

THE WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE MEMORIAL LIBRARY OF
KANSAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, EMPORIA
1930-1959

A Thesis
Presented to
the Department of Library Science
Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Science

by
Marjorie Gilson Williams
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CHAPTER I

THE PROBLEM

Statement of the problem. The purpose of the study is to report the history of the library of Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, now known as the William Allen White Library. It will cover the years from 1930 to 1959.

The study will continue, in part, an earlier study¹ which covered the years from 1865 to 1930. It will include the planning for and the subsequent building of a new library, the change of the name of the library from Kellogg to William Allen White, the collections, personnel and departments and services. Brief attention will be given to the library school as its administration has been a part of the responsibility of the librarian. A more complete study of the library school is in process. This thesis will conclude with some suggestions for future study.

Scope of the study. The scope of the study will be determined by information available within the library. This will include (1) official reports of the institution, (2) official library records, (3) various publications of

¹Harold Henry Stephens, "A Study of the Growth and Development of the Library of Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, 1865-1930" (unpublished Master's thesis, Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia, Kansas, 1955).

the school, (4) newspaper accounts of events and (5) personal interviews.

Significance of the study. The William Allen White Library of Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, as it has been called since 1952, is an important contribution to the continued high rating the institution holds in the national educational picture. The ever-expanding collections of material for learning, the growing number of services to students and faculty, its assistance to those in research as well as to students attending the only library school in the state of Kansas, make this library an important institution.

Procedures used. There are housed in the William Allen White Library various publications and records of the Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia. From these sources official data for this study were obtained. Members of the staff, both current and retired, were interviewed for personal observations. Some were interviewed by correspondence when personal contacts were not possible.

Bound volumes of The Emporia Gazette and The Bulletin, the official school news publication, as well as copies of various other campus publications which have provided statements about and reports of events have been consulted. Further information was obtained from The Biennial Report,

the official report made by the president to the governor and the Board of Trustees, including expressions of philosophies and objectives of education.

Chapter II reviews a previous study made of the history of the library from 1865 to 1930. Chapters III and IV report findings about the Kellogg building and the William Allen White building. Descriptions of the various collections of the library are found in Chapter V and the departmental divisions of the library are reviewed in Chapter VI. The library personnel for the years covered in this study are listed in Chapter VII and the last chapter presents conclusions and recommendations.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF PREVIOUS STUDY

A study was completed in April, 1935, which was titled, "A Study of the Growth and Development of the Library of Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, 1865-1930."¹ This study, written by Harold H. Stephens as part of the requirements for a Master's Degree, reviewed the beginning and development of the library on the campus at Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia.

According to Stephens, the Kansas State Normal School began its first term of instruction on February 15, 1865, with an enrollment of eighteen students. The library consisted of two books, "a Bible and Webster's Dictionary."² The first library building, completed in April, 1903, was built with an appropriation of \$60,000.00 made by the State Legislature early in 1901. It is referred to as "Kellogg Library Building,"³ but no mention is made of a formal selection of that name. It was considered "one of the finest in the state" and housed easily the collection of

¹Harold Henry Stephens, "A Study of the Growth and Development of the Library of Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, 1865-1930" (unpublished Master's thesis, Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia, Kansas, 1955).

²Ibid., p. 3.

³Ibid., p. 16.

16,000 books.⁴ "On July 1, 1930 the book collection totaled 69,551 volumes"⁵ and was overflowing the capacity of a building designed to house approximately 35,000 volumes. The need for new and larger quarters was evident.

The services and personnel grew in proportion. In 1902, the Library School was established, and a library science "collection of professional books, bulletins and periodicals was assembled."⁶ In 1911 a children's department was opened, and in September, 1922 the Roosevelt High School Library was established. There was a separate reference collection in 1912, and during the years this department collected and maintained clippings, pamphlets, history periodicals, an extensive mounted and classified picture collection, and one called the Normaliana collection which contained publications by and about the institution. In 1909 the library became a depository for government publications which were handled in the reference department. "The mail loan service of Kellogg Library--the second of its kind in the United States--was inaugurated in January, 1913."⁷ The service proved very popular. The highest figure recorded in this study is 5,912 pieces loaned in 1924.⁸

⁴Ibid., p. 17.

⁵Ibid., p. 40.

⁶Ibid., p. 42.

⁷Ibid., p. 75.

⁸Ibid., p. 79.

The first full time librarian assumed her duties in 1892, and the records indicate some assistants with professional training. There is listed a succession of cataloguers and assistants. By 1930 the staff consisted of six department heads.

There are several factors indicated to support the need for a new building. The school enrollment had increased approximately 500 percent since the erection of the Kellogg building in 1901, which was built for an enrollment of 250. The reading space was not sufficient for the undergraduate students, and there was no available room for individual or seminar rooms for those doing graduate study, or for faculty members to use. The quarters for the administrative staff were inadequate, and the design of the building, with a large main stairway in the middle of the room carried too much noise upstairs from the main floor entrance, and also wasted much space.

The Kellogg building had served well, but had outlived its usefulness.

There is no other history available that confines itself to the study of this library. In official records of the college are to be found items concerned with library development, but they are isolated, not classified, and must be found through searching.

There has recently been completed a bibliography of publications of the campus at Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia. This bibliography, titled "Historical Research Pertaining to the History of K. S. T. C. of Emporia," by Barbara Hyden, lists school publications and where they are located. At the present time (June 29, 1959) this bibliography may be found in the William Allen White Library.⁹

⁹Barbara Hyden, "Historical Research Pertaining to the History of K. S. T. C. of Emporia, 1959" (typewritten report).

CHAPTER III

KELLOGG LIBRARY

I. NEW BUILDING NEEDED

From 1930, through the years of World War II, emphasis in many reports and articles concerning Kellogg Library at Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia was on the need for a new library. Typical of titles is this one: "Library Inadequacy . . . One of our great problems is a new library,"¹ as found in The Bulletin on October 9, 1931; and again on July 13, 1937, appeared this headline: "Students Work Against Many Handicaps in a Library Which Was Erected to an Enrollment of 250."²

Almost every issue of The Bulletin, which was staffed by students, contained either an article about some of the inconveniences or letters from disgruntled students, or both. The building had cracks, and when it rained water leaked on valuable books.³

One student complained that "I can't go into the . . . place any more without feeling like a sardine in a

¹The Bulletin, October 9, 1931.

²Ibid., July 13, 1937.

³Ibid., October 9, 1937.

can,"⁴ and some students were using the city library. There were pleas for students to exhibit initiative sufficient to arouse agitation and get the attention of the state legislature as to recognize the acute need for new quarters.⁵

Space everywhere was utilized to the fullest extent. Shelves were built to the ceilings wherever possible, and ladders were used to reach them.

There were other complications--the growing collections kept adding weight to an old building and in 1931 the state architect condemned the floor of one of the corner rooms. This necessitated steel beams to prop up the sagging floor.⁶

II. LIBRARY ANNEX

To alleviate some of the stress the reserve library was moved, in the fall of 1933, to the first floor of the building which had originally been built for a cafeteria.⁷ This was across the campus from the library building, and was inconvenient, but it relieved some of the congestion at Kellogg. The room was panelled with wood taken from the

⁴Ibid., October 9, 1931.

⁵Ibid., October 13, 1931.

⁶Ibid., November 13, 1931.

⁷Bulletin of Information, February, 1934, p. 23.

president's office in the old administration building, which had stood where the Sunken Garden now is.⁸ It had a seating capacity of 200 and was "maintained for the exclusive use of undergraduate students in their pursuit of assigned readings in books that have been placed on reserve."⁹

III. REQUESTS FOR APPROPRIATION

There were regular appeals in the biennial reports made by the president to the governor and the Board of Regents concerning the need for a larger building. The growth in enrollment was cited as "approximately 500 percent" over the student body of "200-300 students for which the building had been designed."¹⁰ Mr. Baber, librarian, presented the results of some counts in the report of June 30, 1936. These were taken at intervals and indicated that 2,000 volumes were passed over the reserve desk daily. The mail loan service sent an average of 1,200 packages annually which contained approximately 5,500 units of library material.¹¹

⁸The Bulletin, November 13, 1956.

⁹Bulletin of Information, February, 1934, p. 23.

¹⁰Biennial Report, June 30, 1934, p. 19.

¹¹Biennial Report, June 30, 1936, p. 16.

In the report for the two years ending June 30, 1938, was a request for an appropriation of \$125,000 for 1940 and \$125,000 for 1941¹² to be used for a library; and this statement:

Added to the dire need of the institution for a new library building is the fact that the school has an opportunity to secure federal aid for such a project. In the event of federal aid, the quarter million dollars requested in this report would be reduced in the amount of federal participation.¹³

The Emporia Gazette for September 16, 1938 carried two significant articles. One with a Topeka, Kansas date-line announced that the State Board of Regents authorized heads of Kansas educational institutions to prepare plans for needed buildings. The other article stated that according to President T. W. Butcher, plans for Emporia State's new quarter million dollar library had been drawn and approved by the State Board of Regents and application had been made for PWA funds.¹⁴ In spite of this, it was still to be a number of years before the building became a reality.

¹²Biennial Report, June 30, 1938, p. 27.

¹³Ibid., p. 26.

¹⁴The Emporia Gazette, September 16, 1938.

CHAPTER IV

THE WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE LIBRARY

I. WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE

William Allen White, for whom the new library is named, was a native Kansan, born in Emporia on February 10, 1868. His parents moved from Emporia soon after his birth, but he returned in 1895 and bought the newspaper now called The Emporia Gazette, which he operated until his death on January 29, 1944. He became a national figure in many ways. His editorials on diverse subjects, many of a political nature, became nationally known. He also wrote several books.

II. NAME CHOSEN FOR NEW BUILDING

An item from the minutes of the meeting of the Kansas State Board of Regents for March 17, 1944 reads:

NAME LIBRARY AT EMPORIA. It was moved by Mr. Harris and seconded by Mr. McLaughlin that the new library building at the Kansas State Teachers College at Emporia, when completed, be named THE WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE LIBRARY, in honor of the late William Allen White. Motion carried unanimously.¹

¹Board of Regents, State of Kansas. Minutes of Meeting, March 17, 1944.

