

INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC LIBRARY

SERVICE IN THIRTEEN

SOUTHERN STATES,

1954 - 1962

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SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SERVICE

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

The fight for racial equality is a focal point of the current conflict among many nations of the world. This problem exists even among the citizens of the same country. This fact is exemplified by the realization that in recent years the Negro has challenged numerous institutions in American society which have not allowed him to exercise his rights as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. Among those institutions which have been challenged are the public schools, transportation facilities, eating establishments, housing, public libraries, and recreational facilities such as theaters, golf courses and swimming pools.

These institutions have been brought "under fire" in all sections of the United States, but to a greater degree in the southern part of the country. This is because the South more than any other section has existed on a dual racial standard or segregated pattern. Until the May 17, 1954 decision of the United States Supreme Court regarding school desegregation, the long established system of institutional duality, as set forth in the 1896 Plessy versus Ferguson ruling, provided the legal basis for the "separate but equal" tenet adhered to by the Southern states.<sup>1</sup> Although this slogan was and is adopted, it does not necessarily follow that Negro citizens are actually provided carbon copies of tax-supported facilities.

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<sup>1</sup>Albert P. Blaustein, Desegregation and the Law (New Brunswick, N. J.: Rutgers University Press, 1957), p. 98.

Many studies have shown that since the 1940's this "separate but equal" doctrine has been gradually and slowly giving way to a more integrated way of life. Nineteen hundred and forty-one marked the beginning of a large number of judicial utterances which declared that "racial classification" in itself was invalid. Among these cases is found the river boat pilots case of 1947. Justice Wiley B. Rutledge decided that the "Fourteenth Amendment forbids... 'legislative lines drawn on the basis of race, color, creed and the like.'"<sup>1</sup> The Rutledge decision helped to pave the way for other court battles where race seemed to have been the only factor preventing the plaintiffs from full access to public institutions.

The American Library Association is interested in the availability of library services to all individuals regardless of race, color or creed. The Special Committee on Civil Rights of the American Library Association Council recommended at its 1961 Midwinter Meeting that the Library Bill of Rights include another paragraph which would clearly point up the position of the Association with regard to library service to all races. This statement was approved by a vote of 201 to one in favor of the resolution. The one dissenting vote was cast because the voter felt that the statement was ambiguous. The recommendation is to become paragraph five of the Library Bill of Rights and reads as follows:

The right of an individual to the use of a library should not be denied or abridged because of his race, religion, national origins or political views.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Ibid., p. 148.

<sup>2</sup>"Highlights of the Midwinter Meeting," American Library Association Bulletin, LV (March, 1961), 233.

During the 1962 American Library Association conference which was held in Miami Beach, Florida, a "Statement on Individual Membership, Chapter Status, and Institutional Membership" was adopted by a large majority. The purpose of the statement is to urge individual librarians to work toward the abolishment of discriminatory practices in libraries and in the state chapters which are affiliated with the American Library Association.<sup>1</sup>

The Constitution of the American Library Association asserts that "Any person interested in the profession may become a member upon payment of dues." All bodies affiliated with the national group must prove within three years that the following rights are not denied any member:

- (a) To receive notices
- (b) To attend meetings
- (c) To speak
- (d) To vote
- (e) To present motions, resolutions or other business
- (f) To nominate
- (g) To be a candidate for office
- (h) To resign, if all obligations to the organization have been fulfilled
- (i) To have a hearing before expulsion or other penalties are applied
- (j) To inspect official records of the organization
- (k) To insist on the enforcement of the rules of the organization and the rules of parliamentary law
- (l) To exercise any other rights given by the constitution or rules of the organization.<sup>2</sup>

If at the termination of the three-year period, there are state chapters which do not comply they will be asked to withdraw from the Association. In the event that a chapter is asked to withdraw, it may become

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<sup>1</sup>"The Month at Random," Wilson Library Bulletin, XXXVI (September, 1962), 12.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid., p. 14.

reinstated when the Council feels it has fulfilled the requirements as stated in the resolution. If the Council follows through on its proposal, there is a possibility that the national professional organization for librarians will be fully integrated.

Digest of Public Library Growth  
in the South, 1950-1962

The "Old South" is fast becoming an area more on a par with other sections of the United States with regard to economics, industry, education and recreation. This truth can be illustrated by looking at the study, The Changing Middle South. The states of Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, in 1950, registered a total of 582,000 or 10.30 per cent of the total number of farms in the United States and by 1960 the figure had dropped to 427,000 or 9.41 per cent of the American farms.<sup>1</sup>

These same three states which make up the Middle South show further evidence that the South is moving away from the predominantly agrarian way of life. In 1950, there was a total of 1,208,000 or a percentage total of 2.79 employees in non-agricultural establishments. In 1960, the count had risen to 1,558,000 or 2.95 per cent of the persons throughout the United States engaged in non-agricultural pursuits.<sup>2</sup>

The personal income of the people of this area has likewise shown an increase since the early fifties. Statistics reveal that in 1950, in the above mentioned Middle South states a total of \$6,057,000.00 or 2.69 per cent of the personal income of the country was credited to them as

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<sup>1</sup>Elsie M. Watters, The Changing Middle South: Basic Economic Data (New Orleans: Middle South Area Office, 1961), p. 41.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid., p. 7.

compared to \$10,371,000.00 for the year ending 1960.<sup>1</sup>

The public library is not being left out of the picture for it too is progressing. Mrs. Gretchen Garrison Conduitte in an article entitled "Changing Character of Southern Libraries," states that "Nineteen-hundred fifty was the turning point in Southern library history."<sup>2</sup>

With an increase in mechanization on the farm and more industries moving South, the Southerner finds himself with more leisure time than ever before. He has more time for self-education through reading, which to some degree is stimulated by television viewing. This "new" Southerner, in turn, has begun to look more and more to the public library for reading materials.

The older citizens of the South, as in other parts of the country, have sought to improve themselves through adult education programs. The increase in the use of public libraries is causing the city and county officials to consider seriously extending and improving existing facilities. Americans have long felt that the library is an integral part in the life of the nation. This fact is evident by the continued and increased support it has received from government officials, both local and national. On the local scene, city officials and citizens have seen the need for more and better facilities and are beginning to provide more adequately for these needs. On the national front the Library Services Act is playing an important and useful role.

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<sup>1</sup>Ibid., p. 16.

<sup>2</sup>Gretchen Garrison Conduitte, "Changing Character of Southern Libraries," Library Journal LXXXI (May 1, 1956), 1112.



Traditionally, public libraries have developed in areas where the population is greatest, but does this imply that only those people who reside in the densely populated sections need library materials? This is not the case, for today more than at any time in the history of America, a well informed citizenry is basic to its survival as a nation. Whether the citizen is black or white, rural or urban is of no importance; the need is the same.

Librarians have for sometime sensed the need for better library facilities for the citizen in rural areas. But until recently it has been the sole responsibility of each state to provide for its inhabitants. Some states have provided for the need better than others and the gap is far from being closed in any particular state. In the forward of the publication, State Plans Under the Library Services Act, the following statement is made with regard to the lack of library services available to rural people in 1958:

...that 27 million of our children and adults live in areas without any public library service, and 53 million more have only inadequate book and information service available to them.<sup>1</sup>

Approximately 90 per cent of this number do not live in urban areas.<sup>2</sup>

The Library Services Act was passed in an effort to help close the gap in library facilities for rural citizens, in particular. A large proportion of the South is rural and the Negro population makes up a sizable portion of the rural citizenry.

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<sup>1</sup>U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, State Plans Under the Library Services Act, Public Law 597, 84th Congress, 2d session, 1958, p. v.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

A brief look at the Library Services Act's history, purpose and accomplishment will point up its importance. As far back as 1946, librarians, educators and public officials proposed to Congress a Bill which had as its purpose rescuing "Americans from the pioneer days of public library development."<sup>1</sup> President Eisenhower finalized the Bill on June 19, 1956, when he signed it into law.

In order for a locality to be eligible for moneys provided by the federal government for library development, the population must not exceed 10,000 according to the latest United States Census Report. Localities with a population totaling more than 10,000 can share in the program only if they agree to extend their services to include citizens living in the outlying areas covered by the provisions of the Bill. None of these federal funds for libraries can be used for the support of the main library with which the rural group becomes associated.<sup>2</sup>

When the Bill was passed by the 84th Congress, the period of its duration was five years and it carried a monetary value of \$7,500,000.00. Each state sharing in the program was entitled to the basic amount of \$40,000.00. Additional amounts could be obtained by states on the basis of the number of people living in rural areas as related to the rural population of the nation as a whole.<sup>3</sup>

An excellent feature of the Bill is the fact that unpaid funds

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<sup>1</sup>Raymond C. Lindquist, "Tell it to the Congressman" Library Journal LXXXI (January 1, 1956), 40.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

<sup>3</sup>U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education, op. cit., p.2.

allotted any state for use during a particular year remains available to the state for one succeeding year. This allows the poorer states a "period of grace." The state or local funds must match federal funds "On a ratio based on the per capita income of the state as related to the national per capita income."<sup>1</sup> This means that if a particular state applying for aid under the Library Services Bill has five per cent of the total rural population of the United States, it then becomes eligible for five per cent of the funds in addition to the \$40,000.00 basic grant to which each participating state is entitled.

Each state before receiving its share of the fund had to submit its proposed program for progress and growth to the United States Commissioner for approval. The Bill does stipulate that the money cannot be used for the purchase of land nor can it be used for the erection of buildings. The funds, however, may be applied toward salaries, books and other library materials, expenses concurred in operating the library and for equipment. If a state wishes to continue on the eligible list for federal aid for libraries, state and local support must not drop below the 1956 level.<sup>2</sup>

The need for such a program as this is illustrated by the fact that the country as a whole took advantage of it. During the project's first year of operation, 36 states participated, by the next fiscal year, 50 were sharing in the program. Twelve of the 13 states studied in this project participated in the experiment during the first fiscal year.

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<sup>1</sup>Ibid.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

Florida began to share in the program in 1958. The experiment is realizing its purpose as shown by the summary of expanded service in the Southern states in Table 1.

The maximum grants were extended to those states which were in a position to match the funds in 1961, four years after the passing of the Library Services Act. Government officials have realized the Act's value because it was extended by Congress for another five-year period.<sup>1</sup> If the next five years show an increase in services at the same pace as the first five years, library service for all will not be complete, but it will be a giant step in the right direction.

By comparing public library development as shown in the American Library Directory 19th edition, copyrighted 1951, and the 23rd edition copyrighted 1962, the over-all picture of library service is one of progress. All states have shown progress in some area (see Table 2).

According to Table 2, Arkansas and Mississippi were the only states to show a decrease in population from 1950 to 1960. Arkansas showed the greater loss of its inhabitants. It should be noted for the remainder of this analysis the 1950 status of public libraries in the state of Alabama will not be compared with the situation as it was during 1961. This omission was necessary because statistics for the state's library facilities were not available from the 1951 edition of the American Library Directory, the source of the other 1950 statistics.

With reference to the volumes currently available per capita, Georgia leads with .98 volume per capita, while Tennessee and Texas lag

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<sup>1</sup>John G. Lorenz, "The Library Services Act after Four Years," American Library Association Bulletin, LV (June, 1961), 534.

TABLE 1

IMPROVEMENT IN PUBLIC LIBRARY FACILITIES  
AS A RESULT OF THE LIBRARY SERVICES ACT,  
1957, 1958, 1959

State	Number			
	Counties Receiving Service which Were Unserved Prior to Aid	Persons in Counties to Whom Service is Available	Counties Receiving Improved or Extended Service	Persons in Improved Counties to Whom Service is Available
Alabama	3	84,474	17	462,681
Arkansas	4	36,013	27	521,092
Florida	3	13,382	6	127,771
Georgia	1	3,712	113	1,689,403
Kentucky	...	...	32	578,718
Louisiana	5	69,379	1	30,000
Mississippi	10	130,627	42	1,030,152
North Carolina	...	...	82	2,428,152
Oklahoma	1	14,684	4	90,624
South Carolina	...	...	46	1,672,405
Tennessee	3	44,720	75	1,752,054
Texas	10	105,566	19	358,013
Virginia	5	176,467	26	657,709

TABLE 1 - Continued

Bookmobiles Purchased	Number			
	Field Librarians Added	Other Profes- sionals Added	Clerks and Drivers	Other Workers
8	2	10	22	15
5	1	3	17	5
5	2	7	14	3
13	...	17	11	2
...	3	6	21	...
9	...	10	20	...
4	4	2	10	1
28	1	3	3	33
5	2	4	4	...
2	1	2	3	...
7	1	9	13	11
4	2	7	18	4
14	...	1	8	7

Compiled from: U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, State Plans Under the Library Services Act, Supplement 11, a Progress Report the First Three Years: Fiscal Years 1957, 1958, 1959. Supplement 2, Bulletin 1960, No. 2. [Washington: Government Printing Office, 1960], pp. 24-100.

TABLE 2

STATUS OF THE LIBRARIES WITH REGARD TO POPULATION SERVED  
AND UNSERVED, TOTAL VOLUMES, VOLUMES PER CAPITA,  
INCOME, MULTI-COUNTY - LIBRARIES, AND  
NUMBER OF BOOKMOBILES BY STATE, 1950 AND 1961<sup>a</sup>

	Alabama		Arkansas	
	1950	1961	1950	1961
Population	3,061,743	3,266,740	1,901,631	1,786,272
Population Served by Public Library	...	3,201,295	1,406,769	1,549,997
Population Not Served by Public Library	...	89,711	542,618	236,275
Total Volumes in Public Libraries	...	1,953,688	671,955	1,308,487
Volumes Per Capita	...	.6	.5	.8
Total Income	...	2,000,139.00	523,921.00	1,342,946.00
State Aid	...	...	202,000.00	130,454.00
Expenditures Per Capita	...	\$ .68	\$ .29	\$ .86
No. County or Multi-county [Regional] Libraries	...	8	33	34
No. Bookmobiles in State	...	29	3	17

TABLE 2 (Continued)

	Florida		Georgia	
	1950	1961	1950	1961
Population	2,734,116	4,951,560	3,418,120	3,943,116
Population Served by Public Library	1,400,000	2,900,126	2,787,468	3,936,752
Population Not Served by Public Library	1,334,000	2,051,434	336,255	6,364
Total Volumes in Public Libraries	1,050,000	2,879,101	1,768,852	3,869,013
Volumes Per Capita	.4	.6	.6	.98
Total Income	750,000.00	3,698,574.00	1,195,352.01	3,849,685.00
State Aid	37,560	...	350,000	...
Expenditures Per Capita	\$ .27	\$ .74	\$ .38	\$ .98
No. County or Multi-county [Regional] Libraries	...	11	116	77
No. Bookmobiles in State	4	20	32	63



TABLE 2 (Continued)

	Kentucky		Louisiana	
	1950	1961	1950	1961
Population	2,921,708	3,038,156	2,669,043	3,257,022
Population Served by Public Library	1,084,082	2,805,112	2,083,345	2,980,157
Population Not Served by Public Library	1,761,545	233,044	585,698	276,865
Total Volumes in Public Libraries	1,108,205	2,318,411	1,186,059	2,563,657
Volumes Per Capita	.4	.8	.4	.9
Total Income	731,836.00	1,900,073.00	1,184,416.21	3,655,980.00
State Aid	...	100,000.00	200,000.00	124,561.00
Expenditures Per Capita	\$ .26	\$ .55	\$ .44	\$1.23
No. County or Multi-county [Regional] Libraries	*...	9	33	51
No. Bookmobiles in State	5	99	30	60

\*None according to American Library Association standards, but 63 municipal libraries give service to county residents. Nine charge an annual fee of from \$1.00 to \$3.00.

TABLE 2 (Continued)

	Mississippi		North Carolina	
	1950	1961	1950	1961
Population	2,178,914	2,178,141	4,038,814	4,556,155
Population Served by Public Library	1,198,658	2,028,351	3,866,239	4,442,560
Population Not Served by Public Library	980,256	149,790	172,575	113,596
Total Volumes in Public Libraries	716,922	1,552,987	2,022,094	3,932,500
Volumes Per Capita	.3	.7	.5	.8
Total Income	401,849.00	1,096,650.00	1,463,543.00	3,656,781.00
State Aid	54,890.00	Only through State Agency	350,436.00	457,562.00
Expenditures Per Capita	\$ .18	\$ .56	\$ .36	\$ .77
No. County or Multi-county [Regional] Libraries	38	9	92	78
No. Bookmobiles in State	12	22	...	108

TABLE 2 (Continued)

	Oklahoma		South Carolina	
	1950	1961	1950	1961
Population	2,230,253	2,328,284	2,107,432	2,382,594
Population Served by Public Library	1,979,837	1,535,364	1,308,444	1,776,263
Population Not Served by Public Library	250,416	792,920	591,360	340,764
Total Volumes in Public Libraries	1,337,865	1,884,272	1,057,127	1,735,241
Volumes Per Capita	.6	.8	.6	.8
Total Income	594,451.00	1,428,787.00	691,189.28	1,376,462.00
State Aid	...	...	...	59,309.00
Expenditures Per Capita	\$ .26	\$ .61	\$ .36	\$ .65
No. County or Multi-county [Regional] Libraries	6 (County)	3	34	35
No. Bookmobiles in State	...	14	39	48

TABLE 2 (Continued)

	Tennessee		Texas	
	1950	1961	1950	1961
Population	3,282,271	3,567,089	7,711,194	9,579,677
Population Served by Public Library	2,958,639	3,497,531	5,099,563	8,497,552
Population Not Served by Public Library	323,632	69,558	1,611,631	1,082,125
Total Volumes in Public Libraries	982,715	2,190,101	2,997,213	5,336,574
Volumes Per Capita	.3	.6	.4	.6
Total Income	...	2,507,664.00	...	6,305,880.00
State Aid	220,000.00	300,000.00	...	...
Expenditures Per Capita	...	\$ .70	...	\$ .66
No. County or Multi-county [Regional] Libraries	19	16	...	...
No. Bookmobiles in State	16	26	22	47

TABLE 2 (Continued)

	Virginia	
	1950	1961
Population	3,318,680	3,996,949
Population Served by Public Library	1,999,518	2,929,829
Population Not Served by Public Library	1,319,162	1,037,120
Total Volumes in Public Libraries	1,265,235	2,780,530
Volumes Per Capita	.4	.7
Total Income	862,817.00	2,895,272.00
State Aid	120,000.00	175,000.00
Expenditures Per Capita	\$ .26	\$ .73
No. County or Multi-county [Regional] Libraries	24	28
No. Bookmobiles in State	21	29

<sup>a</sup>Compiled from: American Library Directory (19th ed.; New York: R. R. Bowker, 1951), pp. 1-631.

American Library Directory (23rd ed.; New York: R. R. Bowker, 1962), pp. 1-837.

behind with .6 each. Louisiana leads in the category of expenditures per capita. Louisiana spends \$1.23 for each individual in the state, Georgia spends \$ .98 per person and therefore, falls in the number two spot. Kentucky according to Table 2 spends \$ .55 per person, the least amount reported. In 1950, Mississippi had the lowest per capita expenditure of \$ .18.

The value of bookmobiles is evident by the increase in the number currently available in each state. In 1950, there were only 184 bookmobiles in the states studied while in 1961 the states boasted of 582 bookmobiles. The smallest number, 14, appeared in Oklahoma while North Carolina registered 108 bookmobiles.

These facts are definite proof that progress is being made in library development in the South. It is also evident that a greater amount of financial support is required to keep the program moving by providing appealing salaries in order to obtain qualified librarians to serve the public and by adequately financing the public library program in order to supply the needed equipment and materials mandatory for effective library service.

#### Purpose and Scope

The Brown versus Board of Education decision dealt with the desegregation of the public school facilities of this country; but the resulting conflict brought about because of the desire for equality can hardly be overcome in one area without affecting in some way the status of the others.<sup>1</sup> This study will limit itself to the effect it has had on public

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<sup>1</sup>Blaustein, op. cit., p. 181.

libraries.

