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What to Do Until the Architect Comes

By William J. Kirwan, University Librarian, Western Carolina University

FIRST: Read the preface and Part I of *Mason on Library Buildings*. [1] His chapter titled “A Brief Overview of Library Building Planning” is the best introduction to the subject in the literature, and although he is primarily an academic consultant his recommendations are applicable to all types of library buildings. The same is true of his chapter on “Writing the Library Building Program” which contains a succinct description of the respective responsibilities of the architect and the librarian in the building planning process. Mason does make some statements which indicate the ideal rather than the possible. He implies that only architects who have designed at least two libraries should be considered and only those who have designed successful libraries should be hired. However, he also states that very few successful academic libraries have been built. If his advice were taken literally, only a handful of firms would design all of the academic libraries in North America. But this is a minor quibble. His emphasis on the responsibility of the librarian to be an informed and active client, and

the methods for achieving this, make the work essential reading for any librarian about to become involved in a building project.

SECOND: Write or phone the Library Administration Management Association of the American Library Association and ask for (1) their bibliographies on library building planning, (2) the list of library building programs which are available from ALA, (3) a list of library building consultants.

Unfortunately the articles and books listed in the ALA bibliographies are of widely varying quality. But plunge in, and eventually you will end up with a few articles and books, or chapters from books, that you will want to pass on to the Planning Committee. Among these will probably be *Designing and Space Planning for Libraries* by Aaron and Elaine Cohen, [2] a book on interior design applicable to all types of libraries.

When you obtain the list of building programs, select several that seem appropriate and borrow them via interlibrary loan from the ALA Headquarters Library.

THIRD: Form a Planning Committee. Mason has some excellent recommendations about the membership and function of this committee. [3] He mentions certain campus offices. Non-academic librarians should not ignore those passages, but substitute the offices or agencies that perform those same functions within the larger bureaucracy of which they are a part.

FOURTH, FIFTH: Write the library building program and hire a building consultant. These two steps may be reversed or occur simultaneously. Ideally the librarian would write the first draft of the program. It would then be submitted to the consultant and the Planning Committee for their comments and suggestions. However, in some cases, the librarian may prefer to have the consultant involved in the writing of the first draft.

There is much in the literature on writing building programs. Please remember that in North Carolina the building code requires that open stacks have 42-inch minimum aisles. This is not typical and therefore formulas for stack space or total square footage requirements which appear in the literature must be used with caution. If they are based on the standard 36-inch aisle an upward adjustment needs to be made. Aisle size also affects column spacing or bay size (Bay: one of the rectangular units of space into which a modular construction is divided. [4]) most of the bay sizes suggested in the literature will not work well with a 42-inch aisle. If the library is to have large areas of open stacks it is essential to read Chapters Four and Eight and Appendix B of Keyes Metcalf's *Planning Academic and Research Library Buildings*. [5] This will provide a thorough explanation of the effect of aisle widths on bay size and columns.

SIXTH: Select an architect. I disagree with those who would consider only a firm which has previously designed libraries. The individual architect who coordinated the design of those libraries may no longer be with the firm. It seems more pertinent to require that the Principle-in-Charge or the Project Designer, if they are not the same person, should have had previous experience in coordinating the design of a building of similar functional complexity as the project at hand, e.g. a medium sized hospital is at least as complex, if not more so, than a medium sized library. Experience in designing a branch bank may be an asset in designing a branch library.

The Federal Government, when it procures architectural and engineering services, requires firms interested in a project to provide general information about themselves and the work they have done which "best illustrates current qualifications relevant to this project." [6] The forms used to obtain this information have appeared in *Architectural Record*, [7] and can be easily modified to suit local circumstances. Requiring interested firms to fill out such a form will aid the selection process. Among other things, the form should require the name of the Project Designer and the Principle-in-Charge who would be assigned to the job. The names of previous clients with whom these individuals have worked should also be furnished. One of the most important questions to be asked of these references is: Did the architect satisfactorily provide the functional requirements conveyed by the client? If the architects are expected to specify the furniture or signage, or both, the form should be adapted to require information about these capabilities.

The architects should be required to hire a lighting consultant and an acoustical consultant. The form should provide a space for the name of each and their relevant work.

SEVENTH: Once an architect has been selected, the Principal-in-Charge, the Project Designer, the librarian and the other members of the Planning Committee should, together, visit some libraries of the same type to be designed. It is important that the libraries visited contain good examples of functional space relationships and these should be called to the architects' attention. Undesirable features should also be pointed out. The librarian should also ask the architects for their reactions to the buildings being visited. In this way each party will gain a better understanding of the perspective the other brings to the building planning process. Such understanding is a great asset in producing a good library.

EIGHTH: Examine the drawings at each stage of development to keep them consistent with the requirements of the program given to the architects. There are a couple of points I wish to add to the existing literature on this process. Architects have been known to reply to a request to change plans, before being put out to bid, by stating that the modification could be handled by a change order. The architect is technically correct. But the librarian should understand that the pricing of the modification would take place after construction contracts have been awarded. This means that one contractor will have an exclusive right to do the work, and his price must be accepted if the modification is to take place. With rare exceptions change orders are always more expensive than modifications made prior to the bid opening.

The other point concerns construction progress meetings. The librarian should attend all of these meetings. What may appear to be a minor change to a contractor and architect, agreed upon at one of these meetings, could prove to have a significant impact on the function of the library.

SUMMARY: A good library building is the result of collaboration between architect and librarian. Architects want to produce buildings that will meet the functional requirements of their clients. It is the responsibility of the librarian to communicate these requirements, at the outset, to the architect and to make sure they are reflected in the plans and specifications as they are developed. When the architect arrives, the librarian should be prepared for this collaboration.

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Planning School Media Centers

By John Brim, Consultant, School Media Programs, North Carolina State Department of Public Instruction

Today is the first day you will be working in the new media center. After five years of toiling in a converted classroom, with books stacked up to the twelve-foot ceilings and nowhere to hang your coat, the new center is paradise. Before the first students arrive, you take a moment to admire the beautiful carpet, tasteful art prints, and spiral staircase. The first class of the day will be arriving soon, so you begin to prepare for the first lesson in the new media center. This is the first opportunity you have had to use the new projection screen. In preparation for showing your favorite orientation filmstrip, you flip the switch that sends the power-driven screen gliding silently down from the ceiling. You close the blinds to darken the room, and for the first time you notice another aspect of that delightful skylight in the center of the ceiling; there is absolutely no way to stop light from pouring through it. Showing filmstrips and films will be possible only on cloudy days, and the power screen was so expensive! You have no time to dwell on the problem of the skylight; a class of eager students is filing into the center. One group is selecting books, another is heading for the new listening/viewing area where all the AV equipment is waiting. You will have to watch them at first, at least until they learn how to use the equipment and materials properly. As you move toward the students to help them, a different group intercepts you asking for help in the reference area. You nervously glance at the listening/viewing area, then take the small group up to the second floor to the reference collection. Upstairs listening to the students with one ear, you hear the telltale sounds of mayhem from downstairs. Ah, there it is, the sound of audiotape being wrenched from a sound filmstrip viewer. Down the stairs you scamper, hoping for the best, and as always, faced with the worst. Long after the students have drifted homeward for the day, you begin to think there may be some unanticipated problems with the design of the new media center.

Unfortunately, the scenario is all too common among the users of new school media facilities. Inadequate planning and lack of communication between the architect and educators sometimes results in a less than perfect facility. How can administrators, supervisors, and media professionals prevent the costly and frustrating mistakes that can plague new media facilities? They can adopt a logical method of advance planning to insure that a new facility will properly support and sustain the instructional curriculum. Unfortunately, the simple logic of planning based on user input escapes many educators. In order properly to prepare for building a new facility, a system of sequential planning should be established. Each step must contribute to the ultimate goal of constructing a media facility which will fulfill all projected curriculum requirements.

Step I. The Planning Committee

Before an architect is engaged, a planning committee should be established to write educational specifications for the new media center. The committee should include media professionals, administrators, teachers, members of the lay public (parents), and students. The primary responsibility of the planning committee is to establish a clear description of the projected media program and the activities which will take place in the proposed media center. The committee also will monitor the project throughout construction, checking to see that educational specifications are followed by both architect and contractor.

Step II. Educational Specifications

Educational specifications are the guidelines that an architect uses to design a new facility. Since very few architects have a school media background, it is unreasonable to expect them to know how to build a facility that can support a contemporary instructional curriculum. Architects must be provided with enough information to bring to life the components of a school media program. The planning committee must first write a complete program description. The program description should be a listing of the projected media program's educational goals and philosophy and must include all instructional aspects and support services that the comprehensive instructional program will demand. An example of educational goals is found in the sequential skills curriculum suggested by the North Carolina State Department of Public Instruction's publication: *Competency Goals and Performance Indicators, K-12*. The committee is responsible for specifying the activities, such as reference, circulation, and production which are necessary to support the instructional program. For example a listening/viewing area should be provided to support instruction in the use of nonprint materials for reference. The committee must clearly state how the facility will be used by students, teachers, and the media staff to accomplish the listed activities. This is done by describing activity areas and their relation to each other in the proposed center. The architect will need to know how much space to allocate to each activity. The architect will also need to know what specific types of furniture, equipment, and environmental controls will be necessary for certain activities (Remember the skylight?). Realistically one should assess the future staffing possibilities before deciding on a design. If two full-time staff positions will not be provided to the media program, then a two-level media center would pose problems of control.

Step III. Dealing with the Architect

The committee is responsible for communicating with the architect throughout the building project. The architect's job is to take the educational specifications and convert the written descriptions of areas of activity, area relationships, and program needs into a physical reality. The planning committee should not presume to tell the architect how to design the building beyond the guidelines set in the educational specifications. The architect and the committee should meet frequently to ensure the goals set by the educational specifications are being met by the preliminary facility design. Any misunderstandings must be resolved as early as possible. The committee should review the design at all stages and anticipate problems that will arise in the future. The furniture layout included on the blueprint drawings should reflect the actual furnishings to be put into the new facility. Obviously, if the media center's projected functions are carefully planned, a furniture layout is essential. Without such a layout it is difficult to evaluate whether or not the furniture and activities will fit into the allotted space. While it is the responsibility of the architect to create the plans of the new facility, it is the responsibility of the planning committee to evaluate those plans and judge whether or not they achieve the goals stated in the educational specifications.

Step IV. Monitoring Construction

After the blueprints have been approved, the planning committee, or a designated representative such as the media coordinator, should monitor the actual construction of the facility. Mistakes not noticed in the preplanning stages such as inadequate electrical specifications, may become obvious after construction begins. For example, the workroom/production area may need more power than the reference area. Power to support a dry mounting press, tacking iron, laminating machine, typewriter, and duplicating machine, may be required. If this equipment is ignored, use of the workroom/production area will be severely restricted. The planning committee is responsible for anticipating problems and supplying information necessary to resolve those problems. When monitoring the actual construction of the facility, the planning committee is ensuring that the educational specifications are being properly implemented.

Step V. Coping with Budget Problems

The final responsibility of the committee is to cope with budget changes as they occur. Considering today's budgetary problems, facilities are often reduced in size. When the decision is made that there will be cuts in the media center facility, the committee must be sure that the cuts will not cripple the entire media program for years to come. Cuts may be made arbitrarily if the committee cannot guide those who adjust the budget. The committee should be the best judge of where cuts will have the least impact on the instructional program.

Is all the work entailed in the process of planning and building a new media center really worthwhile? Consider the difference between knowing beforehand exactly what can be done in a new media center versus the pot-luck approach of the unfortunate media coordinator mentioned earlier. An inadequate facility will mean limits to both service and instruction. Planning prior to the construction

of the media center and close communication between the participants in the project can prevent many hours of frustration and costly renovations in the future.

Editor's Note: All blueprints for proposed public school media centers are reviewed by the Division of Educational Media of the Department of Public Instruction.

Resources

North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, Instructional Services, *Competency Goals and Performance Indicators K-12*, 1979.

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Creative Use of Space in Public Libraries

By Robert C. Russell, Director, Elbert Ivey Memorial Library, Hickory

Ask any group of public library directors for a list of their major problems, and you will likely find that some variation of the statement "I need more space" appears on virtually every list. It is rare for a library director to say he has all the space he needs in order to accomplish what he wants to do.

Since lack of space in public libraries appears to be so widespread, one would expect to find a large number of articles dealing with the subject. Unfortunately, this is not the case. A survey of the literature on space problems in libraries yields three interesting facts. First, the vast majority of articles deal exclusively with academic and research libraries. Secondly, the most commonly discussed solutions to space problems are constructing a new building, and renovating or adding to an existing facility. And finally, articles on working with an existing facility deal predominantly with solutions such as cooperative acquisitions, use of microform, and wholesale storage of large numbers of books—again, solutions which are much more applicable to academic than to Public libraries.

There are a large number of public librarians in North Carolina who are faced with serious space problems. Talk of a new building, or of renovating or enlarging an existing building is fruitless, because the money (or the necessary commitment by public officials) simply is not there. And even if there is the possibility of a new building, completion of that building may be far down the road. One consulting firm has estimated that it takes between three and ten years from initial serious discussions of a new building until the actual move. [1] In the meantime, a conscientious librarian must deal with his space problem.

It may be useful to pause here and ask what we mean by a space problem. If everyone says he needs more space, how does a librarian determine when he indeed has a space problem? He could, of course, use A.L.A. or N.C.L.A. Standards, which specify a minimum of one-half square foot per capita. This would bear out the claim that nearly every public library lacks adequate space. An examination

of the annual architectural issues of *Library Journal* shows that very few main library buildings meet this standard.

Lowell Martin has said that a standard which hardly anyone meets is of limited value. He goes on to point out that standards are upgraded periodically, often without any valid reason. [2]

I think most librarians would accept considerably less than one-half square foot per capita as the minimum space required to provide good library service. The amount of space needed depends on a number of factors. Is the population urban or rural? What percentage of the population uses (or can realistically be expected to use) the library? Does the system have branches? Does it have a bookmobile? What is necessary or desired in the way of in-library programming and outreach services? These factors and others will determine the amount of space needed to provide good service.

This leads to the conclusion that the determination of space requirements must be a subjective one. The good librarian should know intuitively if he has a space problem. Is there usually a seat for every patron who wants one? Is there enough space to conduct basic programs such as children's story hours and adult film series? Is there sufficient space to provide a desk for each full-time staff member? After conscientiously weeding the collection, is there room for the books and periodicals, and for normal expansion? Is there adequate space for quiet study and reference work? These are the questions a librarian will ask (perhaps subconsciously) to determine whether he has enough space to meet the library needs of his community.