III. "THE THRILL OF THE YEAR"

Just as the earlier hue and cry had been "We need a new library building," the tenor of questions later was "When will they start to build?" Mr. C. B. Baber, Librarian at Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia sums up the situation in a Library News-Letter for Spring, 1945, titled "Spring Forecast."

"The thrill of the year . . . K. S. T. C. announces a new library." I experienced a trace of a smile when I discovered that I was reading from an old Newsletter bearing the date of May, 1941. Those were stirring words then! The Kansas legislature had early in that year made an appropriation for the long awaited structure. After the many critical years of struggling along with an antiquated and crowded building which continuously impeded all library progress, we believed that our dreams had at last come true. But not so, for suddenly priorities struck, then war . . . and the treasure we were just opening our hands to receive was snatched away.

Two years passed. Another legislature met. The original sum was reappropriated. Our hopes rose high again! Maybe the war would end. Maybe we could repeat our eager announcement of 1941, "The thrill of the year."

But disillusionment again perched on our banners. Another two years passed. Another legislature met--the session of 1945. Again the original sum was reappropriated, and an additional \$100,000 was allowed--making a total of \$300,000 for the building and \$50,000 for equipment.

Again our hopes are soaring. We are beginning our planning all over again. This time our dream will come true! Once more we announce, "The thrill of the year."

C. P. Baber.²

²Library School Newsletter, Spring, 1945.

There was to be more delay. Procuring materials was still a problem, but soaring costs of both materials and labor were the major deterrents. It was not until December, 1949, that Mr. Baber was able to make the long dreamed of announcement,

. . . and now for the latest information: We are thrilled to be able to say that the contracts have been let and work will begin immediately on the actual construction of the William Allen White Memorial Library.³

As a result of the delays, numerous changes in plans were made. In 1941, when the first appropriation was made, the site of the building was to have been north of the gymnasium, and the style of the building an L shape.⁴ Sometime during the intervening time both the location and plans for the building were altered.

IV. GROUND BREAKING

Preliminary arrangements were finally completed, and Monday, February 6, 1950 was set for ground breaking ceremonies. Events were opened by a dinner at noon in the Student Union building given by President David L. MacFarlane for the guests here for the occasion. The ceremonies, at 2:00 P. M. on the site for the new building, were marked by

³The Bulletin, September 9, 1941.

⁴Library School Newsletter, May, 1941.

Governor Frank Carlson lifting the first shovel of earth, followed by Fred Harris, chairman of the State Board of Regents, and other dignitaries present for the occasion. There were brief speeches by Governor Carlson, Mr. Harris, R. A. Clymer, editor of The Eldorado Times, and Burton W. Marvin, dean of the William Allen White School of Journalism at the University of Kansas.⁵

V. CORNERSTONE LAID

On October 30, 1950, homecoming week-end on the Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia campus, the cornerstone for the William Allen White Memorial Library was laid. Governor Carlson delivered the address and President David L. MacFarlane "read from the same Bible which President Lyman B. Kellogg used when the State Normal School was opened at Emporia in 1865."⁶

The new building was completed, ready for inspection by the state architect on November 20, 1951. According to a statement in the President's Free Press, "If the building is accepted, moving can begin at once."⁷

⁵The Bulletin, February 3, 1950.

⁶Library School Newsletter, December, 1950.

⁷President's Free Press, November 19, 1955, p. 3.

From reports of various members of the staff who participated, the problems of moving were many. However, the final realization of the old hopes and the anticipation of occupying the new quarters made the hardships seem trivial.

The reserve reading room was the first to be opened for use, according to The Emporia Gazette for January 14, 1952. Also on that date the students and faculty "made preview inspections of portions" of the new building.⁸

VI. THE BUILDING DEDICATED

The formal dedication ceremonies, to which the general public was invited, were scheduled for April 21st and 22d, 1952. A dinner in the Student Union Ballroom on the campus on Monday evening, April 21, was the opening event.⁹ The speaker at the dinner was Hedding Carter, a newspaper editor and friend of Mr. White, who had received the Pulitzer prize for his editorials in 1946. On Tuesday morning in Albert Taylor Hall, the auditorium on the campus of Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, there were two speakers. Dr. Ordway Tead of New York City, author, educator, chairman of the Board of Higher Education, and director of

⁸The Emporia Gazette, January 14, 1952.

⁹Ibid., April 21, 1952.

Harper and Brothers Publishing Company, spoke on "Our Colleges: Necessities or Luxuries?"; and Dr. G. Lester Anderson, Dean of Administration at the University of Buffalo, author of several articles on education, delivered an address titled "State Teachers' Colleges in Higher Education."

The dedication message was given on Tuesday afternoon by the Hon. Edward F. Arn, Governor of Kansas, in the new building, after which a tea and reception was held as the last session of the ceremonies.¹⁰

The occasion was a memorable one, especially so to those who had worked and waited many years for fulfillment of their dream.

A booklet titled "A Memorial to a Great American," published at the time of the dedication describes the building:

The William Allen White Memorial Library is a two and one-half story, red brick structure with over-all dimensions of 138 by 142 feet. The seating capacity of the building accommodates 700 persons and the book space provides for over 300,000 volumes.

On the basement floor, approximately five feet below the grade level, are the reserved book reading room, the elementary school department library, a room for classes in children's literature, a public typing room, and a receiving and packaging room. The seating capacity of the reserved book room is 208 persons.

¹⁰The Bulletin, Special Issue, April 18, 1952.

The main floor consists of the main reading room, the William Allen White Memorial Recreational Reading Lounge, the library staff offices, and the main circulation desk with the card catalog near by. The main reading room has shelving capacity for 4,000 bound periodicals and reference works. The Memorial Lounge, equipped with a fireplace and living-room furniture, displays books by and about Mr. White.

On the mezzanine floor are the library school reading and study room, a classroom for library school students, rooms for undergraduate study groups, the audio-visual services area, and a listening room where students play phonograph records.

Adjacent to the book stack on the fourth floor are conference and study rooms for graduate students and faculty.¹¹

In the president's report to the governor and the Board of Trustees, with the Biennial Report for the two years ending June 30, 1952 is this paragraph:

The William Allen White Memorial Library was completed during the period of this report. This library houses the college library, an audio-visual aids center, offices of our Graduate Division, and the School of Library Science. It is an excellent library building and should serve the College well for the next half century or longer.¹²

¹¹Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, "A Memorial to a Great American," inside front cover.

¹²Biennial Report, June 30, 1952, p. 6.

CHAPTER V

COLLECTIONS

I. BOOK COLLECTION

On July 1, 1930, the book collection of Kellogg Library totaled 69,551 volumes.¹ The books in the general collection, the reference collection, the elementary school collection, the Roosevelt High School collection, and the Library School collection made up this aggregate number. There were other materials such as periodicals, both bound and unbound; pamphlets; clippings; mounted pictures; the "Normaliana" collection; and government publications including both state and federal documents, the Kansas collection and the Documents collection.² These, except for the picture collection, were maintained, used and housed as a part of the Reference Department. The picture collection, comprised of approximately 50,000 carefully selected, mounted and classified items, was housed in vertical filing cabinets in the Children's Department.

These different collections all grew, placing more and more strain on the storage space in the already crowded

¹Accession Record, Kellogg Library, 1930.

²Stephens, op. cit., pp. 44-5.

Kellogg building. In 1932, the Bulletin listed some general figures of the size of the collection: 66,000 classified and cataloged volumes, 5,400 bound and cataloged pamphlets and 21,500 unbound classified pamphlets.³

For some interesting comparisons, in the early spring of 1952, which was moving time, the collection figures were greatly increased. At that time the general book collection totaled approximately 99,000 books, and by the fall of 1958 there were about 125,416 volumes.⁴ There was also comparable growth in the numbers of uncataloged materials such as periodicals, pamphlets, and government publications.

II. THE REFERENCE COLLECTION

The materials that are maintained in the Reference Department are varied. The general reference collection consists of encyclopedias, both old and new editions, bibliographies, atlases, gazetteers, indexes and books containing classified items of information in all subject areas. Periodicals and some of the periodical indexes which had been in the reference room were transferred to the newly organized Periodicals Department in the spring of 1959.

³The Bulletin, April 22, 1932.

⁴Catalog Department Records, June, 1959.

Pamphlets, which are classified according to subject and placed in pamphlet boxes on shelves in the reference stacks, are a constantly used source of information. They are loaned for short periods of time from the reference desk.

Some of the United Nations publications, largely pamphlets, are shelved separately at the west end of the reference reading room. Other selected items from the United Nations publications are a part of the general or reference collection.

The White Library maintains a growing collection of microfilm and similar material. Much of the material obtained from inter-library loan is on microfilm or microprint. The microfilm files include The New York Times since January, 1952, The Topeka Daily Capitol since January, 1958, and The Emporia Gazette since January, 1959, as well as some materials pertaining to the early history of the college are stored in steel vertical filing cabinets at the Reference Desk. These are to be used only in the library. There are a Recordak Film Reader, a Readex Microprint Reader and a Remington-Rand Microfilm Reader on tables near the Reference Desk, for the use of the public.

III. GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

Depository. As is stated elsewhere in this study, the William Allen White Library has been a depository for

government publications on a selective basis since 1909.⁵ This means that the library is one to which copies of the federal government publications are sent according to those selected. The selections are made from a master list of the current government publications. Minutes of all legislative sessions, publications of the Office of Education and other documents are regularly received. Although these are not loaned, they may be used by anyone in the library. There is also the Kansas Collection, which is composed of the official publications of the State of Kansas. These state government publications are available for use by anyone, and as is the case with documents from the federal government, must be used in the reference department.

