North Carolina Libraries

Spring 1994

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— Benjamin F. Speller, Jr.
Page 3

Preservation

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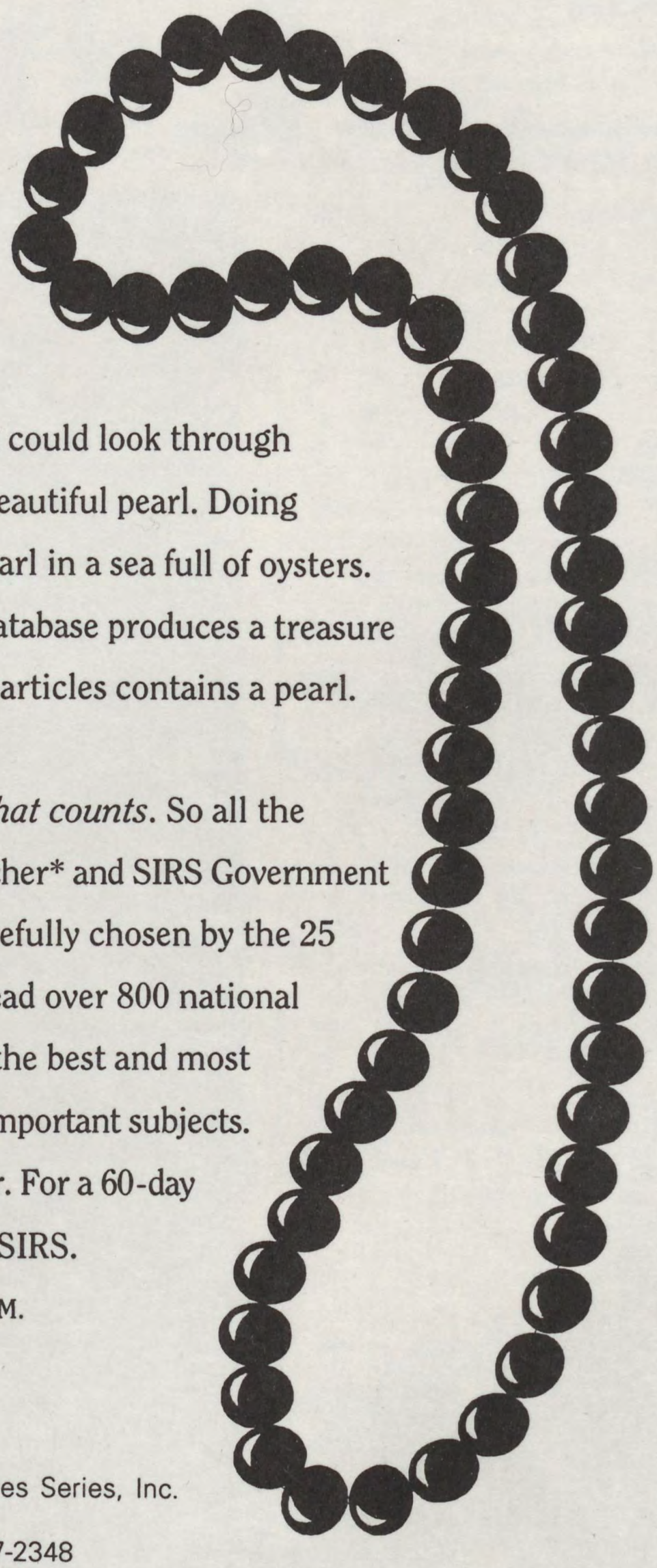

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North Carolina Libraries

Spring 1994

Preservation

Guest Editor, *Marcella Grendler*

Features

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From the President

Gwen Jackson, President

Since "graduating" to the presidency of the North Carolina Library Association on October 22, 1993, several "C" words have loomed on my horizon. Among them, and perhaps one of the most important, is *celebrate*.

According to *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* **celebrate** means "to demonstrate grateful and happy satisfaction in an event by engaging in festivities, indulgence, merrymaking , or other similar deviation from accustomed routine; to proclaim or broadcast for the attention of a wide public; to portray with a high valuation and usually in enhanced or exalted interpretation in a way to contribute to public awareness, edification, or enjoyment."

The North Carolina Library Association celebrates its ninetieth birthday this spring! On May 14, 1904, seven librarians met in Greensboro and founded our state association. Articles in the fiftieth anniversary issue of *North Carolina Libraries* (Spring 1992) provided the history of libraries in North Carolina and offer an excellent opportunity to reexamine "our roots." From these early beginnings ninety years ago, libraries in North Carolina have become specialized; but we all began with a single mission — to make information available.

Over 1700 of us had an opportunity to *celebrate libraries* at the fiftieth North Carolina Library Association Conference in October 1993. We celebrated as librarians and library supporters all having common interests and concerns in our chosen profession — not as academic, public, school or special library types.

As library supporters — staff, trustees and friends — we have many things to celebrate. I *challenge* (another of my "C" words) you to take a few minutes and reflect on your day. Did you note:

- the relieved expression on a patron's face when you were able to provide needed information?
- the feeling of excitement as you suggested a special book to a patron?
- the relief you and a colleague experienced as a technical problem was solved?
- the thrill of making the budget stretch?
- the joy of having a 'good' day?

Any one of these opportunities to celebrate can happen to you. Our individual celebrations often come in small sizes at no cost.

My goal for the 1993-95 biennium is to strengthen the association by each of us making a personal *commitment* to the profession of librarianship. Look for ways to *collaborate* and work with other libraries in your own community. Make opportunities to visit the other types of libraries in your area to see "first hand" what services are offered. Strengthening our profession begins at home. These goals are not new. Our priorities for the past biennium were based on networking across all types of libraries and marketing our profession. We are continuing the good work that has been going on in the North Carolina Library Association.

Celebrate libraries every day!

Reconceptualizing Preservation

by Benjamin F. Speller, Jr.

Many librarians believe that preservation means only saving the significant records of the past. Few, especially school and public librarians, have such records in their care. So it is understandable if they pay little attention to or view preservation as irrelevant. The misperception dates from preservation's emergence as a major issue over thirty years ago and, strangely enough, from its success.

Preservation began as a research library and archival concern. Two problems, preserving the intellectual content of millions of embrittled works and the conservation of items with artifactual value, dominated research and action agendas of the sixties, seventies, and eighties. They formed the popular image of preservation. The most successful publicity efforts — the film *Slow Fires,* for example — dealt with the potential loss of those records significant for the history of mankind.[1] The prospect of losing the past captured public attention and loosened funding agency purse strings. What began as mainly a United States effort to save the contents of research repositories is now an international undertaking.[2] For many in the library community, this noble endeavor *is* preservation.

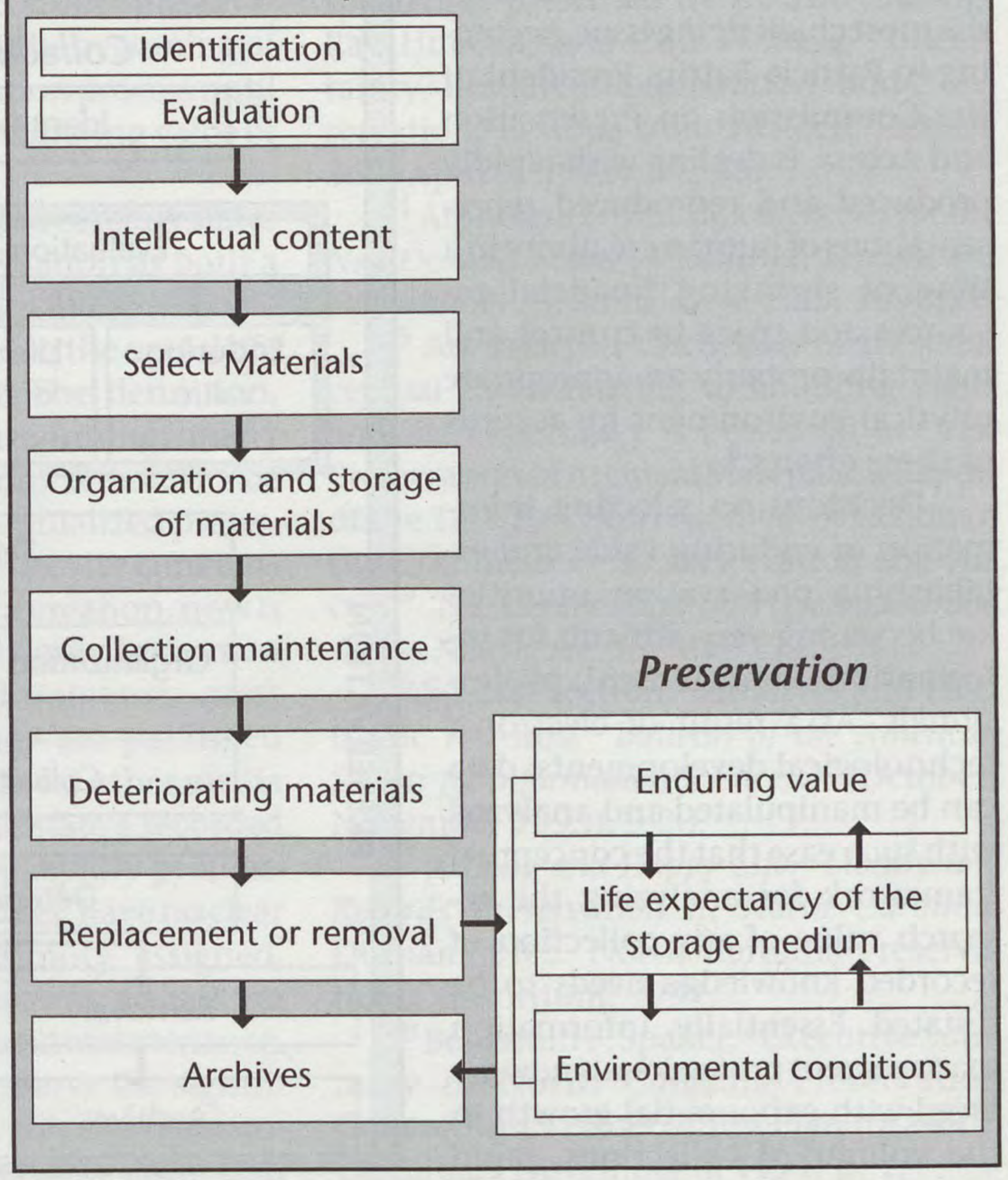
This partial image is unfortunate, because the range of issues now addressed under the rubric of preservation is vital to all librarians both on the job and as taxpaying citizens. No longer focused solely on the enduring records of civilization, the field's content and usefulness has expanded enormously in recent years. Now preservation is both a management strategy and a program of care that enables *all* material to live out a useful life span, whether a Harlequin romance, a commercially released video, or a folder of Civil War letters. Preservation properly encompasses everything from air conditioning systems to the use of post-it notes in books. It is both salvation techniques for civilization's enduring records and prudent, cost-conscious resource management that uses a library's budget as effectively as possible. Who among us can do without a disaster plan; can afford to bind materials badly; can let pests or mold destroy a collection; can afford to shorten collection life by bad repair materials and techniques? No one, of course.

Both definitions of preservation are relevant for North Carolina repositories. Most that hold records of lasting value have established, or are struggling to establish, programs that address those needs. State Archivist David Olson assesses North Carolina's achievements on behalf of enduring paper records elsewhere in this issue. Preservation as a sound management strategy concerns everyone, but is much more difficult to "sell" and implement. State and regional organizations, however, have begun to deal with these issues in recent years, especially through low-cost educational packages and publications that bring preservation to non-research libraries in ways that were not possible a decade ago. Articles on disaster planning and preservation in public libraries and a preservation resource guide address the broader definition of preservation in this issue.

The world of information changes rapidly, and we are facing yet another conceptualization of preservation that increasingly will inform our planning and management. Historically, decisions relating to preservation of documentary materials have been made long after the information has been printed or recorded. (See Figure 1.) Now we are in a period of rapid

Figure 1

Traditional Resource Use Model



development of new technologies for recording and retrieving information in formats, mainly electronic, that are inherently unstable. The appraisal decisions on what should be saved over the long term increasingly will need to be made up front when knowledge is created. The process is intellectually identical to the assessment that archivists and librarians now make many years after the work's creation.

Reconceptualization of preservation is necessary because technological advances have made it possible to create records in quantities and qualities that can overwhelm the information management professions completely.

Reconceptualization of preservation is necessary because technological advances have made it possible to create records in quantities and qualities that can overwhelm the information management professions completely. From the perspective of effective resources exploitation,[3] the most challenging issue, according to Patricia Battin, President of the Commission on Preservation and Access, is dealing with rapidly produced and reproduced representations of human creativity in a time of shrinking financial resources and space to control and maintain properly an appropriate physical environment for records of these efforts.[4]

Decisions on selecting information of enduring value and establishing preservation priorities are becoming very difficult for information management professionals. As a result of electronic technological developments, data can be manipulated and analyzed with such ease that the conceptual framework for analyzing the research value of any collection of recorded knowledge needs to be restated. Essentially, information management professionals now are faced with exponential growth in the volume of collections, rapid proliferation of new records formats, and an explosion in the definition of what constitutes meaningful information.

Moving preservation decisions up front provides a way of dealing with this complexity. (See Figure 2.) Information management professionals now are being encouraged to join with the creators of new knowledge to assess what is of enduring value so that the storage medium can be selected based on its life expectancy as well as how it can be used and manipulated.

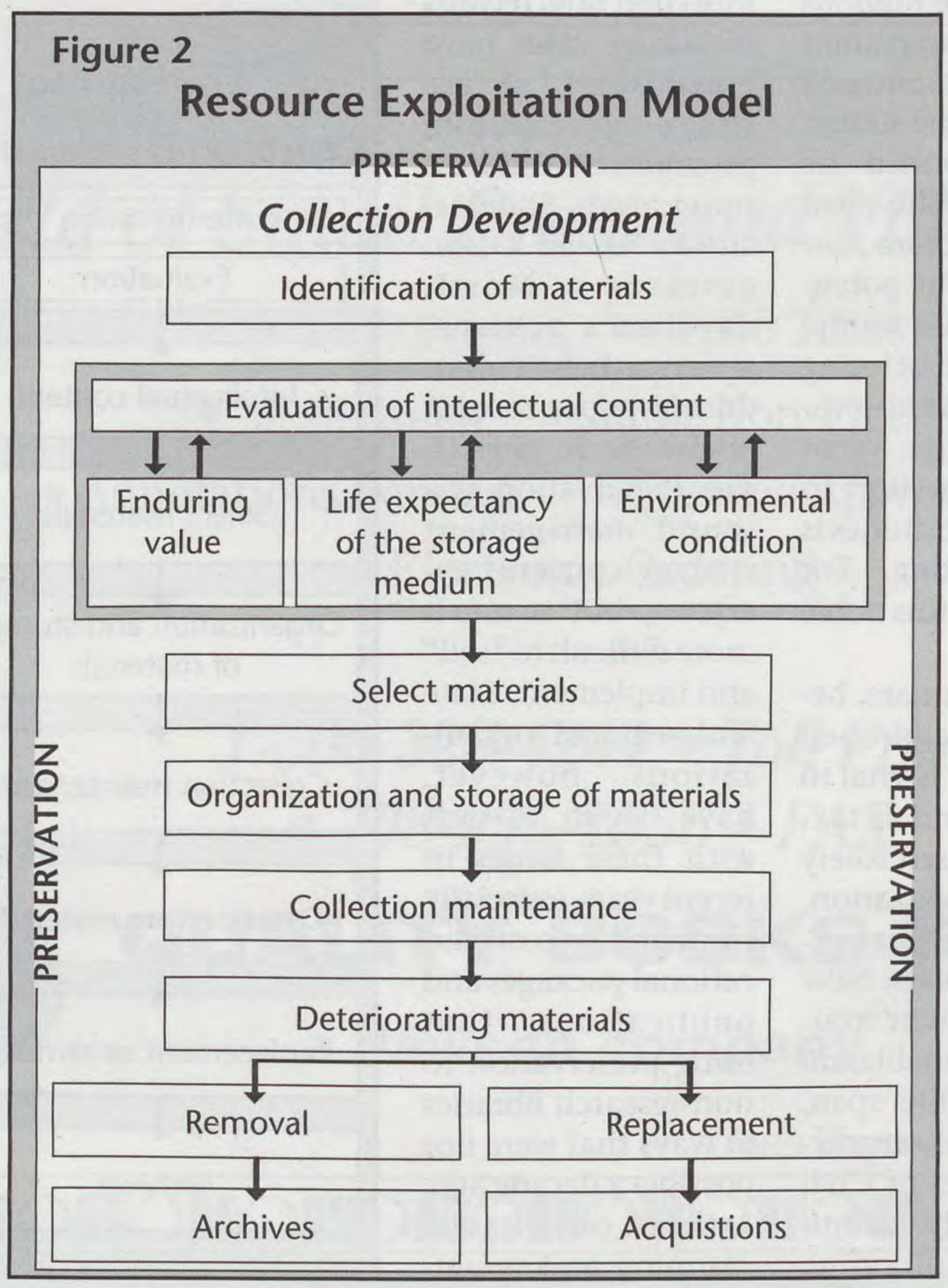
Conceptually, what is of enduring value from the perspective of intellectual content is at significant variance with the life expectancy of the storage medium. Information managers from all professions need to separate issues relating to preservation of intellectual content from the concerns about the format in which records are produced and maintained. Given the need to provide a more realistic resources exploitation process within the framework of knowledge creation and preservation, the following basic principles for defining the distinction between enduring value and the life expectancy of the recording medium are useful.[5]

1. Preservation and all other aspects of information management are interdependent. Preservation cannot be considered in isolation from current information needs and future custodial responsibility.
2. When materials are deemed of enduring value beyond normal information use, appropriate environment and ongoing maintenance should be given prime consideration. At this point the highly political concept of responsible custody should move to the forefront. Finding the best repositories to preserve the knowledge of enduring value to society should take precedence over all other considerations.
3. Universal representation of society's efforts should be a primary concern in all collection development programs. Information managers from all professions should work together to see that broad representation of the universe of documentation of society's achievements and efforts remains viable for future knowledge creation.
4. Because modern society's efforts and achievements are documented in published and unpublished records in a variety of media, information management professions must work together to coordinate the full range of decisions about collection development and maintenance so that knowledge is preserved as an integrated whole.

