittsburgh as a major contribution to the field of children's literature and that she will offer a Seminar in the History of Children's Literature at UNC-CH this fall.

REBECCA WARREN DAVIDSON has been selected as one of the four librarians

for the National Library of Medicine's Library Associates Program for 1976-77. Ms. Davidson, currently Acquisitions Assistant at Western Carolina University, received her M.S. in L.S. degree at UNC-Chapel Hill in August, 1975. While at UNC-CH she served as an assistant in the Catalog Department working with audiovisual materials and also in the Periodicals Department. In the Spring of 1976 she was elected to Beta Phi Mu, national library science honorary.

Ms. Davidson also received her A.B. degree from UNC-CH in 1970. She is a native of Chandler, North Carolina.

Dr. LESTER EUGENE ASHEIM, William Rand Kenan, Jr., Professor of Library Science, received the American Library Association's prestigious Joseph W. Lippincott Award at the Inaugural Banquet at the ALA Centennial Conference in Chicago on July 23.

The citation reads as follows:

Lester E. Asheim has a long and distinguished record of achievement as a public and academic librarian, researcher, teacher, and Dean. As author and editor he has made significant contributions to the professional literature, including landmark papers on book selection, manpower for librarianship, and communications. His book, *Librarianship in the Developing Countries*, was hailed as a major work on international librarianship.

In all of these activities, his studied, rational approach to the analysis and resolution of library concerns has made him an eagerly sought participant in professional meetings and association work. His contributions to the philosophy of librarianship have improved the quality of our profession.

We are proud to present the 1976 Joseph W. Lippincott Award to Lester Asheim, a man dedicated to the rational and vigorous development of libraries in our country and abroad.

Chicago, July 1976

Asheim joined the faculty of the School of Library Science at UNC-CH in January 1975 from the University of Chicago where he was Professor of Library Science 1971-74 and had earlier been Dean of the Graduate Library School, 1952-61. From 1961-66 he was Director of the ALA International Relations Office and from 1966 to 1971 he was Director of ALA's Office for Library Education. Professor Asheim is the author of numerous books and articles. He received the ALA Scarecrow Press Award for a distinguished contribution to library literature in 1968 and the Beta Phi Mu award for Distinguished Service to Education for Librarianship in 1973. At the Chicago Conference he was installed as President of the Library Education Division.

The Lippincott Award was first given in 1937. It is given for distinguished service to the profession of librarianship and consists of a citation, a medal, and cash award of \$1,000. Previous winners include UNC alumnus Emerson Greenaway, in 1955, former UNC Librarians Robert B. Downs, 1964, and Jerrold Orne in 1974.

University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Library Science/Educational Technology Division

The Library Education/Instructional Media Program is now the Library Science/Educational Technology Division of the School of Education, one of its three divisions. The Division will continue its strong emphasis on non-print media, school media centers, educational technology, and sys-

tematic instruction. We hope to strengthen emphasis in public librarianship, and librarianship for technical institutes and community colleges, as well as computer-based education and information science.

Theodore C. Hines-Scarecrow Press has just published a new computer produced reference tool, *Guide to Indexed Periodicals in Religion*, by J. J. Regazzi and Hines. An article describing this, by the same authors, appears in the current ASIS Proceedings for 1975. An article entitled "Theft, Mutilation and the Loss-to-Use Ratio" is published in the most recent issue of *LIBRARY SECURITY NEWS-LETTER*. Another article "Minimizing Input Effort for Computer-Based Information Systems: A Case Study Approach" is published in the August 1976 issue of *SPECIAL LIBRARIES*. Dr. Hines is also involved in a research project with Mrs. Wilma Bates, Mr. Jerry Warren, Mrs. Carol Walters and with the help of Mary Frances Kennon Johnson on subject headings for children's books. At ALA, Dr. Hines was appointed to the joint CSD-RTSD-AASL Children's Cataloging Committee.

Lois Winkel attended ALA, served as committee member on CSD Research and Development Committee, AASL Centennial Committee, and AASL Networking Committee. David Hines accompanied her to most meetings.

Cora Paul Bomar has been serving this year as coordinator for the University's self-study to be presented to the State Department of Public Instruction. In addition, she attended the annual conference of the Association of American Library Schools and the ALA Midwinter meeting where she presented a report to the Committee on Accreditation. During February Miss Bomar chaired another accreditation committee for the COA.

Mrs. Ellen Day is currently serving as chairperson for District EMA. She also serves on the Executive Board and Constitution Committee of the NC/AECT. She

attended the Winter Media Conference at Wake Forest University in February.

M. Sangster Parrott is currently chairperson of the Membership Committee, Carolina Chapter, Special Libraries Association and has been appointed to serve on the Membership Committee of the SLA. Miss Parrott participated in the annual meeting of the Documents Librarians of North Carolina in October, 1975.

Mary Frances K. Johnson attended the ALA Midwinter Meeting in Chicago, where she served on the Newberry-Caldecott Awards Committee. At the ALA Annual Conference in July Mrs. Johnson was one of the three speakers for a program on "The Present and the Future of Library Service to Children: Issues and Options," sponsored by the Children's Services Division and the Public Library Association. Professor Johnson also appeared before the Committee on Accreditation to report on the work of a visiting team she had chaired in the spring for reaccreditation of a master's program in library science. Mrs. Johnson served as consultant to the New Jersey Department of Higher Education in May for a site evaluation of the master's program in Library Science offered at Glassboro State College.

Dr. Sigrid Trombley has been selected for the Office of Educational Development's Academic Study group for the academic year 1976-77.

Dr. David H. Jonassen joined the faculty of the Library Science/Educational Technology Division of the School of Education. Dr. Jonassen received his Ed.D. from Temple University where he has been a teaching associate.

Jimmy Foster, 1974 M.Ed. graduate and director of the LRC at Central Carolina Technical Institute, was elected president for the 1976-77 term for the North Carolina Learning Resources Association, an organization of LRC personnel and other associations or interested persons in LRC's.

NCLA Section Activities

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP IN NCLA

The 1975-77 Honorary Membership Committee solicits your suggestions for persons you deem worthy to receive this honor and requests that you send names, accompanied by biographical information and contributions, within the next six months.

The NCLA By-Laws provide for the Honorary Membership Committee to seek suggestions from all members and to recommend names to the Executive Board prior to the next Spring Workshop.

The criteria for selection are as follows:

1. Honorary memberships be given to both professional and lay persons who have rendered important service to the library interests of the state.
2. Honorary memberships for professional persons be limited to retired librarians.
3. Honorary memberships for lay persons be given at a time considered appropriate in relation to the contribution made.

Contributions of both groups be above the local level.

5. Elections of the past be reviewed with the idea of adding any persons over looked.

Please review the criteria carefully. Also, please include on a separate sheet your reaction to expanding awards and honoring the *Trustee of the Year*, *Librarian of the Year*, *Library of the Year*, *New Librarian of the Year*, so the committee

may develop criteria and submit to the Executive Board in the Spring.

Send your suggestions to:

Jocelyn E. Stevens, Chairman
Honorary Membership Committee
NCLA
623 Dupree Street
Durham, North Carolina 27701

Children's Services Section

A questionnaire has been sent to members of the Children's Services Section regarding the type programming members would like to have during 1977. Emily Hill, Program Chairman, will tally the results and plan 1977 programs accordingly.

Junior Members Roundtable

The JMRT Executive Board met on December 3, 1975 in Gastonia to discuss what JMRT plans for this biennium. Becky Howard and Barbara Baker reported on the T-Shirt sale we had at NCLA. According to their report we are solvent as we showed a profit of \$295.22. It was decided to re-invest this amount in more shirts. As workshops are held across the state in the coming months, we will offer these to anyone who wants to purchase one at \$2.50 each. Colors are white on Navy or Carolina Blue. If you don't catch us in person we will offer them through the mail. Write to Barbara Baker, c/o Learning Resources Center, Gaston College, Dallas, N. C. 28034.

Becky and Barbara are also preparing a slide-sound presentation which will be shown at the state's library schools and to

other interested groups. This program is designed to promote the profession of librarianship and to encourage membership in our professional organizations.

The major project for the biennium will be a fall workshop tentatively titled, "How to Talk to Your Legislator." We originally hoped to have the workshop in the Asheville area to coincide with the Southern Highlands Craft Festival but have had to abandon this approach. The program has been re-scheduled for Greensboro on October 1 and 2, 1976. Current plans are to hold the workshop at the Coliseum Howard Johnson's. If you are interested in attending please let me know by sending a letter or postcard to William Snyder, J. C. Holliday Memorial Library, Clinton, N.C. 28328. We will send out registration forms late in August.

Our plans for this workshop include having representatives from local, state and federal governments to discuss how we can best communicate our ideas and opin-

ions concerning the future of North Carolina Libraries. We also hope to have someone present from the ALA Washington Office and the Governmental Relations Committee of NCLA. Since 1976 is an election year this will be an excellent opportunity to both appraise the legislators attending the meeting of our financial needs and to learn how to carry the cause of N. C. libraries effectively into the political arena. This promises to be an exciting program which will delight and educate all who can attend.

The Executive Board has high hopes for the next two years, but, as always, we need people and ideas. Invite your friends to become involved. Write to NCLA and they will be happy to help them become members, not only of NCLA but also of JMRT. If you have energy or ideas to contribute to JMRT please contact any member of the Executive Board or write to Suzi Rose, Fayetteville Technical Institute, Fayetteville, N. C.

