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FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA
STATE LIBRARY

(Reorganized July 1, 1956)



July 1, 1956—June 30, 1958

Raleigh
North Carolina

4

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

NORTH CAROLINA

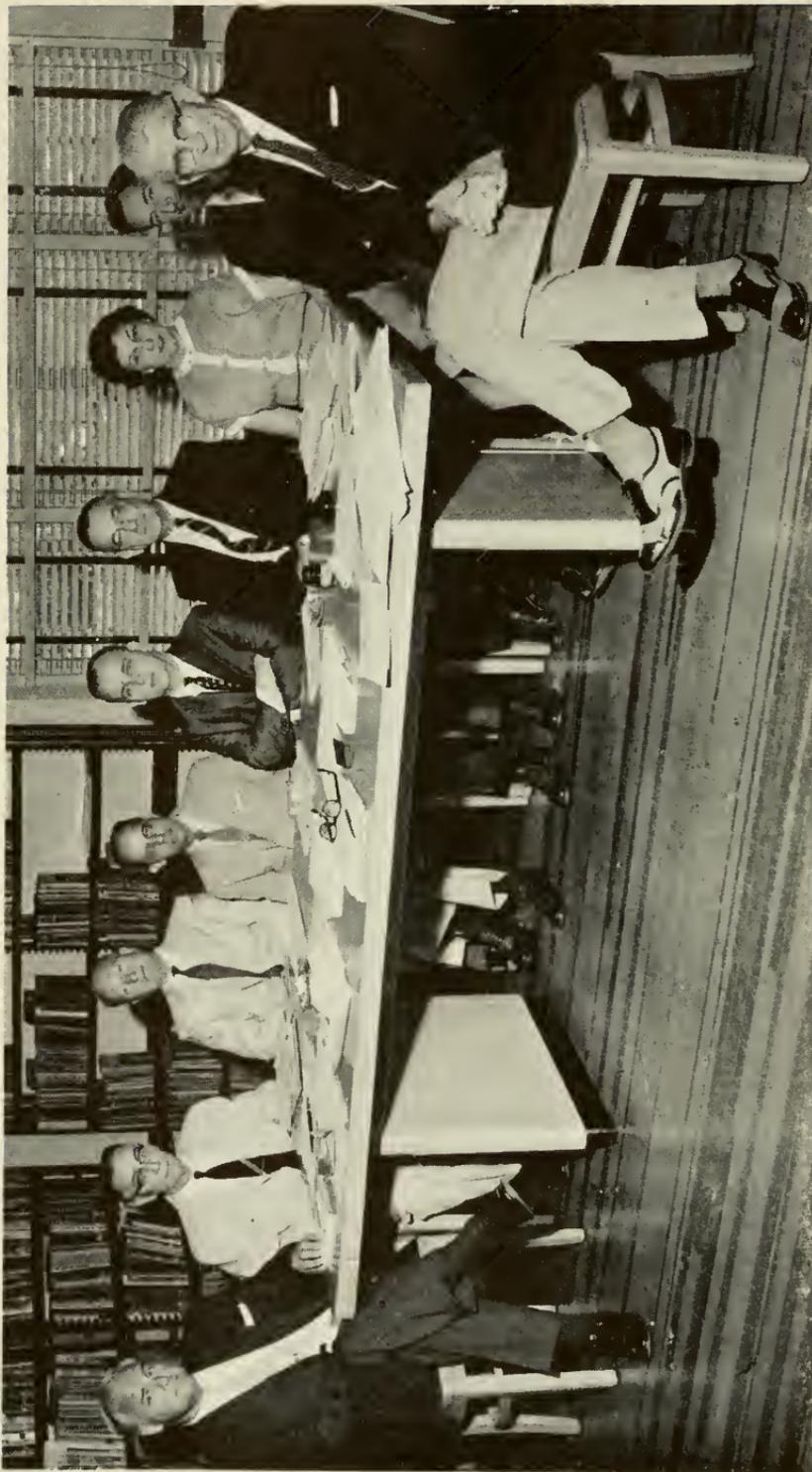
STATE LIBRARY

(Reorganized July 1, 1956)



July 1, 1956—June 30, 1958

Raleigh
North Carolina



STATE LIBRARY BOARD

Left to right: John Harden, Chairman; Dr. Roy B. McKnight; Paul S. Ballance; Clifford Peeler; Dr. Mark M. Lindsey; Dr. Charles Jordan (succeeded by Mrs. James H. Semans); Mrs. Elizabeth H. Hughey, State Librarian; Dr. Jerrold Orne and Dr. Charles F. Carroll.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

*To His Excellency Luther H. Hodges
Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh*

My dear Sir:

We have the honor to submit to you the first biennial report of the North Carolina State Library covering the biennium ending June 30, 1958. This is in compliance with the General Statutes of North Carolina, Chapter 125.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN HARDEN
*Chairman, North Carolina
State Library Board*

In Memoriam

MISS CARRIE L. BROUGHTON

State Librarian, 1917-1956

Miss Carrie L. Broughton, former State Librarian, died on January 29, 1957, following a brief illness. After 54 years of service in the State Library (39 years as State Librarian), Miss Broughton had retired from this position on July 1, 1956.

There are many wonderful things that could be said about "Miss Carrie"—her exemplary life and her devotion to her work for so many years. This is not a eulogy, however, but an attempt to share one observation from among her many admirable qualities. Her willingness to serve with a genuine smile, a soft voice, and calm manner could well be the envy of every librarian. Her quiet, unassuming demeanor won for her the admiration and respect of all who came her way.