The integration of technologies and other global structural changes in society has resulted in the convergence of the information management professions. In addition, the need for effective resource exploitation also has resulted in the emergence of preservation of knowledge as a major public policy issue in a democratic society. Indeed, all information professionals now are faced with a new formulation of the old problem of what should survive indefinitely, and in what format. Major resource allocators who provide support to these professions' missions increasingly expect that preservation—enduring value and life expectancy of recorded medium—will be given careful consideration at the beginning of the communication process.

As a means of ensuring vital state and national information, reconceptualizing preservation as effective resource exploitation should be a major focus of public policy. The public information resource policy should be undergirded by three issues: (1) materials as intellectual con-

Figure 2



tent; (2) intellectual access across geographical boundaries; and (3) implementation of a preservation process. A major current focus that should be put aside when considering enduring value of intellectual content is conservation of the recording format itself. There is a distinct difference between intellectual content and recording format. The recording format in many cases now is considered as important as intellectual content. We need a state, national, and international information policy that removes the current preservation focus from the materials themselves to recorded information or at least to recorded knowledge.

Information managers and resource allocators need to develop an international mechanism that offers an approach to electronic records management that can be applied commonly across all governmental and geographical boundaries. This mechanism should institutionalize a process of inventory management that ensures that preserved information is always stored in ways that are accessible by current technology.

Another set of major public policy issues surrounding the reconceptualization of preservation relates to control of intellectual property and fair treatment of copyright holders and users. Indeed, putting preservation at the front end of the scholarly communication process and considering the enduring value of recorded information for the common good of the public may eventually lead to its definition as real property. As real property, information would be considered from the perspective of the greater public good, thus putting it under the law of eminent domain. For example, a governmental entity could decide that existing, privately held intellectual property should be declared public information for the common good of future generations. In this instance, the decision would be that the privately held intellectual property should be preserved for future access without restrictions. At its discretion, the governmental entity would determine fair market value and compensate the private holders or owners of the intellectual property at its discretion.

... responsible information managers ... must consider preservation as a continuum from the beginning of the scholarly communication process until the determination of the enduring value of the resulting knowledge.

This conceptualization of preservation, accelerated by the proliferation of electronic media, is not yet widely understood, let alone implemented. Yet, some progress is evident. Archival, library science, and information science literature offer examples of professional organizations and associations seeking common conceptual frameworks for the new developments in knowledge storage and retrieval.[6]

North Carolina's first attempt to define current and future preservation issues and activities is recorded in *A Long and Happy Life: Library and Records Preservation in North Carolina*, the report of the North Carolina Preservation Consortium (NCPC).[7] There librarians, archivists, and other information managers throughout the state conceptualize preservation as the sum total of activities undertaken to keep informational materials intact and accessible for use for the period of time they are needed. For NCPC, preservation is a significant public policy issue, since keepers and curators have a public trust to make recorded knowledge and information accessible for use as long as possible, in the best possible condition, by cost-effective methods.[8] This implies that responsible information managers — academic, public, school, and special librarians; archivists; records managers; information systems specialists; data administrators; and others — must consider preservation as a continuum from the beginning of the scholarly communication process until the determination of the enduring value of the resulting knowledge.

North Carolina is ahead of many states in its definition of preservation as both a public policy issue and a managed program of care calibrated to the useful life span of all materials. The definition, however, is only a beginning; many strategies and programs remain to be established. A reconceptualized preservation policy, with longevity concerns addressed at document creation, now is implemented formally only for certain state documents and university press monographs: i.e., they are published on permanent paper. Most other media used to document the state's recorded knowledge, especially rapidly proliferating electronic resources, have no clear preservation responsibility assigned, and preservation concerns do not yet inform their creation and maintenance. We have begun to preserve the significant past that already fills our repositories, but work remains to be done; and both the past and present continue to arrive at loading docks and mail rooms in ever-increasing quantities. The usefulness of preservation to non-research repositories requires both further publicity and expanded programs for implementation.

How are we going to cope? National and international preservation strategies are most successful when they break up enormous problems into manageable segments and address them in priority order. They are most successful when concerned professionals collaborate on devising solutions, and each agrees to take on a portion of the responsibility for implementation. Hundreds of organizations and individuals across the state cooperated in the assessment that culminated in *A Long and Happy Life*. It is time to move on to the next stage of collaboration.

References

[1] *Slow Fires: On the Preservation of the Human Record* (Santa Monica, Cal.: American Film Foundation, 1987).

[2] *Preserving the Intellectual Heritage: A Report of the Bellagio Conference, June 7-10, 1993* (Washington, D.C.: The Commission on Preservation and Access, 1993).

[3] Due to significant global structural changes in society and the impact that these developments have and will continue to have on resource allocation, the concept of resource exploitation is used here to focus on the fact that resources are inevitably overused, even to the point of collapse or extinction. A discussion of resources exploitation from a scientific perspective is presented by Donald Ludwig, Ray Hilborn, and Carl Walters, "Uncertainty, Resources Exploitation, and Conservation: Lessons from History," *Science* 260 (April 2, 1993): 17, 36.

[4] Alphonse F. Trezza, ed., *Issues for the New Decade: Today's Challenge, Tomorrow's Opportunity* (Boston: G. K. Hall, 1992), 9.

[5] An in-depth discussion of the conceptual issues relating to enduring value and life expectancy is presented in "The Preservation of Archival Materials: a Report of the Task Forces on Archival Selection of the Commission on Preservation and Access," *The Commission on Preservation and Access Newsletter*, 56 (May 1993): 2-5.

[6] Special Section, "Archives and Electronic Records," *Bulletin of the American Society for Information Science*, 20 (October/November 1993): 9-20.

[7] *A Long and Happy Life: Library and Records Preservation in North Carolina.* Durham, NC: North Carolina Preservation Consortium, 1991.

[8] Benjamin F. Speller, "Executive Summary of North Carolina Preservation Consortium's Preservation Plan for North Carolina," November 6, 1991, p. 1.

Build It And They Will Come:
Libraries and Disaster Preparedness

by Harlan Greene

The telephone rings in the dark. As you reach to answer it, you see that your bedside clock reads 3:30 A.M. An unfamiliar voice tells you that the building next to your library is on fire. The caller wants to know what to save in the few minutes before the library roof ignites.

What do you do?

A. Roll over and go back to sleep assuming it is all a bad dream?

B. Make a hasty decision that will affect you, your institution and your colleagues for a long time to come?

Or:

C. Reach for your disaster plan, tell the caller what the plan recommends saving in priority order, make a phone call to summon your recovery team, and proceed to the library?

Faced with such a scenario, all of us, no doubt, would wish that it were just a bad dream. But statistics in North Carolina show that, unfortunately, it is more likely to be answer "B." North Carolina libraries are experiencing more and more disasters, ranging from major floods, hurricanes, and fires to smaller man-made ones such as acts of vandalism, weekend plumbing leaks, surprises in bookdrops, or mold blooming in summer-closed school libraries. Most North Carolina libraries have not prepared an alternative "C"; they have failed to develop a plan to deal with the complex, costly, and confusing issues that arise in a disaster. Why so?

It may be that library directors, school administrators, and other resource allocators think that a disaster could never happen in their library, or they do not realize the value of a disaster plan as a management tool. Some believe that, if hit by a disaster, they and their staff instinctively would know what to do, or that an emergency procedures statement would offer sufficient guidance. Still others may admit that they need a disaster plan, but never find the time and money to do it. Whatever the reason, the results are the same: libraries will suffer, lose, and pay more if they do not have a plan for disaster preparedness and recovery.

Perhaps if librarians better understood what a versatile management tool a disaster plan can be, it would be more competitive for staff time and attention. A disaster plan tells more than how to salvage damaged materials. Because it is based on a diagnosis of the library's particular situation, it can prevent damage from happening in the first place. Obvious physical threats to the collection and bad practices are often identified and corrected in the course of planning at little or no cost. The assessment that the staff makes also is a valuable tool for persuading resource allocators that policy changes and improvements in the facility are needed, even if they cost money. And because disaster planning involves all levels in the library, it can bring out hidden talents in staff and result in team building. Couple this with the fact that disaster planning will save an institution time and money in a crisis, and the arguments for it are compelling.

How difficult and time-consuming is it? Disaster planning takes a moderate, not a major amount of time and staff resources. It often codifies practices that have been pursued on an ad hoc or occasional basis. At a minimum, a library can prepare its own disaster manual using one of the planning aids listed in the special pull-out Primer and Resource Guide in this issue. Hiring a consultant to help in planning may be an option for better-endowed libraries. Most, however, find it more productive and cost-effective to send one or two staff members to a disaster planning and/or recovery workshop sponsored by national, regional, or state organizations (consult the Resource Guide for more information). These frequently are subsidized to keep the cost as low as possible. Participants get the guidance they need to assess their library's strengths and weaknesses, a profile of responses to disasters large and small, and guidance in assembling resources ranging from locally purchased supplies to national firms specializing in disaster response. The product is a manual, usually loose-leaf, that easily can be updated and replicated in many copies for distribution to staff members to keep at home and work.

Hands-on training in disaster recovery is particularly valuable. A combination of lectures and hands-on practice teaches staff members how to deal with materials under conditions that replicate a water-related disaster. They learn not only how to handle, pack, and control materials ranging from damp to soaking wet, but also which materials demand attention first and what the likely outcomes of damage to each type of material will be. For example, clay-coated or shiny papers such as those used in art books will fuse into an irreparable lump if allowed to remain wet for over four hours, while most other books demand attention within twenty-four to

... the higher the technological format, the slimmer the chance of recovery.

forty-eight hours. And the higher the technological format, the slimmer the chance of recovery. A book is usually easier to save than a computer tape or disc.

Whether staff work alone or in conjunction with a consultant or a workshop, they will address a similar package of issues when putting together a disaster plan. The process always includes ***a survey of current conditions*** to see where the hazards are. Staff examine the building from the outside in and from top to bottom. Librarians are used to seeing buildings only from the parking lot, and only during working hours. They also should see what goes on nights and weekends. Employees walk around the premises to see if any wood is rotting, if bricks are loose, if shrubbery is climbing the walls, or if vents are uncovered. Neighbors need to be looked over to determine what hazards they pose. If the building next door is a fire hazard, or if the office above the library's computer room has a 100-gallon fish tank, their problems may soon be the library's.

An interior inspection is just as vital. Staff must check everywhere: basements, attics, closets, and machinery and air conditioning rooms. These off-limits areas often hold trash, old boxes, even combustibles. The search should include a trip to the roof to look for standing water, plugged drains and gutters, or loose roofing materials. Even familiar offices and stacks deserve attention. Plants and coffee cups bring liquids next to computer equipment and vital paper records. In the stacks, book shelves may not be bolted to floors, enticing vandals to play a game like dominoes; and poorly loaded book trucks can result in spills that severely damage books.

Facilities management policies are another aspect of the current conditions survey. Do all staff members know how to turn off water, electricity, or gas? Do they know who has keys to which areas, how to get them, or who to contact in an emergency? Are the right kinds of fire extinguishers placed throughout the library? Does the computer area, for instance, have an extinguisher which will not damage equipment with water or corrosive residue? Is computer data regularly backed up and stored offsite? Is there a policy on trash removal, locking up at night, and unplugging heaters or fans and coffee pots? Do staff supervise repairmen closely? They should; statistics show that contractors' operations such as welding or roof repair are major causes of library damage.

Once current library conditions and policies are surveyed, the information gained will suggest ***taking precautions against the most likely disasters***. For example, if a library is housed in a wooden structure with no smoke detection or suppression systems, the staff may want to investigate installing such systems, or at least inviting the local fire department in for a tour and advice. Those institutions located in a flood plain or in basements should take steps against flooding. School libraries that are closed over the summer may need extra surveillance to make sure that air is circulating sufficiently and that humidity levels are within a safe range. Libraries near the coast are especially vulnerable to hurricanes: they need to stockpile plywood to cover windows, plastic sheets to cover ranges, generators, and buckets to catch water *before* hurricane season comes.

Clearly, disaster preparedness flows into disaster response. The two issues merge in ***salvage priorities***, a ranked list of the library's most valuable assets. Much thought and discussion are appropriate at this point, for it is difficult to think clearly in a time of crisis.

The staff sometimes believes that the most expensive objects are the library's most valuable. One rare book library with a first edition of Audubon insured at over a million dollars thinks differently, however, because the work is insured and there are other copies in the world. Its own financial records, with lists of donors and members and employee information are a higher priority. Saving such material will allow the library to conform with federal mandates and enable it to set up in "business" and remain fiscally sound after a disaster.

The library's mission offers a way of helping to make difficult choices. What was the library founded for? Who are its main supporters and patrons? If the library exists mainly to support an undergraduate program, staff may decide that general collections are more important to the institution than special collections. A public library with a strong local history collection may decide, however, that rare materials are its top priority. Often overlooked, but critically important, is the library's shelf list; where intellectual control of the collection and documentation of insurance losses is a high priority, the shelf list belongs at or near the top of the rescue list.

Every department ranks its records and materials by their importance to the library's mission; it is then usually up to the director to put those in priority order. The process of ranking often inspires a library to copy and store off-site some of those records determined to be vital, thus removing them from danger in the first place and assuring their survival. Even though prioritization is difficult, it avoids the worst-case scenario: employees rescue replaceable material like *National Geographic* magazines while invaluable records perish.

A prioritized list of assets is only one set of information recorded in the *Disaster Manual* which is the product of planning. The book should be handy at the library, and copies should be at the home or in the cars of key personnel, so that it is always available. The manual, usually loose-leaf (to allow for changes and easy photocopying) and in a water-resistant binder, should include vital information but should not be so overloaded as to make its use difficult. Typically, it contains a section of emergency phone numbers (work and home) of staff and others, such as people who control building access; plumbers, electricians, and insurance agents; as well as information on what to do immediately in the case of flood, fire, or other emergency. Crucial information such as the location of the main electrical, water, and gas turn-offs belongs here, preferably keyed to a map.

The manual also should contain guidelines about how to handle, pack, and move damaged materials, as well as information on where help and materials can be found. This ranges from the library's own cache of disaster response supplies to a list of national firms who, for a fee, offer help in major disasters (see the Primer and Resource Guide). The manual should include information about the library's insurance coverage, if any.

