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A History of Struggle: NCCU Law Library

Debroah Mayo Jefferies

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A HISTORY OF STRUGGLE: NCCU SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY

DEBORAH MAYO JEFFERIES*

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INTRODUCTION

“A group of people without a written history is *doomed* to repeat it, both the successes and failures.”¹ Although the law library was historically extolled as the “heart” or “laboratory”² of a law school, written histories of law schools are oftentimes quiet, if not silent, about the events and circumstances that contributed to the development of their libraries.³ Therefore, as I prepared to leave North Carolina Central University (NCCU) School of Law Library, after nearly two and a half decades as its director, I felt it necessary to record its history for

1. George W. Reid, *James Edward Shepard, The Founder: An Educational and Community Leader and Fundraiser* 8 (Sept. 26, 1984) (unpublished manuscript of a five-part transcribed symposium on the history of North Carolina Central University, from the perspective of university and community) (on file with the NCCU Shepard Library Archives).

2. GLEN-PETER AHLERS, SR., *THE HISTORY OF LAW SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES: FROM LABORATORY TO CYBERSPACE* 93–94 (2002).

3. See, e.g., JULIUS GOEBEL, JR., FOUND. FOR RESEARCH IN LEGAL HISTORY, *A HISTORY OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY* (1955) ; Harry G. Henn, *The Cornell Law School - Its History & Traditions*, 37 N.Y. ST. B.J. 146 (1965); ARTHUR E. SUTHERLAND, *THE LAW AT HARVARD: A HISTORY OF IDEAS AND MEN 1817-1967* (1967); PHILIP S. MOORE, *A CENTURY OF LAW AT NOTRE DAME* (1969); DAVID J. MAYS, *THE PURSUIT OF EXCELLENCE: A HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF RICHMOND LAW SCHOOL* (1970); Robert H. McKenzie, *Farrah's Future: The First 100 Years of the University of Alabama Law School 1872-1972*, 25 ALA. L. REV. 121 (1972); C. Maxwell Dieffenbach, *The Origin & Development of the Salmon P. Chase College of Law*, N. KY. L. FORUM 10 (1973); Jonathan Evan Maslow, *The Preposterous and Altogether Unlikely Story of Vermont Law School*, 44 JURIS DR. (May 1974); Vonciel Jones, *Texas Southern University School of Law - The Beginning*, 4 TEX. S. U. L. REV. 197 (1976); FRANK L. ELLSWORTH, *LAW ON THE MIDWAY: THE FOUNDING OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW SCHOOL* (1977); Albert Coates, *The Story of the Law School at the University of North Carolina*, 47 N.C. L. REV. 1 (1968-1969); Robert A. Stein, *In Pursuit of Excellence: A History of the University of Minnesota Law School Part 1: The Pattee Years- A Time of Accommodation*, 62 MINN. L. REV. 488 (1978); Robert A. Stein, *In Pursuit of Excellence: A History of the University of Minnesota Law School Part 4: The Pirsig Years- A Time of Transition, 1948-1955*, 63 MINN. L. REV. 299 (1979); SANDRA P. EPSTEIN, *LAW AT BERKLEY: THE HISTORY OF BOALT HALL* (1997); JAMES A. RAHL & KURT SCHWERIN, *NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW: A SHORT HISTORY* (1960); W. Hamilton Bryson, *The History of Legal Education in Virginia*, 14 U. RICH. L. REV. 155 (1979) (recording the history of the law school but with little, if any reference to the law library).

future generations. It is the intent of this article to preserve the history of a law library that was born in segregation, raised in discrimination, and refused to die in the wake of integration and affirmative action. I will describe how judicial decisions and legislation as well as societal attitudes toward African Americans impacted the history of the law library. I will further discuss the professional standards for law libraries which mandated how the law librarians that preceded me managed the law library at NCCU School of Law.

My story begins with the premise that law library directors at NCCU School of Law faced many challenges, mainly due to racism. This article chronicles the history of the law library by dividing the past into ten-year periods, each decennial representing a distinct era in its history. Within each era, I discuss how societal attitudes about African Americans made it difficult for the NCCU School of Law, and ultimately the law library, to exist. Focusing specifically on the law library's directors, collections, facilities, and services, I will describe how the NCCU School of Law provided a library that was at least "adequate" for training law students.⁴ I will also explore the ways NCCU School of Law was able to provide a librarian, "qualified," to develop and maintain "effective library service,"⁵ despite the fact that academia largely believed anyone could do the job. Finally I explain how the law library struggled to overcome insufficient funding for collection building, insufficient space to house the minimal books collected, and still managed to survive, despite insufficient staff to process and maintain the collection.

THE BEGINNING: 1619 – 1929

Societal Attitudes and Legislation

"It's always best to start at the beginning,"⁶ so that is where I will begin in order to forge an understanding and appreciation of the obstacles that NCCU School of Law and its law library have overcome. This story begins with a society that embraced institutionalized racism and the concept "that the white race is superior to and should have supremacy over all others."⁷ Institutionalized racism for African

4. AHLERS, *supra* note 2, at 48.

5. AHLERS, *supra* note 2, at 52.

6. This is the advice Glenda, the "good witch" in the 1939 movie classic, *THE WIZARD OF OZ*, gave to Dorothy when she asked how to begin her journey to the Emerald City. *THE WIZARD OF OZ* (Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer 1939). I am beginning this journey with the slave trade because of the impact the vestiges of this era have had on every aspect of African American life, including the development of the law library at NCCU School of Law.

7. See *THE WORLD BOOK DICTIONARY* 2387 (Clarence L. Barnhart & Robert K. Barnhart, eds., 1986) (definition of "white supremacy").

Americans began in 1641 with the enactment of slave codes.⁸ Slave codes⁹ reduced the status of persons of African descent to chattel,¹⁰ and branded them with what became a stamp of inferiority. After the Revolutionary War, some northern states abolished slavery but enacted Black codes¹¹ which were similar to slave codes,¹² continuing the attitude Black inferiority in the hearts and minds of, not only white racists, but liberal-minded whites¹³ and even people of African ancestry.¹⁴ The shackles of racial inferiority promoted by the slave codes and Black codes were later replaced by post-reconstruction "Jim Crow Laws."¹⁵ These laws created a racial caste system that characterized African Americans as innately inferior to whites.¹⁶ This legally supported sentiment was used to justify the enforcement of segregation, discrimination and disenfranchisement.¹⁷ Segregation became a firmly established and generally accepted way of life in America.¹⁸

De jure segregation required African Americans to avoid mainstream political and social equality and to create their own educational opportunities.¹⁹ In 1909, Dr. James E. Shepard chartered the National Religious Training School and Chautauqua for the higher ed-

8. WALTER J. LEONARD, *BLACK LAWYERS: TRAINING AND RESULTS, THEN AND NOW* 7 (1977).

9. ALTON HORNSBY, JR. *CHRONOLOGY OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORY: SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND PEOPLE FROM 1619 TO THE PRESENT* xix, xxiii (1990).

10. *Id.*

11. LEONARD, *supra* note 8, at 7.

12. HORNSBY, *supra* note 9 at xxiii.

13. Jerry Gershenhorn, *Hocutt v. Wilson and Race Relations in Durham, North Carolina, During the 30's*, 78 N.C. HISTORICAL REV. 275, 275 (2001).

14. See W.E.B. Du Bois, *The Courts and the Negro Separate School*, 4 J. NEGRO EDUC. 328, 329, 330 (1935) (discussing the feelings of inadequacy and inferiority amongst people of African American descent).

15. See David Pilgrim, *WHAT WAS JIM CROW?* <http://www.ferris.edu/jimcrow/what.htm> (last visited Dec. 4, 2012) (describing "Jim Crow" as the name given to a system of racial discrimination, intimidation, and demoralization that was supported by legislation and required the separation of the races based on a belief that Blacks were inferior to whites).

16. See HORNSBY, *supra* note 9, at 458-59 (discussing how the term "Jim Crow," was created by Thomas "Daddy" Rice, a white minstrel, who characterized African Americans as inarticulate, spastic and deformed, and came to mean separation of the races. Rice dressed in blackface and danced and sang to the melody of a song entitled "Jump, Jim Crow," imitating the "stereotypical Negro figure."); See also THE WORLD BOOK DICTIONARY *supra* note 7, at 1132 (defined "Jim Crowism" as "discrimination against Negroes").

17. Nittle, *supra* note 11.

18. See Gershenhorn, *supra* note 13, at 289-90 (discussing how liberal minded whites like UNC President, Frank Porter Graham, supported segregation because it was the law).

19. HORNSBY, *supra* note 9, at xxix. See also Augustus M. Burns, III, *Graduate Education for Blacks in North Carolina, 1930-1951*, 46 J. OF S. HISTORY 195, 196, 197 (1980) (discussing Dr. James E. Shepard's advocacy of the "dual school system."); Du Bois, *supra* note 18, at 328, 329, 330 (discussing the inability of African American students to get a "proper" education in a "mixed" school regardless of their abilities because of racism).

ucation of African Americans.²⁰ It became the first state supported liberal arts college for African Americans in North Carolina in 1923.²¹ Two years later, in 1925, the legislature changed the name to North Carolina College for Negroes (NCCN).²² This name change clearly distinguished North Carolina College as a separate school for African Americans in accordance with the "Jim Crow" philosophy of separation of the races. In 1929, the legislature tried to close the school.²³

Professional Standards for Law Libraries

Before the American Revolution, there were no formal law schools and thus no law school libraries.²⁴ After the Civil War, formal legal education grew so rapidly, such that there was a perception that law students were poorly prepared.²⁵ To protect people from incompetent attorneys, the American Bar Association (ABA), organized in 1878, formed a Committee on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar to improve the standard of legal education.²⁶ In 1900, the ABA Section of Legal Education invited representatives from law schools to meet.²⁷ It was at this meeting that the American Association of Law Schools (AALS) was created and the first AALS law school library standard was adopted.²⁸ That standard required member schools to provide "the reports of the highest court of the state in which the law school was located and the reports of the United States Supreme Court."²⁹ To better serve each librarian's respective institution, the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) was formed in 1906.³⁰ The ABA adopted its first standards for law school libraries in 1921.³¹ The early ABA Law School Standards (1921-1928) only re-

20. Niel Offen, *N.C. Central has Long, Winding History James Shepard for Original School in 1909*, HERALD-SUN, Jul. 7, 2009, at A2.

21. *Id.*

22. JEAN BRADLEY ANDERSON, *DURHAM COUNTY: A HISTORY OF DURHAM COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA* 368 (1990).

23. *See id.*, (discussing the legislature's plan to sell NCCN and give the proceeds to the Agricultural and Technical College in Greensboro, N.C., another African American public institution).

24. James S. Heller, *America's First Law School Library: A History of the William and Mary's Marshall-Wythe Law Library, 1779-1995* 43,44-46 (1996).

25. AHLERS, *supra* note 2, at 87.

26. Russell N. Sullivan, *The Professional Associations and Legal Education*, 4 J. LEGAL EDUC. 401, 402, 414 (1951-1952).

27. *Id.* at 409.

28. *Id.*

29. *Id.*

30. Frank G. Houdek, *AALL History through the Eyes of its Presidents*, 98 LAW LIBR. J. 299, 300 (2006).

31. AHLERS, *supra* note 2, at 87.

quired that a law school “supply an adequate library for the use of the students.”³² “Adequate” was not defined.³³

THE “JIM CROW” OR SEGREGATION ERA: 1930–1939

Societal Attitudes and Legislation

Although some anthropologists and social scientists in the 1930s believed that African Americans were not innately inferior to whites,³⁴ the stigma of inferiority continued to loom in the hearts and minds of American society. “Prejudices against classical and higher education as compared with vocational education”³⁵ for African Americans persisted. The closing of Shaw University’s Law School in 1914,³⁶ left African Americans in the state of North Carolina with no place to engage in the study of law.³⁷ Some African Americans applied for admission to the University of North Carolina (UNC) for graduate study³⁸ and others requested scholarships to pursue studies in desegregated institutions in other states, however these requests were summarily denied.³⁹

Instead of trying to force admittance to UNC, Dr. Shepard petitioned the North Carolina General Assembly to fund graduate programs in law, pharmacy, and medicine at NCCN.⁴⁰ His petitions were adamantly opposed⁴¹ until courts in other states struck down segregation at the graduate school level.⁴² Dr. Shepard brought this news to

32. *Id.* at 88.