North Carolina Association of School Libraries

"THE FIFTH FREEDOM: ACCESS TO INFORMATION"

The North Carolina Association of School Librarians has selected a theme for its Biennial Conference in keeping with the Bicentennial Celebration — "The Fifth Freedom: Access to Information." The 1976 Conference convenes at the Royal Villa Motor Inn, Highway 70 West, Raleigh, Thursday, October 28 through Saturday, October 30, 1976.

The Program Committee promises an exciting, unique and informative Conference.

TENTATIVE PROGRAM

Thursday, October 28, 1976

Registration

First General Session	8:00 p.m.
Welcome	Dr. John Murphy, Superintendent Wake Public Schools
Greetings	Dr. Annette Phinazee, President North Carolina Library Association
Greetings	Dr. Craig Phillips, Superintendent North Carolina Department of Public Instruction
Introduction of Speaker	Dr. I. T. Littleton, Librarian North Carolina State University
Keynote Address	Dr. Joab Thomas, Chancellor North Carolina State University

Friday, October 29, 1976

Registration

Second General Session ----- 9:30 a.m.

Educational Media Association Greetings
and Update of Organization -----Ms. Clara Crabtree, *Treasurer*
Education Media Association

Introduction of Speaker -----

Ms. Elsie L. Brumback, *Director*
Division of Educational Media

State Department of Public Instruction

Keynote Speaker -----

Dr. Sara Srygley, *Professor*
Florida State University

Afternoon Session

Tours ----- 1:30-3:30 p.m.

Wake Public Schools -----

Ms. Carole Lewis, *Chief Consultant*
Division of Educational Media

Materials Review and Evaluation Center -----

Ms. Vergie Cox, *Chief Consultant*
Division of Educational Media

Concurrent Sessions -----

1:30-2:30 p.m.

Innovations in Teaching Library Skills -----

Ms. Edna Lorenz and Wake
Public School LibrariansBook Publishing Today: Problems
and How Librarians Can Cope -----

Mr. Peter Jacobs and Dr. Mary Gaver

The Lost Art of Storytelling -----

Ms. Lou Rosser, *Consultant*
Division of Educational MediaMeet North Carolina Authors and
View North Carolina Materials -----

Compliments of Broadfoot's Bookmark

Repeat Concurrent Sessions -----

2:30-3:30 p.m.

Conference Banquet (*Bicentennial Theme) -----

7:00 p.m.

*Red, White or Blue Attire

Special Recognition of

Mr. James W. Carruth, Past Director

Division of Educational Media

State Department of Public Instruction

Introduction of Speaker -----

Ms. Doris L. Brown, *Consultant*
Division of Educational Media

Speaker -----

Mr. Richard Walser
North Carolina Author**Saturday, October 30, 1976**

Business Session ----- 9:00 a.m.

Report from American Association
of School Librarians -----Ms. Judith Letsinger, *Past President*
American Association of School Librarians

Report from Legislative Committee

News from the State Department -----

Ms. Elsie L. Brumback, *Director*
Division of Educational Media

Conference Wrap-Up

Minutes NCLA Executive Board

The Executive Board of the North Carolina Library Association met in a special called session on June 4, 1976 at the D. H. Hill Library on the N. C. State University campus in Raleigh. Dr. Annette Phinazee, President, presided and the following persons were in attendance: Leonard Johnson, Richard Barker, Gene Lanier, I. T. Littleton, Kay Taylor, Una Edwards, Louise Boone, Bob Pollard, and Bill O'Shea, Chairman, Governmental Relations Committee.

Dr. Phinazee read a letter from Leland Park, Chairman of the Membership Committee, requesting an additional \$100 allotment so his committee may have a new edition of the membership brochure printed. The brochure will cost almost \$300. After a brief discussion, Gene Lanier moved that the Board approve the Membership Committee's request. Motion seconded and approved.

The major item under discussion at this meeting was the proposed NCLA platform. Dr. Phinazee noted that Brian Nielsen, Leland Park, Gary Barefoot, and Florence Blakely had sent their comments to her by mail. She interjected their comments at appropriate times during the ensuing discussion. After a great deal of discussion, Gene Lanier made a motion, Richard Barker seconded, and the Board voted unanimously to adopt a platform is to be personally delivered to all the candidates for Governor and Lt. Governor, to the state heads of the major parties, and to the county heads of the parties. A copy will also go to each county's representative to the state meeting on party platform. The existing network established by the Governmental Relations Committee will be used for disseminating the NCLA Platform. A cover letter giving information about NCLA will be attached to the platform. Each person receiving the platform will be asked to make some reply to it.

Dr. Phinazee reported that Grace Rohrer asked if NCLA might also request each candidate for Governor to honor her choice of State Librarian. Historically the position of State Librarian has not been political, but there is some fear that the position could become a political football. Two of the five candidates presently under consideration for the position have already asked if they should expect to be ousted in the event of a change in administration. After discussion the Board decided not to approach the candidates about this matter. The feeling was that the candidates probably have not thought of this position as a political favor and the Board certainly does not want to plant the idea in their minds. If, however, a new governor does in fact decide to make the State Librarian a political appointee, the Board will then take decisive action in opposition.

The Governmental Relations Committee submitted the following recommendation to the Board:

The Governmental Relations Committee of NCLA met on April 27, 1976 in Chapel Hill, North Carolina. The following recommendation is submitted to the Executive Board of NCLA:

1. A professional librarian should be employed by NCLA as Executive Secretary with the following responsibilities:
 - a. Coordinate Association's business.
 - b. Serve as Legislative liaison coordinator, State and Federal, in cooperation with the Governmental Relations Committee.
 - c. Serve as public relations officer for the Association in cooperation with the officers, divisions, and Public Relations Committee.
 - d. Assist with the planning and management of Association meetings.
 - e. Serve as an officio member on all NCLA committees.
2. A clerk-typist should be employed and report to the Executive Secretary.
3. An NCLA office should be established in Raleigh. A possible budget for such an office could be:

Salaries

Executive Secretary	\$15,000.00
Secretarial Assistant	4,000.00
Salary Related (Hospital Ins. FICA)	1,147.50
Rent	1,700.00
Telephone (\$280.20 + \$39.95 install)	320.00
Travel (?)	1,000.00
	<u>\$23,167.50</u>

Bill O'Shea, Governmental Relations Coordinator and Chairman of the Governmental Relations Committee, explained that he and Jean Johnson, Media Coordinator for the Raleigh City Schools, are presently lobbying for libraries, but that with changes in the merged Raleigh/Wake County Schools system and in the Wake County Public Library system, their Boards may no longer be favorable to their continued lobbying activity.

Richard Barker reported that this position (Executive Secretary) could not be funded from the regular budget. He expressed the opinion that dues might have to be raised as much as \$10 to pay for this position. He did add, however, that he was eager for some decision to be reached since Betty Norris has left and the present Executive Secretary's position is being filled on an interim basis.

Louise Boone commented that with inflation the \$23,000 expenditure could be expected to rise. Bill O'Shea also expressed the fear that the Association would not be able to attract the kind of person needed for \$15,000.

Gene Lanier noted that there had been a similar position some years ago. The Association terminated the position because it felt it was not getting its money's worth; however, Dr. Lanier felt this probably was because of the particular person employed. The position was only part-time and the person employed was not a professional librarian.

I. T. Littleton expressed a doubt as to the effectiveness a paid lobbyist would have. He was of the opinion that the individual institutions or types of libraries would fare better pleading their own cause. He recommended that the Board wait until the next meeting and discuss the matter again. Dr. Phinazee asked Board members to give this matter their consideration especially in terms of deciding if we do in fact need representation in Raleigh, and if so how it can be fiscally feasible.

In view of the fact that no action was taken at this time, Dr. Phinazee said she would try to move the meeting scheduled for October 15 to early September.

Dr. Phinazee reported on a meeting of the Board of Directors of the State Council for Social Legislation. The Council forms a Study Committee in the spring of uneven years. Each member organization is supposed to appoint a representative and submit proposals for social legislation. In the even years, three items are selected for top priority. Gene Lanier reported that the Council was very loosely organized. During his term as President of NCLA, he did not receive formal notice of meetings. When he did find out about meetings by word of mouth, he attended, but found his recommendations quickly voted down. There was a general feeling that libraries had little chance of having their proposals included in the three priority items; however, Annette reported that the Council had added prison libraries to their recommendation on prisons. The Board decided to maintain membership in the Council for another two years, to prepare proposals, and to see if NCLA's proposals reach the top priority.

Dr. Phinazee reported that the Social Services representatives want social workers to be licensed and have asked for the Board's opinions on the subject. The Board expressed the opinion that this was not a matter of concern for NCLA.

Dr. Phinazee asked for opinions concerning NCLA sponsored off-year meetings by geographical area. She wondered if such meetings would conflict with planned Section activities. Kay Taylor expressed the opinion that there are already more good opportunities available than most librarians can take advantage of. The Board decided to drop the idea of Association sponsored off-year meetings.

Richard Barker asked for reaction to the possibility of SELA raising its dues. The opinion of the Board was that SELA should first become a more effective association with better programs.

The meeting was then adjourned.

