

Texas Libraries

Winter 1972

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- 169 Cooperation Helps Cope
with Population Distribution
- 171 April Session Set for
System Advisory Councils
- 172 200 Libraries Qualify
for Systems Membership
- 184 Texas Selected as Pilot
In LIB-GIS Survey
- 186 The Texas Front Jerry Hunt
- 191 Cadwell Walton Raines:
State Librarian Clara Carpenter Christie
- 205 "An Untried Experiment"
Now Standard Reference Source Walter B. Moore
- 209 The WPA Statewide
Library Project in Texas Jane Rogers
- 219 LSCA Grants Fund
Special Priority Projects
- 224 News Notes
- 227 New Building Houses
Records Management Division

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About the Cover

For this issue of *Texas Libraries* we've selected a view of the State Library's Records Division. For more about the new building, see pages 228-232.

Legislation—Enabling and Funding

Like all governmental agencies, libraries depend upon a combination of enabling legislation that gives them responsibility for certain activities and appropriations that provide funds for carrying out these activities. Unfortunately it is easier to secure passage of enabling legislation than to obtain appropriations to carry out these responsibilities.

The day when a bake sale or the philanthropic gesture of a local benefactor could support the public library is gone. Libraries must have dependable sources of revenue over a period of years to develop adequate book collections and capable staffs. In recent years funds available under the federal Library Services and Construction Act have provided incentive for improving local support. At the same time library patrons have reaped the benefits of cooperation through the Texas State Library Communications Network. The growing realization that libraries cannot function as self-contained units has in recent years led to still further changes in the concept of library funding. The Texas Library System Act passed in 1969 provides the legal mechanism by which funds may be appropriated by successive legislatures for systems activities.

Much of the legislation that is needed to improve public library service has been enacted. Hopefully, adequate funding will make it possible for libraries to put into operation the programs spelled out in the enabling legislation.

Cooperation Helps Cope With Population Distribution

Passage of the Texas Library Systems Act in 1969 marked a major step in moving toward the as-yet-unrealized goal of adequate library service for all Texans. Although only planning funds were available during the first biennium and the \$50,000 for each year of the second biennium provided support for extremely limited activity, cooperative activities that have been funded by the federal Library Services and Construction Act have demonstrated some of the advantages of possible system activities.

To most patrons—as well as most librarians—the most visible result of cooperation is interlibrary loan through the Texas State Library Communications Network. Currently funded by LSCA Title III moneys for telex and telephone costs, by Title I funds for building collections of major resource center and area libraries and the Texas State Library Reference Division, and by large amounts of good will on the part of participating libraries, the network has grown steadily during its nearly six years of existence.

Well-organized systems also provide the opportunity for centralizing some technical processes, for sharing professional expertise among several libraries, and for building area-wide collections of films and other specialized materials that are not used on a daily basis.

The uneven distribution of library service reflects the uneven distribution of population and economic resources in the state. The percentage of the population living in rural areas has been decreasing ever since the first census was taken in 1850. By 1950 the total number of people living in rural areas began also to decline. What may be a new trend or may be a one time only

occurrence was noted in 1970. Nine of the 21 cities that had population of more than 50,000 in 1960 lost population before 1970.

50,000-100,000	100,000-200,000	Over 200,000
6 Lost	3 Lost	5 Gained
4 Gained	3 Gained	

In addition, six of the state's 24 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas lost population. The four SMSA's that noted the largest percentage increases were Austin, Dallas, Fort Worth, and Houston. Although a single library unit serves all of Travis County, the only county in the Austin SMSA, there are 56 individual libraries in the 13 counties encompassed by the Dallas, Fort Worth, and Houston SMSA's. These include not only three of the largest libraries in the state but also 18 Size II or area libraries.

The legislation giving governmental units the authority to establish public libraries made it easier for cities to establish libraries than for counties to do so. In addition, libraries everywhere have been considered an urban service. Building as it does upon existing strength, the Systems Act provides a legal mechanism by which the multiplicity of existing units may improve service by cooperating under legal contracts.

The Texas approach to systems differs somewhat from that in other states. The law recognizes what already exists and encourages local units to improve their collections of materials and the competency of their staffs instead of establishing a new kind of library unit. Although systems funds may be used to supplement local ones for establishment of libraries where there are none and to assist areas with tax bases that are too low to support adequate service, most system funds are to be spent on what are usually considered cooperative activities.

Geographic, economic, and social factors make it unlikely that the state's population will cluster itself into neat packets—each the size to be within easy commuting distance of a library. Given these considerations, it becomes incumbent upon those who believe that good library service is vital to develop methods by which all persons—wherever they live—may have access to service. With adequate funding the Texas Library Systems Act can provide this access.

April Session Set for System Advisory Councils

A one-day session for members of the Major Resource Center advisory councils that have been organized under the Texas Library Systems Act will be held in Fort Worth on April 4 prior to the opening of the annual conference of Texas Library Association.

Also being invited are delegates selected by their libraries to represent them at the annual meeting at which council members are selected and directors of the Major Resource Center libraries. Members of the Texas Library and Historical Commission, governing board for the Texas State Library, and of the state Advisory Board for the Systems Act will attend.

Alice Ihrig, who has long been active in American Library Association-American Library Trustees Association as well as on various citizen trustee and advisory groups for libraries and other public institutions in her home state of Illinois, will conduct the session.

There will be no charge to participants for the workshop that is being paid for by federal Library Service and Construction Act funds under the Texas Plan for Library Development administered by the Texas State Library.

"One of the most important elements of the Library Systems Act is the provision that it makes for broad participation in the creation of policy," said Dr. Dormen H. Winfrey, director of the Texas State Library. "This workshop will give lay members of the policy-making team a better understanding of the role they can play in insuring that library systems in Texas reach their full potential."

A resident of Oak Lawn, Illinois, Mrs. Ihrig has served as president of the Public Library Board there. The strong library systems that have been developed in Illinois in recent years have not been without their problems, and her relationship as a board member gives her a good understanding of how difficulties can be overcome.

Participants at the session will focus on the Texas Library Systems Act, their responsibilities as council members and delegates, the role of Major Resource Center libraries, and the relationship between the Major Resource Center and other libraries in the system.

200 Libraries Qualify For Systems Membership

A total of 200 libraries have qualified for membership in the ten systems organized for this fiscal year under provisions of the Texas Library Systems Act. This total includes 29 libraries that did not apply for or did not qualify for membership last year. The largest gain was the system for which Houston Public Library serves as the Major Resource Center. The seven new system members there include three area libraries.

The total appropriation for this year is again \$50,000, and distribution of funds is on the basis of population served by qualifying libraries. The system served by Houston remains the largest with that served by Dallas second.

At an open meeting of the Advisory Board for the Texas Library Systems Act and the Texas Library and Historical Commission at Texas Library Association's September Seminar, commission members called upon systems to begin planning programs to be undertaken if more adequate funding should become available.

Since the Library Systems Act in effect creates a network of systems, each must develop—within the framework of the law and Rules and Regulations adopted by the Commission after an open hearing—the plan that best meets the needs of library patrons in the area it serves. Because of limited funds, only operation grants were given during the first two fiscal years. In the future it is hoped that establishment grants, incentive grants, and equalization grants can be given to qualifying libraries.

At an October meeting of the Advisory Board, Heartsill Young, who has served as chairman of the board since its organization in 1970, recalled some of the ideas on which the legislation was based. One of these is that the systems to be organized around existing strength. Criteria for membership insure that libraries must meet certain basic standards before participating in system activities. He also pointed out the fact that a primary purpose was to develop patterns of organization

that would make available adequate service to all Texans—wherever they may live.

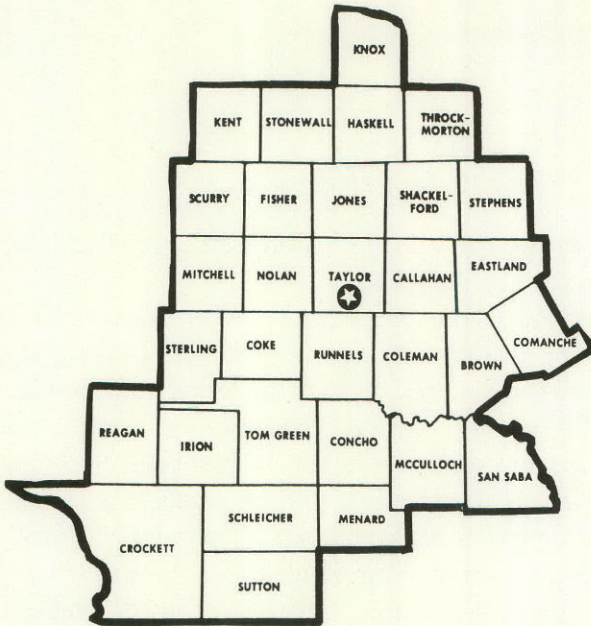
At the same session, Dr. Dorman H. Winfrey, director of the State Library, pointed out the need for developing an understanding of the systems concept in terms that would have real meaning for library patrons. Systems, he said, provide a concept of service that enables the person in a sparsely populated county to have access to materials that he needs just as does the person in a metropolitan area with an outstanding library.

The Texas State Library Communications Network has given all Texas libraries considerable experience in developing the know-how that is vital for an efficient interlibrary loan network. This, along with other programs developed under federal Library Services and Construction Act funds, has encouraged libraries to work together in ways they had not done previously.

For the fiscal year 1973 nearly 80 percent of all Texans are served by libraries that qualify for system membership. Of the remaining 20 percent, approximately one third have no library service. A numerical breakdown shows the following:

MRC	Total Population	Served by Libraries	Served by System Members	Served by MRC
Abilene	388,611	349,565	269,674	97,853
Amarillo	330,280	317,756	255,064	131,044
Austin	1,004,284	837,384	755,719	295,516
Corpus Christi	983,408	944,045	607,112	204,525
Dallas	2,327,184	2,049,380	1,859,564	844,401
El Paso	411,538	406,863	352,023	322,261
Fort Worth	1,160,086	1,113,730	868,644	441,291
Houston	2,866,882	2,723,472	2,552,483	1,232,740
Lubbock	599,889	577,458	470,495	179,295
San Antonio	1,124,601	1,104,026	996,641	830,460


Abilene Major Resource System



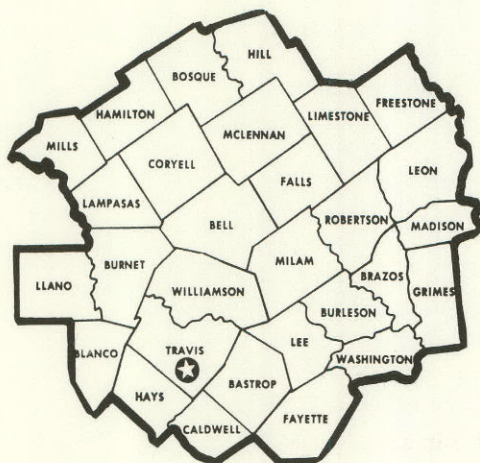
In the system for which Abilene serves as the Major Resource Center the following libraries qualified for system membership. Brownwood Public Library and Tom Green County Library at San Angelo are the area libraries that qualified. Carnegie Public Library at Ballinger, Reagan County Library at Big Lake, F. M. "Buck" Richards Memorial Library at Brady, Mrs. J. A. B. Miller Library at Coleman, Mitchell County Public Library at Colorado City, Comanche Public Library, Scurry County Library at Snyder, Stamford Carnegie Library at Stamford and the County-City Library at Sweetwater are the Size III libraries that qualified for system membership. The Carnegie Public Library at Ballinger and the Stamford Carnegie Library at Stamford are new members as of this year.

In the Texas Panhandle Library System for which Amarillo serves as the Major Resource Center there were four new system members this year: Canadian Public Library, Castro County Library at Dimmitt, Deaf Smith County Library at Hereford, and Hansford County Library at Spearman. Size II libraries that qualified for membership this year are Hutchinson County Library at Borger and Lovett Memorial Library at Pampa, Killgore Memorial Library at Dumas, Friona Public Library, Carson County Public Library at Panhandle, Perry Memorial Library at Perryton, and Sherman County Public Library at Stratford are the Size III libraries qualifying for system membership.