Mrs. Eliza Atkins Gleason in her study, The Southern Negro and the Public Library, pointed out that in 1939 Negroes were permitted to use the main public library in only four Southern states. The four states were Kentucky, Oklahoma, Virginia, and Texas.<sup>1</sup> In 1953, Mrs. Lucretia Jeanette Parker in her master's thesis, "A Study of Integration in Public Library Service in Thirteen Southern States," at the Atlanta University School of Library Service, discovered that the number of states with cities offering integrated service had risen to 11: Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.<sup>2</sup>

Miss Anna Holden of the Southern Regional Council made a similar study in 1953. Her findings revealed 83 cities in 11 states offered the Negro citizen either full or limited service at their main libraries. Although the Parker thesis and the study made by Miss Holden both cite 11 states serving Negro patrons, it is interesting to note that both do not list the same 11 states. The states which Miss Holden cited are as follows: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.<sup>3</sup>

It is believed that in 1962 an even brighter picture will evolve. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to determine what, if any, progress

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<sup>1</sup>Eliza Atkins Gleason, The Southern Negro and the Public Library (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1941), p. 83.

<sup>2</sup>Lucretia Jeanette Parker, "A Study of Integration in Public Library Service in Thirteen Southern States" (unpublished Master's thesis, School of Library Service, Atlanta University, 1953), p. 70.

<sup>3</sup>Anna Holden, "The Color Line in Southern Libraries," New South, IX (January, 1954), 2.

has been made in making available public library facilities to Negro citizens in the following 13 Southern states: (1) Alabama, (2) Arkansas, (3) Florida, (4) Georgia, (5) Kentucky, (6) Louisiana, (7) Mississippi, (8) North Carolina, (9) Oklahoma, (10) South Carolina, (11) Tennessee, (12) Texas, and (13) Virginia, and to discover the cities within each of these states extending service to all citizens regardless of race.

### Definitions

The term South, as referred to in this study will embrace both the Southeastern and Southwestern areas which the thirteen states as listed above comprise.

Integration and the public library will carry the same meanings which they carried in the Parker thesis, thusly:

Integration: the extension of main library services to Negroes whereas these same services were formerly extended only to whites.<sup>1</sup>

Public library: [a library] whose use should be free to all residents of the community on equal terms.<sup>2</sup>

### Methodology

Since this study is a follow-up report to Mrs. Parker's thesis, it was feasible that it follow closely the pattern she used. This procedure was felt to be necessary in order to point up progress in areas where the situation has changed to serve better the Negro population and also to bring into focus those localities which have changed slightly or

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<sup>1</sup>Parker, op. cit., p. 5.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid., quoting Carleton B. Joeckel, The Government of the American Public Library (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1939), p. x.



not at all.

In order to obtain the necessary data for this study several techniques were used. The initial step involved an extensive search for published materials on the problem. Other steps included correspondence with state library agencies, the collection of news items, and personal interviews, and the circulation of questionnaires. State library agencies were requested to provide names of cities or towns which offered library services to Negroes at their main libraries. When the agency cited no cities and/or failed to respond in any way to the correspondence, questionnaires were sent to the five cities within the state having the largest Negro population based on the 1960 United States Census Report. A questionnaire was also sent to Biloxi, Mississippi not because it was in the top five in relation to Negro population, but because it was said to have been integrated and the questionnaire was sent for verification purposes.

In order to get a "bird's eye view" of the status of the public library in the South a digest of public library growth was attempted. The growth was compared with the economic and industrial development of the region.

Chapter II will deal with the status of integration in library service in the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. The Chapter will also attempt to show that although the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954 had no direct bearing on library service for all, it indirectly influenced, in some areas, the decision on the part of library policy makers to extend services from the main library to the Negro clientele. Chapter III will contain an analysis

of the status of integration in public library service in the thirteen Southern states along with the conclusion and the recommendations.

## CHAPTER II

### THE STATUS OF INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE IN THE THIRTEEN SOUTHERN STATES

Since the early 1940's the Negro has been consistently pushing for equal rights on numerous fronts in American society. During the last twenty years the walls of segregation have tumbled noticeably in many of the Southern states; yet a few of the Deep South states have been, to a great degree, successful in retaining the wall.

#### Alabama

The problem of obtaining adequate first-hand information from several of the states was one of the major hinderances of this study. The least amount of response came from Alabama where only the librarian of the state agency responded to the inquiries. Mrs. Elizabeth P. Beamguard, Director of the Alabama State Library Agency, responded by sending an unmarked directory of the public libraries serving the state of Alabama. The localities having the highest number of nonwhite residents according to the 1960 Census Report are: Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery, Bessemer and Prichard, Alabama. A questionnaire was, therefore, sent to the public librarian in each of the above named cities.

George C. Wallace, the new governor of Alabama, accepted his new position with a "defiant pledge of segregation now, segregation tomorrow and segregation forever."<sup>1</sup> Even though the head of Alabama's government is strongly opposed to any mixing of the races, Negroes have attempted in

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<sup>1</sup>Jackson Daily News, January 14, 1963, p. 1.

several instances to use public, tax-supported libraries of the state. The Montgomery Public Library had been serving only the white population of the city since 1898 without being challenged until March 15, 1962, when a group of six Negroes, one woman and five men, sought to use it. The group was not permitted to use the library. They were instructed by the librarian to secure the desired books from the Union Street Branch for Negroes where the books would be sent from the central building.<sup>1</sup> The first attempt to desegregate the institution was unsuccessful. However, following a hearing on July 24, 1962, the library was ordered by U. S. District Judge Frank Johnson to open its doors to both Negro and white as a result of a law suit brought by teenager Robert Lee Cobb. The library complied with the order by removing chairs and tables from all public areas of the building. This action was also taken at the former Negro branch, thus, Harry Golden's satirical plan of "vertical integration" had been used at a public supported library.<sup>2</sup> To the writer's knowledge this is the only and closest thing to desegregated library facilities in the entire state.

#### Arkansas

The Arkansas Library Association had its inception in the year 1911, and since its beginning membership has been open to anyone interested in library service. The present Executive Secretary of the Arkansas Library Commission reported that a number of Negro members attend the

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<sup>1</sup>"This Month at Random," Wilson Library Bulletin, XXXVI (May, 1962), 722.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid., XXXVII (September, 1962), 25.

meeting each year.<sup>1</sup> The Commission itself has been one of the few agencies in the Deep South to take the initiative in freely opening its facilities to citizens of all races. The policy of serving all citizens was begun as early as 1937. These two facts indicate that the professional librarians and those responsible for the work of the Commission are interested in all the citizens having an opportunity to use library materials. The library picture for the state with reference to library facilities for Negroes is not at all complete. The request to the Librarian of the Commission for a list of integrated libraries was not granted. Only a directory of all public libraries in the state was sent. The Little Rock Public Library, was the only library specifically referred to as offering integrated library service to Negroes. Questionnaires were sent to the Little Rock Public Library, North Little Rock Public Library, West Memphis Public Library, the Barton Public Library in El Dorado, the Jefferson Public Library in Pine Bluff, and the Pulaski Public Library, Little Rock which serves all residents of rural Pulaski County. Only two responses were received from these libraries.

The librarian of the Little Rock Public Library did not fill out and return the questionnaire as requested, but instead wrote a letter stating that the Little Rock Public Library was opened to all citizens regardless of race in 1951.<sup>2</sup> Yet the Executive Secretary and Librarian of the Arkansas Library Commission stated in her letter that:

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<sup>1</sup>Letter from Mrs. Karl Neal, Executive Secretary and Librarian, Arkansas Library Commission, Little Rock, Arkansas, October 31, 1961.

<sup>2</sup>Letter from Margaret Burkhead, Director, Little Rock Public Library, Little Rock, Arkansas, June 4, 1962.

The Little Rock Public Library, largest public library in the state, serves adult patrons of all races from the main headquarters and will begin service to children and young people from their new headquarters which will be completed in February [1962]."<sup>1</sup>

In 1954, the Parker thesis also reported restricted use of the library by Negroes. Persons below the seventh grade or under 16 years of age were not permitted to use the main library because of the limited amount of space. Rest rooms were also maintained on a segregated basis.<sup>2</sup>

The librarian of the El Dorado Public Library was the only other librarian to respond. From her note it was learned that this public library is a consolidation of two libraries, one located in the county and the other in the city. This system dates back to the year 1958. Facilities of the institutions are available to all citizens without regard to race. Integration of the libraries has produced no "visible friction between whites and Negroes."<sup>3</sup>

Even though only two librarians responded to the questionnaire, it is felt that more libraries in the state offer services to all races because in 1961, the Commission revealed that there was a total of 61 counties in the state receiving state aid grants and one prerequisite for obtaining the grant is that library service be given to all people regardless of race.<sup>4</sup> Since this does not necessarily mean integrated service and since the libraries receiving grants were not named, it was impossible

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<sup>1</sup>Letter from Mrs. Karl Neal, op. cit.

<sup>2</sup>Parker, op. cit., p. 28.

<sup>3</sup>Note from Lucille Slater, Librarian, Barton Public Library, El Dorado, Arkansas, September 10, 1962.

<sup>4</sup>Neal, op. cit.

to draw any valid conclusions.

### Florida

In Florida as in some other Southern states, far too many citizens are not being served by public libraries. In the December, 1961 issue of Libraries for Florida the following facts were reported:

Public library service of some kind is available to 2,900,126 Florida citizens, but 2,051,434 have no library service at all; actually the books in public libraries of our state are only one-half book per capita. There should be a minimum of three.<sup>1</sup>

The above statement discloses that at that time only 58.5 per cent of the population of Florida had access to public libraries. Florida is attempting to improve library facilities for all citizens. The Library Services Act, as previously pointed out, has been instrumental in aiding the state in bringing about better reading opportunities for its residents. Statewide the Negro has gained to some extent from these improvements as shown in Tables 3 and 4. The tables show service as calculated for the years 1954 and 1960 based on the 1950 Census Report.

Questionnaires were sent to 53 Florida libraries concerning the status of service to Negroes at each main library. Of this number responses were received from 31. Twenty-seven answered with an outright "yes" to the question "Is the Negro citizen permitted to use the main library?" Mrs. Charles M. Shinn, Jr., librarian of the Auburndale Public Library, Auburndale, Florida, stated that no attempt had been made by Negroes to use the library, while the librarians at the Port Richey and the Gulf Beach public libraries indicated that Negroes do not live in the areas.

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<sup>1</sup>Libraries for Florida, VI (December, 1961), [n.p.]

TABLE 3

FREE TAX-SUPPORTED LIBRARY SERVICE IN FLORIDA BY  
COLOR, URBAN AND RURAL, 1954 AND 1960<sup>1</sup>

1950 Total Population		Number and Percent of Persons with Access to Public Libraries			
		1954		1960	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,771,305	1,312,831	47.3	1,683,081	60.7
White	2,171,464	1,089,112	50.1	1,307,988	60.2
Urban	1,813,890	965,697	53.2	1,074,018	59.2
Rural	749,366	123,415	16.4	233,970	31.2
Negro	599,841	223,719	37.2	375,093	62.5
Urban	391,792	216,279	55.2	301,011	76.8
Rural	208,049	7,440	3.5	74,082	35.6

TABLE 4

NEGROES UNSERVED IN AREAS SERVING WHITES<sup>2</sup>

1950 Total Negro Population		Number and Percent of Negroes without Access to Public Libraries			
		1954		1960	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	599,841	74,943	12.4	34,728	5.7
Urban	391,792	50,865	12.9	31,258	7.9
Rural	208,049	24,078	11.5	3,470	1.6

Mrs. Mariani of the Gulf Beach Library did, however, point out that

<sup>1</sup>Based on tables sent by Verna Nistendirk, Director, Library Extension, Florida State Library, Tallahassee, Florida, November 20, 1961.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.



Negroes would be served gladly if they entered the library.<sup>1</sup> The librarian of the Central Florida Regional Library made the following comment about the library situation in Ocala:

The library system is not truly integrated, though we do not turn anyone away at any of our libraries. Ocala's Madison Street Branch is in a negro neighborhood and serves the largest number of negroes who want service. The bookmobile will start service in the counties on June 4th. Several stops are being scheduled at negro recreation centers. Although no negro will be turned away at any library, many do not go to them because they think they are not wanted.<sup>2</sup>

She further points out that even though integrated service began on February 3, 1959, it is probably not generally known to Negroes that they have access to the main library. The newspapers have carried announcements that services are available to each citizen, but no special reference has been made to the Negro. It is plausible that the Negro would not know of these services if no specific announcement concerning service to Negroes were made since the privilege of using the main library has been previously denied. Negro children are not encouraged to attend the story hours at the main library, but are encouraged to attend those sponsored by the branch in their neighborhood.<sup>3</sup>

The following Florida libraries reported that they have given service from the main library to all citizens since their beginning: Pensacola Public Library, Pensacola; West Palm Beach Public Library, West

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<sup>1</sup>Letter from E. Sterling Mariani, Librarian, Gulf Beach Public Library, Madeira Beach, Florida, May 7, 1962.

<sup>2</sup>Statement from the Librarian of the Ocala Public Library, Ocala, Florida, May 14, 1962. (Name not signed)

<sup>3</sup>Ibid.

Palm Beach; Lake Wales Public Library, Lake Wales; Hollywood Public Library, Hollywood; Saint Lucie-Okeechobee Regional, Fort Pierce; Melbourne Public Library (building opened as a city owned public library December 12, 1954) Melbourne; Leon County Public Library, Tallahassee; Hernando Civic Club Library, Hernando; Eau Gallie Public Library, Eau Gallie, and Fort Lauderdale Public Library, Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

Despite the fact that the library at West Palm Beach was listed as one of the libraries which has always offered services from the main library on an integrated basis the librarian made the following observation concerning the situation at that library:

We have always encouraged Negroes to use their branch library but they have never been refused service at the Central Library. [They are] subject to the same registration rules as any other patrons.<sup>1</sup>

Her only complaint about service to Negroes was their unfamiliarity with library use and practice.

Richard Parent of the Monroe County Library made the following comment with reference to Negro use and use in general at the Monroe County Library:

Although our library is open to Negroes of all ages, I think that the reason why more older Negroes don't come in is their poor educational background in general and the realization that learning for them, unlike that for whites, will probably not be either economically or socially fruitful. However, the educational standards among whites here are not conspicuously high either, and a majority of library adult patrons have been educated elsewhere and come here either as tourists, navy or retired people. The younger generation of both races [is] learning to use the library as children and will probably patronize it as adults... Most adult Negroes

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<sup>1</sup>Statement of Zella D. Adams, Librarian, West Palm Beach Public Library, West Palm Beach, Florida, May 7, 1962.

who come in are either connected locally with the professions (mostly teachers and ministers) or [are] in the navy and educated in the North. We get some high school students (probably this fall [1962] when the schools are integrated) but the majority of our Negro patronage comes from students under fourteen, with more girls using it than boys. All facilities are used by Negroes as well as whites, with no efforts on the part of either race to segregate themselves by seating, etc. So far, no complaints have been received directly here in the library or have come to my ears through other sources.<sup>1</sup>

An interesting statement was also made by Mr. Parent concerning the reasons for breaking down the segregation barrier in that particular library. He said: "Feeling here not too violently anti-Negro. Also, a feeling for the injustice of segregation and a realization of how it impoverishes [a] community."<sup>2</sup>

Because of undetermined reasons, no dates were given to mark the end of segregated facilities at the libraries listed below: Bay County Public Library, Panama City; Sarasota Public Library, Sarasota; Gainesville Public Library, Gainesville; Jacksonville Free Public Library, Jacksonville; Hugh Embry Municipal Library, Dade City; and Fort Myers Public Library, Fort Myers, Florida. Each of the librarians reported that integrated service is offered at the main library and that the Negroes living in the areas served knew of the availability of the service. It should be pointed out that not one of the libraries made any effort to inform the Negro citizens of the change in policy. Each library mentioned in this group has at least one branch library connected with it, with the exception of the Fort Myers Public Library. The branch libraries

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<sup>1</sup>Written statement of Richard Parent, Librarian, Monroe County Public Library, Key West, Florida, May 9, 1962.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

maintained in connection with the Bay County Public Library and the Sarasota Public Library are operated on a segregated basis. The others offer integrated service at their branches.

The Carver Branch Library, of the Gainesville Public Library, is located in the Negro residential section. The use of the library is not restricted to Negro patrons, but to date only Negroes have used it. Activities held at the Carver Library are advertised only in the Negro edition of the local paper and on the radio. There are two Negroes employed in the system, one as a clerical worker and one as a part-time librarian at the Carver Branch. The part-time librarian is not a professionally trained person.

No Negroes are employed at the Hugh Embry Municipal Library in Dade City and it is doubted by the present librarian that any Negro would be considered for employment. The one branch operated in connection with the main library is located in a white neighborhood.

Volusia County Public Libraries with headquarters in Daytona Beach, offer free service to all citizens at the main library. It is not known how long this arrangement has been the accepted policy. The Volusia County Public Libraries as a unit were recently established and there is one stipulation imposed on prospective members of the unit. This is that all member libraries be integrated or in other words they must provide free service for all. There are no libraries for Negroes as such, in the county of Volusia.

The public library located in Titusville also reported that service at the main library is extended to all citizens. Although no definite decision to offer integrated service was made, the gradual need for such service automatically caused the doors of the library to be open to

all on equal terms and hence there was no specific date for the end of segregated service.

Other Florida libraries reporting integrated service at the main library include: the Suwannee River Regional located in Live Oak and serving the counties of Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Lafayette, Madison and Suwannee; Miami Beach Public Library, Miami Beach; Delray Beach Public Library, Delray Beach (1952 the theoretical date marking the end of segregation, 1960 is the actual date when integration began); Bartow Public Library, Bartow; Martin County Public Library, Stuart; Tampa Public Library, Tampa; and the Lily Lawrence Bow Public Library, Homestead. Yet four of the libraries in this fascicle maintain segregated branches. The Negro branch library connected with the Bartow Public Library is located in one of the Negro schools. The Tampa library system has seven branches, two primarily for the use of Negroes while the remaining five are primarily for the use of white patrons. A branch for the exclusive use of Negroes is associated also with the Martin County Public Library.

#### Georgia

In reply to the request for the names of libraries offering service to the Negro clientele from their main libraries, the state agency's chief library consultant listed eight.<sup>1</sup> A questionnaire was sent to each of the eight libraries in an attempt to verify the fact that Negroes were actually served at the main library and to ascertain if any limitations

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<sup>1</sup>Letter from Lucile Nix, Chief Library Consultant, State Department of Education, Atlanta, Georgia, November 3, 1961.

were imposed upon them. Responses were received from seven of the eight. The seven libraries reporting were the Atlanta Public Library, Atlanta; the Augusta-Richmond County Public Library, Augusta; the Huntsville Public Library, Huntsville; the Middle Georgia Regional Library, Macon; the Northeast Georgia Regional Library, Clarksville; the Savannah Public Library, Savannah; and the Sequoyah Regional Library, Canton. The situation though changing slowly, seems to be getting better, for in 1954 only one city in the state of Georgia offered service to the Negro at the main library, and the service which was offered, was given on a limited basis, according to the study made by Miss Holden.<sup>1</sup>

Each of the seven libraries responding reported that Negroes are served at the main library. It was indicated, however, that it is not generally known that the Negro citizens of Huntsville are free to use the library.

The reasons given for the change in policy regarding service to Negroes in the state of Georgia were varied and ranged from voluntary service to threats of law suits. The Huntsville Public Library gave as its chief reason for the discontinuation of segregated service a "General change in the social pattern." The Augusta policy makers felt "There should be no barriers to learning;" and a change in policy was made at the Sequoyah Regional Library. The Atlanta Public Library opened its main doors to the previously denied segment of its citizenry because of "Repeated requests by Negro citizens, together with an improved climate of opinion on the subject of integration." Bookmobile service has always been available to the Negro citizen in the area served by the Northeast

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<sup>1</sup>Holden, op. cit., p. 4.

Georgia Regional Library, and since this was the case the librarian reported that over the desk service followed naturally. In the city of Savannah, Negro community leaders spearheaded a movement to bring about a lawsuit which would force the library to serve them; however, before the case reached the courts Negroes were permitted free use of library facilities. Even though the two separate library systems (one for whites and one for Negroes) continue to operate in the community, each having its own board and separate support, the systems no longer offer segregated service to the public.<sup>1</sup> The Middle Georgia Regional librarian declined to make a statement.