Treasurer's Report

January 1, 1976 - March 31, 1976

Balance January 1, 1976		\$ 3,238.52
Receipts:		
Dues		\$ 2,896.51
Association	\$ 314.00	
Sections	2,582.51	
School Librarians	\$ 2,333.95	
Public Librarians	15.00	
Trustees	12.00	
College Librarians	8.00	
Junior Members	2.00	
Resources and Technical	6.00	
Children's Services	1.00	
Documents	195.56	
Reference and Adult	9.00	
NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES	\$ 223.90	
1975 Conference	4.16	
Interest	200.00	
Ray Moore Fund	145.00	
Public Relations Committee	95.80	
Transferred from Savings	4,000.00	
Total Receipts	7,565.37	
Receipts plus balance		\$10,803.89
Less Expenditures (See List)		7,104.12
Balance March 31, 1976		\$ 3,699.77

FUND BALANCES AS OF MARCH 31, 1976

Checking Account	\$ 3,699.77
General Fund Savings	18,699.56
Scholarship Fund Savings	12,371.27
Loan Fund Savings	3,165.00
Certificate of Deposit (General Fund 64%, Scholarship Fund 36%)	20,000.00
Certificate of Deposit (Checking Account)	6,000.00
NCASL Certificate of Deposit	2,000.00
Ray Moore Fund	1,420.67
Total Resources	\$67,356.27

EXPENDITURES

January 1, 1976 - March 31, 1976

Executive Office Salaries	\$ 573.04
Executive Office Expenses:	
Telephone	123.15
Postage	4.00
Printing and Stationery	278.52
Other Expenses	5.58
President's Expenses	67.46
ALA Representative: Midwinter Meeting	142.41
1975 Conference	263.58
Sections	456.37
NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES	3,371.50
Scholarship Committee	15.06
Public Relations Committee	90.70
Governmental Relations Committee	76.40
1976 Congressional Reception	50.00
Ray Moore Fund: Certificate of Deposit and Savings Account	1,420.50
Bicentennial Bibliography	150.00
Miscellaneous	15.85
Total Expenditures	\$ 7,104.12

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Sections Balance Sheet — March 31, 1976

	NCASL	PLS	TRUSTEES	COLLEGE	R & T
Balance January 1	\$ 417.18	\$1,132.87	\$1,065.42	\$1,485.64	\$ 500.34
Receipts	2,333.95	15.00	12.00	8.00	6.00
Total	\$2,751.13	\$1,147.87	\$1,077.42	\$1,493.64	\$ 506.34
Expenditures	245.08	110.06	0.00	0.00	87.23
Balance March 31	\$2,506.05	\$1,037.81	\$1,077.42	\$1,497.64	\$ 419.11

	JMRT	JR. COL.	CHILD SVCS.	DOCUMENTS	REF. & ADULT SVCS.
Balance January 1	\$ 138.93	\$ 309.00	\$ 411.35	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Receipts	2.00	0.00	1.00	195.56	9.00
Total	\$ 140.93	\$ 309.00	\$ 412.35	\$ 195.56	\$ 9.00
Expenditures	0.00	0.00	14.00	0.00	0.00
Balance March 31	\$ 140.93	\$ 309.00	\$ 398.35	\$ 195.56	\$ 9.00

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES

Balance January 1, 1976	\$ 0.00
Receipts	223.90
Ads	\$ 79.64
Subscriptions	144.26
Total Balance and Receipts	223.90
Expenditures	3,371.50
Balance March 31, 1976	\$-3,147.60

Library Roundup

Lenoir-Rhyne College



Aileen Aderholdt



Mabel Aderholdt

Two Retiring Librarian Sisters At LRC Given Service Award

Two retiring Lenoir-Rhyne College faculty members received Distinguished Service Citations at the May 23 graduation. The sisters, Aileen and Mabel Aderholdt, who have been Librarian and Assistant Librarian since 1934 and 1942 respectively, were honored by their alma mater.

Guidelines at the college normally rule out such honors for faculty members while still active. The honors are being conferred at their official retirement, after a total of 76 years of "unstintingly loyal and highly competent professional service."

During their service, the library became a highly visible and useful part of the educational matrix at Lenoir-Rhyne. The Rudisill Library and its expansion were

built and the collection of books and other items has expanded in a noteworthy fashion.

In their years at Lenoir-Rhyne, the Aderholdts have served through two library building programs. They currently supervise a modern facility which houses over 96,000 books, a large microfilm and microfiche collection, and more than 600 periodicals.

Natives of Catawba County, the Aderholdts are both graduates of North Carolina-Greensboro. They hold service awards from the Lenoir-Rhyne Alumni Association, as well as certificates of merit from the Student Government Association at the college. The college yearbook was dedicated jointly to the sisters in 1952.

RESOLUTION IN MEMORY OF PHILIP S. OGILVIE

Resolved: That those assembled for the ninth annual North Carolina Library Trustee-Librarian Conference adopt these resolutions in tribute to the memory of our late fellow-librarian, colleague, and friend Philip S. Ogilvie.

With profound sorrow his death is mourned by librarians, trustees, friends, and acquaintances — by all who were privileged to have known him.

By his death we have lost a beloved associate whose outstanding character as a librarian reflected a high honor on our profession and whose memory is worthy of inspiration for all time.

It is fitting that we should record Philip S. Ogilvie's personal qualities as they were revealed to us in his daily life during the ten years we were privileged to work with him. He was a man of sterling character. Its genuineness was reflected in his gentlemanly demeanor at all times, his high-minded sense of duty to his fellow man and his profession, his unselfishness, his kindness, his understanding and his wholeome good-fellowship.

Resolved, further: That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the official records of this North Carolina Library Trustee-Librarian Conference and that a copy be transmitted to his children with this expression of heartfelt sympathy in the great loss that they, in common with the community, have suffered through his death.

John H. Norton, Chairman
North Carolina Association of
Library Trustees

H. William O'Shea, Director
Wake County Libraries
Rebecca S. Ballentine,
Conference Coordinator
Institute of Government

Marion P. Leith
Acting State Librarian

Louise V. Boone, Chairman
NCLA Public Libraries Section
Adopted: March 23, 1976

STATE COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL LEGISLATION

The following people have been appointed to serve as NCLA representatives for 1976-78 to the State Council for Social Legislation.

Ms. Cora Paul Bomar
Library Science/Educational
Technology Division
University of North Carolina
at Greensboro
Greensboro, N. C. 27412

Mrs. Marion M. Johnson
Division of the State Library
Raleigh, N. C. 27611

Mrs. Martha Davis
Director
Rockingham County Public Library
209 Boone Road
Eden, N. C. 27288

Mr. William O'Shea
Director
Wake County Libraries
Raleigh, N. C. 27601

New State Librarian Appointed

Secretary of Cultural Resources Grace J. Rohrer announced the appointment of DAVID NEIL McKAY as STATE LIBRARIAN for North Carolina.

McKay assumed his duties in Raleigh on Sept. 1.

He brings to North Carolina a wide array of experience in librarianship as well as other fields.

"We believe his background in business and teaching as well as librarianship prepares Mr. McKay well for the state librarian position in North Carolina," Mrs. Rohrer said. "He brings not only professionalism into the position but, with his varied background, many insights and ideas which should greatly benefit and enhance the library services in the state."

McKay's library experience is extensive. He served as director for the Metropolitan Library Service Agency (MESLA), an agency created to serve as a catalyst for library cooperation in the Twin City metropolitan area of Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota. His duties included creating cooperative programs within the public library sector and coordinating cooperation among public libraries, seven liberal arts colleges, the state library, and the University of Minnesota libraries.

He was also district librarian for the Palos Verdes Library District, Palos Verdes Peninsula, California. As director he dealt with management functions such as staffing, administrative organization, budget preparation, and representing the library district at governmental meetings. During his tenure, he reorganized and modernized the library services.

McKay also held the position of Cultural Affairs Officer with the USIA Agency in Brazil. The region McKay managed has the largest concentration of U. S. cultural centers in the world and compares in area and population with the four U. S.

western states, California, Nevada, Oregon and Washington. McKay acted as consultant on development of libraries, academic programs and cultural programs. He was responsible for coordinating the exchange of programs and cultural presentation.

Earlier, he held a similar position as director with the Binational Center in Brazil. His work involved strengthening Brazilian-American cultural ties and working with local press and radio toward mutual democratic goals.

McKay's teaching experience includes serving as teacher of library science at Brazilian universities and in public library systems at the University of Minnesota Graduate School of Library Science.

In addition, McKay has served as research analyst for the Rand Corporation Systems Development Division.

The new state librarian holds a bachelor's degree from San Diego State University and a master of library science degree from the University of California at Los Angeles. He is married and the father of a five-year-old daughter.

Mrs. Marian Leith has been acting director of the State Library since the Jan. 24 death of Philip S. Ogilvie.



DAVID McKAY

North Carolina Celebrates Louis Round Wilson Centennial

A unique event in American librarianship will take place in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, on December 2, 1976, when the University of North Carolina celebrates the 100th birthday of LOUIS ROUND WILSON, Librarian at UNC from 1901 to 1932, former Dean of the School of Library Science at Chapel Hill, former Dean of the Graduate Library School at the University of Chicago, and unofficial but widely-acknowledged "Dean of American Libraries."

In announcing the Louis Round Wilson Centennial Festival, Ferebee Taylor, Chancellor of the University at Chapel Hill, noted recently: "In both significance and variety, the contributions of L. R. Wilson are remarkable. The University at Chapel Hill and the world of books and libraries owe him much for his leadership and service. All of us look forward to honoring him and to celebrating with him his centennial year."

Highlighting the Wilson Festival will be two symposiums, open to the public, sponsored by the University Library and School of Library Science, with nationally-prominent librarians and library educators as speakers and reactors. Exhibits on Wilson's life and career as university librarian, library educator, and scholar will be on display in the University Library during the Festival period. The Festival will culminate on the evening of December 2 with a banquet honoring L. R. Wilson, sponsored by Chancellor Taylor, at which University officials and invited guests will pay tribute to him.