Texas Panhandle Library System

DALLAM	SHERMAN	HANSFORD	OCHILTREE	LIPSCOMB
HARTLEY	MOORE	HUTCHINSON	ROBERTS	HEMPHILL
OLDHAM	POTTER 	CARSON	GRAY	WHEELER
DEAF SMITH	RANDALL	ARMSTRONG	DONLEY	COLLINGSWORTH
PARMER	CASTRO	SWISHER	BRISCOE	HALL

Central Texas Library System

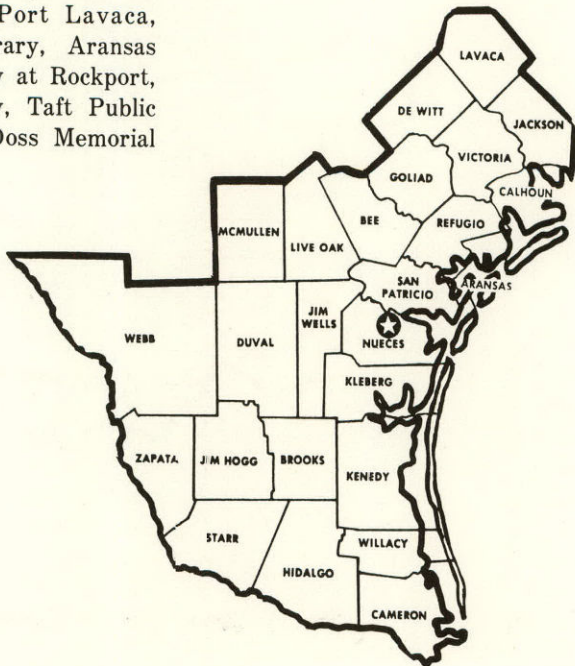


System members in the Central Texas Major Resource Center area for which Austin serves as MRC are: Bryan Public Library, Killeen Public Library, Temple Public Library and Waco-McLennan County Library, Area Libraries; Belton Carnegie Library, Brenham Public Library, Burnet County Free Library at Burnet, Cameron Public Library, Copperas Cove Public Library, Gatesville Public Library, Georgetown Area Public Library, Giddings Public Library, Hillsboro City Library, Lampasas Public Library, Llano County Public

Library at Llano, Dr. Eugene Clark Library at Lockhart, Madison County Library at Madisonville, Marlin Public Library, Gibbs Memorial Library at Mexia, Grimes County Library at Navasota, Round Rock Public Library, San Marcos Public Library, Smithville Public Library, and Teague City Library; Size III libraries. New members in the system are: Cameron Public Library. Copperas Cove Public Library, Giddings Public Library, Marlin Public Library, Grimes County Library at Navasota, and Smithville Public Library.

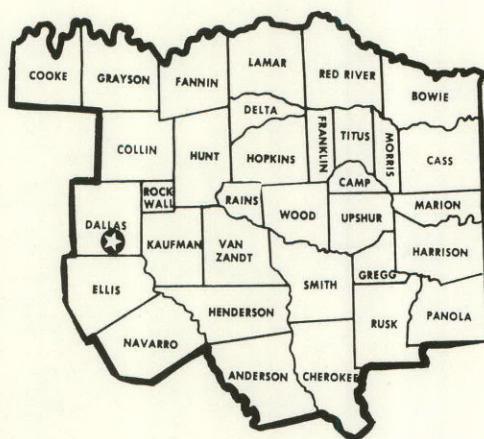
Corpus Christi Area Library System

The Alpha Municipal Library at Robstown and the San Benito Public Library were the only libraries to become new members of the system this year in the Corpus Christi Area Library System. The Size II libraries that again qualified for membership are Jim Wells County Library at Alice, Harlingen Public Library, Robert J. Kleberg Public Library at Kingsville, and McAllen Memorial Library. The Size III libraries are: Aransas Pass Public Library, Cuero Public Library, Donna Public Library, Edinburg Public Library, Ed Rachal Memorial Library at Falfurrias, Live Oak County Library at George West, Friench Simpson Memorial Library at Hallettsville, Mercedes Memorial Library, Mission Public Library, Pharr Memorial Library, Calhoun County Library at Port Lavaca, Portland Public Library, Aransas County Public Library at Rockport, Sinton Public Library, Taft Public Library and Porter Doss Memorial Library at Weslaco.



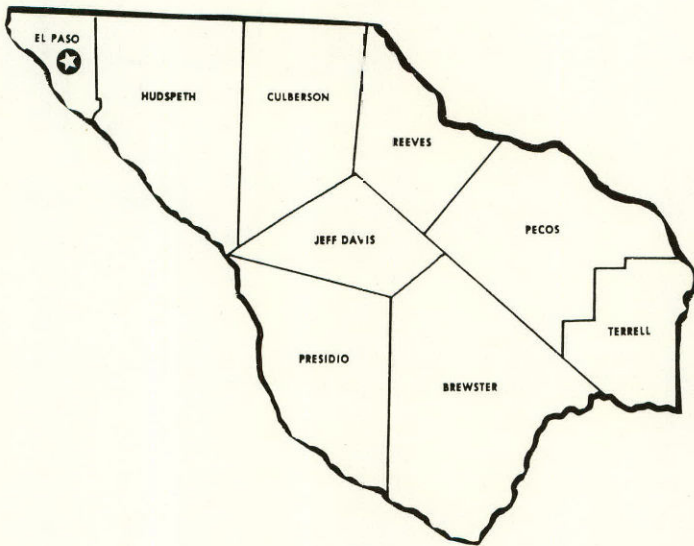
Thirty-six libraries qualified for system membership in the Northeast Texas Library System for which Dallas serves as Major Resource Center. Of these thirty-six, five are new members. The new members include McKinney Memorial Public Library, a Size II library, Carrollton Public Library, Daingerfield Public Library, Upshur County Library at Gilmer Pittsburg-Camp County Library at Pittsburg. Other system members are Corsicana Public Library, Dallas County Public Library, Denison Public Library, Farmers Branch Public Library, Nicholson Memorial Library at Garland, Grand Prairie Memorial Library, Greenville Public Library, Rusk County Memorial Library at Henderson, Irving Municipal Li-

brary, Nicholson Memorial Library at Longview, Mesquite Public Library, Plano Public Library, Richardson Public Library, Sherman Public Library and Carnegie Public Library at Tyler, Size II libraries. Size III system members are Allen Public Library, Bonham Public Library, Red River County Public Library at Clarksville, Commerce Public Library, Cooke County Public Library at Gainesville, Gladewater Public Library, Jacksonville Public Library, Kaufman County Library at Kaufman, Marshall Public Library, Mount Pleasant Public Library, Palestine Carnegie Library, Sulphur Springs Public Library, Carnegie Public Library at Terrell, Nicholas P. Sims Library at Waxahachie and Whitesboro Public Library.



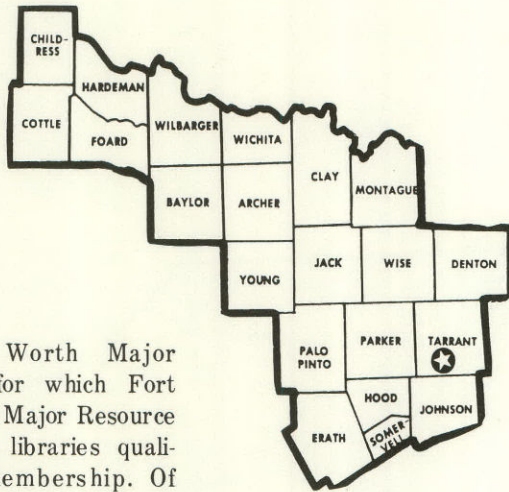
Northeast Texas Library System

El Paso Major Resource System



The El Paso MRC area had five libraries qualify for system membership. Besides El Paso Public Library which serves as the Major Resource Center area library, El Paso County Library at Fabens, Alpine Public Library, Van Horn City-County Library and Marfa Public Library qualified for system membership. El Paso County Library and Van Horn City-County Library are the only Size III libraries in the area to be system members.

Fort Worth Major Resource System

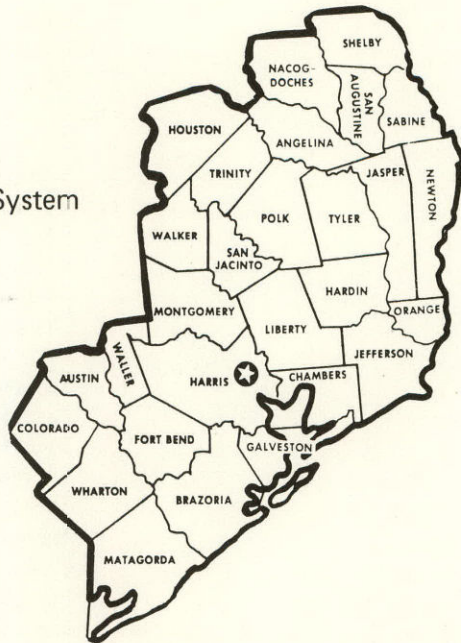


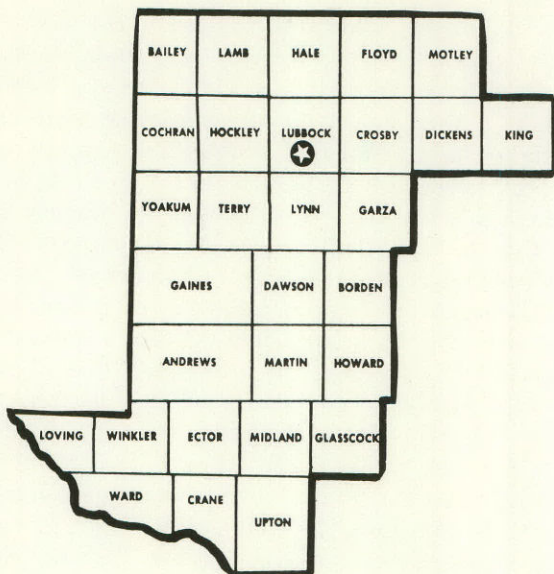
In the Fort Worth Major Resource System for which Fort Worth serves as the Major Resource Center, twenty-five libraries qualified for system membership. Of these, five are new members. The Size II libraries that are system members are Arlington Public Library, Emily Fowler Public Library at Denton, Haltom City Public Library, and Hurst Public Library. The Size III libraries are Azle Public Library, Bedford Public Library, Bowie Public Library, Bridgeport Public Library, a new member, Burkburnett Library, Decatur Public Library, Electra Public Library, Euless Public Library, Graham Public Library, Hood County Public Library at Granbury, Grapevine Public Library, a new member, Edwards Public Library at Henrietta, Lake Worth Public Library, Lewisville Public Library, Mansfield Public Library, North Richland Hills Public Library, Olney Public Library, a new member, Hardeman County Public Library, at Quanah, Richland Hills Public Library, River Oaks Public Library, Stephenville Public Library, a new member, and Weatherford Public Library, a new member.

The Houston Area Library System, which is the largest system, had the greatest number of new system members of any of the MRC's. A total of eight new members were added to the system this year. The new members are Brazoria County Library System at Angleton, Orange Public Library and Fort Bend County Library at Richmond, Size II libraries and Bellville Public Library, Shelby County Memorial Library at Center, Crockett Public Library, Friendswood Public Library and Alma M. Carpenter Public Library at Sour Lake, Size III libraries. Other system members in the Houston area are Sterling Municipal Library at Baytown, Jefferson County Library at Beaumont, Tyrrell Public

Library at Beaumont, Montgomery County Library at Conroe, Rosenberg Library at Galveston, Harris County Public Library at Houston, Pasadena Public Library, Gates Memorial Library at Port Arthur and Wharton County Library at Wharton, Size II libraries. Size III libraries are Chambers County Library, Charles O. Austin Memorial Library, Charles O. Austin Memorial Library at Cleveland, Deer Park Public Library, T. L. L. Temple Memorial Library at Diboll, Huntsville Public Library, Jasper Public Library, Liberty Municipal Library, Murphy Memorial Library at Livingston, Arthur Temple Sr. Memorial Library at Pineland, Silsbee Public Library and Allan Shivers Library at Woodville.

Houston Area Library System

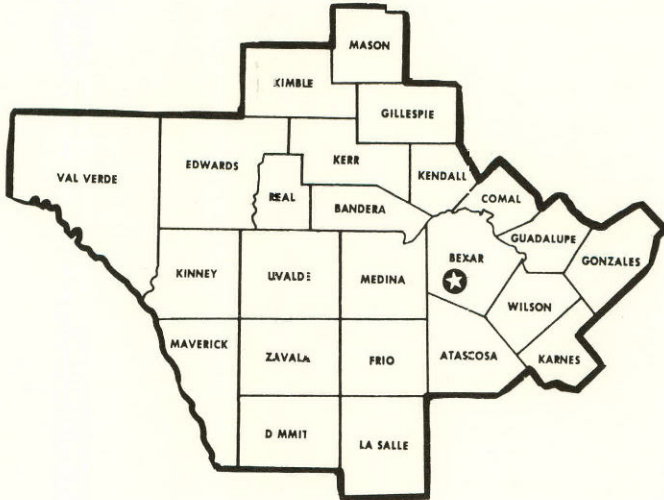




Lubbock Resource Libraries System

Libraries that qualified for system membership in the Lubbock Resource Libraries System are Midland County Public Library at Midland, Ector County Public Library at Odessa, Unger Memorial Library at Plainview, Size II libraries, Andrews County Library at Andrews, Kendrick Memorial Library at Brownfield, Crosby County Library at Crosbyton, Floyd County Library at Floydada, Dawson County Public Library at Lamesa, Lamb County Library at Littlefield, Ward County Library at Monahans, Cochran County Library at Morton, Muleshoe Area Public Library, Post Public Library, Rankin Public Library and Gaines County Library at Seminole, Size III libraries. Of these libraries, Andrews County Library, Floyd County Library and Hockley County Memorial Library are new system members.

The San Antonio Major Resource Center area had one new member added to the system. Hondo Public Library, a Size III library, is a new system member this year. Other system members in the San Antonio area are Val Verde County Library at Del Rio, Butt-Holdsworth Memorial Library at Kerrville, Size II library, Boerne Public Library, Crystal City Memorial Library, Eagle Pass Library, Pioneer Memorial Library at Fredericksburg, Kimble County Library at Junction, Karnes County Library System at Kenedy, Mason County Free Library at Mason, Dittlinger Memorial Library at New Braunfels, Frio Public Library at Pearsall and El Progreso Memorial Library at Uvalde, Size III libraries.



San Antonio Major Resource System

Texas Selected as Pilot In LIB-GIS Survey

Thanks to Texas participation as a pilot state in the Library General Information Survey being conducted by the Library Surveys Branch of the National Center for Educational Statistics, U. S. Office of Education, librarians in the state will soon have a kind of information about public libraries, academic libraries, and a group of libraries attached to State agencies that is much needed for effective planning.