In Albany, Georgia, on July 17, 1962, five youths entered the all white main public library and requested library cards which would entitle them to borrow library materials. They were not served, but were told to make their request at the Negro branch. Repeated efforts on the part of Negroes to gain entrance to the main library resulted in the closing of the city's libraries in August, 1962.<sup>2</sup> The Albany City Commission on March 6, 1963, removed all segregation statutes from the city's books and voted four to three to reopen the library on a 30-day trial basis. The following Friday the library board members voted six to one in favor of the trial opening on a desegregated basis. All chairs and tables were removed from the reading rooms and all library users were to be served on a "stand-up, check out basis only."<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Letter from Geraldine LeMay, Director of the Savannah Public Library, Savannah, Georgia, April 9, 1962.

<sup>2</sup>"Library Involved in Incidents in Albany, Georgia Demonstrations," Library Journal, XXCVII (September 1, 1962), 2856.

<sup>3</sup>Atlanta Daily World, March 9, 1963, p. 1.

With this action Albany joined the ranks of other Southern libraries adhering to the vertical plan of integration. The following statement sums up the true reason for the trial period:

It was explained that the commission took this step not because it favors integration, but as a legal maneuver to sidestep Negro suits aimed at knocking down the statutes.<sup>1</sup>

During 1952 the separate library for Negroes became a branch of the main library of Augusta. The question with reference to Negro board members was not answered with a "yes" or "no" but rather the following statement was made:

The Washington Memorial Library Board, serving as the Executive Board for the Regional Library, was established by the donor in the Deed of Gift and is self-perpetuating. Other units in the system have their own boards, some of these being Negro. These Boards meet at times with the Executive Board.<sup>2</sup>

The Sequoyah Regional Library and the Middle Georgia Regional Library report that efforts were made to inform Negro citizens of the availability of library facilities here-to-fore denied them. The other four librarians reported that general announcements were made of library services with no mention of race. The librarian of the Savannah Public Library made no mention of any publicity being given to inform Negroes that they could use the public library.

#### Kentucky

The extent of the integration program in Kentucky public libraries as seen in 1963 is almost 100 per cent. Kentucky, therefore, can be

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<sup>1</sup>Ibid.

<sup>2</sup>Mrs. James E. Powers, Director Middle Georgia Regional Library, Macon, Georgia, April 9, 1962. (Comment on questionnaire).



looked upon as coming close to living up to the aspiration as set forth by the American Library Association, that of offering free library service to all regardless of race, creed, or color. Responses from 64 libraries were received out of a total of 116 questionnaires circulated in Kentucky. Five questionnaires were returned unanswered, because the librarians in each instance reported that no Negroes lived in the area, consequently they felt the questionnaires did not apply to them. One of the five reporting that no Negro citizens lived in the communities was the Hazel Green Academy Library which is a school library. Mrs. Pryce Tutt, Librarian, stated that "We would just as gladly render library service to the negro and to other races as to any other patron."<sup>1</sup> Marshall County Library, Benton; Rockcastle Library, Mt. Vernon; Martin County Library, Inez; and Homeplace Library located in Ary, were the other four libraries reporting that Negroes were not a part of the citizenry of the towns.

Mrs. Elizabeth Connoy<sup>2</sup> reported that there are very few Negroes in the entire county of Menifee, and very seldom do they come into Frenchburg, but if they did come to the library and request service she would be glad to serve them.

It was revealed that the library in Danville is a private memorial library and that no tax-supported library exists in the city. A fee of \$2.00 per year is assessed any person who wishes to use the facilities. The liberalized policy of service to any person paying the fee

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<sup>1</sup>Letter from Mrs. Pryce Tutt, Librarian, Hazel Green Academy, Hazel Green, Kentucky, April 11, 1962.

<sup>2</sup>Elizabeth Connoy, Librarian, Menifee County Public Library, Frenchburg, Kentucky.

was begun in September of 1953.

The situation at the Marion County Free Public Library is not too clear. It was reported that the facility was desegregated, however, no specific date was given to mark the beginning of integrated service, questions relative to treatment of the Negro reader were left unanswered, therefore, it is not known whether or not any limitations are imposed on the Negro.

In 1905, the date which marked the opening of the Louisville Free Public Library, the plan was to provide for 10 branch libraries in addition to the main library which would supply library materials for the people. Two of the 10 branches were for Negroes.<sup>1</sup> Today the system has expanded to 20 branches. Until May, 1948, the date of integration, three of the branches were for the exclusive use of Negroes, but now the branch which is most conveniently located may be used by any person, irregardless of race. The system employs a total of 180 persons, 45 of which are Negroes. Eight of the Negroes are classified as professional and four as sub-professional. Two Negroes are employed on the Reference Department staff at the main library, and the director of work with children for the entire system is a Negro.

The chief reason for removing the restrictions required by jim-crow laws as given by the librarian was a "Desire to be just, fair and civilized."<sup>2</sup> No restrictions are placed on services rendered the minority group. Since 1943 a Negro has served as a member on the Louisville Public

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<sup>1</sup>Gleason, op. cit., p. 22.

<sup>2</sup>Statement from C. R. Graham, Librarian, Louisville Free Public Library, Louisville, Kentucky, April 10, 1962.

Library Board.

There were no dates given for the beginning of integration in the following institutions: Lincoln County Free Public Library, Stanford; Garrard Public Library, Lancaster; Logan County Public Library, Russellville; Corbin Public Library, Corbin; Breckenridge County Library, Hardinsburg; Bloomfield Free Public Library, Bloomfield; Erlanger-Elsmere Public Library, Edmonton; Webster County Library, Dixon; Carnegie Public Library, Paducah; Lewis County Library, Vanceburg; Springfield Public Library, Springfield; Estill County Public Library, Estill; and Russell County Public Library, Jamestown, Kentucky. In each of the cited cases, the librarian indicated that no person was prohibited the use of the main reading room. It should be noted that even though each library is open to all citizens, it does not necessarily mean that Negroes freely use all available facilities. In the case of the Estill County Public Library, it was reported that the Negro patrons use the bookmobile "in preference" to the library proper.

In conjunction with the above grouping, the libraries at Springfield, Erlanger, and Paducah do not have bookmobile service for Kentuckians residing in rural areas. The librarian at the Bloomfield Public Library failed to indicate whether a bookmobile was connected with that library. All other libraries in the grouping provide citizens in rural areas with bookmobile service. It was pointed out that with the exception of the libraries in Stanford, and Dixon, bookmobile service was provided for all the rural citizens on a completely integrated basis. The libraries at Dixon and Stanford were excluded because the reports did not clarify whether their bookmobiles served people without regard to color.

Even though the Hickman County Library took an official stand on the policy of serving Negroes at the main library on December 6, 1961, no Negroes have availed themselves of the opportunity of using the more completely equipped main library. They continue to be served by the book-mobile. The librarian reports that the decision to serve the Negro at the main library came about because of the 1954 Supreme Court decision, the consequent trend toward integration and the fact that the State Library Extension Division urged that facilities be open to all citizens regardless of race.

The Erlanger-Elsmere Public Library operates on a budget of only \$4,500.00 per year and it is open to the public only three days per week. It has a 10,000 volume collection and circulates approximately 25,000 books per year. The library is able to operate on the small budget because the workers volunteer their services. The librarian made the following comment about the relationship between Negroes and whites in the community:

Our grade and high schools are integrated very successfully. One grade school librarian is a negro woman. Our Council of Church Women is integrated with very pleasant associations ... There was no set time when negroes were first allowed to use [the] library. They were invited and encouraged to use it and their use has increased at the same rate as [that of] the whole community.<sup>1</sup>

Thirty-two of the 65 Kentucky libraries responding reported that their main reading rooms had always been accessible to all readers. Eight made available their collections to all since 1950, the remaining 25 began serving the Negro prior to 1950.

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<sup>1</sup>Letter from Mary S. Taylor, Librarian, Erlanger-Elsmere Public Library, Erlanger, Kentucky, April 13, 1962.

A report from the Grant County Public Library reveals that there are less than 100 Negroes in the County who have the privilege of using the main library. The librarian points out the fact that she has had trouble with pages being cut from books written by such authors as Samuel L. Clemens and Juliette Low. It is not clear if her reference was to Negroes mutilating the books or not, but this may be assumed since the statement was made in the space provided for comments regarding integration.<sup>1</sup>

There has been no stress and strain brought about by the integration of the Maysville and Mason County Library. The present library structure is eleven years old and was built to replace the old small library which had previously served the community. Since the erection of the new building, there has been a marked increase in library patronage by Negroes, "Higher in ratio than that of the whites."<sup>2</sup> This increase is attributed to the new building and a new librarian. The present librarian introduced the policy of more publicity about the library; however, the publicity does not refer to the Negro as a specific group but rather publicizes the library as being a free, public, tax-supported institution accessible to everyone.<sup>3</sup>

Mrs. James Prewitt, former librarian of the Green County Library, provided the following interesting facts about the library situation in

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<sup>1</sup>Mrs. Joe Lanter, Librarian, Grant County Public Library, Williamstown, Kentucky, April 2, 1962.

<sup>2</sup>Note from Dorothy P. Hellard, Librarian, Maysville and Mason Library, Maysville, Kentucky, April 6, 1962.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid.

Greensburg. The local women's club sponsored the library until it became affiliated in 1957 with the Regional Library in the vicinity. During W.P.A. days, the library was open only one or two days per week. The necessary funds needed for its operation were raised by the sale of used clothing. The Green County Library is considered a pioneer in Kentucky regional library development. It officially began operation on January 10, 1958. It is opened from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. five days per week. All of its services are available to all citizens regardless of race.<sup>1</sup>

In 1922, local tax support was voted to establish a public library in the town of Horse Cave, Kentucky. At its inception, a state law required that books be provided for the use of Negro patrons. Reading material was not provided for the Negro at the main library, but instead, the Negro received books from a collection located in a Negro school. This collection was especially provided for the exclusive use of Negroes. In the 1950's the school building used for this purpose was condemned and Negroes sought and received service at the main library. Before the condemnation of the school, the main library had been used occasionally by Negroes when they needed reference materials.<sup>2</sup>

The decision to allow Negroes to use the Lincoln Memorial Library at Hodgenville was directly influenced by the Supreme Court's decision of 1954, but the policy regarding Negro use of the library was not changed until April, 1960. It is not at all clear whether certain restrictions are placed on the Negro's use of certain library facilities here, for

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<sup>1</sup>Letter from Mrs. James Prewitt, former librarian, Green County Library, Greensburg, Kentucky, April 11, 1963.

<sup>2</sup>Note from Miss Pearle Hutchens, Librarian, Horse Cave Free Library, Horse Cave, Kentucky, April 3, 1962.

many of the questions on the questionnaire were not answered. It was indicated that the same entrances and exits are used by all readers.

Knott County is in a mountainous section of Kentucky and very few Negroes live in the vicinity. Out of a total population of 62,000 there are approximately 125 to 150 Negroes residing in the County. The Negroes live in a ghetto on the "upper reaches" of Breedings Creek which is about twelve miles from Hindmon. Negroes make use of the bookmobile affiliated with the Knott County Library. The librarian stated that "The library would have considered itself integrated in 1901 - the date it opened."<sup>1</sup> Even though Negroes are free to use the library, today none have come to the main library.

Negroes have been served on an equal basis in Eminence since the establishment of the Eden Shale Regional Library in 1957. The state-federal plan for the Eden Shale Library and the six participating counties excludes segregation. The Negro population of Eminence is quite small but they are "...enthusiastic library users."<sup>2</sup> Henry County recently passed a seven-cent library and bookmobile tax by a four to one majority and Negroes were very active in the campaign.<sup>3</sup>

Based on responses received for this study the Louisville Public Library is the only system in Kentucky where a Negro serves on the Public Library Board. The Eastern Kentucky Regional Library reports that

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<sup>1</sup>Letter from James Still, Librarian, Knott County Library Service, Hindmon Settlement Library, Hindmon, Kentucky, April 15, 1962.

<sup>2</sup>Letter from Grover Page, Jr., Librarian, Eden Shale Regional Library, Eminence, Kentucky, April 2, 1962.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid.

although a Negro does not serve in that capacity the library would have no objection to a Negro board member, and the librarian at the Winchester Public Library knows of no ruling which prohibits Negroes from becoming board members.

The following quotations are indicative of the feelings of the majority of the librarians commenting on the Negro's library citizenship:

The Negroes have been very courteous and nice in every way.<sup>1</sup>

Our Negro patrons make good use of library facilities and are good patrons.<sup>2</sup>

We have always found them [Negroes] to be eager for knowledge, always courteous and grateful for our assistance.<sup>3</sup>

The colored patrons are well behaved, careful with the books, good at paying their overdue obligations and are a credit to our community.<sup>4</sup>

The Negroes who use our services are very well behaved, especially the children, and seem to appreciate their library privileges much more, I might say, than many of the white adults and children.<sup>5</sup>

An extensive study made by the Kentucky Library Extension Division will shed further light on the situation in Kentucky. One hundred and

<sup>1</sup>Note from Eloise Smith, Librarian, Clinton County Public Library, Albany, Kentucky, April, 1962.

<sup>2</sup>Note from Lynn Boxley, Librarian, Winchester Public Library, Winchester, Kentucky, April 2, 1962.

<sup>3</sup>Note from the Librarian (not signed) Newport Public Library, Newport, Kentucky, April 10, 1962.

<sup>4</sup>Note from Mrs. Thomas Fitzgerald, Librarian, Woodford County Library, Versailles, Kentucky, April 24, 1962.

<sup>5</sup>Letter from Mrs. James A. Roan, Librarian, Pineville Public Library, Pineville, Kentucky, April 11, 1962.



sixteen libraries responded to its questionnaire and 114 stated that they served all citizens regardless of race. The two libraries which exclude the Negro are the Madisonville White Public Library and the Woman's Club Public Library of Richmond.

Eighty of the responding libraries are regularly used by Negro citizens. Twenty-nine libraries reported limited utilization of available facilities by Negroes. Such instances of under-utilization were reported most often in counties having a small percentage of Negro citizens.<sup>1</sup>

All bookmobiles are operated on a non-discriminatory basis; however, in a few cases the service is limited to schools. Sixteen of the libraries responding reported that a change in policy had been made within the last five years; the policy of no service to Negroes to that of service to all citizens.

#### Louisiana

Only six libraries out of 26 contacted in the state of Louisiana responded to the questionnaire which was circulated. The librarian for the Louisiana State Library circulated a questionnaire from her office in an attempt to secure some of the information needed for this study. Her cooperation was gratifying and rewarding.

In the 1954 study by Miss Holden, Louisiana was omitted from the table depicting localities in the South where Negroes received full service at the main library. Six localities were singled out as areas where the Negro could receive service at the main library, but under restrictive circumstances.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Taken from a photostatic copy of the result of a survey made by the Kentucky Library Extension Division, February, 1962.

<sup>2</sup>Holden, op. cit., p. 2.

The New Orleans Public Library opened its main reading room to Negroes in 1950. The new plan did not completely remove the segregation barriers because facilities were open only to adult patrons, and they had to adhere to rules which still imposed segregation practices. For example, the Negro was expected to use a certain area of the library which had tables and chairs reserved for his use. The policy of service to the Negro clientele has changed to a more liberal one. The Negro no longer has to be a certain age in order to use the facilities and he may now sit any place he wishes. All programs sponsored by the library are open to the public with no regard to race. Rest room facilities carry only the "men" and "women" signs on the doors. This more liberalized arrangement was brought about chiefly because of pressure on the part of Negro citizens, and the American Library Association.

The New Orleans Public Library provides in its collection books and newspapers which would be of special interest to Negroes. Even though there is no formal orientation program designed to orientate the Negro, the library personnel is urged to treat all readers with courtesy. Discussion periods, meetings and talks by the head librarian were used as means of smoothly moving from the segregated to the integrated pattern of service.

The city's library system is composed of 11 branches, two book-mobiles and the main library. There are 98 full-time staff members and of this number 22 are Negroes. Two of the Negro workers are professionally trained librarians. One Negro serves as a clerical worker, and 17 work in the maintenance department. The positions of the remaining two were not indicated. The places in which Negro employees are located were not indicated, therefore it is not clear whether they work at the main

library, the branch libraries or on the bookmobiles. The questionnaire revealed that the entire system was opened on a fully integrated basis in 1954.

East Baton Rouge furnishes library services to its citizens through six branches, a bookmobile and the main library, with a staff of 92 (this number includes summer substitutes and emergency helpers). Negroes account for 11 of this number. It was revealed that only one Negro was professionally trained. One employee serves as a maintenance worker. Neither the positions nor the titles of the remaining nine Negroes were given.

Racial integration of the library took place in September, 1953, when it was realized that equal facilities and adequate book collections were not possible or economically practical under the segregated plan. All services of the institution are provided on a totally desegregated plan.

The St. Charles Parish Library established in 1956, made available its reference and loan services to Negroes in February of 1958.<sup>1</sup> It should be noted that the librarian of the St. Charles Parish Library made the following observation with reference to the situation: "Library services are not integrated, but Headquarters is available to all."<sup>2</sup> The above statement is confusing since the library affords no reading room as such and the librarian commented that it was generally known that the Negro had free access to the use of the library. No special effort on

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<sup>1</sup>Letter from Essae Martha Culver, State Librarian, Louisiana State Library, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, October 30, 1961.

<sup>2</sup>Note from Georgiana Greeson, Librarian, St. Charles Parish Library, Hahnville, Louisiana, April 18, 1962.

the part of the library is made to inform the Negro that such a policy exists.

Three Negroes are employed on the staff. One works as a maintenance worker and the remaining two are classed as clerical workers. A total of 1,932 Negro readers are registered at the main library. There is only one branch of the St. Charles Parish Library in Hahnville and it was established for the use of white citizens, "...but will serve Negroes."<sup>1</sup>

In 1957, the doors of the Lafayette Public Library were opened to the Negro citizenry of Lafayette. This policy began when the local college was ordered to integrate. The city of Lafayette supports a library system composed of seven branches and the main library. The branches are still operated on a segregated basis. Six of the seven are operated for use of white patrons and one provides service for Negroes.

The main library does not offer fully integrated service for Negroes. A Negro reader must be in high school before he is permitted the use of the main library facilities. The librarian reports that it is generally known that Negroes have access to the main library. No special efforts are being or have been made to inform them of the services to which they may avail themselves.

To a questionnaire circulated by the Louisiana State Librarian, the Ayoyelles Parish Library located in Marksville reported that the library had, to her knowledge, always provided integrated services to students and teachers. It was stated on the questionnaire circulated by the writer that other Negro citizens were not permitted to use the

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<sup>1</sup>Ibid.

main library. It was further revealed that there were no plans to desegregate the library. One Negro is employed as a maintenance worker at the main library. Library needs of the Negro citizens are met at one branch while the needs of the white citizens are provided for at the main library, seven branches and a bookmobile.

The librarian in charge of the Lake Charles Library did not answer specific questions contained on the questionnaire, but rather summed up the services for Negroes by stating that "This Public Library has been opened to all residents of Lake Charles since February 1, 1952."<sup>1</sup>

For reasons unknown, the librarians at the following libraries did not reply to the request, but limited information regarding their policies toward Negroes was received from Mrs. Culver: Beauregard Parish Library, DeRidder, has offered fully integrated services to all citizens since 1960. The Calcasieu Parish Library located in Lake Charles began serving the entire public on an equal basis "several years ago." Tangipahoa Parish Library located at Amite has offered services "for years" without limitations to both races. The Jefferson Parish Library provides the Negro citizens of Gretna only reference service from the library. No specific date can be given for the beginning of this service.<sup>2</sup>

The Louisiana State Library Agency offers to all citizens the same service. Any person who lives in a parish where library service is not provided may write or go to the State Library and secure non-fiction books. The librarian stated that "The State Library employs two Negro

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<sup>1</sup>Note from Mary Louise Giraud, Librarian, Lake Charles Public Library, Lake Charles, Louisiana, April 24, 1962.

<sup>2</sup>Essae M. Culver, op. cit.

graduate librarians to give reference and loan service to the Negro citizen."<sup>1</sup> This statement indicates that even though the Negro is served at the state agency, segregation tactics are still employed.

