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of information is ours.

Major R. Owens, 1985

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ISSUE



Winter 1985

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# north carolina libraries

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# Exalting Learning and Libraries

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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## From the President

*This is the space reserved for the president's column, but we decided not to have the president write this one. Instead, following is a profile of Pauline Myrick, 1985-87 president of NCLA, based on several conversations with Pauline during October, 1985. Ed.*

Pauline Myrick, Director of Intermediate Instruction and Educational Media, Moore County Schools, became a fulltime library person in 1961 when her superintendent decided he needed somebody at the central office to develop and promote libraries, and Pauline was his choice. A principal and teacher at the time, she had also been working in libraries since her undergraduate days at UNC-G. As Pauline put it, "Wherever I went, I always got the library." Becoming a library lobbyist at the central office fulltime was a big decision, however, and when first approached, Pauline wasn't at all sure that she wanted to give up the classroom. But her superintendent was convinced he knew where she could make the most important contribution. Moore County schools and NCLA are the beneficiaries of his foresight.

When she became the supervisor of libraries in 1961, Pauline had a system with twenty-five "libraries" and one librarian. Her best resource at the time was probably the two hundred student library assistants, and she made good use of them. She'd had experience in that. When she was principal and teacher at Carthage Elementary, she developed a novel approach to book processing. She set up 10 stations in her classroom for the various book processing functions, and the students did the work. When they had some free time, they could go to whichever station they chose and do the task that that station was set up for. When they finished with a book there, they passed it on to the next station. This was an innovative response to necessity—the books needed to be processed, and there was no staff to do it. But at the end of the year, the direct benefit to the students became apparent—reading scores went through the roof. Those children were the first to get the new books, they took pride in pro-

cessing them, and they read them. And when Pauline tells the story, she glows with the satisfaction of someone who's had a very successful working life bringing children and books together.

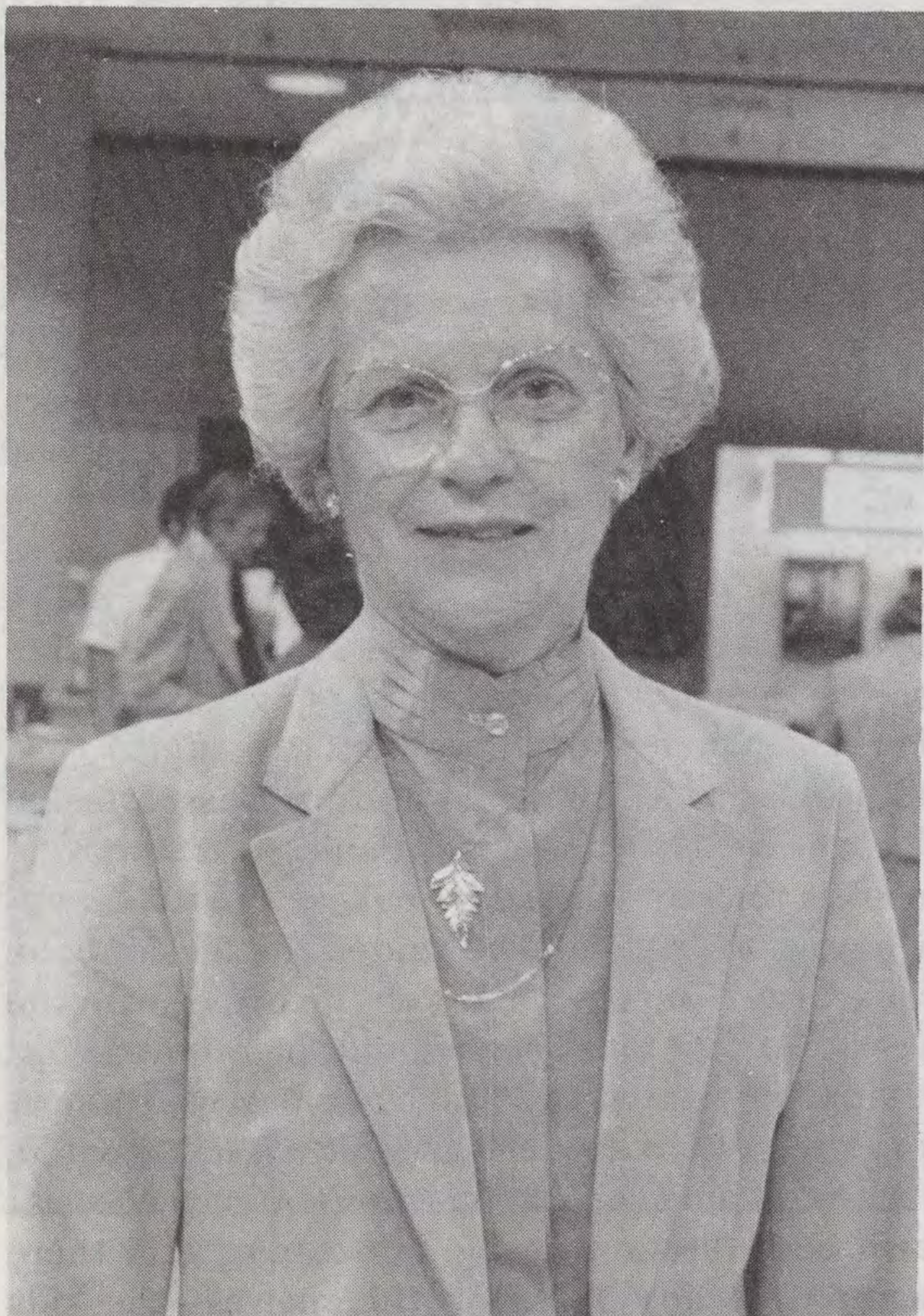
She speaks of those early "pre-Sputnik" years with fondness—the years of hardly any money but a lot of ingenuity and elbow grease; the years when one "library" was in the principal's office and had to be locked when he wasn't there because the ice cream box was also there. Pauline solved that problem by having an oversized book-cart constructed for the student assistants to use to propel the library around to the classrooms.

One little pet peeve of Pauline's is removing book jackets to be saved for bulletin boards. Everywhere she went, Pauline raided the files of book jackets and put them back on the books, with the result that the kids began finding attractive books that they wanted to read. This ploy was almost too successful for one library aide who lamented, "But what am I going to do—the Southern Association accreditation people are coming and there are hardly any books on the shelves—the kids have checked them all out."

Pauline reached one of her major goals in 1975 when every school had at least one fulltime staff person. It took her a while to convince everybody that "students in a small school need the same service as those in larger schools." She's justifiably proud now of all the fine programs and facilities that Moore County school libraries can boast. The current state of affairs she attributes to the support of many dedicated teachers and librarians over the years. Her most recent major accomplishment, besides all of her NCLA activities, is the book she wrote about her employer, *Treading New Ground: A History of Moore County Schools, 1959-1985*.

Pauline believes that "teaching is whatever you do to help people learn," and that libraries and librarians are a very important part of the teaching and learning process. That's why the theme for her two years in office is "Exalting Learning and Libraries." Her goal for NCLA is to keep it moving forward, and she believes it takes the entire membership to do that. As Pauline puts

it, "All libraries have the same goal—educating the people of North Carolina—but they have unique responsibilities for meeting that goal. NCLA is a team effort. I feel that it is a challenge and an honor to head up such an organization."



Pauline F. Myrick, 1985-87 NCLA President.

**Pauline F. Myrick, President  
North Carolina Library Association**

Director of Intermediate Instruction and Educational Media; Textbooks; ITV—Moore County Schools

Consultant for various state education programs and agencies

Past Chairman of North Carolina Association of School Librarians

Past Chapter President of Delta Kappa Gamma—International Society for Women Educators

**Education:**

University of North Carolina at Greensboro—BA, MEd.

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill—Supervision/Curriculum/Administration

University of California at Los Angeles—Clinical Supervision

## Three Tar Heels on ALA Ballot

The chairman of the American Library Association Nominating Committee, Fred M. Peterson of Illinois State University, announced recently that three North Carolinians will appear on the ballot next April running for seats on the ALA Council for 1986-90. Ballot mailing will begin April 5, 1986.

Dr. Gene D. Lanier, professor and director of Graduate Studies in the Department of Library and Information Studies at East Carolina University in Greenville will be a candidate as will John Lubans, Jr., assistant university librarian for public services, Perkins Library, Duke University in Durham, and Kathleen Moeller-Peiffer, head librarian, Orange County Public Library in Hillsborough. ALA members will elect twenty-five councilors from the fifty nominees.

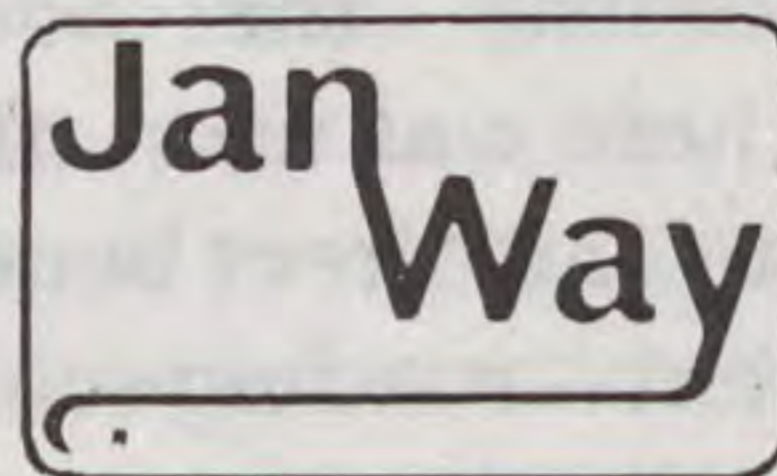
Lanier's name was omitted from the list of nominees published in the November issue of *American Libraries* but will appear on the ballot when it is presented at the Mid-Winter Conference of ALA in Chicago in January and also on the final ballot.

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# NCLA Conference

## Awards and Resolutions

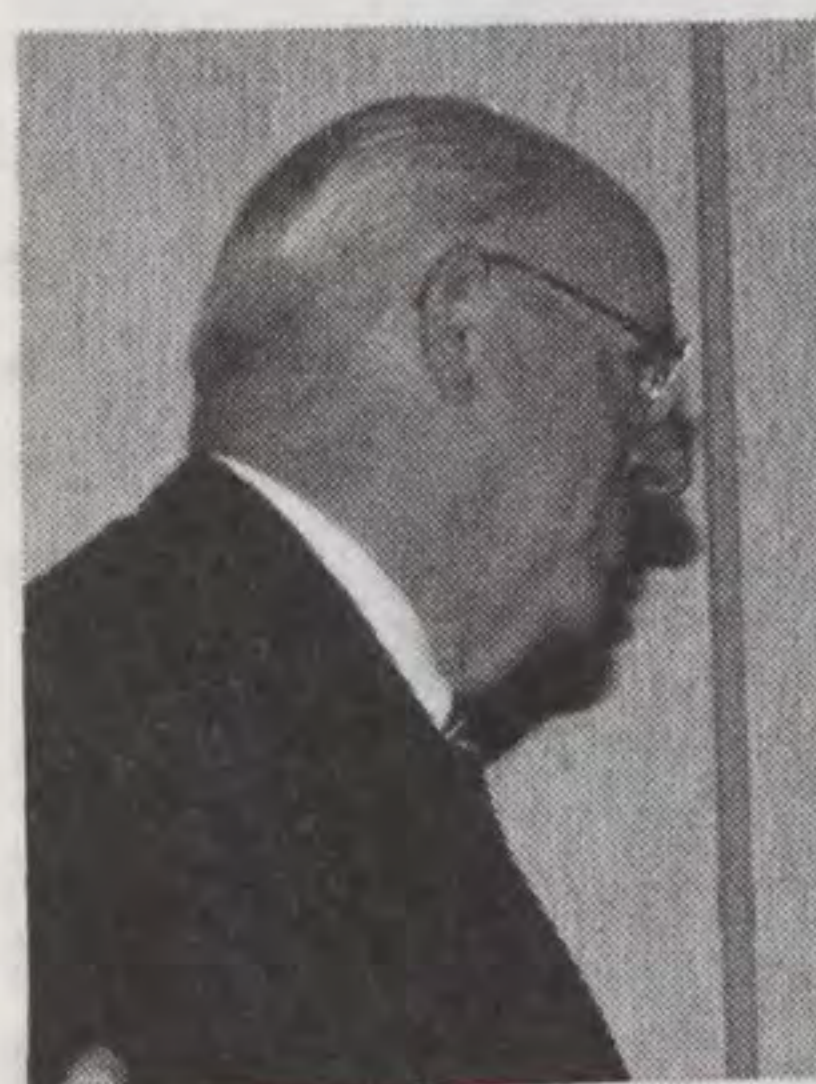
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### Mildred S. Council, Life Membership



A former president of NCLA, Mildred S. Council has been active in the library profession for many years. She was supervisor of the WPA Library Project in Wayne, Lenoir, Jones, Sampson, Duplin and Johnston Counties and was the first Library Supervisor for the Wayne County Schools. Mrs. Council was also the first professional librarian at Mt. Olive College and was a member of the Library Science faculty at Appalachian State University from 1965-67. Mrs. Council has also held positions at Wayne Community College, Maui Community College in Hawaii (1970-73) and was Territorial Librarian of American Samoa (1973-75).

### Senator Harold W. Hardison, Honorary Membership



Senator Harold W. Hardison has been a champion of public libraries in the legislature. After years without significant increases in state financial aid, public libraries became the beneficiaries in 1980 of legislation introduced by Senator Hardison which increased state aid by 10 per cent and provided \$1 million in matching funds for public library construction. In 1983, Senator Hardison was instrumental in developing a new state aid formula for allocation of state aid to public libraries.

Due to the efforts of Senator Hardison, state aid appropriations to public libraries have increased from \$4.35 million in 1980 to \$10.8 million in 1985.

### H. William O'Shea, Life Membership



H. William O'Shea served as director of the Wake County Public Libraries from 1966-1981. During that time the library's system grew from the two libraries of Raleigh to a confederated type of library system made up of city-county-municipalities libraries which provide service throughout Wake County. Mr. O'Shea has participated in NCLA for many years in various capacities, most notably as a president of the association. Even in retirement Mr. O'Shea continues his involvement in NCLA as a member of the Futures Committee.



### Eleanor and Elliot Goldstein, Honorary Membership

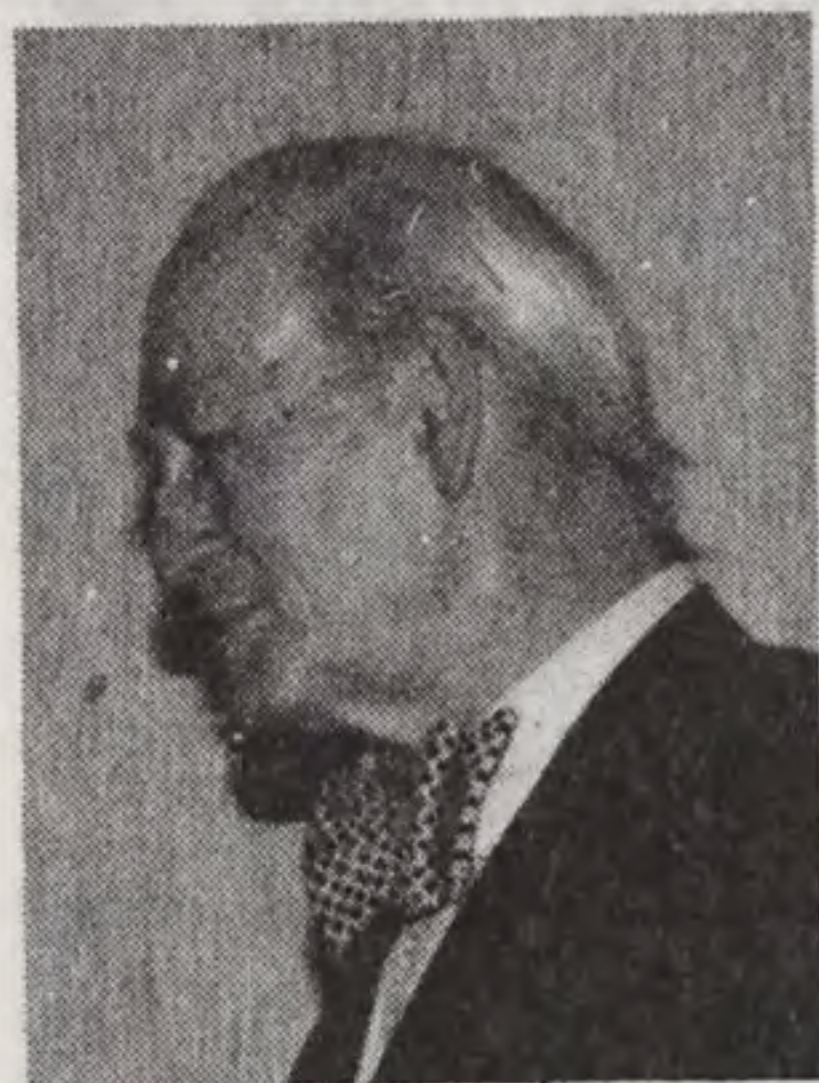
Eleanor and Elliot Goldstein are the owners of Social Issues Resources Services, Inc., which reprints articles on social issues for use in schools and libraries. The Goldsteins are also great defenders of intellectual freedom. Mr. Goldstein is active on the board of A.L.A.'s Freedom to Read Foundation and supports the Intellectual Freedom Round Table. Through these organizations, SIRS funds awards for individuals and institutions "who show courage in defending the principles of intellectual freedom." NCLA was the first recipient of the SIRS Intellectual Freedom Award. NCLA expresses appreciation to the Goldsteins for their untiring work against censorship.

**Representative George W. Miller, Jr.,  
Honorary Membership**



Representative George W. Miller, Jr. has been a friend to libraries ever since he was elected to the General Assembly in 1971. As a member of the Legislative Commission on Obscenity Laws, he repeatedly spoke in support of the librarian in the areas of intellectual freedom and freedom to read. During the 1985 session of the General Assembly, Representative Miller introduced the bill "Confidentiality of Library User Records" and followed it to passage into law.

**Dr. Samuel T. Ragan, Honorary Membership**



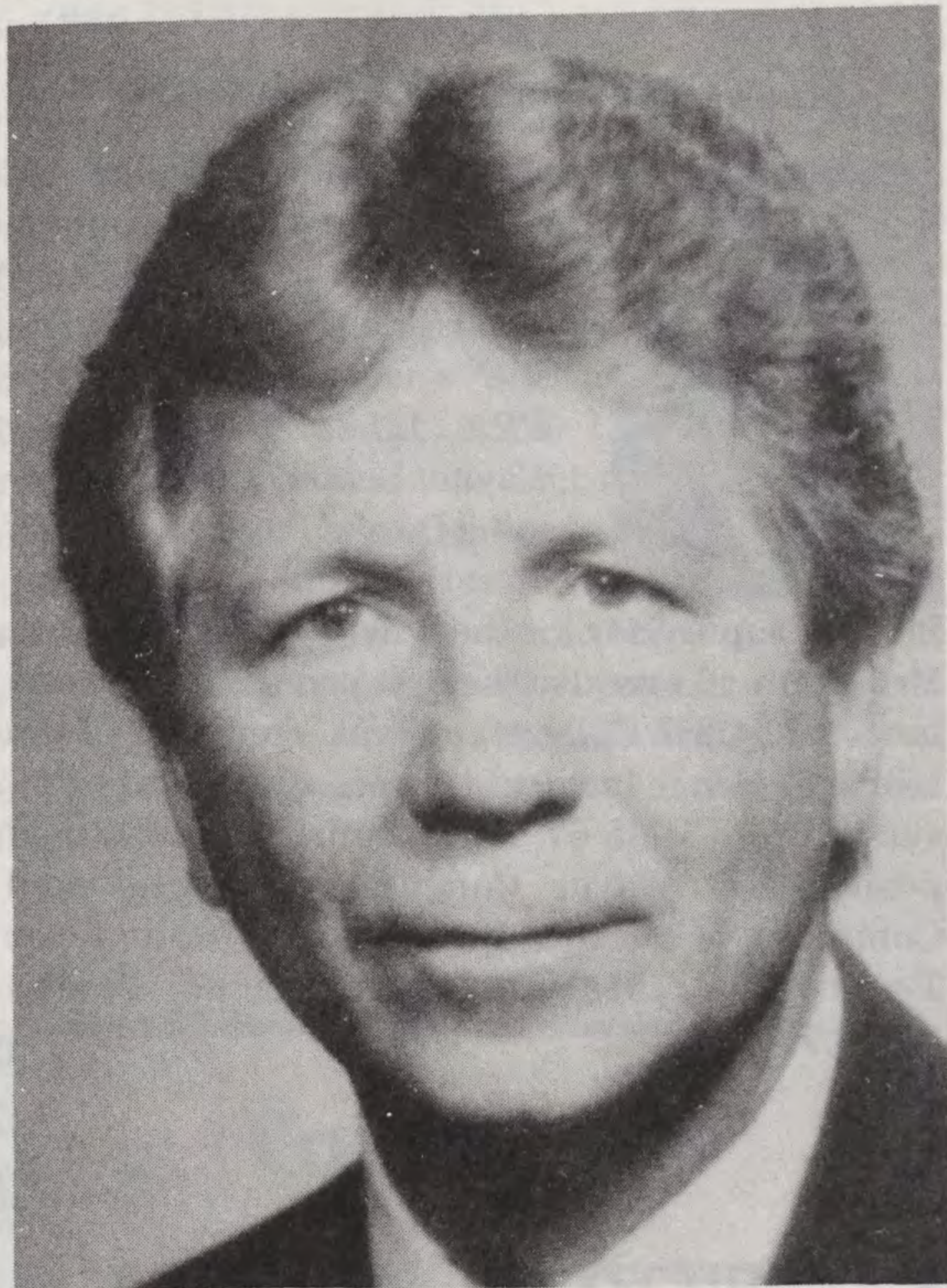
North Carolina's poet laureate, Dr. Ragan is the author of a number of books, including "The Tree in the Far Pasture" and "Journey into Morning" and is a former editor of the *Raleigh News and Observer* (1957-1969). As the first secretary of the combined North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources (1969-73), he strengthened the work of the State Library and pressed in the General Assembly for more state appropriations for local libraries. Dr. Ragan is also a member of the North Carolina Library Resources Commission.

**Paynter and Russell are  
Ray Moore Award Winners**

Ray Nichols Moore, 1914-1975, was assistant director of the Durham County Public Library and public library editor of *North Carolina Libraries* at her death. NCLA chose to memorialize her by establishing the Ray Moore Award, now given at the conference for the best article published about public libraries in *North Carolina Libraries* during the biennium preceding the conference. The award recipient is determined by the *North Carolina Libraries* editorial board.

The editorial board chose co-winners for

1983-85. David Paynter, director of the New Hanover County Public Library, was a winner for his article, "Branch Library Use in North Carolina Metropolitan Areas," published in the Fall 1984 issue of *NCL*. Robert C. Russell, director of the Elbert Ivey Memorial Library in Hickory, won for his article, "Collection Development in a Municipal Public Library," published in the Spring 1985 *NCL*.



Dr. Gene D. Lanier, Professor of Library Science at East Carolina University, was honored with two awards at the Biennial Conference of the North Carolina Library Association held in the Raleigh Civic Center October 2-4, 1985. He was cited for his dedication and contributions toward protecting First Amendment rights and fighting attempts at censorship in the state. Lanier, a former president of the organization, has served as chairman of the organization's Intellectual Freedom Committee since 1980. He has been the major spokesman for the freedom to read in communities throughout the state as well as in the General Assembly.

The NCLA Intellectual Freedom Award plaque was presented by Amanda Bible, Director of the Columbus County Public Library, a former recipient of the prestigious award and a member of the committee. Elliot Goldstein, president of Social Issues Resources Series, Inc. of Boca Raton, Florida, presented Lanier with the SIRS Intellectual Freedom Award citing his contributions in the area of intellectual freedom. The SIRS award includes \$500 to the recipient and a \$500 contribution in Dr. Lanier's name designated to the ECU Department of Library and Information Studies.



Winners of the Public Library Section Public Relations Committee's PR awards are, from left to right, Barbara Cashwell, Cumberland County; Vivian Beech, New Hanover County; Carol Walters, Montgomery County; Kem Ellis, High Point; Brenda Stephens, Orange County; and Suzanne Niver, Davidson County.



Baker and Taylor/Junior Members Round Table Grassroots Grant winner Melanie Collins, and JMRT Young Librarian Award winner Warren Gary Rochelle.

## Resolutions, North Carolina Library Association Conference, 1985

WHEREAS, the North Carolina Library Association has been assembled in its biennial conference in Raleigh, North Carolina October 2 to 4, 1985, and

WHEREAS, the members of the association have experienced successful and highly beneficial meetings;

BE IT RESOLVED, that the members of the Association express their gratitude especially to Dr. Leland Park who has served with distinction as the President during the 1983-85 biennium and to Vice President and Program Chairman, Pauline Myrick and to all members of the Executive Board, officers of sections and committee members, all of whom have given many hours of dedicated service in furthering the goals and aims of the Association.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Association formally extend its appreciation to Governor and Mrs. James G. Martin for the gracious open house at the Governor's Mansion and their presence at the President's Dance; and to Lieutenant Governor Robert B. Jordan III and the Honorable Patric Dorsey, Secretary of Cultural Resources, as well as E. J. Josey, immediate Past President of the American Library Association, for their participation in the conference;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Association extend thanks to all of the Conference Committee who worked diligently to make the Conference a success, especially Ariel Stephens, Conference Manager and Johnny Shaver, Local Arrangements Chairman and his secretary, Pat

Watson, for their untiring efforts; and to Janet Freeman and Dr. Martha Smith, who co-chaired the Registration Committee as well as Jean Johnson, Coordinator of personnel for registration and to all who staffed the registration table; to Exhibits Chairman William Kirwan and his secretary, Sharon Kimble; to the managers and staffs of the Raleigh Civic Center and the Radisson Plaza Hotel as well as to the staff of Ogden Foods for excellent meeting and banquet arrangements; and to Mary Lee Moore and the Vocational Educational Ornamental Horticulture Class of Chatham County High School for the lovely flowers at the Conference banquet; and to the Davidson College Jazz Ensemble for music that provided the special touch to an enjoyable evening; to North Carolina State Librarian David McKay and the staff of the N. C. State Library for hosting the outstanding conference reception; to Joseph Ruzicka-South, Inc. for printing the conference program, and to Raymond Weeks and Laurie Stephens for designing the program logo; and to all the exhibitors for their excellent displays and helpfulness.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that special thanks be given to all speakers and program participants, including those who spoke at the general sessions: The Honorable Lacy H. Thornburg, N. C. Attorney General, Dr. Dudley Flood, Associate State Superintendent of the N. C. Department of Public Instruction, and Dr. Charles V. Petty, former Director of the Governor's Office of Citizen Affairs and to all who by their efforts and presence contributed to the success of the conference.

*I. T. Littleton, Chairman, Judie Davie, Ariel Stephens*



Mary Avery and Mertys Bell share a laugh with John Berry, editor of *Library Journal* and featured speaker for the Community and Junior College Libraries Section.