JACK DALTON will be the major speaker at a symposium on "Library Education in the Southeast since World War II," beginning at 9:30 a.m. in the Carolina Inn

on the Chapel Hill campus. Dalton, Dean Emeritus of the School of Library Service, Columbia University and former Librarian, University of Virginia, is currently an adviser to the Rockefeller Foundation. Reactors to Dean Dalton's speech will be Dr. VIRGINIA LACY JONES, Dean, School of Library Science, Atlanta University; and UNC alumna Dr. MARY EDNA ANDERS, Interim Executive Director, Southeastern Library Association, and editor of the recently completed Southeastern Library Survey. Dr. Anders' survey is an update of a similar survey *Libraries of the Southeast*, completed by Louis Round Wilson and Marion Milczewski in 1949.

HERMAN FUSSLER will be the major speaker at the symposium on "University Libraries and Change," beginning at 2:00 p.m. at the Carolina Inn. Fussler is presently Martin A. Ryerson Distinguished Service Professor at the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago. He was Director of the University of Chicago Library from 1948 to 1971, is a 1935 graduate from Chapel Hill, and is the author of numerous articles and books on academic libraries. His noted book, *Research Libraries and Technology*, received the American Library Association's Scarecrow Press Award in 1976 as an "outstanding contribution to library literature."

Reacting to Fussler's paper will be ROBERT DOWNS, Librarian Emeritus of the University of Illinois, a 1926 graduate from Chapel Hill and successor to Wilson as Librarian at UNC from 1932 to 1938; GUY LYLE, Librarian Emeritus of Emory University and author of *Administration of the College Library*; and STEPHEN MCCARTHY, formerly Director of Libraries at Cornell University and recently Executive Director of the Association of Research Libraries in Washington, D. C. Fussler, Downs, Lyle, and McCarthy were closely associated with L. R. Wilson at various times during their careers, and all are

recognized as major leaders in the field of academic librarianship.

During the Wilson Centennial Banquet, a fine-bound volume of letters to Dr. Wilson from librarians and others will be presented to him. Letters will be solicited from individuals known to have been closely associated with him and for whom current addresses can be found. Any readers who knew L. R. Wilson or were associated with him in any capacity, and who wish to write him in the spirit of this occasion, are welcome and urged to do so. Letters should be addressed to: Louis Round Wilson Centennial, c/o Administrative Offices, Wilson Library 024 A, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514.

From the PUBLIC LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT SECTION DIVISION OF STATE LIBRARY: On Wednesday, July 21, 1976, the Senate confirmed President Ford's nomination of Mrs. MARIAN P. LEITH to the National Commission on Libraries and Information Service. The appointment runs to 1980 and is one of four new appointments confirmed. Mrs. Leith is the first person from a Southern state to be appointed to this body.

The National Commission is composed of fifteen members and serves as an advisory body to the President and to the Congress. Since its inception, it has formulated a national program for library and information services, based on the assumption that the total library and information resource in the United States is a national resource which should be strengthened, organized, and made available to the maximum degree possible in the public interest. Its activities include the commissioning of papers and studies on such subjects as the role of the Library of Congress, the interactions between traditional library services and new information services, and the special library and information problems of Native Americans; sponsorship of CLENE (Continuing Library Education Net-

work and Exchange); co-sponsorship of committees on the resolution of the copyright problem and the problem of bibliographic control; and initiation of the White House Conference on Libraries.

Mrs. Leith's knowledge of state library agency activities and library services for the handicapped should prove valuable as she serves on this prestigious body.

JUDITH SUTTON is now going to be responsible for the continuing education and in-service training sponsored by the State Library, in addition to her work with adult services. She assumes a substantive role in planning and organizing all such ventures originating at the State Library. Her emphasis will be on statewide in-service training/continuing education of public library employees, both professional and non-professional, and she will be the chief catalyst in the promotion of these efforts. Serving as the contact person at the State Library, Ms. Sutton will be the liaison between the State Library and groups and individuals outside the Division. Actual program development will involve specially appointed advisory groups and individual specialists.

The third of five area PUBLIC HEARINGS were held on September 10, 1976, at 2 p.m. at the Forsyth County Public Library in Winston-Salem. Mrs. Grace J. Rohrer, Mrs. Marian P. Leith, and the State Library Committee met with those citizens who wish to comment on the services of the State Library.

Persons wishing to be heard were permitted a maximum of seven minutes to present their statements. Comments on what is good about State Library Services, as well as suggestions for improving the services, were welcomed.

Local officials, librarians, and library users from twenty-three counties were invited to attend. Subsequent hearings will be held in Charlotte and Greenville.

The Three Billy Goats Gruff, the Little Cockerel, the Gunniwolf and others — all were present during the first "STORY-TELLING FESTIVAL IN THE PARK" in Raleigh, N. C., April 5-9.

Sponsored by the State Library, the very successful event drew a crowd of more than 5,000 children from all over the state. Student groups, kindergarten classes and day-care youngsters stopped in on their spring tours of the capital.

The week-long festival was coordinated by DIANA YOUNG, public library consultant on children's services of the State Library.

Approximately 70 children's librarians from 60 counties across the state participated in the storytelling. A different storyteller was featured every half hour daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. The festival, held in the park surrounding North Carolina's capitol building in downtown Raleigh, honored National Library Week. In addition, it was held in commemoration of the "year of reading" proclaimed by Gov. James E. Holshouser, and to rekindle the age-old traditions of storytelling in this bicentennial year.

Fair skies favored the event throughout the Monday through Friday storytelling, a fact which undoubtedly increased attendance. In some cases, when the crowds warranted, more than one storyteller at a time was busy spinning tales. Many of the librarians made good use of their own hand puppets to illustrate the stories. Many a startled gasp escaped from youngsters as the "Little Cockerel" emerged from under a librarian's cape and gave a loud "cock-a-doodle-do!"

One popular storyteller was Christopher Baar of High Point Public Library who entertained deaf youngsters with "signed" stories.

For the librarians, one of the highlights of the week-long festival was the Monday appearance of BEMAN LORD, New York author and book-publishing

representative, who gave a one-hour workshop in advanced storytelling techniques. After his presentation, Lord was available for questions and answers at an informal reception in his honor.

A special treat for the storytellers were the dozens of letters received afterwards — most in childish printing — thanking the librarians for their stories. Also gratifying was the note from Governor Holshouser commending their efforts.

Several librarians took home ideas for storytelling festivals in parks in their own cities.

Present plans are for the storytelling festival to become an annual event in Raleigh during National Library Week.

From the HIGH POINT PUBLIC LIBRARY: Twelve children received honor certificates for reading the most books on their grade level during the library's summer reading program.

Winners and runners-up in each grade, one through six, received special Reading Award Certificates personally autographed by the certificate's designer, author-illustrator Glen Rounds.

Although all children in the summer program who read 20 books on their grade level also receive certificates, only the winners and runners-up in each grade won the autographed copies.

More than 600 children have taken part in the summer reading program sponsored by the children's division of the High Point Library.

A CLOTHESLINE ART SHOW has opened in the children's room at the High Point Public Library. The ongoing exhibition is open to any child who draws or paints a picture and wants to display it. Currently, the clothesline hangs with the artistic efforts of preschoolers from Wesley Memorial Kindergarten. Christopher Baar, children's librarian, visited the class recently to tell stories, including "The Traveling Musicians."

The children responded by drawing pictures of the musicians — the rooster, the cat asleep in the fireplace, the dog biting the robber's leg — and Miss Baar telling stories. Some of them drew pictures of Benjamin Bunny, Miss Baar's lovable rabbit puppet.

The pictures hang from colorful plastic clothes pins along the back wall of the children's room.

From the DURHAM COUNTY LIBRARY: Ms. JUNE JOHNSON, formerly circulation librarian, and Bragtown Branch librarian, became cataloger for the system January 15, 1976.

Mr. CHARLES DiPERNA, recent graduate of the University of North Carolina Library School, assumed the duties of Circulation Librarian January 20.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER DELANEY, another recent graduate of the University of North Carolina Library School, was appointed to the position of Librarian to Older Adults and Homebound while GRETCHEN WOLF takes maternity leave.

Mrs. CINDY PARIS transferred June 1 from her position as Parkwood Branch Librarian to replace Mrs. KARAN CUTLER as night Reference Librarian.

Mrs. JANE TYNDALL is the new Parkwood Branch Librarian.

Ms. MAUREEN SHANNON, graduate of Florida State University School of Library Science, became Audio-Visual Librarian June 7.

Ms. SHIRLEY BROWN, formerly Audio-Visual Librarian, replaced LAURA O'SHIELDS as Young Adult Librarian on June 14. Mrs. O'Shields has moved to Jacksonville, Florida where her husband will join a law firm.

Mrs. KAY TAYLOR, formerly Children's Service Librarian at Sheppard Memorial Library and Children's Outreach Librarian at Hyconeechee Regional Library, is now

the Children's Services Librarian, replacing Mrs. ROBERTA TILDEN, who has resigned.

Ms. ORENN GREENE is assuming the position of Librarian of the Stanford L. Warren Library, following the retirement of Ms. ANNIE MAE TUCKER. Ms. Greene has been a library assistant with the system since 1968. She received her B.A. degree from North Carolina Central University in May following many years of full time work, part time school, and raising a family of five children.

Ms. AUDREY EVANS, formerly Children's Outreach Librarian at Durham and Assistant Librarian at the New Bern-Craven County Library, became the new assistant to the Children's Services Librarian July 1, following the retirement of Mrs. KATHERINE JOHNSON.