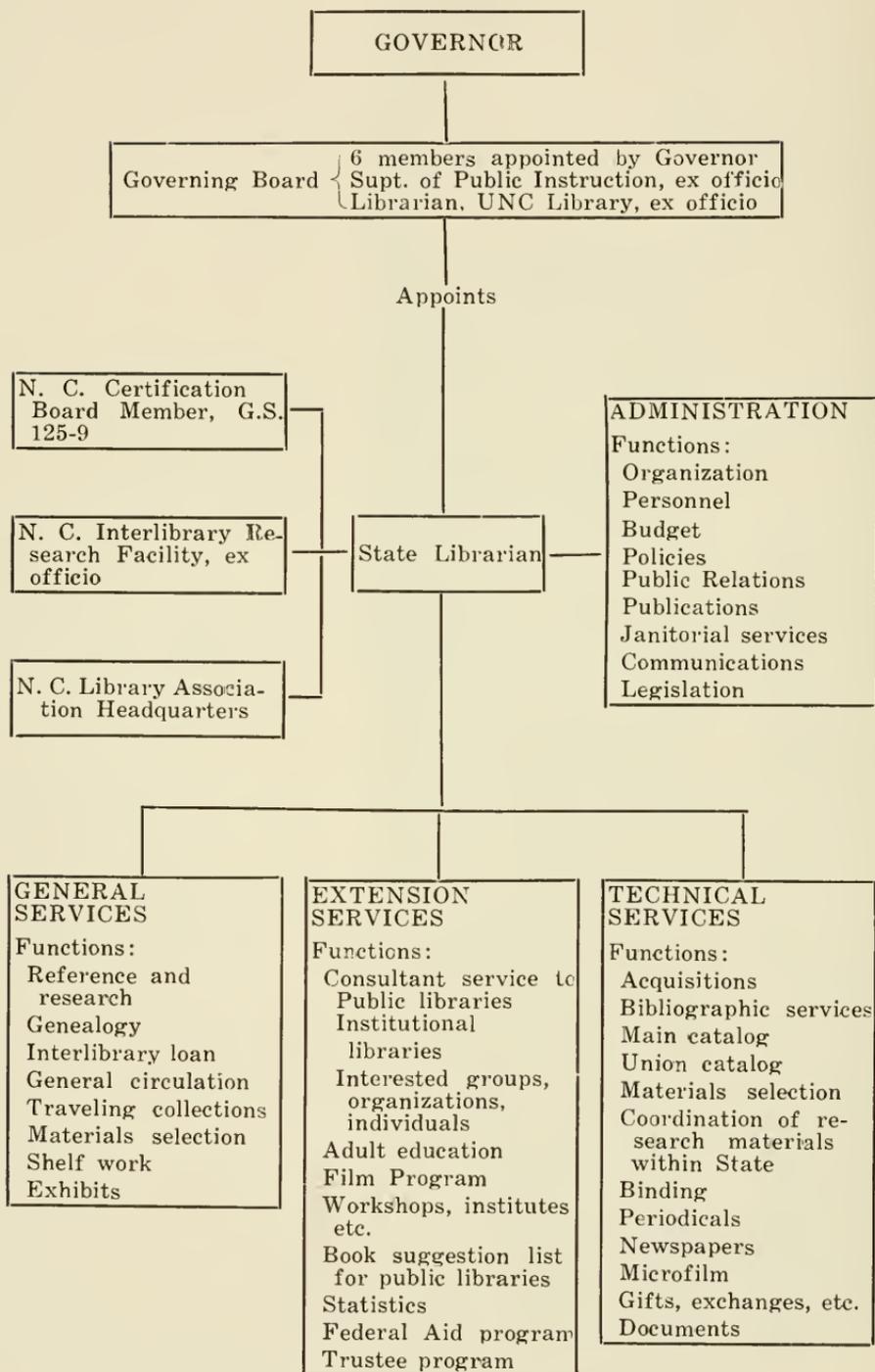
What greater tribute is there, than to love and to be loved by your fellow man?

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NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY

Service and Organizational Chart



NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY

Office: Library Building, Raleigh

BOARD

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR:

JOHN HARDEN, Greensboro, <i>Chairman</i>	Term Expires 1961
DR. MARK M. LINDSEY, Hamlet, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	Term Expires 1959
DR. ROY B. MCKNIGHT, Charlotte	Term Expires 1963
PAUL S. BALLANCE, Winston-Salem	Term Expires 1963
*MRS. JAMES H. SEMANS, Durham	Term Expires 1961
CLIFFORD PEELER, Salisbury	Term Expires 1959

EX OFFICIO:

DR. CHARLES F. CARROLL, Raleigh
 **DR. JERROLD ORNE, Chapel Hill

STAFF

MRS. ELIZABETH H. HUGHEY, *State Librarian*

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION:

MRS. BETSY L. NEWSOME, Secretary to State Librarian
 MRS. RUBY L. HOLLOWAY, Budget, Personnel, and Purchasing Officer
 MRS. PAULINE C. HARTOFELIS, Typist-Clerk
 CHARLIE JONES, Janitor-Messenger
 JESSE MOORE, Janitor-Messenger

GENERAL SERVICES DIVISION:

GLADYS JOHNSON, General Services Librarian
 MRS. MARGARET PRICE, Genealogy Reference Librarian
 GEORGIA H. FAISON, Reference Librarian
 ANNIE LEE YATES, Assistant Reference Librarian
 ELIZABETH D. MIDDLETON, Library Assistant, Information Desk

MRS. NANCY MORGAN, Library Assistant, Information Desk (Resigned May 1958)

PEGGY ADKINS, Stenographer-Clerk

EXTENSION SERVICES DIVISION:

ELAINE VON OESEN, Extension Services Librarian

FRANCES GISH, Field Librarian

PHYLLIS SNYDER, Field Librarian

MADGE BLALOCK, Institutional Consultant and Editorial Librarian

MRS. DORIS BALDWIN, Stenographer-Clerk

MARGARUITE SAIEED, Stenographer-Clerk

TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION:

ANN D. GALUSHA, Technical Services Librarian

MRS. MARJORIE W. LINDSEY, Assistant Technical Services Librarian

MARGARET SANGSTER PARROTT, Serials and Documents Librarian

ELIZABETH ENGLAND, Head Cataloger

LOUISE BETHEA, Cataloger (Resigned May, 1958)

MRS. ELEANOR SIFFORD, Typist-Clerk (Resigned June 1958)

MRS. BETTY SMITH, Typist-Clerk

VERNA WHEELER, Stenographer Clerk

CAROLYN LEE, Stenographer-Clerk (Resigned May, 1958)