IV. SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

Normaliana. The Normaliana Collection, a name which originated from the fact that in the earlier years this school was called the Kansas State Normal School, is a collection of various and many materials particularly associated with the history of the college. There are clippings, catalogs, school annuals, bound files of The Bulletin, the official school publication; copies of publications of various

⁵Seventeenth Biennial Report of the Board of Regents, 1909-10.

departments of the school, and anything concerned with the events and business of the school. Items in this collection are used within the reference room, and are not loaned as the materials are irreplaceable. These items are listed in the bibliography by Barbara Hyden, mentioned elsewhere in this study.⁶

At the time of the building of the William Allen White Library building, a scrapbook of clippings about the new library was compiled. This is in a notebook called "Scrapbook" and has been kept in a steel file with the Normaliana collection.⁷ It provides an account of the progress and events connected with the construction of the new library from the submission of the plans for bids until the building was actually in use.

The Curriculum Library. Materials for a Curriculum Library were collected during the summer of 1954, and were housed in a separate room adjacent to the Roosevelt High School Library. This collection is made up of books of special interest to teachers in the primary through high school grades. They are assembled to give an overview of available textbook-type materials, instructional and

⁶Hyden, op. cit.

⁷Interview between the writer and Ada Hodgson, Reference Librarian, at Emporia, Kansas, June 29, 1959.

educational pamphlets and guide books for courses of study from other public schools and state departments of education.⁸ On June 1, 1959 there were 1,311 pamphlets in 50 subject areas and over 300 curriculum guides. Altogether there were 4,452 items in this collection.⁹

At the close of the 1959 spring semester this collection was moved to the shelves in the ground floor reading room in the William Allen White Library.

North Central Association Materials Center. On shelves at the west end of the Reference Room is a collection of books selected from the bibliography of the North Central Association. These books as well as copies of the bibliography have been secured for distribution to members of the college faculty. Books in this collection may be self-charged; others which are a part of the general collection and are housed in the library stacks may be secured at the circulation desk. This service was instituted in January, 1953.¹⁰

⁸Interview between the writer and Ruth Hanson, Director of School Libraries at Emporia, Kansas, July 6, 1959.

⁹Report to Benjamin B. Richards, Librarian, by Ruth Hanson, Director of School Libraries, June 1, 1959.

¹⁰The President's Free Press, January 19, 1953.

William Allen White Collection. Displayed in the cases both in the lobby and the Browsing Room are manuscripts, photographs and other items from the collections of William Allen White. These, and many of the books from Mr. White's library were given to the library by Mr. and Mrs. William Lindsay White, before the dedicatory ceremonies. Those which attracted special attention from visitors were two original manuscripts: the "Mary White" editorial and The Court of Boyville, one of Mr. White's books.¹¹ This collection is classified and housed in special cases in a locked room. Permission for its use is obtained from the librarian. A copy of each of William Allen White's books forms another part of the White collection. These are shelved separately, and as time permits, they are being cataloged for a special collection.

V. SCHOOL LIBRARIES COLLECTIONS

Children's Department. The Mary White Room serves children from kindergarten through the sixth grade. The supervisors and student teachers of these grades use the library for enriching their curriculum and for providing materials such as pictures, pamphlets and magazines to

¹¹Library School Newsletter, May, 1952.

supplement their curricular plans. There are approximately 8000 books in this collection.¹²

Roosevelt High School Library. This collection of about 8000 books is housed on the second floor of the Roosevelt High School building on the campus. It serves the students from seventh grade through senior high school, and, as is the case with the children's collection, the supervisors and student teachers as well.¹³

VI. LIBRARY SCIENCE COLLECTION

A collection of over 2000 selected books,¹⁴ pamphlets and periodicals especially written or published from a professional point of view is maintained in the stacks of the library school laboratory room on the second floor of the William Allen White Library. These are used as part of the instructional materials in the various courses of training in the library science department.

¹²Interview between the writer and Ruth Hanson, op. cit.

¹³Ibid.

¹⁴Interview between the writer and Irene M. Hansen, Assistant Professor of Library Science, in Emporia, Kansas, July 11, 1959.

VII. AUDIO-VISUAL COLLECTION

The audio-visual collection, which in the spring of the 1958-1959 school year numbered approximately 600 films, 400-500 recordings, and several thousand filmstrips,¹⁵ is the outgrowth of a very small beginning. In the fall of 1944 the Extension Division added a new department of audio-visual aids with the purchase of eighty-two films,¹⁶ to which additions have been made in each succeeding year.

Since September, 1955 this department has been housed on the second floor of the William Allen White Library building.

¹⁵Interview between the writer and Dr. Rolland A. Alterman, Professor of Education and Director of Audio-Visual Services, at Emporia, Kansas, July 2, 1959.

¹⁶Library School Newsletter, December, 1944.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENTS AND SERVICES

The departments in 1930, according to the staff members listed in the previous study, were Circulation, Reference, Children's Department, Order, Extension and Catalog.¹ In 1958 there were listed Supervisor of School Libraries, Reference, Circulation, Catalog, Periodical and Extension,² also Acquisitions.

Each of these departments has grown and expanded, both as to size of collections and the services extended.

The White Library has always relied on student assistants for much of the clerical work and services that can be performed by non-professional personnel. In recent years, these students were, in so far as possible, chosen from the students of the library school, thus giving them an opportunity to receive practical experience as part of their training. The cost of student or "time help" was \$6,530.59 in 1930-1931,³ and in 1958-1959 this amount had increased to a total of \$15,947.71.⁴

¹Stephens, op. cit., p. 56.

²President's Free Press, September 6, 1958.

³Biennial Report, June 30, 1932.

⁴Records, William Allen White Library.

I. THE CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

The Circulation Department is responsible for the loaning of books in the general collection. These include fiction and foreign language books, as well as books in all subjects which comprise the main collection of the typical college library. Clerical duties necessary in checking books, filing cards and sending overdue notices are done largely by student assistants. The stacks are kept in order by student assistants who also fill the requests of students, faculty and other patrons for specific books.

Since the move into the White building the department is responsible for the selection of the books for the Browsing Room. These are books of special value in stimulating reading.

The work in this department is performed under the direction of one professional librarian with a corps of student assistants.

II. THE REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

The Reference Department is one of the important centers of a library. It is in the materials of this collection that specific information may be located. The reference materials do not circulate and are selected to cover as many areas of knowledge as possible.

In the William Allen White Library, as in Kellogg Library, the Reference Department has included the pamphlets, the periodicals and the Government Documents collections. The services in the department are dispensed under the direction of one professional librarian, with the aid of student assistants.

III. THE ACQUISITIONS DEPARTMENT

The Acquisitions Department, so called since the fall of 1957, is responsible for the specialized processes necessary in ordering and receiving all materials. Books, pamphlets, periodicals and any other items that go into any of the library collections are processed by this office. Requests for new materials are sent to this office where the necessary bibliographical checking which is a necessary prelude to the ordering of materials is done. The orders are sent, and the records such as those of books on order, books received but not processed, and others pertaining to the business affairs of ordering and receiving materials are maintained in this office.

IV. THE CATALOG DEPARTMENT

The Catalog Department is responsible for the classification and cataloging of the books, and the mechanical procedures necessary to prepare materials for the library

shelves. Cataloging and classifying, simple enough terms in themselves, is a time consuming process, and requires technical skill, judgment and professional "know-how." It often entails searching in various bibliographical and subject reference sources.

The Catalog Department processed an average of 250 to 300 books a month during the fall months of 1958. Four or five thousand books are received during the school year.⁵ These figures do not include books for extension services, departmental collections, and other materials which although not completely cataloged require some processing in this department. One professional cataloger, with the aid of several student assistants, is responsible for all the routines.

V. THE SCHOOL LIBRARIES DEPARTMENT

The School Libraries Department is made up of two collections. The Children's Department Collection, housed in the Mary White Room of the William Allen White Library, and the Roosevelt High School collection maintained in the Roosevelt High School building. This department is directed by a professional librarian with one professional assistant at Roosevelt High School.

⁵Catalog Department Records, June, 1959.

The Children's Department has at various times in the development of the school been called the Elementary School Department and Laboratory School Department.

The Mary White Room was dedicated to the memory of the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Allen White on October 16, 1958. It is the room on the southwest corner of the basement floor of the White Library building.⁶

The William Allen White Children's Book Award Program.

During the dedication ceremonies for the new William Allen White Library building in April, 1952, the library sponsored a new reading program called "The William Allen White Children's Book Award Program."

This program is designed for boys and girls in grades four through nine. At least two books from a selected list are read during the school year, after which the children vote, in March, for the book they like best. These votes are tallied and the winner is announced to all the schools in April, before school is out. The books on the reading list are selected by a committee whose members are representatives of professional and educational organizations in Kansas. The books selected are those which were published two years before the year in which the award is to be given.

⁶Interview between the writer and Ruth Hanson, July 6, 1959.

They are selected to include the best books published during these years, and to appeal to a wide range of reading interests.⁷

The award, a medal designed by Eldon Tefft, of the School of Fine Arts, University of Kansas, is awarded the winning author each autumn at a meeting of an educational or professional organization.⁸

This is the first such program where the children themselves choose the winners. A child may vote after reading only two books on the list. It is also suggested that in some cases the teacher may read aloud to the whole class. The main object is to interest children in reading more and better books.

Participation in this program has shown gratifying results, and several other states have since set up similar programs.⁹

⁷"The William Allen White Children's Book Award Program," Information Center, White Library, Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia. (Mimeographed)

⁸"The William Allen White Children's Book Award," The William Allen White Library, Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia. (Brochure)

⁹"The William Allen White Children's Book Award Program," op. cit.

VI. PERIODICALS--EXTENSION DEPARTMENT

The Periodicals Department, recently organized, is in charge of the organization and use of the periodicals, journals and newspapers. Keeping records of issues received and data pertaining to the bound copies, and housing of all the periodicals are part of the department's duties. In addition, the mail loan service of the William Allen White Library is done by this department.

The mail-loan service consists of sending books and other materials, loaned to extension and correspondence study students not on the campus, and securing materials from other libraries for any students to use in research studies. With the increasing numbers of students doing research for graduate school requirements, this is an important service.

For the year ending June 30, 1959, 270 items were borrowed from other libraries, 109 individual requests could not be filled, 62 loans were made to other libraries, 5 requests from other libraries were not filled, 417 extension loans of pamphlets and books were made, and 18 items on microfilm were purchased by the library in lieu of inter-library loan.¹⁰

¹⁰Periodicals--Extension Department report, June 30, 1959.