Early in January the LIB-GIS questionnaires were sent to libraries. While much of the data called for has been collected previously, it has neither been collected nor compiled in such a way as to produce comparable statistics on different library universes. Since the Texas Library Systems Act provides for a network that includes by membership or contract all kinds of libraries, this data can be extremely important in the planning function that must be undertaken.

The most comprehensive statistics-gathering operation for Texas public libraries up to this time has been that connected with the annual publication of *Texas Public Library Statistics*. The combination of work by the field consultants who have been available to assist the small libraries in keeping essential records and in reporting the data and the availability of data processing expertise has resulted in much improved data on public libraries in recent years. The manipulation of data by computer provides much vital information on library resources and services.

A decade ago, G. Flint Purdy wrote:

“Facts about libraries, librarians, and library service are indispensable raw materials for constructive professional thought. Some of the ingredients of librarianship are measurable, and hence can be expressed as ‘statistics.’ Such quantitative facts, if bona fide, offer certain advantages as bases for induction, inference, generalization, and action.”

Purdy's proposal led to the ALA Library Statistics Coordinating Project of 1963-64 and was published in *Planning for a Nationwide System of Library Statistics* that was prepared by the ALA Project under contracts with the National Center for Educational Statistics of the U.S. Office of Education and submitted in May, 1970.

The document called for planning for standardized, meaningful statistics, and it also called for cooperation by the states in collection and editing of the raw data. The survey being conducted in Texas is limited this year to the three kinds of libraries considered most feasible to survey. Although school and special libraries and library education are to be surveyed when the nationwide statistics-gathering operation is implemented, these library universes are not being included in 1973.

Although library statistics have been much used in recent years to justify budget requests, they may have an even more important function in the planning process. And as governments at all levels demand accountability for funds expended, these statistics may provide data needed. While it can be argued that some information cannot be expressed quantitatively, funds designated for specific purposes can tell how important a function is within a library.

Linda Ullom, assistant director of the Field Services Division, is coordinating the collection of data in Texas. It will be forwarded to Washington for compilation and computer manipulation, and information will be available from the National Center for Educational Statistics.

An important aspect for the form that has been sent to Texas libraries is the evaluation of the questionnaire. Since Texas is a pilot state, problems that develop in using the current form can be solved before data collection begins on a nationwide basis.

The Texas Front

by Jerry Hunt

The Texas Office of Economic Opportunity has for several years issued an annual report entitled *The Texas Front*...Borrowing that title, I should like to speak about the Texas Front in Public Library Service. It appears to me that public libraries in Texas have for several years and are now putting up a front!

Several years ago when I returned to Texas from service in the Army I heard a great deal of talk about library cooperation. Cooperation between libraries of different types and cooperation among libraries of the same type. But one year at a Texas Library Association Conference when cooperation was *the* big theme, I overheard a librarian, who shall remain nameless, make a comment: "Cooperation, Cooperation, I wish they would quit talking about it and do something!"

Texas librarians have—I feel—quit talking and started doing something. However, the "something they are doing" is not nearly enough. When pressed to give examples of cooperation my own library participates in, I am embarrassed that I can only mention a few concrete illustrations. We offer reciprocal borrowing privileges to residents of another city. We participate in *The Texas List*, a project far too few public libraries support. We preach and we practice regionalism. And perhaps the single most important project or projects are those required of a public library to be eligible for federal Library Services and Construction Act funds. Last year we became a provisional member of the system provided for by the state Library Systems Act. This act, I feel, has the greatest potential to be of service to library users, not only in Denison, but statewide.

The Systems Act was passed by the legislature in 1969. TLA was almost totally responsible for the passage of the Act. TLA members rose to the occasion and worked hard, and a few even became dedicated. It was exciting work! As with any piece of legislation there was the necessary background work. Here again

Jerry Hunt, director of the Denison Public Library and chairman of the Texas Library Association's Legislative Committee, delivered this talk at TLA's 1972 September Seminar.

TLA members assisted, and I use that term broadly, for many of the State Library employees assisted greatly. The members of the Library and Historical Commission did homework and ably assisted in the necessary lobbying. TLA involved many other organizations, groups, and private citizens in the battle. We knew then that without the political support of library users nothing could be achieved.

I shall not attempt to go into detail about all of the things that happened and the work necessary to obtain the passage of this Act. It is a good act! Many states have studied it with an eye toward revision of their existing laws or totally new ones. The Texas Library Systems Act was heralded as one of the most progressive in the last several decades.

Now I dislike for someone to include statistics in a talk I have to listen to. But since I am not the one being talked to—

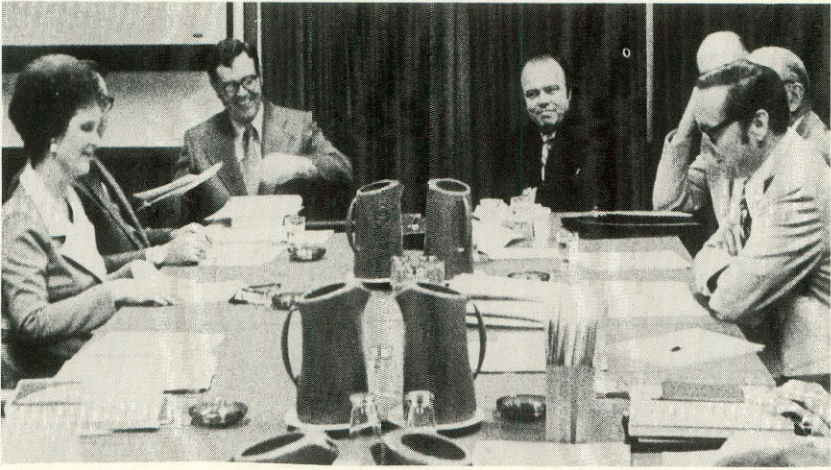
Statistics, someone has said are only a lot of figures looking for an argument.

Mrs. Weldon Lynch at the Governor's Conference on Libraries in 1966 used this one first. The people who put together the promotional materials for the Library Systems Act updated it and used it again. I would like to give you a 1972 version:

Texans are already spending a great deal on public education—as we should—formal education, in public schools. I think you will agree that we mainly learn in our 12 grades of school to improve our reading facility, to study, to assemble material, and to learn through the written word.

In Texas it costs \$9,276 to expose a child to education through the 12 grades. This figure is based on a 12 year projection of costs of the current year.

Now suppose that child lives in a community for 50 years after high school. At present levels of expenditure, how much will we spend to provide this person with materials to utilize the



Members of the Texas Library and Historical Commission met with members of the Texas Library Association at the association's September Seminar.

reading and studying skills we have already paid \$9,276 to achieve? To assist him in understanding the world, in keeping abreast economically, politically, socially?

According to our 1971 per capita expenditure for public library service, we will pay, over 50 years, \$102.50. Not \$102.50 for one year—but 50 years. A little less than it costs to send a child through the first six weeks of the first grade.

The Texas front is shortsighted indeed to invest in education and then fail to provide the means to fully utilize and extend it.

There are some 380 recognized public libraries in Texas. Of those only 168 qualified for federal funds last year. What about those other 212 or 59%? It would appear that the Texas Front has more than a Blue Norther behind it!

Twenty-five counties in our state are without library service of any kind. Many of the smaller cities do not provide library services of any kind. In a time when we hear so much about service to the disadvantaged and reaching the non-user—what a fertile field. Over 700,000 Texans who are disadvantaged non-users because they do not have public libraries.

During this Seminar, Council will be considering new Standards for Public Libraries. One item in the proposed Standards that will receive some discussion I imagine, will be a per capita support figure. Last October the Public Library Association of ALA announced that for adequate library service

an expenditure of from \$7.66 to \$8.23 was necessary. The figure varies with system size.

Here I want to make an assumption that will I am sure draw some comments and may be hotly contested. ALA has not, to my knowledge, recommended where these funds could be obtained. Therefore, for my purposes I will use a theory advanced by Lowell A. Martin, who has stated that he is convinced that some financial partnership is essential in the appropriation of funds from local, state, and federal levels. He suggests as a reasonable possibility a 50-30-20 division: 50 percent from the locality, 30 percent from the state, and 20 percent from the federal government. Using this formula—and 1971 ALA per capita recommendations—would mean \$3.94 locally, \$2.37 state, and \$1.58 from federal sources. What do we have now? The 1971 local per capita was \$2.05 in Texas (\$1.89 short), state was 5¢ if you use the total state appropriation (\$2.32 short) and 4 mills if you use the LSA total, and federal funds supplied 23 cents (\$1.35 short).

Needless to say, Texas falls short on all three levels. In fact, Texas ranks 43rd in the nation in library support. The one level of funding that needs the most improvement now is state level. The State Library appropriation in 1971 was \$516,301 or 5¢ per capita. This is the agency that must provide the leadership that will bring 59% of our public libraries out of the "black hole of Calcutta" they are now in and change them from li-berries to community information centers.

There were seven public libraries in this state last year with individual budgets higher than the State Library's. Those seven libraries collectively, spent 24 times as much as the State Library did. I am not saying that the State Library should have the largest library budget in the state. It is clear, however, that we, the citizens of Texas, have not begun to provide our State Library with adequate funding.

We as librarians, have a professional duty to work in the public interest and improve our State Library. The place to start, and the time to start is now!

Now for some history, ancient history I call it. At sometime in the past, TLA and the State Library were not on speaking terms. The reason? Well I am not sure; it all happened long before I came on the library scene. And today I could care less about some, perhaps petty matter, that occurred 20 years ago, or

whenever it happened. I feel that both the State Library and TLA are far too important to the citizens of Texas to allow the past history to prevent the progress necessary for the future.

Charles K. Wilson, the founder and chairman of Holiday Inns, takes an uncomplicated view of the world. He is fond of remarking with put-on bad grammar: "When you ain't got no education, you just got to use your brains. When you get an idea," he says, "you got to think of a reason for doing it, not of a reason for not doing it."

We must all adopt this attitude, think of the reasons for doing and work together if adequate library service is to be made available to Texans.

A first happened in recent years. Though the national library press took a different view, I feel it was Galveston that these two groups began to think seriously about working together. This joint luncheon today marks another important step.

I feel a new sense of cooperation has developed. Not one we are talking about, but one we are doing something with. We certainly have a common goal to work towards: libraries equal to today's demands.

Texas libraries of all types have also begun working together. But when such cooperative efforts result only in the sharing of poverty, nothing has really been accomplished. If Texas libraries are to meet today's demands they must be well supported financially. When we talk of finances, or public monies, we get into politics. But with a little money, and trying to get a little more, we are already in politics, and more power to us! We can and will work together to find the man who can get to the man who can get the job done, meaning of course, our elected officials in Austin.

We knew in 1969 when the Library Systems Act was passed, as we do today, that without the political support of library users from across the State nothing can be achieved. TLA has the legislative network, the necessary working members, and the vigor to reach those library users. To the Commission members, the LSA Advisory Board members, and the Staff of the State Library, I pledge TLA's whole hearted support. Working together we can obtain the finances necessary to provide adequate library service for all Texans.

Cadwell Walton Raines: State Librarian

by Clara Carpenter Christie

With the election of James S. Hogg to the Texas governorship in 1890 came many changes and reforms in state government including a new beginning for the State Library under the direction of Cadwell Walton Raines, historical clerk and de facto State Librarian.

Cadwell Walton Raines, son of Thomas A. and Aletha McClendon Raines, was born on September 18, 1839, in Upson County, Georgia. At the age of four he became an adopted member of his Uncle Cadwell Walton Raines' household in Macon, Georgia, where he received every cultural advantage the uncle could offer including enrollment in the University of Georgia, University of Virginia, and Princeton University where he was enrolled as a junior in 1858. With the unexpected death of his uncle in that year, Cadwell decided to rejoin his natural family who had gone to Texas.

Arrived in Texas, Cadwell first tried his hand at being a partner in his older brother Robert's mercantile business. By 1860 he was admitted on trial as a preacher in the Paris Station and Circuit of the East Texas Conference of the Methodist Church. Here he met and married his first wife, Mary Bowden, and heard the news of Texas' secession from the Union, February 1, 1861—a month and a half after that marriage. He was a warm supporter of Sam Houston and the Union, but he believed also that every man ought to fight for his own country, so he joined the Confederacy under Captain Gano's Squadron of the Texas Cavalry.¹

After his return from the Civil War, he taught school at New Braunfels, practiced law in Arkansas and in Canton, Texas, became county judge of Van Zandt County, and published a newspaper at Wills Point and later at Mineola and Quitman—home county of James S. Hogg where their friendship, based on common interests, experiences, and beliefs, began.

Following the disastrous state Capitol fire in Austin in 1881,

Commissioner A. W. Spaight of the Department of Insurance, Statistics and History in reporting the condition of the state library rated its collection more appropriate to a second-hand bookstall than to a state library.² No provision was made for the re-establishment of a library until 1891 after Governor Hogg's inauguration.

Governor Hogg was pleased to appoint as historical clerk his friend and supporter, Judge Cadwell Walton Raines of Wood County—a person with an absorbing interest in the history of his adopted state of Texas and a desire to have some part in its preservation. Raines' new position was not one of directing a well stocked library, but one of creating and building a library.