Suppose a librarian has asked himself these questions and has come to the conclusion that he indeed has a space problem. How does this librarian, faced with a space problem, and with no immediate prospects for a new building, renovation or expansion, deal creatively with his situation? That is, how does he obtain maximum use of limited space? I think the answer can best be obtained from public librarians in the state who have dealt with just this sort of situation.

A brief questionnaire was sent to the directors of five North Carolina public libraries: Central North Carolina Regional Library, Cumberland County Public Library, Harnett County Library, Onslow County Public Library, and Rowan Public Library. After being requested to supply information such as population served, size and layout of building, staff size, book volumes and capacity, these directors were asked to respond to three items: (1) Describe your space problems. (2) How have you dealt with these problems? (3) Based on your experience, what advice would you give to a librarian coping with a situation similar to yours? Table I lists basic information for each of these five library systems.

Each of these libraries falls far short of the recommended minimum standard of one-half square foot per capita. Building sizes range from one-tenth square foot per capita in Onslow County to one-sixteenth square foot per capita in Harnett County. This range leads me to believe that the minimum standard for building size should be somewhere between one-half square foot per capita and one-tenth square foot per capita.

As described by the directors of these libraries, their space problems fall into four categories. These are: (1) lack of adequate office and work space; (2) insufficient shelving space for books, periodicals

and other materials; (3) not enough public space, including seating, and areas for study and reference work: and (4) lack of space for programming and meetings.

Table I: Summary of Data on Five Public Libraries

Library system	Population served	Building (sq. ft.)	Staff (full-time equivalent)	Sq. ft. per capita	Sq. ft. per staff (FTE)
Central N.C.	130,000	10,700	20	0.082	535
Cumberland	247,000	23,000	42	0.093	548
Harnett	59,000	3,700	6	0.063	617
Onslow	112,000	11,000	16	0.098	688
Rowan	99,000	8,500	23	0.086	370

Lack of adequate office and work space was cited as a problem by all of the librarians. This is not surprising; staff space seems to be the area in which authorities responsible for planning a new building are most likely to skimp. Perhaps this is because staff work areas are the least visible sections of a library. Even when space is allocated for normal growth of materials and public use, the assumption is often made that this expansion can occur without needing to increase the size of the staff and work space.

Harnett has one small room which provides office and work space for all staff members, including the director. Onslow has two small offices and a workroom to serve as office and work space for sixteen staff members, and as periodical storage space. Cumberland has similar problems; for example, three staff members with desks share a 120 square foot office. At Central North Carolina, five staff members share a twelve by fourteen foot office. Rowan has a 752 square foot technical services area, which serves as office space for a minimum of seven and a maximum of twelve employees.

Four of the libraries have reached full capacity for their book collections. The fifth, Onslow, is rapidly approaching that point. Three of the libraries cited as a problem the lack of sufficient shelving space for periodicals.

All of the library directors say they need more space for the public to read and study. Cumberland has been forced to eliminate some public seating areas to provide space for additional shelving units. Harnett has space for only four chairs in the children's area. Three librarians mention their inability to provide any area in the library for quiet study.

Finally, all of the libraries except Onslow lack sufficient space for library programs and community group meetings. Onslow is the only one of the five libraries which has a large auditorium or meeting room.

The directors of these five libraries have employed a variety of approaches in dealing with their space problems. I have divided these approaches into six categories. Each of the directors used a number of these approaches, and some used them all. There is never a single solution to a space problem.

Rearrange the Library

All libraries do this to a limited extent: a desk is turned around; tables are moved; other minor adjustments are made. However, two directors in this survey have carried out wholesale rearrangements in an attempt to create additional usable space. Both Margaret Randall of Harnett and Phil Barton of Rowan mentioned a second objective of rearrangement: to give the library a less cluttered appearance.

Barton has some good advice for any librarian considering an extensive rearrangement of the library:

> Never look upon any arrangement as permanent or unchangeable. To aid our thinking we did a scaled drawing of the building and then cut out scaled representations of the furniture. Using this tool we were able to do all our planning on paper prior to moving one bit of furniture. It's far easier to move a piece of paper from one area to another than a 1,000 pound circulation desk.

Squeeze a Little More into a Given Area

Squeeze a little more (people, books, furniture, etc.) than was originally intended into a given area of space. In and of itself, this is no solution; if done thoughtlessly, it is likely to make matters worse. However, there are some techniques that can be used to minimize clutter. A prime example occurs in office areas, where every librarian in the survey has had to crowd more staff members into offices than those offices were designed to accommodate. Rowan and Harnett have used partitions to divide work space in crowded office areas: Working along similar lines, Cumberland uses wooden partitions and equipment cabinets to create office and work spaces.

Two of the library directors, Patsy Hansel (Onslow) and Margaret Randall (Harnett) share their offices with other staff members. Of course, a library director needs privacy for personnel evaluations, budget preparation and meetings with trustees and other officials. However, if other arrangements can be made when these needs arise, a director can create additional space by sharing an office.

The same approach is used with books and other materials. At least one library (Central North Carolina) has replaced standard shelving with tall (90 inch) shelving. Shelving oversized books together, either in separate sections or on bottom shelves, also makes it possible to crowd more volumes into a given area. A variation of this technique is to use areas of the library for purposes other than those for which they were designed. Before the construction of their new auditorium, Onslow conducted programs in its bookmobile garage. Onslow also used its public area for programs during the pre-auditorium days. Rowan's periodical room is sometimes used for library programs.

Harnett now uses one of its bathrooms as a much-needed storage area. Onslow has converted large closets into staff work areas. Cumberland stores periodicals in janitorial closets and around air-conditioning units.

Harnett director Margaret Randall has become a master at using every available inch of space, while minimizing the appearance of clutter. A few examples of her creative thinking include: installing

attractive shelving in a window of the children's corner; hanging clear plastic shoe bags on the outside of closet doors, to hold paperbacks and pamphlets; attaching a white window shade to the wall, for use as a screen for children's films; and using wall telephones to free desk space. As Mrs. Randall says, "Almost every acquisition is made with the limited space factor in mind."

Stretch Out Staff Schedules and Library Hours

Stretch out staff schedules, and increase the number of hours the library is open. Onslow is open eighty hours a week, possibly the most hours of any Public library in the state. Library director Patsy Hansel explains:

> I'm not sure if this makes sense to anybody else or not, but one of the reasons for the large number of hours that we are open is the smallness of the facility. We figure that we need to try to spread patrons out as much as possible. It's nice to be able to say to somebody who's complaining about all the students that if they want a relatively quiet time to visit the library, they can come on a weekend night.

Onslow spreads out its staff through the use of flex-time. Staff members come in as early as 7:30 A.M. and leave as late as 6:00 P.M. (This does not include night people, who work until 9:00 P.M.).

Create Additional Space by Eliminating Materials, Equipment or Services

Create additional space by eliminating materials, equipment or services. Weeding is the most obvious example of this sort of approach. I daresay there are not more than a handful of public libraries in the state that would not benefit from extensive weeding of their collections. Four of the five librarians specified Weeding as one way of dealing with crowded conditions. In addition to creating more space, weeding offers the advantage of making the collection more attractive and usable. (The good books are not as likely to get lost among the worn and outdated ones). In using weeding as a solution to crowded shelves, one eventually arrives at a dilemma. At some point, the collection has been thoroughly weeded, and the shelves are still filled to capacity. With a decent book budget, annual acquisitions will outnumber the volumes which need to be weeded. Then a library director decides whether to weed merely for the purpose of creating shelf space for new books. At least one librarian, Cumberland director Jerry Thrasher, believes that a library should never weed for this reason.

Another solution to the space problem is to eliminate public seating areas. Like rearrangement, this has two advantages. The first is the obvious one of creating additional space for shelving or whatever else is needed. The second was outlined by Rowan director Phil Barton. Referring to his rearrangement of the entire library in 1979, Barton states:

> not only was furniture rearranged, but also a considerable amount was removed from use. In studying our particular situation we felt the environment could be made more comfortable for both the public and the staff if there was less clutter. To achieve that we sacrificed table and seating capacity. I definitely feel the removal of furniture and opening up of space has had a

> good effect on the staff, especially those working directly with the public. I also feel the general appearance of the library was enhanced by this change.

Jerry Thrasher has also eliminated public seating areas at Cumberland. However, Thrasher again advises caution, believing that a librarian should decide upon the minimum amount of seating needed and not eliminate beyond that.

Central North Carolina has eliminated services as well as public seating. As the library became more and more crowded, Central North Carolina eliminated its meeting room, audiovisual listening area, and all programs except children's story hours. Obviously, eliminating services should be used only as a last resort. And, as Central North Carolina director Margaret Blanchard points out, the reasons for such cutbacks should be carefully explained to the public.

Use Microform

Several of these libraries have begun purchasing periodicals on microform. At least one (Onslow) purchases telephone books on microform. Cumberland has freed the space taken up by card catalog units by switching to a microform catalog. Rowan is now considering a similar move.

Find Space Outside the Library for Programs

Find space outside the library for conducting library programs. Rowan does this frequently and has found area churches to be especially cooperative. Margaret Randall states that one reason for Harnett's emphasis on outreach programs is that so little can be done in the library, due to crowded conditions.

In reading over the questionnaires, I was impressed by the amount of thought that the directors and their staffs had put into solving their space problems. It then struck me that there are some positive aspects to having to deal with a building that is too small. I was thus glad to find that two of the directors addressed this issue, although it was not a question on the survey.

Onslow director Patsy Hansel sees three advantages to working in a building with limited space. The first has to do with weeding.

> We have only so much space for our reference collection, so we are to a certain extent forced to weed more than libraries with lots of space. As a result, we have a tiny reference collection—500 volumes, more or less—and I think that's about all we need.

A second advantage seen by Hansel comes from the necessity of microform in order to conserve space.

> Also, we've been getting into microform—mostly fiche—for everything possible, and as a result, we have, I believe, better sources than we would have if we had the space to store years and years of periodicals, telephone books, etc. Telephone books are a case in point. We could never get good coverage from the local telephone company, and we spent a lot of time in a futile

> attempt to get telephone books from other telephone companies. That and the lack of space led us to get Phonefiche, which has been one of our best purchases ever.

[Photograph: Morganton-Burke Library before interior renovation, in use until about September 1980. The view, taken from the old circulation desk back into the stacks, includes the reference collection, director's office, processing room, and fiction and nonfiction stacks.]

[Photograph: Morganton-Burke Library after interior renovation, January 1981. The view shows the reference collection and reading area, looking from the stack area toward the new circulation desk. The caption notes the removal of one arch, both offices, public rest rooms, and office closets.]

Finally, Hansel compares dealing with a small building to dealing with a small budget. "It forces you to be a little more creative, maybe, and there's a little less temptation to be wasteful, and there's definitely less space to supervise .. . ."

Rowan's Phil Barton also believes that space limitations have been beneficial in some ways. Due to limited space for programming, Rowan often has to rely on outside locations for programs. Program planners must anticipate audience size, in order to decide on the location for a particular program. Barton sees two beneficial aspects which have come from this situation: increased cooperation with other agencies; and better planning.

> Because of our need for outside locations, the RPL has learned to cooperate well with other agencies, particularly the local churches. I feel also the need to estimate audience size to determine location has required better planning on the part of our staff, a quality which I highly value.

Each of the library directors in this survey has put a lot of work and creative thought into solving space problems. I am sure they would all agree that none of the approaches discussed above ultimately solves their space problems. I am equally certain that they would all jump at the chance to move into a larger building.

However, these librarians have shown that there are many things that can be done to get maximum use of limited space. More importantly, they have demonstrated that it is possible to provide good library service in a building that is too small.

I should like to end by quoting from the advice that each of these directors offered for librarians faced with similar space limitations.

> Margaret Blanchard, Central North Carolina Regional Library: Periodically study your space problems to determine what services can best be sacrificed. Maintaining good relations with local government officials and patrons is of utmost importance. Try to explain in a positive fashion that changes or cutbacks in service are the result of space problems. Make everyone aware that you are attempting to deal with the situation in a creative way. Don't whine about it!
>
> Jerry Thrasher, Cumberland County Public Library: Squeeze in shelving wherever you can, but do not entrench on public seating any more than you have to. Make an assessment of the

minimum amount of seating that your library needs for current use, and make a vow in blood never to go below that number. Weed your collection conscientiously but do not discard books just to make room for the new ones. Use what storage space you have for lesser used books, and let the newer books stack up on the floor if you have to.

Margaret Randall, Harnett Public Library: The one word of advice is “be patient,” for it takes many years to build a library .. . Remember, the Library Board hired the Library Director to administer the library, not build a new library, single-handedly. A successful building program must be a cooperative adventure, but if that Library Board and the governing body are not promoting building a new library and solving space needs of the library, the Library Director might as well make the best of the situation and continue with as much professionalism as possible.

Patsy Hansel, Onslow County Public Library: Build big enough to start with, and do not think you can get a building designed to do things that you have never shown the community that the library can or should do. I can certainly understand why the Onslow County Commissioners couldn't see putting up a 20,000 square foot building for a library that had never done anything to prove that it needed one . . . know that when we made the deal with them (County Commissioners) that we'd raise half (of the funding for a library auditorium) if they would raise the other half, they didn’t believe that we could do it. And that we were able to do it is a testimony to how over a couple of years we did convince the community that the library was doing things that it really didn’t have the facilities to do.

Phil Barton, Rowan Public Library: Based on our experience, I would say the most important thing librarians can do in coping with inadequate space is to learn to think imaginatively and creatively . .. .One can have a very dynamic library program even in the tightest situation, for the qualities of a dynamic program are found foremost in the people working in the library, not the building in which they are working. This does not mean an attractive spacious building is unimportant . . . . I have often imagined how the RPL staff would react in a large new building. I suspect it would be like unleashing a genie from a very small bottle! Oh well, it’s fun to dream.