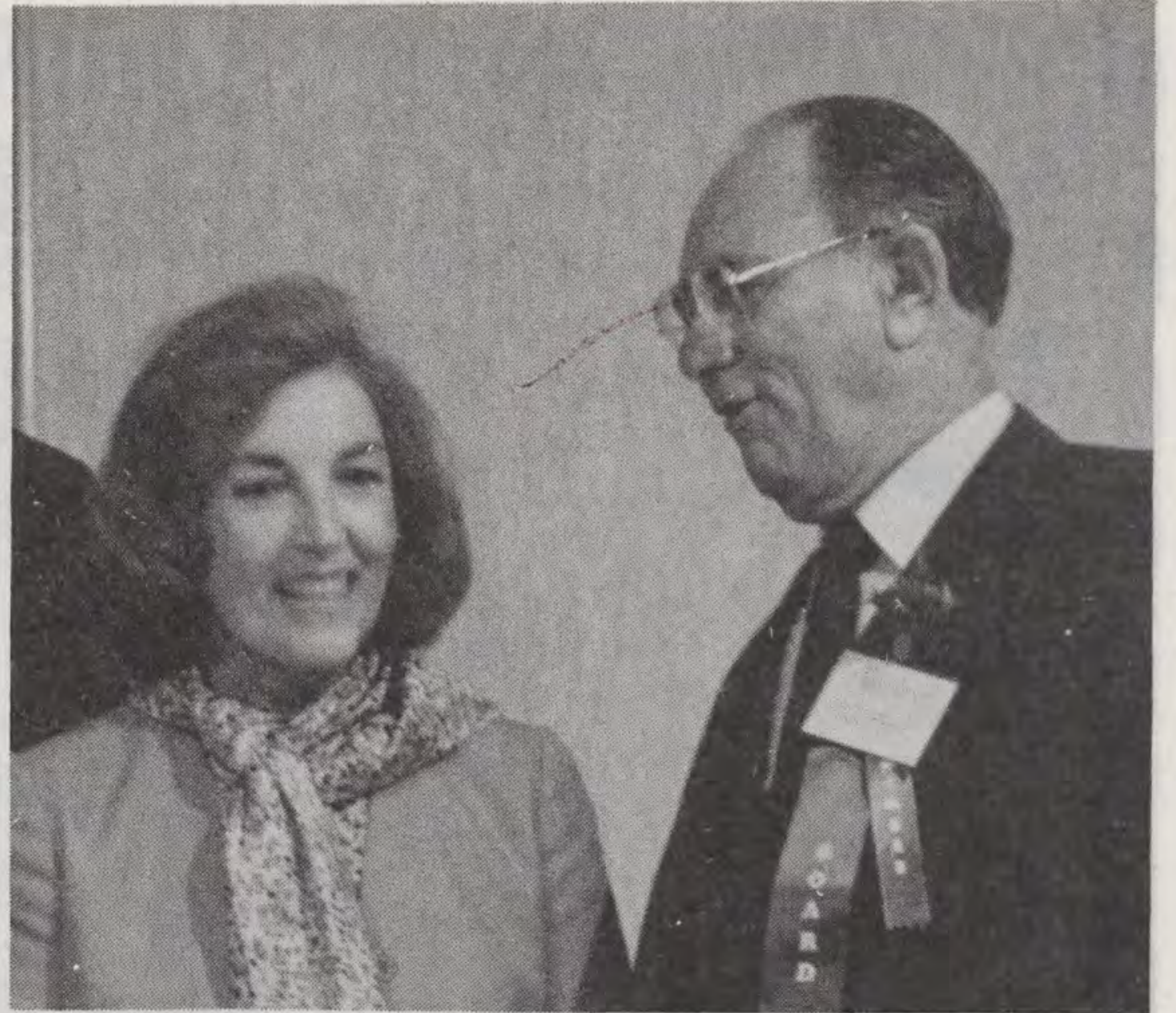
NCLA Conference Committee opens the exhibits. From left to right are Fred Marble, Ariel Stephens, Sharon Kimble, Leland Park, Pauline Myrick, William Kirwan, Johnny Shaver and Larry Roland.



NCLA Exhibits were the best ever — 100 spaces were sold.



Janet Freeman and Marti Smith coordinated registration, with lots of help from Wake County schools personnel.



Secretary of Cultural Resources Patric Dorsey spoke on "Libraries and Literacy" at the Trustees Section luncheon. With her is Jake Killian, chairman of the Trustees Section.

# WELCOME NCLA



This was the biggest NCLA ever, with over 1400 people registered.

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# Greetings: Concerns on Access to Information

E. J. Josey

---

President Park, officers, and members of the North Carolina Library Association. I am delighted to have this opportunity to participate in your Biennial Conference and bring greetings on behalf of the American Library Association. As the Immediate Past President of ALA, I am especially pleased to be in the great State of North Carolina, for several reasons: 1) my mother is a native of North Carolina; 2) my father grew up in North Carolina; 3) my daughter currently lives here in North Carolina; 4) I have had a long-time association with the School of Library and Information Science at North Carolina Central University, as a member of its Advisory Council and last, but not least, I have so many wonderful friends and colleagues in this state that I have worked with in ALA over the years, and I have such high regard and hold them in high esteem for their outstanding contributions to our chosen field of librarianship.

As I reviewed your program, I became intrigued with the title of the North Carolina Attorney General's address, "Legal Issues Facing Librarians Today," for we librarians in America in general and in ALA in particular, have become concerned about the importance of information in an information society.

From my perspective as the Immediate Past President of the American Library Association, I see several barriers to access to information that should be of special concern to all of us as we pass from the Industrial Age to this new age of information and technology. The first barrier I see is literacy—or rather the lack of it. There are 27 million Americans who cannot read and these non-readers directly affect and are affected by crime, unemployment, poverty, and human suffering. They are the "Information Poor," as are their children, who will have very little opportunity to advance in life because of this handicap. The second barrier to information is technology. There was a time that a person could reasonably

expect to find answers to questions in books; it is no longer that simple. Today's vast store of information cannot be made available in print form and is now found in computer systems. Thus, the gap has widened between "the information poor and the information rich." The third barrier to information is censorship. Of course, all of us are familiar with the attacks on our school libraries and the reasons for censorship. Whatever the reason, the public is in danger of being deprived of free access to information. The ALA, as all of you know, has been in the forefront of the battle against censorship, since the adoption of the Library Bill of Rights in 1948. Of course, one of the big sources of censorship today is our Federal government. Those of you who were at the Midwinter Meeting in Washington remember the ALA Washington Office publication, *Less Access to Less Information*. The government is trying to control information by increasing user charges and limiting access by treating information as a commodity and publishing greater amounts of information in computer format only. One of the legal issues that the Executive Board of ALA will have to face at its fall meeting is a new information issue case.

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**There are 27 million Americans who cannot read and these non-readers directly affect and are affected by crime, unemployment, poverty and human suffering.**

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The case at issue involves the decision of the Congress to defund the Library of Congress by \$103,000 in order to prohibit the publication in braille of *Playboy Magazine*. It was Congressman Chalmers Wiley, R-Ohio, who added the amendment to decrease the Library of Congress appropriation for 1985-86 by \$103,000 to defund the braille of *Playboy*. It was the same Congressman, Mr. Wiley, who attempted to defund the

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Remarks delivered at the 1985 Biennial Conference of the North Carolina Library Association, Raleigh, North Carolina, October 2, 1985.

braille of *Playboy* in 1981. This effort was turned back by a coalition of groups, including the American Council of the Blind, the American Library Association, and several veterans' groups joined together in opposition to his efforts. In 1981, many of you may remember that ALA passed the resolution on the reaffirmation of access for the physically handicapped. For more than 15 years, since 1970, the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped has produced a Braille edition of *Playboy Magazine*, not necessarily because the Library of Congress is promoting *Playboy*, but because the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped Advisory Committee recommended it. ALA will have to decide whether or not it will be the plaintiff in a suit or *amicus*. I can assure you that some action will have to be taken.

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**Only the preservation of public libraries, publicly supported, can assure that each individual has equal and ready access to information.**

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The fourth barrier, of course, is money. Our finances have always been at the mercy of government allocations, state and local funding and private contributions. The last 10 years clearly demonstrate that we cannot take our support for granted. You may recall that in June 1984, in Dallas, in my Inaugural Address I said "that only the preservation of public libraries, publicly supported, can assure that each individual has equal and ready access to information." If, ladies and gentlemen, we are to ensure the continuation of our country as a democratic republic with free institutions in an open society, it is imperative that not only librarians and boards of trustees of our public libraries insist on free access to information, but it is also important for all of the American people to work to eliminate all barriers to libraries, books, and information.

In 1985, we would be wise to remember the words of Thomas Jefferson who once said,

"If a nation expects to be ignorant and free in a state of civilization, it expects what never was and never will be ... If we are to guard against ignorance and remain free, it is the responsibility of every American to be informed."

## Library Research Funded

The chairman of the Research Grants Committee of the North Carolina Association of School Librarians, Beth M. Rountree of Charlotte, announced this week that a proposal by two graduate students in the East Carolina University Department of Library and Information Studies has been funded by the organization. The study will deal with the leisure reading patterns of rural ninth grade students in two regions of the state. Submitting the proposal were Carroll M. Harrell of Hertford and B. Annette Privette of Zebulon. Ms. Harrell works in Perquimans County High School and Ms. Privette is at Bunn High School in Franklin County. Both are candidates for the Master of Library Science degree at East Carolina.

The research will examine not only whether and what teenagers read, but will determine how they obtain reading materials and in what setting they choose to read. This study will make recommendations concerning the buying and lending practices of school and public libraries in the rural areas of the state. It also will help classroom teachers to design assignments which encourage rather than discourage leisure reading.

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# Today's Economic and Political Climate and What It Means for Libraries

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Major R. Owens

Let me begin by thanking you for suggesting such a profound and beautifully broad topic for my speech today. A discourse on "Today's Economic and Political Climate and What It Means for Libraries" offers me an all too rare opportunity to burst forth with ideas and pent-up theories and forecasts which nobody else has been willing to entertain. Most groups want specific statements on very narrowly defined topics. But I rejoice in the latitude you have allowed me. What is seldom realized is that being one of four hundred thirty-five congressmen can be a very frustrating experience. One does not often get a chance to

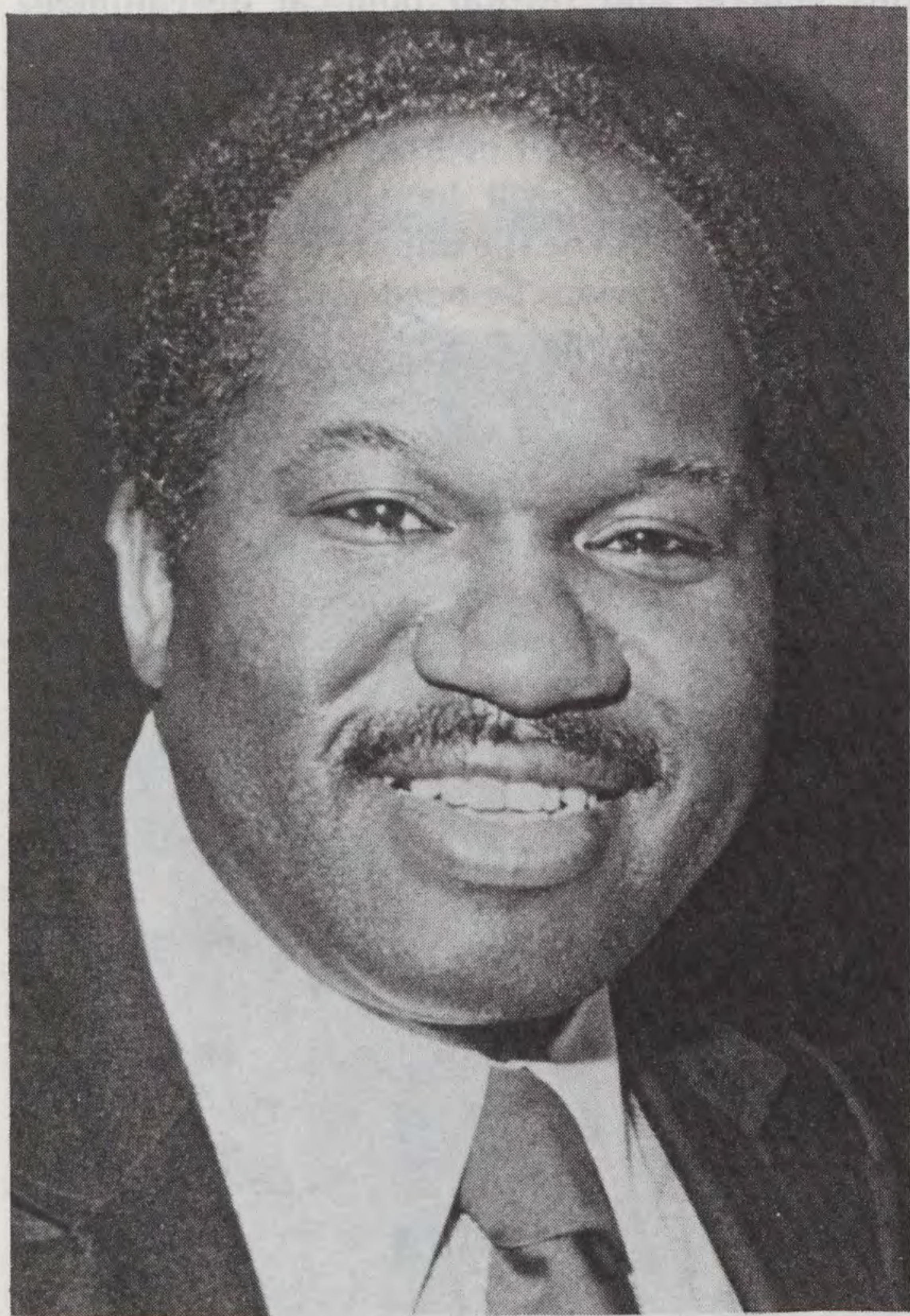
speak. And when the opportunity to speak does come it is usually limited to one minute or five minutes.

It is an honor to have the opportunity this morning to share ideas without a five minute time limit with such a distinguished and critical crowd. I know it's early and therefore I feel doubly honored that so many of you are here. As I stand here my mind is racing with facts that are relevant for a discussion of the economic and political climate. In this age of information where you are bombarded with data from all sides, I sometimes experience a personal information explosion in my own head. There is sometimes an information glut, an information flood which threatens to drown me. It is easy to understand why so many people feel so constantly overwhelmed in this age of information. Too much data, too many facts can foster confusion; too much knowledge and information—for some people—creates chaos.

One great advantage of being a librarian is that we view the world with an encyclopedic orientation. We are satisfied to know just a little bit about everything as long as we know where to find more information if we need it. Librarians seldom become overwhelmed no matter how many fragments of information there are. We remain confident that everything can be fitted into Dewey or LC.

It would be useful for us to focus first on today's political climate. And beyond the present climate we also want to forecast the future. In other words, today's political climate is a barometer of the political trends we can expect for the next five to ten years. Of course the term "political" covers a multitude of developments, events, postures, strategies, etc. and these happenings are taking place in many arenas—local, national, hemispheric, international, outer space, etc. We could quickly go mad trying to contemplate all of this at once.

To facilitate understanding, let's simplify matters and focus on one key political situation, one set of dominoes in a casino filled with domino games. Let's focus on the basic question of



Speech delivered by Congressman Major R. Owens at the biennial conference of the North Carolina Library Association, October 4, 1985, at the breakfast sponsored by the Round Table on Ethnic Minority Concerns and the Round Table on the Status of Women in Librarianship.

war and peace. This is a critical question. One third of the U.S. budget is presently being spent on military matters at a time when we are not at war. Tremendous cutbacks have taken place in categories such as aid to education and aid to libraries in order to finance a doubling of our military budget. But what would happen if suddenly or even gradually the security of our country was defined another way? What would happen if the prospects for a hot war, a global nuclear war, were greatly diminished? What would happen if the major decision-makers of this country were to squarely face the realization that, yes, we are in a struggle but it is going to be a long protracted peaceful struggle and not a hot, world devastating nuclear conflagration?

I submit to you that the most important political development, the key trend-setting political development at this moment, is the closing of the door of nuclear war as a possible option in the struggle between communism and capitalism. Washington jargon repeatedly uses the term window. You have heard of windows of opportunity and windows of vulnerability. I want to expand on the metaphor and say that what is now about to happen is too big for a window. Not the window, but I am saying the door of possible global warfare is closing. The two great adversaries—Russia and the USA—are presently moving in ways which are slowly sliding that dangerous door shut.

Every day that goes by with negotiations in Geneva; each pronouncement in this propaganda contest in preparation for the big summit; and of course, the summit itself; each day that goes by with these unfolding developments which often seem merely ceremonial and sometimes seem to be completely phony; each day is buying time for the continuing emergence of the realization on both sides that global nuclear war would be suicide. Scientists on both sides have already agreed on a whole list of possible consequences of nuclear war including the long nuclear winter where the sun will be shut out and all human life will face starvation or freeze to death.

Even the most bellicose generals are beginning to admit that the horrors of a global nuclear confrontation are too great to be risked. We cannot take the chance of losing everything in an attempt to destroy each other. That door is closing. It is closing slowly but I am confident that the door of global nuclear war as a possibility will be tightly shut before we enter the nineties.

But what will be the implication for libraries? What will this mean for librarians? First, what will this central and pivotal political development mean for other political developments? How will this international and global adjustment impact on national and local politics? How will it affect the deficit? What will be the impact on tax reform? What will be the impact on the economy? Where will librarians be needed and what will be



1983-85 NCLA Executive Board: (standing) Karen Perry, Judith Sutton, Ben Speller, Eunice Drum, Stuart Basefsky, Mertys Bell, Leland Park, Pauline Myrick, Rebecca Ballentine, Larry Barr, Shirley McLaughlin; (kneeling) Bobbie Williams, Mary Avery, Patsy Hansel, Vivian Beech, Jerry Thrasher, Ariel Stephens.

the economic worth of librarians?

Before we can answer these questions we must first be clear on one vital point. I said that the door of possible *nuclear global conflict*—the door to the hot war—will be closed. But I also stated that the struggle between the two dominant politico-economic systems will continue. An ongoing, long-term conflict similar to the struggle between ancient Athens and ancient Sparta will now intensify. But it will be a peaceful struggle. What does it mean to move from a military struggle preoccupied with missiles and silos to a more intense peaceful struggle?

In 1985, and in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, digging in for a long-term peaceful struggle means that brain-power and all things related to the intellectual processes achieve a premium status. Not merely the brain-power needed to design missiles and star-wars satellites, but right across the board: all knowledge and information about all human endeavors will be needed. In all the spheres beyond the military we will need a highly educated populace. At every level of activity we will need training for excellence.

In a world at peace there will be maximum commercial competition. Global buying and selling; free trade versus protectionism; the balance

of payments; the flight of American jobs to cheaper labor pools; lack of knowledge of the culture of foreign markets; inadequate knowledge of foreign language; these and similar problems must be confronted in the global commercial competition. Due to an absence of knowledge in the past, Americans have always entered foreign arenas with as many handicaps as advantages. We have always expended more resources than we should have to achieve less than we should have.

In 1982, immediately after I was elected to Congress, I was invited to attend a seminar at Harvard where the freshmen congressmen would be taught how to be good congressmen. One expert after another repeatedly ended with the same conclusion. In Vietnam and Southeast Asia; in Central and South America, in the Middle East; wherever the U.S. had been drawn into military or peaceful interaction with a non-European country or region, we had experienced great failures due to a lack of knowledge of the language, history, culture, basic mores and traditions of the area. And furthermore, when efforts were made to pull back and more systematically study the history, politics and culture of an area where we were engaged, there was an absence of books and other materials to facilitate these crash study



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efforts. In America there were no significant collections of materials on Vietnam, Cambodia, Korea, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Syria, Chile, etc.

Collections as comprehensive as possible, translated and or in the native language: collections about all of the countries of the world are needed by a great nation. Take it for granted that sooner or later we will be engaged in some enterprise in each country on this earth. Whether we are selling cosmetics in Canada or raincoats in Brazil; tractors in Nigeria or cameras in Indonesia; whether we are making consulting contracts with Kenya or negotiating scholarships for South African blacks; regardless of the types of political, cultural or commercial intercourse, we will need collections which provide the necessary background knowledge and information.

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## **Budget decision-makers continue to assign low priority to all types of libraries ... Neanderthal thinking about libraries is still in command.**

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Among our friends in the capitalist, free world the need for understanding in order to compete with each other is equaled only by the need for understanding in order to cooperate with each other. The fact that little Japan seems now to be taking everything from everybody is making everybody angry with the Japanese. The balance of trade between Japan and the U.S. is fifty billion dollars in Japan's favor. The balance of trade between Japan and the rest of the world is thirty billion dollars in Japan's favor. A crude and not so funny joke I have heard several times in Washington goes as follows: "If we don't learn to sell more of our products to the Japanese soon, we'll have to declare war again to prevent them from taking over the American economy."

To avoid stupid confrontations among friends; to maintain world economic order among the countries of the free world is a challenge which will require the mobilization of a highly trained American citizenry. It is obvious that the overdeveloped economies such as the U.S. and Japan will soon not have anything to sell which the other does not already have. The underdeveloped countries of the world constitute the market for the future. But before we can trade the natural resources of Africa for the manufactured products of the U.S.A. we must help Africans to

develop the industries which extract those resources from the African soil. This is a task which cannot only be done best by black American engineers and technicians, but black teachers and black librarians are needed to carry out a parallel educational and social aid program in Africa.

I have chosen this example because aid to historically black colleges is presently under attack in Washington. The point I am making is that in this coming global peaceful struggle for the political allegiance of people in all parts of the world where we are in a struggle for maximum trade and economic arrangements we will need all of the educated talent we can get. And particularly where there is some factor which involves a special affinity or identity with other people, we should take advantage of that factor. When the Washington decision makers and budget-makers fully awake to the implication of the meaning of the long-term peaceful struggle, they will not be attacking special aid to black institutions. Instead, they will be encouraging more aid of all kinds to get more black graduates for assignments in many parts of the world.

In addition to the attack on aid to black colleges, aid to libraries is also under attack in Washington. This attack demonstrates an even greater ignorance of the implications of the emerging long-term struggle in the commercial arena with our free world trade rivals and in the ideological arena with the Soviet Union. The struggle will require brain-power. The struggle will require unlimited amounts of knowledge and information. The struggle will require a population trained to make use of knowledge and information.

Systems for handling information will be needed as never before. An almost infinite number of collections and databases must be established. In every area of significant activity systems for storing information; systems for disseminating, targeting information; systems which librarians are best able to handle will be needed. Of course, you and I know that these needs are here already. There are massive library and information needs which are not being met at every level and in all types of libraries. Budget decision-makers continue to assign low priority to all types of libraries. This is the reality at this moment. Neanderthal thinking about libraries is still in command. Unfortunately the news from Washington this year is not good news. The president again placed zero in the budget for all library programs and congress was forced to wage an uphill fight to maintain the status quo. Although nearly two months have passed since the budget

agreement was finalized by the House and the Senate, there is still no clear statement showing what "status quo" means for Fiscal Year 1986. For example, last year, the budgeted amount for LSCA was 125 million dollars. The estimated expenditure for LSCA, however, was only 86.9 million dollars. The question is: Will the fiscal 1986 budget be set at this lower level? And a larger question, of course, relates to the fact that such a large percentage of the 1985 funds were not spent. Surely the money was needed throughout the country. What kind of bureaucratic sabotage did the administration engage in to prevent the expenditure of authorized and budgeted funds?

In the area of higher education we think the budget heading is clearer. College library resources will move from zero to 12.5 million. Library careers will move from 900,000 dollars to 5 million dollars. Research library resources will move from 6 million to 12.5 million dollars. None of these figures relate to the enormous needs of the library community. All of these allocations use 1981 as the starting point and that was the year of the dramatic cutbacks in human service programs. As you can see then, the only good news from Washington is that we prevented the zero funding disaster recommended by the administration.

But as the door is closed to the possibility of nuclear war and the realization fully dawns that we are involved in a long-term struggle where the winners will be those who accumulate and apply the most brain-power, this Neanderthal thinking will be forced to give way to a new recognition of the importance of the entire education infrastructure of America. And, more specifically, the pivotal role of libraries within the education infrastructure will have to be recognized.

As the importance of every vehicle for education and training is understood more, the value of the library and information services which we have long taken for granted will be discovered by important policy makers. We can expect that our assertion that libraries are the most cost effective educational units will be validated. The fact that libraries have the lowest service cost per capita and the fact that they serve citizens from preschool to old age will be more appreciated.

The following are a few of the broader implications for libraries of these emerging political and economic developments:

I. A new perception of libraries and librarians will raise the level of performance expectations and generate more and newer demands on the library and information profession. To respond



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systematically and creatively to this breakthrough in perception we first of all need a cadre of scholars, intellectuals and philosophers. The new awareness of the library will come in embryonic forms and therefore our response must be shaped by the best minds we can muster. When our government decides to stop building missiles and aircraft carriers and to start funding new library systems, networks, collections and information retrieval systems on a national scale, who will be qualified to conceive and implement these ideal constructs? We are going to need more sound theories followed by more concrete planning. We're going to need more people who know how to package reforms, adapt to changing demands and oversee new approaches. More professors of Library Science are needed and more brilliant students are needed to guarantee the existence of a braintrust for the immediate and the long-term future.

II. At the other extreme we need children's and school librarians with a new orientation.

III. We need to explore the concept of the public library as a family learning center with a new kind of librarian who could be called a family learning counselor.

IV. At the corporate level we are going to need more database administrators, librarians who are well versed in utilization of information in every format and willing to accept the challenge of the information explosion. Computers and electronic retrieval systems are at the core of this rapidly emerging expansion of special librarianship.

V. To perform the same kind of critical library and information tasks for businesses and corporations too small to maintain in-house "database administrators" there will be a demand for more library and information service entrepreneurs. The know-how of library science is a service that one will be able to sell at higher and higher prices.

VI. To meet the needs of both the private sector and the government for more information about foreign friends and enemies, there will be more overseas assignments for librarians, especially those who have a knowledge of foreign languages.

What I am saying is that the implications of today's economic and political climate reveal to me a dynamic future for the library profession. The long-term survival of America, the national security of our country, is dependent on a new



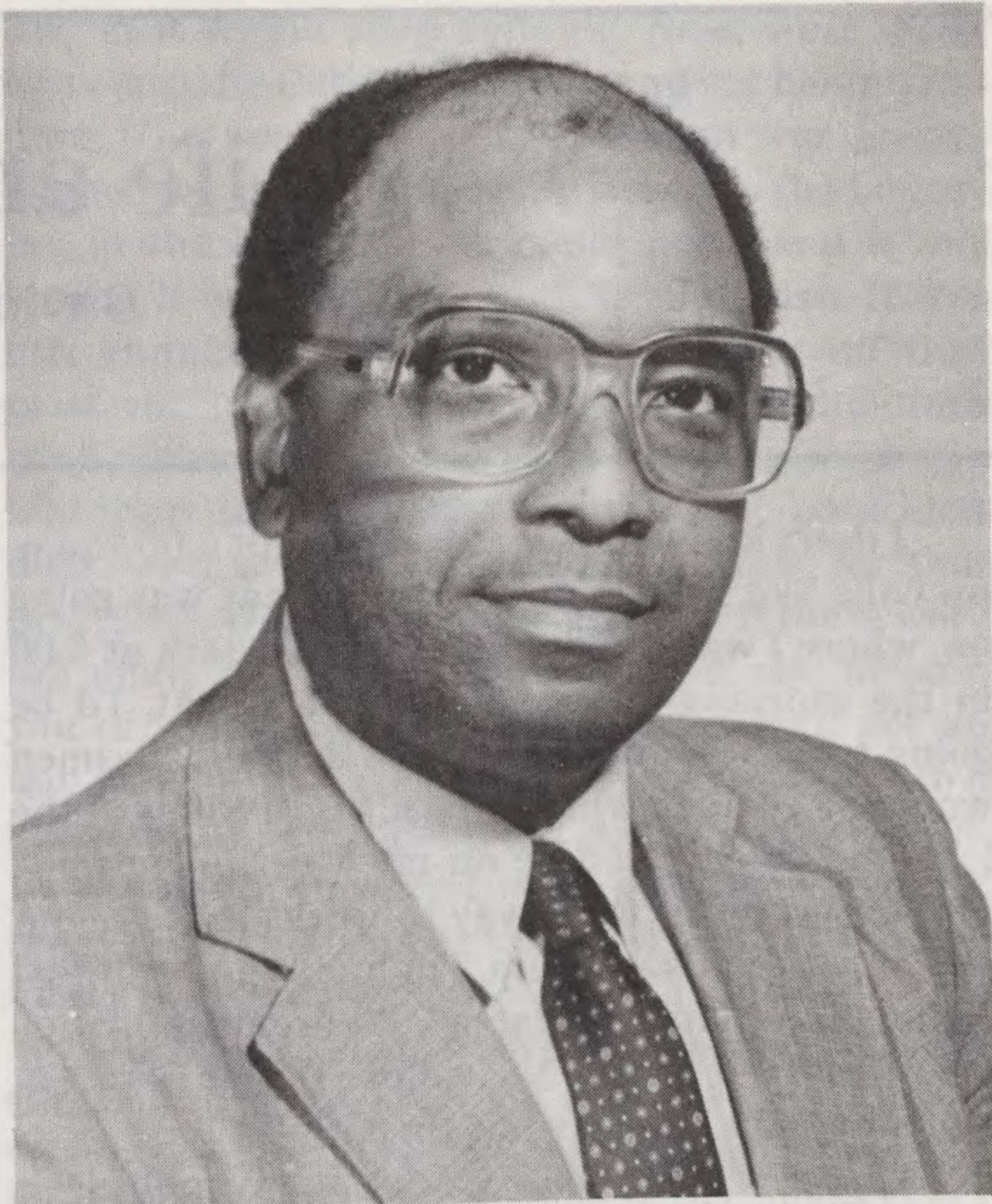
The Public Library Section's PR contest featured winning displays and printed pieces.

awakening. And when our decision-makers are fully aroused from their long Neanderthal sleep they will understand the need to place librarians on the front-lines in the continuing peaceful struggle for commercial and ideological survival.