33. *Id.* (same cite as previous)

34. Gershenhorn, *supra* note 13, at 275.

35. Burns, *supra* note 19, at 207.

36. Kenneth Lewis, *The History of Black Lawyers in North Carolina*, BARNOTES 9 (Dec./Jan. 1987-1988).

37. Burns, *supra* note 21, at 200.

38. See *Hocutt Loses Opening Round in Legal Fight to Enter the University*, DURHAM MORNING HERALD, Mar. 29, 1933, at 1 (discussing Judge M.V. Barnhill’s refusal to sign a pre-emptory writ of mandamus that would require UNC to admit Thomas Raymond Hocutt, an African American graduate of NCCN to the School of Pharmacy at UNC).

39. FRED MCCUISTION, GRADUATE INSTRUCTION FOR NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES 66 (1939). See also Burns, *supra* note 19, at 197 (discussing Dr. Shepard’s proposal for tuition grants for African Americans to attend graduate school outside state in 1933); Jerry Gershenhorn, *Stalling Integration: The Ruse, Rise and Demise of North Carolina College’s Doctoral Program in Education, 1951-1962*, 82 N.C. HISTORICAL REV. 156, 158, 160 (2005) (discussing the state of North Carolina’s passage of legislation to provide out-of-state tuition scholarships for African American students pursuing graduate programs simultaneously with the authorization of graduate courses in law, pharmacy and library science at NCCN in 1939); *New Law School Accepts Seven*, NEWS AND OBSERVER, Aug. 20, 1940, at 14 (stating that the State pays tuition differentials for Negro students who are required to attend schools in the North to study in areas not provided at in-State Negro institutions).

40. Gershenhorn, *Stalling Integration*, *supra* note 39, at 158.

41. Burns, *supra* note 219, at 19, 198, 203.

42. *Univ. of Md. v. Donald G. Murray*, 169 Md. 478 (1936); *Mo. ex rel. Gaines v. Canada*, 305 U.S. 337 (1938). See Burns, *supra* note 23, at 196, 200, 203 (discussing the defeat of “sepa-

the attention of Governor Clyde Roark Hoey.⁴³ After assuring the legislature that "North Carolina does not believe in social equality between the races,"⁴⁴ Governor Hoey urged them to provide funding for graduate programs at NCCN.⁴⁵

Concluding that the establishment of graduate programs at NCCN was "the only way we can prevent Negroes from entering our white institutions,"⁴⁶ Representative Murphy of Rowan County introduced House Bill 18, authorizing the establishment of departments of law, pharmacy, and library science at North Carolina College for Negroes. The law passed on March 1, 1939,⁴⁷ but without appropriations to fund the programs.⁴⁸ On March 20, 1939, Representative Murphy introduced another bill calling for appropriations to finance graduate and professional programs in law and pharmacy in the amount of \$98,500 over a two year period.⁴⁹

NCCN received only \$6,285.37 of the \$98,500 appropriation to establish a law department for the 1939-40 academic term.⁵⁰ This meager appropriation was the beginning of a history of inadequate funding at NCCU School of Law. On September 25, 1939, after one month of public notice, the NCCN department of law was scheduled to open.⁵¹ Because of such short notice, only one student enrolled.⁵² The school was therefore forced to postpone opening until September 1940.⁵³

Professional Standards for Law Libraries

The proliferation of legal materials in the 1930s expanded and changed law school library collections.⁵⁴ ABA member schools were

rate-but-equal" in the 1936 Maryland Court of Appeals case which held that equal treatment in education compelled Murray's admission to the only state supported law school in Maryland; and the 1938 Missouri Supreme Court case requiring Gaines' admittance to the University of Missouri, there being no other opportunity for him to obtain a legal education in Missouri).

43. See *id.*

44. Burns, *supra* note 19, at 204.

45. *Id.*

46. William A. Tuck, *Bill Providing Graduate Courses at NCC Passed*, CAROLINA TIMES, Feb. 18, 1939, at 1.

47. 1939 N.C. Sess. Laws 88.

48. Tuck, *supra* note 46, at 1.

49. *Courses Added at Two Schools*, CAROLINA TIMES, Mar. 25, 1939, at 1.

50. NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW ENROLLMENT AND DIRECT APPROPRIATION (1939-1974) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

51. *Law School for Negroes Will Re-Open This Fall*, NEWS AND OBSERVER, Mar. 11, 1940, at 3.

52. *Id.*

53. *Id.*

54. AHLERS, *supra* note 2, at 17.

required to own a minimum of 7,500 volumes⁵⁵ and the AALS required its member schools to retain a minimum of 10,000 volumes.⁵⁶ Although some level of technical and professional knowledge was needed to select and logically arrange these extensive collections, neither the ABA nor the AALS set standards or qualifications for law librarians.⁵⁷ In 1937, the AALS amended its Articles of Incorporation to require member schools to hire a "qualified librarian,"⁵⁸ but did not define the required educational background and experience to be considered "qualified."⁵⁹ Formal courses in law librarianship began at New York State Library School in 1910 but were discontinued in 1926, and Columbia University reinstituted the courses in 1937.⁶⁰ Over 50% of those hired as law librarians did not have college degrees⁶¹ and many had neither formal training nor law library experience.⁶² The work of the law librarian was perceived as clerical, routine and requiring no particular skills or talents.⁶³ Essentially, anyone capable of being a custodian or caretaker could get a position as a law librarian in the 1930s.⁶⁴

THE "SEPARATE BUT NOT EQUAL" ERA: 1940 -1949

Societal Attitudes and Legislation

Set on building a class of African American law students for the 1940 academic year at NCCN, the dean of the law school at UNC, Maurice T. Van Hecke, distributed announcements and bulletins hailing the opening of NCCN School of Law throughout North Carolina and other southern states.⁶⁵ His efforts yielded an applicant pool of

55. AHLERS, *supra* note 2, at 89.

56. *Handbook of the Association of American Law Schools and Proceedings of the Thirty-Seventh Annual Meeting*, 37 ASS'N OF AM. L. SCH. 260 (1939).

57. AHLERS, *supra* note 2, at 89; *Handbook of the Association of American Law Schools and Proceedings of the Thirty-Seventh Annual Meeting*, 37 ASS'N OF AM. L. SCH. 260 (1939).

58. AHLERS, *supra* note 2, at 51-52.

59. AHLERS, *supra* note 2, at 51.

60. Anita L. Morse, *New Directions in Education for Law Librarianship*, 70 LAW LIBR. J. 329, 330 (1977).

61. Alan W. Ogden, *Tenure for the Law Library Director: Bane or Blessing?*, 74 LAW LIBR. J. 511, 513 (1981).

62. William R. Roalfe, *Formulation of the Interpretations to the Library Requirements of the Association of American Law Schools*, 40 LAW LIBR. J. 229, 238 (1947).

63. Eldon R. James, *Law Libraries in the Survey of the Legal Profession*, 41 LAW LIBR. J. 104, 106-07 (1948).

64. Helen Newman, *The Librarian's Approach to Problems in the Smaller Law School Libraries*, 32 LAW LIBR. J. 78, 80-81 (1939). See also AHLERS, *supra* note 2, at 39 (describing how anyone, including "law students", "some old man", or "custodians", was believed to be qualified to manage a law library).

65. See Letter from M.T. Van Hecke, Dean, U.N.C. School of Law to Dr. James E. Shepard, President, NCCN (Apr. 2, 1940) (listing the southern Negro colleges to whom he was sending law school bulletins) (on file with the NCCU Shepard Library Archives). See also Letters from

15; seven of the 15 were admitted,⁶⁶ and six enrolled.⁶⁷ With a budget of \$12,385.44,⁶⁸ and a visiting administrative and instructional staff from UNC School of Law,⁶⁹ Dean Van Hecke, began the 1940–41 academic term promising “members of the Negro race the same opportunities for a legal education as are afforded . . . at the University of North Carolina.”⁷⁰

The NCCN School of Law began its 1941–42 academic year with an all “Negro” staff of three full time professors and a law librarian.⁷¹ A state appropriation of \$14,401.55 was expected to cover “salaries, wages, wages for student help, supplies, materials, postage, telephone, telegrams, travel expenses, books, printing, binding and equipment” for the six students.⁷² However, after Japan bombed Pearl Harbor in December 1941, the armed forces drafted two of the students, reducing enrollment to four.⁷³ Dean Van Hecke appealed for deferment on behalf of these two students but the draft board denied his request.⁷⁴

Following World War II, there was an increase in enrollment in law schools throughout the nation due to the financial assistance available through the GI Bill.⁷⁵ But rather than admit African Americans to existing state law schools, separate law schools for African Americans

Elizabeth City State Teachers College (Apr. 4, 1940), Fisk University (Apr. 5, 1940), Bluefield State Teachers College (Apr. 15, 1940), Morgan College (Apr. 15, 1940), Virginia State College for Negroes (Apr. 15, 1940), Hampton Institute (Apr. 16, 1940), Gammon Theological Seminary (Apr. 19, 1940), and Fort Valley State College (Apr. 27, 1940) to M. T. Van Hecke, Dean, UNC School of Law (on file with the NCCU Shepard Library Archives) (acknowledging receipt of a bulletin or announcement of the NCCN Law School).

66. *Negro Law School will Open Tuesday*, N.Y. TIMES, September 15, 1940, at 59.

67. *Notes and Personals*, 9 AM. L. SCH. REV. 840, 867 (1938–1942); James E. Shepard, President, North Carolina College for Negroes, *Annual Report of the President* 3, 4 (1941–42) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

68. ENROLLMENT AND DIRECT APPROPRIATION 1939–1974, *supra* note 50.

69. *N.C.C.N. to Offer Law Instruction*, NEWS AND OBSERVER (Raleigh), Aug. 19, 1940, at 5. See also *The School of Law, North Carolina College for Negroes Announcements for 1940–1941* 1 (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (listing the following UNC School of Law faculty teaching at NCCN School of Law: Millard Sheridan Breckenridge, Ph.B., LL.B.; John Percy Dalzell, A.B., LL.B.; Frederick Bays McCall, A.B., LL.B.; Maurice T. Van Hecke, Ph.B., J.D.; and Robert Hasley Wettach, MA., LL.B., S.J.D. Lucile Marshall Elliott, A.B. was recorded as Librarian).

70. *Law School for Negroes Will Re-Open This Fall*, *supra* note 56, at 3.

71. *Law Department At Durham Col. Augmented By Negro Professors*, CAROLINA TIMES (Durham), June 28, 1941, at 1. See also *The School of Law, The North Carolina College for Negroes: Announcements for 1942–1943* (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (listing NCCN School of Law faculty members as Albert L. Turner, A.B., A.M., LL.B., Associate Professor of Law; Charles W. Quick, A.B., LL.B., Assistant Professor of Law; and James Young Carter, A.B., A.M. LL.B., Instructor in Law).

72. *Enrollment and Direct Appropriation 1939–1974*, *supra* note 55.

73. Kennedy Hickman, *World War II 101: An Overview*, available at <http://militaryhistory.about.com/od/worldwarii/tp/wwii101.htm> (last visited Dec. 7, 2012).