*Appointed September 1957 to fill unexpired term of Dr. Charles E. Jordan

**Succeeded Dr. Andrew Horn, August 1, 1957

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

	North Carolina State Library		State Aid to Public Libraries	
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
Salary—State Librarian	\$ 7,500	\$ 8,000	\$-----	\$-----
Salaries—Staff	49,942	57,823	22,358	25,722
Supplies and Materials	1,159	1,198	464	485
Postage, Telephone, Telegrams, Express	1,347	1,349	125	88
Travel Expense	773	494	2,699	2,463
Printing and Binding	2,560	2,600	69	87
Repairs and Alterations	167	159	36	27
General Expense	295	312	-----	-----
Books	11,000	16,000	-----	-----
Equipment	1,195	1,095	297	114
Attending Board Meetings	345	235	-----	-----
Payments to Counties	-----	-----	390,000	425,000
Workmen's Compensation	-----	-----	-----	673
Estimated Receipts	712	860	-----	-----
Total Expenditures	\$ 76,283	\$ 89,265	\$416,048	\$454,659
Total Appropriations	\$ 79,864	\$ 90,111	\$416,989	\$454,993

THE CHANGE

The present North Carolina State Library was established on July 1, 1956, by an act of the General Assembly of 1955. The act, resulting from recommendations of the Governor's Study Commission, added new responsibilities to those formerly carried by the North Carolina Library Commission and the old State Library and merged resources of the two agencies.

July 1, 1958, marked the second anniversary of the reorganized North Carolina State Library operating under the North Carolina General Statutes, Chapter 125. It is the purpose of this report to review the progress and to note the changes during the past biennium and to point out some of the plans and needs for the future of this organization.

It has been said that the price of progress is the risk of change. During the past two years, changes have been made to accommodate the merger of two departments. Problems have evolved, policies have been made, and much remains to be done to achieve the program of service needed in North Carolina.

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS

Under policies adopted by the North Carolina State Library Board of Trustees and the direction of the State Librarian, the North Carolina State Library provides library service directly to state officials, employees and agencies in their line of work and to the people of the whole State through a network of public libraries. Its reference and research facilities are available to all who come to the State Library in person or apply through their local libraries. It aids, promotes and encourages library development throughout North Carolina. The staff works with librarians and trustees in developing local service and with committees and sections of the North Carolina Library Association and other organizations in planning and sponsoring cooperative activities, workshops and institutes to improve and promote library services. It collects, compiles and issues statistics from North Carolina libraries: public, college and university, and special. Among its regular publications are an annual statistical report; a biennial narrative report; and, on a monthly basis, a news letter; an acquisitions list; and a book suggestions list. It serves as a clearing house for library information, including personnel needs among the libraries of the State.

The work of the North Carolina State Library is carried on by an administrative staff and three service divisions: technical, extension and general. Together with the administrative staff, these divisions function as a team with one goal—to provide good library service for North Carolinians. They agree with Alex Dreier, news commentator, that a library should be an “intellectual service station where you grease the gears of knowledge and leave with a full tank of satisfaction and assurance.”

Providing an adequate “intellectual service station” is contingent upon resources and services with personnel and physical facilities for the same.

RESOURCES

The merging of the two library agencies brought together two collections of library materials formerly maintained separately, yet in the same building. This required the shifting and inter-filing of books, periodicals, newspapers, documents and vertical file materials. The inter-filing of the entire book collection of approximately 130,000 volumes was completed in the summer of 1957.

At the beginning of the biennium it was necessary to consult three card catalogs to locate materials in the library. The two from the former State Library were inter-filed as the books were merged. A new catalog is being made, using the former Library Commission catalog as a beginning. The need for the new catalog grew out of the differences in classification and in subject cataloging of the two book collections. These differences also necessitate recataloging a major portion of the book collection. The books on each subject are being brought together and the card catalog is becoming a dependable tool.

This is a job requiring experienced catalogers and several years to complete unless the staff is greatly enlarged or a crash program is initiated. Another responsibility to be met is the organization of library materials in the various state agencies with a union listing in the State Library. Along with the reorganization of the former resources every effort has been made within the budget limitations to acquire and prepare for use materials to further meet current needs of the library patrons. A constant hardship is the lack of money to buy sufficient ma-

terials and inadequate space to house these materials and to make them easily available for public use within the library.

To achieve maximum efficiency with limited space and personnel, all technical service procedures have been carefully studied and analyzed and a manual developed for use of the personnel within the Division.

During the two-year period, 18,883 books were cataloged. This figure includes 8,652 which were recataloged. Of the 10,231 new volumes added, 7,449 were purchased; 2,379 were gifts and 403 were uncataloged items located during the merger.

To advise the library's public of recent acquisitions, a monthly listing was initiated in September 1956. This list gives bibliographic information plus a brief annotation of each adult non-fiction title added during the previous month. At the end of 18 months a survey made among state agencies, libraries, and the general public gave an overwhelming vote for continuation of "Recent Acquisitions."

Documents

Among other important resources of the State Library are state and federal documents. On July 1, 1956, the State Library became an official depository for publications issued by the various North Carolina state agencies and accepted the responsibility for supplying two copies of their publications to the Library of Congress.

Cooperation of the many state agencies in this project, while not 100%, has been encouraging and the collection is growing rapidly. With a documents librarian on the staff, the current material is being organized and cataloged for easy availability. The State Library cooperates with the Library of the University of North Carolina in issuing a bi-monthly checklist of official North Carolina publications.

Prior to the merger, many documents received in the State Library were integrated into the book collection. With the organization of a special documents collection it is necessary to withdraw such items and treat them as documents.

Federal documents are also important in state government and of special significance in the State Library resources. For

over fifty years the State Library has been a selective depository for federal documents. Many of these, like the state documents, had been placed in the general book collection. As personnel, time, and space permit these are being withdrawn and organized with other federal documents, including both current acquisitions and a backlog of several thousand items not previously recorded.

Many federal documents are essential in the research of the Department of Justice. The State Library cooperates with the Supreme Court Library in securing these much needed items and making them readily available.

Serials

Periodicals and newspapers strengthen the resources of the State Library. Many of the magazines have been used so extensively that they must be mended and rebound before they can be used further. Of the 503 periodical titles currently received 80 are being bound. As each annual accumulation is added the shelf space problem becomes more acute. Only 172 periodicals are paid subscriptions. The others are gifts, exchanges and documents.