Our immediate mission is to make certain that these decision-makers, the people who allocate the budget: our mission is to make certain that they are aroused sooner instead of later. Our duty is to rush their reasoning processes and make them understand that one door is closing but many new doors of challenge are opening. We must insist that America can remain *America, the beautiful*, only if it becomes *America, the informed*. We must insist that libraries are needed to move America beyond basic literacy to information literacy and computer literacy and technological literacy and literacy in international cultures.

Librarians must step forward to provide a vital share of the leadership needed to guarantee an informed America. In these closing years of the twentieth century and at the dawn of the twenty-first century, libraries are definitely not a low-energy activity. As the peaceful struggle gathers momentum on all fronts, libraries are not superfluous, ornamental or subsidiary in the intellectual processes which are the ultimate forces which will shape our world.

What today's economic and political climate means to librarians is a new opportunity to assert ourselves: one more opportunity to offer the kind of guidance and direction that only librarians are qualified to give. Other professionals may be awed, confused, overwhelmed by the knowledge and information explosion. But librarians peer into that seeming chaos of words, articles, books, broadcasts, videotapes, microfilms, microfiches, recordings, pamphlets, films, manuscripts, and electronic databases and we dare to shape order out of that chaos. Using knowledge and information to make peace will not be a dull or difficult task for librarians. Rejoice at the closing of the doorway to violence. Through all the new doors of intellectual challenge librarians are well prepared to walk without fear or hesitation. This age of information is ours.



North Carolina Central University has announced the appointment of Dr. Benjamin F. Speller, Jr., to the position of Dean of the School of Library and Information Science. Speller had served as Acting Dean of the School since 1983, when he succeeded the late Annette Lewis Phinazee.

Dr. Speller received his Ph.D. degree in Library Science from Indiana University in 1973. He also received his M.A.T. in Library Science from Indiana and his A.B. in History from North Carolina Central University.

Under Dr. Speller's tenure as Acting Dean, the School has changed its name from the School of Library Science to the School of Library and Information Science, has implemented a specialization in information management, has received a grant to study the feasibility of a Masters degree in Information Science, and has received a grant to establish an Office for Library Staff Development and Continuing Education and a Continuing Education Microcomputer Laboratory.

A member of national, regional, state, and local professional organizations, Dr. Speller was recently elected a director of the North Carolina Library Association. In addition, he serves as Chair of the Library Education Section of the Southeastern Library Association and as Chair of the Resources and Technical Services Section of the North Carolina Library Association.

Dr. Speller is also the author of a number of journal articles and monographs in the library field.

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# Life and Work

David McPhail

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I don't know how many of you got 6:00 wake-up calls like I did. I didn't know what was going on, where I was. I didn't know it was dark at 6:00 in the morning. I used to work at night. I'd be going to bed about the time that the tradesmen would be going to work. We'd all have coffee at the local coffee shop. I'd be on my way home to bed and they'd be on their way to work. That's about the only time I saw them. I'm happy to be here. I really didn't know it was a 7:30 breakfast. When Diana told me, I said, "No wonder Donne Forest at Dutton didn't tell me what time it was."

Donne Forest, who works at my publisher, Dutton, and helped make arrangements for me to be here said, "They want to know what you're going to talk about." I didn't know until I looked at the program last night that I was talking about my life and my work. So I'll attempt to do that.

In past years I've gone to schools. I have done five or ten, or as many as fifteen, school visits a year. It's quite an experience. It's recharging, and it's one of the few ways that I'm in touch directly with my audience. It occurred to me one day, that the only other person that saw my art, that I seemed to be working for, was the editor. I would do drawings. I would have to determine whether they were any good or not, take them to an editor, and she or he would then pass judgment. That would be the end of it. Then I'd go home and start something else. Years later, a year later, or many months later at the earliest, I'd start getting some reaction to my work. Going to schools is where I get some interesting questions. Second graders, first graders, up to about the fifth grade, these kids want to know something. You all know that. They ask! They say what they feel. I think about the fifth or the sixth grade they start either becoming wise guys, or they're too polite. They won't ask. My favorites, I guess, are the second, third, and fourth graders. They want to know things like how old I am. How tall I am. How many kids I have. Even more personal things like that. Are you still married? Are you divorced? Things

like that. But they're fun, and I do enjoy that. It is a recharging experience.

One of the things I'm often asked and have never been able to get a good answer for is, "Where do your stories come from? Where do you get your ideas? Every time I'm asked that, there's this long silence. I make some attempt to answer the question. Usually, I think, an inadequate response to that question. So, I say, when I'm leaving, I'll go home and work on that, and I'll come up with a better answer. I never do. I'm not going to wait for someone to ask me where those stories come from. I'm going to answer it before it's asked. That is from things that I remember, things that I lived or saw growing up, I don't write them down literally. I write down my version of what happened or, in a lot of cases, what I wish had happened. Either if it's happening to me something that's good or if it's happening to my brother maybe something that was bad. One of the stories that I wrote about my brother is called *Bernard Meets Jerome*. It's kind of an obscure book. The whole title is *That Grand Master Jumping Teacher Bernard Meets Jerome the Great Jumping Glump*. I insisted on having the whole title included. There was some trouble with that. It is about my brother Ben. One of the stories I'm going to tell you that may be suitable for this morning is about Ben at the library. I wrote a story called *The Comic Book Collector*. It's not in print. It's still sitting on my desk, but it tells about this boy who collects comic books. He loves comic books. This was in the days when comic books were 10 cents. That was the main form of entertainment. Even before we had television, we had comic books. Those comic books came out on the 29th of the month. My brother was right there with whatever dimes he'd collected, waiting for the man to unload at the newstand. He was probably only ten years old. I think a lot of this is me, not just Ben, because I collected comic books. We had to figure out where to get the money. It wasn't easy. One good thing was returnable bottles. We collected returnable bottles. We sometimes resorted to such things as washing pots and pans. Copper bottoms before the age of Twinkle were murder.

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David McPhail made this presentation at the Children's Services Section breakfast at NCLA.

That was a last resort. One of the most lucrative sources of dimes to pay for these comic books was the library, the Newspaper and Periodicals Room at the Newburyport, Massachusetts Public Library. They had all of these old easy chairs, but stuffed chairs with removable cushions. All you had to do was lift up a cushion, and you'd find change under there. It sounds easy but, the Head Librarian, I assume she was the Head Librarian, was also in charge of the N & P Room. Her desk was on a platform. She could survey the whole room. Kids were not allowed in that room. It was difficult to get in there and ransack the cushions. We would go in the door to the Children's Room, which was near the front door. The N & P Room was at the end of the hall, so she could see the length of the hall and see who came and went. But it was a ways down. I don't think her eyesight was all that good. We'd go in and go into the Children's Room. And then when she wasn't looking, we'd go out the rear door of the Children's Room into the corridor and duck quickly into this little alcove where the bathroom was. We'd sneak into the bathroom and flush the toilet and stick the han-

dle, so it would keep running. Now, we'd sneak back into the Children's Room and get behind the door. The poor Children's Librarian was always blamed for that handle being stuck. So the Librarian in the N & P Room could not stand it any longer. It would flush and flush and flush. It was just running. She'd finally jump down off that platform and come steaming down the hall into the Children's Room to yell, to take the Children's Librarian to task. The minute she'd pass that door, we'd go around and make a dash for that first chair. We'd tip that cushion out. If there were too many people sitting there we'd say, "Mister, you dropped your pipe over there." He'd get up and look for it. We'd go through the cushions. In a good day, we'd probably get 85¢. It was worth it. We'd stay till we were chased out. But she never really put it all together that that's how it worked. That's my library story.

I do work once in awhile, contrary to what some of my editors think. I was working, not yesterday. The last day I worked was Wednesday. I have a little office I go to down in the village that I live in. I had put in a great day. I didn't want the



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day to end. As I was leaving, I locked the door and I said, "Why is it so hard to get here? Why don't I work more? I love it. I don't want to go home." There are days when I do everything but work. I put every obstacle in the way of what I'm doing, of even getting there. I have an errand to do. I have wood to chop. I have animals to feed. I have visitors. I start the day thinking I'm going to work, and every day I know I'm going to work and don't.

My editor, on Wednesday, when I was telling her what a good day I'd had said, "if I lived in New Hampshire, I'd have this great picture window. I'd have a view of the mountains and a brook and all that stuff."

I said, "Well, it sounds good."

She said, "Well, isn't that what you have?"

I said, "No ..."

She said, "What do you look out on?"

I said, "Well, I have a tiny window, if I care to look out, it looks out on a parking lot and a gas pump."

She said, "No wonder you don't like to go there. Do you have music?"

I said, "No! There's no radio. There's no coffee machine."

Well, you've got to do those things.

I said, "No, I thought that I should set something up, an office where everything was really Spartan where I would do nothing but work. Because, if I had a radio, I'd find a way to spend 20 minutes turning the dials every morning. If I had a coffee machine, I'd be doing that for another hour. If I had a window, of course, I'd be looking out. "So," I said, "I have to do it this way."

She said, "It doesn't matter. You don't go there. You might as well have a window and a coffee machine and at least get there!"

It's true. I don't work very often. When I hear stories about people working hard, in any line of work, I don't think I'm envious. I can do it if I want to. Nobody's keeping me but myself. But I admire people who can work.

I met Trina Hyman one day when I went to her farm. She said, "Come in and visit." She would work while she was visiting. She would sit there and draw. This was in the days she was doing probably eight or ten books a year. Drawing ten or twelve hours a day. An incredible capacity for work. A lovely lady.

Just one more story about working or not working. My editor when I started in this business, the editor on *The Bear's Toothache* and a number of my books, also wrote a story that I illustrated. Emily McCleod wrote *The Bear's Bicycle*. She was a lovely lady. She always knew when I came to Boston, and we were having lunch, that I would

have some complaints about how much money I didn't have, and how little she was paying me. I was going back to driving a truck. Never mind this drawing business.

Emily said, "That's a lot of money. Now tell me ..."

But, I said, "It's not enough money. I had to borrow car fare to get here."

She said, "Tell me, how much do you work to get that money?"

I said, "No, I don't work eight hours a day."

She said, "Well, six?"

I didn't say anything.

"Four?"



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I said, "Well, some days."

She said, "We're not talking about some days. We're talking about the average day. How much time do you put in? Do you work more than an hour a day?"

I said, "That's about right."

She said, "My God, you make more than my psychiatrist makes."

It's been getting better. I know when I did *The Bear's Toothache*, Emily took me to lunch on the publication date, which was one of the wonderful things about publishing in the *old* days. On the publication day, I would get a telegram saying, "Today is the publication date of your book." Around Christmas time, I'd get a leather bound volume of that book and get invited to New York or Boston for lunch. Now it's more of a business, sad to say. There's still lovely people involved. A lot of those little touches are gone. All in all, I'd rather have the money, but they're nice touches.

When *The Bear's Toothache* was published, Emily invited me to Boston and we had lunch. She said, "What are you going to do now?"

I had no plans to do another book. "Well, I'm going to retire, of course. I'm going to buy a farm. I'm going to be a gentleman farmer."

She said, "Did you inherit some money?"

I said, "No, I got a trade book published."

She said, "I know that. I'm the publisher of it, aren't I?"

I said, "What are you asking me that silly question for?"

She said, "You come back in ten or fifteen years when you have twenty, twenty-five, or thirty books done and tell me how rich you are. How you're going to retire."

I laughed and I said, "Emily, this book is going to do well. It's going to make me rich."

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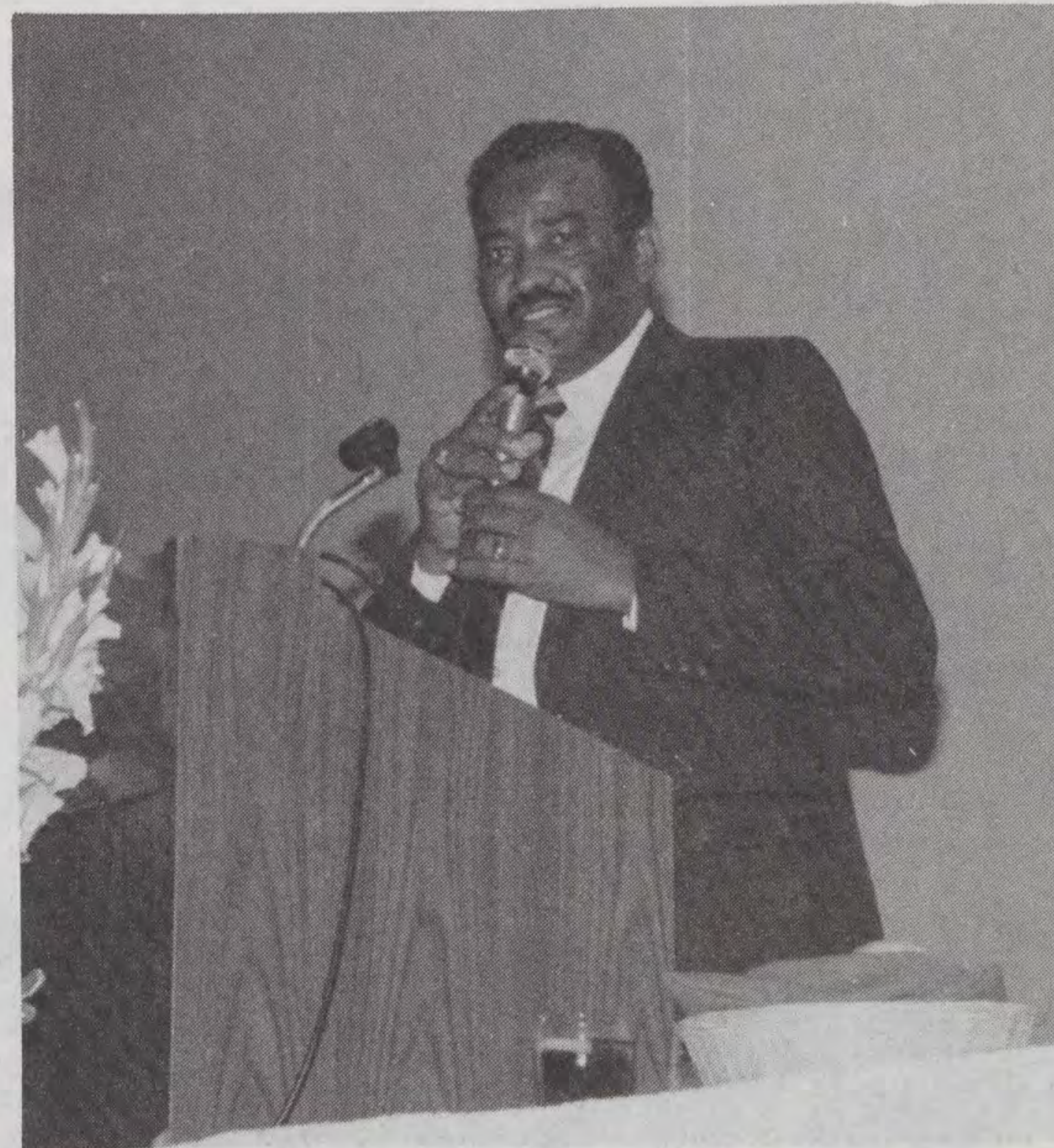
**One of the things I'm often asked and have never been able to get a good answer for is: "Where do your stories come from? Where do you get your ideas?"**

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It sort of has. It's still in print. That was 1972. It still sells a couple or 3,000 copies a year. I figure each one of those twenty-five drawings has earned me several thousand dollars. But it didn't come the next day like I thought it would.

She's right. I've done twenty-five or thirty or thirty-five books. Financially, things are looking up. I wouldn't want to go back. I wouldn't want to be starting these days. I'm happy to have the freedom to do what I please. When I do a book, I have a lot of say about what size it is, and if it's going to be color or black and white. What kind of paper even, what kind of type. So I have a wonderful time working with people. Helping to design and that sort of thing. I'm probably not the best person to work with. I don't like the confinements of a page. I'm doing a book now where I don't know what size the book will be. I've got some lovely paper that I bought and I want to use as much of that paper, as much of that surface as I can. Then, I'm going to turn them over to the art director, and we'll discuss what size book it ought to be.

It's a wonderful business. It's nice to be able to do for an hour a day what you really like to do. It took me a while to reconcile that I was getting paid for art. I was prepared to go without. When it came time to choose between bread and tubes of paint, I was going to be buying tubes of paint. In children's books, there have been times when I've been lucky enough to have the opportunity to choose that. But I wanted to be a fine artist and starve. It took a while to reconcile that. Yes, you can get paid for doing something that you like. You don't have to be embarrassed by it. I still have friends whom I was in school with who don't paint, who work for insurance companies and other things. I don't think it was any great initia-



Dr. Dudley E. Flood, Associate State Superintendent, N.C. Department of Public Instruction, entertained banquet-goers with the "Magic of the Written Word."

tive on my part. It has a lot to do with circumstance. With having loving and encouraging people around me.

I want to tell you one quick story about Tristian, who's now sixteen. A difficult age for me, sixteen. Not when I was sixteen, but him being sixteen. No longer a boy. A big man-child, with a job. Going from a \$5.00 a week allowance to a \$175.00 a week carpentry job, wanting to buy a car. Well, learn to drive first. Get his car license. An electric guitar turned up loud. You don't have to be sixteen to have that I'm sure.

When he was about four, I was doing a book called *Henry Bear's Park*. It was a difficult time when I was working on that book. My family life was falling apart. My wife and I were about to be separated. It was hard doing that book. There's a lot of my feelings in that book. It's a book of line drawings. Tiny, tiny lines. Millions of little lines make up those pictures. I would work at night. I would work all night and then would go to bed about daylight. I was going to bed about 5:30. Then Tristian would be up about 6:30 or so. The ritual was that I would work on the drawings all night. Then Tristian would get up, and the first

thing he would do was go to my drawing board, which was in the corner of my bedroom. He would look at the drawing I'd done and pass judgment. It was judgment. It was critical. It was important to me. One night I did a drawing of Henry Bear playing his cello in the rain under the umbrella tree. I loved it. Every one of those lines I'd feel. Every one of those lines was important to me. I loved doing it. It's almost therapy. You draw a million little lines this way, and you change the angle and draw a million that way. It's fun.

I loved the drawing, but I wasn't sure that it looked like rain. There's Henry playing the cello, but there's just all those lines. Does it really look like rain? I hate that feeling of not knowing. I never know for sure whether it's good or bad, but I get good feelings or bad feelings. It's the in-between feelings that drive me crazy. I couldn't keep my eyes open any longer, so I did go to bed. I nodded off. The next thing I remember was Tristian shaking me. I managed to get my eyes open. He was holding the drawing of Henry Bear playing the cello. "Dad, it's beautiful. It's Henry playing the cello in the rain! Playing music in the rain!"

That made the drawing for me. He's now sixteen. I don't hear much from him about what I do.



The guy with the glasses is the governor. He joined the Davidson Jazz Ensemble for a number during the President's Dance.

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# Young Adolescents and Libraries

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Sue Rosenzweig, Director of Information Services at the Center for Early Adolescence, Carr Mill Mall, Carrboro, N.C., presented a program on "Young Adolescents and Libraries" at the 1985 Biennial Conference in Raleigh. Approximately 200 school and public librarians who work with 10- to 15-year-olds, and library administrators attended.

The following questions were addressed:

1. Who are young adolescents?
2. Why provide special services and programs for them?
3. How can librarians program successfully for the age group?
4. What programming problems are unique to libraries and how can we solve them?

Rosenzweig described normal early adolescence as a time of rapid physical changes including the growth spurt, primary sex changes (menstruation and ejaculation), and secondary sex changes (growth of body hair, voice changes, changes in body shape, etc.). The young adolescent experiences socioemotional changes as well: mood swings, emerging importance of the peer group, problems of self-esteem, and feelings of awkwardness. They wonder if they are "normal."

Early adolescence is a time of great egocentrism. One of the signs of egocentrism is David Elkind's "imaginary audience," where young people believe they are always the center of attention, "on stage," everyone is looking at them, noting details of appearance and performance.

New thinking skills begin to emerge during this period. Young adolescents start to think abstractly and begin to think of the future, but they do not have the life experience to help them make wise decisions. Elkind's "personal fable," another aspect of egocentrism, is also linked to cognitive development. "I am unique. I am the only one that ever felt like this. I won't get pregnant. It won't happen to me," are examples of the personal fable. Recent trends in pregnancy prevention and drug abuse prevention programs

reflect this aspect of development. Brooke Shields's anti-smoking campaign is an example—she exhorts teens not to smoke because "it looks bad," not because smoking causes cancer.

Because of the great changes they are experiencing, physically, cognitively, and emotionally, young adolescents need to have a feeling of competence and achievement. They often volunteer for community work to satisfy these needs. They volunteer in libraries and as candy-stripers, for example.

Our culture is in the midst of a social revolution which makes our work with adolescents extremely important. Young teens do not come home from school to find adults at home. In 1946 only 18% of mothers in dual parent households were employed outside the home. In 1980, however, 66% of mothers in dual parent households held down jobs outside the home. There are more single parents, and in 1984, 78% of all single parents were employed. North Carolina has the highest percentage of working mothers in the United States today.

At the same time that parents are now working outside the home, we see cutbacks in social services: parks and recreation, libraries, and so forth. Young adolescents come home to nearly empty neighborhoods. There are no women at home, no extended families, no supervised playgrounds.

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**Parents want their teens to frequent the library and to read. The library is free, safe and supervised.**

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The "latchkey" phenomenon really is not the issue for this age group. There is consensus that younger children need supervision, and those over 15 do not, but even parents cannot agree on *the* right age at which those in between can be left unsupervised. The lack of consensus reflects the variability and diversity of the age group.

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Patrice Ebert, Sharon Branch Librarian with the Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County, summarized Ms. Rosenzweig's remarks for NCL.

Young adolescents need to interact with adults other than their parents. They need opportunities more than supervision. The Center for Early Adolescence has been studying the "3:00 to 6:00 issue" and identifying successful community programs for five years. (Unfortunately one criterion for success eliminated many library programs: the program must meet regularly over a period of time. Most libraries present programs on an irregular basis.)

In any event, a successful program must address the following needs: physical activity (young teens have boundless energy to expend), positive social interaction with peers and adults, and structure with clear limits (clear expectations are crucial to unsure, self-critical young people). These successful programs will also be responsive to the need for competence and achievement, self-definition (the growing teen is learning about the new adult person he or she will become), and creative expression. Good programs offer meaningful participation. These events are planned with, not for, young adolescents.

After an excellent slide tape presentation, Rosenzweig turned her attention to young adolescents and libraries. Parents want their teens to frequent the library and to read. The library is free, safe, and supervised. The kids need information, and they need the library for homework research.

How do librarians solve the problems they have in dealing with young teens? Early in the program, the participants turned in cards describing their problems. Noting that these same problems inevitably turn up in her presentations all over the country, Rosenzweig invited the audience to offer their solutions. A common problem was discipline. Suggested solutions included having a staffer near the area where the teens congregate—sitting at the table, if necessary. If they hang out and create disturbances, be consistent and firm about evicting offenders. Have few rules, but enforce them. Invite youth participation and let them help you write the rules. Give the kids some useful activities: have them volunteer, make a bulletin board, or even teach younger children how to use the microcomputer if you have one. Visit the schools and be visible. Establish a personal relationship with the kids. If they know you, they will be less likely to misbehave.

Another big problem concerned lack of administrative support. Solutions included documenting the need for YA programs with statistics which show how many teens your library is serving. Point out that these kids will grow up to be

adult library patrons and voters for library bonds in the future. Invite the director and administrative officials to your activities. One library director urged librarians to organize a program proposal and pursue it. It never hurts to ask!

"How do we get kids interested?," librarians asked. Ask the young people—start youth participation and advisory councils. Get their ideas about what they'd like. Write for the low-cost publication "Youth Participation in School and Public Libraries," available from the American Library Association.

If your library is too busy with too many patrons to serve, contact community groups and have them hold their programs in the library, especially if you have a meeting room. This solution works, too, if teens are too busy with other activities to attend library programs. Meet with other professionals who work with youth services and establish networks. Have the kids publish a booklet or newsletter on activities available in the community. Concentrate library programs on teacher work days when there will be no school activities.

Another problem focused on how to get young teens to volunteer. Use buttons or T-shirts, have a party. Ask for a clear-cut, short-term commitment, not a nebulous, long range project without specific goals. Ask your volunteers (and your teen employees) what kind of program they would attend, then let them help organize and run the program.

Book discussion groups, such as "Junior Critics," have great success. Have the kids read, evaluate, and vote for Best Books each year. They can then compare their choices with the ALA YASD Best Books selections. The journal VOYA (Voice of Youth Advocates) likes to publish reviews by young adults. Encourage the group to submit their reviews for publication.

In conclusion, Rosenzweig advised to expect some failures. Let the kids experience program failure, too. After all, that's life.