In 1891 the library had almost nothing in it except public documents—publications of several states and of the Federal government. It held no more than seventy-five miscellaneous books and less than forty books on Texas. One newspaper, purchased by special appropriation, made up its newspaper collection.³

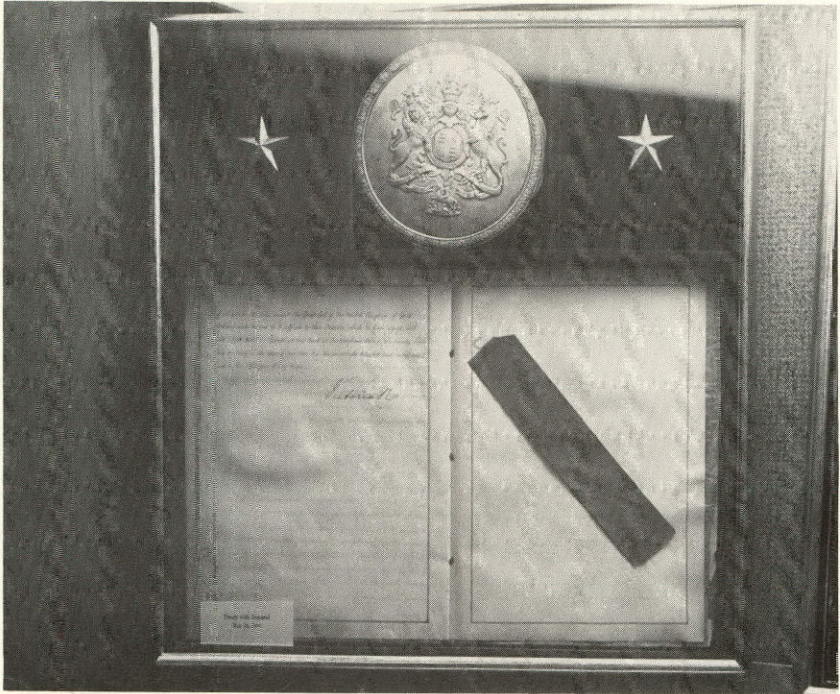
Judge Raines worked at the job of collection and acquisition for the State Library with enthusiasm and dedication. His personal search for historical materials was carried on through correspondence with county judges, known history enthusiasts and collectors, and community leaders and groups in those areas where historical materials would likely be found.⁴ He advertised in all leading newspapers inviting correspondence with persons having material of Texas history for disposal.⁵

The funds granted by the Legislature for travel and expenses in his search for historical materials were most effectively used.

In Hogg's administration more than nine-tenths of the newspapers of the Republic and of early Texas in the Union now in the State Library were acquired and brought in by the State Librarian as a result of his personal researches for data amid the historic spots of the Republic. Besides these, many exceedingly rare and valuable Texas books and documents were added to the library in this way.⁶

By 1893 the state library collection had grown to 9,588 volumes, 812 of which were in the general library collection. So for the first year of Raines' service as historical clerk the general collection had increased from 75 to 812 volumes.

Among the Texas collection of 407 books were many rare publications, including General Houston's first printed report of the



The treaty with the Republic of Texas signed by Queen Victoria is now on display in the Texas Archives and Library Building.

Battle of San Jacinto. Valuable map additions included a rare one dated 1828, one drawn by Stephen F. Austin himself, and some imports from Mexico. Several Franciscan manuscripts covering the years from early Spanish explorations through the establishment of settlements by Prince of Solmes-Braunfels, were acquired.⁷ The Texas collection and its displays—faded newspapers, Travis' famous letter from the Alamo, daguerrotypes, flintlock pistols, swords, a big parchment with the beribboned imprint of a Great Seal and the bold signature "Victoria Regina" testifying to a treaty between Great Britain and the Republic of Texas—became a chief attraction to visitors in the State Library.⁸ According to the Commissioner's report in 1893, the State Library's Texas Collection was then rated the best and largest in the world.⁹

From 1891 to 1895 the State Library staff consisted of Raines and an assistant. The office assistant was generally a University of Texas student needing employment. Raines' daughter, Lula, frequently assisted the Judge (as she did in his literary accomplishments). After taking a course at the University of

Texas in cataloging, Lula Raines took over the job of cataloging the library.¹⁰

Raines, as state librarian, placed more emphasis on service in providing needed materials and information than on form and rules to follow in its provision.

As an administrator he was not a stickler for rules, nor was he a martinet for the strict library system. More important to him was a complete familiarity with each book and its content. Raines had a reputation of a fantastic memory; it was said he remembered everything he read, seldom finding it necessary to review.¹¹

As librarian, the Judge was a courteous, genial, considerate host to all who came to see him. He made the State Library such a comfortable place to visit that it became a regular rendezvous spot for the Capitol's "old timers:" John H. Reagan, Francis R. Lubbock, Oran M. Roberts, "Sul" Ross, and Governor Hogg, himself, who enjoyed gathering to talk at the end of a day.¹²

From the beginning of Raines' first term as librarian through his last term, the library was plagued with inadequate storage facilities. The original large room on the second floor marked "State Library" on the architects' plans for the new state Capitol had been taken over by the Supreme Court.¹³ The library was housed in a small room on the first floor adjoining the Department of Agriculture, Insurance, Statistics and History. By 1893 added storage space was of prime importance; books and materials were of necessity being stored on the floor.¹⁴ While Raines received positive advances in requests for appropriations for books and materials, his pleas for more adequate room and storage space received a negative reception.

When Governor Hogg's second term of office was completed and he returned to the practice of law in 1894, he was succeeded in office by Charles A. Culberson. Governor Culberson appointed Colonel Eugene Digges as Raines' successor in the State Library. Librarian Digges faced two serious problems: the inherited library housing problem and an economy wave in all governmental departments.¹⁵ Librarian Raines' salary had been \$1,500; Digges' salary dropped to \$1,100. Raines' annual appropriation for book purchases for the year 1892/93 and again for 1894/95 was \$1,000; Digges was allowed no purchases until

after February, 1896, when \$200 was appropriated for book purchases.¹⁶ Colonel Digges served as librarian until his death in 1899, when Raines was reappointed librarian by Governor Joseph D. Sayers.

The interval between Raines' first and second terms as librarian was filled with publication, or preparation for publication, of works pertaining to Texas history. Perhaps the best known of his published works is *A Bibliography of Texas; Being a Descriptive List of Books, Pamphlets, and Documents Relating to Texas in Print and Manuscript Since 1536, Including a Complete Collation of the Laws, With an Introductory Essay on the Materials of Early Texas History*. Raines had become increasingly aware of the need for a Texas bibliography for students and collectors. The finished volume, published in 1896, was the result of work started years before. The interim years between library terms gave time for its organization.¹⁷ Dorman H. Winfrey, the current state librarian, has written:

many bibliographies and references containing Texas materials have been issued, each limited....However, Raines' *Bibliography* stood unchallenged in the field of Texana as a general guide for over a half century, and even today for the period, 1845-1896, it remains the only comprehensive bibliographical reference devoted solely to Texas materials....a basic requirement for every Texana collection;...this work still remains a handy guide and bibliographical reference.¹⁸

During these interim years the Judge compiled and later published a unique and ambitious volume entitled *Year Book for Texas, 1901*. It was praised for its careful preparation from authoritative sources and its meticulous editing. The *Year Book* remained the only available listing of names of public officials of early Texas for forty years. Volume II, *Year Book of Texas, 1902*, was published by Raines in 1903.

Another publication came forth from the work of this period: his *Six Decades in Texas, or Memoirs of Francis Richard Lubbock* was published in 1900. The rough manuscript of memoirs was given to Raines to edit in 1897; he meticulously verified every statement and every allusion to the history of Texas and the South occurring in the period covered.¹⁹

Raines worked for several years on the *Analytical Index to the Laws of Texas, 1823-1905*, published finally in 1906 after a

modification of its classification and elaboration of its system of cross-indexing. This furnished the long needed index to Gammel's *Laws of Texas*.

During this period the Judge was active in the organization of the Texas State Historical Association, serving on its first Executive Council through 1899, and researching and publishing sufficient material to be chosen a "fellow" of that organization. He regularly contributed to the *Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association*. He was also one of a group responsible for the organization of the Texas Library Association.

Raines returned to the library in 1899 with his old zeal and enthusiasm to make the Texas State Library one to be respected in the nation, but his inherited problems made his progress slow. Time was needed to reeducate the Legislature to see the need for adequate library grants.

Housing was an even more pressing problem than during his first term. At the end of 1895 materials had to be stored on the floor; and in the meantime, even with small budgets, some acquisitions had been made. Now, thousands of volumes were being stored in the basement of the Capitol building.

The Spanish manuscripts were in bad state of preservation and needed overall rearrangement and proper classification. Considering the condition of these manuscripts, Judge Raines reported to Commissioner Jeff Johnson that it was imperative that an assistant librarian be added to the staff. He urged a needed appropriation of \$2,000 for the purchase of books and \$500 for collecting historical materials.²⁰ By 1900 progress in gaining increased appropriations was slow but noticeable. Raines again urged appropriations adequate to insure a respectable state library.

At no time in Raines' second term were his appeals for adequate appropriations for the library as effective as they had been during his tenure under Governor Hogg. James S. Hogg was historically-minded and library-oriented, and his progressive liberal policies were reflected in appropriations. Governor Sayers was a strong conservative with an economy bent. The Twenty-Seventh Legislature allowed very small increase in library appropriations and increased the librarian's salary to \$1,200.²¹

Although hampered by reduced allocations for all phases of his work, Raines showed no signs of diminishing interest in

collection and acquisition of Texas historical materials for the State Library. He continued to search for materials with dedication and enthusiasm. Dr. Alex Dienst, Texana collector from Temple, Texas, relating the story of his first meeting with Judge Raines, gave evidence of the Judge's fervor in collection:

For several years prior to 1900 when this volume [Raines' *Bibliography*] was presented to me by...Judge Raines, I had a considerable correspondence with him relative to Texas historical material. I had never met him...and he had never met me, and neither one of us had any idea how the other looked. About this time, 1900, I paid a visit to San Antonio...to look over Mr. H. Moo's 2nd hand book store and purchase such Texas books as I did not possess. Mr. Moo always kept a large case out on the sidewalk containing from 100 to 200 rare Texas books. When I came to the bookcase I saw an elderly gentleman selecting certain volumes and setting them to one side. I hastily went to work on the Texas book rack and was speedily piling up Texas books myself. After fifteen minutes of rapid work we had both of us selected some twenty-five volumes apiece and there was a keen rivalry to see who could get to the remaining volumes first. When we had finished our explorations I greeted my rival thus: "Sir, I have never met you, but I have no doubt you are the State Librarian, Judge Raines." He replied, "Yes sir, that is my name—and I am just as sure that you are none other than Dr. Alex Dienst of Temple, Texas." Thus we were betrayed by our loves.²²

After an earnest plea for added staff members, the Twenty-Eighth Legislature added appropriations of \$1,000 for a library cataloguer and \$1,000 for a classifier and translator of manuscripts.²³ Ernest W. Winkler was chosen as classifier and translator of Spanish and French manuscripts. Harriet Talbot was hired as cataloguer.

In 1899 approximately 5,000 historical manuscripts in a bad state of preservation were stored in the library vault.²⁴ They were practically inaccessible and unusable to students of Texas history in their disorderly accumulated storage. Winkler, as classifier and translator, was faced with the task of bringing order to this confusion. The work plan included: (1) arranging the manuscripts in chronological order (2) classifying (3) cataloguing

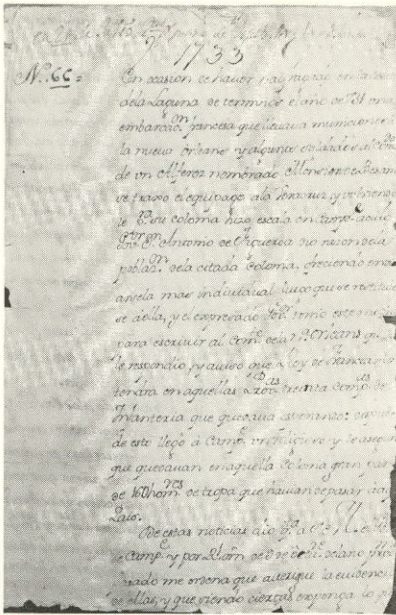
Clara Carpenter Christie drew this article from her thesis for the Master of Library Science degree at the Graduate School of Library Science at the University of Texas at Austin. This is one of a series of biographies of librarians that have been submitted as thesis for the degree. Mrs. Christie is now a school librarian in Austin. Don Scarbrough, grandson of C. W. Raines, is a member of the Texas Library and Historical Commission.

and calendaring (4) translating, and (5) preserving and caring for the manuscripts.²⁵

After continued appeals for more space, including appeals by Austinites through *The Austin Statesman*, a solution for the poor housing of the library was finally offered in 1905. The Supreme Court was willing to have the library share occupancy of the large second floor room which housed the Supreme Court Library. During the autumn of 1905 the library staff carefully planned the use of the proposed new room. The long anticipated move was finally made in February, 1906. Washington's Birthday was celebrated by the library staff working all day behind closed doors.²⁶

In administering the affairs of the library, Raines continued to serve in the same dedicated manner characteristic of his service under Hogg. He gave no thought for time and effort expended if it furthered the cause of the State Library. As librarian, he expected no lighter load of work than his assistants. The library was open to the public during the day and early evening hours, six days a week. Raines and Winkler shared the long library hours as librarian-in-charge; they also shared a mutual respect and affection for each other. No schedule of work was sacred to Raines. If personal needs of his assistants called for an adjustment, he was agreeable to change.²⁷

When it became apparent that Winkler could get more adequate answers to his many questions about care and



Materials from the Nacogdoches Archives, shown on the left, and printed materials collected during the time Raines directed what became the State Library, continue to be important resources.

preservation of manuscripts by a personal on-hand study of Library of Congress methods, rather than by correspondence, Raines gave his whole-hearted approval for leave for such a trip. Winkler was away during the month of July, 1904.²⁸

Raines in the meantime planned a trip to Mexico to purchase books and check on archives in Mexico City, Saltillo, and Monterrey.²⁹ He left for Mexico City in mid-September. His time in Mexico City was spent principally in the Biblioteca Nacional and the Archivo General. He relaxed with several visits to the Museo Nacional, a visit to Chapultepec, and a tour of the National Palace and President Díaz' residence.