A major disaster clearly calls for professional outside help. Most disasters are small to moderate in size, however, and must be faced by employees with the library's own resources or the help available from state or regional preservation organizations (see Primer and Resource Guide). And unfortunately, there is no foolproof disaster plan. Unforeseen things will always happen, and it does not pay to try to devise a response to every possible situation. That would bog down planning, and make an overly bulky and complex manual. Every disaster plan has to be revised regularly as circumstances change, collections are shifted, and employees come and go. Writing the plan is the middle, not the end, of the project; the learning that the staff undergoes while planning should be integrated not only into the pages of the disaster manual, but also into the library's own operations.

It may be difficult to put into practice all the wisdom gained in planning. But a positive aspect of disaster planning is that it is not an "all or nothing" process. Every step taken — whether cleaning drains, replacing old extension cords, raising books off the floor, stockpiling disaster supplies, or knowing where the utility cut-offs are — has a good effect and is a step in the right direction. By comparison, failure to plan actually increases a library's chances of sustaining costly damage. An ounce of prevention is well worth a pound of cure: that is the lesson of disaster preparedness.

Taming the Chimera:
Preservation in a Public Library

by Pat Ryckman

The fire-breathing Chimera, a beast with the head of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of serpent, terrorized the Lycian countryside. It took a goddess, a hero, and another fantastic beast, Pegasus, to subdue it. Today, many public libraries face another Chimera when dealing with preservation issues—a tripartite monster made up of lack of time, money and expertise. At the Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County (PLCMC) we have no budget for preservation, no trained archivist and, with the Main Library open to serve the public seventy-four hours a week, very little time to devote to preservation activities. Yet with an arsenal of affordable programs and activities, we have begun to tame the Chimera and address our preservation concerns.

Why are public libraries concerned about preservation? Even the tiniest public library holds unique materials, usually relating to its community's local history. The 1992-93 edition of the *American Library Directory* includes entries for 183 public libraries in North Carolina. Of these, 107 claim special collections ranging from local history and genealogy to oral history, pottery, and even spiders. All of these materials (even the spiders, we suppose) need to be protected from the environment, our patrons, and ourselves to assure their survival for the long term.

At PLCMC, special collections including genealogy, local history, photographs, maps, sound recordings, and manuscripts are housed in the Robinson-Spangler Carolina Room. By segregating these materials, we can offer them a little more protection and control. It is clear, though, that preservation is not just the concern of the special collections staff. Most Carolina Room materials first must pass through the Library's technical services department for processing and cataloging. And it is desirable that library materials in the general collections be handled in such a way as to maximize their useful life.

Our first step in addressing the concerns about preservation at PLCMC was to develop a plan for preservation; to do that we needed to understand our collection, its environment and use. A preservation committee, formed in 1988, was charged to (1) survey the collections, evaluate the needs in each area, set system priorities, and develop a proposed budget to meet the needs; (2) examine and train/retrain staff on current handling, processing and in-house mending practices, and make recommendations to bring these practices into conformity with accepted conservation principles; (3) develop staff training/workshop opportunities that provide staff with professional conservation and bindery expertise; (4) examine the library's physical environments and make recommendations for their enhancement, if necessary; and (5) prepare a disaster plan for the library system. The work by this committee, made up of a cross section of public service and technical service staff, did much to raise collective awareness of preservation issues at PLCMC. Today, preservation is not an isolated activity performed by one department, but a philosophy that permeates our policies, procedures, and services.

Education can provide the highest returns for the lowest cost of any preservation activity a library might initiate. Like Pogo, "We have met the enemy, and it is us." The PLCMC collection abounds in examples of mistreatment by both staff and the public. Over the years, we librarians have stamped, taped, labeled, bound, and rebound materials with good intentions but sad results. Our patrons have dog-eared, torn, inked, and mistreated the collection in even more creative ways, but they are often unaware of the harm they have done.

Education is the answer. Each new Carolina Room staffer receives orientation and training that emphasize our preservation goals. Each new staff member views a videotape, *Use or Abuse: The Role of Staff and Patrons in Maintaining General Library Collections*, a 24-minute introduction to good housekeeping practices, including shelf maintenance, loading book trucks, and safe handling of materials. Each newcomer also receives a checklist, "Reminders for Shelvers," that encourages safe handling as part of the initial training packet.

In Fall 1992, all three hundred employees of the library system attended one of six mandatory sessions of "Don't Drop That Book!" a half-day training program that emphasized the idea that everyone, no matter what his or her job title, handles library materials and is responsible for their safety. The presenters, Sharon Bennett, Director of the Charleston Museum Library, and Harlan Greene, Executive Director of the North Carolina Preservation Consortium, provided practical tips and hands-on demonstrations of proper care and handling of a wide range of library materials.

SOLINET's preservation field service provides excellent workshops on a variety of preservation

Education can provide the highest returns for the lowest cost of any preservation activity a library might initiate.

topics, but they can be expensive for some smaller libraries. There is sometimes a way around that cost. As host for their May 1993 Book Repair Workshop, the library was allowed to send one staff member free of charge, and the registration fee was waived in consideration of our sweat equity in preparing for the workshop and providing refreshments. This staff member is now prepared to do a variety of simple repairs — recasing, tipping pages, tightening hinges, mending tears — at a work area that has been established on an available countertop. By handling these most frequently needed treatments in-house, we not only save money, but also are able to return items to the collection more quickly.

Educating the public to the preservation cause is a more delicate matter. We obviously can't require them to attend a workshop or view a video. Instead, we try to develop their appreciation of the issues in more subtle ways. Every tour is an opportunity to mention preservation concerns; for example, when pointing out the photocopier to a tour group, we mention its "Book Edge" feature which can help prevent spine damage if used correctly. A quick peek into our vault and a few words about humidity, temperature, and acid will impress on the group our own concern for preservation and encourage them to begin to treat materials more carefully. Staff members approach pen-wielding patrons and offer pencils in a non-judgmental but informative way. A library-produced brochure, "Caring for Your Photo Memories" gives tips on safeguarding family photographs. We hope this information also will influence patrons' use of library photographs. Patrons value the materials and want them to be safe just as we do, but may not realize the destructiveness of some of their own actions.

It is easy to see that preventative preservation measures can save both money and time by helping to avoid costly corrective procedures in the future. Pamphlets coming into the collection routinely are placed in archival enclosures when judged to have lasting value. A book with a paper, spiral, or other less than satisfactory binding is sent to a commercial bindery for recasing before being added to the collection. Archival donations arriving in shoe boxes and milk crates are transferred to Hollinger boxes to await processing.

The Carolina Room is responsible for a large image collection — approximately seven thousand historic photographs and close to ten million negatives. Our subject index to the photograph collection includes oversized contact prints for researchers to peruse to help reduce wear and tear on the originals. As we develop computer databases for access to portions of this collection, we have been experimenting with storing images on Photo CD.

The bulk of the negative collection (comprising the *Charlotte Observer* negative files 1956-1989) currently is accessible only by date. A project to provide a subject index simultaneously is addressing preservation needs of the collection. As negatives are identified, they are placed in individual mylar sleeves, and acid-free envelopes and boxes. To date, fifteen thousand negatives have been identified and transferred to safe storage. The negatives project is undertaken entirely by volunteers. With Carolina Room staff almost always tied to the reference desk, it would be impossible to accomplish this labor-intensive task without our volunteers. Each month they contribute an average of seventy hours to the Carolina Room, and many of these hours involve preservation activities.

Donations of large collections of papers can mean many weeks of work for library staff to prepare the materials for addition to the collection. Universities and museums sometimes request an additional monetary gift to support this work. At PLCMC we have been successful in involving the donors as volunteers. In 1989, the Theatre Charlotte/Martha Akers collection arrived in the Carolina Room ready for use. Theatre volunteers, trained by library staff, had already completed organization of the collection, including transferring the entire collection to archival folders, files, and boxes provided by the library. Volunteers from the League of Women Voters, Charlotte Chapter, currently are working on their organizational papers, which have recently been donated.

Another strategy that can be successful is to take advantage of the library school practicum programs. This year, a UNC-Greensboro library science student completed processing the Mary Howell Papers, including attending to their physical needs.

Funding preservation activities may seem daunting to public libraries with so many other pressing needs. But if preservation is considered an integral part of the library program rather than a separate concern, the funding can be more readily available. At PLCMC archival boxes, folders, and photograph sleeves all are purchased through the regular supply budget. Training materials and preservation workshop fees are covered under staff development/continuing education funds. These monies are less susceptible to the budget axe than a separate preservation line item might be. The gift fund has proved a good source for special conservation work on prized items in the collection. Donors often are as happy to have their monetary gift used to preserve a valuable item of local importance as they would be with a purchase of new materials.

PLCMC has begun to address preservation needs through education, creative use of limited funds and human resources, and by learning to "think preservation" every day. Once preservation thinking became imbedded in the library's overall operation, the monster was tamed.

North Carolina and Paper Preservation:
Ninety Years of Leadership

by David Olson

For a variety of historical and cultural reasons, the first state archival and records programs in the nation were in the southeastern United States. North Carolina's program, initiated in 1903, was the third such effort, after Alabama's and Mississippi's. This is most impressive, considering that the National Archives was not established until 1934, and then President Roosevelt appointed North Carolinian R.D.W. Connor as the first Archivist of the United States. Conner had been a founder of the North Carolina program and, in 1907, its first employee and archivist for the North Carolina Historical Commission.

Over the years North Carolina led the way in the development of programs for the management and care of public records. In spite of the two major wars fought on its soil, few public records were lost or destroyed. Many northern states lost far more records to winter fires, when furnaces and fireplaces wreaked havoc on buildings and their contents. By contrast, the North Carolina program began with most of the state's records intact.

Several milestones marked North Carolina's leadership in preservation of and access to its records. North Carolina established the first state records center in 1953, just four years after the founding of its federal counterpart. Then, in 1959, the state developed the nation's first comprehensive program for county records. Since that time, the Archives and Records Section (since the seventies, the Division of Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resources) has been able to transfer or microfilm many county records of historical significance. All one hundred counties have participated in this effort. While much must still be done, North Carolina's county records have received more archival attention than most states.

Microfilming began as early as 1941, under a contract between the North Carolina State Archives and the Genealogical Society of Utah. The Society has microfilmed county records in Raleigh for most of the past fifty-two years, saving North Carolina taxpayers millions of dollars. The state began its own microfilming program in the early fifties as a way of helping to reduce the bulk associated with increasingly voluminous records. With the establishment of the county records program in 1959, the state began microfilming those with a preservation goal in mind. Budget cuts in the 1980s made it difficult for the Archives and Records Section to maintain a program outside Raleigh. Currently, local governments are either helping to fund their own filming or sending the records to Raleigh; limited field filming is still being done in the western part of the state.

Few states can match North Carolina's record of preservation awareness and remarkable implementation of preservation projects.

From its earliest days, the North Carolina State Archives has attempted to preserve original copies of its records according to the highest technical standards. Archival supplies such as acid-free boxes and folders have been used for years and, since 1949, the Archives has had a conservation lab that has provided the latest in records conservation techniques. Currently, this preservation entails a variety of deacidification methods and an ultrasonic encapsulation service.

Such preservation measures are critical, not only because of the acid in paper and the long-term effects of environment, but also because of public use of the records. North Carolina has consistently attained some of the highest public use statistics for state records. Each year between fifteen and twenty thousand researchers visit the Archives, and a like number send mail requests. Most are undertaking family history, and the county records transferred since the 1950s are of prime interest for this kind of study. Such use takes its toll on paper, but also justifies the commitment to preservation made by the State Archives.

North Carolina Newspapers

Newspapers are among the state's most fragile and most valuable resources, and their preservation received early attention. In 1959, a state appropriation supported the preparation of a statewide inventory of surviving newspapers published before 1900; a microfilming program followed. Now the North Carolina Newspaper Project, a comprehensive, cooperative effort supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities, is well under way.

Following a statewide survey by Perkins Library at Duke University, the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources received a three-year grant (1991-93) to identify and catalog every surviving newspaper published in the state (5,000) and to preserve on microfilm newspapers that meet selection criteria. Preservation microfilming activities built on the earlier filming project. Since 1991, newspaper project staff have cataloged over 2,500 North Carolina titles, and input 6,000 local data records in the OCLC database, and completed preservation microfilming of over one million newspaper pages. In December 1993, NEH awarded a further three years of support.

Acid-Free Paper Legislation

North Carolina followed national and international leadership in establishing permanent paper legislation. In May 1989, the U.S. House of Representatives Subcommittee on Science, Research and Technology heard testimony from

printers, interested citizens, and librarians addressing the deterioration of library collections printed primarily on acidic papers since 1850. The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) passed a resolution favoring the use of permanent paper at its annual meeting in Paris on August 25, 1989. The State Librarian and the University Librarian of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill took up the challenge in the fall of 1989 by appointing a committee of documents librarians and historians to determine which publications issued by the state should be printed on permanent paper. The Committee's recommendations, presented to the Legislature in a report from the State Librarian, emphasized historical, legal, and statistical publications, and noted that requiring the use of permanent paper would not increase printing costs significantly.

North Carolina became the second state to mandate the use of permanent paper for some state documents. On June 5, 1991, the General Assembly ratified House Bill 186 amending the General Statutes, which added a new section, 125-11.3, requiring that certain government publications be issued on alkaline paper and that there be a statement within the publication indicating the use of permanent paper. The North Carolina State Publications Clearinghouse, which receives state government publications for depository libraries across the state, monitors compliance with the statute by testing each title on the list with a pH pen as the title is received, and reports the results annually to the State Librarian.

University Preservation Projects

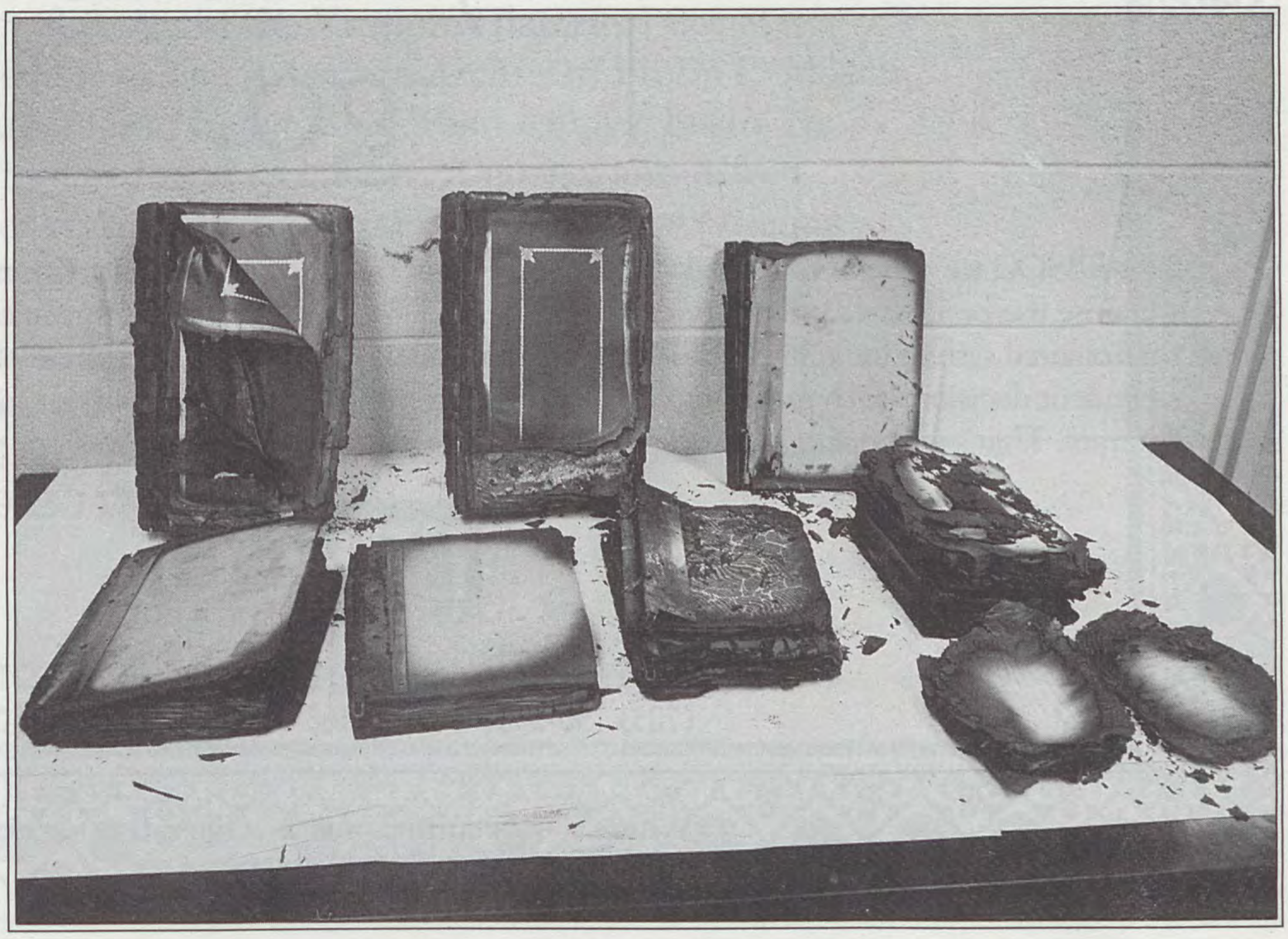
In recent years, UNC-Chapel Hill has launched major preservation efforts on behalf of its paper holdings of North Caroliniana and the South. The most ambitious and far-reaching endeavor has been the recently completed three-year project by the Manuscripts Department to rehouse, selectively microfilm, and create online records for its pre-1980 accessions. An NEH grant of $203,000 preserved 3,200 manuscript collections (5,300 linear feet). Beginning in 1990, staff used NEH funds to purchase alkaline folders and boxes and to pay the professional and student staff to undertake the work. Staff also selectively removed fasteners and conducted a preservation survey whose data serve as the basis for a long-range preservation plan for paper-based records. NEH monies also continue to fund the preservation microfilming of several significant collections.