74. ENROLLMENT AND DIRECT APPROPRIATION 1939–1974, *supra* note 50.

75. ROBERT STEVENS, *Law School Legal Education in America from the 1850's to the 1980's* 205 (1983).

began to spring up throughout the south.⁷⁶ The facilities at white institutions were superior to the facilities at African American institutions due to the reduced funding at the African American institutions.⁷⁷ The North Carolina General Assembly proposed funding rates of "more than twice the per capita student funding level" for the UNC campus than for the African American colleges.⁷⁸ For example, in 1945, the law library at UNC had a new reading room and new shelving for its 52,000 volume collection.⁷⁹ While at NCCN law library, the law students shared a reading room and stack space with the undergraduate library, which was approximately one hundred and fifty feet away.⁸⁰ The law collection of 12,597 useable volumes⁸¹ had to be split between the College Library Building,⁸² and the college's administration building.⁸³ The collection housed in the administration building was shelved in the law school's one and only classroom with the overflow in a storage room.⁸⁴ The ABA cited the library's facilities as the "only" reason the law school was unaccredited.⁸⁵

Discontent with the facilities at North Carolina College (NCC)⁸⁶ School of Law being unequal to the facilities at the UNC School of Law, four students submitted applications to transfer to UNC in April 1948.⁸⁷ Their applications were denied because of their race.⁸⁸ Those students filed a lawsuit against UNC for violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment.⁸⁹ Their action was described as a "tragic interruption . . . in race relations."⁹⁰

In March 1949, fifteen NCC law students picketed at the State Capitol demanding that legislators appropriate sufficient funding to pro-

76. *Id.* at 217.

77. See Du Bois, *supra* note 14, at 328, 332 (discussing African Americans' discontentment with their own schools).

78. Gershenhorn, *Stalling Integration*, *supra* note 13, at 157.

79. Lucile Elliott, *History of the Law Library*, 24 N.C. L. REV. 402, 412 (1945-1946).

80. *Id.*

81. THE NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR NEGROES REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN (1944-1945) 16 (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Librarian's Office). See also Burns, *supra* note 21, at 209 (regarding the law library's inability to make 30,000 volumes Dr. Shepard purchased from New York Law School in 1944, available for student use due to inadequate space to shelve them).

82. Letter from Wilson Gray, Law Librarian, to A.L. Turner, Dean (Sept. 24, 1948) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

83. Burns, *supra* note 23, at 209.

84. *Id.*

85. Frank Brower, *Ready for Inspection*, DURHAM MORNING HERALD, Nov. 6, 1948, §4, at 4.

86. See *N.C. Central has long, winding history*, HERALD-SUN, June 7, 2009, at A2 (citing the legislature's change of the name of NCCN to North Carolina College in 1947).

87. *McKissick v. Carmichael*, 187 F.2d 949, 950 (4th Cir. Mar. 27, 1951).

88. *Id.*

89. *Id.*

90. Burns, *supra* note 19, at 214 (citing NEWS AND OBSERVER, Sept. 3, 1950, §4, at 9).

vide "a separate law building and law library at North Carolina College."⁹¹ Their requests for facilities adequate to meet ABA standards were met with name calling, insults, and racial slurs.⁹² They were called "ingrates."⁹³ However, after passing legislation to provide \$638,000 for a law school addition at UNC,⁹⁴ the legislators decided to appropriate a mere \$20,000 dollars in emergency funding for a temporary facility at NCC for the law school and law library.⁹⁵

Professional Standards for Law Libraries

A "Qualified" Librarian

To the casual observer, it appeared that the librarian's work required routine clerical functions like charging out books and shelving.⁹⁶ The law librarian of the 1940s was still considered to be no more than a custodian of books,⁹⁷ requiring no particular talent.⁹⁸ The "attitude of law school faculty toward librarians was frequently condescending."⁹⁹ Additionally, women "were regarded less favorably than men."¹⁰⁰ "Law school administrators frequently found struggling lawyers or the widows of professors satisfactory"¹⁰¹ to manage a law library. The law librarian was also likely to be a student assistant, faculty member, or a member of the secretarial staff.¹⁰²

During the 1940s, the plethora of new legal materials increased the complexity of legal collections heightening the need for an experienced librarian. The expansion of administrative law,¹⁰³ upsurge in litigation,¹⁰⁴ and advent of topical "looseleaf" law reporters¹⁰⁵ made

91. Burns, *supra* note 19, at 211. See also Du Bois, *supra* note 18, at 331-32 (urging African Americans to fight for their fair share of the public funds instead of belittling their own institutions because of inadequacies).

92. Burns, *supra* note 19, at 214.

93. *Id.*

94. Martha B. Barefoot, *The UNC Law Library: 1945-95*, 73 N.C. L. REV. 758, 761 (1995) (quoting 1949 N.C. Sess. Laws 1575, 1577).

95. *NCC Law School gets Nearer Accreditation*, CAROLINA TIMES, Aug. 27, 1949, at 1.

96. Christine A. Brock, *Law Libraries and Librarians: A Revisionist History; or More Than You Ever Wanted to Know*, 67 LAW LIBR. J. 325, 347 (1974).

97. Eldon R. James, *Law Libraries in the Survey of the Legal Profession*, 41 LAW LIBR. J. 104, 106 (1948).

98. Brock, *supra* note 96, at 347.

99. Christopher J. Hoeppepner, *Trends in Compensation of Academic Law Librarians, 1971-91*, 85 LAW LIBR. J. 185, 189 (1993).

100. *Id.*

101. Brock, *supra* note 96, at 347.

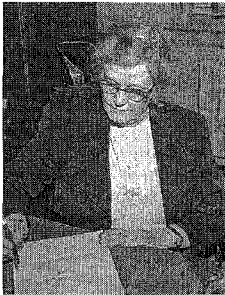
102. Helen Newman, *The Librarian's Approach to Problems in the Smaller Law School Libraries*, 32 LAW LIBR. J. 78, 80-81 (1939).

103. AHLERS, *supra* note 2, at 20.

104. Matthew A. McKavitt & Helen Boyd, *We Look at the Law Library*, 33 LAW LIBR. J. 81, 90 (1940).

105. D. K. Blender, *Topical Law Reporters in the Law Library*, 38 LAW LIBR. J. 161, 163 (1945).

the organization of legal materials more intricate and involved.¹⁰⁶ Recognizing the need for the law librarian to have technical and professional training and/or experience to understand and navigate these materials, the ABA amended the "Factors Bearing on the Approval of Law Schools" to include the "training, experience and effectiveness of the librarian."¹⁰⁷ However, the ABA did not specify the amount of training and kind of experience preferred, nor was there a stated criteria to measure a librarian's effectiveness.¹⁰⁸



Lucile M. Elliott
Law Librarian
1940-1941

The first law library director at NCCN was white.¹⁰⁹ Her name was Lucile Marshall Elliott.¹¹⁰ She held a Bachelor of Pedagogy from the Women's College of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro and had taken courses in law and library science at UNC while employed as a secretary and librarian there.¹¹¹ Ms. Elliott worked part-time at NCCN while employed as the law librarian at UNC¹¹² until 1941 when Daniel E. Moore became the first African American law library director at NCCN.¹¹³

A graduate of Johnson C. Smith University,¹¹⁴ Mr. Moore held a B.S. in Library Science.¹¹⁵ He also held a graduate degree from the School of Library Science at Columbia University¹¹⁶ and credits toward a doctorate in library science at the University of Chicago's Graduate School of Library Science,¹¹⁷ but he had no experience in law librarianship.¹¹⁸ Thus, after his appointment, Ms. Elliott continued as a consulting librarian.¹¹⁹

106. *Id.*

107. AHLERS, *supra* note 2, at 91, 93.

108. *Id.*

109. Mary W. Oliver, *In Memory of Lucile Marshall Elliott*, 67 LAW LIBR. J. 145 (1974).

110. *Id.*

111. *Id.*

112. *Id.* Image of Lucille Elliott seated at a desk, in the Univ. of N.C. at Chapel Hill Photographic Laboratory Collection #P0031, 11307, The Wilson Library, Univ. of N.C. at Chapel Hill.

113. *Law Department at Durham Col. Augmented by Negro Professors*, CAROLINA TIMES, June 28, 1941, at 1. Image of Mr. Moore obtained from NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives Digital Collection.

114. *Law Department at Durham Col. Augmented by Negro Professors*, *supra* note 122, at 2.

115. *The North Carolina College for Negroes: Announcements for 1942-1943*, *supra* note 76, at 1.

116. *Notes and Personals*, 9 AM. L. SCH. REV. 1245, 1274 (1938-1942).

117. In Memoriam (Daniel Eric Moore - 1914-1963), Obituary (Sept. 12, 1963) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

118. *Id.*

119. *Notes and Personals*, *supra* note 116, at 1274.



Daniel E. Moore
Law Librarian
1941–1943

Mr. Moore joined AALL in 1941.¹²⁰ The AALL offered training opportunities in law librarianship at its annual meeting institutes.¹²¹ Membership in AALL may have afforded Mr. Moore the opportunity to further his professional education in law librarianship, however, during that time the hotels and restaurants where the AALL held its annual meetings were usually segregated.¹²² Even travel to and from the annual meeting could be dangerous for African Americans during the “Jim Crow” era as there were only a few places that they could safely stop to eat or rest.¹²³ There is no record of Mr. Moore’s attendance at the 37th Annual AALL meeting in Milwaukee, Wisconsin¹²⁴ and the 1943 and 1944

annual meetings were cancelled due to World War II.¹²⁵ When the annual meetings resumed in 1945,¹²⁶ Mr. Moore had resigned from his position as law librarian at NCCN to take a position as head librarian at Lincoln University.¹²⁷

120. *Proceedings: Thirty-Seventh Annual Meeting*, 35 LAW LIBR. J. 265, 266 (1942).

121. See Morse, *supra* note 60, at 331 (dating training in law librarianship at AALL Annual Meetings dates back to 1937).

122. See Marian Gallagher et al., *I Remember Them Well*, 75 LAW LIBR. J. 270, 272 (1982) (recalling that a Miami hotel agreed to house A. Mercer Daniel, director of the law library at Howard University, a historically African American University, at an AALL Annual Meeting in 1954, but required that he be accompanied to the dining room by at least two white AALL members).

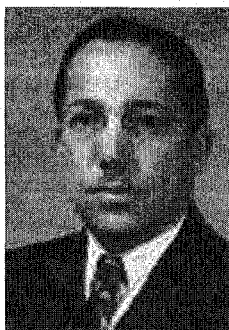
123. See Celia McGee, *The Open Road Wasn’t Quite Open to All*, N.Y. TIMES (Aug. 22, 2010), http://www.nytimes.com/2010/08/23/books/23/green.html?_r=0&pagewanted=print (describing travel for African Americans during the “Jim Crow” era. African American travelers could only sleep and eat in certain hotels and restaurants without fear of “humiliation or violence.” To assist them in finding safe places to stop while traveling, Victor H. Green published a booklet called “The Negro Motorist Green Book: An International Travel Guide.” This booklet was first published in 1936. The last publication was in 1964).

124. FRANK G. HOUDEK, *THE FIRST CENTURY: ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF AALL HISTORY, 1906-2005*, at 39 (2008).

125. *Id.* at 42.

126. *Id.*

127. The N.C. Coll. for Negroes Report of the Librarian 1944–45, 8 (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).



Benner C. Turner
Law Librarian
1945–1946

Benner C. Turner, A.B., LL.B., an NCCN faculty member,¹²⁸ was asked to assume the role of the law library's third director.¹²⁹ Professor Turner was a Harvard Law School graduate, who had practiced law in Philadelphia before coming to NCCN in 1943 to teach business law, equity and real property.¹³⁰ Professor Turner left the law school in August 1947, to establish a law school at South Carolina State A&M College where he would serve as dean.¹³¹ Three years later, he became President of the College.¹³²

Aurelia Franklin, wife of historian, John Hope Franklin,¹³³ replaced Mr. Turner in 1947.¹³⁴ She became the fourth law library director at NCCN School of Law.¹³⁵ Ms. Franklin held a Bachelor of Science degree in Library Science from Hampton University and a Master of Science in Library Science from the Catholic University of America.¹³⁶

128. N.C. Coll. for Negroes Sch. of Law Announcements for 1943-1944, 1 (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives). Image of Benner C. Turner, *The Maroon and Gray*, N.C. Coll. Yearbook, 1946, at 18 (located in the digital collection of N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) available at <http://library.digitalnc.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/yearbooks/id/1658/rec/1>.

129. Deborah Arlene Mayo, *The Establishment, Development and Maintenance of North Carolina Central University Law School Library: A History* 8 (Aug. 1978) (unpublished master's paper, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill) (on file with the University of North Carolina School of Information and Library Science Library).