Ms. ANNIE MAE TUCKER is retiring from the Durham County Library system after thirty-four years of service. Ms. Tucker has been Adult Services Librarian the entire 34 years at the Stanford L. Warren Branch Library, until 1966 the Main Library for the Durham Colored Library System. She is a graduate of Hillside High School in Durham, and has her Bachelor of Arts degree from North Carolina College (now North Carolina Central University).

Mrs. KATHERINE JOHNSON is retiring from the Durham County Library after twenty-six years of service. She has been the Assistant to the Children's Services Librarian since 1950. Mrs. Johnson grew up in Chapel Hill, graduating in 1926 from Chapel Hill High School. She attended Randolph Macon College, Salem College, and Women's College (now UNC-G).

From the HALIFAX COUNTY LIBRARY: 1976 paint was applied to the 1928 walls of the empty Halifax Elementary School and in April the Halifax County Library had a new home. The Halifax County

Commissioners funded \$20,000 to renovate the school and the classrooms are air-conditioned. The library applied some \$7,500 of its own funds for new carpeting and wooden shelving.

For some fifteen years the Halifax County Library occupied the narrow quarters of the 1939 post office structure. No dedication date has been set.

From ASHEVILLE and BUNCOMBE COUNTY LIBRARIES: A new central library building is now under construction for the Asheville-Buncombe public library system. The total project will cost over 2.4 million dollars and will provide 52,000 square feet in a street front location in Asheville's business district. The structure will consist of two main floors and a mezzanine for administrative offices and will tie into a parking garage at the rear, built by the City of Asheville as a separate project. All financing is from Revenue Sharing funds, with the County providing \$1,500,000 and the City \$918,000. Completion is expected for the fall of 1977.

AGNES PATELIDAS, PACK MEMORIAL LIBRARY Children's Room supervisor, directed the Library's participation in the *Week of the Young Child*. The National Association for the Education of Young Children sponsored the event nationwide, and it was conducted locally by "The Week of the Young Child Association" consisting of 78 agencies dealing with young children. These agencies ranged from local day-care centers to the Buncombe County Social Services Department. Local activities included a luncheon with guest speaker, a parade starring Big Bird of Sesame Street, clowns and floats, and a week long exhibit at the Asheville Mall. Pack Library participated in all three events. The Pack exhibit at the Asheville Mall was one of 38 sponsored by participating agencies. The Library exhibit was one of the more active spots on the pro-

gram. A video tape monitor and camera were set up for people to view themselves on the TV screen. A filmstrip and cassette player operated continuously with the sound portion heard through headphones, while a film projector ran short children's films at the opposite side of the exhibit. Over 1,000 children stopped at the exhibit to view a film during the 5 day long display.

From the ROBESON COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY: The Library offered a highly successful music enrichment program for elementary and junior high age children taught by Mrs. SUSIE WATSON of Lumberton in a two-part series held in May and June.

In May the students learned to express themselves musically. This was achieved in part through the use of art, a medium with which most elementary children are at home. For example, the children learned about musical form by modeling with play dough. They learned about tone color by mixing paints. The junior high students learned about melody and accompaniment by composing their own songs.

The June series built on the children's experience in May, branching off from instrumental studies to singing and dancing. However, there was plenty of review so as not to exclude newcomers.

These lessons are designed to supplement music taught in the school and in private instrumental lessons. It helps the student develop an understanding of all aspects of music. An instrumental instructor has his hands full teaching the basic skills of playing an instrument. There's little time to spend on music history or appreciation.

The library's course is designed to fill in the background. The more thoroughly one understands music, the more enjoyment that person will derive from it.

The CHILDREN'S SERVICES COORDINATOR developed scripts, designed a puppet stage, and made puppets for a show based upon the stories of *Little Red Riding Hood*, *Magic Mushrooms*, and *The Handsome Frog*. This show was presented to day care and kindergarten students in the library during the months of April and May. 2,029 students attended.

The Library began an ambitious summer program the second week in June under the overall direction of the library's Children's Services Coordinator and carried out by four summer employees hired under Pace, Manpower, and CETA programs. The program included a reading club for first through eighth graders; craft classes in sewing, macrame, sand art, and collage; a hobby and craft fair featuring the craft products of Robeson County's first through twelfth graders; and story hours for kindergarten through second graders. The librarians showed free movies to all ages June 15-August 12 in the library auditorium.

The summer activities were not confined to the library building. The summer staff visited each of 26 county and city playgrounds once a week for six weeks telling stories using posters, puppets, and flannelboard figures. One time at each of these 26 playgrounds during this period a music major on the library's summer staff conducted a half-hour music program.

From the SAMPSON-CLINTON PUBLIC LIBRARY: REBECCA SUE TAYLOR has accepted the appointment of Outreach-Children's Services Librarian. Ms. Taylor is a 1976 graduate of the School of Library Science, University of Kentucky. From June 1975 to July 1976 she worked part-time in the Children's Room of the Southland Branch, Lexington Public Library.

The library has received a 10% budget increase for 1976-77. The new budget is \$88,407 with \$18,000 for books and periodicals.

The Sampson County Board of Commissioners has promised to begin construction on a new headquarters branch by January 1, 1978. Construction will be funded by a trust left by Mrs. Jessie Bell Holliday. This fund consists of \$200,000 and stipulates that the library shall be named in honor of her late husband, J. C. Holliday. Mrs. Holliday died in 1942 but the funds were not released until November, 1974.

The Board of Trustees agreed on July 8, 1976 to take over operation of the prison library located at the prison unit just outside of Clinton. The citizens group which began the library asked that this be done to insure the continued operation of the prison library.

Circulation for 1975-76 showed an increase of 7%, 77,175 to 82,600 volumes. This brings per capita circulation to 1.85 volumes. In addition, visits to the library increased 13%, reference questions 17%, and interlibrary loan activity 95.5%.

THE CUMBERLAND COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY has been named the recipient of an \$88,000 Library Services and Construction Act Special Project Grant from the North Carolina State Library for the purpose of providing state-wide foreign language library services. The library was selected on the basis of its existing bilingual collection and the large concentration of foreign speaking residents within its service area.

The grant will enable the Cumberland County Public Library to provide bilingual information resources for non-English speaking residents of the state, recreational reading for residents who cannot use the materials printed in English or who desire materials in their native language, and resources for learning English as a second language. In addition to providing resources for the foreign speaking, the

project will also provide materials to assist English-speaking persons to become more competent in reading and/or speaking a foreign language.

The resources of the project will be available to anyone in North Carolina through the interlibrary loan service of the local public library. Public librarians in North Carolina will also be provided assistance in the acquisition of basic bilingual materials.

Due to the large number of foreign-born residents in Cumberland County, the Cumberland County Public Library has previously developed a sizeable collection of foreign language materials. The collection, the largest such public library collection in North Carolina, includes recorded as well as printed aids.

Also included in the expanded collection will be Vietnamese materials acquired earlier this year with a \$7500 Library Services and Construction Act grant.

The Library has also received a grant from the North Carolina Humanities Committee which will enable the Library, in cooperation with the Wake County Public Libraries, to present a series of six programs entitled *At Home In The World: The Roots of Community*. Area humanists who will participate include Dr. William Chafe, Dr. W. D. White, Dr. Waldo Beach, Dr. Richard Bardolph, Dr. Jerome Dollard, and Dr. John Sullivan. Following a lecture by each of these humanists, films which deal with the theme of the program will be shown. The films include *Jules and Jim*, *Zorba The Greek*, *The Discreet Charm of The Bourgeoisie*, *The Red Desert*, *Winter Light*, and *Dode's Kaden*.

THE FRIENDS OF THE LIBRARY and Fayetteville Technical Institute co-sponsored an eight-week Video Tape Seminar during June and July. Staff members of both facilities participated as did other interested area persons.

TINA FOTI has been named Audio-Visual Librarian. Ms. Foti was previously the Circulation Librarian at the Cumberland County Public Library. She received her Masters of Library Science from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in August. Ms. Foti will coordinate and supervise all of the audio-visual services of the library.

J. SCOTT McFADYEN, JR., and WILLIAM HARMON have been appointed to the Board of Trustees.

In recognition of three years of volunteer work compiling an art vertical file, the Library presented a certificate of merit to HELEN HEFFERN. A Retired Senior Citizen Volunteer, Mrs. Heffern was formerly an Art Librarian.

DAVID WARREN, Director of the Cumberland County Public Library, has been elected Vice-President, President-Elect of the Junior Members Round Table of the American Library Association. Announcement of the election was made at the ALA Conference in Chicago in July.

From DAVIDSON COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY: Ms. REBA K. FOX has been appointed Librarian with the Lexington Branch of the Davidson County Public Library. Ms. Fox was formerly Library Technician at Davidson County Community College Learning Resources Center.

From NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL STATE UNIVERSITY: THE COUNCIL ON LIBRARY RESOURCES has awarded a grant to the Library for the 1976-77 school year, which provides release-time salary for a member of the Library Staff to serve as project librarian of the Library Enhancement Project. The purpose of the project is to increase Library use by faculty and students through opening lines of communication and increased instruction in Library utilization.

Twenty-six persons from five states and several countries participated in the MULTICULTURAL ACADEMIC LIBRARY SERVICES IN PREDOMINANTLY BLACK INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION CONFERENCE held on June 25-26, 1976.