The State Library has an outstanding collection of newspapers from the 18th century to date. A complete listing with a catalog showing the holdings has been set up and is being maintained. The holdings represent 610 North Carolina publications. Unfortunately, most of the older ones are in poor physical condition and cannot be handled without great damage. With lack of humidity and dust control the deterioration continues. Unless the ones in poorest condition—for example, *The Raleigh Register*, 1843-1867—are put on film within the next two years, it will be impossible to salvage them. The 149 North Carolina papers with no bound volumes are now organized in boxes and easily accessible. Currently 119 North Carolina papers are being received as donations to the library by the publishers. Seven out-of-state papers are received by subscription. Among those from North Carolina, seven are currently being bound and 15 are purchased in microfilm editions. Preserving these papers on film is less expensive, more permanent and a space saver.

Interesting collections of maps and charts in the State Library have been listed and will be organized for better reference use as soon as adequate space and personnel are available.

Interlibrary Resources

To provide more material and reference information than currently available in the State Library collection, the State Library participates in an active interlibrary loan service for libraries and citizens of the State.

Fifteen public libraries are cooperating with the State Library in developing special subject collections, with the use of State Aid grants. These collections are available for use throughout the State on an inter-library loan basis. A union catalog of these materials is maintained in the State Library, and the initial subject bibliographies which were issued are being kept up to date with quarterly supplements.

The State Library supplements public library resources and serves as a clearing house for interlibrary loans unless the location of material is known by the library needing the material. The establishment of the Interlibrary Center in the Wilson Library of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, in January 1958, provided further help to the State Library in locating requested books. The Center provides access to the catalog of the Library of the University and its union catalog of the larger library collections of the State. When requested materials are not found in the State Library or the special subject collections, requests for locations are sent to the Center. If the Center notes that the most accessible source is the University Library, the loan may be made from there; otherwise, it is referred to another library—preferably the nearest one to the borrower. Since the establishment of the Center, 229 referrals have been made from the State Library. The Center likewise refers requests to the State Library.

Films

Another resource made possible through cooperation is a collection of informational films for adults which included over 600 titles at the end of the biennium. Approximately one third of these films is distributed on a block booked basis to 33 libraries with regularly scheduled film programs. This leaves the major portion of the collection in a film pool from which any public library in the State may borrow, free of charge, films requested by local individuals or groups. The State Library contracts with the Bureau of Audio-Visual Education, Extension Division, University of North Carolina, for consultant and tech-

nical services for this film program. Together with the two state agencies involved, the public librarians have helped set up a film selection program in which they have been most active participants. They also helped develop a more useful film handbook which was completed at the end of the biennium and is being used extensively throughout the State and serving as a model for several other states. Film statistics for 1957-58 listed 6,793 organizations served and a total audience of 470,237.

SERVICES AT THE STATE LIBRARY

Bringing inquiring patrons and information together is the epitome of library service. All the library resources mean naught unless they are used. State Library patrons are people who come in person, people whose library needs are relayed through their libraries, and those people who live in the few areas of North Carolina without access to public library service. The latter group may come, call or write directly to the State Library.

Again, experienced, professionally trained personnel with capable clerical assistants are required to interpret the need of the library patron and locate the necessary materials to fill the need.

Statistical records can hardly reflect the skills and efforts required to bring the reader and information together. They show something, however, of volume, types, sources and disposition made of inquiries. Biennial statistics of the General Services Division show use of State Library resources and point up cooperative efforts to enrich the library resources in North Carolina. A survey of mail requests reflects the State's growing interest in agricultural and industrial development, especially small business.

Frequently the technical and scientific knowledge of other state personnel has been used in answering requests for specialized information. In turn the library has been asked to produce background material, statistics, bibliographies, etc. for the departments of Archives and History, Conservation and Development, Revenue, and the Highway Commission, to name a few. These requests constitute an urgent need to strengthen holdings in documents, bibliography and directories.

A steady increase in use of the library resources was noted throughout the biennium. The number of people using the read-

ing and reference room increased from 8,712 during the first year to 14,017 in the second year—an increase of 69%. In the latter period the mail requests for reference assistance and specific titles reached 6,869 for the year, averaging 27 requests per day and representing a 70% increase. People coming in person or telephoning for reference service reached 7,169 in the second year, averaging 28 requests per day and representing a 60% increase. Time involved in giving this service varies from a few minutes required to verify a date to hours or even days required in locating some more elusive information needed by patrons.

Further indication of use of materials is reflected in the 40% increase during the second year in direct circulation to libraries and individuals (State employees and residents of the six counties without countywide library service). The number of titles requested which were referred to the public library interlibrary loan subject collections also increased 40% during the second year.

Genealogy

To help conquer a space and organization problem, genealogy reference materials were pulled from the general reference and book collections and reorganized in the room allocated to the State Library on the second floor of the Library Building. This room already housed census records and newspapers on film, the microfilm readers and a section of the bound newspapers. The arrangement of this room designated for genealogy research released some space on the first floor for better location and expansion of reference materials and more space for patrons to use the materials.

Since the State Library does not do extensive genealogical research for individual patrons, it is even more necessary to provide adequate space for the people who do their own research or employ specialists who do it for them.

As provided for in the Statutes, the State Library does certify copies of materials from library holdings. When photostatic copies are required, arrangements are made to have the work done by commercial firms at the patron's expense. During the past biennium, 99 photostats were secured from State Library materials, chiefly in genealogical research.

Personnel and housing have not kept up with increased use of library facilities and resources. Some of the services curtailed prior to the merger have been partially reactivated. The indexing of the News and Observer and the Sunday editions of other North Carolina newspapers has not been kept up to date. This service is vital to the location of current information about people, places and happenings, in North Carolina especially. Organization and maintenance of printed nonbook material have been neglected while personnel has been stretched to the limit trying to fill the pressing requests and needs of the moment.