130. Richard Reid, *S.C. State's Fourth President: Dr. Brenner C. Turner*, *THE T&D* (June 11, 2008), 1, http://thetandd.com/news/s-c-state-s-fourth-president-dr-benner-c-turner/article_17ea5764-a15e-5630-9440-6733ffd465bd.html.

131. *Id.*

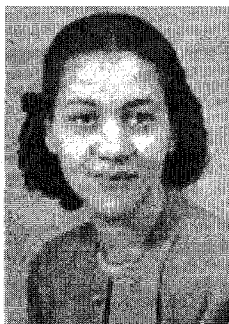
132. *Id.*

133. Eric Ferreri, *John Hope and Aurelia Franklin "Extraordinary People,"* (June 11, 2009, 3:06 PM), <http://blogs.newsobserver.com/campusnotes/john-hope-and-aurelia-franklin-extraordinary-people>; TPM Photo Features, John H. Franklin, available at <http://talkingpointsmemo.com/photofeatures/2009/03/john-hope-franklin.php?img=1> (last visited Dec. 11, 2012).

134. N.C. Coll. at Durham, *The Sch. of Law Bulletin of Info.: Announcements for the Session 1947-48*, 3 (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

135. *Id.* Image of Aurelia Franklin, *The Maroon and Gray*, N.C. Coll. Yearbook, 1947, at 13 (located in the digital collection of N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) available at <http://library.digitalnc.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/yearbooks/id/1638/rec/7>.

136. North Carolina Central University, Service of Remembrance, 12 noon B.N. Duke Auditorium (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).



Aurelia Franklin
Law Librarian
1946 - 1948

When Mrs. Franklin left the law library in 1948, another NCC faculty member, H. Wilson Gray, A.B., LL.B., was asked to serve as the law librarian.¹³⁷ Professor Gray was a graduate of the University of Wisconsin Law School.¹³⁸ He came to NCCN School of Law in the fall of 1947 to teach Pleadings, Evidence and Administration of Justice.¹³⁹ In the spring semester, he taught Domestic Relations, Corporations and Trial & Appellate Practice.¹⁴⁰ Having no experience in law librarianship, and realizing the educational opportunities available at the AALL Annual Meeting, Professor Gray registered for the annual meeting at his own expense.¹⁴¹

When Professor Gray took on the "multifarious administrative duties"¹⁴² of the law librarian, his term of employment increased.¹⁴³ Instead of the nine-month period of work typically afforded to

137. Letter from Alfonso Elder, President, N.C. Coll., to H. Wilson Gray (Apr. 9, 1948) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives). See also N.C. Coll. at Durham, The School of Law Bulletin of Info.: Announcements for the Session 1948-1949, at 3 (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (recording William B. Harris, B.S., LL.B., as the law librarian). But see Letter from Albert L. Turner, Dean, N.C. Coll. Law School, to H. Wilson Gray (June 22, 1948) (on file with N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (referring to an "unnecessarily unpleasant" experience with Mr. Harris concerning his "term of service" as law librarian at NCCN). See also N.C. Coll. at Durham, The School of Law Bulletin of Info.: Announcements for the Session of 1949-1950, at 3 (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (listing H. Wilson Gray under faculty as the law librarian).

138. Brower, *supra* note 85, at 5.

139. Letter from Albert L. Turner, Dean, N.C. Coll. Law Sch., to H. Wilson Gray (Sept. 6, 1947) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

140. Letter from Albert L. Turner, Dean, N.C. Coll. Law Sch., to H. Wilson Gray, Professor, N.C. Coll. (Dec. 2, 1947) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

141. *Proceedings of Forty-Second Annual Meeting: Registrants*, 42 LAW LIBR. J. 243, 245 (1949). See also Letter from Albert L. Turner, Dean, N.C. Coll. Law Sch., to Alfonso Elder, President, N.C. Coll. (May 19, 1949) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (requesting permission to allow Professor Gray to attend the AALL annual meeting); Letter from Wilson Gray, Law Librarian, N.C. Coll. Law Sch., to A. L. Turner, Dean, N.C. Coll. Law Sch. (May 31, 1949) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (noting the importance of the AALL annual meeting to law librarians and the expectation of reimbursement for travel expenses).

142. Minnette Massey, *Law School Administration and the Law Librarian*, 10 J. LEGAL EDUC. 215, 219 (1957-58). See also James G. Milles, *Leaky Boundaries and the Decline of the Autonomous Law School Library*, 96 LAW LIBR. J. 387, 393 (2004) (describing the job duties of the law librarian as budgeting; selecting, ordering and processing materials; monitoring the use and circulation of library materials; and providing reference and other service functions for faculty and students).

143. Letter from Albert L. Turner (June 22, 1948), *supra* note 137.

faculty,¹⁴⁴ he was required to work twelve months with one month for vacation.¹⁴⁵ In addition to teaching one law school course,¹⁴⁶ his duties as librarian included selecting,¹⁴⁷ ordering,¹⁴⁸ circulating,¹⁴⁹ shelving, shifting,¹⁵⁰ and dusting books.¹⁵¹ He was also responsible for ordering library supplies,¹⁵² cleaning the library,¹⁵³ managing the library's accounts,¹⁵⁴ preparing financial statements,¹⁵⁵ and staffing the circulation desk.¹⁵⁶ With only the assistance of an occasional stu-

144. *Id.*; Letter from A. Elder, President, N.C. Coll., to H. Wilson Gray, N.C. Coll. (Aug. 2, 1949) (on file with N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

145. Letter from Alfonso Elder, President, N.C. Coll. to S. A. Holloway (Aug. 2, 1948) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

146. Letter from Alfonso Elder, President, N.C. Coll. to S. A. Holloway (Oct. 6, 1948) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

147. See Letter from Albert L. Turner, Dean, N.C. Coll. Law Sch., to H. Wilson Gray, Law Librarian, N.C. Coll. Law Sch. (Dec. 9, 1948) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (complimenting Professor Gray on his selection of books).

148. See, e.g., Letter from H. Wilson Gray, Director, N.C. Coll. Law Library, to Albert L. Turner, Dean, N.C. Coll. Law Sch. (Dec. 2, 1948) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives); List of books purchased for law library during first quarter 1948-1949 sch. term (Dec. 2, 1948) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives); Letter from Albert L. Turner, Dean, N.C. Coll. Law Sch., to H. Wilson Gray, Law Librarian, N.C. Coll. Law Sch. (Feb. 4, 1949) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives); Letter from Wilson Gray, Director, N.C. Coll. Law Library, to Bus. Manager, N.C. Law Review (May 10, 1949) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives); Letter from Rosemary Alsbrooks, Sec'y to the Dean (Aug. 2, 1949); Letter from Albert L. Turner, Dean, N.C. Coll. Law Sch., to H. Wilson Gray, N.C. Coll. (Oct. 26, 1949) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (providing the titles of newspapers ordered for the law library).

149. See Letter from Albert L. Turner, Dean, N.C. Coll. Law Sch., to H. Wilson Gray, Law Librarian, N.C. Coll. Law Sch. (Jan. 18, 1949) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (regarding control of frequently used books).

150. *Id.* See also Letter from Wilson Gray, N.C. Coll. Law School, to A.L. Turner, Dean, N.C. Coll. Law School (Sept. 24, 1948) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (regarding the need to constantly shift books to make room for new volumes due to inadequate space).

151. See Letter from Albert L. Turner (Jan. 18, 1949) *supra* note 149 (reprimanding Wilson Gray for not keeping the library clean and the books dusted). See also Letter from Wilson Gray, Director, N.C. Coll. Law Library to Albert L. Turner, Dean, N.C. Coll. Law Sch. (Jan. 19, 1949) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (noting insufficient staff to perform the janitorial work expected of the law librarian).

152. Letter from Albert L. Turner, Dean, N.C. Coll. Law Sch., to H. Wilson Gray, Law Librarian, N.C. Coll. Law Sch. (Dec. 1, 1948) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

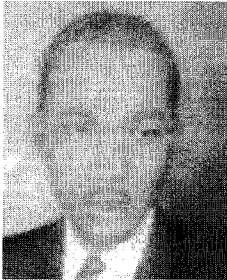
153. Letter from Albert L. Turner (Jan. 18, 1949) *supra* note 149; Letter from Wilson Gray, (Jan. 19, 1949) *supra* note 151.

154. See Letter from H. Wilson Gray, Law Librarian, N.C. Coll. Law School to Sudie A. Holloway, Bursar, N.C. Coll. (Sept. 29, 1948) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (listing the law library's accounts with various vendors and the amounts owed on each account).

155. See Letter from Albert L. Turner to H. Wilson Gray (Dec. 1, 1948) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Archives) (requesting a financial statement from Mr. Gray).

156. *Id.*

dent,¹⁵⁷ much of Professor Gray's time was consumed with clerical tasks.¹⁵⁸ The shortage of shelf space in the library necessitated the constant shifting of volumes in order to make current materials accessible.¹⁵⁹ Professor Gray staffed the library desk from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday with one hour for lunch and 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. on Saturday.¹⁶⁰ He also supervised the student assistants on duty during evening hours.¹⁶¹



H. Wilson Gray
Law Librarian
1948 - 1951

Professor Gray received no additional compensation for the increase in hours and responsibilities when he accepted the position of law librarian.¹⁶² It was not unusual for law librarians with faculty status to make \$1,100 less than law faculty.¹⁶³ Professor Gray earned between \$600 and \$1,000 less than other faculty at NCC even though he was the only faculty member, other than Dean Turner, to have two publications "under preparation."¹⁶⁴ None of the other professors had published or had publications in progress.¹⁶⁵ When Professor Gray expressed his concerns about the inequities,¹⁶⁶ Dean Turner

responded, "as long as a man who is also a lawyer serves as librarian, I believe that the contrasts and comparisons with the teaching members of the faculty will always be invidious to him."¹⁶⁷

157. See Letter from Wilson Gray to A.L. Turner (Sept. 24, 1948) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Archives) (requesting at least one student assistant who could work a couple of hours each day).

158. See *supra* notes 156-161.

159. See Letter from Wilson Gray (Sept. 24, 1948), *supra* note 157.

160. Letter from Albert L. Turner, Dean, N.C. Coll. Law Sch., to H. Wilson Gray, N.C. Coll. Law Sch. (Oct. 25, 1949) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

161. *Id.*

162. *Id.* See also Letter from Albert L. Turner, Dean, N.C. Coll. Law School, to H. Wilson Gray (Jan. 5, 1949) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (assigning Professor Gray to teach Legal Bibliography). Image of H. Wilson Gray, The Maroon and Gray, N.C. Coll. Yearbook, 1949, at 10 (located in the digital collection of N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) available at <http://library.digitalnc.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/yearbooks/id/1639/rec/1>.

163. Massey, *supra* note 142, at 215, 219.

164. See *Outline of Proposed Comparative study of the Law Schools at the University of North Carolina and the North Carolina College at Durham* 2, 5 (undated report) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (outlining the salaries, educational background, teaching experience and publications of the faculty at NCC School of Law).