The Conference was held at the F. D. Bluford Library and the Hilton Inn. Participants included: Donald Lyons, Director of Libraries, Kentucky State College; Louise M. Rountree, Head Librarian, Livingstone College; Mary C. Flowe, Acting Head Librarian, Johnson C. Smith University; Janice L. Lucas, Library-Media Director, Prentiss Institute; Edna Williams, Head Librarian, Bennett College; M. Mosley, Jr., Assistant Librarian, Cape Fear Technical Institute; Daniel Coons, Delaware State, and participants in absentia — Homie Regulus, Fort Valley State; John H. M. Chen, Dean of Libraries, Alabama State University; and Vivian Hewitt, Librarian Carnegie International Endowment for Peace was keynote speaker and consultant for the Conference.

Five persons have joined the Library Staff during the past semester. CHERYL THOMPSON is serving as Secretary in the Director's Office. EUTHENIA NEWMAN has joined the staff as Reference Assistant. ANTOINETTE MOORE and NANCY STEWART, Manpower trainees, have also assumed assignments in the Library. MARTHA DICK, an A & T graduate, has joined the staff in the Acquisitions and Collections Development Division. KAYE INGRAM has returned to her post after a six-months leave of absence.

From the UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL: MARGARET JOHNSON, presently with Otto Harrassowitz in Wiesbaden West Germany, has been appointed Music Librarian, effective October 18, 1976. Ms. Johnson has her B.A. with honors in Music from Sophie Newcomb College in New Orleans and

her M.A. and Ph.D. in Musicology from Tulane University. She has experience in both technical and public services in the Music Library at Tulane and has been affiliated with the Harrassowitz organization since August 1972.

DIANE C. STRAUSS has been promoted to Head of the Business Administration/Social Sciences Reference Department. She received her MLS from the University of Wisconsin; had been previously employed as a Legislative Reference Librarian at the U. S. Department of Labor; and has been with the BA/SS Department for the last three years.

Ms. Strauss will replace LOUISE J. HAWKINS who is retiring after twenty years at UNC-CH. Mrs. Hawkins received her library degree from the UNC School of Library Science in 1932 and has held various positions in libraries of North Carolina since then.

From DAVIDSON COLLEGE: The promotion of several staff members of Davidson College's E. H. Little Library, including a new assistant director, and the retirement of a 30-year veteran became effective in July.

Dr. MARY D. BEATY, reference coordinator of the library since 1973, assumed the additional duties of assistant director.

DELLA SHORE retired as head of the cataloguing department, to be succeeded by MARY SEWELL HELVEY, assistant cataloguer for 10 years. ELEANOR T. MUNN becomes assistant cataloguer.

Dr. Beaty joined the Davidson staff after serving as professor and chairman of the department of ancient languages at the University of Richmond, Va. Earlier the Council on Library Resources had given Davidson a five-year, \$50,000 matching grant to make the college library "a more integral part of the academic enterprise at Davidson College."

"We created the position of reference coordinator for this purpose," explained Library Director Leland M. Park. "Dr. Beaty serves as a link between the library and the professors and students who use it. She offers orientation programs and classroom instruction in bibliography and library use, and last year she spoke to over half the student body in individual classes."

"Dr. Beaty has created a reputation as a most competent teacher for the library, as well as being a reference librarian of the first order," Park added. A native of Davidson, she earned a B.A. from Agnes Scott College and a Ph.D. from UNC-Chapel Hill.

Della Shore joined the Davidson Library in 1946 as the sole cataloguer for a 46,000-volume collection. She now has a professional cataloguer as an assistant and two supportive staff members for the library's 250,000 volumes. She earned a B.A. from Guilford, a B.S. in library science from UNC-Chapel Hill, and served as a librarian for the Army, Brevard College, and the Charlotte Public Library before coming to Davidson.

Park described Miss Shore as "a model of the professional qualities, personal characteristics, and institutional loyalty desired in a library staff member."

Succeeding her is Mary Sewell Helvey, who holds an A.B. from Concord College in Athens, W. Va., and a B.S. in library science from UNC-Chapel Hill. She has worked at Davidson 10 years.

Becoming assistant cataloguer is Mrs. Eleanor T. Munn, presently librarian at the Presbyterian Hospital School of Nursing.

From GUILFORD TECHNICAL INSTITUTE: ANN DEAGON, professor of classics at Guilford College and author of three books of poetry, read and talked about her writing to a group of students, faculty and friends. Afterward she autographed

copies of her books at an informal reception in the Medlin Campus Center.

Dr. Deagon is the author of three poetry collections, *Poetics South*, *Carbon 14*, and *Indian Summer*. Another collection, *The Polo Poems*, is scheduled for release this year while still another, *There Is No Balm In Birmingham*, is forthcoming. She has published approximately 150 poems in more than 45 magazines and has been the recipient of approximately 35 prizes in various state and national contests. She has served as president of both the Greensboro Writers and North Carolina Poetry Society.

Ms. HESTER CUNNINGHAM has joined the staff as Library Technician. Ms. Cunningham was formerly associated with the High Point Public Library.

Ms. PEGGY ANN MILLER has joined the staff as a Learning Laboratory Specialist.

The Learning Resources Center at Guilford Technical Institute has established an Affirmative Action Resource Center within the Library to centralize materials pertinent to Affirmative Action, Title IX regulations and guidelines.

From CENTRAL CAROLINA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE: The Learning Resources Center sponsored an *Industrial Film Festival* October 19-28 for 16mm films produced since 1974. Eligible films were those made to promote better work habits in employees, to further management skills, to publicize a particular industry or corporation, or to explain business concepts to the public. Films were previewed by faculty, students and media educators. Awards of merit and a "Best of the Show" award were given.

From FORSYTH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE: ERNEST W. TOMPKINS, Chief Coordinator of the Learning Laboratory of Forsyth Technical Institute, and the staff of FORSYTH COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY have

combined efforts to offer a place for independent individualized learning. The Public Library renovated its lower level and the Forsyth Tech Learning Lab has supplied manpower and equipment for the project. Students are able to enroll in the Lab without charge to take any of approximately 100 courses.

There are presently five general categories of students who use the Lab: G.E.D. Test Preparation, Forsyth Tech Curriculum, General Enrollment, Adult High School Diploma, and Pre-College, Pre-Testing. By the end of April, 615 students had enrolled in the Library Lab.

In connection with adult continuing education, the Forsyth County Library initiated a federally funded centering education project for 1975-76. The project, ACE, (Adult Centering Education) provides a central information and referral service, counseling, and a resource/program center for continuing educational opportunities. Many referrals to the Learning Lab come directly from ACE counseling services.

The Forsyth Technical Institute Learning Lab and the Forsyth County Public Library ACE Project are both reflections of the two institutions' commitment to adult independent learning.

From PIEDMONT TECHNICAL INSTITUTE: NANCY J. SMITH has joined the staff as Librarian. Mrs. Smith received her Master's degree from UNC-CH.

From MONTGOMERY TECHNICAL INSTITUTE: JACK CRAWFORD has been appointed Learning Lab Coordinator in the Learning Resource Center. Mr. Crawford was formerly with the Harnett County Youth Center, Lillington, N. C.

MARY CRAVEN SMITH, Library Director, has been appointed to the Communication Committee of the Community and Junior College Section of the Association of College and Research Libraries of ALA.

Montgomery Technical Institute has begun construction of a new Learning Resources Center. Completion is expected in Winter 1976-77.

From the COLLEGE OF THE ALBEMARLE: The staff of the WHITEHURST LIBRARY and the ALBEMARLE REGIONAL LIBRARY met in June with Dr. MAURICE STIREWALT, State Coordinator of Local History Research, Department of Community Colleges, to plan a public workshop on the historic county records of the Albemarle region.

Mrs. CYNTHIA CREEKMORE NIXON has joined the College of the Albemarle Whitehurst Library as part time librarian replacing Miss Cathleen E. Baumwart.

Mrs. VIRGINIA HEWITT, Assistant Director of the Whitehurst Library, has assumed responsibility for the College Technical Center Library.

From DAVIDSON COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE: The Greensboro Law Firm of SAPP AND SAPP has donated a complete set of the *Modern Federal Practice Digest* to the Learning Resources Center. The books, valued at over \$1200, will greatly enhance the library's legal collection supporting the College's para-legal program.

Mr. JOHN JORDAN of West Publishing Company recently conducted a short workshop on the use of law books for librarians from Guilford Technical Institute, Greensboro College and Davidson County Community College.

Mr. RANDALL HENION, Chief Coordinator of the Individualized Instruction Center, has been appointed Chairman of the Davidson County Citizens United for the Improvement of Reading. Mr. Henion will coordinate efforts with local reading teachers and librarians to develop and alert the community to resources available for the improvement of reading.

Ms. BRENDA JAMES has joined the staff of the Learning Resources Center as Circulation/Serials Technician. Ms. James is a graduate of Caldwell Community College.

From SAMPSON TECHNICAL INSTITUTE: MRS. GLORIA SUTTON has joined the Learning Resources Center staff. Mrs. Sutton completed the Library Media Technical Assistant Program at Lenoir Community College and the B.S. in Library Science Program from East Carolina University.

From GASTON COLLEGE: MR. JOHN BRIM has joined the Learning Resources Center staff of Gaston College as a Media Technician.

From UNC-GREENSBORO: On August 1, 1976, Mrs. ELIZABETH HOLDER, after 24 years of distinguished service to the University, retired as Head Reference Librarian. Mrs. Holder, a graduate of Salem College and the Graduate School of Library Science at the University in Chapel Hill, began her professional career as Assistant Librarian at Salem College in 1935. She became an assistant in the Children's Room at the New York Public Library in 1937, leaving in 1940 to devote her full attention to her family. Fortunately for UNC-G, she returned to her profession in 1947 as Assistant Circulation Librarian at what was then Woman's College and remained in Greensboro until 1958. For the next five years she was Librarian at Brevard College, coming back to UNC-G in 1963 as Head Reference Librarian. She "kept the ship in good working order" as Acting Director of the Library in 1969-70 in the interim between the retirements of Charles Adams and the arrival of James Thompson. She has also taught the Reference Sources and Methods Course in the School of Education. Eliza-

beth Holder has had a rich professional career which has earned for her a well-deserved reputation as one of the leading reference librarians in the country. Her wit, charm, good humor, and high standards of professional performance will be sorely missed.