Since Raines had written a series of articles on the "Life of Santa Anna" for the *Texas Magazine* which was published during the years of 1896 through 1898, it was to have been expected that he would climb the rocky path up to the cemetery where Santa Anna was buried.

Judge Raines had arrived in Mexico City September 19. His only recorded disappointment was in finding a bookseller named Blake out of town.³⁰ Blake understood the Judge's interests; his partner knew little about historical books or documents. By October 1 Blake was back in Mexico City. The Judge completed a \$100 book transaction with him for the State Library and was ready to return home on October 2, 1904.³¹

On his return trip he visited the Biblioteca and the Archivo de Estado de Coahuilo in Saltillo, spent one day in Monterrey and returned to Austin.

Whenever Raines was out of the State Library, Winkler was in charge. In the spring of 1905 the Judge was out with an attack of "the grippe" in February. He was again out in June of that year. The Judge had deplored the scarcity of biographical literature on famous Texans and he was busy trying to fill that need. He was preparing Governor Hogg's speeches and state papers for publication. After Hogg's railroad accident and his subsequent rapidly failing health the Judge felt an urgency in that preparation that had not previously existed. In June 1905, with Commissioner Clay's approval, Raines turned the library over to Winkler and left to visit Hogg in West Columbia to rush the final revisions and corrections needed on the speeches and papers before publication.³² *Speeches and State Papers of James Stephen Hogg with a Short Sketch of His Life*, edited by Raines, was published in 1905.

Judge Raines felt the need for another trip to Mexico City in the fall of 1905, but decided he would send Winkler in his stead to make the desired acquisitions.³³

Raines' health was becoming an increasing factor to be considered when he set any goals for himself in 1906. The pleasure he derived from the progress made in the State Library in research came more from observation than from participation. He took pride in watching Winkler at his work. Through organization and translation the archival collection of manuscripts were made increasingly available for researchers. Six boxes of Texas Navy Papers 1836-1845, were now available, as were also three boxes of Texas Army Papers, 1839-1845. The Spanish and Mexican Papers (the Nacogdoches Papers) which Winkler classified into seven geographic divisions required translation before cataloguing. This proved a slow process. Two boxes were completed by the end of 1903.³⁴ Additional official records were transferred to the Library from the Secretary of State's office but he would not allow the transfer of the "Decrees of Coahuila and Texas."³⁵ Professor Garrison of the University of Texas completed editing the first volume of *Diplomatic Correspondence of the Republic of Texas* in January 1906. He started work immediately on the second volume in February.³⁶

In May came Raines' decision that it was time for him to resign as librarian. After conferring with Dr. Garrison, who agreed with him that Winkler was ready to assume responsibilities as state librarian, the Judge made his plans and

recommendations known to Winkler. Raines' health was noticeably failing, but on June 1, he sent the Winklers off on a week's vacation to celebrate Winkler's coming promotion. When they returned, the Judge was barely able to be at his desk; he started his vacation on June 9 and was never able to return to work.³⁷

Raines was suffering from tuberculosis of the throat³⁸ and tried a change of climate hoping for improvement. He returned to Austin on July 28th. The *Austin Statesman* kept the public aware of Judge Raines' dying condition. Winkler visited him at least twice daily until his death.³⁹ By August 1 Raines' children had arrived to be with him. He died August 2, 1906. Although he was buried in Round Rock Cemetery beside his first wife, Mary, according to his children's wishes, a memorial monument to Judge Raines' memory was placed in the State Cemetery in Austin by his second wife, Isabelle Raines.

In October, 1906, Commissioner Clay in submitting the annual report of the State Librarian to Governor Lanham referred to Cadwell Walton Raines, late State Librarian:

...In his decease the public suffered the loss of a faithful servant, the State Library an efficient officer, the cause of Texas history a devoted student, and society a Christian gentleman.⁴⁰

To a librarian, the life of C. W. Raines has significance not only because his first term as historical clerk, or state librarian, marks the real beginning of the Texas State Library, but also because he was one of the founders of the Texas Library Association in 1902. His work as state librarian has been compared to that of Lyman C. Draper of Wisconsin, who laid the foundation of a great historical library through his collections. But Raines' accomplishments were not confined to collections alone.

In publication of material, research, and preservation of historical matter C. W. Raines established a precedent which has served as a guide and inspiration to succeeding staff members of the Texas State Library.⁴¹

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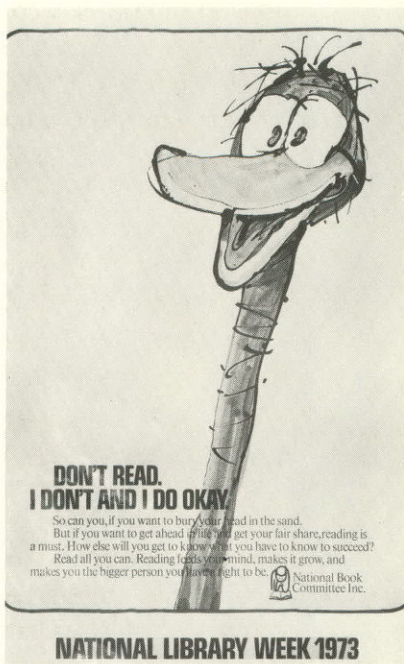
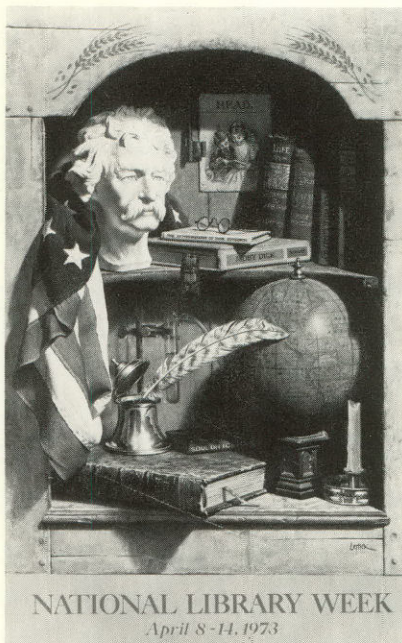
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Dual Themes Picked for Library Week

Get Ahead...Read and Widen Your World...Read are the dual themes of the sixteenth annual National Library Week to be observed April 8 through 14.

Mrs. Bill Hobby, wife of the lieutenant governor, whose own interest in books is demonstrated by her work as book editor of the *Houston Post*, is serving as state chairman this year. L. B. Woods, director of the Carnegie Public Library in Tyler, is executive director. Committee members are Jane Bell of Dallas, Amanda Bible of



El Paso, Mary L. Cooper of Luling, Mrs. Gail Dack of Houston, Mrs. Doris Mitchell of Austin, C. A. Mitts III of Forth Worth, and Judy Kay Smith of Amarillo.

Libraries throughout the state will be having open houses and other special events. Woods emphasized that the week-long observance is important because it focuses attention on year-round efforts by concerned citizens, librarians, teachers, writers, and readers to foster the reading habit in people of all ages and promote more extensive use and development of all types of libraries to serve their needs.

Further information about plans for special events may be obtained from L. B. Woods, Carnegie Public Library, Tyler.

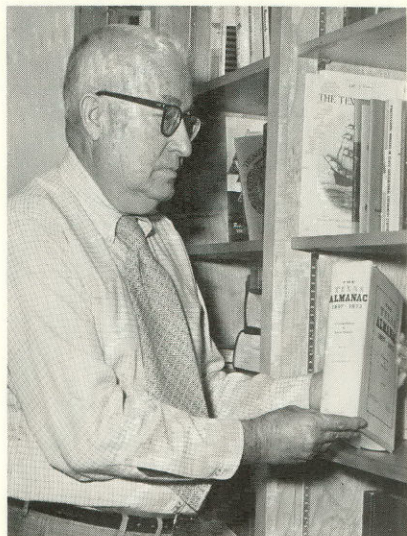
“An Untried Experiment” Now Standard Reference Source

by *Walter B. Moore*

“An untried experiment” of 1857 has become a standard reference in Texas libraries. It is the *Texas Almanac*, first published on January 1, 1857. Willard Richardson, publisher of the *Galveston News*, conceived the idea of a reference about Texas that would attract immigrants when the state was only 12 years old. That *Texas Almanac*, printed on the crude presses in Galveston, is eleven years older than another standard reference, the *World Almanac*. The success of the *Texas Almanac* far exceeded Richardson’s expectations. He had to print more copies in 1858 and still more in 1859. By that time immigrants were arriving in Texas with only two books—the Holy Bible and the *Texas Almanac*. And, the *Almanac* was being quoted on the floor of the United States Senate by Senator Sam Houston, who disagreed with an account of the Battle of San Jacinto and said that the *Almanac* editor should be in the penitentiary.

Despite such critics, Richardson’s almanacs became some of the most influential books in Texas history. They not only chronicled the statistics of their day—including the number and value of Negro slaves—but also contained accounts of Texas historical events by the men who had made the events occur.

Richardson can hardly be given too much credit for his vision. His basic concept and format of the *Texas Almanac* are preserved in the editions that are published every other year more than a century later. As his editions were, the *Texas Almanacs* today are partly financed through the sale of advertising (carefully screened to exclude anything that might be objectionable in a volume used by schools and libraries). That advertising makes it possible to sell the book at a small



Walter Moore, author of this article and editor of the Almanac from 1960 to 1973, takes from his bookcase a copy of a collection of articles from almanacs of a century ago. Stuart McGregor served as editor of the publication from 1925 until his retirement in 1960.

price—\$2.50 plus tax for the 1972-73 edition, far below the cost of most books today.

Publishing of Texas history as told by those who make history is another Richardson idea carried on today. For example, the account of the Texas tidelands in the 1972-73 *Texas Almanac* came from former Governor Price Daniel and Attorney General Crawford Martin, both deeply involved in tidelands lawsuits and legislation. Another example of history told by a history-maker is the article on grain sorghums in the 1970-71 edition. This was written by J. Roy Quinby, a plant breeder largely responsible for the sorghums Texas now grows.

One of the most inspiring legends in Texas history was first published in the 1873 *Texas Almanac*. This is the account of Colonel William B. Travis' drawing a line with his sword in the dirt of the Alamo and inviting those willing to die in its defense to cross the line and stand beside him. Millions have been thrilled by this dramatic story, which was contained in a letter to the *Texas Almanac* from W. P. Zuber. No one really knows whether the story is true or not, though it probably is; but it expresses the spirit of the Alamo truthfully, even if only a legend.



(An account of this is reprinted on page 82 of the 1970-71 edition, in case someone would like to read it.)

Except for the year 1866, Richardson printed the *Texas Almanac* each year until 1873. It then was discontinued until 1904, when it was revived through the interest of George B. Dealey, who began on the *Galveston News*, then became publisher of the *Dallas Morning News*, which has published the *Texas Almanac* since that date.

While there were editions in 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1914, the year 1925 saw the birth of the modern *Texas Almanac* under the editorship of the man who, next to Richardson, influenced the publication most. He was Stuart M. McGregor, a tireless worker and student of Texana, who edited the book until his retirement at the end of 1960. Since then the *Texas Almanac* has been edited by the writer, Walter B. Moore, who is retiring in 1973 and turning the editorship over to Fred Pass.

Ruth Harris, who has been assistant editor of the *Texas Almanac* since 1941, does most of the detailed work on the publication and her efficiency accounts for much of its completeness and accuracy.

Thousands of other Texans make the *Texas Almanac* possible. County clerks, county agricultural agents, chamber of commerce managers, newspaper publishers and representatives of almost every state agency contribute information to each edition.

One of the most used features, readers tell us, are the county maps which are revised for each edition on the basis of changes in roads shown on Texas Highway Department County maps.

The Texas Constitution is brought up to date in each edition, with new amendments inserted in the proper place along with a footnote telling when the amendment was adopted.

The publishers of the *Texas Almanac* do everything possible to assure accuracy, to make it available at low cost and to make it a public service to the people of the state. In the words of the late E. M. (Ted) Dealey, "Financial gain has never inspired the publication of the *Texas Almanac*, although unjustified hopes for profit have brought many unsuccessful, short-lived imitations. The need for the encyclopedic volume and a dedication to public service have caused its continued publication by the corporate heirs of Willard Richardson and the original Galveston *News*—the A. H. Belo Corporation, publishers of the Dallas *Morning News*."

Also as a public service, the Belo Corporation printed a facsimile edition of the first *Texas Almanac*, Richardson's 1857 edition, and in 1969 sent free copies to all Texas college and public libraries.

Much of the historical material in the editions of the *Texas Almanac* between 1857 and 1873 is reprinted in a Texian Press publication, *The Texas Almanac—1857-73*.

Those interested in more information will find it in a history of the publication by the late Stuart M. McGregor which was published in the April, 1947, issue of the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*.