165. *Id.*

166. Letter from Wilson Gray, Law Librarian, to A. L. Turner, Dean (Jun. 7, 1949) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

167. Letter from Albert L. Turner, Dean, to Mr. H. Wilson Gray, Law Librarian (Jun. 22, 1949) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

An "Adequate" Library

A "Well Selected" Collection

One of the most important duties of the law librarian is the selection of legal and law related materials. The selection of a law collection requires knowledge of the library's budget and holdings, as well as, its current and future needs. The librarian must peruse journal articles, reviews, legal catalogs, advertisements, and bibliographies to select the books that meet the demands of the law school curriculum.¹⁶⁸ The 1940 ABA Standards required member schools to maintain a collection of 7,500 "well selected, useable volumes," and to expend \$1,500 per year on library additions.¹⁶⁹ The ABA did not define "well selected" but recommended two articles to guide small law libraries in the selection of their collections.¹⁷⁰

Dean Van Hecke assured the Board of Law Examiners that "a good working library" had been established at NCCN.¹⁷¹ Ms. Elliott spent \$6,000¹⁷² on NCCN's initial law collection of state and federal statutes and court reports, digests, periodicals, treatises, annotations, dictionaries and legal encyclopedias.¹⁷³ She borrowed 800 volumes of the British Law Reports from the UNC School of Law to help NCCN meet ABA accreditation standards.¹⁷⁴ The school was also expecting an additional \$5,000 appropriation to expand the collection the following year.¹⁷⁵ In his 1941-42 Annual Report, Dr. Shepard stated that the law library had received nearly \$10,000 for book purchases but was still "far from being standard."¹⁷⁶ He felt that the library needed at least \$2000 more in book purchases to meet the minimum ABA requirements.¹⁷⁷ George Gordon Battle, a North Carolina na-

168. Earl C. Borgeson, *Law Library Administration-A Functional Approach*, 46 LAW LIBR. J. 90, 91 (1953).

169. AHLERS, *supra* note 2, at 90.

170. See AHLERS, *supra* note 2, at 93 (citing the two articles recommended by the ABA to help small libraries with collection development as *Selected List of Books for the Small Law School Library*, 32 LAW LIBR. J. 399 (1939) and *A Selected List of Treatises for the Small Law School Library*, 35 LAW LIBR. J. 233 (1942)).

171. Letter from M.T. Van Hecke, Dean, UNC School of Law to Hon. H.G. Hedrick, Board of Law Examiners (Feb. 13, 1940) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

172. *New Law School Accepts Seven*, *supra* note 39, at 14.

173. *Law School for Negroes will Re-Open this Fall*, THE NEWS AND OBSERVER, Mar. 11, 1940, at 3.

174. JAMES E. SHEPARD, ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT, *supra* note 72, at 3.

175. Letter from M.T. Van Hecke to Hon. H.G. Hedrick, *supra* note 182.

176. JAMES E. SHEPARD, PRESIDENT, NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR NEGROES, ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT 3, 4 (1941-42) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

177. *Id.* at 2.

tive practicing law in New York,¹⁷⁸ solicited donations from friends and sent Dr. Shepard a check for \$2000.¹⁷⁹ Dr. Shepard added \$7,000 to the \$2,000 donation to purchase a 30,000 volume library from New York School of Law.¹⁸⁰

Dr. Shepard, however, purchased the 30,000 volume collection from the New York Law School without consultation with the NCCN law faculty, and was not aware of what books comprised the current collection or its needs.¹⁸¹ Mr. Moore had resigned, so there was no law librarian on duty to assist with the evaluation and purchase of the collection.¹⁸² As a result, the law library found itself with a collection of duplicate or irrelevant titles.¹⁸³ More than half of the new collection had to be put in storage.¹⁸⁴

From 1947 through 1968, the law school's bulletins reported a volume count of over 30,000.¹⁸⁵ The following chart reflects the available data of the actual number of volumes accessible to law students at NCCN from 1940 to 1949 and the monies expended for those books.

Year	Total Useable Volumes	Total Expenditures
1940	***	\$6,000 ¹⁸⁶
1941	10,000 ¹⁸⁷	\$5,000 ¹⁸⁸
1942	10,000 ¹⁸⁹	***
1943	10,918 ¹⁹⁰	***
1944	12,430 ¹⁹¹	\$9,000 ¹⁹²

178. See Mayo, *supra* note 129, at 8 (describing George Gordon Battle as a graduate of UNC and a native of Edgecombe County).

179. *Id.*

180. *Law Library Bought For Negro College*, DURHAM MORNING HERALD, Oct. 2, 1944, at 3.

181. See Mayo, *supra* note 129, at 8.

182. *Id.*

183. *Id.*

184. Burns, *supra* note 19, at 195, 209.

185. See *North Carolina College School of Law Bulletin of Information: Announcements for the Session*, 5 (1947-48) and *North Carolina College School of Law Bulletin: Announcements For The Session* (1966-1967) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (reporting over 30,000 volumes in the law library based on the 1944 purchase of law books from New York Law School).

186. *New Law School Accepts Seven*, *supra* note 39, at 14.

187. THE NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR NEGROES REPORT OF THE *Librarian*, *supra* note 81, at 16.

188. Letter from M.T. Van Hecke to Hon. H.G. Hedrick, *supra* note 177 (indicating that \$5,000 would be appropriated the following year to expand the library).

189. THE NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR NEGROES REPORT OF THE *LIBRARIAN*, *supra* note 81, at 16.

190. *Id.*

191. *Id.*

192. See *Law Library Bought for Negro College*, *supra* note 180, at 3.

1945	12,597 ¹⁹³	***
1946	***	***
1947	***	***
1948	15,000 ¹⁹⁴	***
1949	***	\$2,000 ¹⁹⁵

*** No Data Available

An "Adequate" Physical Space

The aisles of the second floor stack area of the College Library Building provided the law library with study, reading room and stack space in the 1940s.¹⁹⁶ The study space allocated to the law library only accommodated seven students.¹⁹⁷ As the law school's enrollment grew, law students spilled over into the College Library's reading room to study.¹⁹⁸ The inclusion of the law collection in the College library left little space for the College Library's materials.¹⁹⁹ The College Librarian, Louis R. Wilson, understandably saw this as an intrusion on the College Library's space.²⁰⁰ He felt that the use of the College Library's space for a relatively few law students came "at the expense of the student body as a whole."²⁰¹ After the dean purchased the New York Law School collection, the lack of shelving space seemed even more "acute."²⁰² Some law books had to be moved out of the College Library and stacked in a storage room in the Chitley Building.²⁰³ Others were stored in a classroom in the College Administration Building.²⁰⁴ Because of the shelf space limitations, law students could only access 12,000 volumes of the law library's collection.²⁰⁵

193. THE NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR NEGROES REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN, *supra* note 81, at 16. .

194. Parepa R. Watson, Report of general information on the Library of North Carolina College (Aug. 17, 1948) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library, Librarian's Office).

195. *Enrollment and Direct Appropriation*, *supra* note 50.

196. Albert L. Turner, *Statement from the Law School* 1 (Feb. 19, 1965) (manuscript on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

197. *Officials Decline Comment on Negro UNC Application*, CAROLINA TIMES, Apr. 3, 1948, at 1.

198. Mayo, *supra* note 129, at 5. .

199. NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR NEGROES REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN 3 (1942-43) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library, Librarian's Office). .

200. *Id.*

201. *Id.*

202. THE NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR NEGROES REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN, *supra* note 88, at 9, 16.

203. Letter from Wilson Gray to A.L. Turner, *supra* note 167.

204. *Id.*

205. *Id.*



NCCU School of Law was temporarily located in Avery Auditorium in 1949.

The legislature appropriated \$20,000 in emergency funding after the student protests and the school used this money to renovate Avery Auditorium.²⁰⁶ Avery Auditorium was an abandoned building on campus that previously served as a chapel. It was renovated to provide a temporary separate facility for the law school and law library.²⁰⁷ The renovation provided the law school with four classrooms, library and study space, faculty offices and an office for the dean.²⁰⁸ Acknowledging that “inadequate housing for the law library” was the reason the law school at NCCN had not been accredited, the North Carolina Attorney General, stated that with the renovation of Avery Auditorium, the deficiencies in the library had been eliminated.²⁰⁹ But the library and study space provided was still inadequate: the renovated space was poorly ventilated and the uncovered floors squeaked when walked upon.²¹⁰ The 17 stacks of shelving installed did not accommodate the entire collection.²¹¹ The library needed 15

206. *Id.*

207. *Id.*

208. *NCC Law School gets Nearer Accreditation*, *supra* note 95, at 1.

209. *Brower*, *supra* note 85, at § 4, 4.

210. Letter from Harvey L. McCormick to Miss. Lucile Elliott, Law Librarian, University of North Carolina (Mar. 14, 1950) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

211. *brower*, *supra* note 85, at § 4, 4.

additional eight foot long shelves²¹² to arrange the collection in a manner that would reveal the library's resources.²¹³ Nearly 10,000 volumes remained either stacked on the floor of the library or in storage at the Chitley Building.²¹⁴ The school needed some of those volumes, particularly the state reports, on the shelves to put the library in line for accreditation.²¹⁵

The president of NCCN, Alphonso Elder, assured the public that the inadequate physical space in the law library was only temporary.²¹⁶ The law school was slated to move into the College Library Building upon completion of the James E. Shepard Memorial Library in 1950.²¹⁷ The law school was given \$15,000 for the renovations needed to convert the College Library Building into a law school.²¹⁸ NCCN allowed the law library to keep all of the College Library's old furnishings and equipment.²¹⁹

"Effective" Library Service

In order to be effective, law libraries require a "competent staff, adequate to maintain library services."²²⁰ ABA accreditation standards require the same number of law books regardless of whether a law school has four faculty members and twenty-six students²²¹ or eight faculty members²²² and forty-two students.²²³ Additionally, the library must be open and sufficiently staffed in both the day and evening hours in order for students and faculty to have access to the facilities. Except for the occasional student assistant, the law library directors at NCCN performed *all* of the professional and clerical, bibliographic, processing, and service operations from 1940 to 1970.²²⁴

212. Letter from H. Wilson Gray, Law Librarian, to Mr. Robert G. Duncan, College Engineer (Dec. 6, 1949) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

213. See AHLERS, *supra* note 2, at 54 (interpreting Article 6 § 6 of the 1943 AALS Handbook under 2.f).

214. Letter from H. Wilson Gray, Law Librarian, N.C. Coll., to William Jones, Business Manager, N.C. Coll. (Nov. 1, 1949) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

215. *Id.*

216. Brower, *supra* note 85, at § 4, 4.

217. *Id.*

218. *Id.*

219. *Id.*

220. See AHLERS, *supra* note 2, at 107 (citing 1977-1985 A.B.A. LIBR. STANDARDS § 605(b)).

221. See Brower, *supra* note 92, at 5 (citing the number of students and listing the faculty at NCC School of Law in 1949).

222. See *Announcements for the Session 1941-1942*, THE U.N.C. REC.: CATALOGUE OF THE SCH. OF LAW 1940-41, at 3-4 (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (listing eight faculty at U.N.C. School of Law in 1941).

223. See Barefoot, *supra* note 94, at 758 (stating that forty-two students were enrolled at U.N.C. School of Law in 1944).

224. See Letter from Anne Duncan, Law Librarian, N.C. Cent. Univ. Sch. of Law, to Dr. Leonard Robinson, Dean of Faculties, N.C. Cent. Univ. (Feb. 19, 1970) (on file with the N.C.

In the fall of 1949, with only the assistance of the law school janitor and 134 hours of help from five other men,²²⁵ Professor Gray moved as much of the law library's collection as the shelving in the Avery Auditorium, the temporary location of the law school, would accommodate.²²⁶ This relocation of the collection was no small task. The library directors had to take inventory of the volumes to be moved; organize a floor plan where each volume would be shelved in the new location; box each volume in the order in which it would be reshelfed; label each box to identify its contents; and finally, stack each box in the order in which it is to be unpacked for the shelves.²²⁷ Professor Gray had to move law books into Avery Auditorium from three different locations: the College Library, a storage room in the Chitley Building, and a classroom in the Administration Building.²²⁸ Professor Gray estimated that it would take him six months to inventory, pack, move, unpack, organize, and shelve the collection with the resources he had at his disposal.²²⁹

THE DESEGREGATION ERA: 1950 – 1959

Societal Attitudes and Legislation

The law school at NCCN entered the 1950s with a lawsuit brought by several of its students to gain entrance into the law school at UNC.²³⁰ In February 1950, the ABA gave the law school provisional ABA approval,²³¹ contingent on it moving from the temporary location in Avery Auditorium to the College Library building.²³² Plans were being made to convert the College Library building into the law school building upon completion of the James E. Shepard Memorial Library, which was under construction.²³³ By September 8, 1950, Dean Turner had applied for admission to the Association of Ameri-

Cent. Univ. . James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (thanking him for providing a temporary typist for the law library and requesting that the position be continued).