*Ms. Rosenzweig welcomes requests for additional information. She would also be interested in hearing what others are doing in their work with this age group.*

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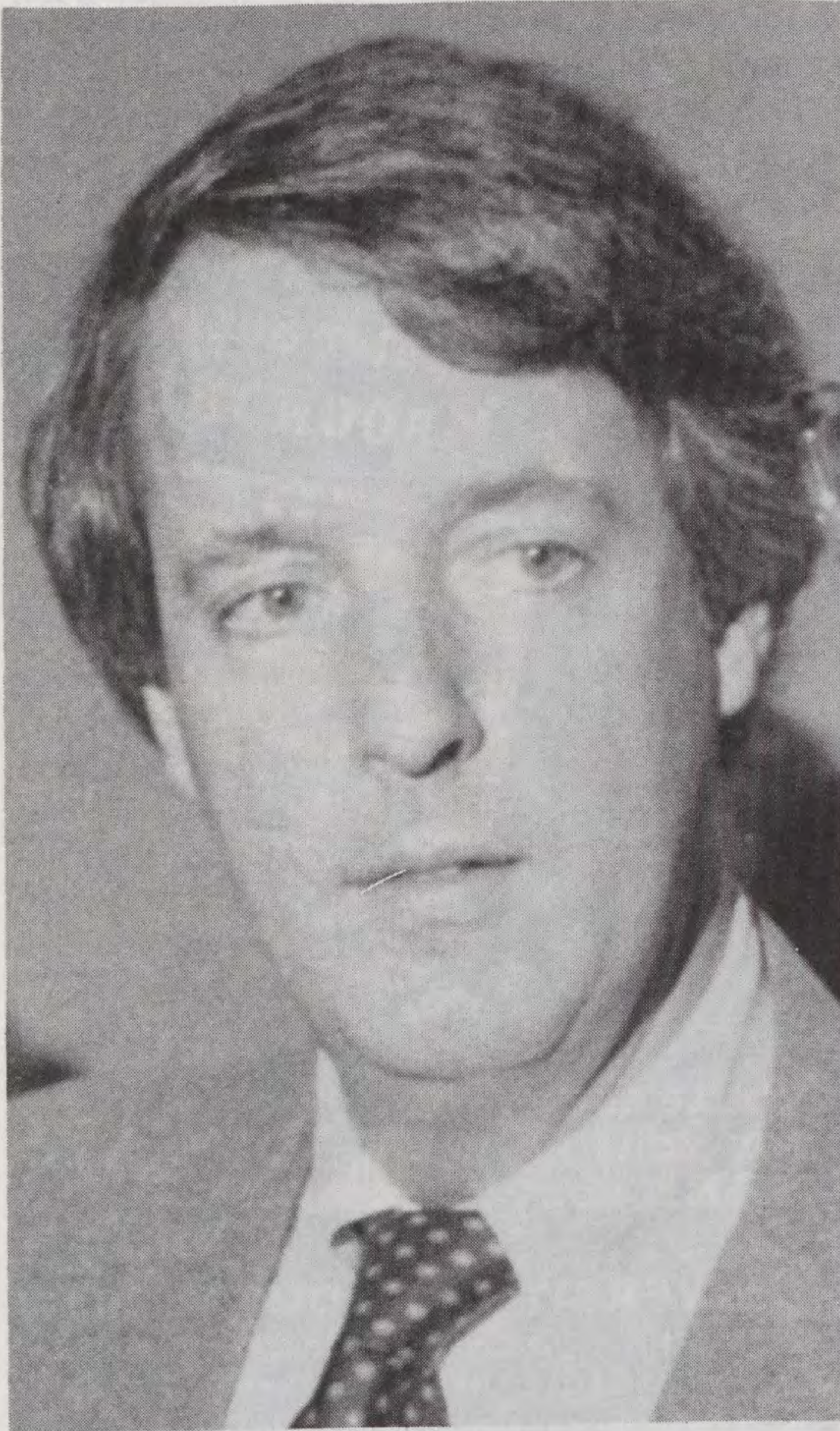
# Remarks on *Fatal Vision*

Joe McGinniss

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Whenever I talk about *Fatal Vision*, which I don't do all that often because in truth, the subject does remain quite painful to me, I feel the need to get any humor out of the way at the start because once I begin discussing any aspect of this, as you will see, it leaves laughter a long way behind.

It's been six years now since the jury verdict, since Jeffrey McDonald was convicted, but the story just does not stop. Toward the end of the book, I wrote, "As long as there is money to pay them, the lawyers and private investigators will be



Joe McGinniss, author of *Fatal Vision*, made this presentation at the Public Library Section Meeting at NCLA.

able to keep busy for years and there will always be new witnesses and new leads." I quoted Brian Murtagh as saying "He's never going to accept his guilt, he's never going to just sit in jail. There's a temptation to say 'the end, this is it, finished.' But no, not really; the case is never going to be in a posture where he just quietly sits and lets the years roll by." Well, Mr. Murtagh certainly called that one right. In fact, as some of you may be aware, Mr. Murtagh will be in court on Monday, in Richmond, along with lawyers for Mr. McDonald. I say "Mr." because as you may be aware, he is no longer a doctor. He has had his medical licenses revoked, so it is no longer necessary to call him Dr. McDonald. They'll be in court in Richmond arguing his latest appeal of Judge Dupree's latest denial of the latest motion for a new trial. I have no doubt that the fourth circuit will find that Judge Dupree has ruled correctly, but I'm also quite sure that even after that we'll have petitions to Congress and we'll have bids for presidential pardons and we'll have new appeals based on "new evidence" and so on and so on, etc. etc. ad infinitum, which, incidently, exhausts my supply of conversational Latin.

In the last chapter of *Fatal Vision*, I proved myself to be a lot less smart than Brian Murtagh, for I begin that chapter by saying, "It is over for me though, I have reached the end." Well, that was written in the fall of 1982, and here in the fall of 1985, which seems to be about three years later, I'm standing before you about to talk about Jeffrey McDonald and some of the things I went through while writing the book. To tell you the truth, it is McDonald himself who is making it impossible for me to call this over. For as long as he sits in his Texas prison and sends out newsletters and gives interviews and files law suits and attempts to mislead and deceive the public about me as well as the facts concerning his crimes, I feel, really, both a moral duty and a professional obligation to respond and to continue to articulate the truth as I have come to understand it.

You know, it's a terrible thing, really, to believe, to be convinced, that a man you know, a man toward whom you once felt friendship, did

with his own hands beat and stab to death his own little daughters and his wife and his unborn son. A terrible thing. My life would be a lot more comfortable today, and it would have been a lot more comfortable these past six years if I had not grown convinced of the fact that Jeffrey McDonald murdered his family. It would be a lot more rewarding and satisfying emotionally to work to get an innocent man out of jail than to keep a guilty one in. Of course, it is not my task to keep Jeffrey McDonald in prison, nor did I have anything to do with putting him there; although he wouldn't agree with that I'm afraid, he seems to think that somehow ... He did an interview last week in which he said that there have been three great tragedies in his life. The first of course was the night of February 17, when at least four intruders slaughtered his family. The second was the conviction in 1979 and the third was the publication of *Fatal Vision*. So, we now have the book equated in his mind with the murders themselves, which is an interesting insight into the way his mind works. My task is not that of the criminal justice system, my task was simply to work as hard as I could for as long as it took to learn the truth about what happened to Colette and Kimberly and Kristen McDonald at Fort Bragg on February 17, 1970; and when I had then learned all that I could, to write about it the best way I knew how. That is what I did in *Fatal Vision* and there's nothing in my professional life of which I'm more proud.

But I did not come here this morning to congratulate myself; rather I came to explore with you for the next half hour or so some of the implications of the question I have been asked most frequently in the two years since *Fatal Vision* was first published, mainly, "When did you become convinced that Jeffrey McDonald had murdered his wife and children?" That's a logical, sensible question but any adequate answer to it is bound to be somewhat complex, involving as it does the intellect and the emotions and a great deal of other assorted psychological baggage. It is not, in short, the sort of question that can be answered with surgical or even legal precision. But I have, over the past couple of years, given it a great deal of thought and this morning I would like to share some of those thoughts with you in the hope that they might give you, librarians, who deal with the end product—the neatly packaged, finished work—might give you some insight into the confused and turbulent and even contradictory process of thinking and writing about events of such dreadful magnitude.

When did I become convinced that Jeffrey McDonald had killed his wife and children? The truth is, I knew it with absolute certainty in my heart as well as in my head only when I finished writing *Fatal Vision*. The act of writing was the final step of my quest for knowledge and understanding. It was through that process that I unlocked the various closed doors at different levels of my consciousness and unconsciousness to discover what it was that I truly and irrevocably believed. Indeed, the process was not simply one of discovery, but one of creation. And it was not simply creation of a book, the words on paper, but creation of the very belief, the very conviction, that McDonald had committed these murders. We almost here flirt with epistemology. What is the nature of knowledge? What do we mean by words such as "know," "believe," "become convinced"? I will not drift too far into those treacherous philosophical seas this morning but will say that as a writer, as a creative artist struggling with the most difficult question I have ever had to face, I found myself appreciating the wisdom of the remark once made by Flannery O'Connor. She said "I write because I don't know what I think until I read what I say." Think about that remark for a moment and its implication. I suggest that it


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is entirely apt that the complex interrelation of the various components of the creative process which it implies is exactly what governed me and my attitudes during the period of evolution necessary to produce that book.

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**When did I become convinced that Jeffrey McDonald had killed his wife and children? The truth is, I knew it with absolute certainty in my heart as well as in my head only when I finished writing *Fatal Vision*.**

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At what moment did I become forever convinced that Jeffrey McDonald was a killer? It is not a question, as I say, that can be answered with mathematical precision. There were too many sleepless nights, too many terrible dreams, really, too many blank dull mornings spent staring out the back window of my house, cold coffee in hand, postponing for another minute, another five, another ten, the task of going back upstairs and again confronting the chilling realization which, against my will, was forming itself: that Jeffrey McDonald had in fact fractured the skull of his pregnant wife with a club; that he had broken both of her arms with a club; that he had sixteen times stabbed her in the neck, in the chest with a knife; that he had shattered the skull of his five year old daughter with the same club, stabbed her—you know the details, I don't have to go through all he did. But I lived with the man for seven weeks, three meals a day, seven days a week with few exceptions. I liked the man, I liked him enormously. Everyone who met him did. I laughed with him, jogged with him, drank beer with him, browsed through bookstores with him, listened to music with him, talked sports with him. And I also came to know and like his friends, lawyers, his brother and his mother. I saw him surrounded by dozens of those friends, people from high school, college, the Army, the hospital where he worked so well for eight years, all of them—people who believed totally in him and in his innocence. So it can't be a surprise, I don't think, that I found myself wanting to believe the same thing. I had to look at those crime scene photographs which depicted what had been done to Colette, Kimberly and Kristen and then within the hour I would be looking at him. This happened a number of times

during that summer of the trial, and every time it happened my reaction was the same: "This man could not have done that to those people. He is not capable, it cannot be."

However, I sat in court every day and saw the evidence slowly build up, saw the evidence slowly build to a point where by the end of the trial I suppose I felt, as the jury did, the concrete physical evidence was just too clear, too unambiguous. It could not be, yet it was. He could not have, yet he did, and if he did then he was so sick and so twisted and so horribly far from what he appeared to be that there was no way of confronting the real man, the one who did that. It was only this alluring surface personality, and thus there was no way of sitting down with him and attempting through candid conversation to reconcile what could not be true with what in fact had to be true. I was confronted with what I later learned the eminent psychiatrist, author and teacher Dr. Hervey Cleckley has described as a "convincing mask of sanity." There is something else Dr. Cleckley wrote regarding the psychopathic personality which seems apt. He said, "Only very slowly and by a complex estimation or judgment based on multitudinous small impressions does the conviction come upon us that despite intact rational processes, normal emotional affirmations and their consistent applications in all directions, we are dealing not with a complete man at all but with something that suggests a subtly constructed reflex machine which can mimic the human personality perfectly." It's a frightening notion when you think about it. I think I read that,—read Dr. Cleckley's entire book, in fact—sometime in the summer of 1980, the first summer after the trial. Maybe it was the fall. What it did, in conjunction with other reading I was doing in the psychiatric literature, was to make me aware that such a pathology existed; that it was possible that Jeffrey McDonald could be, as I knew him to be, a warm and charming and apparently caring person and at the same time, a man possibly suffering from a personality disorder known as pathological narcissism, the type of person who is described by Dr. Otto Kernberg as "... an enraged, empty self, a hungry wolf out to kill, full of impotent anger at being frustrated."

We see the impotent anger in McDonald expressed even today in various ways: newsletters, lawsuits, the continuing protestations of innocence and attacks upon the government and all who have come to believe him guilty. But what I was confronted with, starting in the fall of 1979, but really getting serious in the summer of 1980, after I had done that kind of reading was the

question, the central question which haunted me, (and that's not too strong a word ... I think haunted is an appropriate word there) haunted me throughout the entire process of writing this book: "How *could* he have, how could he have done that?" And only very slowly and by a complex estimation or judgment based on multitudinous small impressions did the conviction come upon me that there was a satisfactory explanation, if not entirely satisfactory, at least sufficiently plausible to allow me to accept what the cold hard objective facts, "the things that do not lie," as Jim Blackburn had said at trial. These facts had been screaming at me since 1979: "He did it." But how could he have? Jim Blackburn said at trial, "If we prove he did it, we don't have to prove he's the kind of man who could have done it." For me it was different though; I could not fully accept that he had, despite the evidence, until I could begin to understand how he could have.

I guess by the spring, certainly by the summer of 1980, I had done enough independent work to convince myself that the facts presented at trial had not led the jury to an erroneous conclusion, but still there was the question, "How could he have? How could he have? How could he have done this?" This was a struggle, an internal struggle which I waged continuously for a period of months, even years. A struggle, I suppose I could say, between my head and my heart, as it were. You know, I had to believe it, yet I couldn't. It certainly did create, to put it mildly, a certain confusion. But three years later, when the book was published, I was asked, sometimes eight, sometimes ten times a day, "When did you first think he did it? When did you first become convinced?" Of course, I tended under those circumstances to minimize this process or state of confusion. My answers in those interviews were oversimplified. I

think there were two reasons for that. The first is that on interviews, whether it's broadcast or print, the format is one in which answers, and I learned this from watching Richard Nixon in 1968, answers had best be kept brief and focused and unambiguous. Neither a ninety second television spot or a 600 word newspaper story is a proper or even a possible forum for the offering of an answer which would encompass the multitude of factors that went into my struggle to accept the fact that McDonald had done this thing. So, to be effective, as one must if one wants to sell books, as one must if one wants to keep writing books, you have to, in a sense, behave almost like a politician to try to oversimplify to reach people. It is a necessary part of communicating through the media.

But the second answer is one that makes me a little more uncomfortable, the second answer to the question, "Why did I make something so complicated seem so simple?" In interviews there is a tendency to want to appear a little smarter than you really are. By the fall of 1983, when *Fatal Vision* was published, the fact of McDonald's guilt was so obvious, it seemed so obvious to me then, so easily demonstrable, that it was embarrassing to admit publicly that it had taken me as long as it really did to come irrevocably and finally to that conclusion. It was difficult for me to admit that he had done such a good job of conning me. I was angry that I had been so gullible, trusting, supportive, all those things, during the time I was with him and during the six to nine months that followed. He was writing me letters from jail and I was writing him letters saying "Gee, hang in there, I hope things are going to be okay," you know, feeling some very genuine sympathy for this man even while at the same time my head said, "My God, he must have done it." Very difficult thing to



"Do's and Don't's" Success Dressers at program sponsored by the Round Table on the Status of Women in Librarianship.

sustain, a hard way to live. I really felt later, I really felt like a dope. I didn't want to give McDonald credit for anything at that point, least of all for having conned me so successfully for as long as he did. So, when asked the question, "When did you first suspect or when were you first convinced or when did you come to believe?" I would seek the earliest moment at which the cumulative power of facts assembled as evidence outweighed the strength of my desire to believe him innocent, so I would say, "By the time the jury returned its verdict."

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**Within a week of arriving home from the trial, I received my first letter from McDonald written eighteen hours after his conviction, begging me for support, begging me to believe in him. It brought tears to my eyes. I feel like a sap for admitting that now. But it's true. I said 'Oh my God, he couldn't have done this.'**

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That was an accurate answer to the question but not fully comprehensive, for doubts returned, lingered and held sway for months afterward. I didn't want to sound like a gullible dope and it was true that by the time the jury came in, I had been persuaded that he was guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, at least at that moment. But the next day, I might not have been so sure. The situation for me was not static, I was not a juror, I had not rendered my opinion, I could not now walk away, I had to walk further in. Things were fluid, changing. Within a week of arriving home from the trial, I received my first letter from McDonald written eighteen hours after his conviction, begging me for support, begging me to believe in him. It brought tears to my eyes. I feel like a sap for admitting that now. But it's true. I said "Oh my God, he couldn't have done this." I had dinner a couple of weeks later with the editor-in-chief of Bell Publishing which was then my publisher, showed him that letter and discussed some of the facts and wound up saying, "I don't know, I just don't know," when he asked me. I wrestled with this, as you can imagine, constantly, all day, every day. It obsessed me, "Did he or didn't he? How could he have. He couldn't have, but then if he

didn't, where is the flaw in the evidence that proved he did?"

I was in a position where I knew enough facts from both sides so that by assembling a set of pro-McDonald arguments or facts I could convince anyone in fifteen minutes that he hadn't done it. Likewise, I could do the opposite, but there I was in the middle, torn, turned upside down and inside out trying to figure my way through the most awful set of circumstances I'd ever been confronted by. And all the while being constantly beseeched by this terribly charming, terribly persuasive man to believe in him. Well, most of me didn't, and couldn't, as a result of what I had seen presented in court, but part of me could and did, for months. How much, I don't know. I really don't know. How do you measure the degree of love and degree of hate in a love/hate relationship. This was not quite that intense, but the nature of the ambivalence was the same. Whichever conclusion I came to left me feeling unsatisfied, still disturbed. Gradually, over the next year, as his personal magnetism faded, and hard new facts piled up along side of what I already knew, I grew less ambivalent, but still I could and did and had to for my own emotional survival suspend my growing sense of awful certainty.

It's hard now, really, to convey how totally consumed I was by what I had gotten involved in, but I'll give you one brief story that might illustrate it. It was the winter of 1980, which was the first winter after the trial. It was February, in fact, around the middle of February. I was in bed, woke up, middle of the night, didn't know quite what time it was, with a runny nose and I didn't have any Kleenex by the side of the bed, so I got up and walked down the darkened hallway to my bathroom and was fumbling around for the Kleenex and was standing at the bathroom sink, wiping my nose on the back of my hand and I turned on the light and then I saw that it wasn't just a runny nose, it was a bloody nose, and I was standing at the sink in my hall bathroom with blood all over my hands. Then I realized it was February 17, 1980 and that it was 3:30 in the morning, which was ten years to the minute from the time Jeffrey McDonald, by whichever version of events you believe, stood at his hall bathroom sink with blood on his hands. Now, I've never had a bloody nose before that or after that. I don't know what that story means, but it scared the heck out of me. Really, I did not go back to sleep that night.

That gives you, I think, I hope, some sense of the intensity of my psychosomatic involvement. Then for three years after that, almost every

night, I would awaken within minutes of 3:00 in the morning, almost every night wake up at 3:00 in the morning and lie there, imagining, thinking, wondering, feeling, trying to come to some kind of terms with what had gone on inside of that apartment at that hour on that night. I very seldom would get back to sleep before dawn. These are things which at the time I could not talk about to anybody but my wife, really. It was not a question of saying, "Oh well, I guess he's guilty so probably I ought to let him know what I think" We're talking about a psychological crisis here for me.

I wasn't just passively locked into some nightmare, which would have been bad enough, I had to write a book, I had to do something about all this. I had to deal with this question: "Did he or didn't he, how could he, how could he have?" I had to deal with this every working hour which was for the most part, those years, every waking hour. It never went away. I wrote because I needed to write, because I needed to find out what I thought by reading what I had said. I could go for a week, for a month with almost no ambivalence at all. Finally, I'd say, "I've come to accept it; I can deal with it now, terrible though it may be," and then like the change in the weather some new dust of doubt would sweep over me. Really, it was like a blue sky turning gray, it would just be something over which I had no control. The thing is I just felt so awful all this time. There was such pain, especially after meeting the Kassabs, after they showed me Colette's letters and after they talked about the kids in the feeling, grieving way that McDonald himself could not begin to emulate. I'm not hardened to human suffering. I could feel the anguish on all sides. All I could fall back on was that which I most strongly believe, that for a writer, any experience can be validated in the writing.

So I persevered. I could not survive unless I could lay this to rest, and the only way I could lay it to rest was by writing about it. I had to understand, I had to know, way down deep; way down deep where it really matters, I had to know. Finally, I got there but it was through the act of writing, that's when I figured out what I thought. By December of 1982, when I sent the completed draft off to my publishers, even though there was more cutting and rewriting and adding to be done later, by December of '82, my creative work, my quest for understanding was essentially complete, which is not to say that it was entirely successful. I don't know if any of you saw the August 1985 issue of *Harper's Magazine* where the philosopher David Kelley comments in a lengthy article called "Stalking the Criminal Mind," an article which is really based primarily on his reading of

*Fatal Vision*. Professor Kelley writes "If the various explanations of the crime in *Fatal Vision* are finally unsatisfying, the problem is not literary, but metaphysical. We expect the relation between cause and effect to be both necessary and intelligible. In the case of a human act physiology can give us the first, and psychology the second, but we cannot put the two together until we can understand (and we do not) the causal intercourse between mind and body, matter and spirit." I would submit that the causal intercourse between what I felt about McDonald at any given moment and my sequence of action from the time I met him until the time I finished writing the book is equally difficult to define, and likewise, I would say, is essentially a problem of metaphysics. In that same article, Professor Kelley discusses the findings of Yochelson and Samenow in their book, *The Criminal Personality*, regarding some aspects of a psychopath. The psychopath's greatest fear, Yochelson and Samenow found, was that of the "zero state." This sense of complete and profound worthlessness was something all of their patients had experienced and went to great lengths to repress. They protected themselves against it by a kind of grandiosity, a conception of themselves as supermen, as effortless heroes, able to achieve great ends by unconventional means. Their chief method of sustaining this self image was to exert control over others. By forcing others to bend to his will, intimidating them, manipulating them through lies and cons the psychopath makes society affirm a view of his potency that he cannot affirm by looking within.

Conversely, anything that suggests a lack of control over the world threatens to bring on the zero state. According to Samenow, "The threat of being less than top dog, the possibility that he won't achieve unusual distinction, the chance that things will not go as he wants, constitute a major threat to the criminal, almost as though his life were at stake. From his standpoint it is, because the puncturing of his inflated self concept is psychological homicide." Professor Kelley then writes, "Anyone trying to understand the case of Jeffrey McDonald should find that a chilling observation." His reference, of course, is to Colette's beginning to challenge McDonald's view of himself as superman, and the consequences to her of her insight. I think it also applies to McDonald's extraordinary rage against me which exists today. What I have committed through the publication of *Fatal Vision* is in a sense psychological homicide. It's not that I said he did it. Heck, the jury said that, and he's really not that mad at them. It's that I showed up his inflated self con-

cept as a sham.

Well, I'd like to summarize where all this took me and where it leads me in one or two cogent statements, but I really don't know that it can be summarized. The whole process is so confusing, so difficult. You know, authors shouldn't stand up here and cry about how hard it is to write a book. You know that before you begin. There are lots of other lines of work that are a lot harder, probably even being a librarian. There are some days when I think it's easier to be a writer than a librarian. But this particular book, unlike my book about Alaska, unlike my book about Richard Nixon, unlike any of my other books or any other writing I've ever done, was just so terribly painful because of the subject matter, because of this dreadful nagging question of "How could he have done this? And if he did do this, how could it be that I found this sort of man to be so attractive and so pleasant, and so charming?" You know, if he did this, and he did, then he is the personification of almost absolute evil. To commit an action like that, such a terrible, terrible crime and to go on for ten years, for almost ten years, successfully denying to others any involvement, this is evil. Yet, at the same time, as I said, he was a very attractive, charming, personable man. It sort of scares me when I ask myself how I can find something so evil and to at the same time be so appealing. I don't know, I don't know what that says about me or what that says about any of the other people who have been close to Jeffrey McDonald at any time of his life.



Linda Fowler, School Media Programs Coordinator, Region 8 and Dr. James Benfield, Superintendent of Polk County Schools and recipient of the NCASL School Administrator of the Year Award.

It comes back to the question of how or when I finally came to believe that he had done this thing. I think that question is so inextricably intertwined with the mysteries of the creative process that it simply can't be answered in one or two sentences. It also seems to me that lying very close to the heart of the question is the fact that that belief, that this man with whom I had shared so much had bludgeoned and stabbed his wife and two little daughters, was so horrendous in nature, and thus difficult to sustain that it was obviously impossible for me to confront him, to discuss this with him. I wouldn't be talking, as I say, to the real person, I wouldn't be talking to that source of that raw fury that is responsible for this, I would be talking only to that alluring, charming, evasive, deceitful surface.

And so, it was a very private problem that I wrestled with for those three years of writing the book. I felt that I was wrestling with the demons inside his soul at the same time that I was wrestling with the torment inside my own. And in the end, as I finished the book, I found that however imperfect my understanding of him may have been and still is today imperfect, I had come to accept that dreadful fact which I had fought so hard to deny, that Jeffrey McDonald had killed his wife and children. It goes back to what Flannery O'Connor said, "I write because I don't know what I think until I read what I say." Well, I have written, I have read what I've said, and I do know this morning what I think. I think this entire affair is the worst personal tragedy that I have ever encountered and I continue to feel, every day, some small trace of the immense and ongoing pain endured for all these years by Freddie and Mildred Kassab who had to face this awful truth long before I even knew who they were. You know, even though he's been unsuccessful in his attempts to have his conviction overturned and to silence me through the threat and now the fact of litigation, and to prevent my book from reaching readers, to prevent NBC from broadcasting their miniseries, McDonald has succeeded in one thing. He has succeeded in focusing our attention upon himself, rather than on his victims.

But now, this morning, as I close here, I would like to call your attention once more, to the words of Jim Blackburn, delivered in that eloquent and memorable summation to the jury right here in Raleigh in 1979, when he said: "Ladies and gentlemen, if in the future after this case is over you should think of it again, I ask you to think of and to remember Colette, Kimberly and Kristen. They have been dead now for almost ten years. That is right now around 3,500 days

and nights that you have had and I have had and the defendant has had that they haven't. They would have liked to have had those. And, so if in the future, you should say a prayer, say one for them. If in the future you should light a candle, light one for them. And, if in the future, you should cry a tear, cry one for them."

And now, as I close, I'd like to ask now fifteen years and more than 5,000 days and nights since their deaths, that you join me for just a moment in thinking, remembering, briefly, that brave young woman and those two little girls. I would ask you to contemplate, here at the close, for just a few seconds, those words that Mildred Kassab, Colette's mother and the grandmother of Kimberly and Kristen wrote in her diary in 1971 after coming back from putting fresh flowers on their graves: "Oh the beauties of the world that they would never see, and the music that they would never hear." For just a moment, let us remember them and their short lives and their tragic and violent deaths.

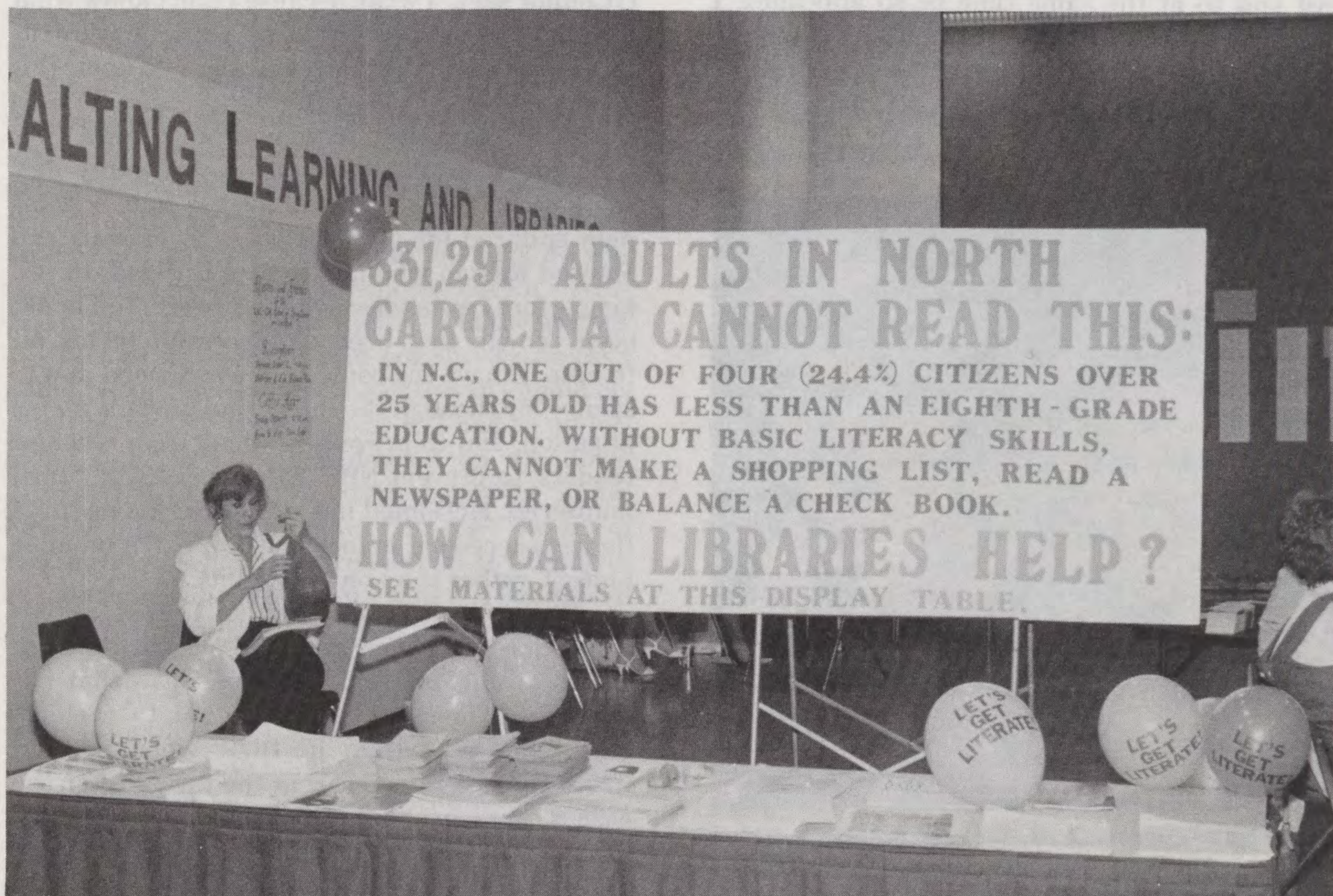
Thank you.