SERVICES BEYOND THE LIBRARY WALLS

Much of the State Library's service extends beyond the walls of the building on the south side of Capitol Square. Mention has already been made of the responsibility of supplementing public library resources. The State Library also has a staff of experienced, professional librarians who serve as consultants to North Carolina's public libraries and to communities which wish to establish libraries. These people are catalytic agents in helping to develop strong library service throughout the State. They interpret the State Library and its services to the local libraries while encouraging the development of better local public library service. Visits are made to all areas, where assistance is given on all phases of library service such as book selection; book-mobile service; building plans; special programs for children, young people and adults; film services; tax votes and budgets.

The Extension Services Librarian and the two Field Librarians made 391 visits to public libraries; met with 44 library boards of trustees; held 464 conferences with individual librarians, 152 with individual trustees, and 52 with other people including governmental officials, Farm and Home Demonstration agents and architects. In addition, hundreds of questions regarding library problems and procedures were answered by correspondence. Others were answered by phone upon requests from librarians and trustees who felt an immediate urgency for consultant service. Frequently it was necessary to resort to mail or telephone service to answer requests for on-the-spot consultant service because personnel, travel funds and time did not permit a personal visit to a community. This is less effective than a personal visit, but yet helpful.

Three publications of special use to public libraries were prepared by the Extension personnel. Two were revisions: "Suggested Reference Books for Small or Branch Libraries," "Procedures for North Carolina Bookmobile Service." A list of "Time-Tested Favorite Children's Books" was a new publication.

New Public Libraries

Meetings with committees in three towns of the State preceded the establishment of library service in those towns. The Swannanoa Public Library was opened in September 1957, Pilot Mountain Library in October 1957, and the Chapel Hill Public Library will be opened by the end of 1958. Branches of county library systems were opened in Angier, Apex, Creedmoor, Currituck, East Laurinburg, Hatteras, Havelock, Kernersville, Luccama, Newport, Stantonsburg, and Stedman.

A field librarian met with committees and the county commissioners in Brunswick and Jones counties to advise on requirements for countywide library service in these areas. It is hoped that in the next biennium countywide service can be started in both counties, as well as in Ashe, Alexander, Polk, and Robeson.

Gaston County voters have paved the way for new libraries in five townships and for improving the county library headquarters in Gastonia by passing a five-cent levy per \$100 valuation. Funds from the five-cent levy will be used for the operation and maintenance of the proposed library buildings in Dallas, Belmont, Mount Holly, Cherryville, and Bessemer City. A total of \$250,000 from a county surplus has been designated for library construction. Each township will receive \$25,000 for construction and \$125,000 will go toward enlargement of the Gastonia Library.

Both Rutherford County and Montgomery County voted a library tax in November 1956.

Buildings

Since building was resumed after World War II there has been a marked improvement in library facilities. By the close of the 1956-58 biennium there were 67 communities with new and/or enlarged public library housing. This figure included 44

new functional buildings designed for library service, 8 former library buildings remodeled, 8 city and county buildings constructed with space designed to house library service, and 7 used buildings purchased and renovated for library use. Descriptive information about most of these buildings has appeared in *North Carolina Libraries* or *The Southeastern Librarian*.

In the last two-year period staff members worked with librarians, building committees, architects, and contractors on building plans for libraries in the following counties: Alleghany, Caldwell, Gates, Harnett, Haywood, Lee, New Hanover, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Transylvania; and the following towns: Bladenboro, Fuquay Springs, Pilot Mountain, Roanoke Rapids, Spencer, Thomasville, Williamston; and the BHM Regional Library headquarters in Washington. Advice was also given about the interior arrangements for new quarters in Caswell, Moore, and Pender counties and the Nantahala Region.

Workshops and Institutes

Promoting workshops and institutes for librarians and trustees is one of the functions of the State Library. In the spring of 1957, the State Library cooperated with the School of Library Science at the University of North Carolina and with the North Carolina Library Association's Public Libraries Section in sponsoring the first workshop in the nation on new public library standards published by the American Library Association in 1956. Serving as consultants for the workshop were librarians and laymen recognized nationally as leaders in their fields. A State Library staff member served as coordinator and the national library press gave recognition to the significance of the activity. A summary was published in *North Carolina Libraries* and reprints were distributed widely.

State Aid

Ideas promulgated by the workshop coupled with the underlying philosophy and experience of the State Aid to Public Libraries program in North Carolina had created a good climate for the use of Federal funds made available through the Library Services Act of 1956. Both of these funds are administered by the State Library, and the State Library Board is required to establish rules and regulations regarding their allocation and use.

State Aid to Public Libraries, in its 18th year continues to be a stimulant to public library growth and was increased by the 1957 General Assembly to provide \$425,000 in "Payments to Counties." This was a \$35,000 increase over 1956-57, but \$275,000 less than the \$700,000 requested by the State Library Board for each year of the 1957-59 biennium. The portion of the budget used for administration remained the same. The increase provided for an increase of \$400 in the basic grant to the 94 qualifying counties. Statistics indicate that much of this went into books. It also provided for continuation and expansion in the cooperative services—the Public Library Adult Film Program, the cooperative Interlibrary Loan Program and the Personnel Allocation.

State Aid "Payments to Counties" distribution for each year of the biennium follows:

	<i>1956-57</i>	<i>1957-58</i>
Basic allocation of \$3600 per qualifying county (94)	\$338,400	
Basic allocation of \$4000 per qualifying county (94)		\$376,000
Film Program Grant	10,000	10,000
Interlibrary Loan Program Grants	4,000	5,000
Personnel incentive Grants	5,625	4,950
*Reallocation of \$100 per county	9,400	
*Per capita reallocation	<u>22,575</u>	<u>29,050</u>
	\$390,000	\$425,000

*Funds not used by counties failing to qualify and participate (Ashe, Alexander, Brunswick, Jones, Polk, Robeson).

Federal Aid

The passage of the Library Services Act by the Congress and its accompanying appropriation made the first Federal funds available for rural public library service. A basic grant of \$40,000 was made available to each state and territory. Additional amounts were added by a formula based on the ratio of the state's rural population to that of the United States and the ratio of the state's per capita income to that of the nation and conditioned on the state's efforts to finance public library service. North Carolina with its large rural population, low per capita income, and its statewide program of public library

service with State Aid support, qualified for its maximum allocation, the third largest grant in the nation. Only Pennsylvania and Texas could receive larger grants. To acquire the funds for which the State technically qualified, it was also necessary to submit to the United States Office of Education an acceptable "North Carolina State Plan for the Further Extension of Public Library Service to Rural Areas."