### Mississippi

There is proof that the general library problem in Mississippi is being taken more seriously than ever before. The period comprising the years 1957 to May, 1962, saw bookmobile service introduced to 21 incorporated towns; 59 towns can boast that new facilities have been made available; and 47 towns have remodeled their existing libraries or constructed new buildings.<sup>2</sup> Mississippi, however, still has much to be desired in state-wide library service to all citizens. Of the 82 counties in the state, 76 offered some type of public services as was indicated by materials sent from the Mississippi Library Commission. When one looks at the facilities available to the Negro citizen the over-all picture leaves even more to be desired. Only 26 libraries were designated as Negro libraries according to the reports.

In order to ascertain whether any progress was being made with reference to the specific problem of integrating the public library facilities of the state, questionnaires were sent to the following six cities: Biloxi, Greenville, Jackson, Meridian, Natchez, and Vicksburg. Biloxi was chosen, not because it was in the top five cities of the state having the largest Negro population according to the 1960 United

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<sup>1</sup>Ibid.

<sup>2</sup>"Mississippi Libraries," The Bell Tel News Mississippi, (May, 1962), [4].

States Census Report, but rather because it was reported as being the one locality in the state offering integrated service according to the Parker thesis.<sup>1</sup> However, in the Parker study no specific information with regard to its desegregation was given.

Even though a questionnaire was sent to the Biloxi Public Library to gain first-hand knowledge about the service to Negroes in that city no reply came. Mrs. Katherine Johnson, a native of that city, stated that it is a well known and an accepted policy that Negroes use the main library. They make use of the card catalog and check out any circulating books they wish. To her knowledge books are not used in the library.<sup>2</sup>

Only one librarian out of the six written to responded to the first request for information. Follow-up letters were sent and a second response was received. Neither respondent answered the questionnaire, but instead answered by letter.

Miss J. D. Broach, librarian of the Meridian Public Library, wrote the following explanation as her reason for not filling out the questionnaire:

Because of the large number of questionnaires regularly received and the time involved in answering them, this library had to make a policy, with the concurrence of our Trustees, that we should not answer them...<sup>3</sup>

The public library system of Jackson is comprised of five branches and the main library. Three of the branches are for the exclusive use of

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<sup>1</sup>Parker, op. cit., p. 46.

<sup>2</sup>Statement of Mrs. Ruth K. Johnson, Dean of Women, Jackson State College, Jackson, Mississippi, personal interview, February 14, 1963.

<sup>3</sup>Letter from Jeanne D. Broach, Librarian, Meridian Public Library, Meridian, Mississippi, n.d. (Received November, 1962).

white patrons and two of the branches are exclusively for the use of Negroes. On March 12, 1962, it was brought out in the United States District Court that there are no legal restrictions on the use of individual library service points. But the director of the system pointed out that an:

Exchange of materials among the various outlets has long been the practice although voluntary segregation has been encouraged as to the use of specific outlets for service.<sup>1</sup>

He further states that the Library Board is "genuinely dedicated to the realization of the purposes of a public library...and that the Library Board is now in the process of studying policy, and some changes are being contemplated." He goes on to say that gradual policy changes might well solve a difficult problem and until such changes take effect, there is no deprivation of any individual in this community insofar as having available to him all the resources of the system.<sup>2</sup>

All Negroes were not content to wait for the gradual policy changes as evidenced by the 13 students who attempted to integrate the public library facilities of the city of Jackson. Shortly before noon on March 27, 1961 the first sit-in demonstration was held at the Jackson Municipal Library by nine Tougaloo Southern Christian College students.

They were generally ignored by the few persons in the library at the time. A few of them inquired about books and were courteously answered by library personnel.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Letter from Philip S. Ogilvie, Director, Jackson Municipal Library, Jackson, Mississippi, June 5, 1962.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

<sup>3</sup>Cal Turner, "Nine Jailed here in Library Sit-in...Tougaloo Group Ignore Officers," State Times, March 27, 1961, p. 5A.



About 15 minutes after their arrival police arrived and immediately placed them under arrest "under a 1960 segregation law."<sup>1</sup>

The main library was again the scene of a "read-in" on July 19, 1962, when two young Negro men and two young women read books without protest for an hour. These two incidents have not caused the segregation barriers to be removed from the all-white main library in the state's capital city.

The nine students convicted by the Mississippi officials are awaiting the appeal of their case before a Federal Court which is to be called sometime early in 1963 in Houston, Texas.<sup>2</sup>

Hearings began on February 20, 1963 in the Fifth United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Houston, Texas involving a suit filed January 12, 1962 by the Reverend L. A. Clark, Miss Mary A. Cox and Mr. W. R. Wren. The suit was brought in an attempt to gain free use by Negroes of any publicly supported facility in Jackson.<sup>3</sup>

In a 1953 issue of the Mississippi Library News, it was reported that four town libraries of the First Regional Library serve the Negro clientele along with the white patrons: Hernando, Crenshaw, Como, and Coldwater. It was also reported that the Attala County Library with headquarters in Kosciusko has only one book collection and "no one is refused a book who asks for it."<sup>4</sup> One Negro citizen verified the

<sup>1</sup>Ibid.

<sup>2</sup>Interview with Medgar Evers, Field Secretary for the Mississippi Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, January, 1963.

<sup>3</sup>Jackson Daily News, Wednesday, February 20, 1963, p. 1.

<sup>4</sup>"Library Service to the Colored Race," Mississippi Library News, XVII (September, 1953), 117.

statement that no one is refused a book at the Attala County Library. She further stated that the librarian served her graciously, but to her knowledge no attempt to notify the Negro citizens of this service is made, and the policy of serving all citizens is not generally known by the Negroes.<sup>1</sup>

#### North Carolina

The libraries in the state of North Carolina are organized by county rather than by city.<sup>2</sup> The librarian in charge of extension services for the state reported that her office did not have on file any records depicting the progress made in offering integrated public library service to Negroes. She did, however, consult the 1960 and 1961 issues of Statistics of North Carolina Public Libraries, University and College Libraries, Special Libraries, to point out the libraries which she knew served Negroes and she noted 58. Questionnaires were sent to the 58 libraries and 35 of them responded by letter and/or by filling out the questionnaire or by doing both. The number of integrated libraries as reported by the office of the North Carolina Library Commission has increased considerably since the Parker study was made. In 1952 only four libraries were listed by the Commission as offering service to the Negro public at their main libraries.<sup>3</sup>

The following libraries reported that Negroes have always been

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<sup>1</sup>Statement of Mrs. Susie M. Bell, resident of Kosciusko, Mississippi, personal interview, January 18, 1963.

<sup>2</sup>Letter from Elaine von Oesen, Extension Services Librarian, North Carolina State Library, Raleigh, North Carolina, October 24, 1961.

<sup>3</sup>Parker, op. cit., p. 47.

able to use freely their main reading rooms: Harnett County Library, Lillington; Southport Public Library, Southport; Avery-Mitchell-Yancey Regional Library, Bakersville; Surry County Library (affiliated with the Northwestern Regional) Dobson; Scotland County Memorial Library, Laurinburg; Madison County Library, Marshall; Johnston County Library, Smithfield; Montgomery County Public Library, Troy; and the Morganton-Burke Library, Morganton, North Carolina. The libraries located in Troy, Marshall, and Southport are relatively new libraries. They were organized in the latter 1950's after the 1954 Supreme Court ruling regarding public education.

The Avery-Mitchell-Yancey Library is situated in an area where educational integration is presently taking place. This change is the result of both court litigation and voluntary action. An unwillingness to change social customs is in evidence as shown by a comment by Mrs. Thomas:

[The] Negro population in our 3 counties is small. We have 1 county with one segregated school, 1 county that sends Negro students to an adjoining county and 1 county where the High Schools have been integrated for 1 1/2 years. Legal process will probably integrate the elementary school in another year. Restaurants and movie houses are "all white" in our area. Such integration as has been achieved is chiefly the result of effort on the part of local Negroes with some help from a few concerned whites. The high school integration - once the court order was issued - proceeded very smoothly. Library use has been generally accepted without any comment or publicity.<sup>1</sup>

The library was not forced by court order to admit the Negro. The decision to serve the Negro along with all other citizens was

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<sup>1</sup>Dorothy B. Thomas, Librarian, Avery-Mitchell-Yancey Regional Library, Bakersville, North Carolina, May 4, 1962. (Comment on questionnaire).

brought about because the Board of Trustees and the librarian felt that all tax payers were entitled to use the tax-supported institution.<sup>1</sup>

Although Negroes have always been permitted the use of the main reading room at the Scotland County Memorial Library, a notable increase in Negro patronage has been seen since 1954. Service from the bookmobile which is connected with the library offers limited service to Negroes, but the limitations of this service were not designated. Two branches are affiliated with this library and from the information found on the questionnaire the impression is given that they make available their services to all citizens without regard to race. In a statement by the librarian, however, one branch is referred to as the "Negro Branch." The May Memorial Library, Burlington; Rutherford County Library, Rutherfordton; Gaston County Public Library, Gastonia; and the Iredell County Library, Statesville opened their doors to Negroes on an integrated basis in the 1940's.

The Gaston County Public Library was the only one in this grouping which intimated that the beginning of the change in policy, with regard to service to Negroes, was accompanied by restrictions. Early in the 1940's Negro adults and high school students were issued library cards. This policy has now changed, but the change was a gradual one. Approximately 19 years after the decision to serve Negroes at the main library became a reality, provision was made to include service to Negro children. This plan was instituted as a result of a building remodeling project which was completed in 1959. In an unsigned statement the

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<sup>1</sup>Ibid.

librarian gave Gaston's reasons for initiating the change in policy where the Negro was concerned:

- [1] Desire of library board and staff to provide good public library service for all the people of the county.
- [2] Cooperation of city and county officials in developing public library service.
- [3] Active interest and cooperation of many interested citizens in promoting use of the library and in the development of its program.

Eleven of the North Carolina libraries which returned the questionnaire revealed that they made available the facilities of their main reading rooms to Negroes during the 1950's and early 1960's. Haywood County Public Library, Waynesville; Pack Memorial Public Library, Asheville; Henderson County Public Library, Hendersonville; Hoke County Public Library, Raeford; Catawba County Library, Newton; High Point Public Library, High Point; Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County, Charlotte; Lee County Library, Sanford; Public Library of Winston-Salem, Winston-Salem; Goldsboro Public Library, Goldsboro and the Onslow County Public Library, Jacksonville comprise the libraries in this category. The Goldsboro Public, the Hoke County Public and the Pack Memorial Public libraries were desegregated in 1961. All the other libraries mentioned above changed their policies in the 1950's.

In the spring of 1959, a "read-in" was staged at the Goldsboro Public Library. The attempt on the part of the Negro to use the main library in no way affected the regular service of the library. This library provides library service from four branches, a bookmobile and the main library. Three of the branches were established for the exclusive use of Negroes and one was solely for the use of whites. Since July 1, 1961, the complete system has made available all resources to any citizen wishing to use them.

Sanford maintains two branch libraries, along with its main library and a bookmobile, to serve its inhabitants. The branches are operated on a segregated basis while the main library and the bookmobile offer service to all without regard to race. Segregation barriers were removed from the main library and the bookmobile in an attempt to eliminate test cases which would have been decided by the courts.

The state law of 1903 which provided the basis for the establishment of public library service for the city of Charlotte stated that at least one library should be maintained for the use of white citizens and that at least one should be maintained for the use of Negroes. When additional branches were added to the system, it was difficult to interpret the original law which gave birth to library service in the city. An audio-visual service was begun in April, 1942 at the main library. This new service was announced in the papers and the following day Negro patrons sought to use the service. They were permitted to use the materials and the librarian states that:

No announcements were made about this gradual integration, and in the early days perhaps we did not exactly encourage Negro use of the Main Library, but service was given to those who came in. As we were trying our wings, so to speak, I think the Negroes probably received better service than the whites, perhaps on the idea that they wouldn't stay too long and cause any incidents to occur.<sup>1</sup>

A \$1,600,000.00 bond issue providing for the construction of a new main library and nine branches was passed in December, 1952. "These buildings began opening in 1955 and by 1957 they were largely completed, and complete integrated service as an accomplished fact."<sup>2</sup> The main library

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<sup>1</sup>Unsigned statement from the Librarian at the Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County, Charlotte, North Carolina, May 8, 1962.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

which was now serving Mecklenburg County, was opened on November 19, 1956, and the first person to borrow a book was a Negro man. His picture appeared in the newspaper the following day as being the first person to borrow a book from the new building.<sup>1</sup> The staff association of the Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County elected as the second president a Negro member.

The library board members of the Henderson County Public Library felt that it would be better for all concerned to integrate the library quietly. The librarian does not know the exact date when integration became a reality but states that it was in the early fifties, prior to 1956 when he became librarian. From all indications the Negroes did not avail themselves of the opportunity to use the library until September of 1959. The librarian feels that the first few times Negroes came to the library for service, they actually came in as "test cases" to determine if they were free to use it. As a whole the change in policy has come without an unusual amount of stress and strain. A few library users have been termed as "die-hards" and have been heard to make humiliating remarks to or about the Negro. This has not imposed undue strain because in the words of the librarian, "Those Negroes who use the library feel comfortable and at home."<sup>2</sup> Most of the whites think nothing unusual about the Negro's use of the library.

The Hoke County Public Library in Raeford is a small library which employs three white staff members, and operates on an annual budget

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<sup>1</sup>Ibid.

<sup>2</sup>Unsigned statement of the Librarian, Henderson County Public Library, Hendersonville, North Carolina, April 30, 1962.

of \$8,000.00. Two of the employees are classified as clerical workers and one is a professional librarian. The professional librarian works only one day per week. It is hoped that in the near future, the Hoke County Library will become a part of a larger unit. July, 1961 is the date that formally marks the end of segregation in the use of library facilities. Service to the non-white public had, however, been offered on a limited basis prior to 1961. Mrs. S. B. McDowell, the librarian, strongly believes that the professional librarian can be very instrumental in getting board members to see the fallacy in operating a library which only a portion of the population is free to use. She further states that a professional librarian should "Refuse to work in any library that does not extend service to all."<sup>1</sup>

Not all North Carolina librarians feel as Mrs. McDowell does about the desegregation of public libraries. The librarian at the High Point Public Library, High Point (a tax voted library), objects to integration on "moral and professional grounds." He made the following observation concerning his personal views about integration and the course which the library has followed in providing service to all citizens:

...for some years I was reluctant to have our library integrated. I was convinced that if the library were integrated, only a small percentage of the Negro population would use it. I was afraid that the vast majority of Negroes would not use the library for any one of dozens of reasons: fear, shyness, sense of inadequacy, lack of interest. I therefore wanted a branch library to serve those who would not use an integrated central library. More specifically, I wanted a branch located to lie in a mixed neighborhood in the hope that it

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<sup>1</sup>Sara Barnes McDowell, Librarian, Hoke County Public Library, Raeford, North Carolina, May 4, 1962. (Comment on questionnaire).



would naturally integrate itself. I knew that if we integrated the library, I would never get that branch. So I myself participated in delaying tactics in integration. ...Once the branch was built and opened, the Board of Trustees of the library considered integration of the whole system for well over a year before they took action. I can say that every one of those six persons wanted integration, but were afraid to take the necessary bold step. I nagged at them quite a bit, because I grew tired of telling Negroes they couldn't use the main library.<sup>1</sup>

Since May, 1958, the facility has lived up to its city charter which states that the library shall be "forever free to all the inhabitants of the city."<sup>2</sup> A few of the citizens prophesied "doom and disaster" when the change was made, but to-date no unfavorable incidents have arisen as a result of the transition.

Records which could have verified the dates when eight of the responding libraries desegregated their main libraries were not available. These libraries are located in Fayetteville, Mocksville, Lincolnton, Albermarle, Murphy, Marion, and Durham, North Carolina. There are two distinct library systems in Durham - the Durham Public and the Stanford L. Warren Public Libraries. The Stanford L. Warren Library is an independent Negro library while the Durham Public Library was designed for whites only. Each system has its own staff, board of trustees, budget, et cetera. The facilities of the Durham Public Library "are used by Negroes with no restrictions except those imposed on all our patrons."<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Letter from Neal F. Austin, Librarian, High Point Public Library, High Point, North Carolina, May 18, 1962.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

<sup>3</sup>Audrey J. Cushman, Librarian, Durham Public Library, Durham, North Carolina, April 30, 1962.

From all indications white patrons are free to take advantage of the services at the Stanford L. Warren Public Library, yet the librarian states that the library serves "predominantly Negro citizens."<sup>1</sup>

Negro citizens are encouraged to come to the McDowell County Public Library, Marion. One method used by the library to encourage full participation and a general interest in services offered has been to place book exhibits of special interest to Negroes in the Negro schools located in its service area.

Even though the main library located in Albemarle is open to Negro citizens, the complete system is not free of segregation. There are three segregated branches operated in conjunction with the main library. Two of the branches were established for the use of white citizens and one was developed for Negro use. Non-white children are encouraged to attend the story hour held in the Negro branch. The chief reasons for integrating the main library were: the inadequate collection at the branch, lack of telephone facilities, and "common sense."

The white race comprises 79 per cent of the population of Cleveland County while the Negro portion is 21 per cent and library service here is segregated. The library which serves the Negro is considered a branch of the Shelby Public Library, Shelby, North Carolina. Two bookmobiles are operated by this system; one for Negroes and one for whites. To date no plans are being made to change the "status quo" with regard to library service at the main library.

No change in the policy of serving Negroes at the Concord Public

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<sup>1</sup>Mrs. Ray N. Moore, Librarian, Stanford L. Warren Public Library, Durham, North Carolina, May 17, 1962.

Library, Concord, has been made by the library board. The arrangement which permits Negroes to secure circulating materials from the main library through a segregated branch is still the general rule. A few Negroes have been permitted the use of the reference room. This is an exception to the general rule of the library, and it is not generally known by the Negroes that this can be done. The library board has maintained that library cards are not to be issued to Negroes at the main library. It should be noted that the librarian is in favor of issuing a library card at the main library to any person who wishes one.

#### Oklahoma

Oklahoma's emergence as a segregated state is unique in that during the period of its existence prior to statehood in 1907, racial segregation was unknown, except for a few all-Negro villages. During the period following the granting of statehood, the population of the state consisted of many former Texans and Arkansans. A large enough number of these transplanted citizens were present to inject their feelings about the separation of the races and they had enough influence to make it legal to separate the races in the areas of education, marriage and transportation.<sup>1</sup>

Of course, restaurants, swimming pools, hotels, parks, libraries, art galleries, public assemblies, educational associations, athletic organizations, and the like adopted segregation policies in conformity with southern traditions at the moment when the State initiated Jim Crowism in schools, public conveyances, and marriages.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Otis Durant Duncan, "Desegregation in Oklahoma," New South, XI (April, 1956), 12.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

Negroes do not live in many areas of the state. In those sections where they do reside the racial barriers are gradually being removed from public facilities. The schools of Oklahoma have opened their doors to all pupils with no regard to race. Regarding the availability of library service to Negroes in the state, Miss E. M. Henke states that "most libraries have opened [their] doors to Negroes."<sup>1</sup> Almost one year later Mr. Ralph Hudson made the following observation:

In a number of public libraries of the state there was never any segregation. In the others the process of desegregation has been going on for over a decade. To date we know of no library that practices segregation. We may be in error but we do not know of one. A number of cities did have Negro branches but these have now become simply branches of the public library system and people of all races are freely admitted to all main libraries and the branches.<sup>2</sup>

The Oklahoma City Libraries employ five Negroes, two as clerical workers and three as maintenance workers. Two of the five workers are employed on a part-time basis. No Negro serves on the public library board, but it was specifically pointed out that no law exists which would prevent a Negro from being appointed to the board. Segregated library facilities of the city ceased to exist in either 1949 or 1950. One branch library was established in 1921 for the exclusive use of Negroes. At its beginning this first branch was housed in rented quarters. In 1925, a brick building, constructed for the expressed purpose of housing the Negro branch replaced the rented quarters. The branch is no longer

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<sup>1</sup>Letter from Esther Mae Henke, Extension Librarian, The Oklahoma State Library, Library Extension Division, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, December 21, 1961.