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The attention-grabbing display of the Public Library Section Literacy Committee.

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# M. E. Kerr

## Addresses NCASL

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North Carolina Association of School Librarians' program speaker was M. E. Kerr, noted children's/young adult author. Unfortunately, because of copyright considerations, we are unable to print her entertaining address. We are including, however, NCASL President Helen Tugwell's introduction to Ms. Kerr so that you might become more familiar with this popular author's life and work.

M. E. Kerr says that she was very much formed by books when she was young. Author of many award-winning young adult novels, she says "I was a bookworm and a poetry lover. I think of myself, and what I would have liked to have found in books those many years ago. I remember being depressed by all the neatly tied-up, happy-ending stories, the abundance of winners, the themes of winning, solving, finding—when around me it didn't seem that easy. So I write with a different feeling when I write for young adults. I guess I write for myself at that age."

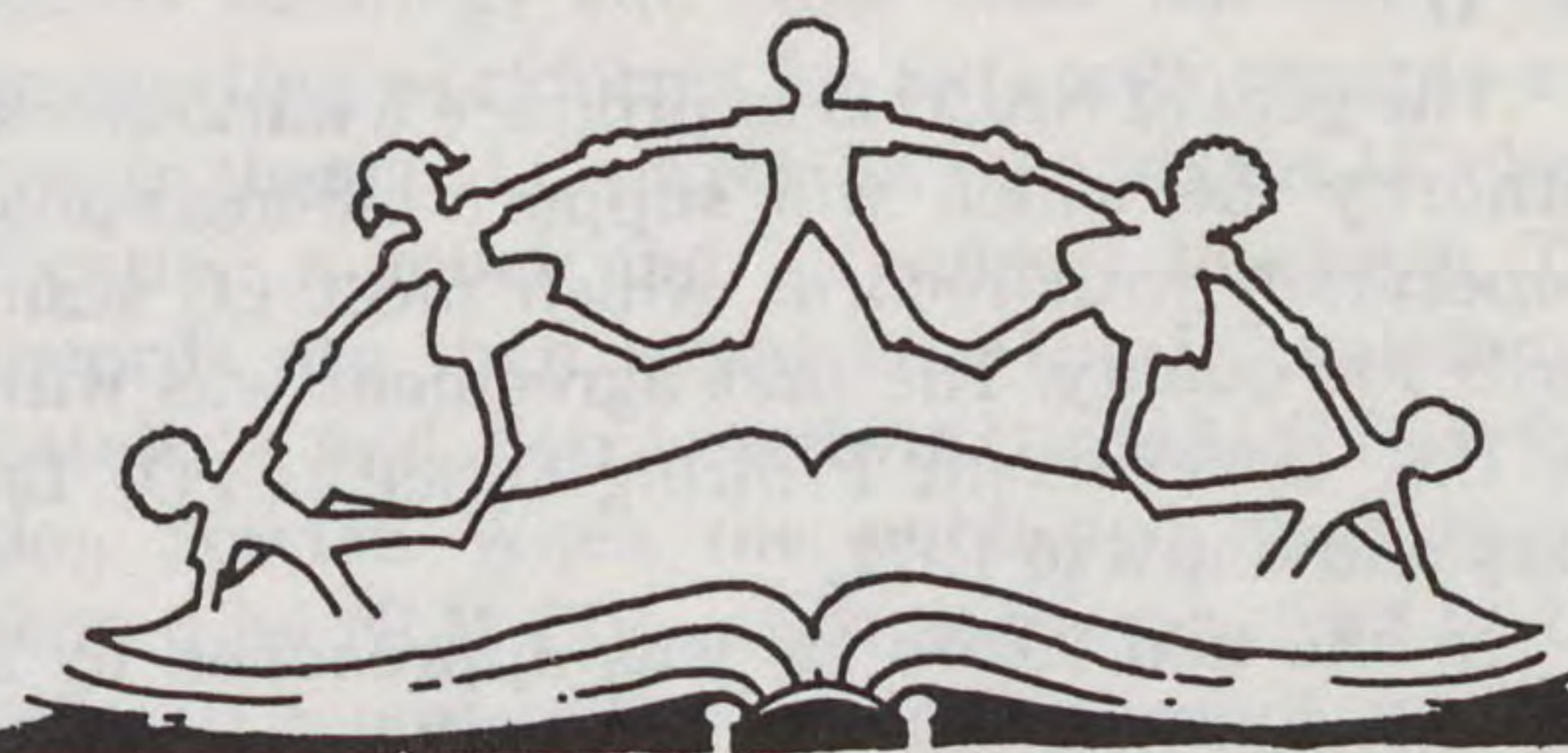
The pen name M. E. Kerr is from her real last name *Meaker*—Marijane Meaker. She was born in Auburn, New York, attended the University of Missouri and went to New York City after graduation with great plans to be in advertising or publishing. While working in various boring jobs, she wrote. Her father's advice was "Don't write poetry and don't marry a poet." Her first story, published



under the name Vin Packer, was sold to *Ladies Home Journal* in 1951.

Twenty years later, M. E. Kerr wrote her first book for young adults, *Dinky Hocker Shoots Smack!* It was named a Notable Children's Book of 1972 by the American Library Association, a Best Children's Book of the Year by *School Library Journal*, and later adapted into an ABC-TV "Afterschool Special."

Ms. Kerr now lives in East Hampton on Long Island, New York. She has written adult mysteries under the name Vin Packer; as M. J. Meaker she has written other books for adults. She finds that there is an important distinction between writing for adults, whose values are already formed, and for young adults, who are concerned with the basics of making and losing friends and wondering what to do with their lives. And, she states, "My 'job' as a writer of books for young people is to entertain them, hope they will want to come back for more."



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# Name Authority Co-op (NACO) Project

Judith G. Fenly

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The name of our project, Name Authority Co-op (NACO), is something of a misnomer. The NACO project encompasses not only the agreements that the Library of Congress has with institutions for name authority records, but also the agreements with other institutions that contribute bibliographic records and series authority records to the LC database.

In describing the NACO project, I will cover name cooperation, bibliographic cooperation, and how NACO will use the Linked Systems Project (LSP) for the name authority agreements.

## NACO

The goal of NACO is to produce a nationwide authority file which will support bibliographic cooperation with records which meet LC standards for quality. The first agreement was with the U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO) Library and dates to 1977.

In the mid-1970's LC was approached by a staff member from the Joint Committee on Printing of the U.S. Congress and asked to begin using

GPO cataloging records (which are prepared for the *Monthly Catalog*) in lieu of creating its own cataloging records for U.S. Federal document monographs. The LC response was that the idea would provide significant savings to taxpayers only if GPO also used and contributed to LC's authority file. This condition would permit LC to accept GPO descriptive cataloging without costly adjustments to the headings in the access points. The parties concurred that this was a cost beneficial approach and NACO was born.

Since that time thirty-six more libraries have joined NACO. These libraries send representatives to LC for two weeks of training in LC practices and procedures regarding authority work. The libraries also agree to follow all LC *rule interpretations* and LC internal procedures in the preparation of the LC workform on which is recorded the data to be included in the machine-readable record.

In the early months of a library's NACO relationship, NACO reviews all records submitted. At a certain point, a formal documented review of a library's records takes place and an accuracy rate is determined. If that rate meets the LC standard, a library will be granted "independent status"; i.e., NACO will no longer review all records. A sampling of a library's contribution will be made on a predetermined periodic basis to determine continued adherence to the standard.

During the life of an agreement NACO provides LC's *rule interpretations* and internal procedures to a participating library via first class mail. Postage-paid mailing labels are also provided. And as part of the continual training process, NACO gives comment on individual records to each library.

There are problems, however, with maintaining a high-volume manual operation. It takes a long time for a record to get into the database when it must travel through U.S. Mail and then be re-keyed at LC. There is duplication of effort represented by the re-keying process. There are additional problems in terms of the timeliness and completeness of the copies of the database that LC sells. Whether these copies go out on MARC tape distribution or as microfiche copies of



Judith G. Fenly is the Assistant Coordinator of Cooperative Cataloging Projects at the Library of Congress. Her talk at NCLA was sponsored by the Resources and Technical Services Section.

the file, there are certain categories of authority records that are not included. One example of these records is the Early Notice Record (ENR). When an LC cataloger identifies a heading for addition to the authority file a workform is prepared. That workform has a carbon tear-off. This tear-off contains only the heading (1XX) and first sources found citation (670). The tear-off is removed and the information from it is keyed into the database. The resulting record is the Early Notice Record. When the full workform is approved it will be used to complete the ENR. This can take several weeks. The record is finally distributed on MARC tapes and microfiche. Obviously, there can be a significant time lag between the time a heading is identified and the time it is available for searching in copies of the LC database.

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## **The goal of NACO is to produce a nationwide authority file.**

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Later on I will describe how we expect to resolve some of these problems using the technology of the Linked Systems Project. In spite of problems, NACO libraries have made a significant contribution to the nationwide authority file—nearly 165,000 records or 10 percent of the entire authorities database. Last year alone, the libraries contributed nearly 51,000 records.

### **Bibliographic Projects**

As I said earlier, the primary reason for cooperating in authority database-building is to support the sharing of bibliographic records and to eliminate the costly adjustments to headings in the access points on those records. Those libraries contributing bibliographic records to LC also provide the supporting name and series authority records. In these projects, NACO conducts quality control in much the same way as for the authorities projects.

Two of our bibliographic agreements are conducted with other U.S. Federal agencies. The first was established with the U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO) Library. This agreement took effect simultaneously with implementation of *AACR 2* at LC in January 1981.

GPO inputs all of its cataloging data to OCLC. When LC identifies a U.S. Federal document monograph for which it wants full cataloging (so that the item can be added to the general collec-

tions), the item is sent to NACO. NACO prints out the GPO cataloging record from OCLC. Because the interagency agreement does not cover subject cataloging, LC adds the LC subject headings and LC classification numbers to the GPO cataloging records. The LC-enhanced GPO record is then keyed into the LC cataloging database with the following legend in the 040\$a: DGPO/DLC. The record is distributed via the MARC Distribution Service and, when it is loaded at OCLC, bumps the original GPO record. LC is using about twenty-five hundred GPO records for copy cataloging every year.

The Library of Congress also has an agreement with the National Library of Medicine (NLM) for descriptive cataloging data for medical CIP titles. Beginning in March 1984, the Cataloging in Publication (CIP) Division began sending pre-publication medical title galleys to NLM. NLM staff complete the LC CIP workform (including MESH headings and NLM class numbers) and supporting workforms for authority records and return them to LC via NACO. LC adds the LC classification number and LC subject headings. The records are then keyed into the LC cataloging database and distributed via the MARC Distribution Service. When the published book represented by NLM CIP cataloging is received at LC, LC staff complete the cataloging record, which is then redistributed. Because of the combination of effort between the two agencies in producing the record the 040\$a reads DNLM/DLC. NLM is cataloging around three thousand titles per year under this agreement.

In addition to the GPO and NLM projects, which are carried out manually, there are agreements with two institutions which input and update records online to LC's computer catalog from remote terminals. These agreements include both descriptive and subject cataloging. Both were planned simultaneously and implemented in the spring of 1983.

Harvard University Library is inputting original cataloging and supporting authority records. Harvard also upgrades LC in-process cataloging records to full records. This upgrading process generally begins with a reader request at Harvard and ends in a bibliographic record ready for distribution. With both the original cataloging and the upgrading activities, LC uses Harvard records for copy cataloging. When an already-acquired or newly-acquired title is represented by a Harvard cataloging record in the LC cataloging database, the data and record are matched and are sent directly to the Shelflisting Section where (among other activities) cuttering is verified and the "Not

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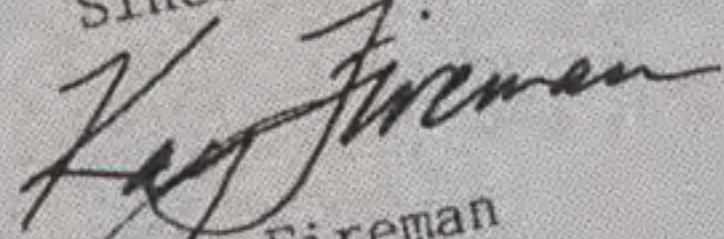
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in LC Collection" legend is removed from the record. The importance of this is that there needs to be no LC cataloger intervention in the copy cataloging process. Harvard is producing about fifteen hundred full cataloging records per year which bear their own NUC symbol (MH) in the 040\$a.

The University of Chicago Library is also inputting bibliographic and authority records online. Their NACO cataloging universe represents the merger of the John Crerar Library with the University's science collection. The first phase of the LC-Chicago agreement was the retrospective conversion (RECON) of LC non-MARC cataloging records which represented titles in the merged collection. As part of the agreement, Chicago upgrades all access points in these records (including series) to *AACR 2*. This project enhances the LC cataloging database coverage of its own science collection. The second phase of the agreement is for the original cataloging of rare books. LC uses these latter records in the same way that we use Harvard records because the Chicago agreement also includes subject cataloging. Chicago is producing about eight thousand bibliographic records per year. Their RECON records bear the legend, DLC/ICU, in the 040\$a, and the original records show their NUC symbol (ICU) in the \$a.

At this time, a fifth bibliographic agreement is in the planning stages with the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. Under this agreement Illinois will provide bibliographic data on workforms to LC for a defined set of Soviet Russian publishers. Illinois will input the data to OCLC, then mail the workform to LC where it will be matched with LC's copy of the book. Illinois will be providing LC subject headings, but because Illinois uses Dewey, LC will add the LC class number to the workform. LC will then input the record to our cataloging database. When it is distributed on MARC to OCLC the LC-enhanced version of the record will bump the original. This project is scheduled to commence with the receipt of titles with 1986 imprints and is expected to produce about twelve hundred bibliographic records per year.

### **Linked Systems Project**

The Linked Systems Project (LSP) is the project to which I referred earlier as a vehicle for resolving some of the problems of timely access to a current copy of the nationwide authority file located at LC. LSP began with funding from the Council on Library Resources. There are now four

participants: Research Libraries Group (RLG), Western Library Network (WLN), OCLC, and LC.

LSP is constituted of a set of computer-to-computer links permitting electronic transfer of records. It has two components: the Standard Network Interconnection (SNI) and the Authorities Implementation (AI). SNI comprises the computer protocols designed to support LSP.

Authorities Implementation (AI) is the first application of LSP and is the facility which will be used to directly support NACO operations. The purpose of AI is to maintain a consistent database of name authority headings replicated in several locations.

There are two features of AI which I will describe here. One is Record Transfer and the other is Intersystem Search and Response. Throughout the explanation of Record Transfer it should be borne in mind that (1) the Master File resides at LC with copies of it at each of the utilities; (2) any record being added to the Master File must pass LC computer validation prior to being added; and (3) no record will be distributed until it is approved for addition to the Master File.

Record Transfer is characterized by queues of records and by the fact that records are not sent from one location to another, but are requested and pulled by the receiving computer. The queues, which are sequential holding files of records, are distribution, which resides at LC; contribution, which resides at each of the utilities; and response, which resides at LC.

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## **In spite of problems, NACO libraries have made a significant contribution to the nationwide authority file.**

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When a NACO library wishes to add a record to the nationwide authority file (i.e., Master File), the library will key the record into the database of the utility to which the library belongs. The record must pass any existing utility computer edits. The library will indicate that the record is for contribution and it will be placed in the contribution queue. LC will initiate a connection and poll the contribution queues at each utility daily. If there are records in a queue, LC will pull them across the link and attempt to load the records into the Master File. For each record coming across the link, a response record will be created indicating whether or not the records passed LC computer

validation for addition to the Master File. The positive response indicates only the pass, while the negative response provides the reason for failure. Response records go into a queue and every day each utility initiates a connection to LC's computer and pulls its own response records.

Simultaneously with passing LC computer validation and subsequent addition to the Master File, all records (LC-generated records included) are added to the the distribution queue. Every day each utility initiates a connection to the LC computer and pulls all records added to the distribution queue that day across the link and loads the records into their own computer.

When a library wishes to modify an authority record already residing on the Master File, essentially the same steps will be followed as for adding a new record. There are some restrictions, however. If a record is to be deleted, the library must request LC to make the deletion. If a 1XX is to be modified, prior permission from LC is needed.

To recapitulate the three queues in Record Transfer: *contribution* permits addition of and modifications to records in the Master File at LC from other locations; *response* permits LC not only to notify utilities of acceptance or rejection of records, but also the reasons for rejection; and *distribution* permits timely (within 24-48 hours) replication of the Master File in other locations and replaces tape distribution.

The second feature of AI is Intersystem Search and Response. This capability will permit, for example, a NACO library to query the authorities database at another LSP site using local utility terminals and search language. LSP will translate the search into the language of the target system and will retrieve records and transmit them in the USMARC Communications Format and then display them for the searcher in his/her local utility display format. This capability will be used by members of one utility to search non-NACO authority files on another utility. It will also be used by NACO to assist in quality control of the database and in answering participant queries.

Clearly, LSP will have a dramatic impact on NACO and its member institutions. The Early Notice Records that I described above have been approved for distribution across LSP (although not for tape distribution). There are other categories of records approved for LSP distribution. The constant distribution to and synchronization of the Master File copies located at the utilities will provide current access which can be defined in terms of hours, not weeks. That access will be

available to all members of the utilities eventually, not just NACO members.

Internally, NACO will no longer have to deal with large volumes of U.S. Mail, and LC will no longer have to key records from the NACO libraries. Of course, quality control of the NACO contributions to the Master File will continue along the same lines as for manual contributions to the file.

The LSP member utilities are at various stages in the planning/testing/implementation cycle. RLG is already pulling and loading records from the distribution queue. The RLG library to begin contribution first will be Yale University Library. Contribution is scheduled for winter. OCLC is testing at the application level and expects to have its system ready for contribution and distribution this winter. The OCLC library to begin contribution first will be Indiana University Library. WLN is planning to implement all of the components of AI simultaneously. Implementation is scheduled for next summer.

### Conclusion

For many reasons I look forward to the NACO-wide implementation of LSP and the electronic transfer of records to the nationwide authority file. It will make the file available on a timely basis to a large clientele. That timeliness will reduce further the duplication of effort among libraries and will promote the standardization of headings used in access points on bibliographic records. The latter will open the door for more bibliographic cooperation for more institutions. Further, efficiencies realized throughout the library community will free resources for the enlargement of the cooperative database building effort.



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# North Carolina State Library NACO Project

Jan Sheppard

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I'd like to begin by telling you a little about the history of the Special Cataloging Branch of the North Carolina State Library and how it relates to the NACO project. In 1980, the Services to State Agencies Branch began redefining its objectives. Prior to that time cataloging service was provided to state agencies only, then the powers that be decided to cut back on that service and consider the possibility of cataloging the State Library documents collection on OCLC. At the same time, the Library had applied to become a NACO library—to be the authority on names of North Carolina agencies. In anticipation of both of these new projects, we purchased the NC portion of the LC name authority card file (which included names prior to the Executive reorganization of 1971) and embarked upon a federally funded Name History project, which researched and recorded in card form the names of North Carolina agencies, concentrating on new names after the 1971 reorganization.



Jan Sheppard works in the Technical Services Department, Division of State Library. Her talk was a featured part of the session on the Name Authority Cooperative Project sponsored by the Resources and Technical Services Section of NCLA.

If you'll remember, 1981 was a big year for catalogers because of the implementation of AACR2. It was also a big year within our branch. For starters, we changed our name to the Special Cataloging Branch. During that year, the Name History Project was completed, and the documents class scheme revision, which progressed in conjunction with the Name History Project, was well on its way to being completed. Also, we were accepted as a NACO library. Cindy Ansell, who was the documents cataloger at the time, went to Washington for NACO training in March, 1982.

Her training was extensive. She spent two weeks at the Library of Congress working with the NACO personnel to learn how LC establishes headings. After she returned, a NACO contact person called weekly to discuss headings that she had sent in and discuss any problems that she might be having with headings, rule interpretations, the forms, and so on. Cindy left the State Library soon after she went for the training and I moved into the documents cataloging position.

Not only does NACO give extensive training, they monitor your work very carefully. For the first year, every heading that we sent in was checked. Again, we received calls weekly from a contact person. If they changed a heading, they always backed it up with one or more rule interpretations—so if you wanted to argue you needed to be prepared to justify your argument with rule interpretations and title pages from books. LC will change a heading, by the way,—it takes a real long time and a lot of convincing, but they will admit they're wrong and they will change the heading if you prove your case. About six months after I started working with NACO, I began to work toward what they call "independent status." That means that instead of checking every heading that I send, LC will pull about sixteen of them at random on a monthly basis for quality review. They graph your errors and, if you fall below a certain level, they will begin reviewing everything again, or ask that you come back for a little more training—whatever is necessary to get you back in line. I gained independent status in March 1983—one year after our project began.

I'm afraid I don't have any cost figures on NACO. The biggest expense is for my time. Otherwise, I make a few long distance telephone calls and, after the first of the year, we'll be charged for OCLC searches. NACO work is just part of my regular cataloging workflow. While cataloging, I check the heading against LC's authority file on OCLC. If the heading is not there, I check to see if there is a bibliographic record that uses the particular heading so I can try and get additional information to put on my NACO form. In case of questions or conflicts, I call the person or the agency involved. The amount of time that it takes to establish a heading depends on the heading (how complicated it is to search it in OCLC, on OCLC response time, on whether or not I can type well that day ... ). When we first began the project, we established more corporate bodies; at this point, I am establishing more personal names. Also, the number of headings I establish is decreasing. I have found that the same agencies and the same people keep publishing, so more of the names I use are on line now. This should change if the state depository law is passed, because more agencies will be sending material.

There are a lot of benefits to working with LC. Margaretta Yarborough jokes about my "direct link to God." It's true. I can just pick up the phone if I have a question. I get the rule interpretations as they are published instead of waiting for the *Cataloging Service Bulletin*. Also, the rule interpretations are loose-leaf, so they are kept in

numerical order, therefore they're easier to use. I do share my "expertise" with other librarians in the state. Many times I forward questions to NACO. They'll help with subject and series questions too—well, they'll forward the question to the specialists to get an answer.

As I said, we started cataloging state documents after AACR2 had been implemented. Moreover, except for some serials, I only catalog items published from 1981 on. The nicest thing is that we closed the old documents catalog and started fresh with everything AACR2. Because of all this, I have not had to face a lot of the problems that you must deal with every day due to changes in LC's rules. The project was still new when we went for the NACO training, so we just changed our policies to meet LC's requirements.

When April called last month, she asked me to tell you what I did with regard to NACO. I simply establish the name in AACR2 form. I'm sure my procedures are not different from what you do in your library to determine the AACR2 form of name. I may do a little more work because I *have* to make the name unique, but there again, I may do less because I don't have all the other problems with name conflicts in my public catalog. Because of NACO, it takes more time to catalog a book, thus it costs more. But we get a lot in return—current LC rule interpretations, LC policy manuals, and, best of all, personal contact with someone at the Library of Congress on a regular basis.



Governor and Mrs. Martin with President Leland Park.

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# NCLA Conference: Reports of Meetings

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## Panel Discussion "Wind, Rain, Fire: Surviving Disaster"

About sixty people heard practical tips as well as general information on what to do when wind, fire or water causes damage at a library. Moderated by Janet Plummer, Forsyth County Schools, the program was designed to give librarians up-to-date information of an immediate and practical nature.

Beth Mullaney, formerly of Davis Library, UNC-CH, spoke on what can be done when smoke, fire and water damage to print materials is first discovered and also what steps need to be taken later after the immediate emergency is over. She, like the following two speakers, emphasized that one needs to stop and think before reacting to the disaster. "Preparation can make disasters manageable."

Dr. Hugh Hagaman, Director of Learning Resources, UNC-G, gave detailed information on what to do when different types of audiovisual equipment and materials suffer from various types of damage. He emphasized that in some areas, such as computer disks and films, little research has been done or at least written up in the professional literature. Hagaman pointed out that, the same as when using disinfectants on paper products damaged by water, one must rely upon a professional to repair major water damage done to audiovisual materials.

Willie Nelms, Director of Sheppard Memorial Library in Greenville, spoke about what happened when heavy rains poured in through an unfinished roof in March 1984. He stressed that taking time to think about priorities and picking the right persons to direct different operations are very important in reacting sensibly to disasters. He had already read NCLA's *Disaster Preparedness: A Guide* and knew the procedures to follow and what outside help to call. Nelms pointed out that almost everyone will at one time or another have to face some type of disaster, perhaps in an emergency setting, in which case clear command decisions and directions are necessary. One must not panic but instead assess the situation and then take whatever steps are necessary.

A particular concern which surfaced during the question and answer period was convincing higher administrators of the persistent if sometimes undramatic damage done by mold. One suggestion from the floor was that NCLA adopt a resolution concerning damages that result from the lack of environmental controls in libraries.

Patrick Valentine

## Clay Animated Films: John Lemmon

Clay animation is becoming one of the most popular animation media in filmmaking. Some of the most popular children's films used in library programming are clay animated. The Will Vinton Studio's *Rip Van Winkle*, *Martin the Cobbler*, and *The Creation* are just some examples. There are even shorts oriented to adult tastes, such as Will Vinton's *Closed Mondays* and Jimmy Pickens' *Jimmy the C* that have been produced in clay.

Charlotte filmmaker, John Lemmon, is active in clay animated films. His work has received its biggest audience in the form of the animated "Food Lion" commercial seen on television. John has completed a short subject film for children titled *The Trontium Tusk*. Several North Carolina libraries have this film in their collections.

The Audio-Visual Committee of the Public Library section decided to take advantage of Mr. Lemmon's availability for a program at the NCLA Conference in Raleigh. Librarians who program clay animated films could learn the art of clay animation, which, as we learned, is a painstaking process.

Mr. Lemmon demonstrated, by film and slides, how the models are fashioned into figures, how sets are made, and how depth perception on the sets is achieved. The process for creating movements of the figures is a fascinating process. Mr. Lemmon's attention to detail is so complete that it took thirty minutes of production time to get a figure to blink an eye. Such movement is barely noticeable in the finished product and took less than a second of the film. Mr. Lemmon explained that a thirty second film of a "Food Lion" commercial takes about six weeks of hard work.

Mr. Lemmon answered questions from the audience. About thirty-five people attended this session. The Audio-Visual Committee considered the program a success.

*Art Weeks*

### The Freedom to Read Push

The Intellectual Freedom Committee was highly visible at the Biennial Conference in Raleigh as they attempted to contact every member attending. They had a distribution table in the lobby of the Civic Center which provided copies of the Library Bill of Rights and all its interpretations for all participants. They encouraged people to frame the Library Bill of Rights and the Statement on Professional Ethics which were printed on high quality paper. A member of the Committee was at the table throughout the conference to answer questions concerning intellectual freedom and to give advice concerning censorship attempts and selection policy rewrites.