In a parallel effort, a 1990 two-year contract with University Publications of America (UPA) supported on-site filming of embrittled materials of great scholarly interest from the Southern Historical Collection. The manuscripts document Southern women and their families in the nineteenth century as well as ante-bellum Southern plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War. Royalties from sales support further preservation efforts on behalf of the manuscripts collection. Ambitious as these filming efforts are, they do not fully meet the preservation needs of material too fragile to be used in the original. Almost 4 percent of the SHC has been filmed. Because embrittled collections continue to arrive, a substantial filming program only accommodates material at the most fragile end of the spectrum, and the collection's percentage of filmed materials grows very slowly.

Private funding has made possible the rehousing of oversized documents and photographs, the wrapping or boxing of bound materials, and the preservation treatment as well as copying of manuscript maps. Other private and federal grants are funding the processing and proper housing of almost three thousand linear feet of backlogged collections.

Premier printed research materials on North Carolina from UNC-Chapel Hill are being preserved as part of a $2.4 million dollar grant to film brittle imprints in fifteen libraries in the Southeast. The program is funded by the National Endowment

Fire is one of the many disasters library preservationists must face. *Photos courtesy of Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources.*



for the Humanities and administered by the Southeastern Library Network (SOLINET). UNC is preserving fourteen hundred deteriorated pamphlets on African Americans, transportation history, social conditions, and travel from its renowned North Carolina Collection in Wilson Library.

At Duke University Library, three thousand unique pamphlets dating from the ante-bellum period forward also are being filmed under the SOLINET grant. Like the UNC-CH holdings, the pamphlets are an indispensable source for the history of the state and region. In an effort to assess the usefulness of digital technology for preservation, Duke's Special Collections Library is engaged in a digital preservation project sponsored by the Photo Preservation Task Force of the Research Libraries Group. With seven other libraries, Duke is exploring preservation and access issues in digitized collections of historical photographs. Stokes Imaging, Inc., of Austin, Texas has digitized approximately one thousand photographs from each participant. Digitized images were then loaded into a prototype of a new image management database. At the conclusion of the project in October 1994, it is expected that the Task Force will issue draft guidelines that will assist in the design, development, and implementation of digital image access systems.

This brief overview cannot hope to capture all of North Carolina's preservation efforts, but it is clear that North Carolinians can be justifiably proud of the accomplishments of their library and archival community in preserving the state's heritage. Few states can match North Carolina's record of preservation awareness and remarkable implementation of preservation projects. However, a great deal remains to be done. North Carolina has just begun to address its preservation needs. The state's largest manuscript repositories are mounting major preservation efforts, and many other institutions have preservation programs. Embrittled materials continue to arrive in ever-increasing quantities, so that the problem is never solved. Much remains to be done for non-textual records. Tapes, films, videos, photographs, and computer records all have specialized requirements for preservation, and these materials also are arriving in ever-increasing quantities in our repositories.

Electronic formats are currently the subject of intense planning and implementation by the Division of Archives and History. Its Advisory Committee on Electronic Records (ACER) brings together representatives from state and local government, the private sector, and the academic community to approve draft standards and serve as a forum for advising on issues such as optical imaging. The Division itself is planning a system (State Public Record Cataloging Service, or SPRCS) which will inventory and eventually provide management and preservation for data of enduring value. The goal is to provide for electronic records the level of service now available for paper records.

Where do we go now? Preservation of North Carolina's imprint heritage is an urgent priority, as are maintenance and expansion of current manuscript, records, and newspaper preservation projects. Statewide organizations like the North Carolina Preservation Consortium offer a planning framework that complements the leadership exercised by the Division of Archives and History. The recent General Assembly's million dollar appropriation for interpretation and preservation of state historical assets, which elicited fourteen million dollars worth of support requests, is an excellent first step that deserves to be made permanent, with a portion of the funding reserved for historical records. Such a program would enable institutions large and small to go beyond planning and wishing, and allow them to play a real role in preserving the state's historical heritage.

North Carolina Collection Sesquicentennial to Be Celebrated

"For History's Sake: State Historical Collections in the Early Republic" is the theme of a national conference to help commemorate the sesquicentennial of the North Carolina Collection at the University of North Carolina on May 20 and 21.

States with substantial historical activity during the first seven decades of the new republic will be treated individually during the daytime sessions, while those showing less progress will be discussed regionally. At the Friday dinner there will be a "Salute to Massachusetts," the first state to charter a historical society; the speaker will be Louis Leonard Tucker, director of the Massachusetts Historical Society. At the Saturday night banquet, Willis P. Whichard, associate justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, will detail the history of the North Carolina Collection; and President William Friday will present the North Caroliniana Society Award to the Collection for its 150 years of service.

Other speakers include Clement M. Silvestro, director emeritus of the Museum of Our National Heritage, James J. Heslin, director emeritus of the New-York Historical Society; Susan Stitt, president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Charles F. Bryan, director of the Virginia Historical Society; Richard J. Cox, editor of *The American Archivist;* Philip P. Mason, director of the Archives of Labor and Urban Affairs; Leslie H. Fishel, president emeritus of Heidelberg College; and Alfred Lemmon, Curator of Manuscripts in the Historic New Orleans Collection.

Registration is required, and an informational and registration folder can be requested from the North Carolina Collection, UNC Campus Box 3930, Chapel Hill, NC 27514-8890 (telephone 919-962-1172).

POINT

Where Have All the Thirkells Gone?

by Margaret Miles

It's a familiar phrase to anyone who has ever watched a Presidential inauguration: "Preserve, protect, and defend." Just as the President is supposed to safeguard the Constitution, we as librarians are supposed to be caring for our collections — and I think that most of the time, the protecting and the defending go along pretty well. What most libraries have forgotten about doing entirely is the first of the President's promises: the promise to preserve.

Now, before the entire combined memberships of the Documents Section and the Round Table on Special Collections try to wrestle me down and lock me away forever in an acid-free archival storage box safely out of harm's way, YOU'RE NOT THE ONES I MEAN!!!! Calm down, folks! My concern lies in an entirely different area.

It's not the unique, original, irreplaceable holographic documents of incalculable historical significance. It's all those wonderful books the likes of which nobody writes anymore. And the problem is that most of them aren't accessible through libraries anymore, either.

Every so often all of us who are trueborn Readers with a capital "R" develop a book-related crisis. Let me give you an example. I recently finished reading Connie Willis's excellent science fiction short story collection, *Impossible Things*. (Great book, by the way. All libraries serving intelligent science fiction readers should have it.) And being fairly obsessive about these things, I didn't just read all the stories, I read the fine print, and the fine print included a dedication which mentioned two women. One is a Mrs. Jones whom I don't know, but the other is Lenora Mattingly Weber.

Those of you who don't remember the teen novels of a kinder, gentler era may not remember her either, but she wrote a lengthy series of books about the Malone family. These books are a portrait of the period in which a high school girl's biggest worry was making her own prom dress in home ec class. My library's copy of *Something Borrowed, Something Blue* has "Marvey Keen" written on the flyleaf, which capsulizes the whole reading experience pretty well, actually. The last time I had a Lenora Mattingly Weber emergency, it took six months and interlibrary loans from half a dozen libraries as far away as North Dakota before I managed to track down the whole series. How many libraries since that time a couple of years ago have practiced "responsible collection development" and weeded Lenora because they think she's obsolete and nobody wants to read her books anymore? Will I be able to track down *Beany Malone* again, or is she gone forever?

Or take the Thirkell problem. Angela Thirkell was a deliciously batty English lady novelist who wrote a novel a year for a quarter century. As Mrs. Morland, a novelist character in the Thirkell series, is fond of saying of her own work, each of these books are exactly the same except they're all different. How many libraries recently have decided that these books are forgotten and unread, and cleared them away to allow Danielle Steel on the one side and Robert James Waller on the other to expand into a vacuum which those bestseller list fixtures are utterly unequipped to fill? From all over the country, my inner ear can hear the pathetic, wistful cries of Thirkell novels being extirpated.

Lenora and Angela aren't the only casualties in the anti-preservation massacre, of course, just a couple of the latest ones I'm worried about. If it's hard enough to find Mrs. Thirkell now, how much harder is it to find the adult novels of Frances Hodgson Burnett? (Yes, indeed, she wrote something other than *The Secret Garden*. Did she ever! *The Making of a Marchioness* is the kind of reading experience no author has produced in nearly a century.)

So all of you who've been thinking of going out this morning to do a nice, thorough weed through that "unwanted, unread" fiction, please think again. Some of us do read it, and we have no hope for the future if some libraries don't make the choice to preserve for us those books the like of which nobody is able to write anymore. And if you turn your weeding cart into that aisle toward the end of the fiction and see that some protester has chained herself to one of the shelves and is holding a placard that says, "Librarian, spare that Thirkell!" — don't be surprised. That'll be me.

COUNTER POINT

Why Let the Dust Settle?

by Harry Tuchmayer, Column Editor

Once again my allergies are acting up, and I'm convinced it has absolutely nothing to do with the beautiful azaleas and dogwood blossoms springing up all over southeastern North Carolina. The culprits are those old and musty books that Margaret and her friends think libraries must preserve at all costs.

Now I know many of you like a good old-fashioned read once in a while, but is it really worth all the dust and visual pollution to house these titles on expensive and limited library shelving? And as if the dust weren't enough, I really don't think most of us want to read these books in bed. After all, they're so brittle it would divert attention away from the cookie crumbs I usually leave behind in my latest novel. Heaven forbid, but wouldn't it be easier just to read that old classic from your laptop anyway?

That's not to say someone might not want to actually read a book that wasn't a movie first. It's just that it's so, so *bizarre*! It's hard to imagine any library devoting such valuable space to its more, shall we say, eccentric readers. After all, wouldn't most people rather read the new LaVyrle Spencer romance or the latest Sue Grafton mystery than some old standard like James Gould Cozzens and Phoebe Atwood Taylor, whom only a few bibliophiles recall?

But I don't want to get into an argument over reading tastes. I know that most classics majors, children's librarians, and catalogers read "better" books than most circulation and reference librarians ever will. And I'm perfectly willing to admit that even most administrators (the few who still use libraries of course) are considerably more pedestrian in their taste. But who has the time even to search out these classics, much less read them, when we all have a hard enough time finding a few minutes in the day that we can devote to real pleasure reading.

But, I want to focus on the hidden costs of preservation, the real impact that restoring and actually preserving these titles would have on any library if we were all to stop everything and actually resist the temptation to weed the seldom, if rarely, used titles from our collections. First, there is the ***time.*** I mean the time necessary to train and educate collection development librarians to recognize these classics, retain them, and promote their use. We all know it's a lot easier merely to check a title's circulation history than it is to evaluate its worth to the collection when weeding fiction.

Secondly, what about library book sales? Many of our most dedicated users can't wait for the next used book sale. While donations seem to be quite popular in these sales, many shoppers nevertheless come specifically for the item they were tempted to *borrow* indefinitely just last week. If we actually stopped weeding these things, what would happen to circulation? Would we be inundated with lost-and-paids and those dreaded claims returned? Certainly the impact on library operations must be considered before we preserve those esoteric titles just because a few purists *might* enjoy reading them.

Finally, think of the ramifications that any serious program of preservation would have at budget time. How will libraries ever again be able to convince funding agencies that we need an increase in the book budget? Most uninformed officials usually think that the library has enough books already, so why does it possibly need more? What would happen to that tried and true response that we need new books because that's what people want?

No, Margaret, I'm sorry, but maybe the best we can offer you is interlibrary loan. After all, we have made that commitment to sharing resources on the new information highway, and you know what a commitment means!

What most libraries have forgotten about doing entirely is ... the promise to preserve.

— Miles

We all know it's a lot easier merely to check a title's circulation history than it is to evaluate its worth to the collection.

— Tuchmayer

Wired to the World

— by Ralph Lee Scott

Providing universal access to the Internet for all citizens is an idea that most librarians would subscribe to. We are far from that goal today. A number of attempts at providing universal access to the Internet are being made. Coin-operated terminals in laundromats, local area Free-nets, UNC's laUNCHpad, Congressperson Rose's (D-NC) project to provide local access in his district, and various commercial services are examples of recent attempts at so called "universal access." Vice President Gore recently proposed the deregulation of the communications industry as a way of providing universal access to the Internet. Under this plan, cable and telephone companies would compete over providing this "universal access" to the information highway on a local level. With a growing trend in the federal, state, and local governments toward the distribution of information via the Internet, equal access for all citizens becomes not just a goal, but a mandate for good government. With all the political rhetoric about the "National Information Infrastructure," the most commonly asked question is still, "How can I get on the Internet?"

If you live in a city or town that provides Internet access via a local computer site, then all you have to do is call the modem number of the local site and log on to the system using a software package (like ProComm). These local sites often are available at high schools, regional medical centers, community colleges, and universities. Recently, on page one of the January 25, 1994 issue of the *News and Observer*, the 106 sites for the initial installation of the North Carolina Information Highway were announced. If you live near one of these sites, you might contact them to see if you can obtain local dial-up access to their Internet connection. The majority of these sites are located in rural areas and should help provide access to the Internet for an area of North Carolina long denied access to the latest in communications technology. Jane Patterson, Governor Hunt's advisor on high speed communications, is quoted as saying that "this highway (North Carolina Information Highway) signals a rural sunrise for North Carolina ... it's the bookmobile of the 21st century." Additional sites on the North Carolina Information Highway are planned for selection in January of 1995. Perhaps you could be one of them. Ask your legislator!

If there is no local North Carolina Information Highway Internet site at your location, then you will have to contract with a national provider of Internet services. The five major information superhighway providers are: America Online, CompuServe, Delphi, GEnie, and Prodigy. All the providers offer a variety of Internet services for a fee. These services include: e-mail via the Internet, financial information, bulletin boards, stock quotes, airline ticket information, sports and lottery information, games, shareware, movie reviews, health information, and reference book information. Most can be reached by either a dial-in 800 number or a local packet switching service (such as Tymnet or Telenet).

America Online (800-922-0808) currently has almost a million subscribers. A recent cost estimate was $9.95 per month for five hours of online time. America Online also features a number of local city information features that highlight local activities (such as Chicago Online and Los Angeles Online).

CompuServe (800-848-8199) has about one-and-a-half million members. Recent cost estimates are $8.95 for a basic connection (initial registration is $39.95) with Internet services priced at about $4.80 per hour. CompuServe features a number of internationally known discussion rooms (such as the Rush Limbaugh Forum).

Delphi (800-695-4005) is a relative newcomer specializing in Internet access at low cost. Estimates are $10 for four hours per month or $20 for 20 hours per month, with an extra $3 per month for the Internet. Current subscriber base is 100,000 and growing.

GEnie (800-638-9636) has been around for awhile (and I would bet money has something to do with General Electric!). Estimated rates are $8.95 per month for basic connections in the evenings (5-9 P.M.) upward to $18.00 per hour for expanded services during prime time (9 A.M. to 5 P.M.). GEnie has a large number of downloadable game and music files, as well as graphics and photographs for a variety of microcomputer platforms. GEnie has about 500,000 subscribers.