225. Letter from H. Wilson Gray (Nov. 1, 1949), *supra* note 214.

226. *Id.*

227. Robert Q. Kelly, *Moving Your Law Library*, 51 LAW LIBR. J. 34, 35 (1958).

228. Letter from H. Wilson Gray (Nov. 1, 1949), *supra* note 214.

229. Letter from H. Wilson Gray, Law Librarian, N.C. Coll. Sch. of Law, to Robert G. Duncan, Coll. Engineer, N.C. Coll. (Dec. 6, 1949) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

230. POINTS OF VICTORY, N.C. CENT. U. SCH. OF LAW: SO FAR, 20 (1999).

231. Letter from Harry McMullan, Attorney Gen., N.C., to Hon. John G. Hervey, Adviser, A.B.A. Section of Legal Educ. and Admissions to the Bar (Mar. 8, 1950) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

232. Letter from John G. Hervey, Adviser, A.B.A., to Albert L. Turner, Dean, N.C. Coll. Sch. of Law (Nov. 2, 1950) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

233. Brower, *supra* note 85, at 5.

can Law Schools.²³⁴ The AALS Executive Committee generally recommended admission based on provisional approval of the ABA.²³⁵ That same month, however, the AALS Executive Committee decided to return to their former policy of requiring full approval by the ABA before considering membership applications.²³⁶ Citing the fact that NCC Law School had been in operation since 1940 and had a good bar passage rate, Dean Turner asked the AALS Executive Committee to consider accepting NCC Law School's application for membership despite the new policies.²³⁷ He noted that inadequate physical facilities was the main reason the law school had not applied for full ABA approval and promised that the Law School would be moving into a better building before the end of the academic year.²³⁸ The Executive Committee refused to make an exception to their newly adopted rule for NCC School of Law.²³⁹ Advised by UNC Law School Dean Henry Brandis, Jr., "not to press the matter and to accept postponement of consideration of his application,"²⁴⁰ Dean Turner discontinued his pursuit of AALS membership until the law school received full accreditation from the ABA in August 1954.²⁴¹ AALS also denied his subsequent request for membership.²⁴² This time the AALS reasoned that "to grant accreditation would condone segregation."²⁴³

On October 9, 1950, United States District Court Judge Johnson James Hayes, ruled against the NCC law students seeking admission to UNC.²⁴⁴ Citing equal facilities, library collection and faculty, he found that the law school at NCC provided substantially the same ed-

234. Letter from Albert L. Turner, Dean, N.C. Coll. Sch. of Law, to F. D. G. Ribble, Sec'y-Treasurer, Ass'n of Am. Law Sch. (Sept. 8, 1950) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

235. See Letter from F.D.G. Ribble, Sec'y-Treasurer, Ass'n of Am. Law Sch., to Members of the Exec. Comm., Ass'n of Am. Law Sch. (Nov. 3, 1950) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (stating that the Executive Committee had made recommendations for admission to AALS based on provisional approval of the ABA in the past and noting that recommendations had been made for the Univ. of N.M. and Lincoln Univ. in St. Louis: both schools not in full operation).

236. *Id.*

237. Letter from Albert L. Turner, Dean, N.C. Coll. Sch. of Law, to The Exec. Comm., Ass'n of Am. Law Sch. (Oct. 27, 1950) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

238. *Id.*

239. Letter from Hope J. Heath, Exec. Assistant to the Sec'y-Treasurer, Ass'n of Am. Law Sch., to Albert L. Turner, Dean, N.C. Coll. Sch. of Law. (Nov. 30, 1950) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

240. Letter from Henry Brandis, Jr. to Hon. Harry McMullan, Attorney Gen., N.C. (Nov. 22, 1950) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

241. *N.C. Law School Rated "A" by American Bar*, CAROLINA TIMES, Sept. 4, 1954, at 1.

242. Harold R. Washington, *History and Role of Black Law Schools*, 5 N.C. CENT. L. J. 158, 184 (1974).

243. *Id.*

244. *Epps v. Carmichael*, 93 F. Supp. 327 (M.D.N.C. 1950).

educational opportunity as the law school at UNC.²⁴⁵ The United States Court of Appeals overruled Judge Hayes's decision.²⁴⁶ The Court of Appeals based its opinion on the United States Supreme Court's ruling that separate law schools must be equal in regard to faculty reputation, administration experience, alumni influence, community standing, and prestige.²⁴⁷ It found NCC School of Law inferior to the School of Law at UNC.²⁴⁸ The law school at NCC did not have a law journal, none of the faculty had ever published, and the NCC law library was receiving 26–28 law review and periodical subscriptions compared to the 300 received by the library at UNC.²⁴⁹

Professional Standards for Law Libraries

A "Qualified" Librarian

By the 1950s, law Deans had begun to recognize the need to hire law librarians with either law degrees, professional librarian experience, or both.²⁵⁰ A 1955 survey showed that 65% of law librarians had law degrees, 49% had library degrees, and 25% had dual degrees.²⁵¹ When the law library could not get a dual degreed librarian, the preference was for a lawyer.²⁵² Some legal academics believed that a background in law was necessary to fully assist faculty and students and that any "reasonably bright person," and certainly a person trained in law could pick up the "mechanics and techniques of operating a library."²⁵³ Three of the six persons serving in the capacity of law librarian at NCC between 1940 and 1952, were initially hired as law professors. They had no training, no work experience and likely no interest in the field of law librarianship until asked to serve in that capacity.

245. Burns, *supra* note 19, at 215; *see also* Epps, 93 F.Supp. at 329.

246. McKissick v. Carmichael, 187 F.2d 949 (4th Cir. 1951).

247. Sweatt v. Painter, 339 U.S. 629, 634 (1950).

248. McKissick, 187 F.2d 949.

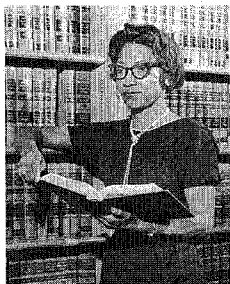
249. *Id.* at 951, 953.

250. Massey, *supra* note 142, at 217.

251. Morris L. Cohen, *Educating Law Librarians: Background to Law Library Education*, 55 LAW LIBR. J. 190, 192 (1962).

252. Massey, *supra* note 142, at 217.

253. Robert B. Downs, *Education and the Recruitment of Law Librarians*, 55 LAW LIBR. J. 204, 207 (1962).



Sybil Jones
Law Librarian
1951 - 1952



Anne M. Duncan
Law Librarian
1952 - 1975

Professor Gray left NCC law library and joined the faculty at the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges for Negroes, Division of Law in 1951.²⁵⁴ Another professor, Sybil Marie Jones,²⁵⁵ served as Acting Law Librarian.²⁵⁶ A 1950 graduate of the University of Chicago Law School, Professor Jones became the sixth law library director.²⁵⁷ She practiced law in Chicago before coming to NCC to teach criminal law, real estate property, conveyances, and future interests.²⁵⁸ A search of the Law School, University and AALL archives, and the law library literature failed to uncover evidence that Professor Jones joined AALL or attended an annual meeting during her tenure as law librarian.

On September 1, 1952, Mrs. Anne McKay Duncan was named NCC's seventh law librarian.²⁵⁹ Ms. Duncan held a Bachelor of Science degree in Library Science from Atlanta University.²⁶⁰ She also had a Bachelor of Science degree from the Hampton Institute.²⁶¹ Her Master of Science in Library Science was obtained from Catholic University of America.²⁶² Since Ms. Duncan did not have training in law, one of the stipulations of her employment was enrollment in law courses so that she could assume teaching

254. Letter from H. Wilson Gray, The Fla. Agric. and Mech. Coll., to Albert L. Turner, Dean, N.C. Coll. Sch. of Law (Nov. 23, 1951) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

255. N.C. Coll. At Durham, The School of Law Bulletin of Info: Announcements for the Session 1953-54, at 3 (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

256. Letter from Albert L. Turner, Dean, N.C. Coll. Sch. of Law, to A. Elder, N.C. Coll. (Apr. 4, 1952) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives). Image of Sybil Jones obtained from the N.C. Cent. Univ. Sch. of Law Office of Development.

257. Announcements, *supra* note 269, at 3.

258. ELWOOD WATSON, OUTSIDERS WITHIN: BLACK WOMEN IN THE LEGAL ACADEMY AFTER *Brown v. Board* 3 (2008).

259. Letter from Alfonzo Elder, President, N.C. Coll., to Anne M. Duncan, N.C. Coll. (May 12, 1952) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (extending offer of employment as law librarian to begin September 1, 1952).

260. Announcements, *supra* note 222, at 3.

261. *Id.*

262. *Id.*

responsibilities.²⁶³ By the fall of 1954, Ms. Duncan had earned 22 semester hours of law school credit in Legal Methods, Legal Bibliography, Contracts, Criminal Law, Titles, and Torts, and had audited Constitutional Law and Real Property.²⁶⁴ On January 11, 1954, she was given her first teaching assignment at the law school: Legal Bibliography.²⁶⁵ A few years later, she took on another course: Legal Writing.²⁶⁶ In July 1959, Ms. Duncan was given the rank of Instructor.²⁶⁷ While I could find no documentation in the Law School, University, or AALL archives of her actual attendance at an AALL annual meeting, there is a letter of recommendation to support her application to receive a scholarship to attend the AALL annual meeting in 1959,²⁶⁸ and documented receipt of one of four AALL Matthew Bender Scholarships in the amount of \$125 to attend the AALL annual meeting that year.²⁶⁹

An "Adequate" Library

A "Well Selected" Collection

In preparation for the defense against the lawsuit brought by NCC law students, the North Carolina Attorney General, Harry McMullan, asked Ms. Elliott, NCC's volunteer librarian, to evaluate the collection for adequacy.²⁷⁰ After a six-hour review, Ms. Elliott concluded "the Law Book Collection is adequate at the present time for their work as a group."²⁷¹ Professor Gray, who was in the process of preparing and organizing the library collection for ABA accreditation

263. Letter from Anne M. Duncan, Law Librarian, NCCU School of Law, to Dr. A. N. Whiting, Chancellor, N.C. Cent. Univ., (Jan. 17, 1974) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

264. Letter from Anne M. Duncan, Law Librarian, to Dr. Albert L. Turner, Dean, N.C. Coll. Sch. of Law (May 26, 1958) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives); *see also id.* (noting number of credit hours Ms. Duncan eventually earned was 24).

265. Letter from Albert L. Turner, Dean, N.C. Coll. School of Law, to Anne M. Duncan, N.C. Coll. Sch. of Law (Jan. 11, 1954) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

266. Letter from Anne M. Duncan (Jan. 17, 1974), *supra* note 263.

267. Letter from John W. McDevitt, N.C. State Pers. Dep't, to Dr. Alfonso Elder, President, N.C. Coll. (Jul. 7, 1959) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

268. *Id.*; *See* Letter from Albert L. Turner, Dean, N.C. Coll. Sch. of Law, to Sarah Leverett, Chairman, Am. Ass'n of Law Libraries Comm. on Scholarships, (Feb. 11, 1959) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives). Image of Anne M. Duncan obtained from the NCCU School of Law Office of Development.

269. *AALL Annual Reports of Officers, Chapters, Committees and Representatives for 1959-1960*, 53 LAW LIB. J. 270, 290 (1960).