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The Carnegie Public Library Movement in North Carolina

By Ralph Lee Scott, Reference Librarian, Joyner Library, East Carolina University

Andrew Carnegie provided more than $333,000,000 from the income of his steel empire for what he called “the improvement of mankind.” Some $40,000,000 of this amount was for the construction of

1,679 public library buildings in 1,412 communities in the United States. North Carolina was the thirty-fifth lowest out of forty-six states in the total dollar amount of construction. New York was the largest with $6,449,200, while Nevada received the smallest dollar amount of $15,000. North Carolina collected $166,445 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York for the erection of public library buildings in the state. When one looks at the per capita expenditure, however, North Carolina comes out the sixth highest among the forty states. The "Old North State" received 52 cents per person for public library construction. This compares with the high of $1.14 for Wyoming and 3 cents for Virginia, the low. The number of communities asking for grants ranged from 155 in Indiana to one in Maryland and Nevada. Nine North Carolina communities requested public library funds for the construction of ten buildings from the Carnegie Corporation. The bulk of the communities (633) receiving grants were located in the Midwest. Northwestern United States communities received 252 grants, while the far West received 180, the Northeast 173, the Southeast 112, and the Southwest 61. What happened to the Carnegie legacy in North Carolina? Do these ten buildings still exist? To what use are these buildings put? Did the Carnegie Corporation grants create and foster a viable public library movement in North Carolina? As we shall see the Carnegie library grants were a mixed "triumph and tragedy" in the state of North Carolina. [1]

The first Carnegie public library building constructed in North Carolina was built in 1903 in Charlotte, at a cost of $25,000. Funds for the Charlotte Carnegie Public Library were granted by the Carnegie Corporation on March 12, 1901. An additional annex, costing $15,000 was added in 1914 making the total Carnegie appropriation to Charlotte $40,000. The building was remodeled around 1940, and served as a public library up until April of 1954. The old Carnegie building was torn down in 1954/55 and the present Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County building constructed on the same site. The new building opened to the public in November of 1956. [2]

Greensboro received the next Carnegie grant in April of 1902. Records at the North Carolina State Library indicate that the building was built in 1906 at a cost of $30,000. The Greensboro Public Library moved out of the Carnegie building in 1939, it was later demolished, and is now the site of the West Market Street Methodist Church. This second Carnegie library built in North Carolina was constructed to serve the needs of Greensboro's White population. Another facility was built later to provide a public library for the Black population of the city. [3]

The third Carnegie grant in North Carolina was to the city of Winston-Salem in February of 1903. The $15,000 public library building opened in 1906. It is currently used as the Our Lady of Fatima Catholic Church. The Winston-Salem Carnegie library building was featured in the April 1981 issue of *American Libraries*. [4]

Rutherford College, N. C. (near Morganton) received a grant on February 21, 1907 of $2,500 to construct a public library building for the town. The building, the completion date of which is unknown, was demolished in the 1950s and the site now serves as the location for a Baptist Church. The old Carnegie building "had a turret on the roof," according to Mary Houk, a former resident of Rutherford College, who now works at the Brevard College Library. [5]

In May of 1911, Hendersonville, N. C. received a grant of $10,000 for the building of a public library. A new Carnegie library opened in the town in September of 1914. After almost seventy years of service the building is still in use today. It serves now as the home of the Hendersonville Chamber of Commerce. [6]

On April 13, 1914, the town of Andrews, N. C. received a grant of $5,000 to construct a public library building. The date of construction of the building is unknown. Soon after opening "officials" at the library asked the Carnegie Corporation in New York for help in obtaining books and for information of how to "record them" and how to "arouse interest in them!" The Andrews Carnegie Library was the latest original Carnegie library building to be demolished in the state of North Carolina. The old building was torn down in 1979 to make way for the present Andrew Carnegie Library. [7]

After what seemed like a long lapse of time, Blacks in Greensboro raised enough funds by city, county, and private subscription to construct a public library facility for their use. An original Carnegie grant of $10,000 had been made in 1905 and again in 1915. There was considerable controversy at that time over the site and the Carnegie Corporation cancelled the offer of funds in 1921. After many petitions for renewal from Blacks in Greensboro, the grant was again renewed after it had been withdrawn by the Corporation. The original $10,000 gift had to be supplemented by $4,575 from the "Negro Board of Education," $250 from the city of Greensboro, and $250 from private gifts. The Black public library in Greensboro opened in 1924. The building is still in use, currently housing the Office of special Services and the Office of Freshman Studies of Bennett College. [8]

Negotiations were started with the Carnegie Corporation in 1917 for a public library building in Durham, N. C. A grant was awarded on September 14, 1917, and the building opened to the public on July 6, 1921. Carnegie funds paid for $32,000 out of the $45,000 total cost. The Durham Carnegie library has been declared a Historic Landmark, but it has just recently been sold. It remains standing and hopefully the new owners can find an "adaptive" use for the old Carnegie building shell. [9]

[Photograph: The Murphy Carnegie Library, built in 1922, identified by the caption as the current Cherokee County Historical Museum.]

Murphy, N. C. received funds in 1916 for a Carnegie library. After a suitable site had been secured and a $7,500 grant from the Corporation awarded, a building was erected, and opened to the public on July 1, 1922. The building is currently used as the Cherokee County Historical Museum. The present exterior retains much the same look today as the original Carnegie library did. [10]

The last Carnegie public library constructed in North Carolina was the Worth Elliot Memorial Library in Hickory. After some dickering with the Corporation the grant of May 3, 1917 was raised from $11,000 to $13,000. The total cost of the building was $17,000. It opened to the public on August 15, 1922. The lot on which the Carnegie library stands was given by Mrs. Worth Elliot. The building is currently used by Inform, Inc., an advertising/public relations firm in Hickory. [11]

This brought to an end over three decades of public library construction in North Carolina by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. All new applications were refused following a resolution to that

effect by the Carnegie Corporation Trustees on November 7, 1917. Money continued to flow into the 1920s for construction offers (such as the Greensboro facility for Blacks) made previously. [12]

An additional five North Carolina communities requested and received funds from the Carnegie Corporation, but no buildings were constructed. The exact cause of the failure to build is unknown in four out of five cases. Statesville received $5,000 on December 30, 1904; Goldsboro, $15,000 on April 23, 1906; High Point, $15,000 on November 27, 1906; and Canton, $5,000 on December 4, 1911. All of these towns except High Point had established public libraries from other funding sources by 1923. The reason for these communities refusing the offer of the Carnegie Corporation is not given in public records. Wilmington was granted $25,000 for their Carnegie Public Library on January 13, 1903. The city: however, requested additional funds from the Corporation for the building's construction. The additional funds were not forthcoming from the Carnegie Corporation and it appears the city rejected the offer. A public library was established in the city with funds from other sources. [13]

The early 1980s, then, had already seen the destruction of four of the ten Carnegie public library buildings in North Carolina: Andrews, Charlotte, Greensboro (White), and Rutherford College. Two (Durham and Hickory) are in private hands. Two are still being used as educational facilities (Murphy— Cherokee County Historical museum and Greensboro (Black)—Bennett College). The remaining two Carnegie buildings are used as a church (Winston Salem) and as a Chamber of Commerce (Hendersonville).

The Carnegie Corporation public library grants in North Carolina helped form the basic foundation for the public library system as we know it today in the state. The $166,445 the Corporation provided, established ten libraries in nine communities. All of these communities continued to have active public libraries serving the needs of the citizens of the area. A number of communities asked for but did not accept Carnegie grants. These areas were able to develop public library facilities without the aid of Carnegie grants. One can never be sure, but perhaps the success of the other Carnegie libraries spurred the other cities to develop public libraries of their own. On the negative side, the Carnegie buildings themselves did not pass the test of time as public libraries. Six of the buildings are still in use, but not as public libraries. The physical restraints of the Carnegie buildings (all built between 1903-1924) forced most public library collections to move to larger quarters by the second half of the twentieth century. While the buildings no longer serve their original purpose, the idea of public library facilities for all citizens that was advanced by Andrew Carnegie still remains. This is the remaining legacy of the Carnegie public library movement in North Carolina.

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5. Bobinski, p. 234; "Buildings in NC"; telephone conversation with Mary Houk at Brevard College Library, June 25, 1981.
6. Bobinski, p. 221; "Buildings in NC"; telephone conversation with librarian at Hendersonville Public Library, June 25, 1981.
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9. Bobinski, p. 216; "Buildings in NC"; telephone conversation with librarian at Durham Public Library, June 26, 1981.
10. Bobinski, p. 228; "Buildings in NC"; telephone conversation with librarian at Murphy Public Library and the Director of the Cherokee County Historical Museum, June 28, 1981.
11. Bobinski, p. 221; "Buildings in NC"; telephone conversation with librarian at Hickory Public Library, June 25, 1981.
12. Bobinski, p. 159.
13. Bobinski, pp. 118, 122, 124, 195, 221.

New Library Construction in the State of North Carolina Since January 1980: A Listing of Buildings, Architects, and Consultants

Herb Williams, Compiler; Technical Services Librarian, Carlyle Campbell Library, Meredith College

About This Listing

The following listings represent, as far as possible, a compilation of new construction of library buildings of all types (public, school, academic, and special) built or under construction or planned since January 1980 in the state of North Carolina. Where possible, we have tried to include for each new library the name of the library, library director, area of new construction, date of completion, and the names of architects and library consultants who worked on the new library building.

These listings include as their main section listings of new library construction in the state. In addition, we have added a list of library consultants in the Southeast that we know about, compiled primarily with the help of the *Library Buildings Consultant List*, published by LAMA, the Library Administration & Management Association of the American Library Association (1980). Finally, while

we would have liked to have spotlighted each new library with a photograph or drawing, costs and space limitations prevented this. We have settled, instead, on giving a photograph of a few libraries, representative of the different types of libraries in the state.

Most of the new library buildings listed here are for new buildings, or new libraries within new buildings (several of the special libraries fall within this category), or for library additions or remodelings of considerable size. This means we know that we have omitted in the regular listings: the new auditorium addition of the Onslow County Public Library in Jacksonville, the remodeled bank building now occupied by the King Public Library, the Bess Tilson Memorial Library in Weaverville, which is in a remodeled church, the renovation of the Havelock-Craven County Library, and the new renovated Maiden Branch Library in Maiden, N. C. All of these libraries are important, and interesting, in their own right, but we wanted to focus primarily on new buildings and buildings which employed both architects and consultants.

Our aim is to give librarians in this state a broad awareness of recent new library construction in this state. Just as importantly, we wanted to list the new libraries, as well as the architects and consultants who worked on them. If any librarian, consequently, is lucky enough to be contemplating a new library building or addition, then he or she will be able to consult these listings, visit the new libraries, and know the architects and consultants responsible for them. Thus the librarian wanting to build could get an idea of everything that has been done recently in library construction in this state, and, presumably, be helped in his or her own building program.

These listings were compiled by consulting with the Division of State Library, Division of Educational Media, and the State Department of Community Colleges. This gave us leads on new public libraries, community college learning resources centers, and school media centers. Past issues of *Tar Heel Libraries* proved very helpful in finding library construction in this state since January 1980, a date arbitrarily chosen to make sure the listings represented recent construction. Beyond this, library directors of all types of libraries across the state were extremely helpful in responding to questionnaires and telephone calls in tracking down as many as possible of other libraries that were not necessarily listed anywhere else, including the architects and consultants who worked on them.

Further Resources

William J. Kirwan's article published elsewhere in this issue of *North Carolina Libraries*, on "What To Do Until The Architect Comes," we think should prove of interest to all librarians in this connection.

In order to keep up with new library construction and architecture, of course, one further resource is the library architecture issues of *Library Journal*. Also, in this state, new library buildings are faithfully reported in the various issues of *Tar Heel Libraries*. The LAMA publication mentioned above is useful for locating some consultants, but not all library consultants by any means are listed therein because the list is self-selecting. Not all came forward. We have tried to supplement this in our listing by reporting the consultants that we know about who have worked on new library buildings in this state recently. We want to mention that the consultants for the school media centers in our listing are either John Brim, present consultant, or Mary Elizabeth Lassiter, past consultant, both of the School

Media Programs of the State Division of Educational Media in Raleigh. John Brim's article in this issue, on "Planning School Media Centers," gives insight into this process. Finally, there is a publication in North Carolina, *North Carolina Architect*, published by the North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in Raleigh, which has an issue every year devoted to award-winning buildings in the state; and some of these prove to be libraries, happily enough.

Thanks

Finally, it's always a pleasure to give credit to the many people who helped in compiling these listings; we are very grateful to them all: Frances Reid and Marge Lindsey of the Division of State Library in Raleigh; Elsie Brumbach, Carol Lewis, and John Brim of the Division of Educational Media in Raleigh; Karen Gulledge and the people at the Department of School Planning in Raleigh; Phil Albano of the State Department of Community Colleges in Raleigh; Dean Ed Holley and Associate Dean Fred Roper of the School of Library Science, UNC-Chapel Hill; Dr. James Govan of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Dr. I. T. Littleton of North Carolina State University; Dr. Leland Park of Davidson College; Robert Bland of Western Carolina University; Dr. Desretta McAllister of the School of Library Science, North Carolina Central University; Diane Strauss of Wilson Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Mr. Albert L. Haskins, Jr. of Haskins and Rice, Architects and Planners, Raleigh; Ms. Jo Phillips of the office of the North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in Raleigh; Ms. Dorothy Boyles of the city government office of Mt. Airy; Thea Fischer of North Carolina State University, and Mr. Hoyt R. Galvin of Hoyt Galvin Associates, Charlotte. In addition, we appreciate the cooperation of the numerous library directors of all types of libraries across the state, many of whom you will find listed in the following pages. Any errors and omissions, of Course, are unintentional and our own, and for these we apologize.

[Photograph: Parking-lot entrance of the new Durham County Library in Durham. The caption calls attention to the landscaping around the three-story building, dedicated in March [year unclear in scan].]

Addenda to the Listings

We would like to ask the help of our readers in updating or adding to our lists of new library buildings, library architects, and library consultants for those that we have missed. We will publish these additional listings in a later issue of *North Carolina Libraries*.

Andrews Public Library

Andrews, North Carolina. Nantahala Region.

Director: Mrs. De Etta Watson Beaver.

Area of new construction: 4,890 sq. ft.

Cost: $178,000.00.

Date of completion: January 1981.

Architects: Eric W. Townson, AIA, Murphy, N.C.

Apex Middle School Media Center

Apex Middle School, Apex, North Carolina.

Media coordinator: Frances Williams.

Date of completion: January 1981.

Architects: Shawcroft-Taylor, Raleigh, N.C.

Art Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514.

Director: Philip Rees.

Volumes in present collection: Approximately 40,000.

Area of new construction: c. 11,000 sq. ft. (2 floors).

Date of completion: Fall 1982.

Architects: Clark, Tribble, Harris and Li, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Athens Community Library

Athens Drive High School (Wake County Public Library/Wake County Public Schools), Raleigh, North Carolina.

Director: Geraldine McCall.

Area: Approximately 12,000 sq. ft.