The next edition of the *Texas Almanac* will be published in the fall of 1973 and it is the hope of the staff that it will be as useful to Texas librarians as Willard Richardson's "untried experiment" proved to be to readers 116 years ago.

The WPA Statewide Library Project in Texas

by Jane Rogers

The Works Progress Administration—or WPA—is usually remembered by the construction of buildings and other public works, but library development in Texas owes much to an almost forgotten aspect of this vast federal program born of the Depression of the 1930s. WPA Statewide Library Projects provided a nationwide demonstration of the value of federal aid in promoting public library services and laid a foundation upon which the Library Services and Construction Act was established after the hiatus of World War II.

The WPA Statewide Library Project in Texas was one of the largest of the state programs by any measurement. Library programs in Texas accounted for 2.8 percent of all WPA expenditures in the state, compared to 1.2 percent nationwide.¹ More than \$6,000,000 in federal funds was allocated to the project during its five years of operation.² In 1940 alone, the Project spent 20 cents per capita while local tax support in the state was only 11 cents. At its peak, it employed more than 2000 workers,³ at an average monthly wage of \$43.00,⁴ in over 1500 locations.⁵ Its operation opened a new dimension in library service in Texas, opening school libraries, bringing public library service to communities which had never before had free access to books and enabling established libraries to provide more adequate services. Pathways of school library-public library cooperation were established. By conducting operations on a District level, with subdivisions into Areas where warranted, the basis was laid for present cooperative practices.

The WPA was established in 1935 to combat the Depression by providing jobs. At that time, the Bureau of Business Research at the University of Texas estimated the Texas unemployment rate at 25 percent.⁶ Business and industry were operating at low levels, agriculture was crippled by drouth as well as by poor market conditions, tax collections were delinquent and the income of endowed colleges and other institutions had dwindled

after the stock market crash. Individuals who had entered the Depression with savings had exhausted them.

Library budgets, always sensitive to tax fluctuations, were pared, and their services were curtailed at a time when their patronage was intensified. As individuals and families suffered losses in personal income, they took advantage of free entertainment provided by books. As use increased with fewer new books purchased, books wore out faster, hence the popularity of mending projects in early WPA programs. Most public libraries of the period also felt a keen obligation to the jobless transients who sought the public library as an orientation point and a key to possible jobs in the area, as well as for a comfortable shelter offering mental stimulation. One city library even allowed them to use a shower in the basement provided for the building custodian.

Work relief projects under earlier federal programs had established the desirability of library work in providing employment. It was suitable not only for librarians but also for former clerical and secretarial workers, retail clerks, and housewives who had never sought work before. Professional supervision for workers was readily available, as were adequate space and tools—books, tables, typewriters. Non-labor costs for materials such as catalog cards and mending supplies were low. Libraries had no difficulty meeting the general criteria for project eligibility: that the work to be done must be socially useful, that it be performed on public property, and that no project worker displace a previously employed worker.⁷ An additional requirement provided that the library's regular budget must not be lowered in anticipation of or as a result of the WPA project.⁸

Library projects were authorized in Texas by a letter from H. P. Drought, state WPA administrator, and Mrs. Mary K. Taylor, state women's work consultant, to all district directors, which outlined the procedures to be followed.⁹ Individual projects were to be initiated by an application from the potential sponsor—a city, county, school district, or any other public agency having the legal authority to engage in the work requested. The exact nature of the job to be done, the number of technical, clerical, or manual WPA workers needed, and an estimate of the time required were stated in the application as well as the contribution of the sponsor in space, supervision, materials to be

furnished, or cash. After a review by the District WPA Director, the application was forwarded through the State Administrator to Washington where final approval was given by the President.¹⁰

During the first two years of operation, projects were set up in 748 schools and in 42 public libraries. A total of 289 new libraries were opened. Many of these were in schools where a WPA worker provided the clerical assistance necessary to integrate classroom book collections into a single library to serve all the students under the direction of a librarian. County school libraries were being established at this time, often with a bookmobile to serve the remote areas. In many of these, a WPA worker rode along to handle the clerical work involved in the book circulation to the children and sometimes to the general public. WPA workers kept school libraries open during the summer months to serve the entire community. Book mending and rebinding operations for both public and school libraries extended the usefulness of over 300,000 volumes. Library service was brought to an estimated 150,000 additional persons.¹¹

By this time, the status of library projects was being enhanced on the national level. Impressed by the success of the early projects, the Washington office encouraged coordination of local projects and integration into any existing plans for library development which had been prepared by state agencies or by state associations of librarians.¹² Under this impetus, in August, 1937, the library projects in Texas were reorganized into the WPA Statewide Library Project, sponsored by Texas State Library with local co-sponsors in the community.¹³

Arthur Ray Curry headed the project as State WPA library supervisor until November, 1941, when he was succeeded by Bonnie F. McAfee. A graduate of the University of Texas and the University of Illinois Library School, Curry had taught school and had held positions as a librarian at the University of Oklahoma, Texas Christian University, and Rosenberg Library in Galveston. He had attended the organizational meeting of the Southwestern Library Association held in Austin October 25-27, 1922. Shortly after that meeting, he had headed the Indiana State Library Commission. This was a working Commission, rather than advisory, which was charged with the development of public library services in the state. It maintained a collection of books to lend to understocked public libraries, held regular

district training sessions for librarians, and published the *Library Occurrent*, then as now a journal to disseminate articles of interest to librarians throughout the state.¹⁴ As WPA library supervisor, he made frequent speeches explaining the program to interested groups and to present and potential sponsors. He contributed regular reports on the progress of the Project to Texas librarians through the pages of *News Notes* (later *Texas Library Journal*).

Under his direction and in accordance with policies established in Washington, the Statewide Library Project became more and more a public library demonstration program. Professional librarians were hired as district library supervisors. Training programs for WPA workers were instituted. Books were purchased for extension loans. Mending and rebinding programs were curtailed to avoid competition with commercial binderies and to shift the emphasis of the project to service to the public.¹⁵

In 1938 the office of consultant of library projects was created within the Professional and Service Division of WPA (Washington Office), under the direction of Edward A. Chapman. The following year the WPA was reorganized as the Work Projects Administration, and Chapman became the national director of the Library Service Section. With the stated policy, "To assist the established library agency to reduce the number of people without library service" library planning became an accepted part of the program. There was no desire on the part of WPA officials at any level to set up a system of libraries that would rival existing services. They considered WPA assistance as a means to extend the influence and services of existing libraries and to strengthen the work of the legally responsible state agencies. WPA libraries were considered a demonstration to the community, helping to create a demand which would lead to local support after the demonstration ended.¹⁶

Texas provided an almost ideal proving ground on which to test this demonstration theory. In 1938, the American Library Association ranked Texas 37th among the 48 states in the amount of local support given to public libraries with a per capita expenditure of 11 cents¹⁷ at a time when \$1.00 was considered the minimum adequate figure. Fifty-five percent of Texas' population was without library service.¹⁸ That same year, the People's Library Movement, which later became Friends of Texas Libraries, was formed to work for state appropriations for

library extension work and for better local library support.¹⁹ The need and the interest were there—only the money was lacking.

The district library supervisor was the key to the operation of the project. The WPA had divided Texas into twelve districts with headquarters at Amarillo, Austin, Dallas, El Paso, Fort Worth, Houston, Laredo, Lubbock, Marshall, San Angelo, San Antonio and Waco.²⁰ The library supervisor traveled constantly to the counties assigned to her headquarters with two purposes always in view—to maintain liaison with present and potential cosponsors and to train workers. She met with county judges, county school superintendents, mayors, women's clubs, friends of the library, and any other interested persons or groups, giving advice on library matters, determining the needs of each unit, and encouraging local support. She gave instruction to clerical workers on rudimentary library procedures on an individual basis and conducted group training sessions at frequent intervals using training guides and lesson plans issued by the Library Section in Washington.²¹

Over 7000 volumes were purchased for Texas libraries between 1938 and 1940,²² and the number doubled before the end of the Project.²³ District library supervisors were encouraged to suggest titles and general subject areas for purchase, but actual selection was by the state library supervisor, subject to a few limitations prescribed by the Library Section. Standard public library collection proportions were followed, designating 35 percent of the budget for children's books and 65 percent for adult materials, of which no more than 25 percent would be fiction. No reference books could be purchased with WPA funds. No collection sent to a library could contain duplicate titles. These last two restrictions were intended to stimulate local purchases to meet local demands.²⁴

Although the state librarian did not exercise any actual supervision of the project, Texas State Library as sponsor provided the space for receiving, cataloging, processing, temporary storage, and shipment of books to newly opened libraries and to existing libraries which qualified for supplementary books.

Eligibility for book loans depended on (1) the existence of an active library committee in the county or the community interested in library extension, (2) evidence of the financial ability of the county or community to maintain permanent library

service on the basis of tax support and (3) sufficient WPA workers or other persons at the location to make the books available for free public use at least five days a week.²⁵

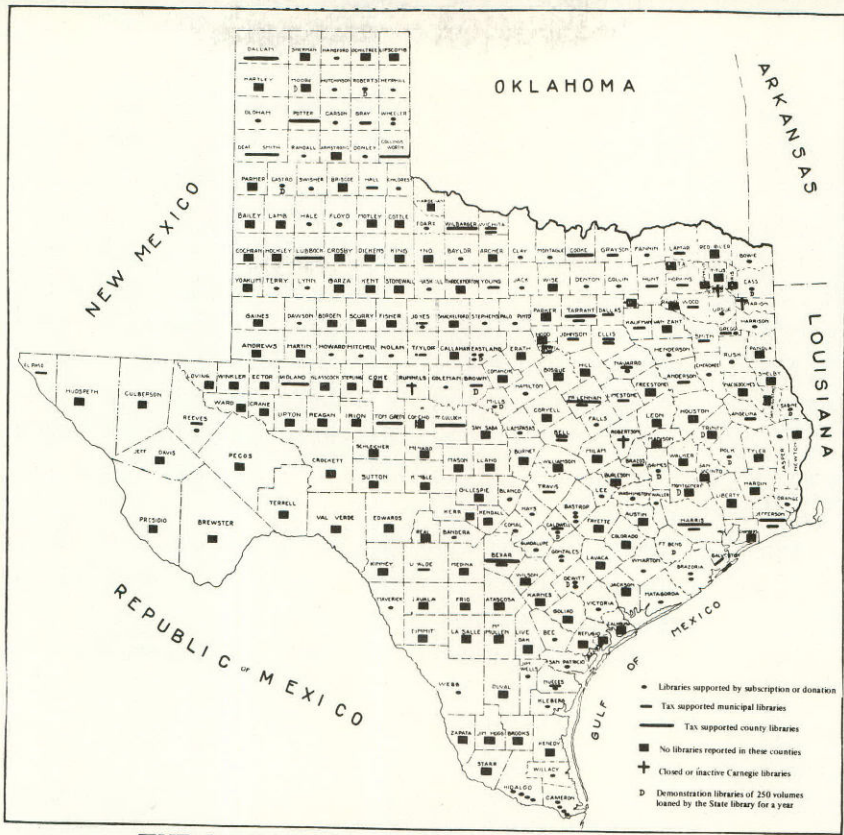
Demonstration loans were collections of about 1000 volumes owned by WPA and by the Extension Division of Texas State Library, lent only to counties, for a period of one year. Small collection loans of 100 to 500 books were sent to the library committee in a town or county which already offered some free public library service, for a period of six months. The state supervisor of the Statewide Library Project and the Director of the Extension Division of Texas State Library, acting jointly, reviewed and approved applications for loans. The borrowing library paid transportation charges both ways. Collections were frequently transferred directly from one library to another.²⁶

Each state was authorized one collection of professional books to be used by the project supervisors. When the Statewide Library Project closed, the collection in Texas was transferred to Texas State Library where it formed the nucleus of the present Professional Librarianship Collection.²⁷

Five years of WPA operations was commemorated May 20-24, 1940, with a week-long open house in either the library or the sewing room. Using the slogan "This Work Pays Your Community," exhibits of all nonconstruction WPA projects were prepared to explain the work of each unit. A chart prepared for this exhibit by the Smithville Public Library vividly illustrated the impact of WPA assistance on one small public library:²⁸

	1937	1940
Hours of service	4	42
Monthly circulation	40	1100
Borrowers	16	877
Bookstock	1886	2305

By this date, 422 new public libraries had been established.²⁹ Some of these represented public service from school libraries which were augmented by WPA books. Some were completely new operations with functions similar to a deposit station. Many were former club libraries which had been transferred to city or county ownership to comply with the "public property" requirement for WPA eligibility. Classroom collections had been



THE LIBRARY FACILITIES OF TEXAS—1936

consolidated into school libraries in 651 schools, and during the two previous summers, 470 school libraries gave service to the public due entirely to WPA assistance.³⁰ Advances had been made in service to blacks (who at that time were not admitted to most public libraries in Texas) through 52 locations, most in East Texas but including Abilene, Brownwood, San Angelo, and Lubbock.³¹ WPA had assisted in the operation of bookmobiles for 14 county libraries and 18 county school libraries. During the seven years of WPA library projects, the number of county libraries in Texas increased from 14 to 30 and 27 of these received WPA assistance.³²

The value of the project to the larger, well-established libraries was as real but less evident. WPA workers in these libraries were generally used to extend the usefulness of the existing staff, manning the circulation desk for longer hours and assisting in processing books. With closer professional supervision, it was possible to train workers for more technical jobs such as card catalog renovation and indexing special collections. Darthula Wilcox, librarian of the Austin Public Library at the time, recently recalled, "All our WPA workers took such pride in their jobs. They really did fine work."³³

The fall of France, in June 1940, produced an immediate reaction in the United States. National defense became the overriding concern of every federal program. Libraries became "Defense Informations Centers," with even the smallest libraries participating. Clippings on such items as the opening of new defense plants which needed workers were collected for future reference. Materials for a Red Cross Home Nursing Class were deposited at the Llano County Library for use of the fifty women who were enrolled in the course, to become the property of the library after completion of the instruction.³⁴ Still later, libraries were collecting sugar-free dessert recipes for the use by patrons with limited sugar rations.³⁵

Library projects which were located near the new military bases were expanded, and recreation facilities were often added for the use of off-duty soldiers and sailors. Less active library projects were closed and their books were transferred first to these expanded libraries, then to libraries on the military reservation.³⁵ Finally, late in 1942, the WPA Statewide Library Project in Texas was closed.