To develop a strong workable plan from the grass roots, members of the State Library staff conferred with librarians and trustees across the State, then developed a questionnaire based on all suggested ideas for the use of Federal Aid. The questionnaire was sent to public libraries serving rural areas and the librarians and trustees were asked to score most feasible plans for inclusion in the statewide plan. The response was good and the State Plan then drafted received immediate approval of the State Board and the U. S. Office of Education.

A series of meetings were held across the State to explain the details of the plan and procedures for county and regional library participation in the Federal program. The North Carolina Plan had two phases: one called for the improvement of services from the State Library to the rural areas and the other called for establishment and improvement or extension of service at the local level with priority going to plans for larger units of service and cooperative projects. Funds were made available so late in the first year that it was impracticable for many counties to submit plans and use the funds by the end of the fiscal year. Public librarians and trustees urged that this first grant be used entirely at the state level. In view of that recommendation, the time element and the great need for more service from the State Library, 65% of the funds was used to strengthen State Library staff and material resources. In the second year only 20% was used at the state level. The following statistics show available Federal Aid and its use in North Carolina for each year of the 1956-58 biennium:

	<i>1956-57</i>	<i>1957-58</i>
Total Federal Grant for USA	\$2,050,000	\$5,000,000
Federal grant to North Carolina	\$ 40,000	\$ 181,775
Budget of Federal Grant in North Carolina		
At State level	\$25,969	\$ 36,775
At county/regional level	<u>14,031</u>	<u>145,000</u>
	\$40,000	\$ 181,775

Use shown in plans submitted by county and regional libraries for extended service:

	1956-57	%	1957-58	%
Salaries and wages	\$2,265	16	\$ 41,675	28.7
Books and materials	7,369	53	51,801	35.7
Equipment	3,955	28	47,415	32.6
Operating expenses	442	3	4,208	3
	<u>\$14,031</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$145,099*</u>	<u>100</u>

*Includes refund from previous year.

From states failing to submit plans, \$170,677 was available. North Carolina submitted an amended plan and received an additional grant of \$14,211 to be expended by the State Library in providing expanded resources and services. It was used as follows:

Books to supplement public library resources	\$ 6,000
Film for Adult Film Project	6,000
Personnel (emergency)	1,875
Equipment	<u>336</u>
	<u>\$14,211</u>

North Carolina's 273 public libraries include 72 county, 8 regional, 172 branches and 21 independent municipal. With the added stimulus of increased Federal Aid and State Aid and citizen interest, six branch libraries and one independent municipal library were established during 1957-58. Eighteen bookmobiles were replaced by larger, walkin types and bookmobile routes were extended. These and the new libraries are bringing books and services closer to people in these various communities.

During the biennium the 273 libraries with their 104 bookmobiles received financial support as follows:

<i>Sources of library income</i>	<i>1956-57</i>		<i>1957-58</i>	
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Per Capita</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Per Capita</i>
City or town	\$ 822,816	.20	\$ 886,552	.22
County	1,019,072	.25	1,144,533	.28
State Aid	390,000	.10	425,000	.10
Federal Aid	14,031	.003	137,436	.03
Other	266,183	.06	226,192	.06
	<u>\$2,512,102</u>	<u>.61</u>	<u>\$2,819,713</u>	<u>.69</u>

“Other” sources include items like gifts, income from endowments, fines, fees, etc. As is always true the major library expenditures were for personnel and library books and other materials. Each year 57% was used for personnel and 23-24% used for books. And bookstock is still only .8 volume per capita.

Most of the deficiencies in public library service in the State are directly or indirectly attributable to lack of funds. Another major cause of inadequate public library service is the scarcity of professional librarians. This makes it necessary for North Carolina libraries to compete in a national market for professional personnel.

Federal Aid has supplemented State Aid as a stimulating fund, but the Federal program is limited to five years. Increased State and local support are needed to continue the improved rural library service made possible by the Federal funds and to provide for the needed growth of public libraries.

The future development of public libraries in a rural state such as North Carolina depends on combining many small libraries into larger systems of libraries. To provide incentives for surrender of some local autonomy more adequate State Aid must be provided. The \$700,000 requested in State Aid “Payments to Counties” for the next biennium together with the maximum which can be available in Federal funds would allow \$1,000,000 in aid to public library service in North Carolina—a service available to 96% of the population and which should be extended to the other 4%. And if all the \$1,000,000 were spent for books, North Carolina would still have less than one volume per capita available in the public libraries to meet the continuing educational and informational needs of a growing population in quest of knowledge.

Institutional Service

Another part of the State Library’s extension program is service to institutions. During this first biennium of the existence of the present State Library, work at Women’s Prison was a continuation of the project which was begun several years ago. The Vocational Education Instructor has worked effectively and efficiently with the North Carolina State Library staff in promoting library service in the institution.

All-out library service at Central Prison has been a major project. Prior to the spring of 1957, State Library service had been indirect only for it had not seemed feasible to allow a librarian from the State Library to go to the Central Prison Library to assist with the work. At this time, however, an arrangement was made whereby the Supervisor of Education would work with the State Library staff member and the inmate in charge of the prison library. This plan proved satisfactory and due to the full cooperation of the Warden and the Supervisor of Education, the library has been organized. This means better library service to the inmates.

New books have been purchased including many reference books. Their book-stock is supplemented by book collections sent periodically on loan from the State Library. Due to the interest and enthusiasm of the Supervisor of Education, future planning is underway for expanding library service to the prison camps throughout the State.

Considerable help has been given to the library development at State Hospital, Raleigh. The existing book collection has been weeded and made ready for circulation and work is being done toward improving and enlarging the service. Limited personnel on the State Hospital staff and the unreliability of inmate help create a real problem for good library service. Still to be assisted in their library programs are the mental institutions outside Raleigh and the sanatoriums. There is a growing need for adequate bibliotherapy among the state's penal, medical and mental institutions.

