since been operating with speed, efficiency, and a high measure of satisfaction. The section orders, receives, processes, numbers, and prepares catalog cards for books. Little remains to be done at the institution before placing volumes on shelves. Ninty-six percent of volumes can be processed immediately and shipped to institutions with LC cards. The remaining volumes are sent with temporary LC cards; permanent cards are sent later when available from the Library of Congress.

Records disclose an average cost per volume of $5.30 last year. Processing costs and materials added another 81 cents per volume for a total of $6.11. Thus, a 20,000-volume collection can be purchased and processed through the section for approximately $124,000 compared with national estimates[2] in 1961 of $192,600 and North Carolina estimates in 1964[3] of $225,000.

The foregoing cost figures do not include volumes acquired on microfilm or bound volumes of periodicals. Microfilm volumes consist largely of local area public and private records of historical, social, or economic interest and area newspaper collections for the period 1751-1966. A roll of microfilm usually consists of more than one volume and costs $8 per roll.

Long-term collection objectives for the systems libraries are consistent with American Library Association Standards.

[2]See *College and Research Libraries,* Vol. 21 (July, 1961), p. 306.

[3]See Preliminary report of the Subcommittee on Library Development in Smaller Colleges, Committee on Cooperative Research, N. C. College Conference, June, 1964.

THE BINDING BUSINESS—The above building, occupied in 1964, houses offices and bindery facilities of the Greensboro Division of Joseph Ruzicka, Inc., a familiar name to Tar Heel librarians. Company officials estimate that more than a million books and periodicals will be bound in this facility in 1967.

BOOKBINDING THEN AND NOW

by

JOSEPH V. RUZICKA JR.[1]

If one were able to visit a library bookbindery as it existed 25 years ago, and were

[1]Mr. Ruzicka is president, Joseph Ruzicka Inc., library bookbinder in Greensboro.

to compare it with the same bindery today, the differences, of course, would be astounding. However, this remarkable change would have been one of evolution rather than revolution. Certainly, there have been changes which have drastically altered some of the processes in binding. But, at the same time, there are also processes which are unchanged—primarily collating and mending.

This brings to mind a point; namely, that library binding is still a hand produced item: a rarity in a modern society attuned to mass production and automation. However, when one realizes that of the thousands of books and periodicals produced and published, each with its own format or individual style, its own paper quality, margins, and frequency of publication, there is nothing that a library binder can do but to treat each volume individually, and therefore by hand.

There have been a few machines recently developed, using complicated and sophisticated hydraulic and electronic systems, which have helped the modern binder in certain areas. Machines such as the self-adjusting rounder and backer, self-adjusting presses, and covering machines are now available to library binders. There is no machine, however, that will take the place of the deft hands of a craftsman, and there never will be.

The size and production capacity of library binderies have probably shown the greatest growth in the past 25 years. This, of course, is attributable to increases in the binding budgets of colleges, schools, and public libraries. For instance, the Greensboro Division of our company has grown from a building utilizing 4,000 square feet in 1942, to one of 44,000 today. Our work force has increased from 70 employees to nearly 250 since 1942. Investment in machinery and equipment has advanced from $12,500 to $235,000 during the same period. In 1942 our production was approximately 126,000 bound units. This year we estimate that we will produce over one million bindings. This indicates a growth, on a daily basis, from 485 units to slightly over 4,000.

The library binding industry itself has had similar growth. In 1942 total industry sales were slightly more than $1.5 million. According to figures recently released by our trade association, The Library Binding Institute, reported library binding sales in 1966 were in excess of $16 million

Library binding is a service industry as well as a manufacturing industry, and the service techniques are almost as important as those of binding. Service, in terms of delivery, has notably improved during the past quarter century. Binders, however, have still not conspicuously bettered their service during the summer months when schools are closed and thousands of textbooks and library books are sent for binding.

There have been many changes in record keeping and order handling procedures. These improvements are vitally necessary to our job, which, as we see it, is to help the librarian with the maintenance of library materials, to the end that a valuable inventory of books, pamphlets, periodicals, and other printed material is available for the reader now and in the future.

In view of the above, many binderies have installed modern data processing equipment in order to facilitate the necessary paperwork involved in serving libraries properly. A modern procedural system must be able to handle an order of only one or two volumes sent to the bindery as well as an order from larger libraries that may send as many as 4,000 volumes a month.

During the past 25 years, statistics of the library binding industry have shown that library binders have become more efficient in the processing of binding. Although the

price structure for library binding has little more than doubled in per unit charges, costs have risen tremendously. Labor rates have increased to more than thirteen times the average rates in 1942. Likewise, taxes have shown more than a 16-fold increase over those prevailing in 1942. Material and overhead expenses have shown a proportionate expansion.

Modernization of plants and equipment, utilization of a more effective work-flow and of course, competition have contributed much to greater efficiency and consequent growth of the library binding industry.

25 YEARS OF LIBRARY EDUCATION IN NORTH CAROLINA

by

MARGARET KALP[1]

Library education in North Carolina during the past quarter century reflects trends and developments on the national scene and within the state in both library education and librarianship. The past 25 years saw the disappearance of the bachelor's degree as the first professional degree in library science. These same years also saw a period during which the offering of courses at the undergraduate level, predominantly to prepare school librarians, increased greatly. Developments in technology, in services, in types of materials included in library collections have all influenced library education during the past 25 years.

Library education programs in North Carolina differ in the number of courses offered by each institution, the level at which they are offered, the fields for which they prepare, and the credential received upon completion of the program. Only two institutions in North Carolina—the School of Library Science at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, and the School of Library Science at North Carolina College in Durham—at the present time offer professional degrees in library science, both at the master's level. North Carolina College granted its first M.L.S. degree in 1951, and the University at Chapel Hill its first M.S. in L.S. degrees in 1953. The School of Library Science at Chapel Hill is currently the only library education agency in North Carolina which is accredited by the American Library Association. This program, as well as others in the state, is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools and by NCATE, and is approved by the State Department of Public Instruction for the preparation of school librarians.

Three other institutions in the state currently offer graduate study in librarianship. The University of North Carolina at Greensboro has a well-developed program of library education within the School of Education. Both East Carolina University and Appalachian State University have Departments of Library Science. During the past quarter century courses in library science have been offered at the following institutions in North Carolina in addition to those already mentioned: Bennett College, Fayetteville State College, High Point College, Johnson C. Smith University, Livingstone College, Mars Hill College, Pembroke State College, Pfeiffer College, Western Carolina University, and Winston-Salem State College. These institutions offer or have offered courses at the undergraduate level sometimes in the evenings or on Saturday, sometimes in the summer only, designed to prepare school librarians. There are or have been other colleges in the state offering perhaps one course, designed for teachers, in practical management of the school library.

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