Architects: F. Carter Williams, FAIA, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Consultants: Mary Holloway, Wake Public Schools; Val Lovett, Wake County Public Libraries.

This is a combined public library and school library located in the Athens Drive High School in Raleigh.

Carol Grotnes Belk Library Addition

Appalachian State University, Boone, North Carolina 28608.

Director: Richard T. Barker.

Area of new construction: 60,000 sq. ft.

Cost: 3.2 million dollars.

Architects: Clemmer, Bush, Sills, Abernethy, Hickory, North Carolina.

Consultant: Russell Bailey, Orange, Virginia.

Date of completion: October 24, 1980.

Dorothy Wightman Library

Duplin County Library, Kenansville, North Carolina.

Director: Roberta S. Williams.

Area of new construction: 5,600 sq. ft.

Date of completion: Opened to the public June 29, 1981; formal dedication September 27, 1981.

Cost: $190,000.

Architects: Grier-Fripp Associates, Inc., Charlotte, North Carolina.

Durham County Library

300 N. Roxboro Road, Durham, North Carolina.

Director: George R. Linder.

Area of new construction: 65,000 sq. ft.

Date of completion: March 17, 1980.

Cost: 3 million dollars.

Architects: Hackney, Knott & Sears, Durham, North Carolina.

Consultants: Bailey and Gardner, Orange, Virginia.

Ferndale Junior High Media Center

Ferndale Junior High, High Point, North Carolina.

Media coordinators: Anna Gilliam, Peggy Horney.

Date of completion: Fall 1982.

Architects: Hyatt Hammond & Associates, Asheboro and Greensboro, N.C.

Consultant: Dorothy M. Haith.

Forsyth County Public Library Addition

660 W. Fifth Street, Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27101.

Director: William Roberts.

Volumes in present collection: 180,000, room for 350,000.

Area of new construction: 48,000 sq. ft.

Date of completion: October 19, 1980.

Cost: 3.5 million dollars.

Architects: J. Aubrey Kirby Associates, Inc., Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

Harris Elementary School Media Center

Harris Elementary School, Harris, North Carolina (Rutherford County).

Media coordinator: Lucille Hood.

Date of completion: April 1981.

Architects: Padgett & Freeman, Asheville, North Carolina.

Haywood County Public Library

Waynesville, North Carolina 28786.

Director: Katherine Y. Armitage.

Area of new construction: 26,454 sq. ft.

Date of completion: September 1981.

Cost: $1,507,476.

Architects: Foy & Lee Associates, Waynesville, North Carolina.

Health Sciences Library Addition

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514.

Director: Samuel Hitt.

Volumes in present collection: Approximately 185,000.

Area of new construction: 36,000 sq. ft., to be added to present 36,000 sq. ft.

Date of completion: October 1981.

Architects: J. N. Pease Associates, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Cost: 3.8 million.

High Point College Library

High Point College, High Point, North Carolina 27262.

Director: Larry Kessee.

Area of new construction: 43,000 sq. ft. (4 floors).

Cost: 3 million dollars.

Architects: J. Hyatt Hammond Associates, Asheboro & Greensboro, North Carolina.

Consultant: Warren P. Bird, Duke Medical Center Library.

Date of completion: September 1983.

The exterior of the building will be Georgian architecture, but the interior will be constructed with movable walls, and large spaces with few permanent rooms, except offices on the periphery. The present collection is approximately 100,000 volumes. The new library will hold 175,000 volumes.

Hunter Library

Western Carolina University, Cullowhee, North Carolina 28723.

Director: William Kirwan.

Volumes in present collection: 318,000 volumes, 550,000 microforms, 60,000 government documents.

Area of new construction: 92,000 sq. ft., added to existing building.

Cost: 5.2 million dollars, including renovation of existing space, architect's fees, and movable equipment.

Date of completion: May 1982.

Architects: Six Associates, Asheville, North Carolina.

Consultants: General Library Consultant: David Kaser, Indiana University. Special Collections: Fraser Poole, Alexandria, Virginia. Lighting: William Lam, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Learning Resources Center, Anson Technical College

Anson Technical College, Polkton, North Carolina.

Director: Judith A. Smith.

Area of new construction: 5,100 sq. ft.

Date of completion: Late Winter or early Spring 1981/82.

Cost: $250,000.

Architects: J. N. Pease Associates, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Learning Resources Center, College of the Albemarle

College of the Albemarle, Elizabeth City, North Carolina.

Director: Charles Donald Lee.

Area of new construction: Approximately 10,000 sq. ft.

Date of completion: December 1980.

Architect: Leslie N. Boney, AIA, Wilmington, North Carolina.

The building itself is on two floors, with the main floor devoted to the LRC and the second floor containing classrooms and an auditorium.

New Central Library: Architectural Views

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

To be completed approximately by September 1982, this eight-story building will have its upper six stories containing the present 1.5 million volume collection, with the lower two floors being devoted to patron and technical services.

[Architectural view: Aerial view of the new library, with the Graham Student Union to the left and Lenoir Hall in the upper right. The main reading room with a sloping dormered roof is on the lower right. The large building has been broken up into small elements to approximate the scale of the existing buildings on the old campus.]

[Architectural view: Ground-level view showing the two-story Reading Room in the foreground and study lounges to the left.]

Learning Resources Center, Southwestern Technical College

Southwestern Technical College, Sylva, North Carolina.

Director: Carol Baker.

Area of new construction: 12,000 sq. ft.

Architect: Jan M. Wiegman, AIA, Asheville, North Carolina.

Mars Hill Public Library

Madison County Public Library, Mars Hill, North Carolina.

Director: Dorothy Huff.

Area of new construction: 3,200 sq. ft.

Date of completion: Early December 1981.

Cost: Approximately $155,000.

Architect: J. Bertram King, FAIA, Asheville, North Carolina.

Morganton-Burke Library Addition

Morganton, North Carolina.

Director: Mrs. Douglas Barnett.

Date of completion: September 1980.

Area of new construction: 10,343 sq. ft.

Cost: $510,000.

Architects: Grier, Fripp Associates, Inc., Charlotte, N.C.

Mt. Airy Public Library

Northwest Region, Mt. Airy, North Carolina.

Director: Julia Sharp.

Area of new construction: 14,000 sq. ft.

Date of completion: March 1982.

Cost: 1.5 million dollars.

Architects: Ed Mazria, Albuquerque, New Mexico; J. N. Pease Associates, Charlotte, North Carolina.

This new building, made of granite, is to be a passive solar library. Funding for the library was secured largely through the efforts of Tom Webb, City Grants Administrator for Mt. Airy.

New Central Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514.

Director: James F. Govan.

Area of new construction: 430,000 sq. ft.

Cost: 22.6 million dollars.

Architects: Leslie N. Boney, AIA, Wilmington, North Carolina; Mitchell, Giurgola, consulting architects, Philadelphia and New York City.

Date of completion: Approximately September 1982.

New Hanover County Public Library

201 Chestnut Street, Wilmington, North Carolina 28401.

Director: Katherine Howell.

Area of new construction: 48,000 sq. ft. now being used, with a 24,000 sq. ft. basement for future use.

Date of completion: March 16, 1981.

Cost: $3,232,886.

Architects: Jefferies & Faris, Architects, Wilmington, North Carolina 28401.

Consultants: Hoyt Galvin & Associates, Charlotte, North Carolina; Michaels Associates, Design Consultants, Alexandria, Virginia.

In 1979 the County purchased the Belk-Beery building, a department store in downtown Wilmington and renovated it to house the main library.

North Carolina Museum of Art Library

North Carolina Museum of Art, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Director: Anna Dvorak.

Volumes in present collection: 16,500 volumes, 17,000 slides, 19,000 photographs.

Area of new construction: 3,500 sq. ft.

Date of completion: Sometime in 1982.

Architects: Edward Durrell Stone and Associates, New York, New York; Holloway-Reeves, Raleigh, North Carolina.

North West Cabarrus Middle School Media Center

North West Cabarrus Middle School, Cabarrus County, North Carolina.

Media coordinator: Linda Coble.

Date of completion: August 1980.

Architects: Little and Associates, Inc., Charlotte, North Carolina.

Pembroke Elementary School Media Center

Pembroke Elementary School, Pembroke, North Carolina (Robeson County).

Media coordinator: Linda Locklear.

Date of completion: May 1980.

Architects: Hayes, Howell & Associates, Southern Pines, North Carolina.

R. C. Godwin Memorial Library

Craven Community College, New Bern, North Carolina 27560.

Director: Shirley T. Jones (Dean, Learning Resources Center).

Volumes in present collection: 23,485.

Area of new construction: 29,746 sq. ft. (2 floors).

Date of completion: April 20, 1981.

Cost: $1,465,000.

Architect: John N. Peterson, AIA, New Bern, North Carolina.

Consultants: Buffaloe and Associates, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Randolph Technical College Learning Resources Center

Randolph Technical College, Asheboro, North Carolina.

Director: Merrill F. Smith.

Area of new construction: 27,000 sq. ft.

Date of completion: July 1980.

Architects: J. Hyatt Hammond Associates, Asheboro and Greensboro, North Carolina.

Consultants: John Thomas, Davidson County Community College; Mertys Bell, Guilford Technical Institute.

Cost: Approximately 1 million dollars.

Rural Hall/Stanleyville Branch Library

Forsyth County Public Library, Rural Hall, North Carolina 27045.

Director: Libby Hall.

Area of new construction: 8,500 sq. ft.

Date of completion: August 1981.

Cost: $200,000.

Architect: J. Aubrey Kirby, AIA, Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

Building capacity for 40,000 volumes.

[Photograph: R. C. Godwin Memorial Library, Learning Resources Center, Craven Community College, New Bern. This building, completed in April 1981, has as its architectural focus a center stairwell with a two-story glass wall.]

[Photograph: Children's area of the Athens Community Library in Raleigh. The caption identifies the library as a product of cooperation between the Wake County School System and the Wake County Library, located in Athens Drive High School.]

[Photograph: Exterior view of the Veterinary Medical Library, School of Veterinary Medicine, North Carolina State University. The caption states that the library opened October 1, 1980, and that the library is on the lower floor with an open mezzanine of Veterinary School offices above it.]

Sherrill's Ford Public Library

Sherrill's Ford, North Carolina.

Director: John Pritchard.

Area of new construction: 1,375 sq. ft.

Cost: $79,000.

Architects: D. Carroll Abee, AIA, Hickory, North Carolina.

Date of completion: Dedicated April 20, 1980.

State Legislative Library

Raleigh, North Carolina.

Director: Vivian Halperen.

Date of completion: October 1981.

Architects: Ballard, McKim & Sawyer, Wilmington, North Carolina.

Consultant: Edward G. Holley, Dean, School of Library Science, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

The present Legislative Library in the Legislative Building will remain open after the new library is completed, to serve as a reference library.

Troy Elementary School Media Center

Troy Elementary School, Troy, North Carolina.

Media coordinator: Ellen Stanley.

Date of completion: March 1980.

Architects: Hayes-Howell & Associates, Southern Pines, North Carolina.

Consultant: Mary Elizabeth Lassiter.

Veterinary Medical Library

School of Veterinary Medicine, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Director: Thea Fisher.

Area of new construction: 14,000 sq. ft. (on one floor).

Date of completion: October 1, 1981.

Architects: Ferebee, Walters & Associates, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Consultant: Ann Kerker, Purdue University.

The library, which will include a media center, will be surrounded by a mezzanine of Veterinary School offices.

William Estes Elementary School Media Center

William Estes Elementary School, Skyland, North Carolina (Buncombe County).

Media coordinator: Emily McCormick.

Architects: Six Associates, Inc., Asheville, North Carolina.

Date of completion: August 1980.

Wilson County Public Library (Addition)

Wilson, North Carolina.

Director: Josie Tomlinson.

Date of completion: May 1980.

Cost: $903,536.00.

Architectural consultant: Charles Phillips, Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

Some Other Library Consultants in North Carolina

Dr. Robert Broadus, School of Library Science, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514. (Academic.)
Mr. Hoyt R. Galvin, 2259 Vernon Drive, Charlotte, North Carolina 28211. (Public, academic.)
Dr. James F. Govan, Director, Academic Affairs Library, Wilson Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514. (Academic.)
Mr. Samuel Hitt, Director, Health Sciences Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514. (Health sciences and academic.)

Dr. Shirley T. Jones, Director, Learning Resources Center, Wayne Community College, Goldsboro, North Carolina. (Community college.)
Mr. Jerrold Orne, 516 Dogwood Drive, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514. (Academic; retired.)

Some Other Library Consultants in the Southeast

Mr. Cecil Beach, Broward County Library, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida. (Public.)
Mr. Richard B. Hall, State Department of Education, Public Library Services, 156 Trinity Avenue, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303. (Public.)
Mr. B. Franklin Hemphill, 1809 Landrake Road, Towson, Maryland 21204. (School, public, institutional, special.)
Mr. Warren H. Phillips, 1241 North Gulfstream Avenue, Sarasota, Florida 33577. (Academic, community college, public, institutional, special.)
Mr. Philip A. Place, 2211 35th Street, W., Bradenton, Florida 33505. (Public.)
Mr. Frazer G. Poole, 1502 River Farm Drive, Alexandria, Virginia 22308. (Academic, community college, national, institutional, special.)
Mr. Howard Rovelstad, 8530 Adelphi Road, Hyattsville, Maryland 20783. (Academic, community college, special.)
Mr. George R. Stewart, Birmingham Public Library, 2020 Park Place, Birmingham, Alabama 35203. (Public.)
Mr. Kenneth E. Toombs, Thomas Couper Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208. (Academic, community college, special.)
Mr. C. Lamar Wallis, 365 Kenilworth, Memphis, Tennessee 38112. (Public.)

Building or Renovating Libraries: A Bibliography of Government Documents

By Kathleen Eisenbeis and Carson Holloway, Documents Librarians, Perkins Library, Duke University

Introduction

Federal and state documents are a valuable source of information for the librarian interested in library architecture and construction. This bibliography provides a selected list of government publications concerning standards and current practice in architecture for public buildings in which category libraries are placed. Emphasis is on documents that the librarian needs to be familiar with in order to participate as a member of the design team. The publications listed cover both renovation and construction from the ground up.

This bibliography includes laws and regulations at the state and federal level, information on barrier-free access and handicapped access, efficient energy use in buildings, preservation of historic buildings and sites, and government publications covering general architectural matters.

Generally, federal documents include information which applies to all the states. Other than building codes and regulations, there is little information which concerns architecture in publications from the various states. The only state documents which are listed in the bibliography are those published by the state of North Carolina.