These figures do not show the hours spent in ascertaining complete bibliographical data for each request and the extra correspondence necessary for the requests not filled. Each of these may represent several attempts to find the material from another source.

Beginning in the spring of the 1958-1959 school year this department is also responsible for the unbound periodicals.¹¹ It is staffed by one professional librarian who has the assistance of some students.

VIII. THE AUDIO-VISUAL DEPARTMENT

The Audio-Visual Department was originally a part of the Extension Department. It was started in the fall of 1944 with a collection of eighty-two films.¹² It now has a collection of films and filmstrips, recordings of all varieties, projectors, and other visual teaching aids. These are loaned to schools for classroom use. Beginning in 1955, the Audio-Visual Department assumed responsibility for audio-visual courses which are taught on the campus.

¹¹Interview between the writer and Mildred Myers, Periodicals-Extension Librarian, at Emporia, Kansas, July 3, 1959.

¹²Library School Newsletter, December, 1944.

CHAPTER VII

PERSONNEL

No library can give proper services without people to perform them. The library on the campus at Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, has always maintained high standards in the selection of its staff members. Only professionally trained librarians have been employed.

The librarians on the staff have always been interested in participating in professional and other organizations, both on a state and national level. They have belonged to and contributed services to the American Library Association, The Kansas Library Association, The Kansas Association of School Librarians, The American Association of University Women, and other national educational organizations. They are included in various biographical lists of persons in library and educational fields.

I. LIBRARIANS

During the years covered by this study there were two head librarians, Mr. Carrol P. Baber, who served from 1927 until his retirement as head librarian in 1950, and his final retirement in 1956,¹ and Dr. Orville L. Eaton, who came in

¹Biennial Report, June 30, 1956.

1950 as college librarian and head of the Library Science department.

Mr. Carrol P. Baber. Mr. Baber came to Emporia because "a new library is just around the corner."² His master's thesis, written when he attended the University of Illinois in 1927, was a study of architectural arrangements of college libraries. It was an important study in the library field, had been loaned to leading university libraries, and references to it were found in some foreign publications.³ He started to work on plans for the new building soon after he arrived in Emporia. This must often have seemed discouraging when realization was so slow to come. Mr. Baber was interested in the best services possible to the students and faculty, giving continual study to the problems of day to day library service, maintaining a keen interest always in the library school and the students, and a personal interest in each member of the library staff.

He retired as head librarian in 1950, but remained as Librarian Emeritus until his final retirement in 1955.

During this time he performed the duties of Order Librarian.⁴

²Library School Newsletter, December, 1949.

³The Bulletin, November 17, 1936.

⁴Campus Reporter, April, 1952.

Dr. Orville L. Eaton. Dr. Orville L. Eaton joined the staff of Emporia State Teachers College, Emporia, in September, 1950, as College Librarian and head of the Department of Library Science. He came from the University of Kansas City.⁵ He was awarded the Bachelor of Science degree and the Master of Science degree from Pittsburg State Teachers College, Pittsburg, Kansas in 1938 and 1940 respectively, and in 1946 was granted the Doctor of Philosophy degree by the University of Kansas. In addition he held the Bachelor of Library Science from the University of Chicago, awarded in 1948.⁶

From September, 1953 to February, 1958 he was also chairman of the Graduate Division of the college. He also served on the Master Teacher Awards committee from the date of its establishment until his resignation from the school staff in August, 1958.⁷

He supervised the final finishing and furnishing of the new William Allen White Library building, and the move from the Kellogg building into the new one in the spring of 1952.

⁵Ibid.

⁶The Emporia Gazette, November 3, 1956.

⁷Letter to the writer from Dr. Orville L. Eaton, Librarian, resigned, dated June 29, 1959.

It was under his direction that the library science program was instituted as a combined major for the Master's degree program in 1951,⁸ and as a full major with a fifth year curriculum in library science in 1953.⁹ The curriculum was planned to make it possible for those who could attend only in summer sessions to obtain a Master's degree.¹⁰

Dr. Eaton states, "I've always believed that the move of the collections to the William Allen White Library, the organization of the graduate program in the Department of Library Science, and the establishment of the William Allen White Children's Book Award were the outstanding developments in the library during the period of my administration."¹¹ Dr. Eaton resigned at the close of the summer, 1958, to go to Central Michigan University at Mt. Pleasant, Michigan, and for the first semester of the 1958-1959 school year the library and library school were without a director. Miss Irene Hansen, of the library school faculty, was acting head of the library school during that period, and Miss Gertrude Lemon assumed the responsibilities of head librarian.

⁸Bulletin of Information, August, 1951.

⁹Ibid., July, 1953.

¹⁰Library School Review, January, 1959.

¹¹Letter to the writer from Dr. Orville L. Eaton, op. cit., June 29, 1959.

Mr. Benjamin B. Richards. On October 22, 1958 at a school convocation, President John E. King announced the appointment of Mr. Benjamin B. Richards as Librarian and Professor of Library Science at Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia.¹²

Mr. Richards assumed his duties on January 1, 1959. He came from Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, where he had been librarian since 1946. He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree (1939) from Iowa State Teachers College, a Bachelor of Science in Library Science degree (1941) from Western Reserve, and a Master of Arts degree (1951) from Claremont California Graduate School. He is completing work on his Doctor of Philosophy degree from the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago.¹³

II. LIBRARY STAFF, 1930

In 1930, at the close of the years covered in the previous study of the history of Kellogg Library, Mr. Baber's staff was listed as including: Miss Maud Shore, head of the Circulation Department; Miss Faye Huffman, head of the Children's Department; Miss Harriett Elcock, Order Librarian;

¹²The Bulletin, October 23, 1958.

¹³Interview between the writer and Mr. Benjamin B. Richards, Librarian in Emporia, Kansas, June 30, 1959.

Miss Caroline Newman, Extension Librarian; Miss Mildred Palmer, head of the Catalog Department; and Miss Ada Hodgson, Reference Librarian.¹⁴

Of these, Miss Ada Hodgson was the only one still a member of the staff in 1958.

Maud Shore. Maud Shore retired at the close of the summer session of 1950 after forty-three years of service on the library staff. She was listed in the school catalogs as Circulation Librarian, 1908-1950.¹⁵

From the fall of 1933, when the reserve collection was moved across the campus into the annex on the first floor of the building originally built for use as a school cafeteria, Miss Shore supervised the services from both buildings. Planning student work schedules, and maintaining necessary routines required special planning. During her tenure she also taught some library science courses.¹⁶

Faye Huffman. Faye Huffman, head of the Children's Department and Supervisor of School Libraries, retired in

¹⁴Stephens, op. cit., p. 56.

¹⁵Library School Newsletter, December, 1950.

¹⁶Letter to the writer from Maud Shore, Circulation Librarian, retired, dated June 25, 1959.

July, 1953, after having been on the staff since September, 1913.¹⁷ She was succeeded by Miss Ruth Hanson.

Miss Huffman says that she began her work in the library at the circulation desk, but was soon transferred to the Elementary School Department. Cataloging the books for that department and teaching courses in Children's Literature were some of her earlier responsibilities. She held a Bachelor of Science degree (1924) and a Master of Science degree (1933) both from Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia.

She participated in national and state professional organizations, and was active as a sponsor of the Omega Literary Society, a women's organization on the campus. In that capacity, she helped establish the first scholarship loan fund given by a women's organization in 1928.¹⁸

Harriett Elcock. Beginning in 1915, Harriett Elcock began a forty-one year tenure as a member of the library staff. She served as Assistant in Circulation and was Head of the Shelf Department before becoming Order Librarian in 1925, a position she held until 1950 when she became

¹⁷Biennial Report, June 30, 1954.

¹⁸Letter to the writer from Faye Huffman, Supervisor of School Libraries, retired, dated July 6, 1959.

Extension Librarian.¹⁹ She retired July 1, 1957.²⁰

In addition to the professional organizations, Miss Elcock belonged to Kappa Delta Pi and Delta Kappa Gamma, and was active in the Emporia group of Business and Professional Women. She served several of the organizations to which she belonged in various elective offices, and sponsored Alice Freeman Palmer, a literary society on the Emporia State campus.²¹

III. LIBRARY STAFF, 1958

In September, 1958, the library staff included: Miss Gertrude Lemon, Circulation Librarian; Miss Ada E. Hodgson, Reference Librarian; Mrs. Mildred Myers, Periodicals and Extension Librarian; Miss Esther Vander Velde, Catalog Librarian; and Miss Ruth Hanson, Supervisor of School Libraries.²² Dr. Ralph Fritz, who had taken charge of acquisitions during the summer remained on the staff as Acquisitions Librarian.²³

¹⁹Library School Newsletter, December, 1950.

²⁰Library School Review, December, 1957.

²¹Letter to the writer from Harriett Elcock, Order Librarian, retired, dated July 13, 1959.

²²President's Free Press, September 6, 1958.

²³Library School Review, January, 1959.

Ada Hodgson. Ada Hodgson has been a member of the library staff at Emporia State since September, 1929. She holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from Cornell College at Mt. Vernon, Iowa (1927) and a Bachelor of Science in Library Science degree from the University of Illinois (1929).

She has always been called Reference Librarian, but her assignments have included the responsibility for the periodicals and government documents collections.

Miss Hodgson was elected to Phi Beta Kappa while she was in school, and in 1950 was elected to Beta Phi Mu, an honorary library fraternity for professional librarians.²⁴

Esther Vander Velde. Esther Vander Velde became cataloger in April, 1944, after Frances Hamman resigned. She holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from the College of Emporia (1939) and a Library Certificate granted by Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia in 1940, where she has also done some graduate work in social science. She was assistant cataloger at Wichita University during the years 1940-1942. In addition to membership in the professional organizations she belongs to Kappa Delta Pi and Pi Gamma Mu, a national social science honorary fraternity.²⁵

²⁴Interview between the writer and Ada Hodgson, op. cit.

²⁵Interview between the writer and Esther Vander Velde, Catalog Librarian in Emporia, Kansas, June 29, 1959.