They also had continual video showings during the conference with the viewing room running over with people on most viewings. Many persons requested information on how they could obtain copies of the videos for use in their communities. "Censorship or Selection: Choosing Books for Public Schools" is distributed by the Office for Intellectual Freedom, American Library Association,

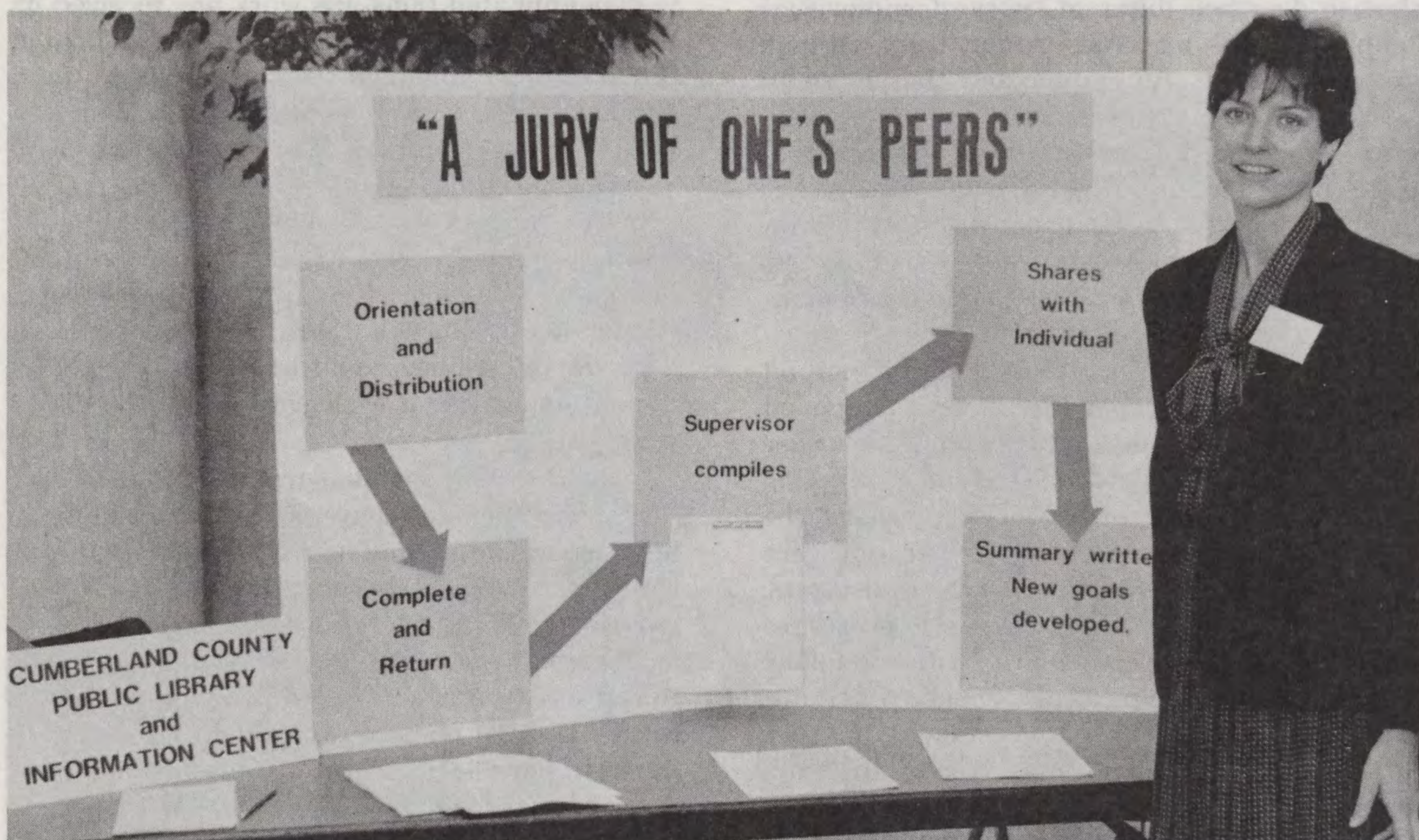
50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611 for \$150. The discussion guide is \$5. PEN American Center, 47 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10003 is the source for "An Evening of Forbidden Books" for \$75. "Life and Liberty" featuring Burt Lancaster was from People for the American Way, Suite 270 Ginkgo Square, 302 Jefferson Street, Raleigh, NC 27605.

SIRS, Inc. provided the Committee with a luncheon on Friday with special guests James B. Hunt, Jr., George Miller, Associate Superintendent Elsie Brumback, President Park and President-Elect Myrick. Elliot and Eleanor Goldstein of SIRS and Representative Miller were honored at the general session following with NCLA Honorary Memberships due to their support of intellectual freedom.

*Gene Lanier*

### Cataloging Problems Solved

The RTSS Cataloging Interest Group program during the NCLA Biennial conference was attended by 95 conference participants. "Cataloging Problems and Solutions" included discussions on audiovisual materials, led by Catherine Leonardi and Nancy Austin; serials, led by Rex Bross; and books, led by April Wreath, Deborah Babel, Barbara Cassell, and Walter High. Catalogers who attended the program expressed strong interest



Cumberland County Public Library and Information Center's poster session featured Ricki Brown expounding on performance appraisal of supervisors by supervisees.

in having future programs similar to the one at NCLA.

Elizabeth Smith

### RTSS Discusses Vendor Services

The joint program of the RTSS Collection Development and Serials Interest Groups entitled "Utilizing Vendor Services In Collection Development" was held Friday morning, October 4th from 9 to 11 a.m. During the two concurrent sessions and the final joint session, over 180 people attended the program.

The program covered three separate topics: "Utilizing Vendor Services in the School Library Environment"; "Utilizing Vendor Services In The Public Library Environment"; and "Utilizing Vendor Services in the Academic Library Environment". An impressive array of organizations were featured during the program. Speakers included representatives from Faxon, EBSCO, Brodart, Bound-To-Stay-Bound, Ingram, Baker & Taylor, Yankee Book Peddler, and Blackwell North American. The speakers each spent approximately 15 minutes discussing the various services, programs, and special features they have to assist libraries in building collections.

Some of the highlights included: Mr. Bob Mall's discussion of Brodart's *Elementary School Library Collection: A Guide to Books and Other*

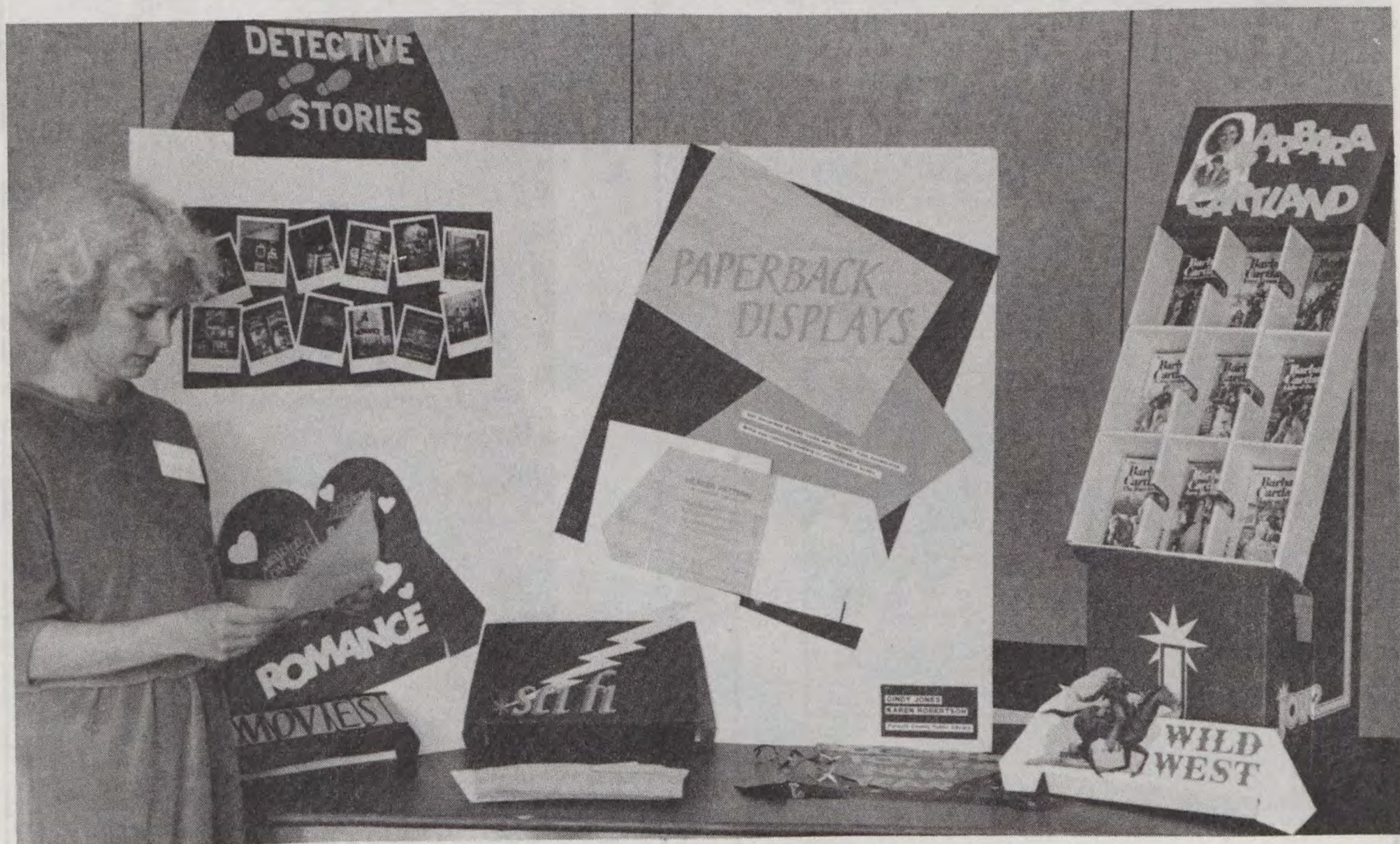
*Media*; Larry Price's comments concerning Ingram's new laser technology and Douglas Duchin's explanation of Yankee Book Peddler's specialized blanket order plans.

At the end of all the sessions, the panelists answered an entire range of questions concerning both specific vendor services as well as general issues facing libraries and vendors today.

Harry Tuchmayer

### Trustees Section Focuses on Literacy

The Trustee Section presented a panel on literacy on Thursday, October 3, at the NCLA Biennial Conference. Panelists included Anne Tindall, president of the North Carolina Literacy Association; Barbara Bail, Hoke Reading and Literacy Council; Catherine (Kitty) Smith, Adult and General Consultant, Division of State Library; and Katherine Y. Armitage, director of the Haywood County Public Library. The Trustees also enjoyed a successful luncheon with the Honorable Patric G. Dorsey, Secretary of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, as guest speaker. Officers for the next biennium elected at the luncheon were Irene Hairston, vice-chairman/chairman-elect; Dorothy Brower, Cumberland County Public Library board, secretary; Barbara Page, Hyconeechee Regional Library board and John Wooten, Wayne County Public



At this poster session, Cindy Jones sold merchandising the Forsyth County Public Library way.

Library board, directors. In-coming chairman of the Trustees Section is Jake Killian.

*J. A. Killian*

### Documents Section Meets

The speaker for the Documents Section meeting on Oct. 3 was Jim Bryan, a research analyst with the North Carolina Center for Public Policy Research. He is a 1981 graduate of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, with a B.A. degree in American Studies.

Mr. Bryan gave a brief background on the Center. It is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization that studies state government and monitors legislation. It has a staff of ten that is divided into two sections, magazine and research.

His topic was "How to Affect Public Policy," and his comments included tips on having input on public policy:

1. Tactfulness—Don't threaten elected officials; it will make them do the opposite of what you want.
2. Specifics—Be as specific as you can in dealing with officials; also be sure to communicate the specifics such as how much money and what for.
3. Point of input—Work at the committee level; start early to get involved with the correct level. (Know who is on the Cultural Resources and Appropriations Committees—cultivate, them and present specifics to them.)
4. "Seeing is believing"—Take decision makers to see the problem.
5. Writing—Put position in writing; limit to one page; in paragraph one, tell what you want the official to do; don't use jargon/buzz words; write simply.
6. Fact sheets—Do homework on facts, issues and people involved; don't hide facts—they will see the holes; develop trust; present facts fairly; be concise and complete.
7. Members—Use members in one's group; numbers are impressive and show strength; have as many people call or write decision makers as possible; don't contact just one person on a committee—contact all; also check with opponents and let them know your position—they may not understand your position.

8. Other groups—Get other groups with similar concerns to also contact decision makers and to endorse your resolution.

9. Personal visits—North Carolina's government is open, so go to see decision makers and ask them pointblank but diplomatically if they support your position.

10. Opposition—Call them and also meet with them; try to work for compromise; even if they don't compromise, you will understand their position and can argue effectively against it.

11. Study commissions—If proposal is about to die and there is an option for a study commission, take it; however, this usually means the "graveyard."

12. Thanking somebody—When you get help and get what you want, then thank everyone involved, either verbally or in a letter.

Mr. Bryan then answered questions from the audience. Some additional suggestions that he made were:

Do not lobby on work time; try to get friends to help lobby.

A proposal can be initiated either outside or within state government—it is done both ways.

Get as many people both outside and within state government to promise support beforehand.

When things get moving, call every day to clerks to check floor calendars; call secretaries of committee chairmen very early in the morning to find out the agenda—it is very important to be at committee meetings and be prepared to comment. A lobbyist can be hired to do this if you have the funds. If you can't have volunteers or lobbyists attend meetings, then it is important to cultivate friendships with staff and legislators who will attend (make sure they do appear at the meetings). You must stay on top of everything.

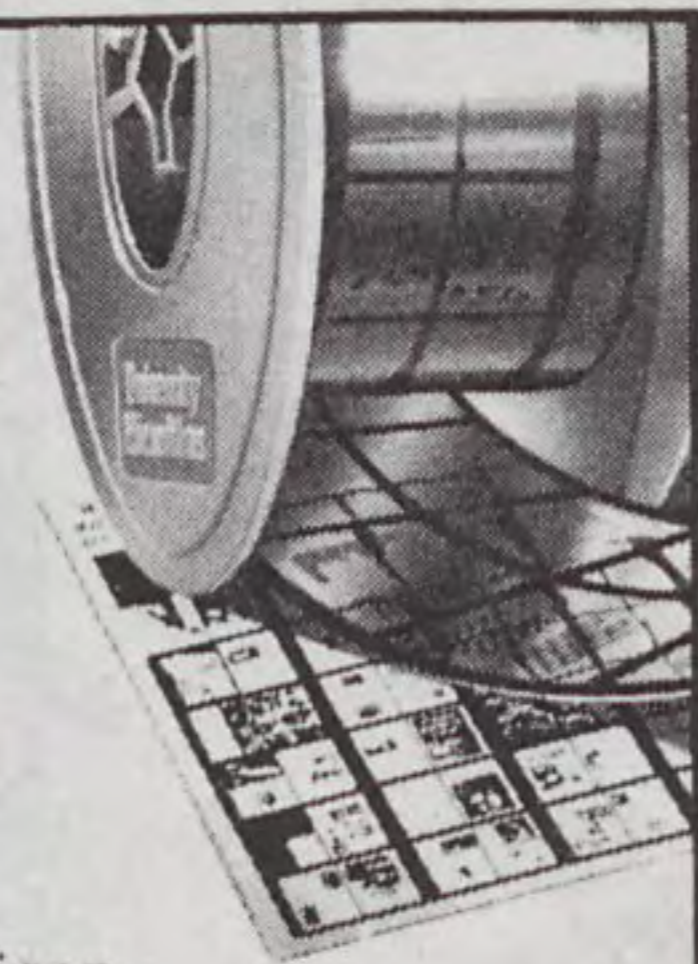
*Cheryl McLean*

## FOREIGN BOOKS and PERIODICALS

### CURRENT OR OUT-OF-PRINT

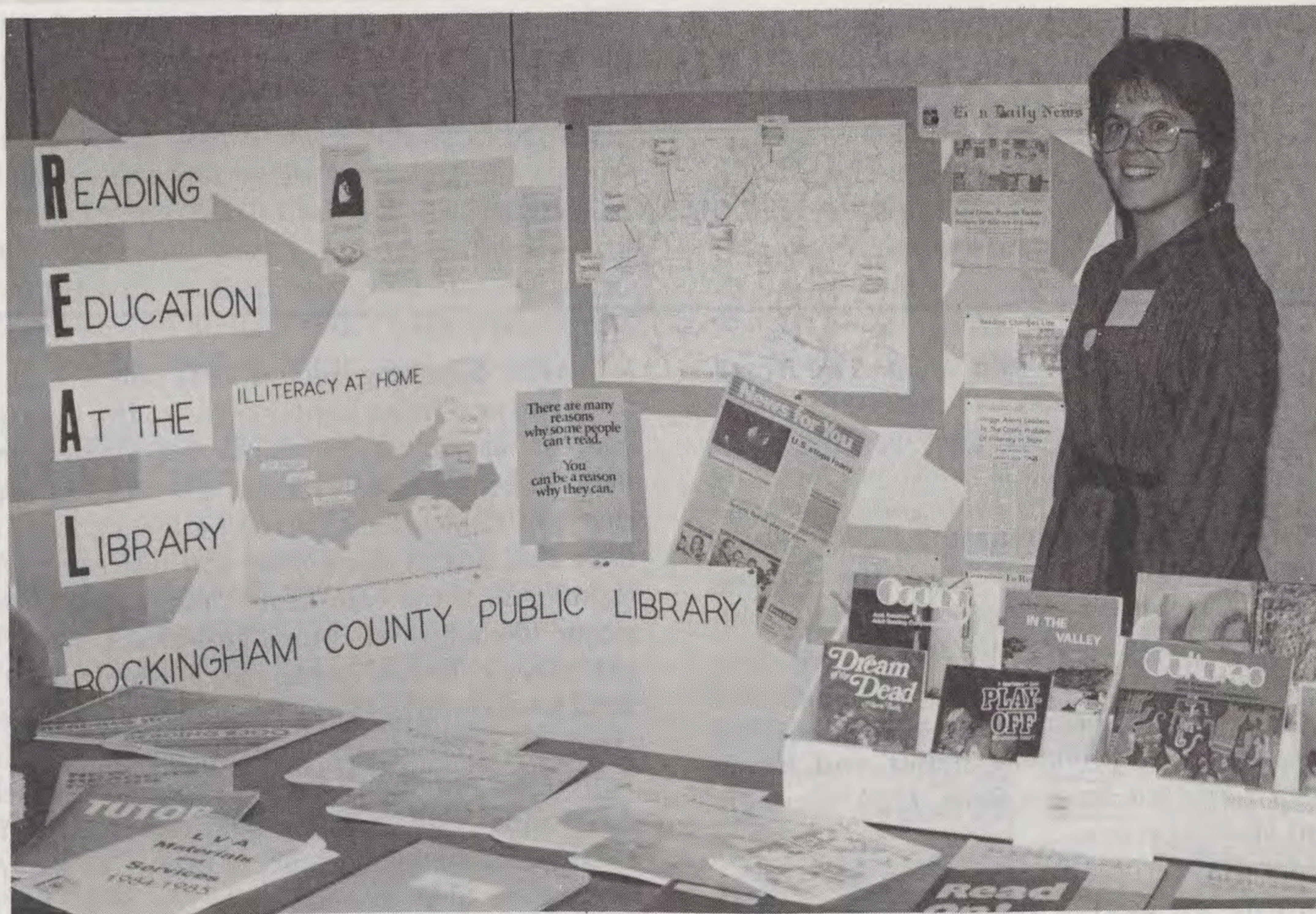
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Laura Davidson told conference-goers about the success of Rockingham County Public Library's literacy project at this poster session.



Outgoing NCLA President Leland Park and incoming President Pauline Myrick beam at close of what many termed the most successful conference ever.

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# New North Carolina Books

Alice R. Cotten, Compiler

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William D. Snider. *Helms and Hunt: The North Carolina Senate Race, 1984*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1985. 215 pp. \$9.50 paper. ISBN 0-8078-4132-3.

After enduring the campaign's 20,000 television commercials, including 7,800 in the last five weeks, many Tar Heels may still shudder at the thought of the state's 1984 U.S. Senate race. But for those wishing to reexamine one of the Old North State's most colorful, bitter, and fascinating elections, William D. Snider's *Helms and Hunt: The North Carolina Senate Race, 1984* offers an excellent starting point.

Snider, retired editor of the *Greensboro News and Record*, has written a highly readable and entertaining account of a contest the national news media early on labeled "the second most important race in the nation," after only the presidential. The struggle pitted two popular and successful politicians with different views of the role of government and separated in age by seventeen years, but from similar rural, church-oriented backgrounds. When the dust settled, incumbent Senator Jesse A. Helms had bested two-term Governor James B. Hunt, Jr., by 86,280 votes out of 2,239,061 cast. In the process, \$25,000,000 in reported expenditures had been spent, the most on a Senate race in U.S. history.

In *Helms and Hunt*, Snider begins with a well-researched account of the early lives of the two contestants. The reader learns of Helms's Monroe childhood; of his tenure as a sports writer for the *Raleigh News and Observer*, by 1984 a bitter political opponent; and of his career as a Raleigh television editorialist, in which he gained valuable exposure from 1960 to 1972. Snider depicts Hunt as an ambitious, hard-working, and intense youth, one intrigued by politics at an early age. An admirer of moderate and liberal Democrats, the Wilson County farm boy nicknamed his cows for Hubert Humphrey and Kerr Scott, as well as for his girlfriends. The author uses such anecdotes throughout the book, not only to enliven his writing, but also to illustrate the lighter side of two shrewd politicians and two professionally run campaigns.

After sketching the pre-1984 political careers of Helms and Hunt, Snider turns to the senatorial contest, a contest he points out started many months before the November 6 voting. He argues that the Helms decision to commence anti-Hunt television ads in April 1983 was one of the most significant of the campaign. Unable to find many major blemishes in Hunt's gubernatorial record, the Helms forces chose to concentrate their attack on the governor's credibility and integrity. Over the next twenty months, the Helms theme "Where do you stand, Jim," repeated in variations thousands of times on television and radio and in print, weakened voter trust in Hunt. The governor was never able to seize fully the initiative and make Helms's record the campaign focus.

In roughly chronological order, Snider recounts the major issues and events of the contest. Topics from Social Security to the federal tobacco program, from unsuccessful gubernatorial candidate Eddie Knox's defection from Democratic ranks to Hunt's refusal to halt the November 2 execution of convicted murderer Velma Barfield, receive careful treatment. The author's career as a political reporter and observer serves him well.

Snider concludes with a brief but good discussion of why Helms won and Hunt lost. Future historians, with the advantage of time, will offer more detailed analysis. Having been rushed to print barely three months after the votes were cast, *Helms and Hunt* was not intended as the definitive study of the election. Nevertheless, the decision to omit footnotes, bibliography, and index is regrettable. But the book still offers the reader a well-crafted account of a monumental political battle. It belongs in all North Carolina public and academic libraries.

Robert G. Anthony, Jr., Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County

Nancy Sweezy. *Raised in Clay: The Southern Pottery Tradition*. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press for the Office of Folklife Programs, 1984. 280 pp. \$39.95 cloth, ISBN 0-87474-860-7; \$19.95 paper, ISBN 0-87474-859-3.

This book, written in conjunction with an exhibition organized by the Smithsonian Office of

Folklife Programs, concentrates on the thirty-five southern potteries that continue carrying the pre-industrial traditions of the craft. The author, herself a potter with thirty years of experience, lived and worked for twelve years at Jugtown Pottery in Seagrove, North Carolina. Her experience enabled her to conduct the fieldwork and write the study with a clear grasp of the historical background, and an impressive understanding of the technology used in traditional pottery making.

The potteries included in the study are grouped by the type of ware that they produce. Nine of the potteries work in the utilitarian stoneware tradition, seven produce primarily unglazed horticultural ware, and nineteen are known for the glazed ware developed in the twentieth century. Excerpts from the numerous interviews with the individual potters are quoted verbatim; their reminiscences, professional knowledge, and comments on the continual adaptation to the changing needs of buyers communicate in a direct, honest, and unpretentious way their love for their craft.

The well placed illustrations consist of photographs of the potters at work and their wares, as well as drawings of various potteries and their equipment. In the layout, the captions to the colored photographs represent the only irritating flaw; they are designed to fill a pre-determined rectangular space regardless of the ensuing illogical divisions in the description. The book includes extensive bibliography. Since not all the potteries listed in the table of contents are known by the name of the owner, an index would have been helpful. The publication is well bound on paper meeting standards for performance and quality. This book is essential for collections strong in decorative arts and is also recommended for collections of North Caroliniana.

Anna Dvorak, North Carolina Museum of Art

Weeks Parker, *Fayetteville, North Carolina: a Pictorial History*. Edited by Reginald M. Barton, Jr., Josephine H. Deem, Allene A. Moffitt. Chapter introductions by Reginald M. Barton, Jr. Norfolk: Donning Company, 1984. 208 pp. \$25.00 (Order from Historic Fayetteville Foundation, P.O. Box 1507, Fayetteville 28302).

James Vickers. *Chapel Hill: an Illustrated History*. Thomas Scism—illustrations. Dixon Qualls—color photography. Chapel Hill: Barclay Publishers, 1985. 208 pp. \$24.95 less 20% for libraries. (P.O. Box 739, Carrboro 27510). ISBN 0-9614429-0-5.

Although they are in some ways as different as night and day, these pictorial histories have at least three things in common. First, they provide valuable views of and information about cities that have changed dramatically during the twentieth century. Second, each book boasts outstanding components. And, unfortunately, a variety of shortcomings detract from the quality of both works.

Weeks Parker succeeded in his twenty-year quest to preserve images of Fayetteville's past. *Fayetteville, North Carolina: a Pictorial History* inspires the reader with a collection of over 350 fascinating views of people, events, buildings, and objects, which were assembled with the help of many individuals and organizations, including the Fayetteville Publishing Company. Many of the photographs depict action, and a few of them span two pages. The photographs' age, size, and layout combine to make this a fine picture book.

Even though Mr. Weeks intended his book partly as a visual supplement to John A. Oates's *Fayetteville, North Carolina* (1950), many readers will be disappointed with its text and other features. The bibliography of eight items hardly dents even the secondary sources pertaining to Fayetteville. Chapter introductions of one or two pages fail to provide an adequate understanding of Fayetteville's development as a city or its place in North Carolina history. Most of the picture captions lack mention of sources, and the index leaves much to be desired. Finally, the photographs and narrative provide an unbalanced view of the city. The reader is left to wonder why the book virtually ignores the role of blacks or the development of Fayetteville's somewhat negative image after World War II.

In producing *Chapel Hill: an Illustrated History*, a book of higher quality than his first pictorial history, *Raleigh: City of Oaks* (1982), James Vickers avoided some of the drawbacks in *Fayetteville*. The lively, well-written text reflects considerable research in primary and secondary sources, many of which are recorded in the book's selected bibliography. Vickers succeeded in writing a balanced history of Chapel Hill itself, although the extensive narrative also discusses in detail the origin and development of the University of North Carolina. The book is not merely a summary of several histories of the university, however. The reader learns much about Chapel Hill's physical development and the businesses, churches, schools, and other institutions that existed at different periods. Chapel Hill's first families share the book with average citizens and minorities, and the seamy side of life does not

escape discussion. Delightful quotations and anecdotes enliven many pages.

One wishes that as much thought had been directed toward other aspects of *Chapel Hill*. Although Dixon Quall's forty-six color illustrations of present-day Chapel Hill please the eye, the content and layout of many of the 200-odd black-and-white illustrations are of little interest. "Mug" shots and other small photographs predominate. Although Thomas Scism attempted to locate photographs in private hands, the vast majority of those included in the book came from the North Carolina Collection at the University of North Carolina and the State Archives. Surely other repositories could have yielded additional views. The extensive captions expand on subjects mentioned in the text but often do not reveal the origin of the illustrations. The index gives little guidance to readers who seek subjects instead of names.

Both of these books increase our knowledge of the subjects they address. Public and academic libraries with North Carolina or local history collections may want to add these titles, but librarians in institutions located some distance from Chapel Hill and Fayetteville should carefully weigh the cost of the books against interest of patrons.

*Maurice C. York, Edgecombe County Memorial Library*

Mike Collins. *North Carolina Jobhunter's Handbook: A Guide to Finding Your Best Job in North Carolina!* Raleigh: FAN Publishing Company, 1985. 142 pp. \$6.00 paper (includes tax, postage, handling). ISBN 0-932179-00-2.