Not included in this survey are the standards or publications from professional societies or voluntary standards organizations such as the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), the American Library Association, or other groups concerned with construction, operation, and maintenance of buildings.

Methodology

Research for this article involved interviews with experts, a review of bibliographic sources from 1970 to the present, and the examination of primary source material such as laws, codes, and regulations.

Interviews with experts emphasized the fact that the more completely the librarian understood the design process and the relevant design issues, the more successful the finished library was likely to be. Documents are often used by professional architects and these documents are equally useful to the librarian who is studying library architecture.

The review of bibliographic sources included the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications*, the *G.P.O. Sales Publications Reference File*, the *Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin*, and the *State Publications Index* (formerly *Checklist of State Publications*). These indices provided a substantial block of material from which this bibliography was derived.

Acknowledgements

The authors wish to thank Jerrold Orne; Frank DePasquale and John Thompson of DePasquale, Markham, Thompson, Wilson Architects and Planners, Ltd. of Durham; Ronald Mace of Barrier free Environments, Raleigh, N.C.; and, Allyn Simon of the Public Documents and Maps Department, Perkins Library, Duke University.

Selected Bibliography

The first documents which a librarian will become aware of in the planning process are the federal and state building codes and regulations. Primary source material such as the U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations*, the U.S. Code, the *General Statutes of North Carolina*, and the *North Carolina State Building Code* provide the legal framework which influences much of current practice in library architecture. In addition to the normal state and local codes pertaining to Public welfare and safety, the use of federal funds in building or renovation requires that specific agency standards be met. The Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board was created by Congress by the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Public Law 93-112) to ensure compliance with standards for making public buildings accessible to and usable by the physically handicapped persons. Any library facility financed wholly or in part with federal grants or loans must meet federal accessibility standards. A pamphlet

explaining the purpose and organization of the Board and another pamphlet, Laws Concerning the Federal Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board, are available on request from the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board, Rm. 1010 Switzer Bldg., 330 C St. S. W., Washington, D.C. 20201, telephone 202-245-1591.

Each publication annotated below was reviewed by the authors of this article for relevance and timeliness. The citations also include the Government Printing Office sales Stock Number (S/N) necessary for ordering the materials.

Handicapped Accessibility

North Carolina. Department of Insurance and the Governor's Study Committee on Architectural Barriers. *An Illustrated Handbook of the Handicapped Section of the North Carolina State Building Code*, by Ronald Mace. Edited by Betsy Laslett. Raleigh, N.C., 1974, and reprinted 1976.

North Carolina. Department of Insurance. North Carolina Building Code Council. *North Carolina State Building Code*. Raleigh, N.C., 1978 edition with 1979 amendments.

Chapter XI: Means of Egress.

North Carolina. Department of Insurance. Special Office for the Handicapped. *Accessibility Modifications: Guidelines for Modifications to Existing Buildings for Accessibility to the Handicapped*, by Ronald Mace. Raleigh, NC, 1976.

This work outlines modifications that can be made to existing buildings. It does an excellent job of identifying problem areas of modification and acceptable solutions to those problems. Well illustrated and clearly written.

U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Title 24, Part 41. "Enforcement of building standards for accessibility by the physically handicapped."

U.S. Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board. *Resource Guide to Literature on Barrier-free Environments with Selected Annotations*. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1980. 2nd ed. (Y3.B27:9R 31/980) S/N 017-090-00049-6 $7.50

The section on public buildings includes references for libraries. More comprehensive than other bibliographies on barrier-free design.

U.S. Community Services Administration. *Accessibility Assistance: a Directory of Consultants on Environments for Handicapped People*, compiled by the National Center for a Barrier Free Environment. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1978. (CSA 1.2: Ac 2) S/N 059-000-00056-0 $3.25

A list of free and paid consultants and agencies. Lists six sources of assistance in North Carolina. Listings were voluntary on the part of the consultants, and include contact person, services provided, accessibility projects in the past and references. A helpful source to determine professional assistance in this field. Slightly old. Inclusion in this directory does not mean a recommendation on the part of the Community Services Administration.

U.S. Department of Education. Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services. Office of Handicapped Individuals. *Architectural Barriers Removal: Information Resources, Funding Guide, Publications Available from Federal Sources*. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1980. (ED 1.8:Ar2) S/N 065-000-00060-1 $2.50

This book is an information source which lists large organizations such as the American Institute of Architects and describes their programs on barrier removal, provides a guide to federal loans and other forms of funding for alterations, and lists government publications on barrier removal. The style is straightforward, a good reference source.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Office of Policy Development and Research. *Access to the Built Environment: a Review of the Literature*. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1979. (HH 1.2:En8/4) S/N 023-000-00516-6 $4.75

This is the first in a series of six publications done under the direction of Edward Steinfeld, Department of Architecture, State University of New York at Buffalo for the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The purpose of the Project was to revise and augment ANSI standards A 117.1: "Specifications for Making Buildings and Facilities Accessible to and Usable by, the Physically Handicapped." Reviewing the current state of the art in knowledge regarding barrier free design to that date, the book includes an excellent chapter summarizing existing federal, state and municipal legislation and regulations on barrier free design: Chapter 4 "Accessibility Codes and Regulations." Listed below are some of the other useful titles in the series.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Office of Policy Development and Research. *Accessible Buildings for People with Severe Visual Impairments*, by James Aiello. Washington, D.C.; GPO, 1979: (HH1.2:B86/4) S/N 023-000-00515-8 $4.00.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Office of Policy Development and Research. *Accessible Buildings for People with Walking and Reaching Limitations*. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1979. (HH 1.2: B 86/3) S/N 023-000-00509-3 $4.75.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Office of Policy Development and Research. *Barrier Free Site Design*. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1976. (HH 1.2: B27) S/N 023-000-00291-4 $4.00.

This guide was done under contract by the American Society of Landscape Architects Foundation. The text and clear drawings emphasize that barrier free access is not just for the handicapped and that initial planning can make this access cost competitive with conventional systems. References are made to the appropriate laws. Plans show how sites can be adapted to barrier-free design.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Office of Policy Development and Research. *Estimated Cost of Accessible Buildings*, by Steven Schroeder and Edward Steinfeld. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1979. (HH 1.2: B86/5) S/N 023-000-00510-7 $4.75.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Office of Policy Development and Research. *Selected Bibliography on Barrier-free Design*, by Edward Steinfeld. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1979. (HH1.23: B 27) S/N 023-000-00512-3 $1.50.

A good annotated bibliography which contains references to sources on designing buildings which consider the needs of the physically handicapped. All the materials included were judged by the author to be well illustrated, comprehensive and easy to obtain.

U.S. Library of Congress. National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. *Planning Barrier-free Libraries*, by Charles A. Moss, Jr. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1981. (LC19.6/2:B27).

A new guide specifically for the renovation and construction of libraries serving blind and physically handicapped readers.

Historical Renovation

U.S. Department of Commerce. National Bureau of Standards. *Assessment of Current Building Regulatory Methods as Applied to the Needs of Historic Preservation Projects*. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1978. (C 13.1:524). Examples of the conflicts which arise in the process of adaptive re-use of historic structures between health and safety requirements in the building regulatory system and the needs of historic building preservation. One of the examples is the Hezekiah Alexander House in Charlotte. This publication gives an idea of the problems that can arise in preservation.

U.S. Department of Education. National Center for a Barrier Free Environment. *Adapting Historic Campus Structures for Accessibility*, by Margaret Milner. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1978. (ED 1.2:C15) S/N 065-000-0034-2 $4.25. Reviews the issues involved in making accessibility modifications to buildings of historic value, architectural significance or traditional interest. The information can be applied not only to “historical” but also to older buildings. This source could be useful for generating ideas for innovative solutions to unique problems found in older campus buildings.

Energy

U.S. Department of Commerce. National Bureau of Standards. Center for Building Technology. *Simplified Energy Design Economics: Principles of Economics Applied to Energy Conservation and Solar Energy Investments in Buildings*, by Harold E. Marshall and Rosalie T. Ruegg. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1980. (C 13.10:544) S/N 033-033-2156-3 $3.50.

As a member of the design team, the librarian may need to understand the economic principles behind design choices related to energy conservation methods. This book addresses that information need. This is a handbook which will “aid your understanding and facilitate your cooperation with experts retained to conduct more complex economic analysis.” Topics covered include economic efficiency, measuring costs and benefits and discounting. Information is presented in simple form and illustrative examples are given.

U.S. Department of Energy. Office of Conservation and Solar Energy. Federal Programs Office. *Architects and Engineers Guide to Energy Conservation in Existing Buildings*. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1980. (E 1.26: 0132) S/N 061-000-00394-1 $9.00.

This is a technical work which will be of use to librarians as a reference book. Information on surveying a building for energy use and opportunities for Conservation in the various systems of a building are discussed. The introductory material provides good background on the issues involved. A glossary is included.

U.S. Federal Energy Administration. Office of Energy Conservation and Environment. Office of Building Programs. *Energy Conservation in New Building Design: an Impact Assessment of ASHRAE Standard 90-75*, prepared by Arthur D. Little, Inc. Conservation paper number 43-B. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1976. (FE 1.22:43B) S/N 041-018-00098-4 $3.75.

This study, done at the request of the National Conference of States on Building Codes and standards, looks at the costs involved with meeting ASHRAE Standard 90-75, the first major voluntary standard concerning energy utilization. The standard was released in August, 1975 by the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE).

General

U.S. Department of Commerce. National Bureau of Standards. *Building for People: Behavioral Research Approaches and Directions*, by Arthur I. Rubin and Jacqueline Elder. National Bureau of Standards Special Publication 474. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1980. (C 13.10:474) S/N 003-003-01803-1 $14.00. As stated in the Preface, “this work is designed as a response to increasing demands that buildings meet the needs of those who occupy them.” This is a Practical, easy-to-use guide to information on how buildings and people influence One another, known as the study of M/E (Man/Environment) relationships. Includes information on such topics as appropriate lighting, noise levels and use of Color. Recommended.

U.S. Department of Justice. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. *Architectural Design for Crime Prevention*, by Oscar Newman. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1971. (J1.2: Ar2) S/N 027-000-00161-1 $2.95.

Although primarily concerned with housing, this study examines the use of “defensible space” in effective design techniques which can help reduce crime. May be useful if crime prevention is a consideration.

Conclusion

Planning a library, renovation or construction from the ground up can be frustrating as well as exciting. The librarian who is aware of current codes and standards with which the library must comply will be more readily equipped to deal with architects and consultants. Conceptual planning will involve not only the space needs but also problems and restrictions based on standards for safety, energy conservation and even historic preservation. All of these things affect the total cost. The librarian should be prepared to compromise on ideal size and space needs, because available funds must also be used to comply with code requirements. A good architect, experienced in library planning, will be invaluable in this process.

A Bibliographical Primer to Intellectual Freedom

By Gene D. Lanier, Chairman, NCLA Intellectual Freedom Committee

Lanier has been a President of NCLA and a highly visible library educator in North Carolina.

"Certainly, I believe in intellectual freedom and the right of an individual to choose." How many librarians have made this statement but have never really analyzed their true philosophy concerning this very important issue in the profession? Most librarians have never asked themselves to what lengths they will go in defending the right to read, view, and listen.

Unfortunately, many persons in the library profession profess the merits of intellectual freedom but truly do not know what it is, how to deal with censorship problems, or how current interpretation of First Amendments rights evolved. As the censor in the 1980s continues to raise its ugly head and almost overnight many have become self-proclaimed advocates of "clean" literature, the library profession should ready itself for the onslaughts to come.

Unless librarians, as disseminators of information in a public place, are well versed in these areas, they could find themselves in very awkward and very dangerous positions. Having a written, approved selection policy and procedures for handling complaints are not enough. It will be necessary for librarians to vocalize their stand and philosophy concerning intellectual freedom. Simply believing in the concept is not sufficient.

In order to be well prepared and to be able to analyze their own feelings, it is suggested that librarians begin a personal, intensive reading campaign in order that they may operate from a firm and well thought out foundation. By engaging in this endeavor, the librarian will be ready before the censor comes and will be more adept at adhering to the true interpretation of First Amendment rights and due process. Oftentimes, the librarian with an unsolidified philosophy operates unconsciously as a "closet censor." Becoming a First Amendment purist takes much thought, research and questioning.

Following is a plan to help librarians accomplish this critical and timely responsibility:

Step 1: Peruse the Past

Haight, Anne L. and Chandler B. Grannis, *Banned Books, 387 B.C. to 1978 A.D.*, New York: Bowker, 1978.

Fourth edition giving chronological listing of books banned through the centuries. Appendix section includes trends, statements, excerpts from court decisions and the report of the Commission on Obscenity and Pornography, and selected U.S. laws and regulations.

Moon, Eric (editor), *Book Selection and Censorship in the Sixties*, New York: Bowker, 1969. Primarily an anthology of articles written for *Library Journal*.

National Council of Teachers of English, *Meeting Censorship in the School: A Series of Case Studies*, Champaign: Author, 1967.

Short case reports of events as they happen and incidents involving the censorship of such standards as The Catcher in the Rye, To Kill a Mockingbird, and 1984.

Step 2: Check the Philosophy of the "Big Boys"

Berninghausen, David K., *The Flight from Reason*, Chicago: American Library Association, 1975.

Essays urging the reaffirmation of faith in reason, dialogue and objective scholarship. Concerned with threats to intellectual freedom from both left and right.

Davis, James E., *Dealing with Censorship*, Urbana: National Council of Teachers of English, 1979.

Very good articles on how to combat problems with textbooks and reading assignments.

Downs, Robert B. (editor), *The First Freedom*, Chicago: American Library Association, 1960.

An anthology of the most notable writings of American and British authors in the field of book censorship and intellectual freedom. Excellent name index.

Freedom of the Press, Washington, D.C.: National Education Association, 1980.

Excellent articles reprinted for the American Newspaper Publishers Association Foundation from Today's Education, NEA Journal. Includes information on the student press and teaching strategies for the free press.

Oboler, Eli M., *Defending Intellectual Freedom: The Library and the Censor*, Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood press, 1980.

Idaho State University librarian expresses his "purist" philosophy through previously published articles, editorials, letters, and reviews, as well as a great deal of new material. He also reviews recent literature on censorship.

The Speaker and the Listener: A Public Perspective on Freedom of Expression, New York: The Public Agenda Foundation, 1980.

Presents a framework for understanding the public's role in debates about freedom of expression in the media. Closed-end interviews and a national opinion survey showing the attitudes of the general public. Very good analysis and interpretation.