Gertrude Lemon. On October 13, 1947, Gertrude Lemon joined the staff of the library at Emporia State as Extension Librarian replacing Alma Bennett. She had been Librarian at the Parsons Public Library, Parsons, Kansas. She held a Bachelor of Science in Education degree (1939) and was awarded a Master of Science degree from Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia in 1954. Prior to her experience at Parsons she had been Circulation Department Assistant in the Wichita Public Library, Wichita, Kansas. In September, 1950, she became Circulation Librarian at Kellogg Library.

Aside from her participation in professional organizations Miss Lemon was a group discussion leader for the Great Books program for the year 1958-1959.²⁶

Ruth Hanson. Ruth Hanson joined the staff of the William Allen White Library in the fall of 1953 as Supervisor, School Libraries. She came from Winfield, Kansas where she had been with the Winfield High School Library. She had also taught library science courses during the summer sessions of 1951-1953 at Wichita University. She holds a Bachelor of Science in Commerce degree from Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia (1930) and a Master of Science in

²⁶Interview between the writer and Gertrude Lemon, Circulation Librarian in Emporia, Kansas, June 24, 1959.

Library Science degree from Western Reserve in 1950. She has done graduate work at Duke University, Durham, North Carolina.

In addition to supervising the Roosevelt High School Library and the Children's Library, Miss Hanson is a member of the William Allen White Children's Book Award committee.

She has been active in many state and national professional organizations. She is a past-president of Kansas Association of School Librarians, 1952-1953, and edited their newsletters for a period of three years. She is President of Kansas Library Association for the year 1959-1960. During the year 1958-1959 she became a member of the Newbery Caldecott Award committee.

The Newbery award is presented to the author of the most distinguished children's book of the year. The Caldecott award is given for the best illustrations in a children's book during the current year.²⁷

Mildred Myers (Mrs. John E.) became Periodicals-Extension Librarian in July, 1956, after the retirement of Harriett Elcock. She attended William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri, where she was awarded the Bachelor of Arts degree and served as Assistant Librarian from September,

²⁷Interview between the writer and Ruth Hanson, op. cit.

1952 to August, 1954. She was awarded a Master of Science degree with a major in Library Science from Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, in May, 1957.

In addition to participation in the professional organizations, she was elected secretary-treasurer of the Faculty Women's Council at Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia for the year 1959-1960.²⁸

Semira S. Ice (Mrs. W. R.), librarian at Roosevelt High School Library since September, 1957, holds a Bachelor of Science in Education degree (1955) and a Master of Science (1956) from Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia. She was a substitute teacher in English at Emporia High School, Emporia, Kansas, during the 1956-1957 school year.²⁹

IV. LIBRARY SCHOOL FACULTY

The two head librarians, in addition to administering the library itself, were members of the library school faculty. Both Mr. Baber and Dr. Eaton acted in the capacity of the director of the library school, and Dr. Eaton taught various classes.

²⁸Interview between the writer and Mildred Myers, op. cit.

²⁹Interview between the writer and Semira S. Ice, Librarian at Roosevelt High School in Emporia, Kansas, July 2, 1959.

In 1930 Mrs. Elsie Howard Pine and Miss Beatrice Holt were appointed assistant professors of library science.³⁰

Mrs. Pine, who joined the library school faculty in 1922, retired in 1949 from full teaching participation, but remained very active as an interested advisor. She holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Wisconsin, is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin Library School, and was awarded a Master of Arts degree from Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Massachusetts. She has done graduate study at the Graduate School of Library Science at the University of Chicago.

She has taught at the University of Illinois, Louisiana State University and Our Lady of the Lake College at San Antonio, Texas.³¹

Almost every library newsletter or account of activities about the library includes mention of her name connected with some activity. To quote a Newsletter from the Department of Library Science in December, 1948:

Mrs. Pine is active in many clubs and organizations of local, state and national importance. She is in demand as a book reviewer, and finds time to serve on

³⁰Stephens, op. cit., p. 54.

³¹Interview between the writer and Mrs. Elsie Howard Pine, Assistant Professor of Library Science, retired, in Emporia, Kansas, July 1, 1959.

numerous committees dealing with educational, cultural, and religious problems.³²

At the annual state conference of the Kansas Library Association, held in Hutchinson, Kansas, October 12, 1951, Mrs. Pine was elected to honorary membership, one of the first two such honors bestowed by this organization. For Mrs. Pine, it was in recognition of "her unwavering devotion to the higher ideals of library service."³³ Mrs. Pine is a member at large of the selection committee for the William Allen White Children's Book Award committee.³⁴

In 1959, Mrs. Pine is still called upon for advice and information by everyone concerned with the library.

Miss Beatrice Holt, Assistant Professor Library Science in 1930, became a member of the library school faculty in 1928. She held at that time a Bachelor of Science degree from Ottawa University, Ottawa, Kansas (1918), had attended Northwestern University and was awarded the Bachelor of Science in Library Science degree by the University of Illinois in 1927. During her tenure at Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, she completed the requirements for a

³²Library School Newsletter, December, 1948.

³³President's Free Press, December 3, 1951.

³⁴Interview between the writer and Mrs. Pine, July 1, 1959.

Master of Arts degree which was granted in 1932. She resigned July 31, 1935 to go to Denver University, Denver, Colorado,³⁵ as a member of the faculty of the School of Librarianship.

Miss Holt served several years on the Denver University teaching staff, and more recently has been in library service in foreign countries. She was in Seoul, Korea at the time of the Japanese invasion and is at this time doing library work in India, under a program sponsored by the United States State Department.³⁶

Mrs. Inez King Cox. In June, 1948, Mrs. Inez King Cox, who was a visiting lecturer in Library Science during the summer of 1947, became Assistant Professor in the Department of Library Science. She came from Kansas City, Missouri where she had been Branch Librarian at Center Community Library, a branch of the Kansas City, Missouri Public Library. She was a voluntary member of the Committee on Young Adult Work which coordinated selections of books for the various collections of that system.³⁷

Mrs. Cox held a Bachelor of Science degree from Southwestern College, Winfield, Kansas; a Bachelor of Science

³⁵Bulletin of Information, February, 1936.

³⁶Interview between the writer and Esther Vander Velde, op. cit.

³⁷Interview between the writer and Mrs. Inez King Cox, Assistant Professor in Library Science, in Emporia, Kansas, July 14, 1959.

in Library Science from the Columbia University Graduate School of Library Science.³⁸ In June of 1949, she was awarded the Master of Arts degree from Texas State College for Women, Denton, Texas.³⁹

During October and November, 1956, Mrs. Cox represented the American Library Association as consultant on library service to children and young people, at the International Youth Library in Munich, Germany. She attended Western Reserve college during the spring semester of 1957 as a candidate for a doctoral degree in the field of library services to children and young people.

She has often served as speaker or consultant to workshops or other meetings of the professional organizations to which she belongs. From July 4-10, 1959, Mrs. Cox was Consultant for the Workshop on School Librarianship held at the University of Denver of which Mrs. Mary Peacock Douglas, a recognized leader in the library field, was director.⁴⁰

Irene M. Hansen. Miss Irene Hansen came to Emporia in September, 1947, from Winnetka, Illinois, where she had been Assistant Librarian at New Trier High School Library. Her

³⁸Library School Newsletter, December, 1948.

³⁹Ibid., May, 1950.

⁴⁰Interview between the writer and Mrs. Inez King Cox, op. cit.

degrees are Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Denver (1939), Master of Arts degree from Colorado State College of Education, Greeley (1942), where she also served as a Library Intern while studying there, and a Master of Arts in Library Science from the University of Michigan in 1956.

In addition to continuous participation in professional organizations, she has twice served on A. L. A. committees, and is a member of Beta Phi Mu, Kappa Delta Pi and Pi Lambda Theta.⁴¹

Dr. Ralph Fritz. Dr. Fritz became a lecturer in the Library Science department in June, 1955. He came from Kutztown, Pennsylvania, where he had been Director of Library Education in the State Teachers College from 1945-1955. He had several years of professional and other teaching experience in Iowa, Colorado and Wyoming. At Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, he taught for fifteen years in the Education Department before becoming Head Librarian from 1943-1945. Aside from membership in professional library associations, Dr. Fritz has served on the American Library Association building committee, he is a member of Phi Delta

⁴¹Library School Newsletter. December, 1949.

Interview between the writer and Irene M. Hansen, Emporia, Kansas, July 15, 1959.

Kappa, American Association of Educational Research, is a past president of Kiwanis at Pittsburg, Kansas. His name is included in Leaders in Education, the American Scholar and other selective lists of educators.

In September, 1957, Dr. Fritz assumed the duties of Acquisitions Librarian.⁴²

Dr. Rolland A. Alterman became Professor of Education and Director of Audio-Visual Services in September, 1955. From the time he joined the staff of Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia in 1949, he had been Associate Professor of Education and Psychology, Director of Supervised Teaching and Superintendent of the Laboratory Schools. He holds a Bachelor of Science in Education degree (1942) and a Master of Science in Education degree (1946) from the Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg. He attended Temple University, was granted a Doctor of Education degree in 1950 at the University of Pennsylvania, and has done advanced graduate study at the University of Minnesota.⁴³

Dr. Alterman teaches courses in audio-visual methods and directs the services of the departmental collections of film, filmstrips and recordings.

⁴²Interview between the writer and Dr. Ralph Fritz, Acquisitions Librarian, in Emporia, Kansas, June 25, 1959.

⁴³Bulletin of Information, September, 1955.

CHAPTER VIII

SUMMARY

The purpose of this study was to trace the history of the William Allen White Library on the campus of Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia. The years covered began with 1930, which was the completion date of a previous study covering the earlier years of the library's history,¹ and continued through the 1958-1959 school year.

The official records and other school publications, housed in the William Allen White Library, were used to obtain reports of events. Members of the staff were interviewed, either personally or by mail, for personal observations.

I. CONCLUSIONS

The compilation of the history of the White Library has led to some observations and conclusions. One of the most significant of these is that while the student body has more than doubled and the faculty of the college increased from 1930 to 1958, although the library services were

¹Harold Henry Stephens, "A Study of the Growth and Development of the Library of Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, 1865-1930" (unpublished Master's thesis, Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, April, 1935).

II. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE STUDY

The William Allen White Library building, which the library on the campus at Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia has occupied since the spring of 1952 is already showing signs of crowding. The stack area, with space for

²Accession Record, Kellogg Library, 1930.

³Catalog Department Records, William Allen White Library, June 29, 1959.

⁴Biennial Report, June 30, 1930, p. 21.

extended, the number of professional librarians on the staff of the library numbered the same in 1958 as in 1930. The general book collection during the same period grew from 69,551 volumes on July 1, 1930² to 125,416 accessioned books in the fall of 1958,³ again a figure that has almost doubled. The numbers of materials for the other collections have expanded in proportion as the result of increased book budgets of the last few years.

In the spring of 1929, the Board of Regents voted to permit this school to confer master's degrees.⁴ The establishment of a graduate program of study, with more departments participating each year, places more stress on the library facilities and personnel with the accompanying research necessary in maintaining such a program.

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²Accession Record, Kellogg Library, 1930.

³Catalog Department Records, William Allen White Library, June 29, 1959.

⁴Biennial Report, June 30, 1930, p. 21.

about 250,000 volumes,⁵ still has room for expansion, but bound periodicals take up much of this room and storage area will be a major problem in the near future.

The bound periodicals and bound newspapers are heavy to handle and take much shelf room to store. Some research as to the advisability of procuring microfilm copies of these materials would help determine a future program.

The Documents collections, both the Kansas Collection and the Depository Collection are becoming larger each year. Some studies of ways and means to make these collections more usable, perhaps leading toward the organization of a definite Documents department under the supervision of a qualified librarian are needed.

Studies of the various aspects of the services of this library in relation to the faculty, the students and other patrons such as: Does the library give adequate service to the campus? How could the use of the library and library materials be made more effective to the different departments of the college? What are the merits and costs relating to departmental libraries for a campus comparable to this one? Are the services of the library easily available to the handicapped students on this campus?

⁵"William Allen White Library," Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia (brochure), in Appendix.

Answers to these questions would be valuable as a basis of future planning.

Studies might be made to determine the adequacy of the book collection in relation to the school curriculum. As an example, the fields of sciences are expanding rapidly, and new material is constantly being presented. Is the collection in this library keeping pace?

There is a need for statistical research concerning services and collections of the William Allen White Library in relation to the objectives of the college, and with an eye to costs of these services. These would be useful when requests for added staff members are made.

Studies concerning the procedures in the various departments might be made with the view of making them more effective, such as: a study of procedures in acquisitions, cataloging, and the technical processes of this library with the goal of simplifying them wherever possible.

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Stephens, Harold Henry. "A Study of the Growth and Development of the Library of Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, 1865-1930." Unpublished Master's thesis, Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia, 1935.

Hyden, Barbara (Mrs.). "Historical Research Pertaining to the History of K. S. T. C. of Emporia, 1959" (typewritten report).

PERSONAL INTERVIEWS AND CORRESPONDENCE
STAFF AND FACULTY, KANSAS STATE
TEACHERS COLLEGE, EMPORIA

Alterman, Dr. Rolland A., Professor of Education and Director of Audio-Visual Services. Personal Interview, July 2, 1959.

Cox, Mrs. Inez King, Assistant Professor of Library Science. Personal Interview, July 14, 1959.

Eaton, Dr. Orville L., Librarian, resigned. Personal Correspondence, June 29, 1959.

Elcock, Harriet A., Order Librarian, retired. Personal Correspondence, July 13, 1959.

Fritz, Dr. Ralph, Acquisitions Librarian. Personal Interview, June 25, 1959.

Hansen, Irene, Assistant Professor of Library Science. Personal Interview, July 15, 1959.

Hanson, Ruth, Director, School Libraries. Personal Interview, July 6, 1959.

Hodgson, Ada, Reference Librarian. Personal Interview, June 24, 1959.

Huffman, Faye, Children's Librarian, Retired. Personal Correspondence, July 6, 1959.

Ice, Semira S. (Mrs. W. R.), Librarian at Roosevelt High School Library. Personal Interview, July 2, 1959.

Lemon, Gertrude, Circulation Librarian. Personal Interview, June 24, 1959.

Myers, Mildred (Mrs. John E.), Periodicals-Extension Librarian. Personal Interview, June 24, 1959.

Pine, Elsie Howard (Mrs.), Assistant Professor of Library Science, retired. Personal Interview, July 1, 1959.

Richards, Benjamin B., Librarian. Personal Interview, June 30, 1959.

Shore, Maude, Circulation Librarian, retired. Personal Correspondence, June 25, 1959.

Vander Velde, Esther, Catalog Librarian. Personal Interview, June 29, 1959.

APPENDIX

Library Personnel--Chronology.

Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, "William Allen White Library" (Brochure, no date).

Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, Color plate, The Library Reading Room, Kellogg Library.

STAFF MEMBERS

1930-1959

(Chronology compiled from data in official school bulletins
and personal interviews)

Circulation Department

Maud Shore, 1908-July, 1950

Gertrude Lemon, 1950-

Reference Department

Ada Hodgson, 1929-1959 (retired July 1, 1959)

Order Department

Harriett Elcock, 1915-1950

Mr. Carrol P. Baber, 1950-1955

Charles Pugh, 1955-1957 (Deceased)

Dr. Ralph Fritz, September, 1957-
(Acquisitions Librarian)

Catalog Department

Mildred Palmer, 1930-1932

Alice M. Norwood, 1932-July 1, 1934

Evelyn Elliott, 1934-1935

Elsie D. Sullens, 1935-July 31, 1937

Marian A. Youngs, June 20, 1938-(probably 1940)

Frances A. Hamman, 1940-1944

Esther Vander Velde, 1944-

Children's Department

Faye Huffman, 1913-July, 1953

Ruth Hanson, 1953-

Extension Department

Caroline Newman, 1926-1940

Eunice Wolfe, 1940-1943

Alma Bennett, 1943-1947

Gertrude Lemon, October 13, 1947-September, 1950

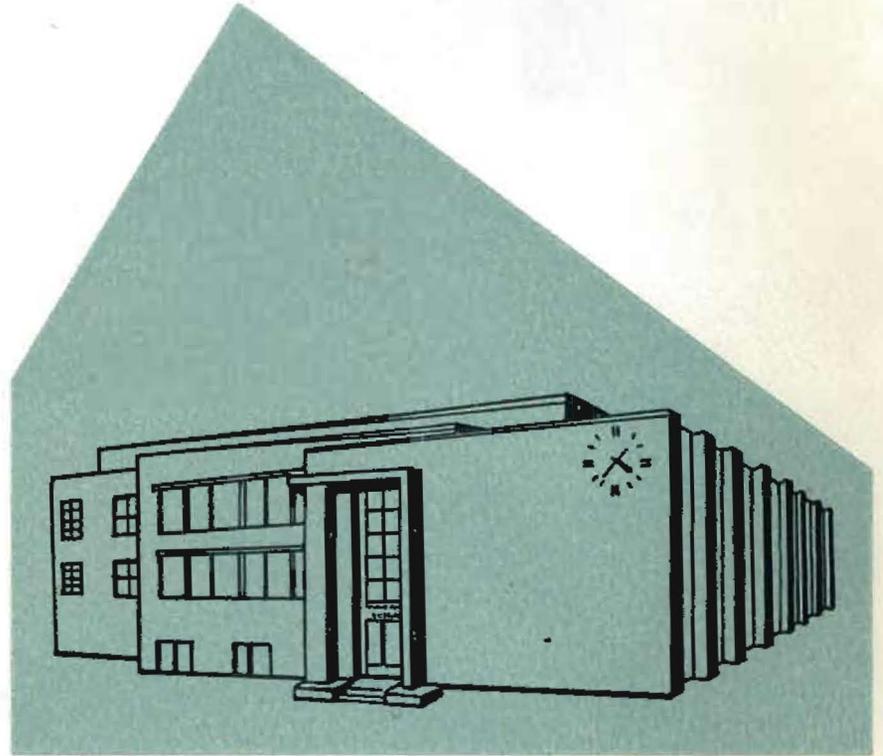
Harriett Elcock, 1950-1956

Mildred Myers (Mrs.), 1956-

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WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE LIBRARY
Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia



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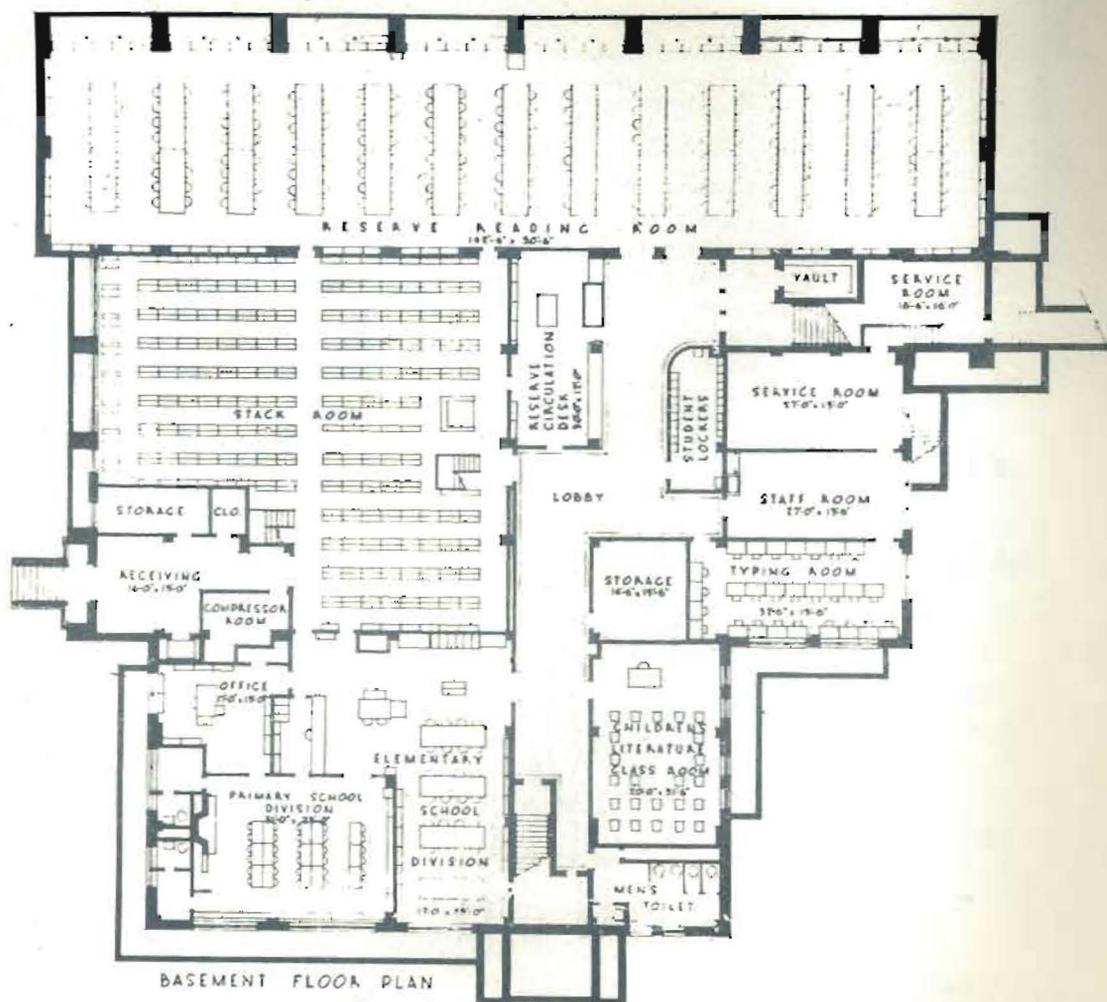
THE
WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE
LIBRARY