The Statewide Library Project was not the only WPA program which assisted libraries in Texas. Projects in colleges using WPA and NYA workers improved direct service to students, added to the value of the individual collections by indexing special materials, and contributed to the bibliographic resources of the nation through such projects as the American Imprint Inventory.³⁶ Eight new buildings were provided by WPA construction projects, and many more were renovated.³⁷ The full range of WPA projects in Texas has not been cataloged and may never be since the records of the State Administration Office in San Antonio cannot be located and may have been destroyed. But the Statewide Library Project, coming at a time when local interest was stirring, started a movement whose momentum will not slow until the goal of free public library service for every Texas is reached.

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LSCA Grants Fund Special Priority Projects

In Fiscal Year 1972 grants totaling \$681,280 were distributed to a total of 113 libraries to develop special programs in one or more of seven priority areas. Priority areas designated under the Texas State Plan prepared under provisions of the federal Library Services and Construction Act and the guidelines from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare include service to the aging, early childhood enrichment, service to disadvantaged persons, right to read, environmental education, drug education, and careers.

These grants differed somewhat from earlier grants under LSCA in that the materials which could be purchased with the available funds were merely defined as "library materials." The previous grants had been simply designated for upgrading of libraries' collections but had been limited to the purchase of books, periodicals, and binding. The following were selected from a list of projects undertaken.

A total of 68 libraries chose to develop programs to serve the aging. Abilene Public Library, which serves as a Major Resource Center for an area with many counties that have a higher than average percentage of persons over 65, selected service to the aging as its one priority project. Although the program was directed toward service in Abilene, libraries in the area were assisted in book selection for the aging by lists of books, displays of typical packets, and sharing of ideas by Abilene staff members. Collections were placed in 19 nursing homes and retirement centers. Since access to library materials is difficult, volunteers from the local Task Force on the Aging helped with distribution of materials, and free mail service provided records and large print books to the blind and physically handicapped.

At least two libraries encouraged older patrons to contribute to the library. In Burnet older citizens brought in displays and records of the communities in which they lived during National History Week, which had been declared also Burnet County History Week. In Fort Worth one of several activities was an oral

Light is to be Shared



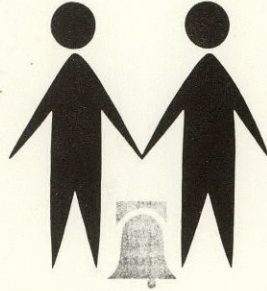
history project in which older citizens were interviewed and the interviews were recorded on tape.

In Deer Park hobbies were encouraged by the purchase of large print books on crafts, art, painting, and ceramics. In Harlingen there were displays of crafts, arts, and hobbies.

A number of libraries made a special effort to acquaint older readers with large print and recorded books available from the State Library's Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped as well as from their own collections. And many reached out to patrons who cannot visit the library by taking books to nursing homes and retirement homes.

The 66 libraries that chose to develop projects for early childhood enrichment also included many who took their services to patrons. In San Antonio a picture story hour for preschool children acquainted the children with the world of books. Visits were made to children in existing educational programs, day care center, and kindergartens. Workshops and displays on storytelling, picture book technique, and book selection were given by library staff to fifteen groups. In Sherman a story hour for preschool children was conducted weekly in conjunction with the Well Baby Clinic at the Community Center.

Library
Outreach
Volunteer
Effort



**Become a
Community
Friend**

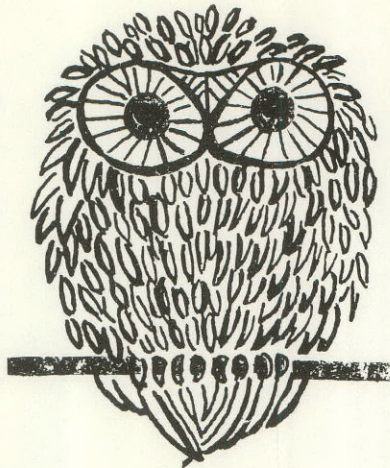
A volunteer program participated in jointly by the Abilene Public Library and the "Task Force On Aging" of the Abilene Association for Mental Health.

Many libraries produced printed materials or used printed materials from other sources to alert patrons to new services available under the LSCA-funded special projects.

In many of the libraries, trips to the library were incorporated in the project. At Deer Park story hours for preschoolers were conducted at the library by students from a junior college and a high school. At Graham volunteers furnished transportation for those who needed it for the weekly story hours at the library.

Services to the disadvantaged took many forms in the 46 libraries where it became a special priority project. In El Paso a bookmobile called La Biblioteca del Barrio made stops in seven disadvantaged areas of the city. During the first week of operation staff members canvassed the community with flyers announcing the new service. Included in the collection on board the traveling library were children's books in English and Spanish, how-to-do-it books, vocational education, adult education, a Spanish and La Raza collection, comic books in English and Spanish, and fotonovelas.

Dallas Public Library also took library services to the target area. Six community centers, serviced by the Learning Scene (the library mobile units), were stocked with paper back deposit collections, and the same materials were placed in barbershops that were also serviced on a biweekly basis. Two city/county agencies working with youth in the service area used resource



materials provided in the Crossroads Community Learning Center.

In Pampa the library worked with agencies devoted to serving disadvantaged children. A book station was placed in an all-Negro area at a "mission center." The library furnished audio-visual materials, records, art reproductions, books, and other ethnic-related materials to the Head Start kindergartens and the Learning Enrichment Opportunity programs.

In Raymondville adult education classes were held weekly in the library and books for these classes as well as books for children in Spanish were purchased. In San Angelo publicity on the Spanish-language radio station promoted the use of Spanish materials that were purchased. Also reaching out to the Spanish-speaking was the Waco library. An all-day Saturday bookmobile stop was initiated at a predominately Chicano neighborhood center.

Right to Read projects were developed by 36 libraries. In Beaumont the Tyrrell Public Library put a collection in the Adult Learning Center that is designed to enhance and supplement the Adult Basic Education program. The center provides facilities for self-study and is open to anyone 16 years of age or older. A brochure was prepared to inform citizens of the services of the Adult Learning Center and the library.

In Del Rio the public library and the school library coordinated materials for the migrant school. When the migrants left for the fields, boxes of easy-to-read Spanish and English books, magazines, pictures, and posters were checked out to families to take along.

In Hillsboro the library established a collection at the

Community Action Center with emphasis on minority history and culture. The Houston Public Library offered dropouts and potential dropouts special services such as books, posters, audio-visual materials to provide self help, high interest low vocabulary reading materials, and personal reading guidance through interviews.

The 33 libraries that developed projects in environmental education added materials to their collections and also worked with other local organizations that were concerned with the environment.

In Beaumont the Jefferson County Library made substantial additions to all phases of ecology material. An *Ecology Bibliography* that includes the holdings of four public libraries in the area was produced. In Corpus Christi a collection of books, government documents, and films was planned as a technical resource for local organizations charged with alerting the public to the problems of pollution and finding ways to solve them.

Activities at Deer Park included planning a "Library of Texas Trees" that will form a green area around the library. In Grand Prairie the Summer Reading Club for children was planned around an ecology theme.

Drug Education projects were developed in 42 libraries. In Austin the library acted as a clearing house on drug information. Visits were made to neighborhood agency centers, and consultant services were given to various agencies.

In Galveston the Rosenberg Library purchased films to create a resource center for organizations and institutions. Brochures were printed to advertise the service, and both were made available to all libraries in the Houston Major Resource System.

In Weslaco an exhibit was set up in the library of narcotics identification kit borrowed from the police department, and posters were prepared to call attention to new books. A bibliography of materials available and a list of community agencies providing help were prepared.

In San Antonio, a poster called attention to books, audio-visual materials and hand-out items that were purchased.

Only two libraries selected the career education project. Lewisville purchased books, booklists, pamphlets, audio-visual materials, and promotional materials. In coordination with the Adult Basic Education, a class that enrolled 7.5 percent of those eligible was started.

News Notes



Key Figures in the Friends of the Texas A & M University Library second annual meeting are pictured above examining the Keepsake Number 2, "The Pleasure Frank Dobie Took in Grass." Highlights of the meeting included the announcement that more than \$110,060 in support was provided in the organization's first year of operation, and the talk by Mrs. Walter Prescott Webb. A special edition, suitably inscribed, of Prose and Poetry of the Live Stock Industry of the United States, was presented to Sterling C. Evans of Houston for his service as first chairman of the Friends. Pictured, left to right, are Evans, Jeff Dykes, western bookman and prominent in the Friends, Mrs. Webb, John B. Smith, TAMU director of libraries, and TAMU President Jack K. Williams.

Neighborhood Information Centers Established in Houston

The Houston Public Library was recently selected as one of five urban public libraries in the nation to receive \$59,000 in federal funds to set-up two experimental Neighborhood Information Centers as part of their regular library service.

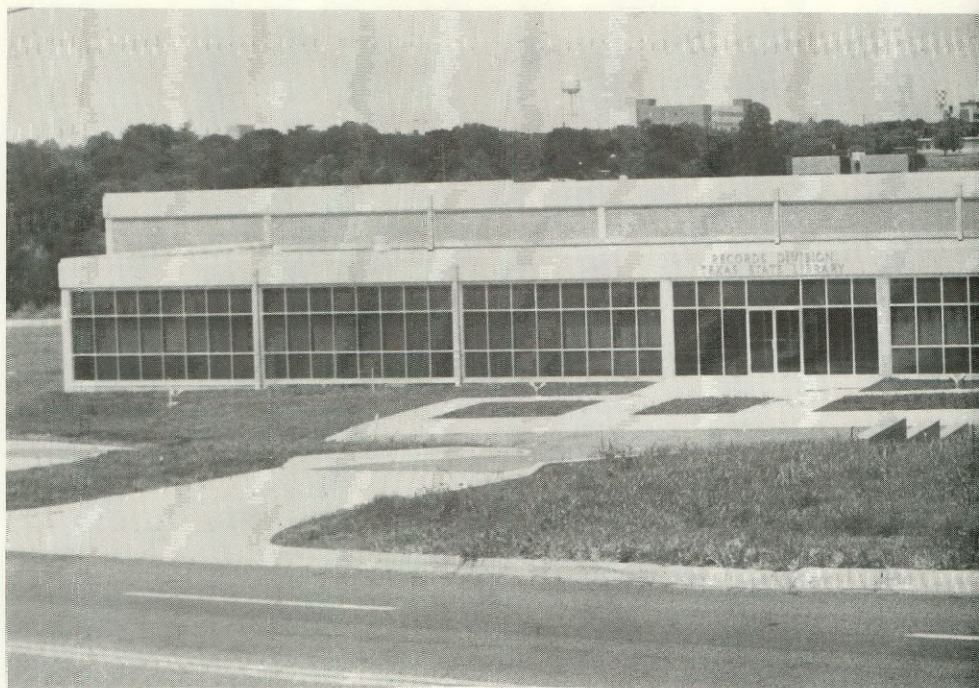
The program, designed to supplement existing community information services by directing community needs toward problem-solving agencies, is an innovative extension of the library's traditional role as an information and referral center.

Proposed by the Cleveland Public Library, the \$324,000 HEW grant is the first to be awarded to public libraries and will be divided among Atlanta, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston and Queens Borough. Each library was granted \$15,000 for research and design work to be completed this year with \$44,000 to follow in January 1973 to implement two centers in each city.

In Houston, the Neighborhood Centers will be located in Carnegie Branch Library, 1209 Henry Street, and Kashmere Gardens Branch Library, 5411 Pardee Street. The purpose of the Houston program, according to David M. Henington, director of the Houston Public Library, is to provide walk-in service to neighborhood residents for information and referral to appropriate social welfare agencies.