Woodworth, Mary L. (editor), *The Young Adult and Intellectual Freedom*, Madison: University of Wisconsin Library School, 1977.

Down-to-earth speeches presented at institutes sponsored by the library science programs at Madison, Milwaukee, and Oshkosh.

Step 3: Look at the Law

DeGrazia, Edward, *Censorship Landmarks*, New York: R. R. Bowker, 1969.

Cites court cases covering the years 1663-1968 that can be viewed as legal stepping-stones used in the slow move from conditions of widespread censorship to something approaching full freedom with respect to books, magazines, stage presentations, motion pictures, and oral expressions having to do with sex. Do not miss the excellent introduction.

Kurland, Philip B. (editor), *Free Speech and Association; The Supreme Court and the First Amendment*, Chicago: University of Chicago, 1975. Scholarly essays analyzing Supreme Court decisions on First Amendment rights.

Norwick, Kenneth P., *Lobbying For Freedom; Censorship*, Chicago: The Playboy Foundation, 1974. Explains functions of a legislature and how to lobby on a bill.

The Supreme Court Obscenity Decisions, San Diego: Greenleaf Classics, [year unclear in scan].

The complete text of decisions and dissents and the text of the rehearing Petition along with an overview by a competent constitutional attorney.

Step 4: Examine Selection Policies and Procedures

Busha, Charles H., *Freedom versus Suppression and Censorship*, Littleton, Colorado: Libraries Unlimited, 1972.

A scientific research study showing that librarians profess a more liberal attitude with respect to intellectual freedom than they practice—the contrast between theory and practice. Studies the attitudes of Midwestern public librarians. Very good bibliography.

Merritt, LeRoy C., *Book Selection and Intellectual Freedom*, New York: H. W. Wilson, 1970.

Basic guidelines, especially for public libraries on writing selection policies and counteracting pressure groups.

Office for Intellectual Freedom, *Intellectual Freedom Manual*, Chicago: American Library Association, 1974.

Answers many practical questions that confront librarians in applying the principles of intellectual freedom to service. Identifies concrete examples of the kinds of problems librarians can expect to encounter.

Stanek, Lou W., *Censorship; A Guide for Teachers, Librarians, and Others Concerned with Intellectual Freedom*, New York: Dell, 1976.

Brief handbook with suggestions for handling attempted censorship based on publications from professional organizations concerned with First Amendment rights.

Taylor, Mary M. (editor), *School Library and Media Center Acquisitions Policies and Procedures*, Phoenix: Oryx Press, 1981.

Gives reprints of the full or partial selection policies for fifty-two school systems across the nation. Excellent examples.

Step 5: Analyze Your Philosophy

Anderson, A. J., *Problems in Intellectual Freedom and Censorship*, New York: Bowker, 1974.

Gives the reader an opportunity to provide solutions to problems. Presents case studies that serve as vehicles through which the librarian can test, in application, the limits of both personal and professional concepts of free access to information.

Busha, Charles H. (editor), *An Intellectual Freedom Primer*, Littleton: Libraries Unlimited, 1977.

Essays discussing developments in the twentieth century that have contributed to erosions of First Amendment rights. Helps librarians understand sub-areas of freedom of speech, such as expression in the visual arts, performing arts, motion pictures, and other media.

Lewis, Felice F., *Literature, Obscenity, and Law*, Carbondale: Southern Illinois University, 1976.

A systematic, comparative, and comprehensive view of literature's involvement in the obscenity question. She quotes extensively from the literature itself making it possible for the reader to reflect on the matter of artistic creations and one's own personal philosophy. Extensive notes and index.

Ramer, Leonard V., *Your Sexual Bill of Rights*. New York: Exposition Press; 1973. An analysis of the harmful effects of sexual prohibitions that still exist in America.

Step 6: Stay Up to Date

Office for Intellectual Freedom, *Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom*, Chicago: American Library Association.

Bimonthly with up-to-date articles and reports on censorship problems and successes around the country. Outstanding way to stay contemporary for $10 Per year subscription.

O'Neil, Robert M., *Classrooms in the Crossfire*, Bloomington: Indiana University, 1981.

Recent examination of the rights and interests of students, parents, teachers, administrators, librarians, and the community. Discusses religious and child-rearing beliefs that may differ; special interest groups; ethnic minorities; private schools; and the community as a whole. Excellent advice that centers on current problems now evident in North Carolina.

New North Carolina Books

Maurice C. York, Compiler

History of Elizabeth City State University: A Story of Survival

By James R. Jarrell, University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Evelyn Adelaide Johnson. *History of Elizabeth City State University: A Story of Survival*. New York: Vantage Press, 1980. 277 pp. $12.50.

This is a reliable and well-written account of Elizabeth City State University. _ Johnson, who vividly describes Elizabeth City's geographically rustic and isolated setting, reveals that the school's development from the State Colored Normal School at Elizabeth City in 1891 to its status as Elizabeth City State University has been a challenge. Hugh Cale, a politician, businessman, and humanitarian, was instrumental in the establishment of this institution for the education of his people. The administration of Peter W. Moore began on January 4,1892, with twenty-three students from seven counties and a budget of — $900.00. "He believed that good citizens were knowledgeable, refined, cultured, ' worthy of respect, and understanding." Finances, student recruitment and retention, faculty and staff, and expansion of curriculum were continuous problems of this institution. Through the Great Depression and other crises, the institution endured these problems. Its transition from the past to the present has been tempestuous, and its future, according to Johnson, will involve "new challenges for those who must direct the various paths in which Elizabeth City State University must tread to survive in tomorrow's world."

This book is recommended for academic and public libraries whose clientele desire a survey about black higher education in North Carolina. It will please the demands of alumni for a history of their alma mater. The references and notes are good. There is no index. There are pictures of sites and buildings, trustees, administrators, students, and alumni.

Evelyn A. Johnson, a music professor who served this institution for over forty years, has written an informative and well-researched history of Elizabeth City State University.

Ralegh's Lost Colony

By William S. Powell, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

David N. Durant. *Ralegh's Lost Colony*. New York: Atheneum, 1981. 188 pp. $12.95.

In just a few years North Carolina will be sponsoring the observance of the 400th anniversary of Sir Walter Raleigh's attempts to establish an English colony on Roanoke Island. This book, therefore, comes at a good time.

Queen Elizabeth in 1584 granted a charter to Raleigh authorizing him to discover and settle land in the New World. He immediately sent the first of several expeditions to America, and it brought back glowing reports of land and climate, native inhabitants, and produce. This was followed by a colony of over a hundred men under Ralph Lane as governor; they remained on Roanoke Island almost a year. The men explored widely, collecting samples of all kinds. John White painted watercolor pictures of natives, their villages, and of wildlife; and White and Thomas Harriot made maps. Returning hastily to England when an opportunity presented itself, the colonists disappointed Raleigh in that they did not

establish a permanent settlement. Nevertheless, the next year he sent still another colony, this time including not only men, but also women and children. It was this group which composed the now-famous “Lost Colony.”

Drawing his material from the surviving contemporary records, Durant has related all of the known facts about all of these ventures. It is an account of brave men and women, some who took foolish risks, and others whose intellectual Curiosity contributed to England’s understanding of America. Although these events have been related many times before, Durant ties them all together very nicely in a most readable fashion. His sympathetic treatment of native Americans is in keeping with current scholarship. Indians are depicted fairly, and their role in the events between 1584 and 1609 is judiciously related.

For those who want a concise yet accurate telling of earliest English activity in America, this book is ideal. With a school-level essay contest likely to develop as one form of the observance of the 400th anniversary of the events depicted here, it undoubtedly will be much in demand. Its detailed chronology, one appendix listing names of colonists, and another discussing the possible site of the colonies on Roanoke Island, all offer a source of answers to reference questions. There are illustrations of some of the John White watercolors and early engravings of some of the people mentioned, maps, and chapter notes as well as a careful index.

The format is attractive, the book is well bound, and it is easy to hold for reading in comfort. *North Carolina libraries* should have several copies and librarians and others may discover that this is a good book for giving.

The Secret of Somerset Place

By Hansy Jones, Sheppard Memorial Library, Greenville

Carole Marsh. *The Secret of Somerset Place*. Tryon, N.C.: Gallopade Publishing Group, 1980. 121 pp. $3.95 paper.

Breathing life into history and weaving it into the fabric of contemporary fiction, while maintaining the integrity of historical fact, is a demanding art. It is especially demanding when writing for young people, who generally require a great deal of what-happened-next action to keep them interested. *The Secret of Somerset Place* is the second volume in a series of children’s mysteries set in historic sites in North Carolina that attempts to achieve this melding of fact and fiction.

The historic site in this story is Somerset Place—a restored coastal plantation in a remote area of eastern North Carolina near Lake Phelps. Legend has it that Somerset is “the haunt of beasts.” When an important paper that would affect the future of the lake disappears, everyone begins to wonder if The Beast still roams. Mysterious clues appear, and four adventurous children go on a beast hunt through the old house and grounds that eventually leads them to uncover *The Secret of Somerset Place*.

The plot is plausible, with fast-breaking action; and the characters generally are well drawn and believable. If the dialogue is sometimes a little strained and pedantic, it is compensated for by the author's success in imparting a great deal of historical fact along with a feel for the history of the area. All in all, the book does a good job of pointing out to young readers the influence of history on their past and future. It is implicit in the story that history is made by real people and that there is plenty of mystery in life for those who seek it.

The illustrations are black and white photographs of local children taken at the historical location. While they are effective in lending a note of realism to the story, they are limited in scope, and one wonders why some shots of "the real Somerset" were not included.

This book is suitable for both school and public libraries. It probably will have the greatest appeal for the nine to eleven age group. Because its relatively short chapters always end on a cliff-hanging note, it is an ideal book to read aloud to a history class (and a must for any group planning a trip to Somerset).

The History Mystery Books series so far includes *The Missing Head Mystery* (set in historic Bath) and *The Secret of Somerset Place*; coming soon is *The Haunt of Hope Plantation*. In combining historic fact and contemporary fiction, the creators of the series hope to "instill an enthusiasm for history and a belief in historic preservation in our young people." It is a series worth collecting.

Research in Service to Society: The First Fifty Years of the Institute for Research in Social Science at the University of North Carolina

By Katherine F. Martin, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Guy Benton Johnson and Guion Griffis Johnson. *Research in Service to Society: The First Fifty Years of the Institute for Research in Social Science at the University of North Carolina*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1980. 442 pp. $20.00

In 1924 when the Institute for Research in Social science opened its doors, it inaugurated a new era for the university at which it was housed and the region it sought to serve. Among the nine individuals who received the first appointments as research assistants at the institute were the authors of this study. The Johnsons, he a Kenan Professor Emeritus of sociology at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and distinguished cultural anthropologist, and she a noted historian, former university professor, and social activist, have produced a concise but comprehensive account of the evolution of the structure of the institute and of the research interests and activities of its affiliates.

Flavored with the Johnsons' recollections of their participation in the institute's affairs, this is yet an extensively researched and documented history. The authors have made use of the IRSS archives, several sets of personal papers, records of research both published and unpublished, and interviews with persons connected in many ways with the facility. *Research in Service to Society* is more than the story of one pioneer organization. When the institute was founded, sociology, the discipline of its founder, Howard W. Odum, was equivalent to socialism in many circles, and the early investigations

of such controversial subjects as the roots of black culture and the quality of life in the mill village fueled such charges. The story of Howard Odum's struggle to secure the larger community's support and understanding of his quest to expose the problems, identify the distinctive features, and facilitate the improvement of the region is also the story of the evolution of academic freedom and the emergence of a truly "new" South. The institute's later involvement in research in such areas as social policy, behavioral science, urban living, and health care contributed to the development of the Research Triangle Institute and Center for Urban and regional Studies and expanded the realm of research in the social sciences.

This is an informative and interesting study. It does, however, suffer from one of the flaws all too common to institutional histories. In places it is more a list—of projects, publications, and accomplishments—than a narrative. Yet the Johnsons have produced more than a commemorative volume; this is a study for readers with an interest in the growth of the social sciences and the university at Chapel Hill and in the history of the state and the region as well.

Through the Patience of Job

By Anne R. Correll, Forsyth County Public Library

Joann Carlson Wyatt. *Through the Patience of Job*. Raleigh: Edwards & Broughton, 1981. 107 pp. $9.95. (Order from Wyatt-Quarles Seed Company, P.O. Box 2131, Raleigh, N.C. 27602)

If you believe, as does Dr. H. G. Jones, that "virtually all history begins with local events of people," you will agree that locating, preserving, and publishing local records, both public and private, are desirable goals. The results may vary a good deal in quality, and many compilations may never get beyond the vertical files of the local public or community college library; but much of value can be saved and made accessible. Mrs. Wyatt's book, while limited in scope,

Contributes to our understanding of a place and a period. It is the history of a family as well as of a business.

Job P. Wyatt went into partnership in 1881 with Philip Taylor and M. T. Norris in Raleigh. The company began as a retail operation, selling " 'heavy groceries'—food, shoes, overalls, plows, hardware." As the firm grew and prospered, Wyatt bought out his partners and brought in his brothers. By 1907 his sons began joining the company, which became Job P. Wyatt & Sons in 1911. Wyatt had started emphasizing the wholesale side of the business before his unexpected death the same year. His sons continued by increasing the inventory of hardware and seeds, while phasing out clothing and groceries. Expansion of the business after World War II led to its division into two separate firms in 1955: Wyatt-Quarles Seed Company and Job P. Wyatt & Sons, a purely wholesale operation.

One of the most interesting parts of the story concerns the difficult years following the First World War. Wyatt & Sons was unfavorably affected by the agricultural depression of the twenties, then was hit even harder by the Great Depression of the thirties. The efforts of the firm to survive required new ideas and probably reflected the experiences of many small businesses in those trying times.

The book is divided into short chapters with an effort made at the beginning of each chapter to relate the activities of the company to current events. Because Job P. Wyatt & Sons almost from its beginning was a family business, family activities—marriages, births, deaths—for four generations are covered also. The style is straightforward and readable. The numerous illustrations, including early advertisements, bills of sale, and portraits, are well chosen and clear. Footnotes and bibliography are lacking, but the book reflects Mrs. Wyatt's access to both business and family papers. The 1881 map of Raleigh on the endpapers locates early family homes and business sites.

Any collection emphasizing the history of Raleigh or the history of North Carolina businesses should have a copy.

The Source of Light

By Alice Peery, Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County

Reynolds Price. *The Source of Light*. New York: Atheneum, 1981. 318 pp. $13.95.