Prodigy (800-776-3449) currently has over two million members. Rate estimates are $7.95 for two hours per month with $3.60 per hour additional, and 25 cents per e-mail message or $14.95 for five hours per month with 30 "free" e-mail messages. Prodigy is alleged by some to be easier to use than the other services, but I suspect one would quickly get used to whatever service one selected.

A word of warning: all estimates are subject to change. Call the 800 toll free numbers to get the current price structure before signing on. Prices are somewhat competitive at this point and the deals may vary from service to service; but the above estimates can be used as a rough guide for comparison.

Now a word about **Telnet** and **Telenet**, which seem to be causing some confusion. ***Telnet*** is an Internet protocol that allows you to log on to a remote host computer using the Internet. For example, you can Telnet to 152.2.22.80 and connect to the UNC's laUNCpad via the Internet. When you type Telnet, you are telling your Internet host computer that you wish to connect with another computer located at the specified address via the Internet.

Telenet is a packet-switching service that provides dial-up telephone modem services in most United States cities. Telenet is a commercial telephone time-sharing service that is not connected with the Internet. With Telenet, you can talk to other computers over regular telephone long-distance lines, provided the other computer is also connected up to the Telenet packet-switching system. Packet-switching systems were set up to allow small users to rent telephone lines to other computers for brief periods of time. These small periods of time are called "packets," hence the name "packet-switching networks." Telnet, on the other hand, is an Internet connection through a computer connected up on the Internet. Please determine whether you want Telenet or Telnet before you try to log on. The two are not interchangeable services.

The writer hopes that you will all soon be enjoying the world of the Internet, either through Governor Hunt's North Carolina Information Highway or one of the commercial information superhighway providers described above.

SPECIAL PULL-OUT SECTION — North Carolina Libraries — Volume 52, Number 1

A Preservation Primer and Resource Guide for North Carolina Librarians

There are two parts to this article. The first section contains a brief discussion of those elements staff members must address for the preservation of their library materials. The second section contains lists of publications, services, and sources for more specific information.

Part One
A Preservation Primer: Six Parts of a Complete Program

1. Environment.

The environment is the single most crucial factor to assure the long-term survival of the collection. Although there are ideal conditions for each type of format (book, videotape, photograph, etc.), a good compromise can be reached for all. Aim for a ***stable*** environment of approximately 70 degrees and 50 percent relative humidity.

Stability is the key. Since fibers in paper swell and contract as temperature and humidity levels fluctuate, repeated cycling leads to breakdown of paper and failure of glues. Although a constant environment is very difficult to achieve, do your best. An environment of 75 degrees is better than one that bounces between 70 and 80.

There are other environmental issues to consider. Light bleaches and weakens paper and cloth bindings, so books should be kept away from constant sun and fluorescent light. Shades, timers on lights, and special shields to filter out the most harmful rays are easy ways to reduce light damage. Also, stack and office areas must be kept clean. Dust and unfiltered pollutants in the air abrade books, and insects will eat library materials. Trash should be removed daily, and air should be kept circulating to keep mold and mildew from forming.

2. Storage and Handling Procedures.

The materials used to store library materials must be of proper quality. Metal shelves with a baked enamel finish are better for books than wooden shelves that may be acidic and may be emitting harmful fumes. Thin metal bookends or those with sharp edges often "knife" books and damage pages. Thick, rounded, plastic bookends are better. There are appropriate storage envelopes, folders, and boxes for photographs, manuscripts, reels of film, and maps to help insulate them from further damage.

Staff must pay attention to handling procedures. Shelving books too tightly or too loosely creates problems, as do spills from library carts. (It is best to load the bottom of the cart first, distributing the weight on each side equally before going up to the next shelf; a low center of gravity will keep the cart from tipping.) Shelving materials the proper way will save rebinding and/or replacement costs. Encouraging patrons to return books to the desk instead of the book drop will reduce extensive damage as well.

3. Copying Materials.

Care must be taken at the copying machine. Since all materials are not strong enough to endure the process, fragile materials should be controlled. Books, especially tightly bound ones, should not be pressed with great weight against the copying surface; doing one page at a time, while supporting the other at an angle, is best; photocopiers are available that allow for this. (See the Resource Guide.) Copying materials and then allowing patrons to use the photocopy cuts down on wear and tear.

If a library is considering microfilming some of its materials, it should make sure that the information has not already been copied by someone else. It must also make sure that the chosen microfilmer adheres to rigid preservation standards to produce a film that will last for generations rather than just a few years. Proper storage of the master negative and the copy is crucial as well.

4. Exhibiting

In exhibiting materials, make sure they are kept in museum-quality cases where heat and light levels are not excessive. Originals should not be forced to stay open; nor should they be exhibited for long periods of time. Items on the walls can be damaged by acidic framing materials, become faded by constant exposure to light and are subject to moisture condensing inside the glass in an area marked by heat and humidity fluctuations.

5. Treatment (Or Conservation)

In repairing books, the use of inappropriate techniques or supplies (such as dime-store glue or any pressure-sensitive tape) can result in more harm than good. Therefore, staff should get instruction before attempting any type of repair to books with a long shelf life. Valuable, old, and/or brittle materials should be repaired only by qualified specialists. If the library decides to use a professional, that conservator's references should be checked and treatment options should be discussed.

In using a library binder, staff should determine that the binder is doing what is best for the book, not what is easiest for the binder. There are national binding standards; find out if the binder adheres to them or not.

6. Disaster Preparedness and Response

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure: library staffs must be aware of the disasters to which they may be prone, no matter their source. Knowing where keys are; how to turn off the electricity, gas, and water to the building; what the most important materials are; and how to salvage wet and damaged materials are key bits of knowledge. By surveying the building for possible dangers, and working in teams to codify procedures, staff can eventually develop, distribute, and keep current a disaster plan to follow in times of emergency.

Part Two
A Resource Guide For Library Preservation

The following lists contain some of the many available preservation publications, institutions, services, and vendors. All of the listed titles are recommended. However, while all the vendors and service providers are considered reputable, inclusion here should not be interpreted as an endorsement.

1. General Preservation Guides:

Books, Articles, and Pamphlets.

DePew, John. *A Library, Media, and Archival Preservation Handbook*. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 1991. 441 pp. $49.50. [Chapters on almost all preservation issues with many useful appendices.]

Fox, Lisa L. *A Core Collection in Preservation*. 2nd ed. Edited by Don K. Thompson and Joan ten Hoor. Atlanta: Southeastern Library Network, Inc., 1993. 41 pp.$5.00.
[Excellent bibliography with descriptions, prices, and ordering information.]

Ogden, Sherelyn, ed. *Preservation of Library & Archival Materials: A Manual*. Andover, MA: Northeast Document Conservation Center, 1992. Pages unnumbered. $23.50.
[Leaflets on various topics in a loose-leaf notebook.]

Ritzenthaler, Mary Lynn. *Preserving Archives and Manuscripts*. SAA Archival Fundamental Series. Chicago: Society of American Archivists, 1993. 225 pp. $25.00. [A guide to preservation in an archival setting.]

Stitts, Maxine K. *A Practical Guide to Preservation in School and Public Libraries*. ERIC Clearing House of Information Resourses. ED340391. NY: Syracuse University, 1990. 55 pp. $6.50.
[Uncomplicated distillation of many preservation issues, with useful resource lists. Order from: Syracuse University, 030 Huntington Hall, Syracuse, NY 13244-2340.]

York, Maurice C., et al., "Establishing and Maintaining a Local History Collection and Local History/ Genealogical Resources." *North Carolina Libraries* 46 (Summer 1988): 68, 70-84, 104-107.
[Brief and comprehensive guide focusing on collection development and management, including preservation.]

Newsletters:

The Abbey Newsletter. Published eight times a year. (7105 Geneva Drive, Austin, TX 78723 [512/929-3992]). $49.00 a year for institutions; $40 for individuals; $20 for full-time students.

CAN. Conservation Administration News. Published quarterly. Graduate School of Library and Information Science, The University of Texas at Austin. Austin, TX 78712-1276. $24.00.

2. Organizations.

In North Carolina:

North Carolina Library Association. Special Collections Roundtable. Occasional conferences and programs with preservation content. 109 E. Jones St., Raleigh, NC 27601-1023 (919/839-6252).

North Carolina Preservation Consortium. NCPC is a nonprofit organization. Membership is open to all institutions and individuals. An independent affiliate of the School of Library and Information Sciences at North Carolina Central University, it provides preservation education and information. Workshops on disaster preparedness and response, care and handling of library materials, simple book repair, and other subjects are available. Can answer some questions and give referrals. 804 Old Fayetteville St., Durham, NC 27701 (919/683-1709).

Society of North Carolina Archivists. SNCA is an organization of individuals and institutions concerned with the preservation and use of archival and manuscript materials. SNCA produces a quarterly newsletter and stages two full-day meetings a year at various locations. Annual membership is $15.00. Society of NC Archivists, P.O. Box 20448, Raleigh, NC 27619.

Outside North Carolina:

American Association for State & Local History. 172 Second Avenue North, Nashville, TN 37201-1902 (615/255-2971). AASL&H offers programs and publications on numerous preservation-related issues.

American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works. 1717 K St. NW, Suite 301, Washington, DC 20006 (202/452-9545). AIC provides preservation information, publications, and referral to conservators.

American Library Association. The Preservation of Library Materials Section. (Association for Library Collections & Technical Services Division.) 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611 (800/545-2433; ext. 4298). ALA is the major professional group for individuals and organizations interested in preservation. A national forum for information on preservation issues; frequent educational sessions and workshops.

Association of Moving Image Archivists. c/o National Center for Film & Video Preservation. P.O. Box 27999, Los Angeles, CA 90027 (213/856-7637). AMIA is a membership organization of institutions interested in film and television preservation. The National Center for Film and Video Preservation serves as its secretariat and produces AMIA's quarterly newsletter. It also administers the National Endowment for the Arts Film Preservation Program.

Association for Recorded Sound Collections. P.O. Box 10162, Silver Spring, MD 20914-0057 (301/593-6552). ARSC encourages the preservation of historical recordings and promotes information and research exchange. It has published related reports and produces a biannual journal.

Gaylord Preservation Information "Help Line" (800/428-3631) Toll-free service provided by the Gaylord Library Supply Company. Call 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. EST, THURSDAYS & FRIDAYS ONLY to speak to independent Conservator Nancy Carlson Shrock. Note: Gaylord also distributes free copies of its Preservation Pathfinder Series of Publications. Gaylord Bros. Box 4901, Syracuse, NY 13221-4901 (800/634-6307).

Image Permanence Institute. Rochester Institute of Technology, 70 Lomb Memorial Drive, Rochester NY 14623-5604 (716/475-5199). IPI is an excellent resource for publications and information on care of photographs.

Library Binding Institute. 7401 Metro Blvd., Suite 325, Edina, MN 55439 (612/835-4707). LBI is a source for information and publications on library binding/preservation issues.

Northeast Document Conservation Center. 100 Brickstone Square, Andover, MA 01810-1494 (508/470-1010). NEDCC is a regional center offering publications, conservation work, microfilming, educational programs, consultations, and disaster assistance.

Palmetto Archives, Libraries & Museums: Council on Preservation. PALMCOP is a South Carolina statewide membership organization that offers preservation workshops and a newsletter. Contact Lea Walsh, SC State Library, P.O. Box 11469, Columbia, SC 29211.

The Society of American Archivists, 600 S. Federal, Suite 504, Chicago, IL 60605 (312/922-0140). National professional association for archivists and institutions interested in the preservation and use of archives, manuscripts, and current records. SAA publishes a scholarly quarterly and a newsletter and is a source for preservation titles and workshops.

Southeastern Library Network, 1438 Peachtree St., Atlanta, GA 30309-2955 (404/892-0943 or 800/999-8558). The Preservation Office of SOLINET offers hand-outs and publications (free and for a fee), educational programs, video rental, consultations, and a telephone service for general information, referrals, and advice in emergency situations.

3. Preservation Supplies:

Bookmakers. 6001 66th Ave. Suite 101, Riverdale, MD 20737 (301/459-3384; Fax 459-7629). Mostly book repair & binding.

Conservation Resources International, Inc. 8000-H Forbes Place. Springfield, VA 22151 (800/634-6932; Fax 703/321-0629). Mostly archival supplies.

Gaylord Brothers. Box 4901, Syracuse, NY 13221-4901 (Orders: 800/448-6160; Fax 272-3412. Customer Service: 800/634-6307). A variety of preservation materials.

Hollinger Corporation. P.O. Box 6185. Arlington, VA 22206 (703/671-6600 or 800/634-0491). Mostly archival supplies.

Light Impressions. 439 Monroe Ave, P.O. Box 940, Roshester, NY 14603-0940 (Customer Service: 800/828-9859). A variety of preservation supplies; much on photographs.

TALAS. Technical Library Service. For a current catalog and price list, send $5.00 to TALAS, 213 West 35th Street, New York City, NY 1001-1996 (212/736-7744). Wide array of materials.

University Products. P.O. Box 101, Holyoke, MA 01041-0101. (Customer Service: 800/762-1165). A variety of preservation supplies; much on photographs.

4. Photocopying & Microfilming

Preservation Photocopiers: "Book-friendly" photocopiers do exist. They feature a sloped surface adjacent to the copying surface so that the book does not have to be pressed flat against the copying surface. Some sources are:

Oce-Business Systems, Inc. P.O. Box 30, Stamford, CT 06904-0030 (203/323-2111).

Universal Copy Services, Inc. 2413 Bond Street, University Park, IL 60466 (708/534-1500).

Xerox Corporation (5042, BookSaver Copier) 100 South Clinton Avenue, Xerox Square, Rochester, NY 14644.

Preservation Photocopying & Microfilming Services:

Image Prints, Inc. 2730 Alpha St., Lansing, MI 48910 (800/782-4502). Photocopying and microfilming.

MAPS, The Micrographic Preservation Service. 9 S. Commerce Way, Bethlehem, PA 18017 (215/758-8700). Preservation microfilming.

Northeast Document Conservation Center. 100 Brickstone Sq., Andover, MA 01810-1428 (508/470-1010). Photocopying and microfilming.

Northern Archival Copy. 4730 Lorinda Dr., Shoreview, MN 55126 (612/483-9346). Preservation photocopying.

5. Conservators & Conservation

Publication:

Paris, Jan. *Choosing and Working with a Conservator.* Atlanta: SOLINET Preservation Program, Southeastern Library Network, Inc., 1990, 24 pp. $10.00.

Referrals:

American Insitute for Conservation (AIC) offers referrals to conservators, as do many of the other organizations listed above.

Conservation Labs:

BookLab, Inc. 1606 Headway Circle, Suite 100, Austin, Texas 78754 (512/837-0479).

Conservation Center for Art and Historical Artifacts on Paper. 264 S. 23rd Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103 (215/545-0613).

Information Conservation, Inc. (ICI). Conservation Division. 6204 Corporate Park Dr., Brown Summit, NC 27214 (800/444-7534).

The North Carolina Division of Archives and History. NCDA&H's conservation lab accepts public orders on a fee basis, as time permits. Contact Technical Services, NC Division of Archives & History, 109 E. Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27601-2807 (919/733-7691).

Northeast Document Conservation Center (NEDCC), 100 Brickstone Square, Andover, MA 01810 (508/470-1010).

6. Library Binding

Library Binding Institute. *Library Binding Institute Standard for Library Binding.* 8th ed. Paul A. Parisi and Jan Merrill-Oldham, eds. Rochester, NY: Library Binding Institute, 1986. 17 pp. $5.00. A new edition is being prepared.

Merrill-Oldham, Jan, and Paul Parisi. *Guide to the Library Binding Institute Standard for Library Binding.* Chicago: American Library Association, 1990. 62 pp. $23.00.

The New Library Scene. Library Binding Institute. 401 Metro Blvd., Suite 325, Edina, MN 55439. $18.00. Bimonthly journal on library binding trends and preservation.

7. Disaster Planning & Response

Information Resources:

Barton, John P., and Johanna G. Wellheiser, eds. *An Ounce of Prevention: A Handbook on Contingency Planning for Archives, Libraries and Records Centres.* Toronto: Toronto Area Archivists Group Education Foundation, 1985. 192 pp. $17.95. (One of the best and most-quoted guides around.) Order from Toronto Area Archivists Group, P.O. Box 97, Station F., Toronto, Ontario, Canada M4Y 2L4.