<sup>2</sup>Letter from Ralph Hudson, State Librarian, The Oklahoma State Library, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, November 26, 1962.

considered a Negro branch, but a branch maintained for the use of any citizen. The section of the city where the Dunbar Branch is located has changed from a residential area to one of business. The library is still maintained for the convenience of the people in the area. Although circulation and general use have declined, a story hour for children and a great books discussion group are currently being sponsored at the branch. The former library assistant (Negro) who supervised the branch is not a trained librarian, but has completed three years of college work, and is now in charge of a small branch in another part of the city with almost a total white clientele. She is classified as a top clerical assistant.

The Lindsay Community Library, Lindsay, gives no specific date to mark the end of segregation, but reports that all facilities are integrated. The only stipulation regarding its use is that a child must be six years old before he can use the main library. Special effort is made to inform the Negro patrons of these services through the means of the newspaper, television, radio, et cetera.

As far back as 1939 the public library of Tulsa served the non-white public as well as the white. Sixty-nine staff members are employed here. Of this number three are Negroes, one serving as a clerical assistant, one as a sub-professional, and the third person is employed as a maintenance worker. Negroes do not serve on the board, but no law prohibits their doing so. As of May 3, 1962 the library did not sponsor film forums and book teas, but plans are in the making for such activities and when they are offered Negroes will be free to attend them. The attitude of the library board and the librarians is primarily responsible for opening the facilities to all citizens.

The Tyler Memorial Library, located in Dewey, was established in

1941 and has never operated on a segregated basis. The librarian reports that no problems have been encountered by serving the non-white public.

The present librarian at the Carnegie Public Library in Chickasho could not give a definite date when the library was opened to all the people, but she has served as librarian since 1952 and she has "always allowed it."

The Clinton Public Library, Clinton, has never denied the Negro the use of the library, but since 1957, Negroes have felt more welcome. The library is very small, staffed by only two people, and does not offer such activities as book reviews and book teas. All children must be six years of age before they can become library borrowers.

Prior to October, 1951, when the main library in Homing was integrated there were no facilities for Negro readers. The present librarian stressed integration on the basis that the public library was city owned, and that Negroes used other city conveniences such as water and electricity. Although there is no planned program for orientating new readers, all new readers are shown around the library regardless of race.

The Public Library staff of Enid consists of 16 persons, two of which are Negro maintenance workers. The collection consists of more than 50,000 volumes. It contains books by and about the Negro, however, the periodical collection does not contain magazines principally devoted to the Negro race. Opportunity for free access to the use of library books has never been denied to Negroes as far as the present librarian is able to ascertain. It was revealed that the Negro children use the library more than the adults. Integrated film forums and book reviews are not held, but it is not clear from the report whether these activities are offered on a segregated basis or if they are not offered.

When the services of the main library in Duncan, Oklahoma were extended to the Negro population, there was no friction. Since September 1, 1956, when the library's doors were opened to all, no restrictions have been imposed on anybody because of race.

The Pawhuska Public Library, located in Pawhuska, the Will Rogers Library, situated in Claremore, and the Okmulgee Public Library, Okmulgee, indicate that they serve the Negro citizens in their areas, but none gave a definite date as to when this service was extended. The librarian of the Will Rogers Library states that this service was extended when it was requested. Each of the librarians stated that it is a generally known fact that the library is open to all; however, neither of the three put forth any special effort to inform the Negro citizenry of these privileges. Regarding the story hour for children, the Pawhuska Public Library reported that the Negro children were invited and welcomed, while the librarian of the Will Rogers Library revealed that a general invitation was given to all children with no reference to Negroes. The Okmulgee librarian failed to answer the question. When book reviews are given at the Will Rogers Library, they are presented on a segregated basis.

The librarian of the Cushing Public Library declined to fill out the questionnaire, but did state that all facilities of the library were "fully integrated."

Page Memorial Library, located in Sand Springs, reports that services are available to Negroes at the main library, and that although no special effort is made to divulge this fact, it is generally known that the Negro is free to use its facilities. It was further pointed out that Negroes do not take advantage of it.

To the librarian's knowledge only one or two families of Negroes live in Woodward and they have never attempted to use the library. If they wanted to they would be permitted to do so.

The cities of Miami, Hooker, Blackwell, and Midwest reported that there were no Negroes living in them. All concerned librarians expressed a willingness to serve any person regardless of race. The following statement from Mr. Otis Warner seems to voice their feelings:

Insofar as library services are considered, should we have potential negro borrowers, they would be treated as any other tax-payers. Our budget comes from the city and the county...<sup>1</sup>

Mr. Warner further states that "Because our children understand so little of the furore prevailing elsewhere, we have purchased what books we can find written by negroes, or about them, and we also subscribe to Ebony!"<sup>2</sup>

#### South Carolina

Based on the information received for this study, not too much has been accomplished with regard to the integration of public library facilities in South Carolina. Miss Anne Holden's study cited South Carolina as one of the states which offered neither full nor limited service to the Negro at any main library in the state,<sup>3</sup> but the Parker thesis revealed that the Richland County Library, located in Columbia, did permit the Negro to use the main library.<sup>4</sup> No statement of policy

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<sup>1</sup>Letter from Otis Warner, Librarian, Public Library, Hooker, Oklahoma, April 17, 1962.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

<sup>3</sup>Holden, op. cit., p. 2.

<sup>4</sup>Parker, op. cit., p. 52.



concerning the degree to which integration was practiced at the Richland County Library was available in 1954. With this study another attempt was made to discover what the policy is with reference to the type of service given Negroes at the main library, but as was the case with Mrs. Parker, the librarian did not reply to the letter, nor did she return the questionnaire.

Only six libraries out of a total of 22 contacted in South Carolina responded in any way. The reason for so few responses may be attributed to the fact that:

The State Library Board has adopted a ruling that information on integration of library services in the state must be released by them.<sup>1</sup>

No information of importance to this study was obtained from the Orangeburg County Free Library, because the librarian was out of the country and the person in charge felt she should not release any information unless she were authorized to do so by the head librarian.

The Cherokee County Public Library in Gaffney was listed by the Director of the South Carolina State Library Board as being a library which probably served Negroes at the main library. The questionnaire revealed, however, that there are no plans to change the present policy of making materials available to Negroes in the area. In answer to the question, "What would you do if a Negro walked into the Library and requested service?" the librarian had this to say,

When a few Negroes have come to the library - they have been served. Generally they return the books to the Negro Branch. We send books to the Negro Branch when

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<sup>1</sup>Letter from Estellene P. Walker, Director, South Carolina State Library Board, Columbia, South Carolina, October 31, 1961.

they telephone in special requests...<sup>1</sup>

The Gaffney community supports three branch libraries, and a bookmobile in addition to the main library. Two branches, established in 1942 and 1961, are maintained for the exclusive use of Negro patrons, while one branch, established in 1942, is operated solely for the use of the white citizens. The bookmobile which operates in conjunction with the Cherokee County Public Library is also operated on a segregated basis. Each month book deposits are carried to all Negro schools in the county. It seems that no attempt has been made by Negro citizens to challenge the present arrangement. No "sit-in" demonstrations have been experienced at the main library.

The Chester County Free Public Library, Chester; the Laura M. Towne Library, Frogmore; and the Horry County Memorial Library, Conway; report that they have always offered service to all the citizens since the day they began operation. It is not known when the Chester County Free Public Library was established. The Laura M. Towne Library was established as a township library in 1952 and in February, 1962, it became a branch of the Beaufort County Library. Although Negroes and whites borrow books from the library, only white children are permitted to attend the library sponsored story hours.<sup>2</sup> Two Negroes serve on the staff. One serves in the capacity of a part-time maintenance worker while the position of the second Negro was not specified. According to the report, a Negro has served as a member of the Laura M. Towne Library

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<sup>1</sup>Unsigned statement from the Librarian at the Cherokee County Public Library, Gaffney, South Carolina, April 23, 1962.

<sup>2</sup>Letter from Ethel G. Bailey, Librarian, Laura M. Towne Library, Frogmore, South Carolina, April 28, 1962.

Board for nine years. The bookmobile and the two branches connected with the system are also maintained and operated on an integrated basis. The one branch library and the bookmobile affiliated with the Chester County Free Public Library are also operated and maintained for the use of all citizens but not the main library.

The Horry County Memorial Library ...was established with the legislative mandate to serve all citizens of this county and this has always been the case. The governing Commission has never had a recorded policy regarding integration/segregation ... The main library had for a time a State Library Board Senior Intern, a young Negro woman working toward her degree at Atlanta. She worked on a completely integrated basis with an otherwise white staff.<sup>1</sup>

The Horry County Memorial Library system is composed of four branches and a bookmobile. The Conway Branch Library was established primarily for Negro patrons. A bookmobile which, for the most part, serves Negroes in rural areas operates from the Conway Branch. Occasionally white patrons use the Conway Branch and the bookmobile connected with it. Likewise occasionally Negroes make use of the other facilities of the system.<sup>2</sup>

September, 1960, marked the end of segregated facilities at the Greenville County Public Library. The change in local custom was brought about as a result of a court case brought against the library. Prior to the change in policy, "sit-in" demonstrations were witnessed in March and July of 1960. The writer was unable to discover the persons or groups responsible for the "sit-in" demonstrations and the court case. The six branch libraries and the bookmobile under the direct supervision of the

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<sup>1</sup>Letter from Catherine H. Lewis, Librarian, Horry County Memorial Library, Conway, South Carolina, April 23, 1962.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

Greenville County Public Library are not integrated. Three Negro clerical workers serve on the Greenville County Public Library staff and one Negro serves as a maintenance worker. Even though Negroes do not serve on the County Library Board, the librarian states that Negroes are eligible.

An attempt on the parts of several Negro groups to bring about integration of the library at Sumter has been exemplified in the "sit-in" demonstrations at the Carnegie Public Library in that city. The participants in these demonstrations have faced the same fate that many other "sit-in" demonstrators and protest marchers have faced in that city - that of arrest and being placed under \$100.00 bonds.<sup>1</sup> It is feasible to believe that the case will, as many similar cases have, eventually go to the courts for legal judgement.

#### Tennessee

The state of Tennessee provides for the library needs of those citizens residing in rural areas through facilities such as bookmobiles and libraries which are directly under the supervision of regional libraries. The Tennessee Regional Library System "Is the state-wide organization through which the state of Tennessee helps counties provide better library service."<sup>2</sup> Eleven strategically located regional centers make up the system. The Tennessee Legislature appropriates funds for their support. These centers are administered by a Regional Library

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<sup>1</sup>"This Month at Random," Wilson Library Bulletin, XXXV (April, 1961), 586.

<sup>2</sup>Public Libraries Division, Tennessee State Library and Archives, Tennessee Regional Library System, How it Operates (Nashville, Tennessee: Tennessee State Library and Archives, 1959), [n.d.]

Board under contract with the Tennessee State Library and Archives which has the responsibility of allocating funds to each of the regionals. Determining factors regarding the amount allocated are "the number of counties in the region, the total population and the amount of the state appropriations."<sup>1</sup> If a county is desirous of participating in the system the prerequisites listed below must be met:

- (a) a legally appointed library board of seven members
- (b) a library or libraries supported by local funds
- (c) a plan for a county-wide system of bookmobile stations<sup>2</sup>

The regional library centers do not give direct service to the public, but furnish books, bookmobile service, advice and guidance to board members and librarians affiliated with the particular system. In 1961, only seven of the counties in the state were not participating in one of the 11 library regions. A total of 77,117 persons were, in that year, residing in the seven counties which offered no public library service.<sup>3</sup>

It should be pointed out that even though, generally speaking, regional library service is available to all Tennessee residents, final policies are set by the local boards for each of the participating counties.<sup>4</sup>

A total of 24 "branch" libraries make up the Clinch-Powell Region

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<sup>1</sup>Ibid.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

<sup>3</sup>Information obtained from a map depicting Regional Library Centers and the population served, issued by the Public Libraries Division, Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville, Tennessee, 1960-1961.

<sup>4</sup>Letter from Melba W. Wash, Regional Librarian, Reelfoot Regional Library Center, Martin, Tennessee, June 13, 1962.

with headquarters in Clinton, Tennessee. The regional librarian instructed the librarians serving under her to return the circulated questionnaire unanswered to the writer with a note saying "Our Regional Librarian has answered this for us." Information pertaining to the 24 county libraries sharing in the plan indicate that 22 of the branches are housed in rooms, in other buildings such as court houses, municipal buildings, hotels, recreation buildings, et cetera, and the remaining two are housed in "substandard buildings." The Negro is free to use all the branches. Since the branches are not housed in regulation library buildings, no provisions have been made to provide rest rooms and water fountains for the use of the general public. The librarian did note that "where rest rooms are near and in [the] same building, I presume they are not usable by Negroes."<sup>1</sup> The present librarian has served the area since 1952. She gave no definite dates regarding the desegregation of facilities, but pointed out that service has been available to all since the beginning of her employment. She feels that the policy of serving everyone preceded 1952.

Only one responding library indicated that the Negro was given the opportunity to use the public library in the 1940's. Miss Clara Starnes became librarian at the Clara Cox Epperson Library, Cookeville, on May 17, 1946 and equal use of the library by all races became a reality in 1946 under her administration. No story hour for children is held at the library. Negro children would be included if the story hour were held.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Helen H. Kittrell, Regional Librarian, Clinch-Powell Region, Clinton, Tennessee, May 14, 1962. (Comment on questionnaire).

<sup>2</sup>Clara Starnes, Librarian, Clara Cox Epperson Library, Cookeville, Tennessee, May 14, 1962. (Comment on questionnaire).

The Jasper Public Library, Jasper; Lawrence County Public Library, Lawrenceburg; and the Oliver Springs Public Library, Oliver Springs, report that during the 1950's changes were made in their policies which permitted the Negro population to take advantage of library services which had previously been for the exclusive use of the white citizens. With the exception of the Oliver Springs Library, it was reported that the Negro knew that he could take advantage of the reading materials found in the institutions. Miss Maxine Harvey<sup>1</sup> was not sure if Negroes were aware of the change in policy. No special effort on the part of administration at the Oliver Springs Library is made to make known this service. The Jasper Public Library, on the other hand, revealed that a special effort was made to inform the Negro citizens residing in the area served by it, while the Lawrence County Library declined to answer the question. The Lawrence County Library also failed to answer the question pertaining to the use of rest rooms by readers. The Oliver Springs Library requires that the Negro be fourteen years of age, "unless he is o. k'd by parent or guardian,"<sup>2</sup> before he is permitted to use the library.

Negroes began using the Dickson County Public Library in Dickson, Tennessee in October, 1960. The librarian disclosed that to her knowledge they could have used it before since there was no rule which barred their use of the library. There are 12 book deposits located throughout the county which are directly affiliated with the Dickson County Library.

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<sup>1</sup>Maxine Harvey, Librarian, Oliver Springs Library, Oliver Springs, Tennessee, May 14, 1962.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

These deposits are located in stores, filling stations and other similar business establishments. The main library and the deposits are serviced by the regional library bookmobile. Special book collections are located in Negro settlements. This arrangement, Mrs. Albert Hines<sup>1</sup> feels, probably accounts for the fact that the Negro uses the main library as infrequently as he does.

The Jackson County Library, Gainesboro, began as a demonstration library in 1959 and the county took over its support in 1962. Prior to 1961, Negroes did not receive service at this library. During National Library Week, 1961, the Negro sought service at the main library and obtained it. The librarian failed to fill in the questionnaire but stated that...the Negro families who do come to the library are treated as are all other users.

The Clarksville-Montgomery County Public Library, located in Clarksville, experienced a quiet and successful transition from a segregated to a desegregated library. The change took place January 1, 1961.

A group of 16 libraries reported that desegregation of library facilities had become a reality in their areas, but none of the librarians could or would give specific dates when such action took place. The libraries which make up this category are the Morristown-Hamblen, Morristown; Gallatin, Gallatin; Smith County, Carthage; Overton County, Livingston; Perry County, Linden; Washington County, Jonesboro; Lewis County, Hohenwald; Bledsoe County, Pikeville; Waverly-Humphreys County, Waverly; DeKalb County, Smithville; Macon County, Lafayette; Marshall County,

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<sup>1</sup>Mrs. Albert Hines, Librarian, Dickson County Public Library, Dickson, Tennessee, May 15, 1962.



Lewisburg; Elizabethton, Elizabethton; Roane County, Kingston; Hawkins County, Rogersville; and the Sevierville Public Libraries, Sevierville, Tennessee. From this compilation it was revealed that even though the main reading room is open to Negroes, not all the libraries prescribe for them "carbon copies" of the services offered white readers. For example, it was discovered that the Gallatin Public Library and the Perry County Library do not provide rest room facilities on a desegregated basis. The same water fountain is not used by both races at the Gallatin Public Library. Water fountains are not provided for any reader of the general public at the Perry County Library. None of the libraries immediately referred to admit Negro children to the story hour. A small number of Negroes take advantage of the public library facilities in Linden and this fact was the chief reason that strict segregation tactics are not adhered to at the Perry County Library. The librarian at the Gallatin Public Library failed to give a reason for not practicing segregation. Negro children are not permitted to attend the story hour at the Roane County Library and only four Negroes had availed themselves of the services of this library as of May 14, 1962.

The writer was unable to determine from the questionnaires received if five of the responding libraries placed certain restrictions upon Negro users of the libraries in question. This problem was confronted because the questions were left unanswered which would have clarified their stand with reference to full participation of the Negroes in the library program. The libraries in question are the Morristown-Hamblem, the Hawkins County, Elizabethton, the Sevierville, and the Lewis County Public Libraries.

Only eight of the original 16 libraries stating that they allowed

the Negro to use the main library seem to offer service with no restrictions placed on Negro readers. This grouping is composed of the Marshall County, the DeKalb County, the Waverly-Humphreys County, the Overton County, the Smith County, the Macon County, the Bledsoe County and the Washington County Public Libraries. Some of the libraries in this group indicated that they are small and open only a few hours per week. A few stated that they did not offer many activities which are sponsored by larger libraries such as film forums, book reviews, et cetera, but did state that all services which were offered were available to all with no regard to race.

The Clinton Public Library, Clinton; the Moore County Public Library, Lynchburg; the Magness Memorial Library, McMinnville; the Manchester Public Library, Manchester; the Hickman County Library, Centerville; the Sweetwater Public Library, Sweetwater; the Jackson-Madison County Free Library, Jackson; the Whitwell Public Library, Whitwell; the Dandridge Public Library, Dandridge; and the Carroll County Public Library, Huntingdon, Tennessee stated that the Negro citizens have been able to use the facilities of their libraries since their beginnings.

The following statement sums up the thoughts of the librarian at Huntingdon as to why the Negro had been afforded the use of the main library, "our library is supported by county taxes and the Negroes pay taxes."

Only the Manchester Library answered the question, "Is any effort made through tangible means such as radio, television... to inform Negroes of services available to them?" in the affirmative. All the libraries in this group with the exception of Hickman Public Library felt that the Negro generally knew that he was free to use the main library. The

librarian of the Hickman Library was not sure if they were aware of the service. From all evidence the Hickman Library is the only one in this group which requires the Negro to leave the library once he has checked out the materials he wishes to use.

No Negroes reside in the communities served by the Luttrell, Sun-bright and Tellico Plains Public Libraries. Since Negroes did not live in the communities served by these libraries the librarians returned the questionnaires without filling them out.

Only three responding libraries revealed they did not serve the Negro citizen in any capacity. The McKenzie Public Library, McKenzie, which was organized in 1955, is sponsored by a local club. It remains open only three afternoons per week. It is affiliated with the Reelfoot Regional Library, Martin, and even though it is said to be sponsored by a local club, it is assumed that it is partially supported by local funds. This assumption is based on the fact that one of the prerequisites for becoming a member of a regional library system is "a county must have a library or libraries supported by local funds."<sup>1</sup> Yet the librarian commented that if a Negro did seek service at the main library she would refer him to the Negro branch. Two Negroes, since 1956, have requested books from the McKenzie Public Library. They were referred to the Negro county high school.

Negro children living in Oakdale, Tennessee are transported to another town<sup>2</sup> to attend school. The librarian of the Oakdale Public

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<sup>1</sup>Public Libraries Division, Tennessee State Library and Archives, op. cit.