The Source of Light continues the story begun in Price's 1975 novel, *The Surface of Earth*. Price has narrowed the scope of his earlier family saga to focus on two characters, Rob Mayfield and his son, Hutch, whose lives we encounter about a decade later.

Hutch, who now is twenty-five, is leaving his teaching position in Virginia (at the same college, incidentally, where Price studied in the mid-fifties). Seeing himself as an "aging boy," he leaves in search of geographic and psychological distance from his complex relationship with his father and his mother, who died at his birth, and from his strong sense—even burden—of family. His search is also for the "space" to find himself as a poet and as an adult. He leaves behind Ann, with whom he has been involved for seven years, to wait patiently.

The novel, set in 1955, follows Hutch through his year at Oxford, his travels through England, and his musings on himself—the latter primarily shared through his letters to Ann and his family.

Rob has seen his son off to Oxford without telling Hutch that he is dying of lung cancer. As Hutch goes about his life in England, Rob prepares himself for imminent death by remembering—remembering his life and family. He leaves his thoughts in letters to Hutch.

Hutch returns home to North Carolina to be with his father shortly before his death. Still uncertain about himself and his future, Hutch returns to England with a new realization of the importance of his family to him. He leaves Ann, who is not a very fully realized or interesting character, with a rift in their relationship that may never be healed.

Although the story centers on two characters, Price's prose style is Particularly strong in his characterizations of the interesting elderly women connected with the Mayfield family and the men with whom Hutch becomes involved while in England. He also possesses a very real ability to delineate a time and place in the South. These strengths in the novel help to compensate for what can be at times the very tiresome self-examinations of an overly self-absorbed twenty-five-year-old.

The Source of Light can be enjoyably read without a familiarity with the earlier *The Surface of Earth*. But reading this new one would encourage a reader to go back for more of the Mayfield family and for Price's rich, lyric prose. It is recommended for all adult fiction collections.

Keeping Up

Scholarships Awarded

The Scholarship Committee of the North Carolina Library Association announces the award of three scholarships for 1981.

Mrs. Patricia Siegfried, 6627 Woodmont Place, Charlotte, NC 28211—NCLA Memorial Scholarship.
Miss Myra Godwin, Route 1, Box 13, Bolton, NC 28423—NCLA Memorial Scholarship.
Miss Susan Smith, 158 North Market Street, Washington, NC 27889—Query-Long Scholarship.

These three applicants were selected from twenty-three applicants. Four applicants will be awarded a loan of $200 each from the McLendon Loan Fund.

Goldsboro Takes Top Honors in Library Quiz Bowl Finals

By Peggy Howe

Students from Goldsboro's Wayne Country Day School took home top honors for their school and savings bonds for themselves as winners in the recent second annual Library Quiz Bowl finals in the historic N.C. Capitol in Raleigh.

Wayne Country Day's four-member team defeated Winston-Salem's Parkland High by a score of 220-70. In a match earlier in the afternoon, the winners had beaten Raleigh's Broughton team by a score of 185-175.

A plaque, certificate and $100 savings bond were awarded to each first place winner while Parkland's runners-up receive $50 bonds.

The Old House Chamber was packed as advisers, parents, brothers, sisters and friends cheered on their favorite teams.

The Quiz Bowl finals were the culmination of weeks of work and study for the teams from Morehead City, Goldsboro, Raleigh, Rockingham, Winston-Salem, Catawba County, Greenville and Elizabeth City.

As the climax of National Library Week and Library Week in North Carolina the Quiz Bowl featured eight teams of four students (and two alternates) each, who had won their regional competitions. Teams answered a prepared list of general interest questions and were judged on the correctness of their answers.

The Quiz Bowl competition began two years ago in eastern North Carolina. About one-third of the libraries and 145 schools in the state participated this year, according to Nancy Wallace, consultant

for young adult services for the State Library of North Carolina, and committee co-chairman for the event.

[Photograph: Wayne Country Day School team members display the team trophy won during the Quiz Bowl finals. From left: Dawson Cherry, William Turlington, Jim Kerr, and Joe Mitchell. Adviser: Libby Gillikin. Caption heading: "The winners!" Photo by Baxter Hunt.]

Judges for the finals included Reginald B. Shiflett, chairman, Chemistry Department, Meredith College; John Turner, chairman, Humanities Department, Coastal Carolina Community College; and John U. Tate Jr., professor of English, St. Mary's College.

Moderator was John Burns, editor of the *Jacksonville Daily News*.

Quiz Bowl committee members included Patsy Hansel of Onslow County Public Library; Robert Burgin of Forsyth County Public Library; Anne Sanders of East Albemarle regional Library; Peggy Hickle of Craven, Pamlico and Carteret regional Library; and Joan Sherif of Gaston-Lincoln regional Library.

Students throughout the state were enthusiastic about the quiz bowl competition, and Broughton students' comments were typical.

Senior Robert Singletary observed, "It gives schools a chance for competition in academics as well as athletics," and offers students a chance to search out knowledge on their own. We even feed each other questions in the halls."

Senior Mike Dunn shared his enthusiasm. "I've picked up a lot I found I missed during elementary school," he quipped, "such as state capitals and history facts. The competition has inspired me to keep up with world events."

The competition was sponsored by the State Library of North Carolina, a division of the Department of Cultural Resources.

RTSS Nominees

Vice-Chairman/Chairman-Elect: Dr. Benjamin F. Speller, Jr., School of Library Science, N. C. Central University, Durham, N.C. 27707.
Secretary-Treasurer: Ms. Carol B. Myers, Head of Technical Services, Public Library, Charlotte/Mecklenburg County, 310 N. Tryon Street, Charlotte, N.C. 28202.
Director: Ms. Margaret Bennett, Associate Librarian, St. Andrews Presbyterian College Library, Laurinburg, N.C. 28352.
Director: Ms. Lynn D. Lysiak, Cataloging Assistant, Belk Library, Appalachian State University, Boone, N.C. 28608.

Sara Aull Student Paper Award Competition

The North Carolina Chapter, special Libraries Association announces with pleasure the Sara Aull STUDENT PAPER AWARD COMPETITION: an annual award of $150 for the best student paper relating

to special libraries, The 1982 recipient will be the first winner of this award. Entrants must be currently enrolled in a master of library science degree program within the state of North Carolina or have graduated from such a program within the 12 months prior to submission deadline.

Authors should follow the current "Instructions for Contributors" in *Special Libraries*.

The paper will be judged on originality, professional significance, clarity of expression and consistent adherence to *Special Libraries* format for a full-length article.

The paper should not have been previously published nor should it be currently under consideration for publication.

The length of the paper should be 1,000 - 5,000 words.

The award will be presented at the Chapter's annual business meeting, where the winner will be a guest of the Chapter.

The paper will be published as a special issue of the NC/SLA Chapter *Bulletin*, after which it may be submitted to other journals for consideration.

We hope you will share the Association's enthusiasm for the implementation of this award program which will (1) honor one of the Chapter's distinguished members, Sara Aull, (2) recognize the importance of adding to the literature in the field, and (3) reward a student for excellence in writing.

Deadline date for the submission of papers is February 1st, 1982.

For an entry form and further information, contact, Mr. Joe C. Rees, Perkins Library, Duke University, Durham, N.C. 27706.

David Dowell Appointed Director

David R. Dowell, Assistant University Librarian for Administrative Services, Duke University Library, has been appointed Director of Information and Library Resources and Associate Dean of the School of Advanced Studies, Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago. Dowell will assume his duties September 1, 1981.

Monographic Cataloging Head Changes at NCSU

With the June 30, 1981, retirement of Lillie D. Caster, Walter High has been appointed head of monographic Cataloging at D. H. Hill Library, North Carolina State University.

Durham County Public Library Chosen for Great Plains Community Outreach Program

The Durham County Public Library has been awarded a $30,000 grant by the National Endowment for the Humanities to conduct a series of community outreach programs and exhibits in conjunction with the North Carolina Museum of Life and Science, on the history of the American Great Plains.

The Durham Library was one of the nine libraries in the country selected to participate, based on the local resources available in the Durham area to support Such a project and on the broad-based audience in the library attempts to reach.

“The Great Plains Experience” program will foster the study of local and Tegional history by using the resources of the library, the art and artifacts of the museum, the knowledge and talents of two local humanities scholars, and six NEH funded films produced by the University of Mid-America.

Each film runs approximately thirty minutes and provides a framework for the humanities content as well as the theme of the project. The two humanities scholars chosen by the library, both historians, are Dr. Peter Wood, of Duke University, and Ms. Mary Murphy, of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. They each will present three lecture/discussion programs.

In Durham, the six adult-oriented presentations will focus on North Carolinians who went West to the great Plains. The historians’ emphasis will be on the roles of the Indians, Blacks, and Women on the Plains—their lives and work, their hopes and dreams, and the realities they found.

These presentations will be supplemented by a series of five award-winning feature films. Four are fictionalized accounts of life on the great Plains during different periods of history, and the fifth is a documentary about the Indian photographer, Edward Curtis. These features, plus the films and lectures, round out the programming at the Main Library of eleven consecutive Tuesdays from mid-September through early December. The films and lectures will also be shown at the North Durham and Parkwood Branch Libraries. There is no charge for any of these programs.

Several exhibits are being developed by the North Carolina Museum of Life and Science: for the July 4th Eno River Festival, the Durham Street Arts Festival in September, and three rotating exhibits at the libraries, and an exhibit at the museum itself. Supplementary exhibitions of crafts demonstrations and food Preparation shared by inhabitants of the Durham area and the great Plains are being planned at the branch libraries.

Appointed to the Durham staff in connection with the project are: Darcy Paletz, Project Director; Christine Manda, Assistant Education Coordinator, North Carolina Museum of Life and Science; and Dr. Sydney Nathans, Duke University, Evaluator.

Boyce Named to ALA Council

Emily P. Boyce, East Carolina University, was elected chapter representative to ALA Council by ALA members in NCLA. She will replace Norma Royal, Durham, who has served in this important role for the past four years.

Fifteen Titles Receive 1980 Southern Books Competition Award

Fifteen titles have been chosen by the 1980 Southern Books Competition jury as outstanding books published in the South in 1980. The fifteen titles were chosen from one hundred thirteen submitted for the competition which recognizes the book publishing and printers arts.

The fifteen books which were chosen by the jury are the following:

Author	Title	Publisher
Yates, Peter	*The Garden Prospect (Selected Poems)*	The Jargon Society
Salzmann, Jerome	*Catnip Pie*	Konglomerati Press
Ohrn, Karen Becker	*Dorothea Lange and the Documentary Tradition*	Louisiana State University Press
Swigart, Lynn	*Olson's Gloucester*	Louisiana State University Press
Bradley, Matt	*Arkansas, Its Land and People*	The Museum of Science and History
Middleton, Sallie, and Sibley, Celestine	*The Magical Realm of Sallie Middleton*	Oxmoor House, Inc.
Crume, Marion, editor	*The World of Paul Crume*	Southern Methodist University Press
Mudd, Harvey	*Stations*	The Stinehour Press
Harris, Mark	*Saul Bellow, Drumlin Woodchuck*	University of Georgia Press
Martof, Bernard S., et al.	*Amphibians and Reptiles of the Carolinas and Virginia*	University of North Carolina Press
Smith, Sam B., and Owsley, Harriet Chappell, editors	*The Papers of Andrew Jackson, Vol. [number unclear in scan]*	University of Tennessee Press
Allender, Michael, and Tennant, Alan	*The Guadalupe Mountains of Texas*	University of Texas Press
Holquist, Michael, editor	*The Dialogic Imagination—Four Essays by M. M. Bakhtin*	University of Texas Press
Ridgely, J. V.	*Nineteenth-Century Southern Literature*	The University Press of Kentucky
Dobie, J. Frank	*Wild and Wily*	Northland Press

The jury was Tom Higgins, Charlotte, NC; Roy Zucca, New York City; and Joyce Kachurgis, Bynum, NC.

These books will be prepared for display and a tour through the Southeast. The schedule for the touring exhibit will be coordinated by Stewart Lillard, librarian of Everett Library, Queens College, Charlotte, NC. The exhibit will travel with handbills for distribution.

State Library's Past, Preserved for the Future

By Peggy Howe

From a few dozen volumes to hundreds of thousands, from serving a few state officials to serving five million North Carolinians. From one crowded room in the Capitol to the Archives and History/State Library Building.

That's the saga of the State Library of North Carolina.

The library's small beginning more than 150 years ago is now permanently preserved for all North Carolinians.

Begun as a Bicentennial project in 1976, restoration of the State Library Room on the Capitol's third floor is now complete and was opened at the recent ceremonial joint session of the General Assembly.

During the traditional public session, Secretary of Cultural Resources Sara W. Hodgkins recognized the contributions of the Sir Walter Cabinet in refurnishing the historic room. During the past three years members have presented grants totaling $5,000 for furniture for the room restored with a Bicentennial Foundation Grant.

The room is part of the recent general restoration of the entire Capitol building, partially supported by the State Capitol Foundation, headed by Capitol historian John Sanders of Chapel Hill.

[Photograph: Ribbon-cutting at the opening of the restored State Library Room. Secretary of Cultural Resources Sara W. Hodgkins holds the ribbon while Sir Walter Cabinet President Mrs. Cecil Hill wields the scissors. Looking on, from left: Speaker of the House Liston B. Ramsay, Lt. Governor Jimmy Green, and Sir Walter Cabinet past presidents Mrs. J. P. Huskins and Mrs. James D. Speed. State Librarian David McKay is at right.]

In-depth research has provided information on the history of the State Library which began a century and a half ago as a convenience for a few state officials. Librarian's duties were assigned to the secretary of state.

The 1831 fire which destroyed the old State House also took the library books—only 117 were saved.

The new Capitol, finished in 1840, was complete with a large vaulted room designed for the library. The space was considered ample for years to come.

Under the guidance of the first fulltime state librarian James F. Taylor, the library began to grow, and by the late 1850s, the period to which the room has been restored, the library's collection exceeded 6,700 volumes.

Researcher Maury York, of Greenville, who did the original study, mentioned that by 1877 the library room had become "a glorified attic" with thousands of books spilling from the shelves onto the main gallery floors. Furnishings were sparse, probably "hand-me-downs" including only two tables, a few chairs and a desk for the librarian. Many of the books were virtually inaccessible, a situation "definitely not conducive to serious study," York Observed.

Alcoves were constructed in the 1860s and 1870s to relieve the overcrowded conditions but even these were soon filled. Alterations were made in the room to accommodate the overflow of books

and records. Signs are still visible on the floor where columns were removed to allow more space for books.

