

world conditions. Since periods of stress have always resulted in increased demands upon libraries, it is urgent that no cuts be made in appropriations."

The resolution was passed unanimously by those present.

Mr. Charles Adams, Librarian, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, will serve as 1969 Director of National Library Week in North Carolina. A deputy director and lay committee chairman will be announced later.

Your president represented the association at the inauguration of Dr. Hawthorne Clough Evans, Jr. as President of Lees-McRae College in Banner Elk April 29 and attended the luncheon for official delegates and the inaugural reception.

The Scholarship Committee met Saturday, May 11, and selected Miss Sarah Moore, librarian of J. Y. Joyner School in Greensboro, to receive the N. C. L. A. Memorial Scholarship Award of \$300. Miss Moore plans to study at Appalachian State University in Boone this summer. She is the second recipient of this award; the first recipient was Mrs. Nancy Cook, a member of the library staff at Appalachian State University. Miss Nancy Jewel Clark, an English teacher at Walter Hines Page Senior High School in Greensboro, was selected to receive the Joseph Ruzicka Scholarship Award of \$500. Miss Clark has been accepted by the Library School of UNC-Chapel Hill and will begin her studies there in September, 1968.

Sincerely yours,

(MRS.) MILDRED S. COUNCILL

TRENDS IN NORTH CAROLINA ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

by

JERROLD ORNE

Any discussion of trends in North Carolina academic libraries should consider first the trends of the academic institutions they serve. Opportunely, the director of the North Carolina Board of Higher Education has recently stated his view of the current situation:

"There is a growing realization that, as the demand for expanded services and programs increase, as costs rise, and as enrollments continue to spiral upward, statewide planning and coordination are necessary if the needs of our citizens for post high-school education are to be met effectively and economically.

Last fall, North Carolina colleges and universities enrolled 120,558 students, a seven percent increase. State appropriations for operations of the 16 state-supported senior colleges and universities for this biennium are 30 percent more than before. For community colleges the increase is 65 percent. There are now 71 colleges and universities in the state consisting of 16 public senior institutions, 13 public community colleges, 28 private senior institutions, and 14 private junior colleges."

Thoughtful educators are now aware of the ever-growing number of mergers, con-

solidations, and systems throughout the country. In some cases, two or more private institutions merge. In others, various combinations of private and public institutions join forces to assure a more stable organization. Recently, state systems of higher education have given careful thought to the design of a well coordinated state-wide plan. All this grows out of economic pressures coupled with the problems of numbers. We cannot fail to recognize these problems, and we must seek viable solutions.

Some basic guidelines for the future development of our libraries will soon be available in an American Council of Learned Societies' report on research libraries. This may appear as a part of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries report now predicted for release in June, 1968. In each of these reports, there are indications for the future development of academic libraries in North Carolina. There will be little that is new or unexpected in their recommendations. The sum total can be recorded in one word: "cooperation".

Cooperation Is Key

We now have in North Carolina one of the most illustrious examples of library cooperation in the working relationship of Duke and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. When there were fewer institutions and smaller libraries, this unique enterprise seemed adequate. However, the State Library's Statistics for College and University Libraries now lists 62 institutions with a total of nearly 7,000,000 volumes. With more than 50 percent of these volumes and possibly 80 percent of all titles held within the Research Triangle Area, it seems obvious that this must be the area for concentration of cooperative services. The ACLS report confirms our conviction that we must now seek to achieve maximum availability of these major resources to all parts of the state. This suggests establishing standards for the size and content of academic libraries in the several types of institutions. The junior colleges will need to set limited goals, by reason of limited financial resources and their modest range of program. The undergraduate colleges can limit their size and content to fit predictable needs and supplement this only where there are continuing and stable graduate or research programs. The major institutions will be compelled by economic circumstances to prescribe and limit their areas of growth to those where they have the major responsibility for collecting resources and also for making them available throughout the state.

It is more than obvious that the 16 state-supported senior colleges of North Carolina cannot each aspire to a library in the character of UNC-Chapel Hill or Duke. The simple cost of such ambition would be an affront to the good sense of any legislative or fiscal body. Any librarian or academic administrator who refuses to accept this fact is destined to certain frustration if not oblivion.

It will remain for the libraries of Duke and UNC at Chapel Hill to develop a thoughtful and carefully detailed plan for extending their resources so as to make them available wherever there is a real need, taking into consideration, of course, the primary mission of each to serve its own institution. The state will be compelled, in the name of economic good sense, to concentrate the building up of its library resources in one or very few areas in order to avoid wholesale duplication of seldom-used but important materials.

What seems so obvious in terms of library materials can be applied with equal force to personnel resources and the physical structures that accompany libraries. The technical proficiency or specialized competence of any librarian in the state must be made available

to other libraries in the state to the fullest possible measure. The expense of housing massive collections of seldom-used library materials should be limited to one or at most two major institutions in our kind of state. Good planning should include one complete archival-type library, to which any state institution could retire and store little used materials when space needs make it desirable to do so. New and larger libraries may be needed at a number of academic sites, but if they are planned, their fundamental purpose should be for reading and study space, not for book storage in endless numbers.

The interrelationship of all types of libraries in the state is now being explored in depth by the State Library and other concerned library personnel. With this final element as the capstone of a forward-looking program designed to facilitate the use of academic library resources throughout the state, it is obvious that the trend for college and university libraries in North Carolina can indeed be expressed in one word: "cooperation".

J. A. JONES LIBRARY DESIGNED FOR GROWTH

by

JOSEPH M. DIXON

Brevard College is a co-educational, Methodist affiliated, two-year college located in the mountains of western North Carolina. When it opened in 1934 the library consisted of 6,000 volumes housed in the administration building. In 1948 a separate library was constructed and presented to the college by the family of James Addison Jones. This bore the name of James Addison Jones, as does the present library which was dedicated in the Spring of 1967.

The new library is situated in the center of the campus and is included as part of the first phase of a building program undertaken by the college in 1960. It lies directly in the path of student traffic transversing the campus and is adjacent to the student center, science building, and new cafeteria. Plans for the library evolved from an initial requirement to accommodate the present enrollment of 650 students and a book collection of 25,000 volumes. For future growth, space was allotted to serve a maximum of 800 students and to house at least 50,000 books.

The library is neo-Georgian in style with a contemporary interior. Modular in construction, it is supported by columns spaced 20 feet apart with a minimum of interior walls. There is 24,041 square feet of floor space on three levels—a main floor, mezzanine, and basement. Total cost of the building, including equipment, was \$517,000. The architect was Henry Clyde McDonald of Brevard.

Vertical traffic is by means of stairways and an elevator centrally located for use by the staff in transporting books and freight. Air conditioning is provided throughout the building, and interior spaces are defined by free-standing walnut bookshelves.

Color plays a significant role in the public areas of the building. A gold acrylic carpeting on the main floor, stairs, and mezzanine study area contrasts nicely with the walnut panels used on walls and the ends of shelf ranges. The carpet provides excellent acoustical advantages, absorbing both airborne and impact noises. Accents of color are provided by vinyl upholstered chairs in a range of hues.