Fortson, Judith. *Disaster Planning And Recovery: A How-To-Do-It Manual for Librarians and Archivists.* How-To-Do-It Manuals for Libraries, no. 21. New York: Neal-Schuman Publishers, 1992. 181 pp. $39.95. Practical handbook with a sample plan and helpful appendices and addresses.

Young, Richard L., and David J. Tinsley. *Library and Archival Disaster: Preparedness and Recovery.* Oakton, VA: Bibliotech, 1986. $125.00. A 21-minute video on disasters and salvage procedures. Includes a 16-page workbook to begin a disaster recovery plan. Order from ALA Video/Library Video Network, 320 York Rd., Towson, MD 21204-5179 (800/441-TAPE).

Vendors: *Vendors offer services to facilitate recovery from disasters. Most supply equipment to dry and clean the site, and freeze and ultimately dry books damaged by water.*

BMS CAT. Blackmon-Mooring-Steamatic Catastrophe, Inc., 303 Arthur St., Fort Worth, TX 76107 Southeast Office (404/454-9228); 24-hour emergency number (800/433-2940).

Document Reprocessors. East Coast Location: 5611 Water St., Middlesex, NY 14507 (715/554-4500); 24-hour emergency number (800/4-DRYING).

MF Bank/The Restoration Company. 4708 South Old Peachtree, Norcross, GA 30071-1514 (404/242-6637); 24-hour emergency number (800/843-7284).

Munters Moisture Control Services. 79 Monroe 5t., Amesbury, MA 01913-4740 (508/388-4900); Southeast Center (404/242-0935). 24-hour emergency number (800/I-CAN-DRY).

Re-Oda Chem Engineering Company, 210 Bell Street, P.O. Box 424, Chagrin Falls, OH 44022 (216/247-4131); [For removal of smoke and smoke residue only.]

NORTH CAROLINA Books

Dorothy Hodder, Compiler

Phyllis Whitney's latest book, her 37th, is set in the North Carolina mountains, and involves a movie set left over from the filming of *The Last of the Mohicans*. Lauren Castle has come to Lake Lure, drawn there by an anonymous note. Two years earlier, her husband had died in an accident while filming a documentary. Now someone thinks his death might not have been accidental.

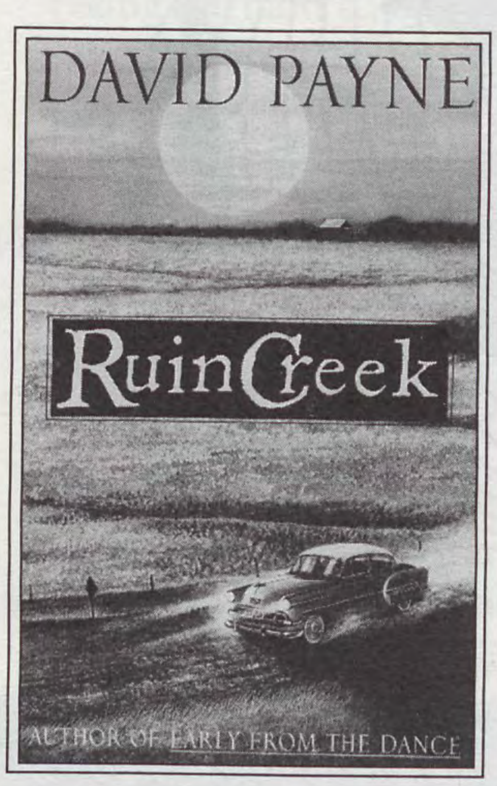
Unbeknownst to most of the village's residents, Lauren is the granddaughter of early movie stars Victoria Frazer and Roger Brandt. While filming in Lake Lure the two had an affair, Lauren's mother was born and shipped off to California, Roger and his wronged wife settled in Lake Lure, and shortly thereafter Victoria drowned herself in the lake.

This is the setting into which Lauren arrives, ready to shake up the lives of everyone involved and to find out what ***really*** happened, and how it all might be connected to her husband's death. There's also the small matter of Gordon Heath, Lauren's old boyfriend. Will they reunite? Did Victoria really drown? All is revealed in an entertaining, although somewhat unbelievable, story. The location in the North Carolina mountains creates an interesting atmosphere for the story, which carries the reader along despite some strange, and superfluous, subplots (UFOs are involved). Suitable for public libraries.

Whitney, Phyllis A.
Star Flight.
New York: Crown Publishers, Inc., 1993. 286 pp.
$20.00. ISBN 0-517-59499-4.

— Janet Sinder
Duke University Law Library

On his way to see his girlfriend May, Jimmy Madden's life took a tragic turn for the worse when the pharmacist closed his shop five minutes early. The marriage and baby that followed that fateful day in rural 1950s North Carolina form the story of David Payne's third novel, *Ruin Creek*. Writing alternately in the voices of Jimmy, his wife May, and their older son Joey, Payne weaves the painful story of this family's struggle to overcome the obstacles to personal and familial happiness that have developed throughout May and Jimmy's eleven-year marriage.



David Payne.
Ruin Creek.
New York: Doubleday,
1993. 373pp. $22.50.
ISBN 0-385-26418-6.

Payne's evocative narrative draws the reader into the characters' lives through his native sense of North Carolina's rural and coastal traditions. May is unable to reconcile her disappointment in her husband's failure to be the person she wants him to be, while Jimmy resents the external forces he has allowed to shape his life. May's and Jimmy's characters are developed carefully throughout the book so that the reader must reluctantly concur with their decisions in the end. Joey's voice is a potent call for reason in his young life, and Pa Tilley is there to provide the reassurance Joey's parents are not capable of giving him.

David Payne is also the author of *Early From the Dance* and *Confessions of a Taoist on Wall Street,* which won the 1984 Houghton Mifflin Literacy Fellowship Award. *Ruin Creek* is highly recommended for public and school libraries.

— Eileen McCluskey Papile
Cumberland County Public Library and Information Center

Richard Maschal.

Wet-Wall Tattoos: Ben Long and the Art of Fresco.

Winston-Salem: John F. Blair Publisher, 1993. 212 pp. $25.95. ISBN: 0-89587-105-X.

Surely the mark of a good writer is an ability to write about anything, even, say, a wall, which is precisely the subject matter Richard Maschal chose for his first book, *Wet-Wall Tattoos*. Maschal's wall is real and his story true; though a work of nonfiction, it has the surprising capability of bringing to mind the visceral excitement of artist Gulley Jimson's final encounter with a wall in Joyce Cary's novel *The Horse's Mouth*. Focusing on the altar wall mural of St. Peter's Church in downtown Charlotte, *Wet-Wall Tattoos* follows the collaborative conception and creation of a painted Biblical narrative, rising over two stories in height, executed in the time-honored technique of buon fresco by North Carolina artist Ben Long and his team of seven craftsmen. Through the ambient rhythmic turns of the mullers grinding pigment, trowels smoothing plaster, and the very presence of the wall, Maschal tells an intimate story of a talented artist and his apprentices at work following techniques and processes little changed from those of fifteenth-century Renaissance Italy. The author gracefully moves from the progressions and human drama of the wall to a history of St. Peter's and southern Catholic migration; to early economic development in the Piedmont to a personal history of Ben Long; all in memorable illustration of the truth that the study of the human spirit as expressed in art naturally, even logically, invigorates interest in history, economics, and society. Maschal masterfully draws the inevitable stalemate between artist and client, (Long and Father Haughey, the Jesuit priest steering the project) in parallel to the problems Michelangelo and Pope Julius II faced in the realization of the painting of the Sistine Chapel.

Wet-Wall Tattoos is indexed, carries a listing of source materials in the author's acknowledgments, and is supplemented by twenty-six black-and-white and ten color photographs. The work could have been improved by the inclusion of a bibliography.

Richard Maschal served for eight years as Art and Architecture Critic for *The Charlotte Observer,* and continues work there as feature writer. He has had articles published in *Architectural Record,* the *New York Times,* and *Southern Accents*. His honest eye for visual description, receptive ear for anecdote, susceptibility to romance, and over-active conscience regarding research make *Wet-Wall Tattoos* enjoyable, instructive reading for inclusion in secondary school, technical school, college, and ecclesiastical libraries.

—Anne Brennan
St. John's Museum of Art

Shelby Stephenson and Roger Manley.

Plankhouse.

Rocky Mount, NC: North Carolina Wesleyan College Press, 1993. 79pp. $29.95. ISBN 0-933-598-394.

Outsiders can learn what it was like to grow up in rural southeastern North Carolina from *Plankhouse,* a collaborative effort between poet Shelby Stephenson and photographer and sometime-North Carolinian Roger Manley. Those who did come of age in the area will find themselves nodding in agreement as they move through the book.

The concept is simple. Manley's photographs, many depicting old houses, empty fields, or people, occupy the even-numbered pages and are accompanied by short vignettes by Stephenson on the facing pages. The book is divided into six sections: Portraits, Whiskey, Farming, Meat, Fishing, and Hunting. Each section contains anywhere from three to thirteen short reminiscences, which range in length from one line to several paragraphs.

While the stories are often amusing (when a student is asked what an adverb is, he thinks it "could be the white part of a chicken manure"), they do not always fit the mood of the bleak black and white photographs. The format of the book is handsome and the photographs are memorable, but the rather formulaic vignettes are disconcertingly minimalist and disconnected. The reader may well wish for more developed storytelling, or poetry, from Stephenson.

Recommended for North Carolina collections.

—Alan D. Cordle
New Hanover County Library

After twenty years, Trevor McGee has returned to Missing Mile, North Carolina, and the house where his family lived and died. He's never understood why he didn't die, too, on the night his father killed his mother, his little brother, and, finally, himself. He's been tormented ever since by waking and sleeping nightmares of finding their bodies, but even worse is the anguish of not knowing if he was spared because his father loved him too much to kill him, or too little. Since he was five years old, he's had to wonder if artistic talent is all he has in common with his father, a famous underground cartoonist, or if the madness and violence that claimed his family lies in wait for him, too. He's avoided any closeness, any connection, that could make someone *his* victim. Until Zachary Bosch.

Poppy Z. Brite.

Draw Blood.

Delacorte, 1993. 373 pp. $19.95. ISBN 0-385-30895-7

Zachary Bosch is a nineteen year old hacker on the run from the Feds. Chance (and *The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy)* has brought him to Missing Mile, and Trevor. Zach had his own problems growing up, and he relates to computers a lot better than he does to people. But something about Trevor seems to draw him and hold him, until he finds himself testing the redemptive power of love in the haunted house Trevor calls Birdland.

Brite's first novel, *Lost Souls,* was about vampires, and both the cover art and the title of this one suggest a sequel. There are no vampires here, but Brite leads us down almost all the other avenues of dark fantasy with her evocative, sensual (and, at times, sexually explicit) prose. Don't look for Missing Mile on any map — you won't find it — but know that it, like Faulkner's Yoknapatawpha County, is real in the pages of these two books, and in the imaginations of those who read them. Recommended for public libraries.

— Samantha Hunt
New Hanover County Public Library

Paul Buchanan took pictures for money. In North Carolina's rural mountain counties in the 1920s, wages were a dollar a day. Buchanan discovered that two days' work taking and delivering pictures could earn him $20, so he did it. Carrying cameras handed down from his father, Buchanan traveled on foot, covering the back roads and isolated communities accessible from his home at Hawk in Mitchell County. In Avery, McDowell, Mitchell, and Yancey counties, he was The Picture Man.

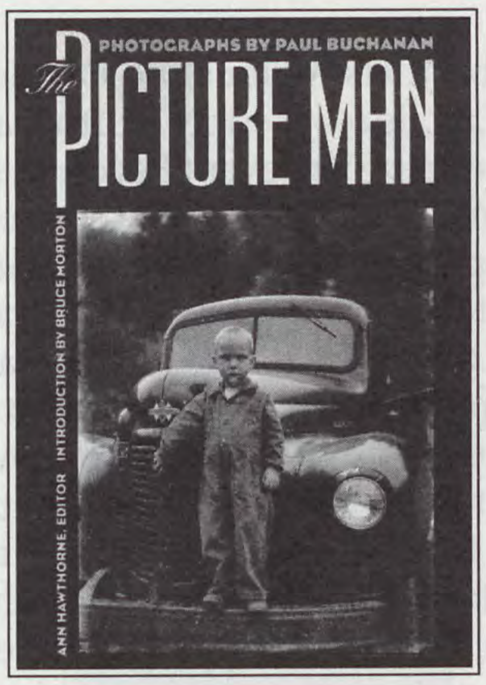
Through the years of the Great Depression, Buchanan, who approached his work matter-of-factly, augmented other income with cash or bartered goods that he got for pictures. The "little room" (darkroom) where he developed negatives was lit by an old lantern with a colored shade, and he washed his negatives thoroughly in the branch running through the front yard. Families, Sunday School children, babies, mules, dogs, a nice litter of pigs with their smiling owner, and, occasionally, his own family posed for him. He worked out-of-doors without a flash. One week he would go out to "snap" the pictures, the next he would deliver the finished product and collect from fifty cents to a dollar for four prints, depending on the size; the largest pictures were five by seven inches. One day in 1951 he went out with seventy-five dollars worth of finished work, and when he came home that night, he had collected only seven dollars. "I thought, by George, I'd quit fooling with it," he said later. It was his last trip. Negatives stacked in cardboard boxes in the darkroom were ignored.

Ann Hawthorne, editor.

The Picture Man: Photographs by Paul Buchanan.

Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1993. 126 pp. $12.95 paperback, ISBN 0-8078-4431-4. $24.95 hardcover, ISBN 0-8078-2119-5.

In 1977 Ann Hawthorne, a photographer then living in western North Carolina, found an anonymous note stuck behind one of her pictures in a show: "There's a man with old pictures of this area you might want to meet, Paul Buchanan in Hawk." Hawthorne, who now works in Washington, DC, visited Buchanan; she won his confidence, and he let her take his negatives to clean and print. The images she found under decades of grime comprise her first book, *The Picture Man: Photographs by Paul Buchanan.* In assembling the 102 pictures in this small book (including four of Paul Buchanan by Ann Hawthorne), Hawthorne has succeeded in her goal of depicting these people of a narrowly circumscribed time and place as they themselves wanted to be seen. This is a genuine contribution, because these same people have been, at times, misrepresented, idealized, and romanticized. The pictures she chose are printed as contact prints, just as Paul Buchanan finished them originally for his customers.



Transcriptions of recorded conversations between Hawthorne and Buchanan taped in 1985 augment the images; Buchanan tells stories of how he worked and of people he met.

As the story of Paul Buchanan and his work are told in the "Foreword" and "Introduction" (by Bruce Morton of CBS News) and in the "Preface" and "Interview" (by Hawthorne), repetition becomes a minor problem. "Notes on the Photographs" covers a scant two pages, and the reader wants to know more about the subjects and their lives; but Paul Buchanan knew the names and circumstances of few of his subjects. Only his own children, nieces, and grandparents are identified. Interestingly, Lick Log, one of his favorite stops, was home to a black community, and their portraits are well represented.

The Picture Man would be a useful addition to collections of North Caroliniana in public and academic libraries. The clear, nontechnical text could be appreciated by students in middle school or above, and the book would be good supplementary material for North Carolina history classes. The pictures themselves are most instructive, communicating much about a way of life very different from that of today even though it is not far removed in either time or distance.

The Picture Man is worth experiencing. Paul Buchanan did not think of himself as an artist or even as a photographer. His pictures pleased him when they looked "just like" the person. "If I did take them, they're good pictures. Good and plain."

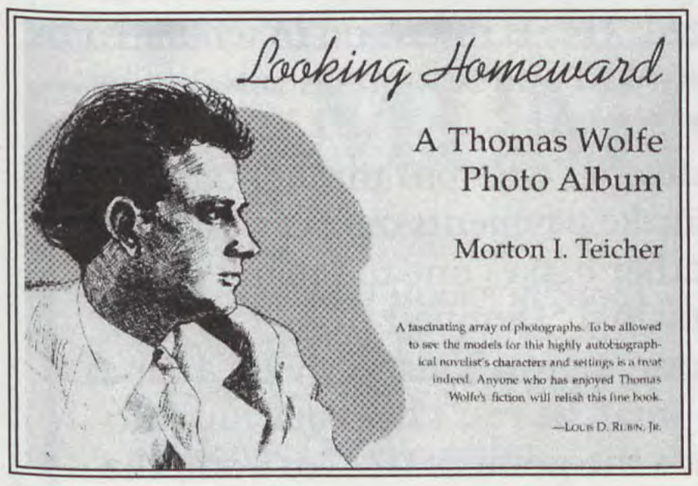
— Sarah S. Robinson
Environmental Services, Jacksonville, Florida

Thomas Wolfe belongs to the halcyon days of American literature, the days when literary giants believed writing the Great American Novel was still possible. Morton Teicher's photo chronicle of Thomas Wolfe's life amply demonstrates this fact. Image after image of stately old buildings, dim small interiors, and staged group photographs solemnly seek to authenticate the legend of a man who literally towered over his fellows, whether at the private high school in Asheville, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, or Harvard.