<sup>2</sup>Name of town where children attend school was not indicated.

Library feels that they use the library in the town where they attend school. No Negro adults have attempted to receive service in Oakdale.

The third library which revealed that Negroes were not served was the Niota Public Library, Niota. The librarian is not sure if there are any plans to desegregate the main library.

The picture depicting progress made in the public libraries of Tennessee is not complete. None of the metropolitan city libraries responded to the requests for information. The Parker thesis reported that the Main Library of Chattanooga, Tennessee was made available to Negro adults in 1949 and services were extended to include children in November of 1950.<sup>1</sup>

A suit seeking the desegregation of the public libraries of Memphis was filed on August 15, 1958. In 1960, when the "sit-in" demonstrations were at their height, 36 Negroes were fined \$25.00 each by the Memphis City Court for staging the "sit-in." A Negro newspaper editor was accused of inciting the demonstrators and a \$50.00 fine was imposed on him. As a direct result of the efforts on the part of the demonstrators and the pending litigation, the Memphis Public Library system voluntarily desegregated its facilities.<sup>2</sup> Certain restrictions were levied upon Negro users at the out-set. Rest rooms were not desegregated until March, 1961.

Although as previously stated, the metropolitan areas did not respond, the Director of the Tennessee State Library and Archives made the following observation with reference to the total library picture of

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<sup>1</sup>Parker, *op. cit.*, p. 56.

<sup>2</sup>Education: 1961 Commission on Civil Rights Report, Book 2 (Washington: Government Printing Office, [n.d.]), p. 140.

## Tennessee:

All five of our metropolitan counties (over 100,000 population) have integrated library service. All of the smaller counties except a few in West Tennessee have made their libraries available to everyone. Incidentally, if you are using the 10,000 or over population figure for cities, there is only one, Dyersburg, which does not have integrated public library service.<sup>1</sup>

Texas

The 1960 public library reports sent to the Texas State Library reveal that a total of 8,497,552 of the 9,579,677 citizens of Texas were not served by the state's 289 libraries during the previous year.

The Texas County Library Law provides that a maximum of 12 cents per \$100.00 tax valuation of a county may be spent on library service. This amount comes from either the General Fund or the Permanent Improvement Fund. According to the State Comptroller of Public Accounts, the total tax valuation of the state for 1960 was \$12,719,810,939.00. If this amount was collected, a total of \$15,263,773.00 could have been invested in library improvement and expansion. In reality, 96 counties, with a tax valuation of \$8,642,707,886.00 spent the sum of \$1,277,139.00 or 11.8 per cent of the limit as provided by the county library law.<sup>2</sup>

In an effort to secure information with reference to the status of service to Negro citizens of the state, questionnaires were sent to five libraries. These were contacted because the State Library Director reported that although statistics on library facilities are collected they

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<sup>1</sup>Letter from Martha Parks, Director, Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville, Tennessee, November 16, 1961.

<sup>2</sup>Texas Libraries, XXIII (March - April, 1961), 21.

do not contain data with regard to race. Since this was the situation, no libraries were designated as being ones which served the Negro from their main reading rooms. However, Mr. W. K. Peace did state that most of the public library facilities of the state are available to all citizens. The Texas State Library makes available all its services to all persons with no regard to race.<sup>1</sup>

The five public libraries contacted were in Dallas, Houston, Austin, Fort Worth, and El Paso. Four of the five libraries responded by either filling in and returning the questionnaire or by writing a letter to declare their stand on the desegregation issue. El Paso was the one library which did not respond.

The librarian in each city reported that the library facilities were available to all readers regardless of race. The library at Fort Worth has never been completely segregated. Except for rest room facilities it was reported that all facets of the library are open to the Negro. Eight Negroes are employed in the library system of Fort Worth. One is a professionally trained librarian. The nature of his work was not specified. Two workers serve as clerical personnel, four as maintenance workers and the eighth person was listed as a part-time employee and his responsibility was not stated.

The Dallas Public Library system is composed of the main library, seven branches and bookmobile service. A total of 221 persons staff the system. Of that number, 199 are white and 22 are Negro. Forty-seven of the whites are professionally trained and there are no professionally

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<sup>1</sup>Letter from William K. Peace, Acting Director and Librarian, Texas State Library, December 15, 1961.

trained Negroes on the staff. Nineteen of the 22 Negroes serve as maintenance workers and the remaining three are classed as clerical workers.

Mrs. Bradshaw states that:

It is the policy of the Dallas Public Library to serve all citizens of this city (through main, branches, and bookmobiles) without regard to race, color or creed. Any part of the library's facilities and activities-- books, recordings, films, adult programs, young adult book fairs, story hours, film showing, etc. -- are free and open to any one in the city who wishes to participate.<sup>1</sup>

Of the libraries participating in the study, only the Dallas Public Library indicated that the Negro was informed of the availability of the services of the library through tangible means such as radio, television, newspaper, et cetera.

The Austin Public Library feels that service on an integrated basis has proven more economical than that under the segregated arrangement. The Dallas and Fort Worth Public libraries report that they have no basis for comparison. It was reported by the directors of the Fort Worth and the Austin Public Libraries that Negroes in these cities serve as library board members. None of the libraries taking part in the survey has experienced "sit-in" demonstrations in protest to segregated facilities.

According to the study made by Miss Anne Holden, the following Texas localities also offer fully integrated service to Negroes at the main reading library: Amarillo, Borger, Bryan (Negro adults only), Corpus Christi, El Paso, Ecton County, Harlingen Houtchinson County, McAllen,

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<sup>1</sup>Letter from Lillian Moore Bradshaw, Director, Dallas Public Library, June 11, 1962.

Mission, San Antonio, Seymour, Sweetwater, Texarkana and Warashachie.<sup>1</sup> Lufkin, Midland County, and Port Arthur offer limited services to Negroes from the main public library.<sup>2</sup>

### Virginia

The state of Virginia seems to be following the trend of other Southern libraries in that while the library facilities for the state as a whole are still below recommended standards, progress is being made. Statewide the percentage of citizens who are not provided library facilities has been reduced from 35 to 30 in the last five years. This percentage was based on the 1950 Census Report. Using the 1960 Census Report as the measuring device the number of persons without library service has dropped to 27.5 per cent.<sup>3</sup> Even though a number of localities in the state cannot boast of local public libraries, all residents of the state are provided some type of library service. The General Library Division of the Virginia State Library provides free service to residents who live in areas where no local library exists.<sup>4</sup>

The formula used in providing Federal and State funds is the same for all public libraries of the state. Included in the formula under "Library Services" is the stipulation that "all public libraries shall give free service to all persons in the area served."<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Holden, op. cit., p. 3.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid., p. 4.

<sup>3</sup>Florence B. Yoder, "The Virginia Public Library in 1961," The University of Virginia News Letter, XXXVII (May 15, 1961), 34.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid.



Virginia is also moving ahead in providing the library service to Negroes from the main libraries across the state. In 1954 there were only six localities where full service to Negroes was given at the main library and one where the Negro could receive limited service at the main library. The head of the Extension Division of the State Library reports that now all publicly supported libraries of the state offer either full or limited service to the Negro from the main library.<sup>1</sup>

The change has not come about without incident. As early as August of 1939, when five Negro youths staged a "sit-down" in the Alexandria Public Library, the Negro began to openly challenge the one time accepted fact that public facilities had the right to be separate. The case involving the five youths was taken to court. The plaintiffs lost the case on a technicality. During the last eight years, however, the library has quietly become integrated. When the doors of the main library were opened to all citizens, they were opened with certain limitations. During the first few years after the change of policy, only adults and high school students were permitted to use the main library. Today all citizens may use all facilities without limitations. Although no definite date marking the end of segregated facilities is available, the librarian feels that the 1954 decision of the Supreme Court made it easier to change the policy. The chief reason for the change was brought about by "common sense and [the] realization of its [segregation] futile stupidity (at least by some)."<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Letter from Florence B. Yoder, Head of the Extension Division, Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia, October 31, 1961.

<sup>2</sup>Ellen Coolidge Burke, Director, Alexandria Library, Alexandria, Virginia, May 31, 1962.

The branch library which was erected following the 1939 "sit-down" was closed as a branch during the summer of 1962 and is presently being used as a bookmobile station. Plans are to open another branch which will serve everyone.

The most talked about and widely publicized library in the state is without a doubt the Danville Public Library, Danville, Virginia. The institution became nationally known when the city fathers used Harry Golden's vertical plan to work out the problems concurrent in desegregating public facilities. The librarian of the Danville Public Library failed to fill out the questionnaire used in conjunction with this study because of "her small staff and lack of time." However, reports from the various communication media show that while Negroes are permitted to use the library, a "considerable degree of segregation remains." As one writer observed the arrangement is somewhat "separate but equal." For more detailed accounts of the Danville situation consult the following issues of the Wilson Library Bulletin: September, 1960,<sup>1</sup> November, 1960,<sup>2</sup> January, 1961,<sup>3</sup> April, 1961,<sup>4</sup> and June, 1962.<sup>5</sup>

Fourteen of the Virginia libraries responding specified that

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<sup>1</sup>Gerald Tetley, "A Library Closes in Danville," Wilson Library Bulletin, XXXV (September, 1960), 52.

<sup>2</sup>Gerald Tetley, "Danville Reopens - with a Difference," Ibid., XXXV (November, 1960), 724.

<sup>3</sup>"The Month at Random," Ibid., XXXV (January, 1961), 346.

<sup>4</sup>"Integration: an Interim Report," Ibid., XXXV (April, 1961), 632.

<sup>5</sup>"The Month at Random," Ibid., XXXVI (June, 1962), 798.

service from the main library has been commodious to all citizens since they began service. Libraries in this grouping include the Samuels Library, Fort Royal; South Norfolk Memorial Library, South Norfolk; Walter Cecil Rawls Library and Museum, Courtland; Bedford Public Library, Bedford; Orange County Public Library, Orange; Patrick Henry Memorial Library, Brookneal; Halifax County Public Library, Halifax; Arlington County Public Library, Arlington; Falls Church Public Library, Falls Church; Fairfax County Public Library, Fairfax; Pulaski County Library, Pulaski; Smyeth County Library, Marion; Morgan Memorial Library, Suffolk; Thomas Balch Library, Leesburg. Eleven libraries in this group opened their doors to Negroes prior to 1954, thereby ruling out the possibility that the Supreme Court Decision of 1954 had any bearing on the new policy adopted by them. The two which changed their policies since 1954 are the Morgan Memorial Library and the Walter Cecil Rawls Library and Museum. The Morgan Memorial Library began operation as a city supported library on April 13, 1959 and on that date the policy was changed to provide service for all citizens, and the Walter Cecil Rawls Library and Museum began its existence on June 13, 1958.

At the Samuels Library the librarian took the initiative in setting the policy and the decision has never been questioned, while at the Falls Church Public Library in addition to the efforts of the librarian, pressure from the profession and the general citizenry were listed as chief reasons in the decision to open the library on a free for all basis.

Of the above listed libraries, no Negro serves on the library boards governing the institutions, but a desire to have a Negro serve in

that capacity when a vacancy occurs was expressed by the librarian at the Pulaski County Library.

An interesting fact to note about the Smyth County Library is that it is referred to as a "professional library." It serves at the main library teachers [and other professional individuals]. Other citizens are served by a bookmobile which is operated on an integrated plan.

The Thomas Balch Library is included in this report only because its services are available to all. Technically it is not in the same category as the majority of the libraries in this study for it is a subscription public library. A yearly fee of \$3.00 per family is required of borrowers. Separate membership for a child may be taken with fees prorated for part of the year i.e. students may take out a summer membership for \$1.00. Non-members are required to pay an assessment of 25 cents per book for all books taken from the library.<sup>1</sup> Non-members as well as members may use any of the library facilities for research without the payment of fees. The librarian reports that Negroes, however, do not freely use the facility, and therefore

I have made it a practice to periodically select all of our duplicate books...that are suitable or desirable for the book collection in the Negro County High School and the Elementary School libraries - where they are in turn made available to anyone who wants to read them.<sup>2</sup>

No date was given for the establishment of integrated service in Urbanna, Roanoke, Montross, and Williamsburg, Virginia public libraries, but the questionnaires revealed that the Negro was permitted the use of

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<sup>1</sup>Letter from Mrs. James F. Birchfield, Librarian, The Thomas Balch Library, Leesburg, Virginia, July 10, 1962.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

facilities at each of the main libraries. The Urbanna area was described by the librarian as being a "reading community." She felt that Negroes generally knew that services at the main library were available to them and that they could use all areas of service with no limitations imposed.

Although the Roanoke Public Library serves Negroes, a branch library for the sole purpose of serving Negroes is maintained. According to the questionnaire all facilities at the main library seem to be available to Negroes. Children of the Negro race are not invited to attend the story hour, but are rather encouraged to attend the story hour sponsored by the Negro branch. One Negro serves on the library board, and has served on the board for fifteen years.

The present librarian at the Williamsburg Regional Library has been employed since September, 1961. She states that the former librarian required Negroes, unless well known, to have applications signed by their employers. She further points out that she is not sure if this was a board decision or not. The present policy is to serve and treat the Negro as just another library user.<sup>1</sup>

In reply to the request for information on the status of library facilities for Negroes in Petersburg, Virginia the following statement was made by the librarian:

Time does not permit me to fill out the very involved questionnaire you enclosed, however, for your information the Petersburg Public Library was completely integrated to all races regardless of color or creed on November 7, 1960.

The January, 1961 issue of the Wilson Library Bulletin provides more

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<sup>1</sup>Note from Ruth N. Ford, Librarian, Williamsburg Regional Library, Williamsburg, Virginia, May 30, 1962.

information on the beginning of the library and details which clarify issues which lead up to the desegregation of the William R. McKenney Free Library in Petersburg. In 1923, Mrs. William R. McKenney donated to the city as a memorial to her late husband the property on which the library was built. When the gift was made to the city it was the understanding that Negroes would be allowed to use only the basement. However, in the spring of 1960, Mrs. Claiborne, daughter of the McKenneys, in a letter to Mayor Walter W. Edens suggested that the council maintain the library on a completely integrated basis for the following reasons:

- (1) A memorial to my father...should not cause humiliation to Petersburg's Negro citizens, since his relationship to them was unique in his generation, believing as he did that to be treated with dignity breeds dignity.
- (2) The pioneering facilities for Negroes...as prescribed in the 1923 and even the 1935 deeds of gift represented dignity as it was understood then but not as it is regarded today.
- (3) My mother, if alive today, would in my judgment wish the views of the husband she wished to honor, so far in advance of his time, translated into terms of 1960...<sup>1</sup>

Non-discriminatory practices at the Culpeper Town and County Library, Culpeper, Virginia date back to 1946. The library in the city is quite small employing only one white worker. Special efforts are made to inform the Negro citizenry of their opportunity to use the main library and it is felt that the Negro knows that such privileges exist. Water fountains are provided on an integrated basis, but it is not clear whether rest rooms are provided on a non-discriminatory basis or not; nor

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<sup>1</sup>"The Month at Random," The Wilson Library Bulletin, XXXV (January, 1961), 347-8.

is it known if Negro children are permitted to attend the story hour; these questions were not answered by the librarian.

The administrator of the Purcellville Library, Purcellville, Virginia feels that the "condition of the times" caused the change in policy at that particular library. March, 1957 marked the date for this change. In the words of the present librarian "the policy of our library [is] to serve all our readers with the exact spirit of Library Service."<sup>1</sup> There is complete cooperation from all readers and no problem has arisen as a result of the change in policy. The librarian did, however, point out that such research as an inquiry into the integration of public libraries "only tends to increase the sense of difference in this issue."<sup>2</sup>

In August of 1940, the Pittsylvania County Public Library, Chatham, Virginia removed the barriers of segregation at its main library. There are no branches, as such, affiliated with the library, but rather stations and meeting places located in schools and service stations which serve as bookmobile stops. These stops are used by any reader. The librarian made the following comment concerning the Negro children's use of the books: "We lose books through the colored children very often and most of them [are] not able to replace them in any way."<sup>3</sup>

Since library provisions had not been made for the Negro citizens in Waynesboro, Virginia the decision to serve them was made in 1945, when their desire to use the library was made known. No special effort was

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<sup>1</sup>Note from the Librarian (name not given), Purcellville Library, Purcellville, Virginia, May 28, 1962.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

<sup>3</sup>Note from Edith C. Overby, Acting Librarian, Pittsylvania County Public Library, Chatham, Virginia, June 2, 1962.

made to inform the Negro of the change in policy through the use of radio, newspaper, et cetera, but the change was announced at the schools and churches in the area. No stress on the part of employees has been experienced by allowing the Negro full use of the library, rather it was reported that the staff members seem to consider integration as a normal condition, thereby making any special staff orientation unnecessary.

The city manager and the library board of Hopewell, Virginia felt that early in the spring of 1950, the time was auspicious for the change in policy. The only stipulation seems to be that Negroes be at least first grade. Approximately 125 avail themselves of the services. Children and youth in grades seven through high school are the most avid users. Only one Negro is employed at the library and he serves as a part-time janitor. No library sponsored activities, such as book reviews, story hours, et cetera are presently held. Rest rooms and water fountains are not provided for the reading public.

The Richmond Library was petitioned in order to procure a change in practice regarding service to Negroes at the main library. It was not pointed out who was responsible for getting the petition signed. It should be noted that the Parker thesis reports that "a member of the library board was influential in bringing about a change in practice in Richmond, Virginia."<sup>1</sup> The policy was modified in 1947 in that adults were given the privilege of using the main library, but children under the age of 16 were not permitted the use of the main reading room. This restriction is no longer in effect, but the date when the restriction was lifted

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<sup>1</sup>Parker, op. cit., p. 66.



was not specified. There are three branch libraries connected with the Richmond Public Library and all are operated under the same practice with reference to use by all races. Four of the 94 employees of the system are Negroes. One Negro holds a state certificate and two are classified as clerical workers. One of the clerical workers is sub-professional. It is not clear in what capacity the fourth Negro serves.

The former librarian of the Handley Library, Winchester, Virginia, in the words of the present librarian was a staunch "Virginia gentleman" who opposed greatly the use of the library by Negroes. The library board ruled that racial segregation be discontinued on December 21, 1953 but prior to their action the present librarian's predecessor canvassed, by letter, librarians throughout the state seeking the various methods used by other librarians in serving Negroes. The replies revealed that "few (librarians) expressed any real interest in the Negro and many wrote tirades in return."<sup>1</sup> School administrators, ministers, and other professional Negroes who would come in contact with the general Negro public were informed of the change in policy and they in turn informed the Negro citizens of the change. The summer story hour is conducted by the Women's Civic League and the American Association of University Women. Negroes are not invited to participate. Neither are integrated book reviews, book teas, and film forums held at the library. The library collection contains books by and/or about the Negro, but no magazines which would be of special interest to Negroes are included in the magazine subscriptions.

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<sup>1</sup>Note from David Rowland, Librarian, Handley Library, Winchester, Virginia, May 28, 1962.

Mr. David Rowland feels that only a few Negroes use the library partially because of the "bad taste" left by the former librarian and their tremendous hesitancy to trespass where only whites have been allowed in the past.<sup>1</sup> It is felt that because of the genuine interest of the present librarian the use of the library made by Negroes may soon increase.

The city of Portsmouth operated until the end of 1962 two distinct city libraries, the Portsmouth Community Library for Negroes and the Portsmouth Public Libraries for whites. The Portsmouth Community began service on July 9, 1945 under the direction of an all Negro board of trustees composed of nine persons selected by the city manager. Two Negro citizens attempted to borrow books from the Portsmouth Public Library and were refused service. The matter was carried to court and the legal decision was to open the Portsmouth Public Library to all citizens since it was supported by city funds. The majority of the members of the board were in favor of this.

Prior to March 1, 1960, the date the Portsmouth Public Library was opened to all, the librarians of the Portsmouth Community and the Portsmouth Public Libraries had worked out a plan whereby any book in the Portsmouth Public Library collection could be borrowed on inter-library loan and circulated through the Portsmouth Community Library.<sup>2</sup>

The Jones Memorial Library, Lynchburg, Virginia is a privately endowed institution which was begun, operated and endowed by Mrs. George M. Jones, and the charter stipulates for "the white people of Lynchburg."<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Ibid.