270. Letter from Lucile Elliott, Law Librarian, Univ. of N.C. Law Library, to Harry McMullan, Att'y Gen., N.C. (Mar. 10, 1950) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

271. *Id.*

and AALS membership at the time,²⁷² disagreed.²⁷³ He called Ms. Elliott's attention to the fact that several sets of books needed to be purchased in order to adequately support the law school's curriculum and meet AALS membership requirements.²⁷⁴ Those sets included:

- a. The U.S. Statutes at Large, complete to date;
- b. One complete set of the Official U.S. Supreme Court Reports;
- c. The United States Supreme Court Reporter, Key-Number System . . .
- a. The Official State Reports of all of the Southern States;
- b. The Annotated and latest statutes of all above mentioned states;
- c. All legal periodicals published in the above mentioned states;
- d. . . . The Law Quarterly Review and the Law Times.²⁷⁵

The NCC law faculty agreed the library was adequate for teaching assignments, that it supported the curriculum, but questioned its adequacy for research.²⁷⁶ One faculty member, Frank Caldwell, LL.B., thought that the library might be more useful with the parts of the collection that were in storage.²⁷⁷ The 30,000 volume New York Law School collection Dr. Shepard purchased in 1944 was still in boxes.²⁷⁸ When subpoenaed to testify in the case of the NCC law students against UNC, Professor Gray responded that the law library collection consisted of a few hundred more than 30,000, but that only about 22,000 were in the main reading room due to a lack of shelf space.²⁷⁹

It was not until the 1956–57 academic term that the New York Law School collection was finally removed from boxes, organized, and shelved.²⁸⁰ At that time, many of the volumes were discarded because the volumes were either outdated or showed signs of abuse or water

272. See Letter from Albert L. Turner, Dean, N.C. Coll. Sch. of Law, to H. Wilson Gray, N.C. Coll. Sch. of Law (Jan. 12, 1950) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (asking Professor Gray to compile a list of books required by the AALS and recommended by law library journal that are currently unavailable in the law library; devise a plan for procuring the early state reports and statutes; make an accession list and bring the card catalog up to date).

273. Letter from H. Wilson Gray, Law Librarian, N.C. Coll. Sch. of Law, to Lucile Elliott, Law Librarian, Univ. of N.C., (March 14, 1950) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

274. *Id.*

275. *Id.*

276. Letter from Frank Caldwell, Professor, NCC School of Law to Miss Lucille Elliott, Law Librarian, University of North Carolina (March 14, 1950) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

277. *Id.*

278. *Id.*

279. A Western Union telegram from H. Wilson Gray, Law Librarian, to Albert L. Turner, Dean of the NCC Law School (Aug. 30, 1950, 7:39 a.m.) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

280. *Id.*

damage.²⁸¹ *The New York Session Laws*, the *New York Reports*, the *American Digest System*, the *Annotated Reports Series*, *American Jurisprudence*, and a few court reports from other jurisdictions were the only salvageable resources.²⁸²

A \$1,000 decrease in the 1956 book budget necessitated the discontinuation of important looseleaf services like *The Labor Law Reporter* and *Wills, Estates, and Trusts*.²⁸³ The law library was only in receipt of three looseleaf services: *Legal Periodical Digest*, *Prentice-Hall Federal Tax Service* and *U.S. Law Week*.²⁸⁴ The ABA required an average \$1,500 per year book expenditure with a minimum expenditure of \$1,000 in any one year.²⁸⁵ At the beginning of the 1950s, Mrs. Duncan found it difficult to purchase new materials and collateral resources, and keep pace with the rising costs of continuations²⁸⁶ with a budget of \$3,500.²⁸⁷ The ABA raised the minimum expenditure for law library books to \$4,000 for the 1958-59 academic year.²⁸⁸

The following table reflects the available data on NCC law library's volume count and expenditures from 1950-1959.

Year	Total Useable Volumes	Total Expenditures	New Title Expenditures
1950	22,000 ²⁸⁹	***	***
1951	***	\$3,500 ²⁹⁰	***
1952	26,022 ²⁹¹	\$3,000 ²⁹²	***

281. NCC LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY, LAW LIBRARY ANNUAL REPORT 1, 2-3 (1957) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives)

282. *Id.* at 3.

283. *Id.* at 7.

284. *Id.*

285. AHLERS, *supra*, note 2, at 92-93.

286. Letter from Anne M. Duncan, Law Librarian, to Dr. A. L. Turner, Dean, NCC Law School (Jan. 25, 1956) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

287. LAW LIBRARY ANNUAL REPORT (1957) *supra* note 281, at 9.

288. American Bar Association, *Report to Council, Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, covering Academic Year 1957-58 of North Carolina College Law School*, 3 (June 11, 1958)(on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (citing the amount available for expenditures for the 1958-1959 academic year).

289. Telegram from H. Wilson Gray, *supra* note 279.

290. American Bar Association, *Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar: Fall of 1950 Law School Information* (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (showing amount budgeted for new books and continuations in 1950-51 on NCC law school annual questionnaire submitted to the ABA).

291. *Report to Council, Section of Legal Education and Admission to the Bar, American Bar Association*, (1952-53) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (reporting the total number of books in the library as of June 30, 1952).

292. American Bar Association, *Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar: Fall of 1951 Law School Information* (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (showing the amount budgeted for new books and continuations for the 1951-1952 academic year on the NCC law school annual questionnaire submitted to the ABA).

1953	27,003 ²⁹³	\$3,500 ²⁹⁴	***
1954	***	\$4,500 ²⁹⁵	\$1,300 ²⁹⁶
1955	25,300 ²⁹⁷	\$4,500 ²⁹⁸	\$700 ²⁹⁹
1956	28,098 ³⁰⁰	\$3,500 ³⁰¹	\$500 ³⁰²
1957	***	\$3,500 ³⁰³	***
1958	28,772 ³⁰⁴	\$3,500 ³⁰⁵	\$207.84 ³⁰⁶
1959	29,046 ³⁰⁷	\$4,000 ³⁰⁸	***

*** No Data Available

293. American Bar Association, *Report to Council: Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar*, 4 (June 9, 1954) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

294. American Bar Association, *Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar: Fall of 1952 Law School Information* (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (showing the amount budgeted for new books and continuations for the 1952-53 academic year on the NCC law school annual questionnaire submitted to the ABA).

295. American Bar Association, *Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar: Fall of 1953 Law School Information* (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (showing the amount budgeted for new books and continuations for 1953-54 academic year on the NCC law school annual questionnaire submitted to the ABA).

296. *Report to Council: Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar*, (June 9, 1954) *supra* note, 293 (citing the total expenditure for new books and periodicals for the 1953-54 academic year).

297. American Bar Association, *Report to Council: Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, covering Academic Year 1954-55 of School of Law, North Carolina College at Durham*, 1, 3 (June 13, 1955) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (citing the number of useable volumes available at the end of the 1954-55 academic year).

298. *See id.* (citing NCC Law School's expenditures for library materials during the 1954-55 academic year).

299. *See id.* (citing NCC Law School's expenditures for new books and periodicals).

300. American Bar Association, *Report to Council, Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, covering Academic Year 1955-56 of North Carolina College Law School*, 3 (July 1956) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (citing the number of law books in the library at NCC as of July 1, 1956).

301. *See id.*, (citing the total expenditures for library materials).

302. *See id.*, (citing the expenditures for new books).

303. LAW LIBRARY ANNUAL REPORT (1957), *supra* note 287, at 8.

304. American Bar Association, *Report to Council, Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, covering Academic Year 1957-58 of North Carolina College Law School*, 3 (June 11, 1958) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (citing the number of volumes in the NCC Law School Library as of June 1, 1958).

305. *See id.* (citing expenditures for all library materials during the 1957-58 academic year).

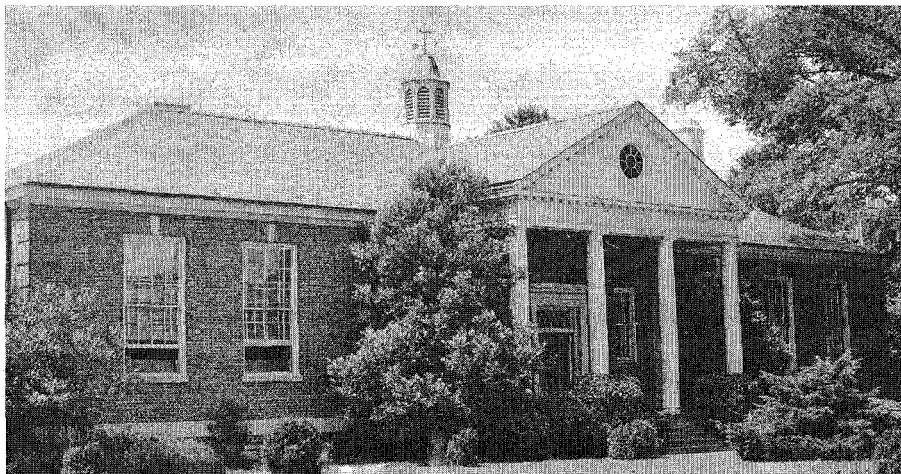
306. *See id.* (citing expenditures for new books during the 1957-58 academic year).

307. American Bar Association, *Report to Council, Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, covering Academic Year 1958-59 of North Carolina College Law School*, 3 (July 20, 1959) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (citing the number of bound volumes in the NCC Law Library as of July 1, 1959).

308. *See id.* (citing the amount spent on all library materials during the 1958-59 academic year).

An "Adequate" Physical Space

The law school began the 1950s in the recently renovated College Library Building.³⁰⁹ This new law school facility provided the library with an adequately lit, heated and ventilated reading room.³¹⁰



NCCU School of Law moved into the College Library Building in 1950.

The eight tables and fifty-eight chairs in the library reading room provided work space and 100% seating capacity for all of the students enrolled between 1952 and 1959.³¹¹ The chart below reflects the number of students enrolled in the law school from 1952 to 1959.

309. *Id.*

310. *Id.*

311. *Id.*

Year	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Students Enrolled	19 ³¹²	12 ³¹³	16 ³¹⁴	18 ³¹⁵	19 ³¹⁶	25 ³¹⁷	25 ³¹⁸	19 ³¹⁹

When the law school moved into the old College Library Building, it had sufficient space in the library to shelve the library's current collection, but no room for growth and expansion.³²⁰

"Effective" Library Service

Law libraries became recognized as an "integral and essential part of the educational process of the law school"³²¹ in the 1950s. The specialized nature and complicated character of law library materials and the knowledge needed to effectively utilize these materials, led the ABA to change its characterization of the law library from the "heart of the law school"³²² to the "laboratory of the law school."³²³ The students' use of their "laboratory" or library was one of the factors the ABA considered when evaluating a law library for accreditation.³²⁴

Essential to effective student use of the law library's resources is "[t]he quick and easy location of library materials."³²⁵ "[T]he quick and easy location of library materials" is most adequately accomplished with an efficient "cataloging system."³²⁶ "[C]ataloging is a highly complicated art,"³²⁷ requiring a "keen, conscientious and able cataloger" who can perform "accurate, tedious, patient and thoughtful

312. See *Report to Council, Section of Legal Education and Admission to the Bar*, (1952-53), *supra* note 300, at 1.

313. See *Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar: Fall of 1953 Law School Information*, *supra* note 293.

314. See *Report to Council, Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar covering Academic Year 1954-55*, *supra* note 297, at 1.

315. American Bar Association, *Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar: The Fall 1955 Law School Information* (on file with the James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

316. See *Report to Council: Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar covering Academic Year 1955-56*, *supra* note, 266, at 1.

317. American Bar Association, *Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar: Fall 1957 Law School Information* (on file with the James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

318. See *Report to Council: Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar covering Academic Year 1957-58*, *supra* note 304, at 1.

319. American Bar Association, *Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar: Fall 1959 Law School Information* (on file with the James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

320. See *McKissick v. Carmichael*, 187 F. 2d 949, 950-51 (4th Cir. 1951).

321. AHLERS, *supra* note 2, at 62.

322. AHLERS, *supra* note 2, at 92.

323. See Miles O. Price, *The Place of the Law School Library in Library Administration*, 13 J. LEGAL EDUC. 230, 231 (1960).