Books on job-seeking have appeared with increasing frequency and in proliferating numbers during the past decade; and with workers responding to a changing society and the ensuing changing marketplace, they have been popular sellers. As a result, many writers who have little expertise in the fields of career counseling and job-seeking have published books that at best add little to the literature, and at worst provide unhelpful advice to individuals who need more effective assistance.

*North Carolina Jobhunter's Handbook: A Guide to Finding Your Best Job in North Carolina!* does not fall into that category. While its content is a little formulaic, and with slight changes could be used to write jobhunting guides for forty-nine other states as well as North Carolina, the advice given has been culled from the best of the job-seeking literature currently available

and is presented in clear, concise fashion. Brief discussions of geography, economy, education patterns, and employment history and trends in North Carolina open the book. Regional maps that delineate the major areas of the state provide visual indication of specific geographical sites for those unfamiliar with the state.

There follow several chapters on the job search process. These include brief but adequate explanations of the importance of career planning, the accessibility of information regarding careers, the techniques and tools of job hunting (specifically resumes and interviews), and the various sources of information about specific openings that are available to a jobseeker. The author spells out federal, state, and local agencies that provide assistance and job opportunity.

Some special sections deal matter-of-factly with the stress that accompanies any job search, as well as the unique difficulties that special populations such as minorities, women, the handicapped, older workers, and inexperienced students may face.

Extensive appendixes list the major manufacturing and non-manufacturing companies in the state, power companies, law enforcement departments, telephone companies, television and radio stations, hospitals, financial institutions, and the like. Although the information given is minimal, each does provide a quick reference point for identifying specific kinds of organizations that may hire in a field of interest. Additional appendixes include lists of relevant periodicals and publications, helpful books, manuals, and directories, and information to assist in preparing a resume and in readying for questions likely to be included in employment interviews.

*North Carolina Jobhunter's Handbook: A Guide to Finding Your Best Job in North Carolina!* is by no means the definitive source on the job search process or on the organizations that provide good employment opportunities for job hunters in the state. It is *not* a directory of employers, and anyone seeking a position in the state needs to consult a number of such sources for more comprehensive information about companies. It does not claim to be that, however, and is useful in its own way as a good review of major employing organizations in North Carolina and the process involved in successfully seeking work in them. It is recommended for public, academic, and school libraries as an initial source to be supplemented by use of more specific directory materials.

*Pat Carpenter, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

George K. Schweitzer. *North Carolina Genealogical Research*. Knoxville, TN, 1984. 192 pp. \$9.00 paper. (Order from Genealogical Sources, Unltd., 7914 Gleason, C-1136, Knoxville, TN 37919)

Dr. Schweitzer, author of books dealing with the genealogy of Tennessee, Virginia, South Carolina, the Revolutionary War, the Civil War, and the War of 1812, has prepared a detailed and comprehensive guideline to genealogical research in North Carolina.

The book is broken down into four chapters, each chapter dealing with a specific area of North Carolina genealogical research. Chapter 1 contains a brief description of the geography of the state, followed by a short history in which Schweitzer describes how both the geography and history of North Carolina relate to genealogical research.

Chapter 2, the largest section of the book, discusses the many types of records that are available for North Carolina genealogical research. Schweitzer covers thirty-four types of records in this chapter, among them birth, death, court, land, probate, census, and military. As an example, the section on Military Records first defines the kinds of records a researcher can expect to find—service, pension, bounty land, claims, and military unit history—tells which of these records are available for each military period in the state, and then tells how to locate those records for certain historical periods.

Chapter 3 deals with locations of records, discussing in great detail the North Carolina State Archives, North Carolina State Library, the library at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, the library at Duke University, and the libraries of the Genealogical Society of Utah. For North Carolina libraries, hours of operation are given, rules and regulations for working in the libraries, locations of materials within the libraries, and how to proceed with research once you have entered the library. For researchers visiting Raleigh, he lists motels (with addresses and telephone numbers) within walking distance or a short drive from North Carolina State Archives and State Library.

Records Procedure and County Listings are covered in Chapter 4. After identifying the ancestor's county, Schweitzer suggests several approaches for undertaking research in North Carolina, recommending as the best approach one in which the researcher first exhausts the resources of libraries near his home, then searches the collections at the North Carolina State Archives and the North Carolina State Library,

and perhaps the libraries at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Duke University, and then going to the county seat to do research at the local library and the courthouse. Most of this chapter consists of a list of each of the counties in North Carolina, giving county seats and zip codes, records available in the county and where they are located, and locations of libraries in the county.

If there is a fault with this book, it is in the use of abbreviations which can be troublesome at times. NCSA (North Carolina State Archives), NCSL (North Carolina State Library), BLGSU (Branch Libraries of the Genealogical Society of Utah), and LGL (large genealogical libraries) are a few among the many abbreviations that dot the pages. The book, however, is generally easy to use, gives excellent advice to researchers, and is thorough in its coverage. It belongs in every genealogy library in the state—as well as in the hands of everyone who undertakes genealogical research in North Carolina.

*Beth Young, Cannon Memorial Library, Kannapolis*

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## New North Carolina Books

Archie K. Davis. *Boy Colonel of the Confederacy: The Life and Times of Henry King Burgwyn, Jr.* Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1985. 406 pp. \$29.95. ISBN 0-8078-1647-7.

Harry Burgwyn commanded the 26th North Carolina Infantry, one of the most remarkable regiments in the Confederate army. The unit's first colonel, Zebulon B. Vance, became governor in 1862 after a brief military career. Burgwyn, who succeeded Vance at age nineteen, was among Robert E. Lee's youngest field officers. Under Burgwyn's leadership, the 26th entered the Gettysburg campaign in July, 1863. Here it earned the melancholy distinction of the greatest regimental loss of the Civil War: a staggering 88% casualty rate in two days of bloody fighting. Among the dead was the Boy Colonel, struck down on July 1st as his regiment struggled to repel the Union Iron Brigade from McPherson's Woods.

Although best remembered for his military achievements, Burgwyn is a worthy biographical subject for other reasons as well. Born in 1841, he was the son of a Northampton County planter who was one of the first Southerners to apply engineering and scientific technology to agriculture. His mother, Anne Greenough Burgwyn, belonged to a prominent Massachusetts family whose ancestors included Governor Increase Sumner and Jonathan Edwards. Mature, intelligent, ambitious, gifted by heredity and breeding, and a born leader, young Burgwyn doubtless could have anticipated a brilliant civilian career had not the war intervened. But his talents were subsumed in the secession crisis and in an intense longing for military glory. His life exemplified many of the better qualities which the Southern plantation system was capable of producing, while his death underlined the war's tragic human cost, both to the region and to the nation as a whole.

Archie K. Davis's biography is itself an accomplishment of note. A lifelong devotee of the late unpleasantness, Davis completed graduate studies in history at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill following his retirement as chairman of the Wachovia Corporation. His dissertation, based on the extensive Burgwyn Family Papers in the Southern Historical Collection was 1500 pages long. Yet, out of modesty, he declined the Ph.D. degree (settling instead for a "certificate of recognition" from the university) and resisted publication of his work. Only after ten years, and considerable persuasion, did he consent to revise the dissertation into its present form.

Students of the Civil War are fortunate that

Davis eventually changed his mind. To be sure, those with considerable previous knowledge may find his style discursive. As Davis traces the war throughout Virginia and the Carolinas, Burgwyn frequently disappears for pages at a time. Despite impressive background research, Davis also overlooked at least two manuscript sources known to this reviewer that relate to the 26th regiment: the Leonidas Lafayette Polk Papers at the Southern Historical Collection, and the privately owned W. W. "Buck" Edwards Letters, of which portions have been published. Finally, the absence of a bibliography is surprising in a volume produced by a major university press. These are, however, relatively minor flaws that do not harm the overall value of the book.

*Boy Colonel of the Confederacy* is both an outstanding biography and a significant contribution to the historiography of this state. Every collection of North Caroliniana should include it.

Everard H. Smith, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Lewis W. Green. *The Silence of Snakes*. Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, Publisher, 1984. 343 pp. \$15.95. ISBN 0-89587-040-1.

North Carolina native Lewis W. Green is no stranger to the people and customs of the North Carolina mountains, as evidenced in his second novel, *The Silence of Snakes*. Formerly a reporter and a teacher of journalism, Green uses words in a manner so powerful and evocative as to plunge his readers into the very center of his fictional world. The images he conjures are often too vivid, too painful, too ugly; his words are disturbing, wrenching. *The Silence of Snakes* is not an easy book to read; it is not a pretty story, and it could only have been told in this way.

The mountain community that is home to Green's characters is not peaceful and picturesque. The image of snakes runs through this novel—silent and deadly, the poison that pervades the lives of these suspicious, superstitious, proud men and women. Alcohol is an important force—from the brilliant yet alcoholic reporter Paul Fortune who nearly destroys himself by drinking, to the Skiller family's infamous moonshine business, the influence of alcohol on Green's characters is unmistakable and frightening. In this novel, the line dividing good and evil is far from distinct. Characters are not either sympathetic or despicable—they have the frailties and weaknesses born of a life filled with too many hardships, disappointments, and injustices. And yet, they display a fierce loyalty to family and friends, concern for the welfare of a seriously ill

child, commitment to fairness and justice in the trial of an unquestionably guilty man.

Green exposes his readers to feelings and events that most of us would prefer to avoid. His talent for description and insight makes us understand, makes us feel the pain that could drive a man to madness, to murder without remorse. The crime in the story is unthinkable, yet in the end, the reader cannot be sure which side to take.

*The Silence of Snakes* begins with a birth—painful, frightening, mysterious. Death ends the novel—the final silence. Green's novel is not comforting, not a pleasant, mindless diversion. This excellent effort evidences a keen journalistic eye, tremendous awareness and knowledge of mountain life, and a rare talent for evoking with the written word images that bring to life characters and places and moments and emotions. A truly disturbing and insightful portrait of a slice of North Carolina life.

Julie Sanders, Forsyth County Public Library

Linda Brown Bragg. *Rainbow Roun Mah Shoulder*. Chapel Hill: Carolina Wren Press, 1984. 133 pp. \$6.00 paper. (300 Barclay Road, Chapel Hill 27514) ISBN 0-932112-20-X.

"It is you who belong to God, not me. You are the real priest." Those were the words spoken to her by Father Theodore Canty on that last night in the sanctuary of St. Ignatius Church. It was then that she accepted the growing knowledge that she had been blessed with special powers to love and heal.

At twenty-two, Rebecca Florice was a tall reed of a girl and handsome in a Creole way that drove her black husband, Mac, to desperation as he felt them drift apart. There was a "strangeness" about her that he had never understood, nor could he accept that she was somehow mixed up with God and that awesome gift. He left her, running away in a rage of confusion, screaming curses, calling her crazy and unfaithful. "She could still hear his voice fighting the enormity of the ocean. The sea gulls whined; she understood, and wrapped herself up for the night in the slicker Mac had left behind."

It was 1919, and Rebecca was living in the home of her sister. She and Mac had come there, to eastern North Carolina, to escape their discontent and unhappiness in New Orleans. She planted the magic herb seeds that she had brought with her, and the gardens thrived every year.

Sipping chamomile tea one evening on the

porch with her friend, Alice, Rebecca suddenly recognized the meaning of the "growls of sound" that crossed the dark distance separating them from the lynch mob. She had known that afternoon in town that trouble was in the air, and she sat silently on the porch throughout the hour that it took to kill.

When her sister, Marie, and her husband decide to leave Jacksonville, Rebecca Florice and Alice go to Greensboro to take jobs cooking in a struggling Negro college. Rebecca becomes a stable, respected member of the campus community, and in her own small way helps uphold its tradition as "a college Black folk could be proud of."

Rebecca Florice also finds the Reverend Robert Brown, pastor of the Mount Olive AME Zion Church. The Reverend Brown "was not the same intellectual Theodore [Canty] had been, but he had roots of wisdom that scoured the earth for answers." He discovers strength in Rebecca's love that helps him denounce from his pulpit the injustices of a town that would jail an innocent young black on a trumped up murder charge and allow his mysterious death behind bars to go uninvestigated and unanswered. Though fearing for the safety of his family when the Klan burns crosses in the yard of his home, he invites the NAACP to meet in his church, and he continues his crusade as president of its local chapter.

Because he is a just man, Robert Brown is unable to reconcile his love and passion for Rebecca with his sense of duty and loyalty to his wife. He seeks and accepts a call to a church in another state thus ending a relationship that has become consuming for Rebecca.

The author, in discussing her writing, explains that her "major emphasis is always to give life to the concrete world through imaginative work so that it will speak of the great mysteries."

The book is a chronicle of Rebecca Florice's ministry to those who are loved by her and healed through her powers. The central characters and many of the minor ones are richly drawn against the background of the Negro's struggle to attain justice and position in a society that has only grudgingly begun to recognize his unalienable rights. The author's voice is one of authority for it is the consciousness of her own people.

That Linda Bragg is a poet is evident in her descriptive prose. It winds itself like wisteria vine around the dramatic and the mundane, the humorous and the tragic. Like Rebecca Florice, she understands the "struggle between bread and incense."

Linda Bragg is a lecturer at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro where she teaches

## **New North Carolina Books**

Afro-American literature and creative writing. Her teaching emphasizes "subjects such as the uses of imagination and the connection between the sacred and the artistic." Though this is her first published novel, she has written poetry since the age of fourteen and has been published in a number of periodicals and an anthology titled *Beyond the Blues*. A book of her own poems, *A Love Song to Black Men*, was published by Broadside Press in 1974.

*Rainbow Roun Mah Shoulder* is a book for the general reader and the student of creative writing. It is recommended for public and academic libraries, and it should be essential to any collection of contemporary black literature.

*Rebecca Ballentine, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

C.J. Puetz. *North Carolina County Maps*. Lyndon Station, WI.: C. J. Puetz. 156 pp. Index. \$10.90. (Available from County Maps, 300 Buck Jones Road, Raleigh 27606.)

*North Carolina County Maps* is one of ten county map books published by C. J. Puetz. Other states for which similar county map publications are available include South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Florida.

This is a nice general reference resource for transportation and recreation information in map format. The maps are clear and easy to read. The publisher has reproduced the black and white county highway maps published by the North Carolina Department of Transportation at the scale of 1" = 2 miles. The scale of some counties has been slightly reduced. The maps are arranged in double page spread format (22' x 16") with larger counties covered on two pages. Interstate highways are depicted in blue and recreational areas are represented with blue symbols. County seats, state and national parks and forests, wildlife refuges, museums and historic sites, ferries, lighthouses, and ski areas are highlighted. Two small inset maps appear with each county: a key to county location within the state, and a key to county road numbers.

Accompanying each map is a brief text which includes county seat, short historical notes, and, for most counties, some recreational information. Short descriptions of state parks appear with the appropriate county. This county information seems to have been compiled from a variety of sources. The N.C. Wildlife Commission, the N.C. Travel and Tourism Division, and the Division of Parks and Recreation are acknowledged. Portions of the historical notes are identical to citations in

William S. Powell's *The North Carolina Gazetteer*.

Unfortunately, there are minor errors in the text. When the reader is unfamiliar with a county's history or points of interest, he should consult additional guidebooks for more complete information, for the scope of this atlas is not extensive enough to encompass all points of interest and recreation in North Carolina. There are three types of mistakes in the text: typographical/editing errors for place names (e.g., Appalachian National Forest for Pisgah National Forest and Knott's landing for Knott's Island); incorrect location (e.g., Bridal Veil Falls cited on the wrong river); and misleading descriptions (e.g., Stagville Plantation in Durham County, noted as Stagville Center for Preservation Technology, appears to be part of the Duke University campus). A few errors were also found in state road numbers, dates, index listings, and the alphabetical arrangement in the content list. The maps may be consulted for spelling, location, and road numbers.

Despite errors in the county descriptions, *North Carolina County Maps* is a handy resource. Recommended for all libraries.

*Celia D. Poe, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

Edwin M. Yoder, Jr. *The Night of the Old South Ball and Other Essays and Fables*. Oxford, MS: Yoknapatawpha Press, 1984. 248 pp. \$13.95. ISBN 0-916242-53-6.

The title of Edwin Yoder's *The Night of the Old South Ball* is taken from that of the first essay, which humorously recalls the author's remembrance of his college roommate's attendance at the Kappa Alpha Order's Old South Ball. It is a wonderful parody, told as a mock epic, of the seriousness of the southern concept of noblesse oblige carried to an extreme. The roommate, whom Yoder refers to as Altgeld, has been fitted for the occasion in a rented general's uniform "complete with epaulettes and ceremonial sword." Though Altgeld leaves triumphantly for the ball in his Confederate finery, his return home at a much later hour wearing only his undershorts causes Yoder to suspect that "the general had been failed by both God and women."

The above essay is one of several the author tells with wit and good fun in this first published collection of essays by the nationally-syndicated Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist now based in Washington D.C. Yoder, whose hometown is Mebane, N.C., is a graduate of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and a former Rhodes Scholar. While at Chapel Hill, he was edi-

tor of the *Daily Tar Heel*. He went on to work at the *Charlotte News*, the *Greensboro Daily News*, the *Washington Star* and the *Washington Post*, writing essays from which these eighty-eight were selected.

One of Yoder's strong points is his keen interest in and awareness of history and the workings of historical processes. His best historical and political pieces are reflections on the South, the region that has nurtured his intellect, which involve assessing the region itself as well as describing the figures that have inhabited it. He challenges "historical misconceptions," such as the charge that Thomas Jefferson was guilty of miscegenation. His praise of a biography of Huey Long, the "Kingfish" of Louisiana politics, becomes a lucid discussion of the man and southern politics in the turbulent 1920s and 30s. Essays on later southern politicians, especially Jimmy Carter, are equally lucid and pertinent and help to cast light on the ever-growing debate about the efficacy of Carter's presidency and on his "enigmatic" personality.

The book is entertaining reading because Yoder's range of subjects is so wide. The author is as much at home discussing the works of Flannery O'Connor as he is recalling the malapropism issued by Coach Weems every time he lectured on "benevolent depots" in his history class. Some of the essays are too short, probably due to time and space limitations imposed on journalists. Still, this collection would be better if Yoder had expanded some of the essays, especially the political ones. As they are, these essays show glimpses of insight but, for the most part, contribute nothing new.

The book is recommended for adult nonfiction collections.

*Jim Chapman, Public Library of Charlotte & Mecklenburg County*

T. R. Pearson, *A Short History of a Small Place*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1985. 381 pp. \$16.95. ISBN: 0-671-54352-0.

Following the pattern of southern storytellers who sit on their front porches and remember "when," T. R. Pearson's *A Short History of a Small Place* travels through bits and pieces of the more eccentric moments of Neely, a fictional southern town in the northern Piedmont of North Carolina. The novel reads like a front porch talk, as "little Louis Benfield" tells us what his Daddy has told him. This is the way of oral history, and Pearson has a good knack for the fictionalized kind.

The story is held together by Daddy, Momma, and Louis Benfield, a small family of "normal" people in comparison with the more eccentric characters of the town. Louis wanders through a few decades of Neely's history, including the tale of the Epperson sisters and a cousin who go about getting the townspeople to sign a petition acknowledging that they are indeed triplets. And why shouldn't they be? There seems to be no good rationale in the minds of the Neelyites for denying these three their "triplet-hood" if that makes them happy. Another character is "Mr. Britches," a monkey who doesn't seem to enjoy wearing the clothes that Miss Pettigrew, the mayor's sister, wants him to wear. But he does enjoy hanging out on the top of a flag pole and causing a ruckus.

There is a typical range of people from rich families to poor families. But in all this diversity there is a very conscious acknowledgment by all people that they must and do live together. The little habits that each person has and the "different" things each does keep the town interesting. Neely seems to appreciate, at least through the eyes of the Benfield family, all of the eccentricities of their neighbors and each other. For instance, Momma Benfield washes dishes over and over, staring out the kitchen window, when something happens that she needs to think about in silence. Daddy and Louis Benfield just let her be alone when she washes dishes. And by the same token, Momma Benfield puts up with Daddy's smoking habit. They have an agreement that he will not carry "any means of making fire," so he has hidden matches all over town; and as Louis notes, "more than once I myself had watched him turn over a rock at Tadlock's pond and pluck a full, unweathered matchbox out from among the ants and the nightcrawlers."

Through the many digressions of Louis, who seems to have a good sense of how things tie together in the community, we learn much about how many small towns operate. Though the events are fictional, their possibility is very real, especially to all who feel as if they have met the cousins of the character in Pearson's book.

One of the best aspects of *A Short History of a Small Place* is that it doesn't have to be read in one sitting. You can take as much time to read it as necessary without losing the flavor of the book, just as you can talk on the porch about a subject, go off and get tea or a snack, return to the front porch, and maybe take up where you left off or maybe just go on to something else, knowing it will all come back together in the end.

Pearson has written a novel that is funny, controlled in its digressive ways, and well worth

reading for its little insights into a small town and the people who live there, together. Recommended for all fiction collections.

Virginia A. Moore, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

### Other Publications of Interest

*Inns of the Southern Mountains: One Hundred Scenic and Historic Hostelries from Virginia to Georgia* by Patricia L. Hudson would be a good addition to the travel section of public and academic libraries. This 160-page volume covers inns in the mountain regions of Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Georgia. Nearly half (forty-nine) of the inns are in North Carolina. Arrangement is by state from north to south, with towns listed alphabetically under each state. For each inn the author includes address, telephone number, name of innkeeper, when open, meals served, whether children or pets are permitted, whether checks or credit cards are accepted, directions for getting to the inn, and rates. A brief but informative text tells a bit about each inn. Also included and most helpful is a map for each state showing locations of inns. There is an index by state and town. Order from EPM Publications, Inc. 1003 Turkey Run Road, McLean, VA 22101. (\$8.95 paper. ISBN 0-914440-80-2)

The Appalachian Consortium Press (University Hall, Appalachian State University, Boone 28608) in 1984 published *Minstrel of the Appalachians; The Story of Bascom Lamar Lunsford* by Loyal Jones. Lunsford (1882-1973) was a North Carolinian who promoted traditional mountain music and dancing. This account is thorough and scholarly, with notes, bibliography, and appendixes, including a discography and list of Lunsford's recordings in the Archive of Folk Song at the Library of Congress. One minor quibble is that there are no credit lines for the fifty photographs. 249 pp. paper. \$10.95. ISBN 0913239-11-9.

In 1984 Velma Barfield was executed by the state of North Carolina for the murder of four people, including her mother. She was the first woman to be executed in this country for twenty-two years. *Woman on Death Row* by Velma Barfield is her story of her life until just before her execution on November 2, 1984, including her drug addiction and her religious conversion while in prison. Though this certainly is not an impar-

tial account of Ms. Barfield's life, it is an important book. It is published by Oliver Nelson Books, a division of Thomas Nelson Publishers, P.O. Box 141000, Nelson Place at Elm Hill Pike, Nashville, TN 37214. 175 pp. paper \$6.95. ISBN 0-8407-9531-9.

For public library ghost and mystery collections is a new title from East Woods Press (429 East Blvd., Charlotte 28203); *Coastal Ghosts: Haunted Places from Wilmington, North Carolina to Savannah, Georgia*. The North Carolina ghosts center around Wilmington; most of the tales are about South Carolina ghosts. 184 pp. \$12.95.

Libraries that collect regional materials or cookbooks will want to get a copy of *Bill Neal's Southern Cooking* (UNC Press). Neal, co-owner and chef of a Chapel Hill restaurant, has received national attention and praise from such notables as Craig Claiborne. The nice thing is that it's all true. The *Cookbook* is southern, sensible, and literary (an appropriate quotation opens each chapter), and the recipes are good, easy to read, list both English and metric amounts, and have complete instructions, including recommended equipment. There are both a list of works consulted and an index. 233 pp., \$15.95. ISBN 0-8078-1649-3.

*Clenched Fists, Burning Crosses: A Novel of Resistance* by Chris South is a feminist novel set in the Durham area, though the location is not crucial to the plot. It is a story of opposition to the power of white men, all of whom are evil characters in the book. The plot involves a group of lesbians who are fighting the Klan and the racist, sexist society they see around them. Libraries that are consciously collecting feminist literature will want to purchase this title. Others may want to examine it before deciding whether to purchase. Trumansburg, NY: The Crossing Press, 1984. 183 pp. \$17.95 cloth. ISBN 0-89594-154-6; \$7.95 paper. ISBN 0-89594-153-8.

Collections of genealogy will want to note a new title recently published by Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc. of Baltimore. *Marriages of Johnston County, North Carolina, 1762-1868*, compiled by Brent H. Holcomb, contains abstracts of all 3,946 extant marriage bonds for the period indicated. Arrangement is alphabetical by name of groom and provides name of bride, date of bond, and name of bondsman. An index lists both brides and bondsmen. 162 pp. \$15.00 + \$1.25 postage & handling ISBN 0-8063-1120-7.

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# NCLA Minutes

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## North Carolina Library Association

### Minutes of the Executive Board

July 19, 1985

The Executive Board of the North Carolina Library Association met on July 19, 1985, in the conference room of the College Union, Davidson College, Davidson, North Carolina. Board members present were Leland Park, Pauline F. Myrick, Jane Williams, Eunice Drum, Mertys Bell, Shirley B. McLaughlin, Mary P. Williams, Patsy Hansel, Mary Avery, Robert Bland, J. A. Killian, Vivian Beech, Rebecca Ballentine, Judith Sutton, Karen Perry and Benjamin F. Speller, Jr. Also present were Dorothy W. Campbell, Janet Miller, Patricia Langelier, Mae Tucker, Louise Boone, Arial Stephens, Cindy Pendergraft, Nancy Bates, and Mary McAfee.

The meeting was called to order by President Leland Park. He welcomed the group to Davidson College and gave brief information about the campus. The president introduced Mr. J. A. Killian, new chair of the Trustees Section, and welcomed him to the board. He also welcomed three visitors: Cindy Pendergraft, member, NCLA Committee on Honorary and Life Membership; Patricia Langelier, International/State Documents Librarian, UNC-Chapel Hill; and Dorothy W. Campbell, newly-elected secretary of NCLA for 1985-87.

The minutes of the April 12, 1985 meeting of the Executive Board were presented by Shirley McLaughlin for Roberta Williams, secretary. It was noted that on page 2, paragraph 4, the correct spelling of the name of the guest editor of the Summer 1985 issue of *North Carolina Libraries* should be **Maury** York. The minutes were approved with this correction.

Eunice Drum gave the Treasurer's Report and distributed copies to all members. She noted that \$20,000 had been transferred to the savings account.

Pauline Myrick, 1st vice president/president elect, and Arial Stephens, conference manager, gave an update report on plans for the 1985 biennial conference. A schedule of conference meetings, speakers and activities was distributed, and space assignments were discussed. It was noted that 70% of the exhibitors' spaces have already been sold. President-Elect Myrick commended Conference Manager Stephens for his efficient planning and outstanding work with Johnny Shaver in handling local arrangements. President Park reminded the board of the pre-conference meeting of the 1983-85 and 1985-87 executive boards. He also reminded the 1983-85 board members that they are expected to attend all NCLA general sessions and business meetings scheduled during the conference. The 1985-87 board will hold a dinner meeting on Friday, October 4th, at the conclusion of the conference.

Patsy Hansel, editor, reported that the summer issue of *North Carolina Libraries* was in the mail. The fall issue will focus on library services to institutions; anticipated mailing date is October 11th. Deadline for the winter 1985 conference issue is November 10.

Sheila Core, chairman of the Scholarship Committee, was unable to be present. Her report was presented to the board by President Park. Recipients of the North Carolina Memorial Scho-

larships for 1985 are Linda Baldwin Shoffner of Greenville and Sharon Lynne Arnette of Brevard. The Query-Long Scholarship was awarded to Barbara Baker Privette of Zebulon. Diane Granata Thompson of Greensboro and Emily Schafer McCormick of Charlotte were granted loans from the McLendon Student Loan Fund.