The book reveals other things as well. The odd tidbits in the chronology at the end depict Wolfe as a man of gargantuan appetites and ambitions. Whether seducing Jean Harlowe, depositing an eight-foot high manuscript on his publisher's doorstep, or traversing two continents numerous times, Wolfe appears to have worked always on a vast scale, dealt always with epic themes. Only all of America could provide sufficient scope for his genius. Only an All-American son from the backwoods of North Carolina would attempt such a task. Only in America would an entire town expect it from him. And turn on him when their depiction in *Look Homeward Angel* proved less than flattering.

Morton I. Teicher.
Looking Homeward: A Thomas Wolfe Photo Album.
Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1993. xiv, 200 pp. $29.95. ISBN 0-8262-0893-2.

Wolfe was no angel. Nor devil, either. He remained always at the mercy of the people who instilled those lofty ambitions and desires. His affair with Aline Bernstein ended only when Wolfe's mother confronted her in Wolfe's apartment. Back on track, he worked five years on the mammoth four-volume *October Fair*. He returned to Asheville and became a backwoods famous-writer-in-residence until the pressure of friends and townsfolk drove him away. Suffering from ill health, he went West, the Mecca for American men searching for new beginnings, and contracted a misdiagnosed case of tuberculosis that led to his death.



A former president of the Thomas Wolfe Society, Teicher claims that Wolfe was developing greater artistic and emotional control of his work. Yet the soul searching in *Of Time and the River* neither focused his later prose nor enabled him to reject the personal boosterism he seems to have needed. His ability to use words to make the ordinary places and events illustrated in Teicher's book come alive could not resolve his creative anxieties and emotional conflicts. Both Wolfe the man and Wolfe the artist would have rejected the image of literary Titan that this photo album conveys. Rather than "one of the great writers of the twentieth century," Wolfe's assessment of his life's work might well be less mythical— one of unfulfilled promise. His expectations, and those of the people who influenced him, were too high. *Looking Homeward* offers only a glimpse of the wellsprings of Wolfe's creative power. Yet, in their dim, processional way these photographs testify to the inchoate vitality of his fiction while fabricating an American version of another myth — that of the prodigal son.

— William Fietzer
University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Thomas C. Parramore.

Triumph at Kitty Hawk: The Wright Brothers and Powered Flight.

Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1993. 124pp. $8.00.
ISBN 0-86526-259-4.

Children are told at a young age that two brothers, Wilbur and Orville Wright, flew the first plane and did so in North Carolina—possibly North Carolina's greatest claim to fame. However, few rationalize the event beyond terse notation of acclaim. In his book, Parramore delves deep into the events and people, both local and national, that supported the Wrights' aeronautical adventures. He does touch on the Wrights themselves in brief biographical terms, but only to rationalize their development from tinkerers to aircraft manufacturers.

The real thrust of the work is to probe the "Tar Heels" of Kitty Hawk and the surrounding area and their relationships with the Wrights. Parramore contends that without the kindness and help of the Kitty Hawkers, the Wrights might not have succeeded; he makes a good case for this position by descriptive analysis of the turn-of-the-century Outer Banks — a remote, inaccessible place inhabited mainly by the descendants of shipwreck victims. He provides in-depth information on a panoply of characters who either directly or indirectly contributed to the first successful flight, from central players such as Bill Tate who was "an up and coming young man...better educated than most of his neighbors ...[he] had attended school for four years...", to obscure footnotes such as Tom Tate (nephew of Bill). Tom, eleven years old at the time, "...unheralded for it to this day, became the first Tar Heel to fly."

The book itself is well-written, with plenty of vintage photographs of all the major places and players. It is well indexed and footnoted. The logical progression of the brothers from Ohio bicycle makers to world leaders in the race for powered flight provides a steady framework for the author to explore the peculiar people and events that surrounded the Wright brothers' quest. Tom Parramore is well known as an eminent North Carolina historian with many books and awards for his efforts. He has succeeded, once again, in bringing to light the social context surrounding the Wrights' experiments, thus giving new life to stripped cold historical facts. The book is best suited to academic libraries and large-to-medium public libraries with North Carolina collections.

— J. Boyd Bruce III
Hope Mills Library

Sylvia Wilkinson.

On the 7th Day, God Created the Chevrolet.

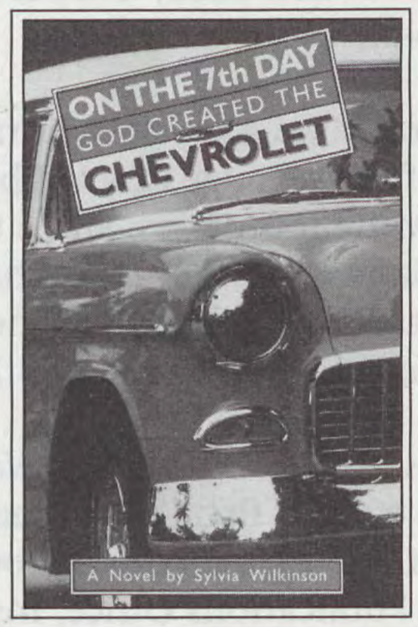
Chapel Hill: Algonquin Books, 1993. 420 pp. $19.95.
ISBN 0-945575-13-0.

Sylvia Wilkinson definitely knows her stuff. Whether describing the intricacies of manuevering a dusty, backroads race track or debating the value of wire mesh windscreens and punctured motor mounts, it is apparent that Wilkinson speaks from experience. As a racing timer and scorer for race car champions such as Al Unser, Sr. and actor Paul Newman, Sylvia Wilkinson has entered a male-dominated world where she admits she must be better than the men who surround her. She brings her expertise and her North Carolina background to her sixth novel, *On the 7th Day, God Created the Chevrolet,* detailing the racing passion of young Tom Pate.

Set in rural North Carolina in the early sixties, the novel focuses on the world of NASCAR racing and its subculture of tobacco-chewing, cussing, "good-old-boy" drivers and mechanics. If you're intrigued by a Ferrari on the Le Mans circuit, you will be disappointed. This is the world of rebuilt Fords and Chevys, shattered hulks stroked and smoothed into life by loving, callused, grease-stained hands.

Central character Tom Pate does odd jobs throughout his high school years in order to make payments on a car. He leaves his family abruptly after his father makes one too many comments about the stupidity of racing: "Dumbest thing I've ever heard of," Hershel Pate went on, "a grown man driving a car as fast as he can go in a circle so small he can't help but run into everybody else's cars . . . What's the point of it?" For Tom, the point is obvious, and he leaves to pursue his dream, abandoning a worshipful younger brother, Zack. Zack eventually follows his brother to Greenmont and its dusty little racetrack where racing careers are born as often as drivers are relegated to wheelchairs for the rest of their lives.

Wilkinson's plot meanders, beginning to seem a long-winded version of Henry James' "The Beast in the Jungle." Like James' protagonist, Tom Pate waits futilely for destiny to



unfold. He ends as he begins — waiting for the right car, the right sponsor, the right track.

Of all Wilkinson's characters, Zack seems the most human and believable. Others, male and female, are portrayed unlovingly, and it is surprising that Wilkinson, liberated from gender barriers herself, presents women in this novel as totally dependent on men. Men fare little better as they mouth obscenities, treat their cars better than their women, and display astounding ignorance of the world beyond: "When he read the caption, 'Monk sets self afire in Vietnam,' it was the first time Tom had heard of a country called Vietnam . . . He learned that Vietnam was in Asia and about the size of North Carolina."

If her characters are less than admirable and often unworthy of our interest, they are at least described with vivid precision: "Zack saw flour scattered across Cy's mother's bosom, which hung over her belly like a snow-covered awning. Her dress, buttoned up wrong, gave her a lopsided appearance. Noises bubbled from her mumbo jumbo like from Soho the palmist, and she wore knots tied in her skirt to ward off demons." The unique descriptions do much to further the plodding plot, injecting vibrancy into a novel that threatens to appeal to a select few.

On the 7th Day, God Created the Chevrolet is not a compelling page-turner that leaves the reader wishing for another hundred pages. It is a story that lingers in the reader's memory, provoking questions and providing a type of reassuring answer. This North Carolina author's insight into the racing passions that motivate and often kill young NASCAR drivers will appeal to many readers. An interesting addition to any public or academic library that possesses a North Carolina collection, this book should be scrutinized carefully by high school librarians, taking note of the omnipresent profanity and the immaturity of their patrons.

— Betsy Eubanks
Durham Academy Middle School Library

Other Publications of Interest

North Carolina Troops, 1861-1865: A Roster, Volume XIII, continues the excellent series of military service records of North Carolinians who fought in the Civil War. Each volume is more comprehensive than the last. This volume, which covers the Fifty-third through the Fifty-sixth infantry regiments, continues the solid coverage of the service record of each soldier who served. Additions include more detailed regimental and company histories. Civil War letters, diaries, newspapers, reminiscences, and other sources have been used to enhance the research. The *Roster* was compiled by Weymouth T. Jordan, Jr., who was assisted by numerous archivists, librarians, and Civil War enthusiasts across the state. Footnotes, maps, and illustrations are valuable additions to this volume. Every North Carolina collection, no matter the size, should have a set of these carefully researched and comprehensive volumes. (1993; Historical Publications Section, Division of Archives and History, 109 East Jones St, Raleigh, NC 27601-2807; xx, 752 pp; cloth, $38 plus $3 postage; ISBN 0-86526-018-4.)

The North Carolina Writers' Network offers the 1993-94 ***North Carolina Literary Guide,*** an informative listing of grants, residencies, literary magazines, small presses, writing markets, agents, writers groups, independent bookstores, and many other literary opportunities, at a special discount rate for libraries. (1993; NCWN, P.O. Box 954, Carrboro, NC 27510; 27 pp; paper, $5.50, $4.00 for libraries postpaid; no ISBN.)

Algonquin Books publishes just one paperback each season, and this spring they have brought back a favorite collection of short stories by Max Steele, ***The Hat of My Mother***, currently out of print in hardcover. The volume includes fourteen classics, among them "The Cat and the Coffee Drinkers," the O. Henry Prize winner "Color the Daydream Yellow," and "Where She Brushed Her Hair." (1994; P.O. Box 2225, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-2225; 270 pp; paper, $9.95; ISBN 1-56512-076-0.)

Eugene E. Pfaff, Jr. and Michael Causey have collaborated on a mystery/horror novel set in Piedmont North Carolina. ***Uwharrie is*** the story of the revenge exacted by the last descendant of the tribe on the descendants of their white murderers, and a true, if confusing, bloodbath it is. A bored small town librarian with a flair for archaeology unravels the shameful secrets of his hometown's past. (1993; Tudor Publishers, Inc., 3007 Taliaferro Rd, Greensboro, NC 27408; 246 pp; $19.95; ISBN 0-936389030-3.)

Every January, the Institute of Government publishes ***County Salaries in North Carolina,*** a survey of salary and wage information for the current fiscal year. The book lists population, total tax valuation, and salaries for fifty-three appointed and four elective positions (where applicable), for each county. (1994; Publications Office, Institute of Government, CB# 3330 Knapp Building, UNC-CH, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3330; 62 pp; paper; $14 plus 6% tax for North Carolina residents; ISBN 1-56011-268-9.)

Libraries with popular sports and travel sections will be especially interested in Gary Gentile's ***Ironclad Legacy: Battles of the USS Monitor.*** The author recaps the military history of the ship, and narrates his own court battle with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to open the shipwreck site to divers. Eventually, he was able to lead a photographic expedition to the site. Includes 32 pages of photographs. (1993; Gary Gentile Productions, P.O. Box 57137, Philadelphia, PA 19111; 280 pp; cloth, $25 postpaid; ISBN 0-9621453-8-6.) Gentile is also the author and publisher of the Popular Dive Guide Series, which includes S*hipwrecks of North Carolina: From the Diamond Shoals North* (1993; 240 pp; paper, $20; ISBN 0-9621453-7-8) and *Shipwrecks of North Carolina: From Hatteras Inlet South* (1992; 232 pp; paper, $20; ISBN 0-9621453-5-1).

A Sumptuous Salmagundi: *The North Carolina Literary Review*

by Plummer Alston Jones, Jr.

North Carolina Literary Review. (1992- ; Alex Albright, editor; Greenville, NC: English Department, East Carolina University (27858-4353). Telephone: (919) 757-4876; two issues per year; $15 for one year, $28 for two years).

North Carolina's state literary magazine, the *North Carolina Literary Review (NCLR)*, is published by the English Department at East Carolina University and the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association. *NCLR*, which began publication in 1992, is the long-awaited literary complement to the *North Carolina Historical Review*, also published by the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association since 1924.

With a circulation of approximately 1,200, *NCLR* treats its readership to a cornucopia of creative and expository writing, poetry and prose, fiction and nonfiction, current and retrospective items, all focusing on the lives and works of North Carolina writers. A very substantial publication, the first two issues include over four hundred pages of text, photographs, and original artwork.

Brief highlights of the first two issues include an essay by writer Fred Chappell, an interview with poet and novelist Linda Beatrice Brown, literary tributes to writers Thomas Wolfe and Manly Wade Wellman; poetry of A. R. Ammons, James Applewhite, and Randall Jarrell; short stories by Louise Anderson, Leon Rooke, and Michael Parker; a syllabus on "Black and White in North Carolina Literature" by Sally Buckner; and "A Directory of Small Magazines and Literary Journals in North Carolina" by Tim Hampton. Regular departments include essays on freedom of speech by Gene D. Lanier; descriptions of archival collections on North Carolina writers, including an article by Maurice C. York on the Inglis Fletcher Papers at East Carolina University; and an ongoing, serialized dictionary of North Carolina writers, compiled by John Patterson and dedicated to the memory of North Carolina literary historian Richard Walser.

Each of the two issues published thus far has included reviews of works by North Carolina writers, reports of literary events and gatherings across the state, current news items regarding North Carolina writers, portfolios of original photographs and drawings, and observations and reflections on North Carolina life by *NCLR* correspondent Linda Flowers. The editorial staff under the editorship of Alex Albright has integrated these diverse elements into a unified whole and, in the process, created a publication which is not only a delight to read, but also pleasing to the eye.

NCLR is nothing short of a sumptuous salmagundi — a literary feast to whet the appetites of North Carolinians and other Tar-Heels-at-heart who relish and savor the literature of North Carolina. *NCLR* should be found alongside the *North Carolina Historical Review* on the periodical display shelves of high school and public libraries in North Carolina and in the collections of academic and special libraries regardless of locale where readers turn for information on the Southern literary scene.

*La•gniappe (lăn-yăp´, lăn´ yăp´) n. An extra or unexpected gift or benefit. [Louisiana French]

North Carolina Library Association
Minutes of the Executive Board

January 28. 1994

The first North Carolina Library Association Executive Board meeting of the 1993-1995 Biennium was held January 28, 1994, at Caraway Conference Center near Asheboro. President Gwen Jackson presided. The following Executive Board members and Committee Chairs were present: Shelia Bailey, Barbara Baker, Augie Beasley, Margaret Blanchard, Frances Bradburn, Joan Carothers, Wanda Brown Cason, John Childers, Cynthia Cobb, Eleanor Cook, Bryna Coonin, Michael Cotter, Martha Davis, Anne Marie Elkins, Kem Ellis, David Fergusson, Martha Fonville, Janet Freeman, Dale Gaddis, Edna Gambling, Beverley Gass, Gwen Jackson, Judy LeCroy, Cheryl McLean, Sandra Neerman, Sandra Smith, Carol Southerland, John Via, and Catherine Wilkinson.

Welcome was extended to visitors Marjorie Lindsey, Sandy Cooper, and Elinor Swaim, as well as to the following Vice Chairs: Kathryn Crowe, Karen Perry, Betty Meehan-Black, Renee Pridgen, Beth Hutchison, Sue Cody, Janet Flowers, Carol Freeman, and Phyllis Johnson.