From DAVIDSON COLLEGE: DELLA SHORE retired September 1 after thirty years as Head of the Cataloguing Department; SEWELL HELVEY has been promoted from Assistant Cataloguer to Head of the Cataloguing Department; ELEANOR MUNN has become assistant cataloguer; Dr. MARY BEATY, Reference Coordinator for Independent Study, has been promoted to the additional duty of Assistant Director. ELIZABETH MAYHEW, Head of Acquisitions since 1957, died on August 30 after an extended illness.

From UNC-CHAPEL HILL: The Friends of the Library Annual Banquet drew an exceptionally large crowd to hear HERMAN W. LIEBERT, Librarian Emeritus of Yale's Beinecke Rare Book Library and current President of the Grolier Club. Dr. JAMES GOVAN, University Librarian, and Mrs. CONNIE DUNLAP, Duke University Librarian, have appointed a committee to explore areas of possible cooperation between the two libraries. BERNARD J. FLATOW presented two rare books to the Library in May: *Lazarillo de Tormes* printed in 1602 and *Adiciones a la Historica . . . Don Quixote* printed in 1786. Both were presented in honor of Dr. Sterling A. Stoudemire and the late Dr. Sturgis E. Leavitt, both professors of Spanish at the University. Dr. CAROLYN A. WALLACE, Director of the Southern Historical Collection, addressed a session of the South Atlantic Archives and Records Conference which met in Raleigh in May. DIANE C. STRAUSS has been promoted to Head, Business Administration / Social Sciences

Reference. She replaces LOUISE J. HAWKINS who has retired after twenty years. Dr. WILLIAM D. ILLGEN assumed the position of Latin American Bibliographer in May. Dr. H. G. JONES, Curator of the North Carolina Collection, spoke in June in Milton at the dedication of a new bridge at the site of North Carolina's last toll bridge. SAM BOONE, Head of Interlibrary Services Center, has been asked to serve as Copyright Representative for the Reproduction of Library Materials Section of RTSD/ALA for 1976-78. This is a re-appointment to this position for Mr. Boone since he has served in that capacity for two previous terms. JANE CUTLER BAHNSEN retired in June after twenty-four years of service in the North Carolina Collection. MABEL BARRETT JONES recently retired after 30 years of service as a cataloguer of Latin American Materials and as an original cataloguer. MINNIE PADGETT SCHABERG has retired after ten years as Head of Acquisitions in the Wilson Library. JANET FLOWERS has been appointed Acting Head of Acquisitions. The Photographic Service has recently completed the entire microfilming of the newspaper, *THE DAILY TAR HEEL*.

From UNC-WILMINGTON: The Randall Library has published a descriptive inventory and index to the manuscript collection of the Private Papers of Thomas J. Armstrong, 1859-68. This publication was compiled by JUDITH H. DAVIS of the library staff and makes available for scholarly research a group of letters and other documents acquired by the Library in 1973. This publication and the archival preservation were conducted under the direction of RON JOHNSON.

From UNC-GREENSBORO: The first floor lobby is now graced with a new mobile, designed and constructed by Greensboro artist, ALEX SMOOT, whose work has been exhibited at the Corcoran

Gallery of Art in Washington. The mobile was given to the Library by Mr. Smoot in honor of Librarian Emeritus CHARLES M. ADAMS. MARTHA W. RANSLEY, Assistant Circulation Librarian, has been elected to a three year term on the Academic Cabinet. Dr. JAMES THOMPSON, University Librarian, has been elected to a three year term as a delegate from UNC-G to the Faculty Assembly. Mrs. NANCY G. FOGARTY, Assistant Reference Librarian, was installed on April 24 as President of the Alumni Association of the School of Library Science, UNC-CH. Among the highlights of the Friends of the Library dinner on April 8 was the presentation of two books recently added to the Special collection. The first, the Gehenna Press folio edition of Shakespeare's *OTHELLO* (1973) with wood engravings by Leonard Baskin, was presented to the Library in honor of ELIZABETH HOLDER who has retired this summer as Head Reference Librarian after many years of devoted service. The second item was the Plantin Press edition of *THE PROLOGUE* to the *Canterbury Tales*, of which only 115 copies were printed. This was presented in honor of CHARLES M. ADAMS, former librarian. *THE COLUMNS*, the newsletter of the UNC-G Library Staff, has been edited since 1968 by ELIZABETH HOLDER with wit, charm and good cheer. Her retirement as Head Reference Librarian means that she no longer has this chore (*and she will be missed.* — editor).

From UNC-CHARLOTTE: DAWN M. HUBBS, formerly Assistant Law Librarian at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, has been appointed Documents Specialist. LARRY A. KIMBLE, a recent graduate of the University of Illinois School of Library Science, has been appointed Science Reference Bibliographer. MARCIA V. DUNCAN has become the Humanities Reference Bibliographer. She is a graduate of Queens College and Florida State University.

From N. C. STATE UNIVERSITY: Dr. I. T. LITTLETON, Director of the D. H. Hill Library, has been selected as a Council of Library Resources Fellow for the academic year 1976-77. Dr. Littleton has been granted a leave of absence for September through December to study the role of state commissions or boards of higher education in the development of academic libraries. The results of his research will be of wide interest to those concerned with planning and policy making as it affects the administration of libraries in public as well as private institutions of higher learning.

From NORTH CAROLINA A. & T. UNIVERSITY: The Southern Education Foundation awarded a grant to the Library for the purpose of a Conference on Multicultural Library Service. The Council on Library Resources has awarded a grant to the Library for 1976-77 which provides release time salary for a member of the Library Staff to serve as project librarian of the Library Enhancement Program. The purpose of the project is to increase library use by faculty and students through opening lines of communication and increased instruction in library utilization. Twenty-six persons from five states and several foreign countries participated in the Multicultural Academic Library Services in Predominately Black Institutions of Higher Education Conference held on June 25-26. EUTHENIA NEWMAN has joined the staff as Reference Assistant. MARTHA DICK has joined the staff as an assistant in the Acquisitions and Collections Development Division. Library Director TOMMIE M. YOUNG was elected Vice President, President-elect of the Guilford County Library Association at its May meeting, and also has been renominated for a second term on the U. S. Civil Rights Commission.

From CAMPBELL COLLEGE: Friends of the Carrie Rich Memorial Library of Campbell College met for the first time April 9,

1976. EUGENE W. HUGUELET, acting Director of Library Services at East Carolina University, addressed the group. Dr. CONARD GASS, Chairman of the Department of History, was elected chairman. PAULA HINTON, a member of the library staff, was elected vice-chairman.

From the DURHAM COUNTY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION: New officers for 1976-77 are: Dr. KENNETH SHEARER, President; Ms. EMMALENE READE, Vice President; Mrs. RUBESTENE POTTER, Recording Secretary; Ms. JANIE MORRIS, Corresponding Secretary; and Mrs. SHIRLEY LAWRENCE, Treasurer.

From EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY: Dr. EUGENE A. BRUNELLE has been appointed Director of Library Services effective September 1.

From SALEM COLLEGE: A grant of \$8,000 has been received from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation for the purchase of terminal equipment and for the library's membership in SOLINET.

From DUKE UNIVERSITY: FLORENCE BLAKELY was elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa in April. GEORGE F. SCHEER was the speaker at the annual Friends dinner, held April 6. SUSAN MACDONALD has been appointed Head, Public Documents Department with the rank of Senior Assistant Librarian. BETTY YOUNG was elected Vice President/President-elect of the UNC-School of Library Science Alumni Association. JEAN COOKE has become Head of the Serials Department. Ms. Cooke came from the Iowa State University Library. The Manuscript Department has been awarded a grant of \$23,204 by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. The grant will fund two staff positions for one year for a project designed to process and inventory the papers

of three U. S. Senators and two members of Congress from North Carolina during the twentieth century. CONNIE DUNLAP will serve as a member of the panel on the subject of Long-Range Goals of Resource Sharing at a conference on Resource Sharing in Libraries to be held in Pittsburgh, September 29-October 1.

An endowment has been established in memory of VIRGINIA GEARHART GRAY (Mrs. Irving E. Gray), who was for many years a member of the staff of the Manuscript Department of the William R. Perkins Library at Duke University. As the cataloging and reference specialist for the Socialist Party of America Papers in the department, Mrs. Gray prepared these papers for use and assisted the many scholars who came to Duke to consult this important collection. Wishing to honor her in a manner that would be appropriate and permanent, her colleagues in the department recommended that royalties received from the Microfilming Corporation of America on sales of a microfilm edition of the Socialist Party Papers be used to establish an endowment fund. The first royalty payment received by the University has therefore been combined with donations that have been made to the Library by friends of Mrs. Gray since her death in 1971 to constitute the Virginia Gearhart Gray Endowment Fund. The fund now stands at over \$13,500. Income from the endowment will be expended for the purchase of manuscripts and related materials pertaining to the history and culture of the United States.