Treasurer Eunice Drum shared with the board a June 27, 1985 memo from Sheila Core, chair, NCLA Scholarship Committee, regarding the need to revise the loan agreement form in order to clarify the terms of the loan and make it legally binding. Attached to the memo from the Scholarship Committee was a proposed revision of the loan agreement form. After some discussion, Jake Killian moved that the proposed changes in the McLendon Student Loan Agreement form be accepted with the following change: Delete the statement of a specific amount for the loan and add instead "the amount of the loan is to be set by the Executive Board of the North Carolina Library Association." This motion was seconded and passed.

The report of the Honorary and Life Membership Committee was given by Kathy Shropshire. The committee recommended that Honorary Memberships in NCLA be given to Senator Harold W. Hardison, Representative George Miller, and Dr. Samuel Ragan. It also recommended that Life Memberships be awarded to Mr. H. William O'Shea, Jr., and to Mrs. Mildred Councill. Pauline Myrick moved that the board accept the recommendation of the Honorary and Life Membership Committee and that Honorary and Life Memberships in NCLA be granted to the individuals so nominated. This motion was seconded and passed.

The report of the Governmental Relations Committee was given by Louise Boone, chair. She reported that the North Carolina delegates to Legislative Day in Washington on April 16th were well received by various members of the North Carolina congressional delegation and their staffs. Funding for LSCA appears to be frozen at current levels, but the budget process is a slow one, and it will probably take months for Congress to arrive at a final compromise and action.

Noting that she plans to retire on September 1st, President Park thanked Ms. Boone for all her hard work as chairman of the Governmental Relations Committee and for her many contributions to library service in North Carolina during her career. Immediate Past President Mertys Bell also recognized Ms. Boone and expressed appreciation on behalf of the board for her outstanding professional contributions as a member of NCLA.

Dr. Gene Lanier, chair, Intellectual Freedom Committee, was unable to be present. A brief update on recent activities and concerns of this committee was given by President Park. The president also noted that the North Carolina Library Association's Intellectual Freedom Committee had been presented the Intellectual Freedom Round Table's State Program Award at the 104th Annual Conference of the American Library Association. The board unanimously agreed that Dr. Lanier is to be highly commended for all his hard work as chairman of the committee in keeping intellectual freedom alive in North Carolina through programs, publicity and testimony.

Rebecca Ballentine, NCLA Representative to the Southeastern Library Association, reported that SELA held its leader-

## NCLA Minutes

ship conference in Atlanta on March 13-14. Preliminary plans were made for the SELA Biennial Conference to be held October 15-19, 1986, in Atlanta. The SELA Executive Board approved job descriptions for a part-time executive secretary and a full-time office manager. It is expected that an executive secretary will be appointed when the Board meets in August. The association's budget is in balance and membership figures are about the same for the past three years. North Carolina continues to be the state with the most members in SELA. The SELA Board voted to recommend to the membership at the 1986 conference that voting membership on the executive board be given to round tables along with all other rights and responsibilities that sections have. The board also passed a motion to invite round table chairs to attend board meetings during the interim. The eighth annual presidents' meeting is scheduled for August 30 in Atlanta, followed by a meeting of the Executive Committee on August 31. Representative Ballentine also requested that committees and sections send her news of workshops so that she in turn could forward this information to SELA for publication in the *Southeastern Librarian*.

Robert Bland, chair, College and University Section, reported that forty-five people attended the workshop, "The Electronic Network: Sharing the Costs and Benefits of Library Automation," which was sponsored by the section on May 30-31. Those in attendance heard a very informative discussion of networking and automation for small and medium-sized libraries.

Mary Avery, chair, Community and Junior College Section, reported that Richard Wells of Randolph Tech is the new section editor of the *North Carolina Libraries* editorial board. He replaces Beverly Gass, who will enter the doctoral program at Columbia University in the fall. Mr. John Berry, editor-in-chief of *Library Journal*, will be the guest speaker on the Community and Junior College Section program at the biennial conference.

The report of the Documents Section was given by Janet Miller for Stuart Basefsky, chair. Janet Miller will become the chair of the Documents Section for 1985-86, and Pat Langelier will continue as chair of the State Documents Depository System Committee. The section has devoted all its priorities in recent months to urging persons and organizations to write letters of support for a depository system in North Carolina. Members of the NCLA Executive Board were encouraged to join in this effort.

Pat Langelier also requested that the Executive Board join with the Documents Section in forwarding letters of support for a depository system for state documents in North Carolina. She stated that such a letter should 1) identify the writer; 2) be specific; 3) give reasons for your position; and 4) ask for specific action—i.e., urge that action be taken to establish a network of depository libraries so that state publications will be available statewide.

President Park thanked Ms. Miller and Ms. Langelier for their report on the proposal for a depository system. He also requested that the Documents Section forward to him a resolution regarding this matter which could then be presented to the NCLA membership for action at a business meeting during the biennial conference.

Vivian Beech, Junior Members Round Table chair, reported that the JMRT Executive Board met May 24 at the National Humanities Center Library in the Research Triangle Park. Stephanie Issette was elected vice chairman/chairman-elect of JMRT for 1985-87. Application forms for the Young Librarian Award were approved. Plans were made to extend the Grass-root Grant and Young Librarians' Awards until the fall. The orientation to NCLA program on October 2nd at the biennial conference will include talks by President Leland Park and exhibitors, John Higgins and Dwight Edmonds, and the presentation of awards. The board decided not to sponsor the JMRT Night on the Town because of the full schedule in the evenings.

JMRT will assist with the President's Dance on Thursday evening. An information table will be manned by JMRT near the exhibits area in an effort to promote membership in the round table.

The report for the Public Library Section was given by Judith Sutton, chair. The Planning Council of the Public Library Section met April 12, 1985, in Greensboro, at the Greensboro Public Library. The final quarterly meeting of the Planning Council will be held July 26, 1985, at the Davidson County Public Library in Lexington. Featured speaker for the general section program at the biennial conference will be Joe McGinniss, author of *Fatal Vision*. The Young Adult committee will sponsor "Young Adolescents and Libraries," featuring Sue Rosenzweig, Information Manager for the Center for Early Adolescence of UNC-Chapel Hill. The Audio-Visual Committee will have a session on "Clay Animated Films" featuring Charlotte filmmaker John Lemmon. The PR Committee will conduct a PR Swap Shop and Contest complete with prizes. LSCA grants were obtained for the general program/Joe McGinniss and for the YA program/Sue Rosenzweig. Ms. Sutton also commended Nancy Bates, chairman of the Public Library Section Governmental Relations Committee and President of the North Carolina Public Library Directors Association, for the tremendous job she did in leading the successful lobbying effort which resulted in passage of legislation by the General Assembly to increase state aid to public libraries by \$3 million. On behalf of the Public Library Section members, Sutton also expressed appreciation to John Jones, Louise Boone, and Nancy Massey for getting Senator Harold Hardison and Representative Billy Watkins to introduce the legislation.

The report of the Resources and Technical Services Section was given by Benjamin F. Speller, Jr., chair. The section will sponsor a breakfast meeting on Thursday morning, October 3rd, at the biennial conference. At this time the section will hold its business meeting and present its Best Article and Conference Grant awards. Other programs to be sponsored by RTSS at the conference will include a program on the National Authority Control Update with John James and Judith Fenly of the Library of Congress as speakers; a panel discussion on cataloging problems and solutions; and a program sponsored by the RTSS Collection Development/Serials Interest Group on utilizing vendor services in collection development. The section also requested permission from the NCLA Executive Board to sell tee shirts at the conference, with proceeds to be donated to NCLA to pay for publication of an updated NCLA membership directory. The Board agreed by common consent to this proposal.

Mr. J. A. Killian, Chair, Trustees Section, reported that the Librarian/Trustees Conference on May 29-30 in Raleigh was quite successful. He also stated that the section plans to promote membership in NCLA and ALA for its members.

Patsy Hansel, chair, reported that the Round Table on the Status of Women in Librarianship sponsored a most successful workshop on "Upper Level Management" in Chapel Hill in May, with over sixty people in attendance. Arabelle Fedora's presentation at the workshop will be printed in the fall issue of *North Carolina Libraries*, and Jane Williams' presentation will be printed in a coming issue of *MsManagement*. Kay Jordan of Diane Harris Associates in Winston-Salem will conduct the Round Table's program, "Do's and Don't's Dress for Success Fashion Follies," at the biennial conference. The Round Table is also investigating the possibility of selling dance cards for the President's dance on Thursday evening.

The report for the Round Table for Ethnic Minority Concerns was given by Mary P. Williams, chair. The Executive Board of the Round Table met on July 2, 1985, at Kenan Library, St. Mary's College, Raleigh. Final plans were made for the program which the round table will sponsor at the biennial conference. Congressman Major Owens will be the featured speaker at a

breakfast meeting on October 4. The Round Table received an LSCA grant to help with expenses for this program. Patricia Hines, Elizabeth State University, has been elected as chair of the Round Table for Ethnic Minority Concerns for 1985-87.

It was announced that the dates for the 1986 NCLA Spring Workshop will be April 18-19, 1986.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

*Shirley B. McLaughlin, Acting Secretary*  
*Roberta S. Williams, Secretary*

**CONSTITUTION**  
**of the**  
**NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION**

**October, 1981**  
**(amended October, 1983)**  
**(amended October, 1985)**

ARTICLE I. NAME

This organization shall be called the North Carolina Library Association.

ARTICLE II. OBJECT

Its object shall be to promote libraries and library services in North Carolina.

ARTICLE III. MEMBERSHIP

1. Membership in the North Carolina Library Association shall consist of five classes: individual membership, institutional membership, contributing membership, honorary membership, and life membership. Only individual and life members have voting privileges.

2. *Individual.* Any person who is or has been officially connected with any library in a professional, nonprofessional, or clerical capacity, or any member of a library's governing or advisory body, or any student in a school of library science, may upon payment of dues be entitled to individual membership as stated by the *Bylaws* and will have the right to vote.

3. *Institutional.* Any institution may become an institutional member upon payment of the dues of the Association and upon meeting the requirements for membership as stated in the *Bylaws*.

4. *Contributing.* Any individual, firm or organization may upon the payment of dues, be entitled to contributing membership as stated in the *Bylaws*.

5. *Honorary.* The Honorary and Life Membership Committee may recommend to the Executive Board for honorary, non-voting membership non-librarians who have made unusual contributions to library services. Such nominees may be elected by the Executive Board.

6. *Life.* The Honorary and Life Membership Committee may recommend to the Executive Board for life membership, *with voting privileges*, persons who are no longer actively engaged in library work. Such nominees may be elected by the Executive Board.

ARTICLE IV. OFFICERS

1. The officers of the Association shall consist of a President; a first Vice-President, who shall be the President-Elect; a Second Vice-President; a Secretary and a Treasurer.

2. They are to be elected by ballot, to serve for two years except for the Treasurer who is to serve for four years.

ARTICLE V. EXECUTIVE BOARD

1. The officers of the Association, the past President, two Directors elected by the Association at large, the representatives of the Association to the A.L.A. Council, the North Carolina member of the Executive Board of the Southeastern Library Association, the Editor of *North Carolina Libraries*, and the chairman of each section and round table shall constitute the Executive Board. A parliamentarian may be appointed by the President as a non-voting member.

2. They shall serve until their successors take office.

3. The President of the Association shall be the Chairman of the Executive Board.

4. *Powers and Duties.* The Executive Board shall have the power:

- a. To consider and mature plans for the general work of the Association.
- b. To appoint in case of a vacancy in any office a member from the Association to fill the unexpired term until the next regular election.
- c. To establish, maintain, and staff a Headquarters Office for the Association.
- d. To define the duties, responsibilities and salaries of the Headquarters personnel.
- e. To transact the business of the Association within the limits of a budget system.

5. Business of the Association may also be transacted by the Executive Board through correspondence, provided that the proposed action be submitted in writing by the President to the members of the Executive Board, and that it be approved by a quorum of the Board.

6. The Executive Board shall act for the Association in intervals between meetings; make arrangements for the biennial meeting; and authorize the organization of sections or round tables by specialized interests within the Library Association.

7. The Executive Board shall direct and provide for the publications of the Association and may have power to contract for such publications as may seem desirable for furthering the interests of the Association.

8. *Quorum.* A majority of the voting members of the Executive Board shall constitute a quorum.

9. *Representatives to the North Carolina Public Library Certification Commission.* The Executive Board shall nominate an individual who has been selected by the Public Library Section to be named by the Governor to serve, with the chairman of the Public Library Section and the chairman of the North Carolina Association of the Library Trustees of N.C.L.A., as a member of the Public Library Certification Commission as required by the General Statutes of North Carolina (G.S. 143B-68).

ARTICLE VI. FINANCES

1. The Executive Board shall approve all encumbrances (any claims on property) and expenditures of Association funds, but may delegate to the President authority to approve encumbrances and expenditures.

2. The Executive Board shall administer the business affairs of the Association, and it shall have power in the intervals between meetings of the Association to act on all matters on which a majority of the members reach agreement.

3. The finances of the Association shall be handled under a budget system.

4. Funds shall be available to the President or his representative toward attending meetings to represent the Association. These funds must be included in the budget and approved by the Executive Board.

## ***NCLA Constitution***

5. Funds shall be available to the Executive Board to administer the affairs of the Association through a Headquarters Office.

6. No officer, committee or member of the Association shall receive any funds or incur any expense for the Association not provided for in the Constitution unless authorized in writing by the President; nor shall the Treasurer or other authorized person make any payment except for expenditures which have been so approved.

### ARTICLE VII. AFFILIATIONS

1. The North Carolina Library Association shall be a contributing member of the American Library Association.

2. The North Carolina Library Association shall hold chapter membership in the American Library Association and shall elect its Councilor as provided in the *A.L.A. Constitution and Bylaws*.

3. The North Carolina Library Association shall be a contributing member of the Southeastern Library Association.

4. The Executive Board of the North Carolina Library Association shall be empowered to enter into other affiliations as deemed beneficial to the Association.

### ARTICLE VIII. SECTIONS AND ROUND TABLES

1. Sections and round tables of the Association may be organized by application, signed by one hundred voting members of the Association, and approved by the Executive Board.

2. Each section shall represent a type of library or field of activity clearly distinct from that of other sections.

3. A round table shall represent a field of librarianship not within the scope of any single section.

4. The officers of the sections and round tables shall be elected by the membership of the section or round table. They shall be responsible for the program meetings and any other business of the section or round table.

5. The President of the Association may appoint officers if the section or round table fails to elect officers.

6. With the permission of the Executive Board, sections and round tables may charge fees for their purposes. Funds received will be earmarked and used at the discretion of the officers of the section or round table.

7. The Executive Board may discontinue a section or round table when in its opinion the usefulness of that section or round table has ceased, except that a majority of affirmative votes of members of a section or round table that is still active be required prior to the Executive Board's action.

### ARTICLE IX. MEETINGS

1. There shall be a biennial meeting of the Association at such place and time as shall have been decided upon by the Executive Board.

2. Special meetings of the Association may be called by the President; by a quorum of the Executive Board; or on request of 50 members of the Association.

3. At least 30 days' notice shall be given for special meetings, and only business mentioned in the call shall be transacted.

4. Meetings of the Executive Board shall be held upon the call of the President, or at the request of a quorum of the members of the Executive Board.

5. There shall be a minimum of four meetings of the Executive Board during the biennium.

6. *Quorum*. One hundred voting members, representing at least ten institutions, shall constitute a quorum of the North Carolina Library Association.

### ARTICLE X. AMENDMENTS

1. Amendments to the Constitution may be voted on only when a quorum of the Association is present, and shall require a two-thirds vote of the members present.

2. Notice of the proposed changes in the Constitution shall be mailed to the membership at least 30 days prior to the meeting at which a vote is to be taken on the proposed changes.

## **BYLAWS**

### **NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION**

### ARTICLE I. ELECTIONS

1. The President, with the approval of the Executive Board, shall appoint a Committee on Nominations, which shall include representatives of the various types of libraries in the North Carolina Library Association, insofar as is practical.

2. The first Vice-President shall be the President-Elect.

3. *Officers*. The Committee on Nominations shall present by November first of the year preceding the election, the names of two candidates for each of the following offices: First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and two Directors-at-Large.

In case the First Vice-President is unable to assume the Presidency, the Committee on Nominations shall present the names of two candidates for the office of President.

4. *A.L.A. Council Member*. The N.C.L.A. representative to the A.L.A. Council shall be elected for a four-year term as provided in the *A.L.A. Constitution and Bylaws*. The names of two candidates shall be presented for this office.

5. The list of nominees shall be published in *North Carolina Libraries* and *Tar Heel Libraries*.

6. Any member wishing to be placed on the ballot for any office shall obtain a minimum of 50 signatures of N.C.L.A. members and submit them to the Chairman of the Committee on Nominations by April first of the year of election. The Treasurer will verify the 50 signatures and notify the member that he will be placed on the ballot.

7. Consent of nominees shall be obtained.

8. A ballot containing spaces for further nominations shall be prepared by Headquarters Office and mailed to voting members of the Association by May first prior to the biennial meeting.

9. Ballots shall be marked and returned to the Headquarters Office within one month after they have been mailed out.

10. Candidates receiving the majority of votes shall be declared elected and shall take office at the close of the biennial meeting.

11. In case of a tie vote the successful candidate shall be determined by lot.

12. If the regular meeting is cancelled, elections shall be conducted within the two months prior to the normal time for such meeting; and the successful candidate shall be announced in the following issue of the Association's official publication.

### ARTICLE II. DUTIES OF OFFICERS

1. *President*. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and of the Executive Board. He shall, with the advice of the Executive Board, appoint the Editor of *North Carolina Libraries* and all committee chairmen and suggest other committee members. Committees shall be appointed for special purposes and shall serve until the purposes are achieved. The President may execute mortgages, bonds,

contracts or other instruments which the Executive Board has authorized to be executed, except in cases where the signing and execution thereof shall be expressly delegated by the Executive Board or by the *Constitution, Bylaws* or by statute to some other officer or agent of the Association. In general he shall perform all duties as may be prescribed by the Executive Board.

2. The President is ex-officio a member of all committees except the Committee on Nominations.

3. *First Vice-President/President-Elect.* The First Vice-President serves as President-Elect and presides in the absence of the President. If it becomes necessary for the First Vice-President to complete the unexpired term of the President, he shall also serve his own term as President. In the event of the First Vice-President becoming President during the unexpired term of the elected President, the Second Vice-President shall automatically become First Vice-President and serve in that office until a new First Vice-President is elected at the next regular election. The Executive Board shall appoint a Second Vice-President to serve until the next regular election is held. If the Second Vice-President is unable to assume the duties of the First Vice-President, the Executive Board shall appoint a First Vice-President to serve until the next regular election is held.

4. *Second Vice-President.* In the absence of the President and First Vice-President, or in the event of their inability to act, the Second Vice-President shall perform the duties of the President, and when so acting shall have all the powers of and be subject to all of the restrictions upon the President. When the First Vice-President is presiding and wishes to relinquish the chair, the Second Vice-President shall preside. While he is in the chair, he shall have all the powers of, and be subject to all of the restrictions upon the President. The Second Vice-President shall be chairman of the Membership Committee. He shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the President or the Executive Board.

5. *Secretary.* The Secretary shall keep a record of the meetings of the Executive Board, the biennial meetings, and any special meetings of the Association. In case of a vacancy, the Executive Board shall appoint a Secretary to serve until the next regular election is held.

6. *Treasurer.* The Treasurer shall assist in the preparation of the budget and keep whatever records of the Association the President and the Executive Board deem necessary. He will collect and disburse all funds of the Association under the instructions of the Executive Board and keep regular accounts, which at all times shall be open to the inspection of all members of the Executive Board. He shall handle and keep all membership records. He shall execute a bond in such sum as shall be set by the Executive Board, the cost to be paid by the Association. He shall perform such other duties and functions as may be prescribed by the Executive Board. The term of office shall be four years. In case of vacancy, the Executive Board shall appoint a Treasurer to serve until the next regular election is held.

7. The Editor of *North Carolina Libraries* shall send a report of the biennial meeting and special meetings of the Association to the Editors of *American Libraries, Library Journal, Southeastern Librarian, and the Wilson Library Bulletin*. The report will also be published in *North Carolina Libraries*.

8. The term of office of all officers except the Treasurer shall commence at the adjournment of the biennial meeting following their election, or if the biennial meeting cannot be held, upon their election. The term of office of the Treasurer shall commence at the end of the fiscal year following his election.

9. As soon as the ballots have been counted, and the

representative to the American Library Association Council established, the Headquarters Office shall send to the American Library Association Constitution and Bylaws Committee for review of compatibility with the *American Library Association Constitution and Bylaws*.

10. The officers and committee chairmen shall deposit in the Association archives located in the North Carolina State Library all correspondence, records, and archives not needed for current use.

#### ARTICLE III. MEMBERSHIP

1. Dues shall be collected on a biennial basis. Categories of membership shall include individual, institutional, contributing, honorary, and life. Honorary and life members are not assessed dues.

2. Each member is entitled to the choice of one section or round table at no additional cost.

3. Association members may be members of additional sections or round tables by paying additional dues of \$4.00 biennially for each section or round table to the Association and designating the sections or round tables.

4. In the event that the person selects more than one section or round table, 25% of the biennial dues plus the \$4.00 per additional section or round table dues paid will be distributed on an equal basis to each section or round table chosen.

5. The fiscal year and the membership year shall be the calendar year.

6. Members whose dues are in arrears after April 1, of the last year of the biennium, shall be dropped from the membership roll.

7. There shall be a registration fee for each person attending biennial meetings. This fee shall be established by the Executive Board.

8. New memberships paid during the last quarter of the fiscal year shall be credited to the following year.

9. *Publications.* All members of the North Carolina Library Association including institutional members shall receive the official periodical publication of the Association and any other publications that may be so designated. Subscriptions to *North Carolina Libraries* and single issues are available to non-members at a rate recommended by the Editorial Board and approved by the Executive Board.

10. No changes in the dues structure or policies regarding membership shall be made without approval of the membership by a mail vote. A majority of the votes cast shall be required to make any such change. The Executive Board or the membership at any duly constituted meeting may initiate such procedure.

#### ARTICLE IV. SECTIONS AND ROUND TABLES

1. Sections and round tables must secure the approval of the Executive Board before making any declaration of policy which involves the Association as a whole; before soliciting or receiving funds; or before incurring any expense on behalf of the Association.

2. The Secretaries of the sections and round tables shall submit copies of their important papers and reports to the Association archives located in the North Carolina State Library.

3. Sections and round tables shall adopt Bylaws which meet the approval of the Executive Board of the Association.

4. The Chairmen of the sections and round tables shall submit all bills to the Treasurer for payment from their allocated funds. Bills in excess of allocated funds must have the prior approval of the Executive Board.

## ***NCLA Constitution***

### ARTICLE V. AMENDMENTS

1. Amendments to the *Bylaws* may be voted on only when a quorum is present and shall receive a majority vote of the members present.

2. Notices of the proposed change in the *Bylaws* shall be mailed to the membership at least 30 days prior to the meeting at which a vote is taken on the proposed change.

### ARTICLE VI. PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY

*Robert's Rules of Order*, latest revision, shall be the governing authority in any matter not specifically covered by the *Constitution and Bylaws*.

## **ANNOUNCING**

**A NEW WAY TO MEET YOUR CONTINUING EDUCATION AND STAFF DEVELOPMENT NEEDS**

**NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE'S  
OFFICE OF CONTINUING EDUCATION AND LIBRARY STAFF DEVELOPMENT**

### *services*

**Needs Assessments** — We help you or your organization determine your continuing education and staff development needs.

**Workshops** — We conduct workshops on a wide range of topics.

**Courses and Institutes** — We offer full-length courses and special institutes.

**Microcomputer Laboratory** — We offer hands-on training in the use of microcomputers in libraries.

*For more information on our program and services, contact:*

Duncan Smith, Coordinator

Office of Continuing Education and Library Staff Development

School of Library and Information Science

North Carolina Central University

Durham, N.C. 27707

phone: 919-683-6485

919-683-6347

# Join NCLA

## What is NCLA?

- the only statewide organization interested in the total library picture in North Carolina, whose purpose is to promote libraries and library service in the state
- an affiliate of the American Library Association and the Southeastern Library Association, with voting representation on each council

## What are the benefits of membership?

- provides opportunities for interaction among those interested in good library service
- entitles you to receive *North Carolina Libraries*, a quarterly journal, winner of the prestigious H. W. Wilson Award in 1981
- gives you the opportunity to develop leadership skills
- enables you to attend workshops, continuing education programs, and conferences at reduced rates
- keeps you informed on library developments in the state through an information network and publications

- gives you individual voting rights in the association
- encourages support staff and paraprofessionals to join at reduced rates
- entitles you to membership in one of the sections or roundtables of the association

To enroll as a member of the association or to renew your membership, check the appropriate type of membership and the sections or roundtables which you wish to join. NCLA membership entitles you to membership in one of the sections or roundtables shown below at no extra cost. For each additional section, add \$4.00 to your regular dues.

Return the form below along with your check or money order made payable to North Carolina Library Association. All memberships are for two calendar years. If you enroll during the last quarter of a year, membership will cover the next two years.

## NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

New membership     Renewal     Membership no.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
                    First                      Middle                      Last

Position \_\_\_\_\_

Business Address \_\_\_\_\_

City or Town \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address (if different from above) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

### CHECK TYPE OF DUES:

- SPECIAL—Trustees, paraprofessional and support staff, non-salaried persons, retired librarians, library school students, "Friends of the Library," and non-librarians ..... \$15.00
- LIBRARIANS—earning up to \$12,000 ..... \$22.00
- LIBRARIANS—earning \$12,000 to \$20,000 ..... \$30.00
- LIBRARIANS—earning over \$20,000 ..... \$40.00
- CONTRIBUTING—individual, Association, Firm, etc. interested in the work of NCLA ..... \$50.00
- INSTITUTIONAL—Same for all libraries ..... \$50.00

### CHECK SECTIONS: One free; \$4.00 each additional.

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Children's     | <input type="checkbox"/> Trustees          | <input type="checkbox"/> Women's Round Table  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> College        | <input type="checkbox"/> Public            | <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Minorities RT |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Documents      | <input type="checkbox"/> Ref. & Adult      |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jr. College    | <input type="checkbox"/> RTSS (Res.-Tech.) |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NCASL (School) | <input type="checkbox"/> JMRT              |   |

AMOUNT ENCLOSED \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**Mail to:** Eunice Drum, Treasurer, NCLA, Division of State Library, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27611.

Institutional membership in the North Carolina Library Association is an important way to promote libraries and library service in the state. Libraries and media, learning resources and information centers are eligible for institutional membership. Dues are \$50.00 per biennium. NCLA currently has the following 52 institutional members:

Barber-Scotia College Learning Resources Center

Bowman Gray School of Medicine, Carpenter Library

Burroughs Wellcome Company Library

Cape Fear Academy Library

Catawba College Library

Catawba County Library

Cecil's Junior College Library

Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County

Cleveland County Memorial Library

Columbus County Public Library

Library of Davidson College

Davidson County Library System

Duke University, Perkins Library

East Carolina University, Joyner Library

Edgecombe County Memorial Library

Elon College Library

Farmville Public Library

Forsyth County Public Library

Gardner-Webb College, Dover Library

Greensboro Public Library

Guilford College Library

Henderson County Public Library

Iredell County Public Library

Public Library of Johnston County and Smithfield

Livingstone College, Carnegie Library

Methodist College, Davis Library

Montreat-Anderson College, Bell Library

North Carolina Central University, Shepard Library

North Carolina School of the Arts Library

North Carolina State Library

North Carolina State University, Hill Library

North Carolina Wesleyan College Library

Pack Memorial Public Library (Asheville)

Pender County Library

Randolph County Public Library

Robeson County Public Library

Rockingham County Public Library

St. Mary's College, Kenan Library

Salem Academy and College, Gramley Library

Sampson-Clinton Public Library

Sandhill Regional Library System

Scotland County Schools

Sheppard Memorial Library (Greenville)

Southern Pines Public Library

Union County Public Library

UNC-Asheville, Ramsey Library

UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Library Science

UNC-Charlotte, Atkins Library

UNC-Greensboro, Jackson Library

UNC-Wilmington, Randall Library

Wake Forest University Library

Western Carolina University, Hunter Library

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