CONCURRENT ACTIVITIES

The North Carolina State Library has continued the policy of cooperating with and participating in activities of various groups and organizations in the further promotion of reading and library service. There has been close cooperation with Home Demonstration Clubs, P.T.A., Health Council, North Carolina Recreation Commission, North Carolina Family Life Council, Federated Women's Clubs, Farm Bureau, and The Grange, as well as civic clubs and other organizations.

In May 1958, staff members presented the State Library and its services in an hour-long TV program. This was one of the series, "Affairs of State," Channel 4, WUNC-TV.

During the biennium, the State Librarian has served as the Governor's appointee on the State Recreation Commission Advisory Committee and also on the Governor's Coordinating Committee on Aging. The North Carolina State Library has been designated as a clearing house for materials on the aging and has issued a subject bibliography which is kept up to date by quarterly supplements.

On September 1, 1956, the State Librarian was appointed for a two-year term to the Federal Relations Committee of the American Library Association. The Committee has five members with the specific functions of considering matters involving Federal legislation or governmental action affecting libraries, and representing the ALA and other library service and interests before the Federal Government when necessary.

National Library Week

National Library Week sponsored by the National Book Committee, Inc., in cooperation with the American Library Association, was observed statewide March 16-22, 1958. The project was organized by the National Book Committee, Inc., a non-profit organization formed to promote the wider use of libraries and books. Library Week was the first united drive by the communications industry to increase the number of readers in America and to increase reading among confirmed readers. Mrs. Grace Taylor Rodenbough, Walnut Cove, was Chairman of the North Carolina National Library Week Committee, of which the State Librarian was a member and the Extension Services Librarian served as Executive Secretary.

National Library Week was celebrated throughout North Carolina, and following the example of the President of the United States and the Governor of North Carolina, at least half of the mayors in the State set aside March 16-22 as National Library Week. The press, radio and television supported the program throughout the State.

The success of National Library Week in North Carolina and throughout the nation merited the decision of making the observance an annual event.

Library Recruitment Conference

The American Library Association, early in 1958, was given a grant by the Reference Books Section of the American Text-

book Publishers Institute, to support a Library Recruitment Conference in some one state and to provide some financial assistance to the carrying out of a pilot project within the State.

North Carolina was suggested by ALA as the state for the experiment. The two-day conference to explore ways and means of attracting more people to the library profession and to develop a state wide recruitment program was held in Raleigh May 10-11, 1958. The 33 participants were leaders in such areas as business, industry, communication, civic affairs and librarianship from North Carolina and outside the State, including five representatives from the national library press. The State Library provided leadership in planning and carrying on the conference.

The North Carolina Library Association together with the American Library Association is currently sponsoring the pilot recruiting project now administered by the *Council on Librarianship*. The State Librarian and the Extension Services Librarian are members of this Council which hopes to develop successful recruiting techniques and materials which will help relieve the shortage of librarians in North Carolina and be useful in other states.

Reading Program

In cooperation with the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service at State College, Raleigh, the North Carolina State Library compiles a reading list each year which is distributed to the Home Demonstration Clubs throughout the State. This list is entitled *Good Reading For Home Demonstration Clubs* and consists of approximately 100 titles, both fiction and nonfiction, from which the members choose books to meet the requirements for a reading certificate. The State Library is responsible for compiling the list but the cost of printing is paid by the Extension Service. The State Library also has the responsibility of approving applications for the reading certificates which are signed by the State Librarian and the Assistant Director of Agricultural Extension Service.

At its annual meeting on June 12, 1958, the North Carolina Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs presented the State Librarian a plaque inscribed . . . "A Tribute of Appreciation to the North Carolina State Library for Cooperation in the State-wide Good Reading Program for Home Demonstration

Clubs." This public recognition marked the 20th anniversary of the cooperative reading program. It is time to reevaluate the program and to consider broadening its sponsorship and scope. A family reading program should be an appropriate expansion in North Carolina, not only to reach the rural people but all Tar Hee families.

Visitors

During the biennium, there were several out-of-state visitors to the State Library to observe and study not only the facilities at hand but also North Carolina's library program.

In July 1956, G. K. Anang of the Republic of Indonesia spent two days at the State Library. His special interest was to observe the merging of two state agencies and to study the administration of bookmobile service.

Mrs. Khershid Meftah, a librarian from the United States Information Service in Tehran, was in Raleigh the first week in April 1957, for study and observation of North Carolina's library program.

Miss Ann Rule, who is associated with the Oklahoma State Library and does field work in her native state, chose North Carolina for two weeks orientation before beginning her new job. She was particularly interested in extension services and studied North Carolina's State Aid and Federal Aid programs for rural library expansion.

Miss Mollie Lukis, archivist of Western Australia, was a visitor on August 9, 1957. She was studying how the State Library and the Department of Archives and History cooperate in service to the public.

Professional Organizations

The North Carolina State Library has institutional membership in national, regional, and state library associations and was represented at each conference held during the biennium by at least one staff member. The State Librarian served on the staff for a National Institute on Field Consultant Service, and the Extension Services Librarian presented a paper on Federal Aid use in North Carolina. Individual memberships are maintained by staff members and active participation in these organizations

has opened the door for the North Carolina State Library and the public libraries to share in funds and services and special projects of national significance. The most recent are the Recruiting Program and the Library-Community Project grant; the latter announced at the end of the biennium.

Library Service to the Blind

As early as October 1956, communications from the Division for the Blind, Library of Congress, indicated a curtailment of service to the blind in Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina and South Carolina. Several conferences followed with representatives from the above named states and the Library of Congress. Efforts to have the service continued by Library of Congress were unsuccessful. Representatives of the North Carolina Commission for the Blind and the North Carolina State Library did succeed in getting the date for the ending of the service in North Carolina delayed until July 1, 1958.

The talking books, Braille books and other reading materials for the blind will continue to be purchased by the Division for the Blind, Library of Congress, but no further distribution will be made direct to the individual citizen in North Carolina. The North Carolina Commission for the Blind will continue to certify blind readers who are eligible for the service. North Carolina will have the responsibility for organizing, maintaining and circulating these materials after July 1, 1958. The North Carolina Association for the Blind has agreed to provide funds for service to readers during the 1958-59 fiscal year until a biennial request can be made.