Wanda Brown Cason presented the Fourth Quarter Treasurer's Report and the 1993 Sections Report. Michael Cotter inquired whether the Sections Report included conference grants and was told that it did. Both reports were approved as presented.

Administrative Assistant, Martha Fonville, distributed a schedule for Executive Board meetings for 1994 and announced that the 1995 schedule is being finalized. Meetings will be held on April 15, 1994, at Carteret Community College in Morehead City; on July 15, 1994, at Appalachian State University in Boone; and on October 14, 1994, at Chavis Lifelong Learning Library in Greensboro. A membership report showing total membership at 2332 was also distributed. She reminded Board members that she is in the NCLA office from 9:00-1:00 Monday through Friday.

Kem Ellis, Chair of the Constitution, Codes, and Handbook Revision Committee told the Board that every member and Committee Chair should have a copy of the handbook. Handbooks are to be kept and maintained during a term of office, then passed on to one's successor with proper updates in place and in good condition. Any member without a copy should contact Martha Fonville.

Carol Southerland reported for the Governmental Relations Committee. Members have not yet been appointed to this committee, and she asked that names be submitted that would reflect a variety of government areas. A brief written report was distributed. A February 1 deadline necessitated immediate action to decide the extent of NCLA's financial support of ALA Legislative Day which will be observed April 19, 1994, in Washington, D.C. Chair Southerland asked if the $6 registration fee had been paid. David Fergusson responded that the organization will pay it for NCLA members who decide to attend. Discussion followed about deducting the NCLA contribution to Legislative Day from the budget line item entitled "ALA National Office." John Childers moved that "$100 be taken from the ALA National Office unexpended NCLA budget to pay for the NCLA contribution to ALA Legislative Day." Augie Beasley seconded the motion and it was approved. The Governmental Relations Committee will have rooms reserved for both breakfast and luncheon gatherings in Washington to entertain North Carolina's legislative delegation. Sections and Round Tables will pay for their representatives to attend. It was requested that brochures touting specific programs be provided to distribute to legislators in a packet. Chairs need to send at least fifteen of the brochures to Carol Southerland by March 1. No date has been set for State Legislative Day and the Association is not presently involved in planning for it, but the Committee will contact state legislators when appropriate. David Fergusson distributed a written report from Legislative Day in 1992 and 1993.

Anne Marie Elkins reported from the Literacy Committee. On March 7-8 the committee will conduct a workshop for the eighteen directors of North Carolina public libraries where Smart Start has been appropriated. The purpose of the workshop is to help directors and their staffs become involved in Smart Start community efforts.

It was reported by Eleanor Cook, Chair of the Publications Committee, that the committee is not yet formed. The next newsletter will contain reports from the Executive Board Retreat. Those who have information for the newsletter should send it on the designated form or via email, fax, or regular mail service. The newsletter has been successful, but financial arrangements for its continued publication still need to be finalized. One automation company has offered to set up the newsletter electronically.

David Fergusson submitted a written report from SELA and announced that the 1994 Conference will be held in Charlotte October 26-29. He encouraged all to join SELA, noting that first-time membership is only $10.

As a matter of old business, President Jackson informed members that three recommendations of the NCLA Long-Range Fiscal Planning Task Force remained to be considered, having been postponed at the July 16 Executive Board meeting in order to wait for a membership vote on changes in dues structure. Since the membership did approve the recommendation to "collect dues annually (on a calendar year basis) rather than biennially and adjust the dues structure...," board action became imperative for the consideration of Recommendation 8 which states: "If the revised annual dues structure is adopted, change allocation to sections and round tables to $5 per member annually with additional sections being $5 each." The motion and second to accept this recommendation had been made previously, so discussion was entertained. David Fergusson suggested that the motion might be amended to allow the addition of a second

section for $3 in order to benefit the smaller sections. Barbara Baker commented that this might cause collection of dues to be more complicated. The recommendation as originally stated was approved unanimously.

President Jackson then brought Recommendations 2.b, 2.c, and 3 to the attention of the Board. Janet Freeman made the following motion: that "the vote on Recommendations 2 and 3 of the Long-Range Fiscal Planning Task Force (postponed to this meeting at the July 16, 1993 Board meeting) be postponed to the April 15, 1994 meeting of the Board." The motion was seconded by Dale Gaddis. Recommendations 2 and 3 will be influenced by the report of the Audit and Accounting Committee which is not complete at this time. The motion was passed..

Sandy Cooper, Director, Division of State Library, Department of Cultural Resources, presented a report from the State Library. She gave the Board an update on the Information Highway which she said is discussed daily at the State Library. 106 sites for the Highway were recently identified, with 80 more sites to be named in early 1995. Of those 80 sites she understands that most will be libraries. In addition to the attention given to the Information Highway, the State Library is monitoring discussion about the fate of Internet accounts for libraries, and working on the North Carolina Information Network, which has been a model for other states. Another initiative garnering attention from the State Library staff is Smart Start. Smart Start is the Governor's initiative to try and meet the needs of pre-schoolers in North Carolina. Robin Britt, Secretary of Human Resources, is especially interested in seeing that public libraries become an important part of the Smart Start teams in the eighteen demonstration programs that are currently being developed across the state. The State Library has received a $690,000 grant for continuation of a newspaper cataloging project. On February 14 Janice DelNegro will join the library staff as Youth Services Consultant. She is coming from the Chicago Public Library. John Welch is spearheading an investigation of the possibility for locating the North Carolina Center for the Book in Southern Pines when the public library there moves into new quarters. A preliminary budget for the State Library has been formulated for the short legislative session with its primary emphasis being on recouping some of the money lost in the last session, especially in the area of operating expenses.

Gwen Jackson presented Sandy Cooper a gift of North Carolina pottery in appreciation of her having served as facilitator for the training sessions conducted for Executive Board members and Committee Chairs prior to the business meeting.

President Jackson urged the Nominating Committee to begin work very soon.

David Fergusson asked the group if there were suggestions or comments that he should take to the Executive Committee for the Information Highway at a meeting on February 2. There is no representative of NCLA on the Library Team of the Information Highway. After some discussion it was decided that President Jackson would call Bill Graves to voice concern that all types of libraries be represented in these efforts.

Gwen Jackson urged that the organization continue to "Celebrate Libraries" in this 90th year of NCLA. Board members were urged to turn in their completed ALA self-study forms. As a follow-up of the training sessions conducted by Sandy Cooper, Board members will receive by February 15 summary information and assignments related to the areas of focus that have been identified. The April 15 meeting will be another work session on these subjects.

Guest Elinor Swaim expressed her appreciation of libraries in North Carolina and stressed the importance of NCLA in maintaining a rich library heritage.

Augie Beasley, Chair of the North Carolina Association of School Librarians, announced that NCASL's Conference will be held October 6-7, 1994.

The following written reports were submitted to the Board:

DOCUMENTS SECTION

The Documents Section sponsored a program, "Citizens' Rights and Access to Government Information," at the NCLA Biennial Conference in October, 1993. About 60 people heard the talks by Hugh Stevens, attorney for the North Carolina Press Association, and Eric Massant, Executive Editor, Congressional Information Service, Inc., and participated in a question-and-answer session. The Section also co-sponsored, with the Technology and Trends Committee, a very successful program, "Libraries and the Internet/NREN: Realizing the Potential," featuring Charles R. McClure giving an informative and humorous keynote speech to a standing-room-only audience.

The Section is planning to present its Spring Workshop on the topic of Geographic Information Systems on Friday, May 6, 1994. It is hoped that the program will feature the systems in use at some libraries in North Carolina. Richard Fulling, Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect of the Documents Section, is program chair.

Documents librarians are following with interest (and some apprehension) the proposed restructuring of the Government Printing Office and implementation of the Federal government's information policy. H.R. 3400, the Government Reform and Savings Act, includes a title which would restructure the GPO and the Depository Library Program (DLP). Our concern is whether the proposed changes would reduce the effectiveness of the DLP in distributing government information to the public; this is of particular importance in view of current efforts by documents librarians to suggest proposed changes in the DLP that would be accepted by Congress. An article by Anne Heanue, "Whither the Depository Library Program?," in the January, 1994 issue of *American Libraries*, summarizes the issues.

Proposals to implement the National Information Infrastructure (NII) are also of concern for glossing over, at this time, the roles of libraries and the DLP. Charles McClure discussed some of these issues at his speech at the biennial conference. Librarians are urged to inform their legislators of the need to assign a prominent role to libraries as the NII takes shape.

— Michael Cotter

GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE

1. Committee suggestions are needed. To include good geographic coverage.
2. Plans are underway for ALA Legislative Day. April 19, 1994. In Washington, D.C. — Happy Anniversary!
   A. Registration $6.00
   B. Contribution amount_____
   C. Rooms are reserved for breakfast (Capitol) and luncheon (Senate). Thanks to Senator Helms' office. No other room arrangements are available.
   D. We will be calling for "platforms" from the various sections, round tables, etc.
3. This committee is not at this time involved in Legislative Day, Raleigh. Sponsored by Public Library Directors.
4. As soon as a committee is in place, we hope to set up a network to communicate fast breaking items and to solicit quick responses by constituencies.
5. We will call for state "platforms" from the various sections, round tables, etc., as well.

— Carol Southerland

GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS, 1991-93 BIENNIUM

National Legislative Day & Conference Program

The 1992 Legislative Day was done as in the past, with individually scheduled visits to each office. Turnout was good and we feel that our legislators received our thanks for their consideration, which is the main thing we try to do.

Legislative Day, 1993, was done using a new format, whereby we obtained a dining room at the Capitol and lobbied our people at a luncheon between noon and 2:00 PM. Over 20 of us met with about 13 Congresspersons and aides. It seemed to go very well for both, and was much easier for our schedules and feet. The chance to informally talk with them seemed to be effective.

The conference program with Iowa State Sen. Richard J. Varn and the new State Librarian Sandy Cooper was standing room only, before lunch the morning of the first day of the conference, when attendance is regularly low. We were very pleased with the attendance and the impact of both speakers. We got positive feedback all week. The program was funded with a conference grant.

— David Fergusson

NORTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL LIBRARIANS SECTION

The NCASL Retreat was held in Chapel Hill at the Institute of Government the weekend of January 7-9. Debra Henzey, Assistant Director of the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners, and Pat Thomas, Director of Personnel for Chapel Hill, spent the weekend at the retreat discussing group dynamics and giving direction as the NCASL Executive Board wrote goals and objectives for the 1993-1995 NCASL biennium.

— Augie E. Beasley

SELA

The SELA Biennial Conference was held in New Orleans, May 18-21, 1992, and was successful, with about 2,000 people registered, 1410 paid. North Carolina's Ed Holly was the winner of SELA's most distinguished award, the Rothrock. Membership had dropped somewhat. State Reps were asked to submit "Stateside News" columns for the journal, *Southeastern Librarian*, which I have done religiously, unlike some others.

The Leadership Workshop, to kick off the biennium, was held in Atlanta in February. Attendance was high. It was announced that the 1994 Conference would be held in Charlotte, N.C. which was great news for our state. N. C. was third in SELA membership, with 130. I serve on an Ad-Hoc Committee to investigate SELA-SOLINET cooperation and have been looking into sharing administrative services and/or office space.

It is hoped that many NCLA sections or committees will work with our SELA friends to perhaps do some joint programming at the conference in Charlotte. Note: Bob Cannon, Director of the P.L.C.M.C., was elected Treasurer of SELA.

I have communicated to the SELA Nominating Committee a desire to see more minorities represented in leadership positions in SELA. We are still seeking new members and encourage you to join or encourage others to do so.

— David Fergusson

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
Judy LeCroy, Secretary

North Carolina Library Association
Minutes of the Executive Committee

January 28, 1994

A meeting of the Executive Committee was called at Caraway Conference Center following the Executive Board meeting on January 28, 1994. John Via made two motions related to the establishment of telecommunication links among NCLA members:

1) that "the Executive Committee authorize the establishment of an electronic 'list-serv' for the exchange of information among the membership of NCLA and others interested in NCLA activities. If necessary, the Technology and Trends Committee will be asked to locate a site and a manager." David Fergusson seconded this motion and it was unanimously approved.

2) that "NCLA provide commercial Internet accounts for Executive Committee members not on the Internet and for the NCLA Administrative Assistant (for the conduction of NCLA business) until such time as their employers or institutions provide them Internet access." This motion was also seconded by David Fergusson who then proposed an amendment that the above action be investigated so that the Executive Board can act to provide such access at the April 15 meeting. Sandy Neerman seconded this amendment and the amended motion was unanimously approved.

John Via will investigate the above possibilities and report at the April 15 meeting with recommendations.

Respectfully submitted,
Judy LeCroy, Secretary

Instructions for the Preparation of Manuscripts for *North Carolina Libraries*

1. **North Carolina Libraries** seeks to publish articles, materials reviews, and bibliographies of professional interest to librarians in North Carolina. Articles need not be necessarily of a scholarly nature, but they should address professional concerns of the library community in the state.

2. Manuscripts should be directed to Frances B. Bradburn, Editor, **North Carolina Libraries**, Joyner Library, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858-4353.

3. Manuscripts should be submitted in triplicate on plain white paper measuring 8 1/2" x 11" and on computer disk.

4. Manuscripts must be double-spaced (text, references, and footnotes). Macintosh computer is the computer used by **North Carolina Libraries**. Computer disks formatted for other computers must contain a file of the document in original format and a file in ASCII. Please consult editor for further information.

5. The name, position, and professional address of the author should appear in the bottom left-hand corner of a separate title page. The author's name should not appear anywhere else on the document.

6. Each page should be numbered consecutively at the top right-hand corner and carry the title (abbreviated if necessary) at the upper left-hand corner.

7. Footnotes should appear at the end of the manuscript. The editors will refer to The Chicago Manual of Style, 13th edition. The basic forms for books and journals are as follows:

   Keyes Metcalf, Planning Academic and Research Library Buildings (New York: McGraw, 1965), 416.

   Susan K. Martin, "The Care and Feeding of the MARC Format," American Libraries 10 (September 1970): 498.

8. Photographs will be accepted for consideration but cannot be returned.

9. Upon receipt, a manuscript will be acknowledged by the editor. Following review of the manuscript by the editor and at least two jurors, a decision will be communicated to the writer. A definite publication date cannot be given since any incoming manuscript will be added to a manuscript bank from which articles are selected for each issue.

10. **North Carolina Libraries** holds the copyright for all accepted manuscripts. The journal is available both in print and electronically over the North Carolina Information Network.

11. Issue deadlines are February 10, May 10, August 10, and November 10. Manuscripts for a particular issue must be submitted at least 2 months before the issue deadline.

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North Carolina Library Association 1993-1995 Executive Board

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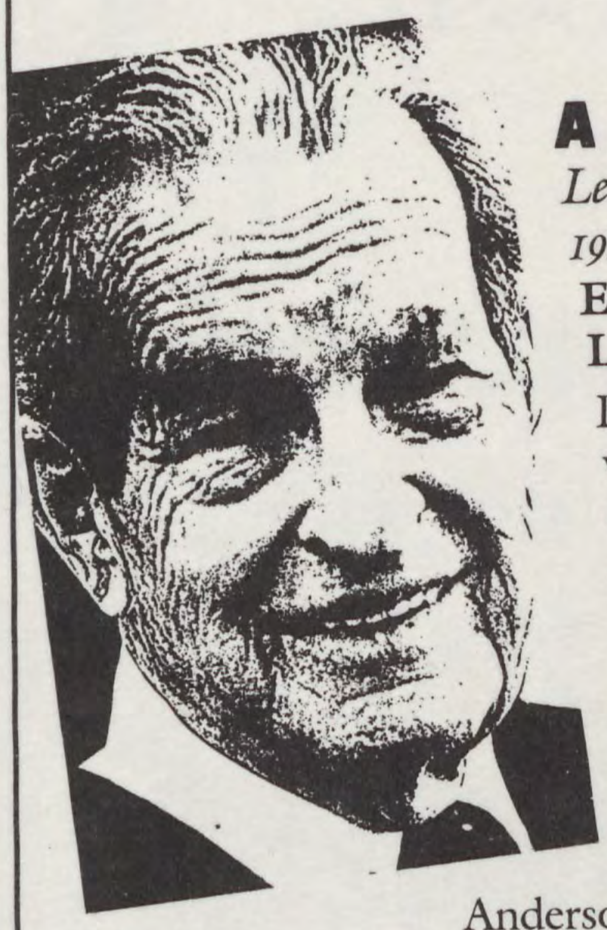

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