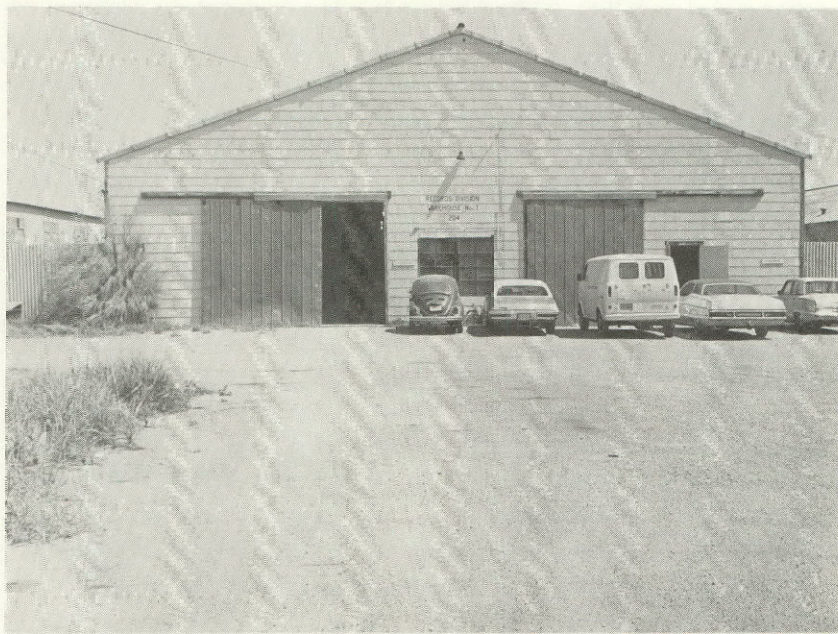
Under the supervision of Guadalupe Meir, program coordinator, the centers will be staffed by two Information Specialists who have access to a complete index of existing neighborhood welfare agencies. This list, already being compiled, will total up to 350 entries ranging from community welfare agencies to churches to, eventually, even individual people who can act as information sources.

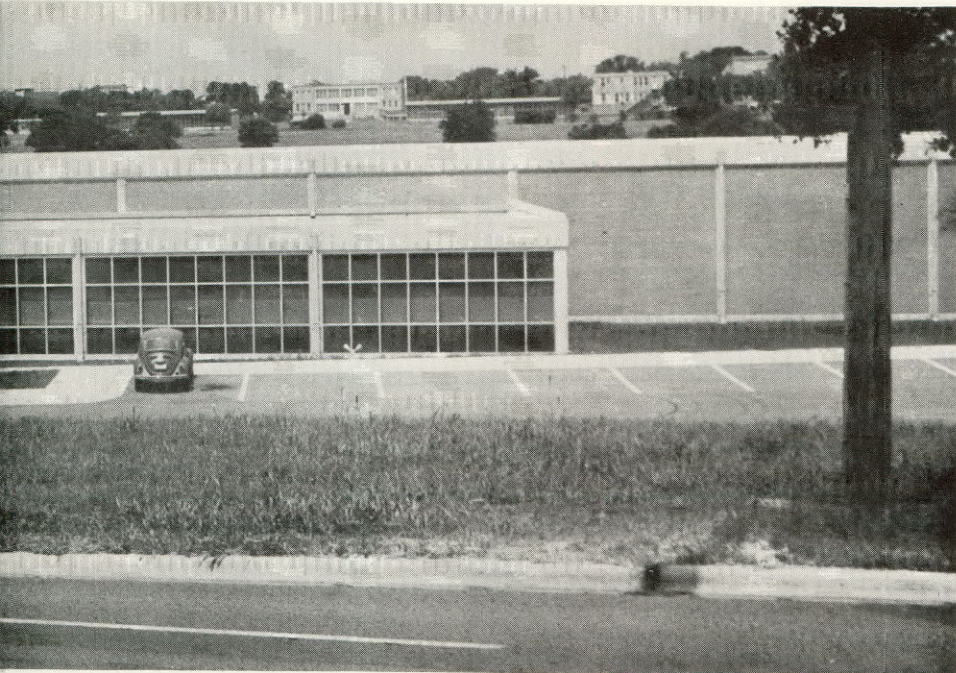
Each center will reach approximately 11,000 people within a walking distance of one mile. A survey of 50 people in each area is currently being conducted by the Southwest Center for Urban Research to gauge the special needs and interests of the neighborhood to enable the centers to gear their facilities directly to the community. These 100 people are later to be included in an advisory capacity to the information centers.



The new Records Management Center is located on Shoal Creek Boulevard on a 20-acre plot.

Before the move the Records Management Division was housed in three warehouses in a South Austin industrial area.





New Building Houses Records Management Division

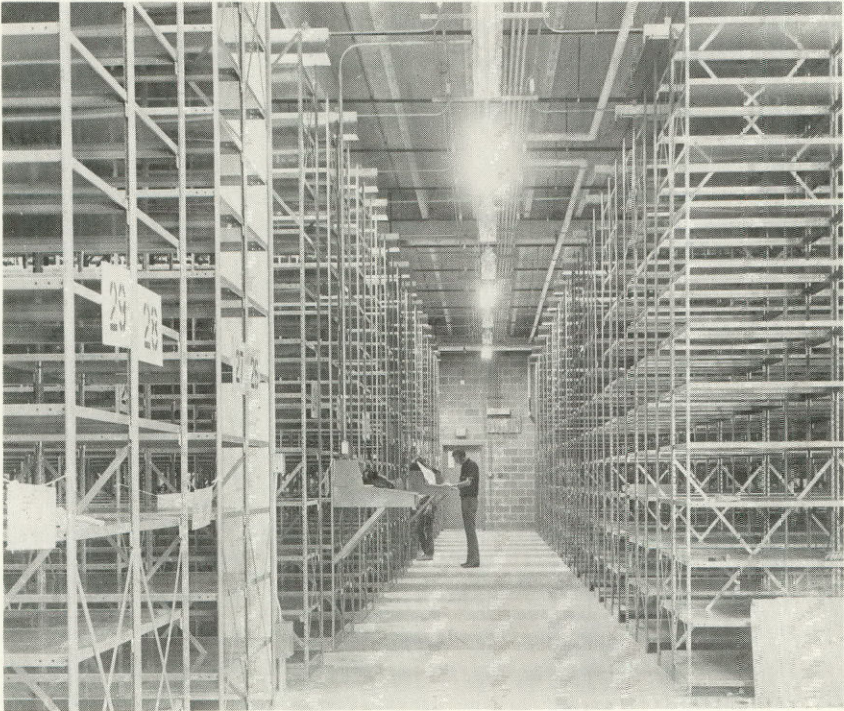
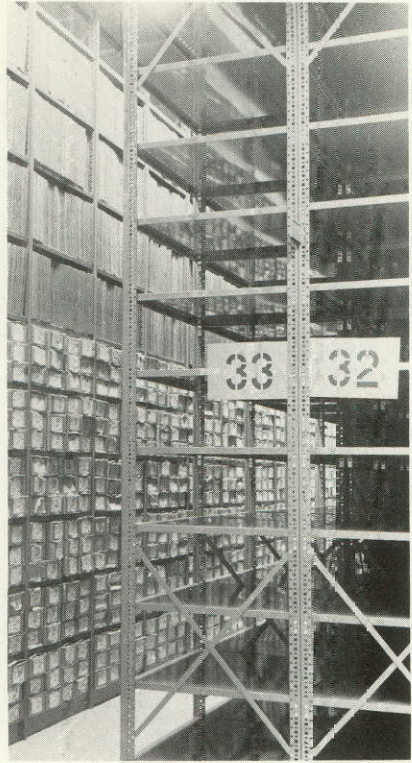
Completion of a new building to house the State Library's Records Management Division means far more than greater comfort for employees and greater safety for documents housed there. The new structure means that division personnel can set about the job of carrying out responsibilities with which they have been charged.

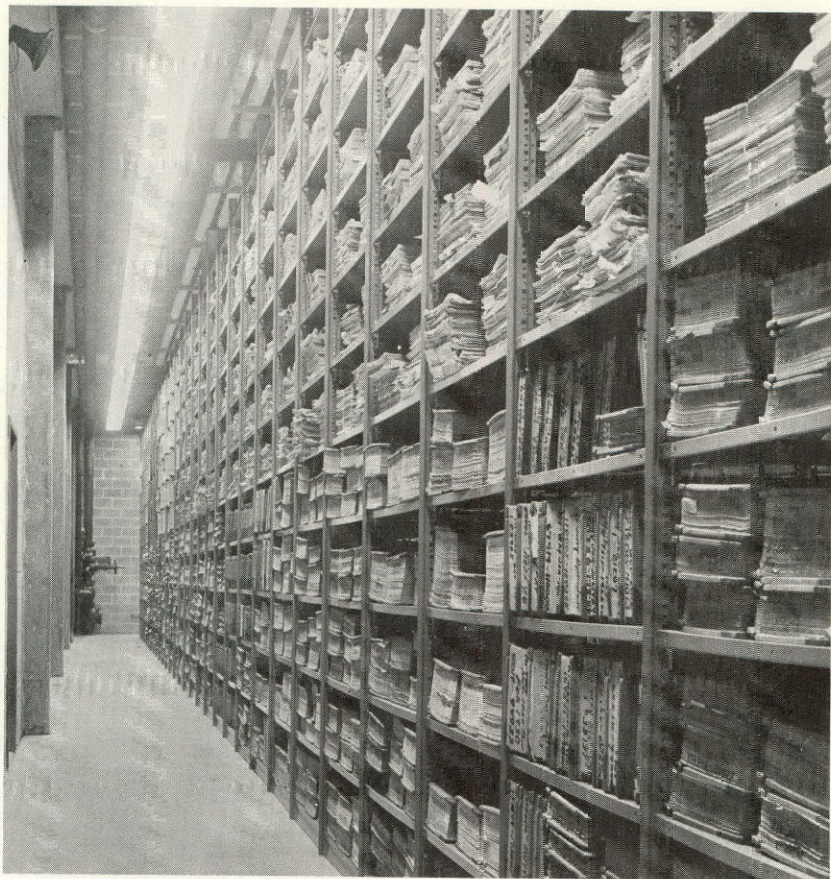
The Records Center was completed in mid-1972 on a 20-acre state-owned site on Shoal Creek Boulevard. Although it is located some distance from the Capitol complex, it is near many State offices located on other properties in the area. And since materials requested by State agencies are delivered twice daily rather than being picked up, ease of access was the important factor in location.

An account of the functions of the division appeared in the Winter 1970, issue of *Texas Libraries*. Although the division's responsibilities have not changed, the ability to carry them out has improved as a result of adequate quarters.

Stack areas in records centers differ from those in libraries. Not only are shelves deep enough and spaced properly for boxes but also units are usually 12 or 14 feet high.

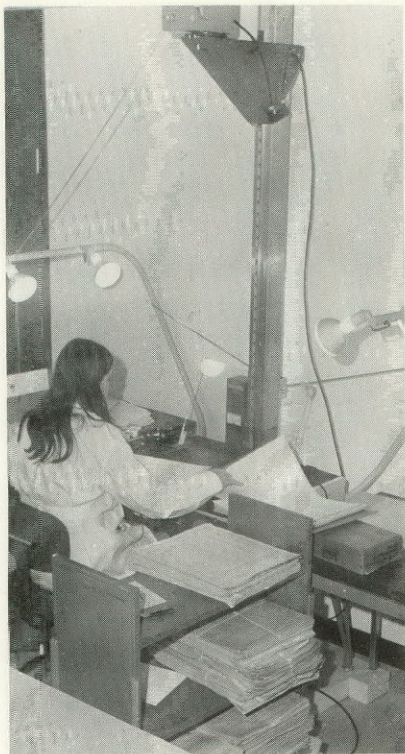
The stack area covers an area approximately the size of a football field. Materials from the three warehouses filled about one third of the new building. Although the building was constructed with possibilities for expansion, storage requirements are made less critical by an ongoing program of destruction of records that are no longer needed by the originating agency and have no archival significance.



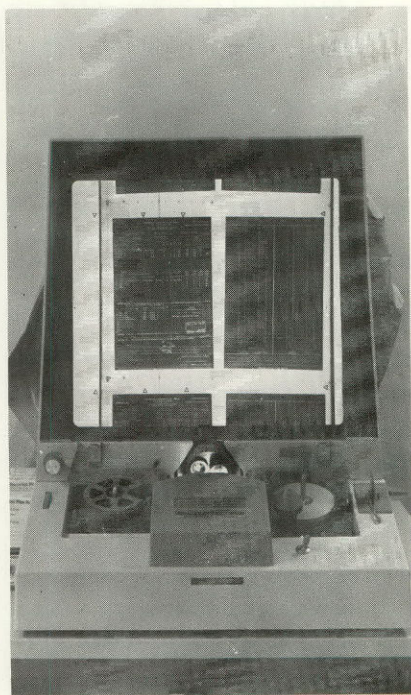
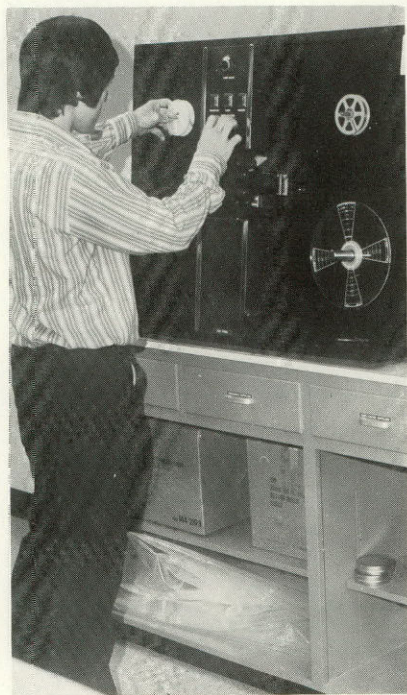


Materials come in a variety of forms—hard posted ledgers, cards, and boxed materials.

Random shelving is used, and indexes indicate to the searcher the location of materials he is seeking.



An important part of the new building is the microfilm facility. Although the division has responsibility for microfilming "essential records," those documents that protect individuals or the rights of the state, for deposit in a safe place in case of disaster, only small inroads have been made before the move. Current figures indicate that a cubic foot of boxed material can be stored for 30 years for the cost of microfilming it. If frequent access is not needed, then storage is presently more economical than microfilming.



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