THE LIBRARY BUILDING

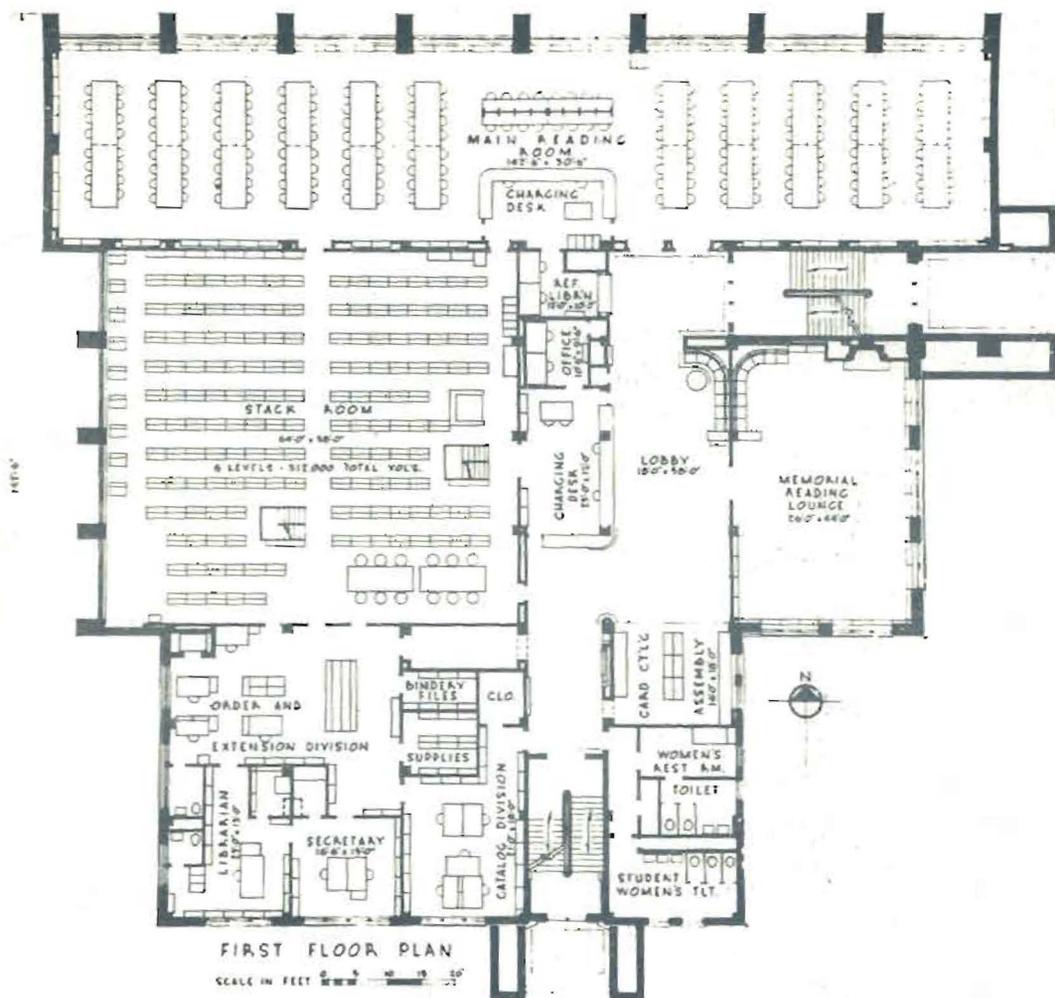
The William Allen White Library is designed to serve the needs of the faculty and students of an institution of 1500 to 2000 students. Every effort was made to design a functional building. The building has a rather conventional plan of library arrangement; the reading rooms are on the north to take advantage of natural light; the stacks and service areas are in the center; and the administrative offices are in the south part of the building. From an architect's point of view, the library is a marked departure from the Collegiate Gothic library buildings that are found upon many college campuses.

The State of Kansas has a bargain in the William Allen White Library and its equipment. At the time the general contracts were let, construction costs were at the lowest point since the end of World War II. The State Architect has estimated that if contracts were let today the cost would reach \$1,250,000. The library is undoubtedly one of the most adequate and finest teachers' college libraries in the country.

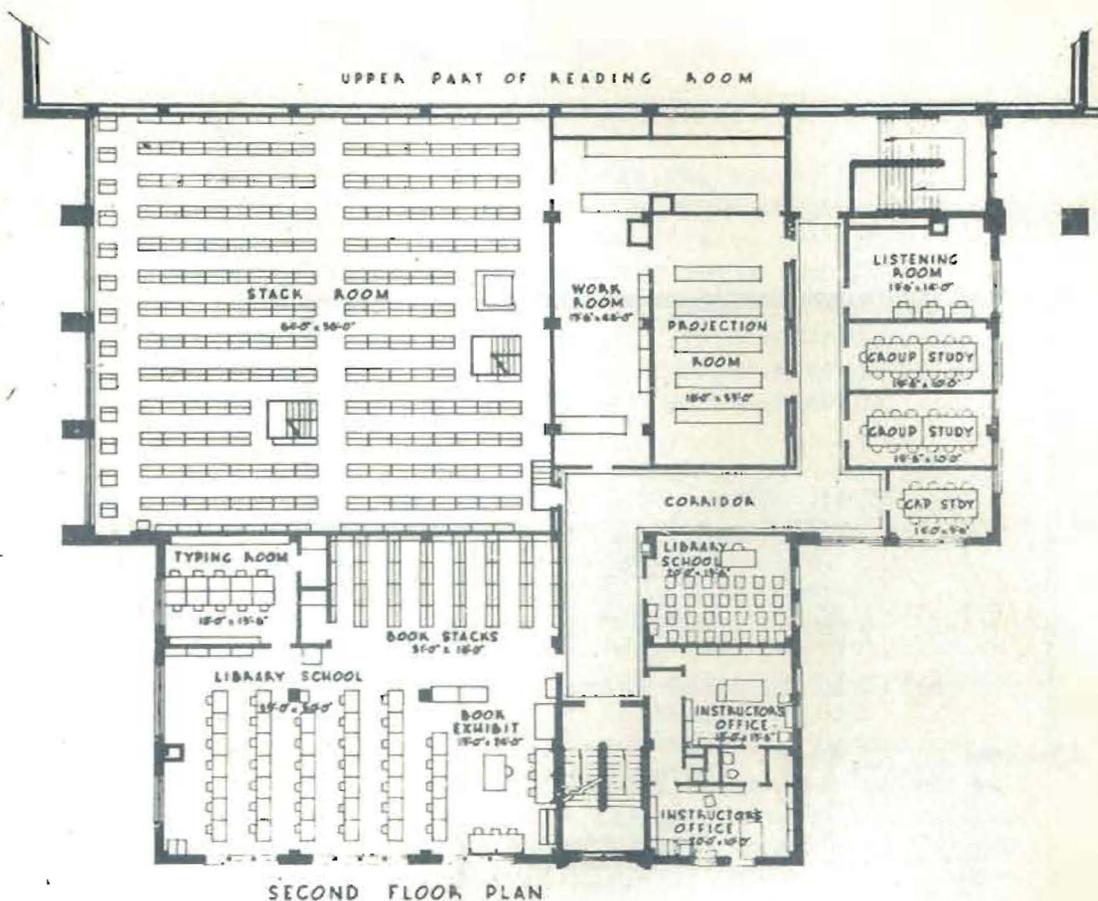
The William Allen White Library has four floors and has outside dimensions of 142 by 146 feet. The ground area covered by the building is approximately 20,000 square feet, and the cubic contents total about 725,000 cubic feet. It is approximately 45 feet from grade level to the highest section of the building -- or 50 feet from the basement floor. The library has six levels of stacks with about 45,000 running feet with shelving, providing a working capacity of about 250,000 volumes. The building was located and built to allow expansion to the west toward Merchant Street. Each service area -- reading rooms, stacks, and offices -- may be expanded to the west without major changes in the structure of the building. The main reading rooms, the lobbies, the stacks, the Memorial Room, and the audio-visual area are completely air conditioned.