<sup>2</sup>Note from Bertha W. Edwards, Librarian, Portsmouth Community Library, Portsmouth, Virginia, June 7, 1962.

<sup>3</sup>Note from Josephine B. Wingfield, Librarian, Jones Memorial Library, Lynchburg, Virginia, June 8, 1962.

There are no plans to make any change in the charter and if any Negro came to the library seeking service he would be informed that Negroes are not served.

Farmville, Virginia supports two library systems for a population of 4,375 (based on 1950 Census Report). One library is for Negro citizens and the other for white residents. The Farmville Public Library has not considered making the resources of the library available to the Negro and no attempt by Negroes has been made in an effort to secure services from the library. In each instance where the words "main library" were used the librarians deleted the word "main" explaining that in the Farmville community the library provided for Negroes is superior to the one provided for the whites. She feels that this fact in part accounts for the reason no Negroes have attempted to integrate the main library.

Negroes are given no consideration at the Warrenton Public Library, Warrenton, Virginia which is reported to be a subscription library.

The librarian of the Benjamin P. Chapman Memorial Library, Smithfield, Virginia returned the questionnaire with only the following explanation:

This library [is] very small, run entirely by untrained voluntary labor, and is open only four hours a week, with less than \$500.00 a year to spend.<sup>1</sup>

Since the questionnaire was not filled out it is not known whether Negroes are offered service or not.

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<sup>1</sup>Note from Librarian (no name given) Benjamin P. Chapman Memorial Library, Smithfield, Virginia (n.d.).

### CHAPTER III

#### AN ANALYSIS OF THE STATUS OF INTEGRATION IN THIRTEEN SOUTHERN STATES

This study has attempted to depict an over-all view of the trend toward integrated public library service in the South. The following words found in the ~~fore~~word of a 1955 booklet entitled Changing Patterns in the New South characterize the Southern library scene: "The South is moving - not always smoothly, but with seeming inevitability - toward an increasingly integrated society."<sup>1</sup>

The above statement is verified, in regard to public library service, in Table 5. As a result of this study examples of integrated public library service were found to exist in some form in at least one city in each of the 13 Southern states. This is a marked increase since the Gleason study was made in 1941 which reported only four states having 16 cities with integrated service from the main library.<sup>2</sup> It also shows a rise in the number of states and cities making available the facilities of the main library since the Parker study was made in 1953. The Parker<sup>3</sup> study cited 39 cities in 11 states as compared to 290 in this study.

A total of 448 questionnaires were circulated to libraries in 13 Southern states seeking data concerning public library integration. Only 269 librarians responded either by returning a questionnaire or by

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<sup>1</sup>Changing Patterns in the New South (Atlanta: Southern Regional Council, 1955), [n.p.]

<sup>2</sup>Gleason, op. cit., p. 83.

<sup>3</sup>Parker, op. cit., p. 70.

writing a letter to explain the local situation. Cooperation was also solicited and received from each of the state library agencies. A questionnaire and one letter were returned unclaimed.

Six respondents said the main libraries which they directed were for white only. Another five libraries which received questionnaires were not open to the public on any basis. Fourteen questionnaires were returned with the portion pertaining to services to Negroes unanswered because no Negroes lived in the cities, or towns, where the questionnaires were sent. Two were returned from Florida, five from Kentucky, four from Oklahoma and three from Tennessee. The librarian in each of the Oklahoma towns indicated that he would offer service to Negroes if they moved into the community and requested it. One librarian in Florida and one in Kentucky voiced the same sentiment. The three librarians in towns of Tennessee where Negroes do not reside made no comment regarding the policy they would adhere to if Negroes did become a part of the population.

Table 6 reveals that at least one locality cited in this study has offered service to Negroes from its main library since 1901. Five other public libraries made their facilities available to Negroes prior to 1940. Fifty-seven opened their doors between the years of 1940-1954 and 46 main libraries began serving Negroes after 1955. One hundred twenty-four libraries revealed that they served all citizens regardless of color, but offered no specific date as to when this policy was begun. Of the 124 libraries which cited no date, 39 or 32 per cent stated that the policy was begun when the library was organized. Six librarians were not sure when the main library was desegregated. It was discovered from the circulated questionnaires that a total of 244 libraries offered service to Negroes at the main library. The information concerning the

TABLE 5

NUMBER OF CITIES IN THE THIRTEEN SOUTHERN STATES OFFERING  
INTEGRATED SERVICE IN THE MAIN PUBLIC LIBRARY

State	Number of Cities Offering Integrated Service		
	1941 <sup>1</sup>	1954 <sup>2</sup>	1963
Alabama	0	0	1
Arkansas	0	3	4
Florida	0	2	30
Georgia	0	0	8
Kentucky	5	12	67
Louisiana	0	2	9
Mississippi	0	1	6
North Carolina	0	4	32
Oklahoma	1	2	16
South Carolina	0	1	4
Tennessee	0	4	63
Texas	6	4	17
Virginia	4	4	33
Total	16	39	290

additional 46 integrated libraries came from state agency reports, mass media and personal interviews.

Although the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954 had no direct bearing on public library service, Table 6 reveals that 17 of the responding librarians felt that the 1954 decision influenced the action to remove segregation barriers at their libraries. Another 34 library directors were not sure if the ruling had any direct influence or not. One hundred sixteen librarians felt that it in no way influenced their decision.

According to replies received Negroes serve on library boards in

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<sup>1</sup>Gleason, op. cit., p. 83.

<sup>2</sup>Parker, op. cit., p. 70.

TABLE 6

PERTINENT DATA CONCERNING THE INTEGRATION  
PROCESS IN THIRTEEN SOUTHERN STATES

States and Cities	Year of Integration	Influence of 1954 Supreme Court Decision	Economics of Integration	Generally known that Negro has Access to Main Library	Special Effort Made to Notify Negro of Services	Books by and about Negro in Collection	Magazines of Special Interest to Negro in Collection	Age Restriction	Negro Children Invited to Story Hour	Negro on Public Library Board
Alabama										
*Montgomery	1962	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arkansas										
El Dorado	Nd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Fort Smith	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Little Rock	1951	No	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Little Rock (Serving Pu- laski County)	1937	No	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida										
Bartow	1950	No	Na	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Sn	No
Dade City	X	No	Na	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Sn	No
Daytona Beach	Nd	No	Nc	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Delray Beach	1960	Ns	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Eau Gallie	X	Ns	Nc	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Sn	No
Fort Lauderdale	1959	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes**
Fort Myers	Nd	No	Nc	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes* <sup>1</sup>	Yes	No

TABLE 6 (Continued)

States and Cities	Year of Integration	Influence of 1954 Supreme Court Decision	Economics of Integration	Generally known that Negro has Access to Main Library	Special Effort Made to Notify Negro of Services	Books by and about Negro in Collection	Magazines of Special Interest to Negro in Collection	Age Restriction	Negro Children Invited to Story Hour	Negro on Public Library Board
Florida (Continued)										
Fort Pierce	X	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	***	No
Gainesville	Nd	Ns	Na	Yes	Na	Yes	Yes	No	Na	No
Hernando	X	Na	Na	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Sn	O
Hollywood	X	No	Nc	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes* <sup>1</sup>	No	No
Homestead	1942	No	Na	Yes	Na	Yes	Na	No	Sn	No
Jacksonville	Nd	Na	Na	Yes	Na	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Key West	1959	Ns	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Lake Wales	X	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
*Lakeland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live Oak	Nd	Ns	Na	Ns	No	Yes	Yes	No	Sn	No
Melbourne	1954	No	Na	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Miami	1951	No	Ns	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Miami Beach	1927	No	Na	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Ocala	1959	Yes	Nc	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
*Orlando	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panama City	Nd	Ns	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Pensacola	X	No	Na	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes**
Sarasota	Nd	Na	Na	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Stuart	1958	Ns	Na	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Na	No



TABLE 6 .(Continued)

States and Cities	Year of Integration	Influence of 1954 Supreme Court Decision	Economics of Integration	Generally known that Negro has Access to Main Library	Special Effort Made to Notify Negro of Services	Books by and about Negro in Collection	Magazines of Special Interest to Negro in Collection	Age Restriction	Negro Children Invited to Story Hour	Negro on Public Library Board
Florida (Continued)										
Tallahassee	1956	Ns	Ns	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Sn	No
Tampa	1958	Yes	Ns	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Sn	No
Titusville	Nd	No	Nc	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
West Palm Beach	Nd	Ns	Na	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Georgia										
*Albany	1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atlanta	1959	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Augusta	1949	No	Nc	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Canton	1961	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Clarkesville	Nd	No	Na	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Huntsville	Nd	Ns	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Sn	No
Macon	X	No	Na	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Sn	No
Savannah	1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky										
Albany	X1956	Ns	Ns	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Ashland	1951	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Sn	No
Bloomfield	Nd	No	Na	Yes	No	Na	Na	Na	Na	No
Bowling Green	1956	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Sn	No

TABLE 6 (Continued)

States and Cities	Year of Integration	Influence of 1954 Supreme Court Decision	Economics of Integration	Generally known that Negro has Access to Main Library	Special Effort Made to Notify Negro of Services	Books by and about Negro in Collection	Magazines of Special Interest to Negro in Collection	Age Restriction	Negro Children Invited to Story Hour	Negro on Public Library Board
Kentucky (Continued)										
Bradenburg	1954	Ns	Nc	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Burkesville	X	No	Nc	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Sn	No
Cadiz	X	No	Nc	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Carlisle	X1947	No	Na	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Carrollton	X1952	No	Nc	Yes	No	Yes	Na	No	Yes	No
Central	XNd	Na	Nc	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Clinton	1961	Yes	Ns	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Corbin	Nd	Ns	Na	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
*Covington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cynthiana	1955	Ns	Ns	Yes	Na	Yes	No	Na	Yes	No
Danville	1953	No	Na	Yes	Na	Yes	Yes	No	Sn	No
Dixon	Nd	Ns	Na	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Edmonton	Nd	Na	Na	Yes	Na	Yes	Na	No	Na	No
Elizabethtown	X1960	Ns	Ns	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Eminence	XNd	No	Nc	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Erlanger	Nd	No	Na	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Sn	No
Estill	Nd	No	Ns	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Frenchburg	Nd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No
*Glasgow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 6 (Continued)

States and Cities	Year of Integration	Influence of 1954 Supreme Court Decision	Economics of Integration	Generally known that Negro has Access to Main Library	Special Effort Made to Notify Negro of Services	Books by and about Negro in Collection	Magazines of Special Interest to Negro in Collection	Age Restriction	Negro Children Invited to Story Hour	Negro on Public Library Board
Kentucky (Continued)										
*Greensburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greenville	1945	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Sn	No
Hardinsburg	Nd	No	Na	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Harrodsburg	1958	No	Na	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Sn	No
Hartford	X1948	No	Nc	Yes	Yes	Yes	Na	No	Yes	No
*Hazard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hickman	XNd	Na	Ns	Yes	Na	Yes	No	No	Na	No
Hindmon	X1901	No	Na	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Na	No
Hodgenville	1960	Yes	Na	Yes	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na
Horse Cave	1948	No	Ns	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Sn	No
Jamestown	Nd	Ns	Na	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
*Jenkins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lancaster	Nd	Ns	Na	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Sn	No
Lebanon	Nd	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	No
*Lexington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
London	XNd	Na	Na	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes* <sup>1</sup>	Yes	No
Louisa	XNd	Na	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Louisville	1948	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Manchester	1961	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Marion	1953	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Sn	No

TABLE 6 (Continued)

States and Cities	Year of Integration	Influence of 1954 Supreme Court Decision	Economics of Integration	Generally known that Negro has Access to Main Library	Special Effort Made to Notify Negro of Services	Books by and about Negro in Collection	Magazines of Special Interest to Negro in Collection	Age Restriction	Negro Children Invited to Story Hour	Negro on Public Library Board
Kentucky (Continued)										
Maysville	XNd	Na	Na	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Sn	No
Monticello	1947	No	Nc	Yes	Na	Yes	Yes	No	Sn	No
Murray	X1956	No	Nc	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Newport	Nd	Na	Na	Yes	Na	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Owenton	XNd	Na	Nc	Yes	Yes	Yes	Na	No	Yes	No
Paducah	Nd	No	Na	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Paintsville	XNd	No	Nc	Yes	Na	Yes	No	No	Na	No
*Paris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pikesville	XNd	No	Nc	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Pineville	Nd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No
Prestonsburg	X1954	No	Nc	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Princeton	1932	No	Na	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes* <sup>1</sup>	Sn	No
Russellville	Nd	Na	Na	Na	Na	No	Na	Na	Na	No
Scottsville	X1954	No	Na	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Shelbyville	1958	Na	Na	Yes	Yes	Yes	Na	No	Sn	No
Springfield	Nd	No	Na	Yes	Yes	Na	No	No	Na	No
Stanford	Nd	No	Na	Yes	Yes	Yes	Na	No	Yes	No
Tompkinsville	X1955	Na	Na	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Vanceburg	Nd	Na	Na	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No

TABLE 6 (Continued)

States and Cities	Year of Integration	Influence of 1954 Supreme Court Decision	Economics of Integration	Generally known that Negro has Access to Main Library	Special Effort Made to Notify Negro of Services	Books by and about Negro in Collection	Magazines of Special Interest to Negro in Collection	Age Restriction	Negro Children Invited to Story Hour	Negro on Public Library Board
Kentucky (Continued)										
Versailles [Logan Helm Library]	XNd	Na	Na	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Versailles [Woodford County Library]	XNd	No	Nc	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
*Wheelwright	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Williamstown	X1954	No	Nc	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Sn	No
Winchester	X1952	No	Nc	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Louisiana										
*Amite	Nd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baton Rouge	1953	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Sn	No
*De Ridder	1960	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	...	...
*Gretna	Nd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	...
Hahnville	1958	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Sn	No
Lafayette	1957	Yes	Na	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
*Lake Charles [Calcasieu Parish]	Nd	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	...	...

TABLE 6 (Continued)

States and Cities	Year of Integration	Influence of 1954 Supreme Court Decision	Economics of Integration	Generally known that Negro has Access to Main Library	Special Effort Made to Notify Negro of Services	Books by and about Negro in Collection	Magazines of Special Interest to Negro in Collection	Age Restriction	Negro Children Invited to Story Hour	Negro on Public Library Board
Louisiana (Continued)										
Lake Charles [Lake Charles Public Library]	1952	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	No	Na	Na
New Orleans	1954	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Mississippi										
*Biloxi	Nd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Coldwater	Nd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Como	Nd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Crenshaw	Nd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Hernando	Nd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Kosciusko	Nd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina										
Albermarle	Nd	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Asheville	1961	Ns	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Bakersville	X	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Burlington	1949	No	Ns	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Sn	No
Charlotte	Nd	No	Ns	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No

TABLE 6. (Continued)

States and Cities	Year of Integration	Influence of 1954 Supreme Court Decision	Economics of Integration	Generally known that Negro has Access to Main Library	Special Effort Made to Notify Negro of Services	Books by and about Negro in Collection	Magazines of Special Interest to Negro in Collection	Age Restriction	Negro Children Invited to Story Hour	Negro on Public Library Board
North Carolina (Continued)										
Concord	Nd	Na	Na	No	No	Na	Na	Na	No	No
Dobson	X	No	Nc	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Na	No
Durham	Nd	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	...	...
Fayetteville	Nd	No	Ns	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes* <sup>1</sup>	No	No
Gastonia	194?	No	Ns	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes* <sup>1</sup>	Yes	No
Goldsboro	1961	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Hendersonville	195?	Ns	Ns	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
High Point	1958	Ns	Ns	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Jacksonville	Ns	Ns	Yes	Na	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Lawinburg	X	No	Nc	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Lillington	X	No	Nc	Yes	Yes	Yes	Na	No	Sn	No
Lincolnton	Nd	No	Ns	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Sn	No
Marion	Ns	Na	Na	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Marshall	Nd	Na	Na	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Sn	No
Mocksville	Ns	Na	Na	Yes	Yes	Yes	Na	No	No	No
Morgantown	X	No	Nc	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Murphy	Ns	No	Na	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Newton	1950 or 1952	No	Na	Yes	No	Yes	Na	No	No	No

TABLE 6 (Continued)

States and Cities	Year of Integration	Influence of 1954 Supreme Court Decision	Economics of Integration	Generally known that Negro has Access to Main Library	Special Effort Made to Notify Negro of Services	Books by and about Negro in Collection	Magazines of Special Interest to Negro in Collection	Age Restriction	Negro Children Invited to Story Hour	Negro on Public Library Board
North Carolina (Continued)										
Raeford	1961	Yes	Ns	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Sn	No
Rutherfordton	1942	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Sanford	1957	Ns	Ns	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Smithfield	X1941	No	Nc	Yes	No	Yes	Na	Yes	Na	No
Southport	X1959	No	Nc	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes* <sup>1</sup>	Sn	No
Statesville	1942	No	Na	Yes	Na	Yes	NM	No	Yes	No
Troy	X1955	No	Nc	Yes	Yes	Yes	Na	No	Sn	No
Waynesville	1956	Ns	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Winston-Salem	1953	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Sn	Yes
Oklahoma										
Chickasho	Ns	No	Ns	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes* <sup>1</sup>	Yes	No
Claremore	Nd	Ns	Nc	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Clinton	1957	Ns	Na	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes* <sup>1</sup>	Yes	No
Cushing	Nd	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na
Dewey	X1941	No	Nc	Yes	Na	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Duncan	1956	Ns	Ns	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Sn	No
Enid	X	No	Nc	Yes	Na	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Heming	1951	No	Na	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes* <sup>1</sup>	Yes	No
Lindsay	Nd	Ns	Ns	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No



TABLE 6 (Continued)

States and Cities	Year of Integration	Influence of 1954 Supreme Court Decision	Economics of Integration	Generally known that Negro has Access to Main Library	Special Effort Made to Notify Negro of Services	Books by and about Negro in Collection	Magazines of Special Interest to Negro in Collection	Age Restriction	Negro Children Invited to Story Hour	Negro on Public Library Board
Oklahoma (Continued)										
*Norman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma City	1949	No	Ns	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
	or									
	1950									
Okmulgee	Nd	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Na	No
Pawhuska	Nd	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Sand Springs	Nd	Na	Na	Yes	No	Na	Na	Na	Na	No
Tulsa	1939	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Woodward	Nd	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	No
South Carolina										
Chester	X	No	Nc	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Conway	X1949	No	Nc	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Sn	No
Frogmore	X1952	No	Nc	Na	Na	Yes	Yes	Na	No	Yes
Greenville	1960	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Tennessee										
Carthage	Nd	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	No
Centerville	XNd	No	Nc	Ns	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
*Chattanooga	1949	No	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 6 (Continued)

States and Cities	Year of Integration	Influence of 1954 Supreme Court Decision	Economics of Integration	Generally known that Negro has Access to Main Library	Special Effort Made to Notify Negro of Services	Books by and about Negro in Collection	Magazines of Special Interest to Negro in Collection	Age Restriction	Negro Children Invited to Story Hour	Negro on Public Library Board
Tennessee (Continued)										
Clarksville	1961	Yes	Ns	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
*2Clinton	Nd	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Columbia	X1954	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No
Cookeville	1946	No	Na	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Sn	No
Dandridge	Nd	Na	Na	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Sn	No
Dickson	1960	Ns	Na	Yes	No	Yes	NM	No	Sn	No
Elizabethton	Nd	Na	Na	Yes	Na	Yes	Na	Yes	Na	Na
*Franklin	1940	No	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gainesboro	1961	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	No
Gallatin	Nd	Na	Na	Yes	Na	Yes	No	Na	No	No
Hohenwald	Nd	Na	Na	Na	No	Na	Na	No	Na	Na
Huntingdon	X1950	No	Na	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Sn	No
Jackson	X	No	Nc	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Jasper	1954	Ns	Na	Yes	Yes	Yes	Na	No	Na	Ns
Jonesboro	Nd	Ns	Na	Yes	Na	Yes	No	Yes*1	Sn	No
Kingston	Nd	No	No	Ns	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
*Knoxville	1949	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LaFayette	Nd	Na	Na	Yes	No	Yes	No	Na	Sn	No
Lawrenceburg	1950	No	Na	Yes	No	Yes	Na	No	Na	No
Lewisburg	XNd	No	Nc	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