The Socialist Party Papers at Duke comprise the most nearly complete archives of any American political party. The Microfilming Corporation of America in New Jersey was permitted by the Socialist Democrats, U.S.A., the present successor to the Socialist Party of America, and the Duke

University Library to film the collection for commercial distribution. Since the supervision of the filming and of the compilation of the guide and index to the microfilm was handled by the staff of the Manuscript Department, it was agreed that the department would receive the royalties from the sale of the film. Whatever subsequent royalties may come from additional sales of this film will also go into the Gray fund, as will further contributions given to the Library in memory of Mrs. Gray.

The Jay B. Hubbell Center for American Literary Historiography has been established in the Manuscript Department of the William R. Perkins Library at Duke University. Jay B. Hubbell taught American literature at Duke from 1927 to 1955 and has served since 1929 on the editorial board of *AMERICAN LITERATURE*. Honoring Professor Hubbell's scholarly interest in literary history, the Hubbell Center will collect and preserve correspondence, research material, and other primary sources related to American literary history, criticism, and bibliography. Commitments of the personal and professional papers of several prominent literary scholars have been received and approaches made to other potential donors. These papers, to be placed with Professor Hubbell's papers and the files of the editorial offices of *AMERICAN LITERATURE*, will make the Center's collections a fitting tribute to a noted scholar as well as a principal resource for future researchers. Professors Carl Anderson, Louis Budd, Edwin Cady, Bernard Duffey, and Arlin Turner; Mrs. Connie R. Dunlap, University Librarian; Dr. Mattie U. Russell, Curator of Manuscripts; and Dr. John L. Sharpe III, Curator of Rare Books, have been appointed to serve as a committee to advise on matters related to the Hubbell Center's administration and development.

AV News Exchange

FREE FILM CATALOGS ALERT:

Health Education Films 1974-75 and Supplement No. 1 1975-76. N. C. Dept. of Human Resources.

The Film Library
Division of Health Services
Raleigh, N. C. 27602

Tele.: (919) 829-3471 and 3477

Health and health related films and filmstrips for use in classrooms, libraries, churches, with youth, and other community groups are available for the cost of return postage. Topics include: boy-girl relations, drugs and alcohol abuse, family relations, venereal diseases, adolescent development, marriage, family life and guidance.

A comprehensive catalog of 16mm films free for loan for general audiences has just been published by Association Films, Inc. Most of the films are in color and run from 15 to 30 minutes. The topics include ecology, sports, science, commerce, education, travel and other subjects of interest to the general public.

These films are sponsored by business, trade, professional, governmental and other organizations. The catalog is available free on request.

Association Films, Inc.
866 Third Ave.
New York, N. Y. 10022

Also, the newly released *Education and Entertainment Films* catalog is free to interested groups from the same address.

SUMMER ISSUE UPDATE:

N. C. Public Library Film Service regulation revised: The 3 month booking limit has been removed! Request films not less than 3 weeks before show date, but now possible up to 2 years in advance.

State Media Alphabet Soup revisited: EMA — Educational Media Association is in the throes of another major reorganiza-

tion. Attend your NCAE — (North Carolina Association of Educators) regional conference this fall and express yourself.

FOUNT — (Friends of University Network Television) Membership: Open to anyone interested, \$2.00. Further information:

FOUNT
202 University Square, West
Chapel Hill, N. C. 27514

A recent survey indicated that fewer than 25% of the teachers in the state utilize instructional television. As a FOUNT member you will receive the monthly guide listing TV programs on the UNC-TV network and can, for example, request special materials and advance notices of authors to be interviewed on BOOK BEAT.

STATE CONTRACT: New contracts are out and items were exhibited at day long Regional Media Workshops sponsored by SDPI, Division of Educational Media. Remember if you didn't make the meetings and see the equipment, THE AUDIO-VISUAL EQUIPMENT DIRECTORY published annually by the National Audio-Visual Association, Inc. is an invaluable aid to identifying contract listings. It has *photographs!* The DIRECTORY also contains such information as accessories, dimensions, lamp, lens, power requirements, operations, sync, etc.

Replacement cameras for the Kodak Visual Makers I and II are available from the N. C. contract dealers.

Note that Bell & Howell now has one of the popular slot loading 16mm projectors on contract.

Johnny M. Shaver of the Division reports he has received welcome feedback from the field about equipment in response to the item requesting such in the last AV NEWS EXCHANGE.

Local Media Productions:

Mary Stevens
High Point Public Library
P. O. Box 2530
High Point 27261

Listed below are two programs locally produced for the Bicentennial Year. Please continue to relay information about others to the address above.

VOICES OF GUILFORD. Guilford County American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. Ordering information:

The Association
Cedric S. Reynolds, Executive Producer
933 Carr Street
Greensboro 27403
Tele.: (919) 272-8970

\$200.00 for a single copy, \$150.00 for 5 or more. Includes: 280 color slides, 1 cassette, automatic signal only. The accomplishments, landmarks, etc. of 200 years of Guilford County history.

NORTH CAROLINA FROM THE MOUNTAINS TO THE SEA. O'Henry Media Co. Ordering information:

O'Henry Media Co.
P. O. Box 5153
High Point 27262

\$59.95. Includes: 3 color filmstrips, 3 cassettes, manual and automatic signals. The geography of North Carolina, the Coastal Plains, the Piedmont and the Mountains.

FILMS BY YOUTH:

The Forsyth County Public Library was the site for the first annual Forsyth Youth Film Festival held on July 30. Nineteen films, mostly Super 8mm, were entered by local filmmakers in junior and senior high schools. A wide variety of styles and subjects, including animation, adventure, comedy and documentary made the decision of the judges (John Shore, Ted Boushy, and Allan Paul) a difficult one. Trophies were awarded to the winning films in the Junior and Senior categories.

FILMS FOR YOUTH:

The Young Adult Services Division of ALA prepares a yearly list of "Selected Films for Young Adults." It is not too late to offer your suggestions and nominations for this list. For more information write:

Ms. Marcia Hall, Film Editor-1977
Daniel Boone Regional Library
P. O. Box 1267
Columbia, Missouri 65201

SPEAKERS:

In the coming months several authorities in the film world will be in North Carolina.

Donald Bogle, author of *Toms, Coons, Mulattoes, Mammies and Bucks* (a basic history of blacks in film), is scheduled to speak at Duke University and the North Carolina School of the Arts in February.

Judith Crist, film critic for *NEW YORK* magazine, will speak at UNC-G November 4.

Lillian Gish, actress, and Frank Capra, director, are scheduled at colleges in the Piedmont area for dates during the 1976-77 school year.

ADVISORY LISTS OF INSTRUCTIONAL MEDIA:

The Division of Educational Media in the State Department of Public Instruction publishes annually 17+ annotated bibliographies in all subject areas, Grades K-12, which are distributed to the position of librarian in every public school and state-accredited private school in North Carolina. Entitled *Advisory Lists of Instructional Media*, these bibliographies are mailed out at the end of January. As well as offering the very latest information on outstanding print materials, the *Advisory Lists* are an excellent source of the newest films, filmstrips, tape recordings, and other AV instructional media. Remember: these bibliographies are detailed descriptions of some of the best educational materials on the commercial market, and — importantly — the evaluations are done by

professional educators like yourselves who are not out to make a buck. Many school librarians punch the *Lists* for filing in three-ring binders (well labeled and shelved for handy reference by teachers). Alert your faculty to these valuable purchasing sources!

PROTECT YOURSELF FROM A SHATTERING EXPERIENCE:

If you've ever changed the lamp in a Kodak Ektagraphic slide projector, you've probably noticed the two or three lenses near the lamp. Actually, one of these lenses is a piece of specially processed heat absorbing glass which may shatter without warning. Kodak's instruction manual cautions the user to "keep the glass covered while it is removed, so that if shattering occurs, it will be confined." We have an added warning. *Keep the lenses covered while the lamp is being changed.* In the confined area of the lense compartment, the heat absorbing glass can shatter with explosive force. We've found that breakage is most likely to occur if the projector is subjected to repeated rapid cooling. Kodak recommends that the projector not be fan cooled after each use, but rather that it be allowed to sit undisturbed until cool. Following that recommendation may help you prevent an explosive situation.

NEW FILMS:

BFA Educational Media has just released an impressive 16mm film on Edgar Lee Masters' timeless *SPOON RIVER ANTHOLOGY*. Senior high school English teachers who emphasize *SPOON RIVER* in their American literature programs will be eager to add this title to the "want lists" they submit for system-level consideration. Filmed on location in the small Illinois villages and cemeteries of Masters' inspiration, the presentation is a superior example of how the written medium and the

audiovisual medium can enrich and strengthen each other. Ten poems from the anthology are featured.

AMERICAN SONGFEST was enthusiastically previewed at ALA in Chicago this summer. It is produced by Morton Schindel in association with C. B. Wismar at Weston Wood Studios.

Hosted by Robert McCloskey, the film is a songfest of American folklore and history based on four films adapted from outstanding picture books and featuring a visit on film with each of the artists at home.

YANKEE DOODLE, by Steven Kellogg (Parents').

SHE'LL BE COMING 'ROUND THE MOUNTAIN, by Robert Quackenbush (Lippincott).

THE FOOLISH FROG, by Pete Seeger (Macmillan).

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER, by Peter Spier (Doubleday).

WORKSHOP:

A workshop for educators, librarians, and others who use film is being planned for late October or early November with the cooperation of the Winston-Salem/Forsyth School System and the Forsyth County Public Library. The workshop will feature a nationally known filmmaker as well as educators and specialists in film use. Emphasis in the workshop will be on USE of film. Subjects will include film making, discussion techniques for classroom and small groups (church or clubs). There will be screenings of standard titles as well as new films. Further information will be sent to NCLA members as soon as plans are completed.