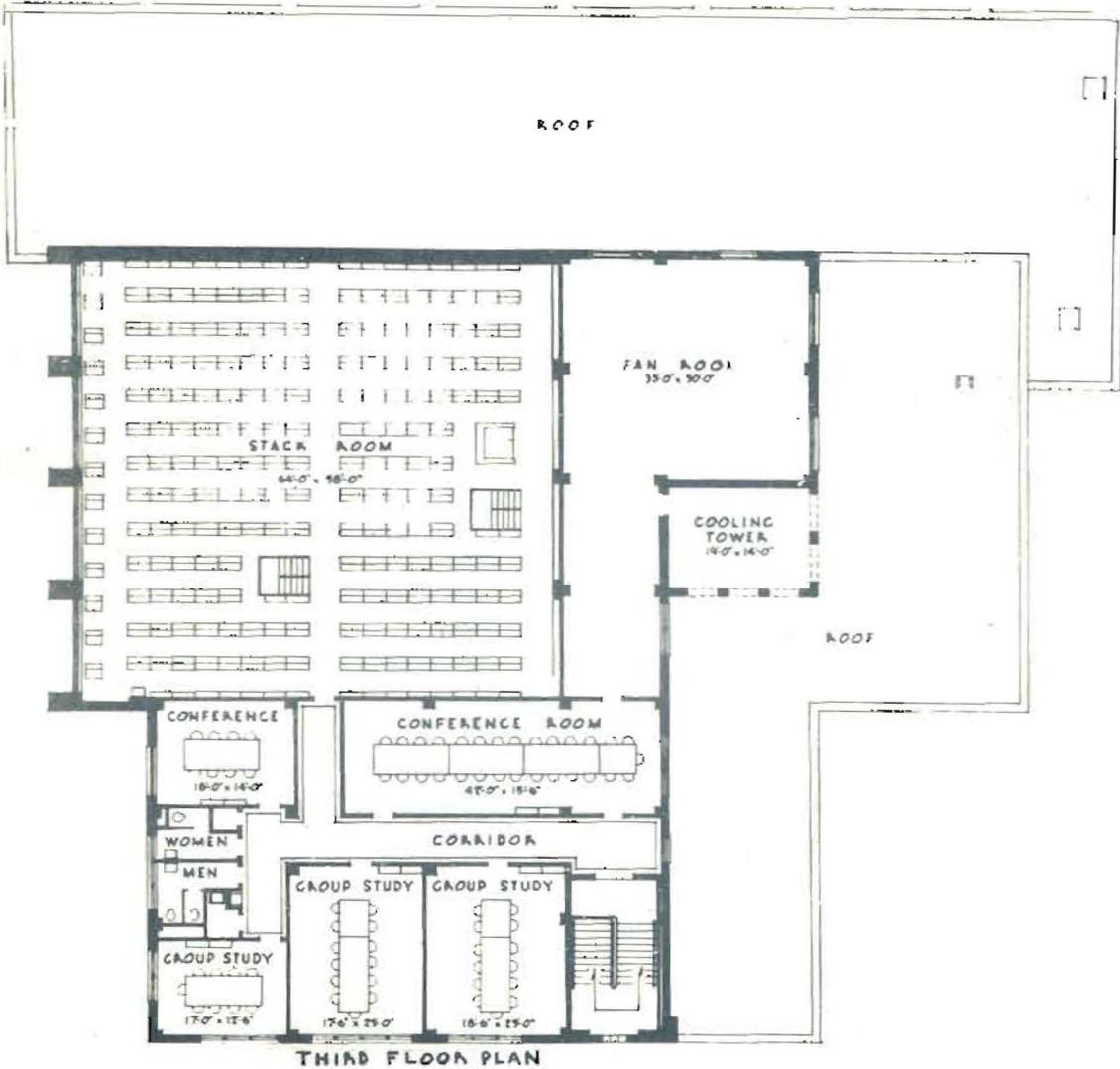
The reserve reading room, with a capacity of 208, occupies the area exposed to the north. The reserve circulation desk is located in the lobby in such a way that supervision of the reading room and both entrances is possible. Across the lobby from the reserve circulation desk are located a student locker room, the transformer room, the staff room, and a public typing room. The elementary school library occupies the southwest corner of the ground floor. A classroom (Room #19) for children's literature classes is across the lobby from the elementary school library.



The first floor is the center of the library's various activities. The main reference room, the reference office and desk, the circulation office and delivery desk, the main lobby, the card catalog, the White Memorial Room, and the offices of most of the library staff are on the first floor. The main reference room seats 192 and provides space for current periodicals and newspapers, as well as the reference collection. The Memorial Room serves as a lounge and reading room and for display of the noted journalist's library materials. The library administrative offices, the cataloging department office, and the acquisitions-extension office are in the south part of the first floor.



The library school, which is accredited by the American Library Association, is located on this floor. The library school area is composed of a large classroom, 45 by 54 feet, a typing and locker room, faculty offices, and a second classroom. The audio-visual department and conference rooms for undergraduate students occupy the rest of this floor. The audio-visual department is especially well equipped for an institution the size of Emporia State. It includes a projection room for general use and for audio-visual education classes; a storage and service area for records, films, film strips and microfilms; and a listening room where students may listen to records individually or in groups.



The third floor was planned to serve the needs of the Graduate Division and specialized groups coming to the campus. The Graduate Division office and general conference rooms are on this floor. By going through the long conference room, visitors may see the air-conditioning and heating equipment.

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THE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

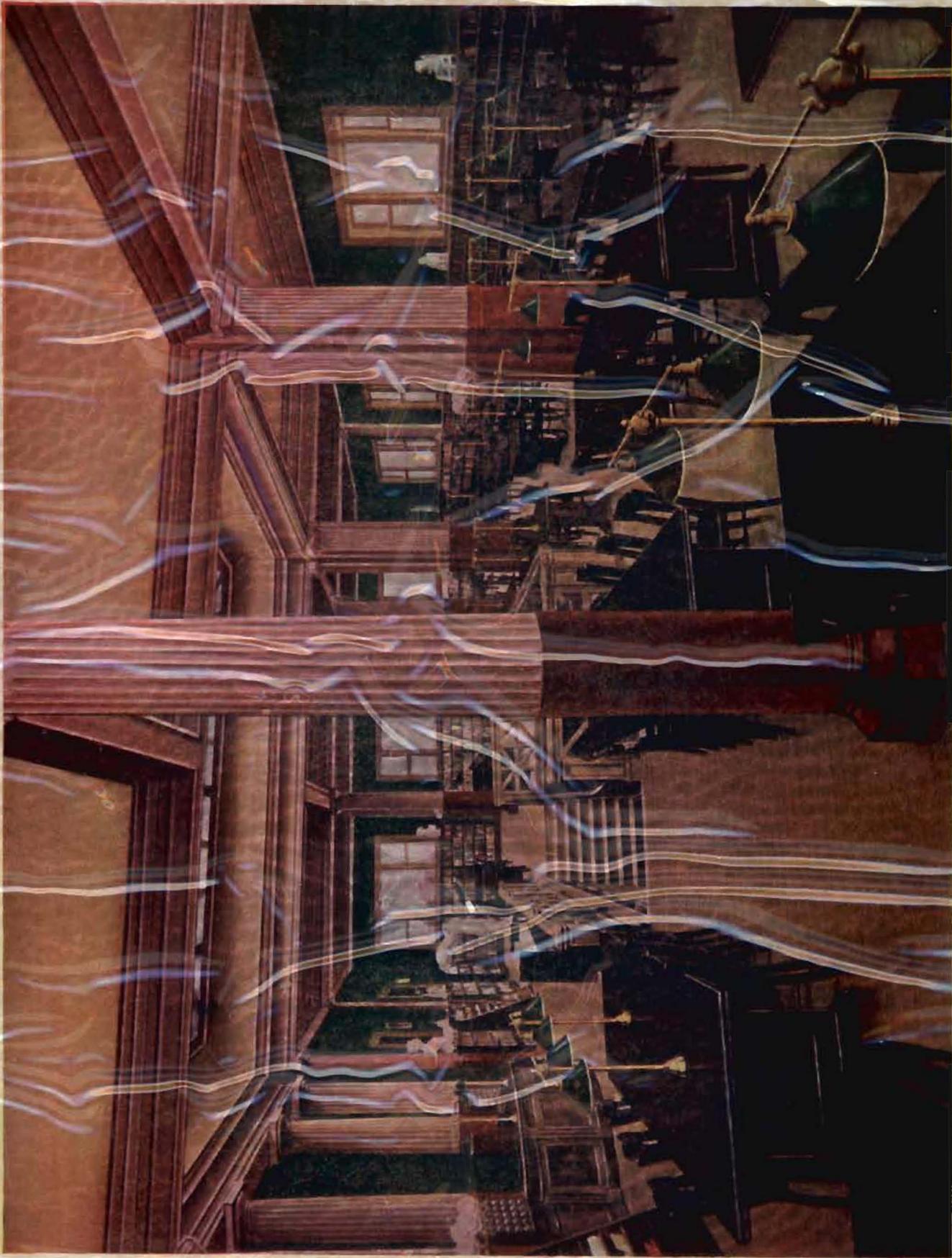
It was at Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia that the first library school west of the Mississippi was established -- in 1902. Since that time -- with the exception of an interval of three years following World War I -- a continuous program of instruction in library science has been offered. During this long period of the teaching of library science the College Library has built up a comprehensive collection of books and periodicals in the field of library science.

The extent of the library science curriculum offered by the college through the years has varied, at different periods, from nineteen to thirty or more semester hours in a given year -- gradually leading up to a development (beginning in the fall of 1928) of a standard, one-year library school which, since April, 1932, has been fully accredited by the American Library Association Board of Education for Librarianship.

The demand for secondary school librarians as the result of new regulations by the Kansas State Department of Public Instruction and the North Central Association necessitated the development of an expanded program of instruction in the summer sessions. The summer offerings of the library school have been expanded to permit students to qualify under the eight, sixteen, and twenty-four semester hour requirements for high school librarians or to complete the work for a combined master's degree. Students with eight hours of library science as a prerequisite may take a graduate degree with a twenty-hour major in library science and ten hours in a related subject field.

Library science education is in a period of transition and the library school of Emporia State College plans to revise its curriculum and degree requirements in light of the new standards.

Kansas state teachers college of Emporia - Kellogg library



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