TABLE 6 (Continued)

States and Cities	Year of Integration	Influence of 1954 Supreme Court Decision	Economics of Integration	Generally known that Negro has Access to Main Library	Special Effort Made to Notify Negro of Services	Books by and about Negro in Collection	Magazines of Special Interest to Negro in Collection	Age Restriction	Negro Children Invited to Story Hour	Negro on Public Library Board
Tennessee (Continued)										
Linden	XNd	No	Nc	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Livingston	Nd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lynchburg	X	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McMinnville	Nd	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Manchester	XNd	No	Nc	Yes	Yes	Yes	NM	No	Sn	No
*Memphis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morristown	Nd	Na	Na	Yes	Na	Yes	Na	Yes	Sn	No
*Nashville	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oliver Springs	1959	Yes	No	Ns	No	Yes	No	Yes	Sn	No
Pikeville	Nd	No	Na	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Portland	Nd	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	No	Na	Na	No
Rogersville	Nd	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	No
Seaierville	Nd	Na	Na	Yes	Na	Yes	Na	No	Na	No
Smithville	Nd	Yes	Na	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Sn	No
Sweetwater	XNd	Na	Nc	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Na	No
Waverly	Nd	Na	Na	Yes	Na	Yes	Na	No	Sn	No
Whitwell	X1958	Yes	Nc	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Texas										
*Amarillo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 6 (Continued)

States and Cities	Year of Integration	Influence of 1954 Supreme Court Decision	Economics of Integration	Generally known that Negro has Access to Main Library	Special Effort Made to Inform Negro of Services	Books by and about Negro in Collection	Magazines of Special Interest to Negro in Collection	Age Restriction	Negro Children Invited to Story Hour	Negro on Public Library Board
Texas (Continued)										
Austin	1951	No	Yes	Yes	Na	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Borger	Nd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Bryan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Corpus Christi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dallas	Ns	No	Nc	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
*El Paso	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Worth	1901	No	Nc	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
*Harlingen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Houston	Nd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*McAllen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Mission	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*San Antonio	1949	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Seymour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Sweetwater	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Texarkana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Waxahachie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia										
Alexandria	Nd	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Sn	No
Arlington	X	No	Nc	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No

TABLE 6 (Continued)

States and Cities	Year of Integration	Influence of 1954 Supreme Court Decision	Economics of Integration	Generally known that Negro has Access to Main Library	Special Effort Made to Notify Negro of Services	Books by and about Negro in Collection	Magazines of Special Interest to Negro in Collection	Age Restriction	Negro Children Invited to Story Hour	Negro on Public Library Board
Virginia (Continued)										
Bedford	X1944	No	Nc	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Sn	No
Brookneal	X1939	No	Nc	Yes	No	Yes	NM	Na	Sn	No
Chatam	1940	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes* <sup>1</sup>	Yes	No
Courtland	X1958	Ns	Nc	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Culpeper	1946	No	Na	Yes	Yes	Yes	Na	No	Na	No
*Danville	196?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fairfax	X	No	Nc	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Sn	No
Falls Church	X	No	Nc	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
*Fredericksburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Front Royal	1953	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Sn	No
Halifax	X1938	No	Nc	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Sn	No
*Harrisonburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hopewell	1950	No	Nc	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Sn	No
Leesburg	X	Nc	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marion	1946	No	Na	Yes	No	Yes	NM	No	Sn	No
Montress	Nd	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	No	Na	Na
*Newport News	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Norfolk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orange	1946	No	Na	Yes	No	Yes	NM	No	Na	No

TABLE 6. (Continued)

States and Cities	Year of Integration	Influence of 1954 Supreme Court Decision	Economics of Integration	Generally known that Negro has Access to Main Library	Special Effort Made to Notify Negro of Services	Books by and about Negro in Collection	Magazines of Special Interest to Negro in Collection	Age Restriction	Negro Children Invited to Story Hour	Negro on Public Library Board
Virginia (Continued)										
Petersburg	1960	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Yes	Na
Portsmouth	1960	Yes	Ns	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Sn	Yes
Pulaski	X	No	Nc	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Purcellville	1957	Yes	Nc	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Richmond	1947	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Roanoke	Nd	Ns	Na	Na	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
South Norfolk	X1952	No	Nc	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Sn	No
Suffolk	1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urbanna	Ns	Ns	Na	Yes	Na	Yes	No	No	Sn	No
Waynesboro	1945	No	Nc	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Sn	No
Williamsburg	Nd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Winchester	1953	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No

TABLE 6 (Continued)

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Legend:	X - Used alone, with a date or the symbol Nd indicates the library has always been open to all races
	* - Information from source other than questionnaire or letter
	** - Branch library board
	*** - Story hour over radio
	*1 - Same restriction imposed on all children
	Nd - No definite date
	Na - No answer
	Nc - No comparison
	NM - No magazines
	Ns - Not sure
	Sn - No story hour
	0 - No Library Board
	*2 - The headquarters of the Clinch-Powell Regional Library is also located in Clinton, Tennessee. Although the headquarters serves only as a distributing center, the director states that all 24 branches are integrated. The name of each town where a branch is located was not available.

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10 Southern cities. These are Augusta, Georgia; Louisville, Kentucky; Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Frogmore, South Carolina; Austin, Texas; Fort Worth, Texas; Portsmouth, Virginia; and Roanoke, Virginia. The other two cities, Fort Lauderdale and Pensacola, Florida state that the Negroes are members of branch library boards. Three librarians express the desire to have Negroes elected to serve on boards when there are vacancies.

Even though the main library in a number of the cities is open to all, it is not generally known by the Negro citizen in some places that he has access to it. In five of the communities, the librarians stated that they were not sure whether Negroes know that they may use the main library or not; 15 who returned the questionnaire made no comment about this, and the remaining 181 who returned the questionnaire indicated that Negro citizens were aware of the opportunity. It is interesting to note that the five librarians who said that they were not sure if the

Negro knew about the availability of library service from the main library admitted that they made no effort to let him know.

Twelve of the public libraries impose age restrictions on all children. The majority of the situations require that the child be six years of age before he can get a library card. Eleven additional libraries seem to impose the age restriction only on Negro children. The libraries in the following places require that the Negro child must be of school age: Delray Beach, Florida; Clarkesville, Georgia; Erlanger, Kentucky; Lindsay, Oklahoma; Elizabethton, Tennessee; Hopewell, Virginia; and, Fort Worth, Texas. Negro children residing in LaFayette, Louisiana must be in high school; those who live in Smithfield, North Carolina must be in the fifth grade while the public library regulation at Oliver Springs, Tennessee imposes a restriction which says that the Negro must be 14 years of age before he is permitted free use of the main public library.

Many localities from which librarians responded support very meager library facilities for the public, Negro and white alike. Some remain open only a few hours per week and do not offer many activities which make for full well-rounded programs. A total of 59 libraries responding provided no story hour for children and in 36 places where the story hour was featured, the Negro child was neither invited nor welcomed. Another 36 librarians failed to comment in any way about Negro children attending story hours at the main library. However, five librarians indicated that even though the Negro child was not invited he would not be denied the privilege of attending if he did come. One library reported that its story hour is broadcasted by radio.

In 15 cases the librarians felt that integrated services had not



proven to be more economical than the segregated and 49 felt that it definitely was cheaper to operate on an integrated basis (24 of the 49 libraries included make up the Clinch-Powell regional system in Tennessee; specific towns are not listed in Table 6). Another 57 reported that they had no means of comparison. Eleven of the 57 revealed they had either not previously offered any type of service to Negroes or that the "Negro" branches were still maintained even though Negroes had been afforded the use of the main library. The remaining 46 or 87 per cent stated they had offered integrated service since the establishment of the libraries. Eighty-three respondents who filled in the questionnaires failed to answer this question.

A few librarians said that Negroes were employed both on the professional and the clerical levels, but no effort has been made to point out the number nor has an attempt been made to list the areas where this is done. This is due to the fact that even though the questionnaire specifically asked about Negro workers at the main library, in a number of instances the figures quoted had reference to a branch library connected with the system. Since it was impossible to tell if this had been done in other cases, that phase of the study has been omitted from Table 6. Many librarians sent information pertinent to their particular situations, but it could not be used for tabulation purposes.

#### Conclusion

As shown in Tables 5 and 6, Kentucky, a border state, has made more progress than the remaining 12 states in opening main public library doors to all racial groups. Kentucky cites 67 desegregated main libraries and Tennessee follows closely in the second position

with 63 citations. Virginia offers integrated service at 33 service points followed closely by North Carolina and Florida with 32 and 30 respectively. Texas occupies the sixth position with 17 libraries offering service to the Negro from the main library. Oklahoma cites 16 libraries, Louisiana nine, Georgia eight, Mississippi six, Arkansas and South Carolina both list four and the state of Alabama lists one. As was pointed out in the Parker thesis, Kentucky because of its geographical location "Is in a position to be influenced by the customs and practices of both regions [North and South]."<sup>1</sup>

No venture has been made to evaluate the service which the Negro receives in these 290 libraries. The chief concern has been to locate the areas where the Negro is free to use the main or central public library. Only in three instances was it discovered that the Negro was expected to come to the library, select his books, check them out and leave. Areas where this is the custom are: Centerville, Tennessee; Kosciusko, Mississippi; and Biloxi, Mississippi. In the cases involving Kosciusko and Biloxi, information regarding this practice was obtained by interviews with citizens of the towns rather than from the circulated questionnaire. Both respondents indicated that they were not sure if this was a ruling on the part of the library boards, or if the Negro citizens started this practice themselves.

The courts have accounted for several of the libraries' change in policy - from a segregated facility to one which serves the Negro along with the white. "Sit-in" or "read-in" demonstrations have been

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<sup>1</sup>Parker, op. cit., p. 71.

forerunners to some of the court litigations. These means of protest have been staged in 10 or 4 per cent of the participating libraries.

According to Table 6 books by and/or about the Negro can be found in 188 of the libraries, 15 librarians did not answer the question and only three revealed that they provided no books by and/or about the Negro. Fifty participating libraries provide magazines which would be of special interest to Negroes, 116 do not, 34 failed to answer the question and six provided no magazines for their reading public.

At least six librarians felt that "less harm" was done when the library was quietly desegregated, and no announcements were made concerning the change in policy. The great disadvantage of this arrangement is that it keeps the Negroes from knowing about the services which are available to them. This may account for the limited use which is made by Negroes in some communities where the policy has been changed but where little or no public announcements of the change were made. It should be noted here that none of the libraries which took part in the study intimated that any adverse circumstances had resulted as a result of the decision to remove the segregation barriers.

None of the main libraries which admit Negroes require them to use specific chairs and tables within a room. However two libraries were reported to have segregated rest rooms.

It appears that the following three cities have made no attempt to desegregate any of their public facilities: Columbia, South Carolina, Jackson, Mississippi; and Birmingham, Alabama. This statement does not, however, mean that all citizens in these communities are content with the present arrangement as is evidenced by repeated

demonstrations against certain aspects of segregated public facilities.

## APPENDIX A

### Sample of Letter to be Sent to Librarians

2235 Guynes Avenue  
Jackson, Mississippi  
September, 1961

Mrs. John Doe, Librarian  
Jackson Public Library  
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Doe:

I shall for the next few months be engaged in developing the topic, "Integration in Public Library Service in Thirteen Southern States, 1954-1961," in partial fulfillment for the master's degree at the Atlanta University School of Library Service, Atlanta, Georgia

It is hoped that the following objectives will be achieved as a result of the study:

- (a) To determine what, if any, progress has been made in making available public library facilities to the Negro citizen in the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.
- (b) To discover the cities within these states which have extended services to all citizens regardless of race.
- (c) To determine the dates when public library facilities were extended to include the Negro.

Neither time nor money would permit me to contact personally a representative number of librarians in order to obtain data for this study. Therefore, it is hoped that you will take a few minutes to answer the questionnaire that has been developed to secure the necessary information for this study which should be of some service to the library profession.

Mrs. John Doe

-2-

September, 1961

Your cooperation in filling out the enclosed questionnaire within the next ten days and returning it in the stamped, addressed envelope will be greatly appreciated. (The other questionnaire is for your files).

May I express my sincere appreciation for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Bernice Lloyd Bell

Sample of Letter to be Sent to State  
Library Agencies

2235 Guynes Avenue  
Jackson, Mississippi  
September, 1961

Mrs. John Doe, Director  
Mississippi State Library Commission  
State Office Building  
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Doe:

(The first two paragraphs of this letter will read exactly as the letter sent to the various librarians in the cities which serve all citizens at the Main Library regardless of race.)

Neither time nor money would permit me to contact personally a representative number of librarians in order to obtain data for this study. Therefore, it is hoped that you will take a few minutes of your valuable time to list all cities in your State where the Main Library offers service to the Negro citizen. In addition to listing names of cities, please give the names of the libraries and librarians in charge.

May I express my sincere appreciation for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Bernice Lloyd Bell

Sample of Follow-up Letter

2235 Guynes Avenue  
Jackson, Mississippi  
September, 1961

Mrs. John Doe, Librarian  
Jackson Public Library  
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mrs. Doe:

Two weeks ago a questionnaire was sent to you seeking your cooperation in developing the topic, "Integration in Public Library Service in Thirteen Southern States, 1954-1961" and as of today I have not received your response. I realize that this is a very busy season for you but I would be most appreciative if you would kindly return the questionnaire within this week.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Bernice Lloyd Bell



# APPENDIX B

## QUESTIONNAIRE

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Name of library \_\_\_\_\_ Main \_\_\_\_\_ Branch \_\_\_\_\_  
(Please check appropriate type of library)

City \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

DIRECTIONS: PLEASE ANSWER EACH QUESTION THAT APPLIES TO YOUR SITUATION  
BY CHECKING (x) THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER OR WRITING BRIEF  
ANSWERS IN SPACES PROVIDED.

### Part I

1. How many persons were/are employed on the library staff?  

1950	1961
White _____	White _____
Negro _____	Negro _____
2. How many employees were/are professionally trained?  

1950	1961
White _____	White _____
Negro _____	Negro _____
3. How many clerical workers were/are employed on the staff?  

1950	1961
White _____	White _____
Negro _____	Negro _____
4. How many maintenance workers serve on the staff?  

White _____	Negro _____
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5. Are all members of the staff full-time workers?  

Yes _____	No _____
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6. If answer to number five is "No" how many are part-time workers?  

White _____	Negro _____
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7. Do Negroes serve on your Public Library Board?  

Yes _____	No _____	Number _____
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8. How many years have Negroes served on the Board? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Are salaries based on training and experience without regard to race?  

Yes _____	No _____
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10. If the answer to number nine is "No", please explain method of determining salaries. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Please use back of sheet if more space is needed)

## Part II

1. Is the Negro citizen permitted to use the Main Library?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_

(Note: If answer to the first question is "Yes", it is not necessary to answer 2-4.)

2. What would you do if a Negro walked into the Library and requested service?

- (a) Serve him as any other patron would be served \_\_\_\_\_  
(b) Inform him that Negroes are not served \_\_\_\_\_  
(c) Call the police \_\_\_\_\_  
(d) Refer him to the Negro branch \_\_\_\_\_

3. Are there any plans to desegregate the Main Library?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_

Not sure \_\_\_\_\_

4. When do you plan to extend services at the Main Library to Negro readers?

- (a) Within the next year \_\_\_\_\_  
(b) Within the next six months \_\_\_\_\_  
(c) Immediately \_\_\_\_\_  
(d) No plans to serve the Negro \_\_\_\_\_

(Note: If answer to the first question in Part II is "No", please turn to question 33 and proceed.)

5. Is it generally known that the Negro has free access to the use of the library?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_

6. Is any effort made through tangible means such as radio, television, newspaper, etc. to inform Negroes of services available to them?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_

7. Must the Negro citizen use the library on specific days?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_

8. If the Negro must use the library on specific days, which days must he use it?

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

9. Must the Negro be a certain age before he can use the Main Library?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_

10. If answer to number nine is "Yes", what age must he be? \_\_\_\_\_

11. Are there separate entrances and exits at the Main Library for Negro and white patrons?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_

12. Is there a separate seating arrangement for Negroes and whites in the library?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_

13. Are rest rooms provided for the patrons on a segregated basis?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_

14. Are water fountains provided for the patrons on a segregated basis?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_

15. Does the library sponsor integrated film forums?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_

16. Does the library sponsor integrated book reviews?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_

17. Does the library sponsor integrated book teas?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_

18. Are Negroes invited and welcome to attend the library sponsored story hours for children?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_

19. Does the library collection include books by and about the Negro?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_

20. Are magazines which would be of special interest to Negroes provided for in the collection?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_

21. Have you planned an orientation program for "new" readers i.e. the Negro?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_

22. If the answer to 21 is "No", do you plan such a program?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_

23. Are staff members urged to foster an attitude of helpfulness and courtesy to Negro patrons?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_

24. Does the library have two lists of registered borrowers (one for the Negro and one for the white)?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_

25. If the answer to 24 is "Yes", how many readers are registered at the Main Library?

White \_\_\_\_\_

Negro \_\_\_\_\_

26. Which age group among the Negro patrons uses the Main Library most frequently?

Children \_\_\_\_\_ Young Adults \_\_\_\_\_ Adults \_\_\_\_\_

27. Which age group among the white patrons uses the Main Library most frequently?

Children \_\_\_\_\_ Young adults \_\_\_\_\_ Adults \_\_\_\_\_

28. On what date did racial integration of the library take place?

Month \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_

29. Do you feel that the Supreme Court's decision to overrule the "separate but equal" doctrine in public education influenced in any way the decision to open up the facilities of the library to Negroes?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Not sure \_\_\_\_\_

30. What do you think was the chief reason for breaking down the segregation barriers in the use of the library? \_\_\_\_\_

31. What staff orientation has been carried on in an effort to ease the stress of integration in the library? \_\_\_\_\_

32. Has integration proved more economical than service on a segregated basis?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Not sure \_\_\_\_\_

33. Has any group staged a "sit-in" demonstration at the Library?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

34. If answer to 33 is "Yes", when did it occur?

Month \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_

35. Did the demonstration affect in any way the regular service of the Library?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

36. If answer to 35 is "Yes", in what ways were services affected?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Part III

1. How many branch libraries are connected with the Main Library? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Are branch libraries housed in

- (a) Standard library buildings \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) Schools \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) Churches \_\_\_\_\_
- (d) Service stations \_\_\_\_\_
- (e) Other \_\_\_\_\_

3. If branches are operated on a segregated basis, please indicate the number of branches exclusively for

Negro use \_\_\_\_\_ White use \_\_\_\_\_

4. When were the Negro branches established?

Years \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

5. When were the white branches established?

Years \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Is there bookmobile service connected with your library?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

7. If there is bookmobile service connected with your library, does it include both Negro and white citizens? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

8. In 1950, the total book budget for your library was (please check):

- (a) Less than \$20,000 \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) \$20,000 to \$39,999 \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) \$40,000 to \$59,999 \_\_\_\_\_
- (d) \$60,000 and over \_\_\_\_\_

9. The total book budget for the current fiscal year is

- (a) Less than \$20,000 \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) \$20,000 to \$39,999 \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) \$40,000 to \$59,999 \_\_\_\_\_
- (d) \$60,000 and over \_\_\_\_\_

10. In 1950, the book collection of your library consisted of

- (a) Less than 15,000 \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) 15,000 to 29,999 \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) 30,000 to 39,999 \_\_\_\_\_
- (d) 40,000 to 49,999 \_\_\_\_\_
- (e) 50,000 and over \_\_\_\_\_

11. The book collection of your library consists currently of

- (a) Less than 15,000 \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) 15,000 to 29,999 \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) 30,999 to 39,999 \_\_\_\_\_
- (d) 40,000 to 49,999 \_\_\_\_\_
- (e) 50,000 and over \_\_\_\_\_

Note:

Please make any additional comments you wish concerning your library system and services to Negroes.

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