Many books then on the shelves are still there, according to Capitol researcher Ray Beck, and an appeal is being made for more 19th century volumes.

The library finally outgrew its Capitol quarters completely in 1888, shuttling from one state building to another before settling into its present home in the Archives and History/State Library building in 1968.

The primary reason for restoring the State Library Room in the Capitol, according to Secretary Hodgkins, is as a "tangible reminder of the state's library history and of our growth as a people in the areas of literature and government."

Restoration of the original State Library room with period furnishings assembled from all over the state preserves for all North Carolinians the early stages of a new highly-respected and multi-faceted state agency, Secretary Hodgkins noted. "The room is now the finest type of three-dimensional teaching aid for our students and others who will tour it. No classroom lecture or textbook alone can make history as real as standing where it was made."

Today's State Library of North Carolina is the hub of literary activity for the entire state, she added. In addition to serving the General Assembly, its original function, the library's activities include innovative programs for the blind and Physically handicapped and computer-assisted access to learned journals and government reports. The agency provides guidance and administers federal funds to the more than 350 public libraries in the state. Institutionalized North Carolinians are also served by the library's facilities.

The State Library of North Carolina with its more than 123 employees and a quarter of a million volumes has come a long way from one room in the state Capitol building and a part-time librarian.

The State Library Room is located in the State Capitol and is open for public touring 8:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m., Mon. - Sat., 1 - 6 p.m., Sun. Admission is free.

Onslow County Auditorium Dedicated

Over one hundred people attended the dedication of the Onslow County Public Library auditorium on June 4, which culminated in the surprise announcement that the auditorium would be named in honor of the retiring Library Board Chairman, Faye Reeves Waters. Mrs. Waters had been a member of the Board for twelve years and its Chairman for nine. During her ten years on the Board, a new library was built, a new branch was added to the system, and the auditorium addition to the main library was completed. Onslow County Director Patsy Hansel notes that in naming the auditorium in honor of Mrs. Waters, at least one Onslow tradition has been broken; the Onslow County Commissioners don't usually name things after people who are still around to enjoy the honor.

The fund raising efforts that partially financed the auditorium project spanned two years and included cocktail party fund raisers; flea markets at the library, along with on-the-spot radio

broadcasts for publicity; “Buy-a-brick” campaigns, with facsimile bricks given as receipts; monthly advertisements in the local newspaper, listing all the contributors and asking for more; appeals to clubs and organizations in the community, some of which sponsored special events to benefit the auditorium, such as a Little Miss Onslow county pageant; grants, the largest coming from the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation for $5,000.00; and lots of appeals to local businesses and individuals on the part of the Library Board Chairman, Mrs. Waters.

[Illustration: Auditorium fund-raising poster with the messages “Together We Did It!” and “Thank You.”]

The project was originally projected to cost $80,000.00. Ultimately, the auditorium cost $112,000.00, with $50,000.00 of that being raised in the community and the rest coming from revenue sharing through the Board of County Commissioners.

NCCU Announces 1981–82 Scholarship Awards

The School of Library Science of North Carolina Central University received fellowship funds of $3000 from the H. W. Wilson Foundation for 1981/82. Three awards of $1000 each have been given to Etta Marie Baldwin, Raefette V. Byers, and LeAnder Canady.

Miss Baldwin is a graduate of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro and she will begin her work in the fall. Miss Byers, an NCCU graduate, enrolled in the 1981 Summer Session. Mr. Canady has earned the B.S. degree from N. C. A. & T. University and the M.F.A. from U.N.C. Greensboro and his matriculation will begin during the fall term.

During a reception for graduating students after Commencement on May 17, Mrs. Willia George, President of the NCCU SLS Alumni Association presented a check for $1000 to Dean Annette L. Phinazee. The first Alumni Scholarship was given in 1977 and the fund is named for the late Daniel Eric Moore, former Dean, and the late Ann McAden Jenkins, a former teacher. Over $8000 has been given through the Jenkins-Moore Fund. Anita Hasty, a graduate of Elizabeth City State University and Marshall E. Butler, Jr., a graduate of Winston-Salem State University, have been awarded 1980/81 fellowships from this fund.

The School of Library Science has received a grant of $24,000 from the U.S. Department of Education under Title II-B of the Higher Education Act of 1965 as amended. These funds will provide fellowships for three academically talented minority and disadvantaged students to earn the Master of Library Science degree in 1981/82.

A special search was made during the spring to recruit qualified students in colleges that have traditionally had a majority of minority students. Of the students who were recruited the following were selected: Sharon M. Fashion, a graduate of South Carolina State College; Esther E. Johnson, an NCCU graduate; and Audrey Miller, a graduate of Johnson C. Smith University.

The North Carolina Central University School of Library Science received two of the graduate and Professional Opportunity Fellowships that were awarded to the University. The other three

fellowships were given to the graduate School of Arts and Sciences and the School of Law. The students who received these awards are Valerie Cummings, a graduate of Pembroke State University; and Denise Dempsey, a graduate of U.N.C. Chapel Hill.

Edgecombe Library Receives Humanities Grant

The Edgecombe County Memorial Library has received a grant for the sum of $2,795 to present a program entitled “Tobacco Perspectives” in October of this year, according to R. Oakley Winters, Executive Director of the North Carolina Humanities Committee.

The program is sponsored locally by the Edgecombe County Historical society, the Edgecombe County Memorial Library, the Friends of the Library and the Tarboro Arts Commission. Other local civic groups have expressed interest in acting as sponsors, and their participation will be announced as the plans for the program are confirmed.

Library Director Mary Jo Godwin expressed great pleasure at the receipt of the grant, noting that the funds will enable the Library to bring to Edgecombe County materials for a month-long exhibit on the past, present and future of tobacco, and will provide honorariums for an impressive list of speakers who will participate in lectures and public forums on the subject of tobacco.

“Tobacco is so important to our County,” said Mrs. Godwin. “We at the Library want to help our citizens be more aware of what is happening regarding this important commodity, and how it affects them.”

The program of lectures and public forums will take place over a period of three days, Sunday, October 11 through Tuesday, October 13. Participants will include speakers on tobacco history, and tobacco as it relates to economics, health and politics. The moderator for the forums will be Dr. Gene Purcell of the Department of Philosophy at Atlantic Christian College, Wilson, North Carolina.

The exhibit of tobacco related items will be on view at the Pender Room of the Library throughout the month of October. Items will be on loan from the Duke Homestead museum, from Thorpe & Ricks, Inc. of Rocky Mount, and from a number of other private and industrial collections.

North Carolina Library Association: Minutes of the Executive Board Meeting

July 31, 1981

The North Carolina Library Association Executive Board met on July 31, 1981 at 10:00 A.M. in the Randolph Technical College Resource Center, Asheboro, North Carolina.

Members present were: Bill O’Shea, Mertys Bell, Bob Pollard, Emily Boyce, Carol Southerland, Mae Tucker, Dottie Butler, Carolyn Oakley, Phillip Ritter, Martha Davis, Norma Royal, Nathaniel Boykin, Ann Webb, Lillie Caster, H. K. Griggs and David Harrington. Members absent were: Jon Lindsey, Arabelle Shockley, Leonard Johnson, Eugene Huguelet and Bill Snyder.

President O'Shea presided. He introduced and thanked Merrill Smith, Dean of Learning Resources Center, for hosting the summer meeting.

The minutes of May 8-9, were read and approved.

Bob Pollard gave the treasurer's report for the period of April 1, 1981–June 30, 1981. He presented a thorough explanation of the financial status of the association.

Mr. O'Shea recognized Herb Williams, NCL Associate Editor, who reported for Jon Lindsey: Mr. Williams stated that NCL did receive the H. W. Wilson Award at ALA. He mentioned that a check for $500.00 was included in the award. Mr. Williams said that there was an editorial vacancy for JMR. He discussed the themes for the upcoming issues of NCL.

Emily Boyce made a motion that the Executive Board send a letter to Jon Lindsey and the editorial staff applauding them for their work for NCL. The motion was seconded and carried.

Under items of communication, President O'Shea mentioned that he had received information concerning the Annual Conference in Fayetteville, sponsored by the North Carolina Media Council. A lengthy discussion followed concerning NCLA's participation at the conference. The Board felt that perhaps the Audiovisual Committee of NCLA could accomplish the same goals as the NC Media Council. Mr. O'Shea suggested that the Board give consideration at a later date of NCLA's withdrawing from the Council.

Mr. O'Shea mentioned that he had received a call from the governor's office asking him for the : names of three people to serve on the NC Public Library Certification Committee. President O'Shea stated that the governor would select one person to serve on the committee. He asked Martha Davis (Public Libraries Chairman) to submit names to him as soon as possible.

President O'Shea called for the committee reports.

Mertys Bell reported for Leonard Johnson from the Handbook Committee. She praised the committee for doing such an outstanding job in compiling the handbook. She said that it would be in draft form until the association voted on the constitutional revisions during the fall conference. In order to have more input, Ms. Bell suggested that the membership be given the opportunity to vote on the revisions at the beginning of the conference instead of at the end.

Gene Lanier gave a report from the Intellectual Freedom Committee. He discussed with the Board Senate Bill 295, stating that due to the hearings, the bill received an unfavorable report. He said that in the future a research commission might be established by the NC Legislature to study obscenity legislation. The Board moved to have the NCLA President appoint Gene Lanier to serve as the librarian designee on the commission should it come into existence. Mr. Lanier said that he had received an offer from the Social Issues Resources Series to establish a NC Intellectual Freedom Award. He stated that the recipient would receive a cash award as well as the library in which they worked. Emily Boyce made a motion that the Board accept the offer from the Social Issues Resources Series to establish a NC Intellectual Freedom Award. The motion carried.

A report was given by Mertys Bell on the NCLA-SCLA Conference ’81. She stated that plans were being finalized. She mentioned that Charles Kuralt’s speech would be, “America Behind the Headlines”, and Leon Martel’s speech would be, “What the Future Holds for Libraries and Librarians”. Ms. Bell introduced Mary Frances Crymes (local arrangements). Ms. Crymes presented to the Board a proposed program and asked Members to let her know of any changes. She stated that the program would soon be sent to Ruzika for binding. Ms. Crymes reported that information concerning registration for the conference had been mailed.

Norma Royal stated that Pat Scarry from the ALA Chapter Relations Office had expressed interest in obtaining a table for the ERA Task Force. A discussion by the Board followed concerning free space at the conference. Mertys Bell suggested that the request be turned over to the Joint Conference Committee for consideration.

Paula Fennell reporting for Arabelle Shockley from the North Carolina Association of School Libraries stated that Ms. Shockley attended ALA as a delegate and would report later about activities in San Francisco. Ms. Fennel did announce that Jeannette Smith (NC) was elected chairman-elect of the non-public schools section of AASL. She mentioned also that Katherine Paterson would be Speaking at the biennial work conference.

A list of nominees to be awarded Honorary and Life Memberships at the conference were Presented by President O’Shea. Ann Webb made a motion that the Board accept the nominees. Lillie Caster seconded. The motion carried. President O’Shea presented to the Board copies of proposed bylaws from Children Services Section, College and University Section and Resources and Technical Services. Emily Boyce moved that the Board accept the bylaws. The motion was seconded and [word unclear in scan].

Reports were given by Dottie Butler (Children’s Services), Carolyn Oakley (College and University), and Martha Davis (Public Libraries), concerning plans for the fall conference.

Nathaniel Boykin from the Documents Section stated that the conference held in April between North Carolina and Virginia was very successful.

The Reference and Adult Services Section was reported by Ann Webb. She told of a change the Section had made in the bylaws concerning the election of a chairman. Ms. Webb said that all elections would be done by mail before the meetings in order to give more members an opportunity to Vote.

Lillie Caster of the Resources and Technical Services Section discussed plans for the conference and noted that there would be a breakfast business meeting for the election of officers.

The Trustees Section was reported on by Mr. H. K. Griggs. He discussed plans for the NCLA/SCLA Conference. He announced that the trustee luncheon will be October 9th, with Nancy Stiegemeyer as guest speaker. He mentioned also that the first NC Public Library Citation Plaque is expected to be presented to a State Trustee at the conference.

Valerie Lovett reported from the Goals and Objectives Committee and presented a survey to the Board that the committee developed for use by the association. Ms. Lovette felt that the survey would be a useful tool in helping the association meet the needs of its members. Philip Ritter moved that the Board approve the survey. The motion was seconded and passed.

Elizabeth Laney from the Scholarship Committee announced that three people would receive Scholarships — Margaret Crownfield, Cora Ball and Frances Bradburn. Ms. Laney gave a report from the State Council for Social Legislation. Philip Ritter made a motion that Ms. Laney and her Committee continue with the goals of expanded library services to the institutionalized, early childhood and elderly. Lillie Caster seconded the motion. The motion passed.

A report from the Roundtable on the Status of Women in Librarianship was given by Valerie Lovett. She stated that plans were being finalized for the fall conference. Ms. Lovett discussed several Successful workshops that had been sponsored by the roundtable.

Norma Royal reported from ALA. She gave a comprehensive report on activities at the Conference in San Francisco. She stated that the theme of the conference was: “Libraries and the Pursuit of Happiness”. Ms. Royal announced that over 12,000 people were in attendance.

Mae Tucker reporting from SELA announced that ribbons would be available for members at the NCLA/SCLA Conference in Charlotte. Ms. Tucker mentioned that a display table would be set up during the conference.

Under items of new business, Mertys Bell announced plans for an orientation meeting of both old and new NCLA Boards to be held at Meredith College.

The meeting adjourned at 3:45 P.M.

David Harrington, Secretary. Bill O’Shea, President.

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This accessible edition transcribes the supplied scan of Volume 39, Number 3. The contents are not hyperlinked. Original list types and named steps are retained, without turning unnumbered

bibliographies into numbered lists. Article continuations have been reunited, including the great Plains outreach report. Multi-column directories are presented in reading order. Photographs and architectural views are represented by italicized descriptive notes incorporating their captions. Tables are re-created as text tables. Advertisements are gathered at the end. Original page numbers, repeated running headers, property markings, and printer artifacts have been omitted. Bracketed “unclear in scan” notes identify readings that could not be recovered confidently. Historical language, descriptions, standards, dates, and prices are retained as part of the 1981 issue; inconsistencies have not been silently reconciled. The Library Equipment/space Design and Blackwell North America advertisements listed for the covers are not present in the supplied scan.

North Carolina Libraries, Volume 39, Number 3, Fall 1981