In an effort to keep library service to the people of the State coordinated, and at the request of the State Commission for the Blind, the North Carolina State Library Board authorized the State Librarian to supervise the service, financed by the North Carolina State Association for the Blind during the emergency, and agreed to request funds from the General Assembly for the continuation of this service during the next biennium as a part of the State Library service.

AND TOWARD TOMORROW

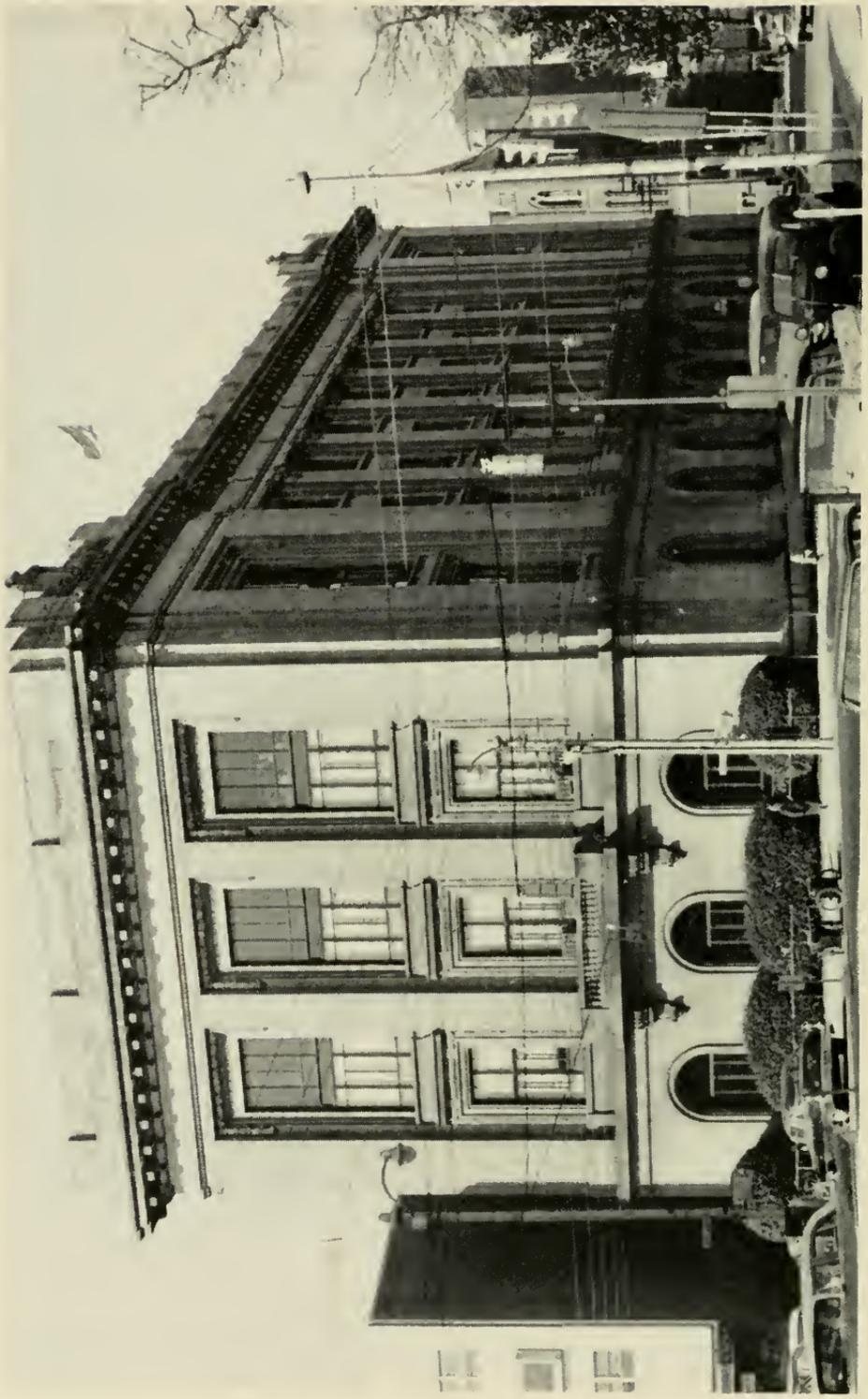
Even a cursory study of the State Library activities during the past two years will reveal that through the reorganization,

resources have been strengthened and services have been improved. It is immediately evident that reorganization alone is not sufficient. More people are using the resources and services at the State Library Building and more people are using the services on long-distance basis through their local libraries. There is critical need both for more informational materials to answer the continually rising number of inquiries coming in locally and from across the state and also for adequate personnel to maintain the required services.

Another equally critical need is for a functional library building. The present one is a library building in name only. The Utilities Commission and Secretary of State Annex share it. When the renovation was made in 1953 efforts failed to have it converted so it would be more useful as a library. The structural barriers defied both architect and contractors. The inadequacy of the building grows with increased use. Much of the library's valuable material cannot be preserved properly or displayed for use. At peak hours there is not enough room to accommodate the people who are now trying to use the library facilities. Materials located on four floors with public elevators as the only means of reaching them is a further handicap to service. The State Library Board is agreeable to sharing a building with another agency *if* the library can have a functional structure designed to take care of an expanding service.

Library needs do not stop with those in the Capital city. Statistics show that 96% of the State's population has access to some kind of library service. What is not shown is how acutely many of the 96% are suffering from intellectual malnutrition because North Carolina still has less than one volume per capita in its public library system, and in the last fiscal year paid only 69¢ per capita for its public library service. Coveragewise it is in the upper 10% in the nation; supportwise it is in the lower 10% in the nation. Public libraries are important in the educational and cultural life of our State and they are in need of more financial support to provide books and personnel and facilities to give Tar Heels the good library service they need for everyday living. Much talking and planning is being done for the development of larger systems of service and cooperative projects. These can help improve the service, but increased financial support at the local, state and national levels is essential.

With a growing appreciation of the value of good library service among appropriating bodies at all levels, with stronger library boards of trustees, with dedicated staffs, with a public seeking more information, with a statewide recruiting program for librarianship, and with a statewide Library-Community Project under way, hope soars for better library service in North Carolina.



State Library Building