324. AHLERS, *supra* note 2, at 92.

325. Miles O. Price, *A Catalog for the Small Law Library*, 34 LAW LIBR. J. 1, 2 (1941).

326. See generally *id.*

327. See *id.*

work.”³²⁸ It is “an intellectually demanding process in which the content of a publication is described through subject headings and a classification number.”³²⁹ This information is typed on multiple cards which initially, have to be proofread and cross checked for errors³³⁰ and then filed in alphabetical order. The cataloging process requires a significant amount of clerical work,³³¹ as well as professional and or technical knowledge. It is difficult, if not impossible, for one person to perform the task of cataloging the collection and the multiple professional and clerical functions required to administer a law library.³³² Therefore, NCC law library, like other smaller law libraries in the 1940s and 1950s, grouped its books by type (statutes, court reports, digests, citators, encyclopedias and law reviews), rather than cataloging or classifying them.³³³

When Ms. Elliott evaluated the collection in March 1950, she found the organization of the books at NCC law library “50% inadequate.”³³⁴ The law faculty agreed that the organization of the law collection and the cataloging of the books were improper.³³⁵ Several factors contributed to the organization of the law collection in Avery Auditorium. First, Professor Gray had just completed the transfer of law books from the College Library and classroom in the Administration Building to Avery Auditorium in November 1949.³³⁶ Second, the 17 stacks of shelving provided in Avery Auditorium did not accommodate the entire collection.³³⁷ Third, Professor Gray had no professional or clerical assistance other than a few hours of help from

328. Matthew A. McKavitt & Helen Boyd, *We Look at Law Libraries*, 33 LAW LIBR. J. 81, 88 (1940).

329. Melanie Nietann Norten & Donna Hirst, *Computerized Cataloging in Law Libraries: OCLC and RILN Compared*, 73 LAW LIBR. J. 107, 109 (1980).

330. *See id.*

331. Lorraine Kulpa, *Networking for the Small Law Library*, 71 LAW LIBR. J. 643, 645 (1978).

332. Roalfe, *The Law School Library - Facts and Fancies*, *supra* note 100, at 346, 356.

333. Carleton W. Kenyon, *Classification in Law Libraries*, 49 LAW LIBR. J. 250-51 (1956). *See* Norten *supra* note 329 at 107 (citing the results of a survey of law school libraries in 1953 which revealed that 43 of 115 law libraries responding did not have a card catalog.) *See also* Elizabeth V. Benyon, *The Classification of Law Books*, 50 LAW LIBR. J. 542 543 (1957) (citing a subsequent survey in 1955 showed that 39% of the libraries responding had no classification system).

334. Letter from Lucile Elliott, Law Librarian, University of North Carolina Law Library, to the Hon. Harry McMullan, Attorney General (March 10, 1950)(draft of a letter intended to be used by the defense in the *Epps v. Carmichael* case of on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

335. Letter from Frank Caldwell, Professor, NCC, to Miss Lucile Elliott, Law Librarian, UNC (March 14, 1950); Letter from J. J. Sansom, Jr., Professor, NCC, to Miss Lucile Elliott, Law Librarian, UNC (March 14, 1950); and Letter from Harvey L. McCormick, Professor, NCC, to Miss Lucile Elliott, Law Librarian, UNC (March 14, 1950)(on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

336. Letter from H. Wilson Gray, (Nov. 1, 1949) *supra* note 167.

337. Bower, *Ready for Inspection*, *supra* note 85, at § 4, 4. *See also* Letter from H. Wilson Gray, (Dec. 6, 1949) *supra* note 191 (requesting 15 additional eight foot shelves).

students and the law school janitor³³⁸ to assist with the moving, organizing and cataloging of the collection. And fourth, Professor Gray was trained as a lawyer, not a librarian. He did not have specialized training and experience in organizing, classifying and cataloging a law collection. He did not have the assistance of a professional librarian or clerical support to perform those functions. Noting the magnitude of the tasks of the librarian, particularly in light of preparation for ABA inspection, and the time required to prepare for legal bibliography class, Dean Turner offered to relieve Professor Gray of his teaching responsibilities in January 1950.³³⁹ Teaching can interfere with other phases of library administration unless the librarian has adequate and competent staff.³⁴⁰ Other than two part-time students, working a total of fourteen hours per week, Professor Gray did not have any staff.³⁴¹ Acknowledging the lack of support staff in the library, Dean Turner still reprimanded Professor Gray for the lack of progress made in cataloging and accessioning the collection.³⁴² He even suggested that Professor Gray was not working to his "maximum capacity."³⁴³

The ABA looked at the "size and training of the library staff" when evaluating the service functions of a law library.³⁴⁴ Although the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS) recommended that the law school hire an assistant librarian to help with the bibliographic, processing, cataloging and service operations of the law library;³⁴⁵ Dean Turner made several pleas for additional financial aid for student assistants for the library,³⁴⁶ but as of September 1958, no additional monies had been allocated to employ library assistants, including student workers.³⁴⁷ Therefore, all of the NCC law librarians worked longer hours than should reasonably have been expected to maintain library operations.³⁴⁸ Professor Duncan, who was trained as

338. Letter from H. Wilson Gray, (Nov. 1, 1949) *supra* note 167.

339. Letter from Albert L. Turner, (Jan. 12, 1950) *supra* note 334.

340. Bernita J. Davies, *The Place of the Law Library: Some Theories, Some Facts and Some Reflections*, 46 LAW LIBR. J. 207, 214 (1953).

341. Letter from H. Wilson Gray (Nov. 1, 1949) *supra* note 167.

342. Letter from Albert L. Turner, Dean of the Law School, to Mr. H. Wilson Gray, Law Librarian (Sept. 1, 1950) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

343. *Id.*

344. The Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association, *Standards of the American Bar Association for Legal Education: Factors Bearing on the Approval of Law Schools by the American Bar Association*, 7 (April, 1952).

345. Letter from Albert L. Turner, Dean of the Law School, to Dr. Alfonso Elder, President, North Carolina College, (March 10, 1958) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

346. *Id.*

347. *Id.*

348. *Id.*

a librarian also took law courses,³⁴⁹ and corresponded with vendors and publishers. She ordered and processed library materials, answered reference questions, and assembled periodicals for the bindery. Further, she was expected to keep faculty and students informed of new acquisitions and assist students and faculty in locating information. She also taught legal bibliography³⁵⁰ and kept the library open 62 hours per week³⁵¹ while managing to catalog the entire law collection and prepare a shelf list by the end of 1959.³⁵²

Professor Duncan continued to stress the need for additional professional,³⁵³ as well as, student assistance to cover the hours the library was open.³⁵⁴ She worked every Saturday and checked on the library during the evening hours as well as Sundays to provide effective library service.³⁵⁵ The students, still, needed more hours.³⁵⁶

THE INTEGRATION ERA: 1960 – 1969

Societal Attitudes and Legislation

At the dawn of the 1960s, the civil rights movement and non-violent protests to force integration were growing nationwide.³⁵⁷ Violent and economic protests against integration were also mounting.³⁵⁸ The Honorable Judge Ernest Fullwood, a law student at NCC in the 1960s, reflected that it was a time of upheaval at the law school.³⁵⁹ There were no resources and the school was fighting for its existence.³⁶⁰ Stu-

349. Letter from Mrs. Anne M. Duncan, (May 26, 1958), *supra* note 286.

350. Letter from Albert L. Turner, (Jan. 11, 1954), *supra* note 263.

351. LAW LIBRARY ANNUAL REPORT (1957) (On file with the James E Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

352. Daniel J. Meador & F. D. G. Ribble, *Evaluation Report, North Carolina College School of Law I*, 7 (Feb. 11–12, 1960) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

353. Letter from Ms. Anne M. Duncan, Law Librarian, to Dr. Albert L. Turner, Dean of the Law School (Jan. 11, 1956) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

354. Letter from Ms. Anne M. Duncan, (Jan. 25, 1956) (on file with the James E. Shepard Library Memorial Archives).

355. Letter from Albert L. Turner, Dean of the Law School, to Ms. Anne M. Duncan, Law Librarian (Sept. 21, 1956) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

356. *See supra* note 156.

357. *See supra* note 156.

358. *See Carter speaks on racial unity*, Durham Herald-Sun, Feb. 7, 2009, at C10 (citing the 1963, Ku Klux Klan bombing of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama, killing four African American girls.) *See also Durham's "Black Wall Street"*, <http://www.learnnc.org/lp/editions/nchist-newcentury/6001> (last visited December 10, 2013) (discussing the demise of the African American Hayti and business community in Durham under the guise of urban renewal).

359. Interview with the Honorable Judge Ernest Fullwood in Durham, N.C. (December 3, 2009) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

360. *Id.*

dents were frustrated and there was a sense of unrest within the law school.³⁶¹ Receiving only "status quo maintenance support, but no financial aid for growth and development,"³⁶² the continued operation of the law school at NCC became questionable.³⁶³ The budget for NCC School of Law had been "frozen" since 1951.³⁶⁴ Dean Turner did not request additional funding for the law school for fear of bringing more negative attention regarding the cost of operation to the law school.³⁶⁵ UNC Law Library's 1966–67 operational budget exceeded the operational budget of the *entire* law school at NCC in 1965–66 by more than \$5,000.³⁶⁶ Limited resources meant the limited ability to provide the same resources and facilities that were available at the historically white law schools.

A study completed by the AALS Project Advisory Committee in 1964–65 concluded that, except for Howard University,

"all of the state-supported predominately Negro law schools are clearly out of the main stream of American legal education; and . . . none appears, on the basis of presently ascertainable factors, to have any future . . . It seems . . . they should be assisted to do the best teaching job possible for their existing lives and should be further assisted either to phase themselves out or to be genuinely incorporated into an unsegregated education program in their states."³⁶⁷

If NCC School of Law was going to meet ABA Standards, the UNC system had to put more dollars into it. Would the North Carolina legislature continue to spend the money required to maintain what had been dubbed as "makeshift graduate courses for Negroes at Negro Colleges?"³⁶⁸ Due to the small number of students enrolled at NCC School of Law, legislators found it to be a financial drain on the State. They felt it did not make economic sense for the State to operate two law schools³⁶⁹ when "any qualified student, regardless of race, can now enroll in what were once predominantly white law

361. *Id.*

362. Albert L. Turner, *Statement from the Law School* (Feb. 19, 1965) 1 (manuscript on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

363. Daniel J. Meador, *supra* note 314.

364. Letter from Albert L. Turner, Dean of the Law School to President Alfonso Elder, North Carolina College at Durham (May 25, 1960) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

365. Turner, *Statement from the Law School*, *supra* note 178, at 3.

366. *North Carolina College School of Law in the Context of Social Change*, 1 (Dec. 1966) (manuscript on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

367. Harry E. Groves, Association of American Law Schools, *Report on Minority Groups Project*, 1965 AALS Proceedings 171, 180 (1965) (manuscript on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

368. Jerry Gershenhorn, *A Courageous Voice for Black Freedom: Louis Austin and the Carolina Times in Depression-Era North Carolina*, LXXVII N.C. HIST. REV. 57, 78 (Jan. 2010).

369. *North Carolina College School of Law in the Context of Social Change*, *supra* note 324, at 1.

schools.”³⁷⁰ However, none considered that African Americans were still systematically excluded from white law schools.³⁷¹ African Americans made up only 2% of the population at North Carolina’s historically white institutions in 1968.³⁷² The political climate in the state made continued operation of the law school questionable.³⁷³ Governor Dan K. Moore asked the Advisory Budget Commission not to recommend funding for NCC School of Law in its 1967–69 budget recommendations to the General Assembly.³⁷⁴ The law school’s end was predicted.³⁷⁵

In 1968, the Board of Higher Education recommended closing NCC’s law school.³⁷⁶ The African American community strongly opposed this option.³⁷⁷ Over 50% of the African-American lawyers in the state of North Carolina received their training at NCC School of Law.³⁷⁸ It was the only publicly funded law library in the city for African Americans.³⁷⁹ It not only served the law school, but also provided access to legal resources for African American law firms, civil rights organizations, and members of the African American community.³⁸⁰ When prominent African American attorneys came to Durham to work on civil rights cases, they used the law library at NCC to research.³⁸¹ Faculty and students at NCC School of Law “participated in every civil rights case that came up in the state.”³⁸² The law school at NCC was a place people came when they needed help.³⁸³ The law school at NCC continued to make significant contributions to the African American community.³⁸⁴ Therefore, the black community believed that the closing of the Law School was “grounded in racial

370. *Id.*

371. Walter J. Leonard, *BLACK LAWYERS: TRAINING AND RESULTS, THEN AND NOW*, 1 (Senna & Shih, Boston 1977).

372. Jerry Gershenhorn, *Stalling Integration*, *supra* note 37, at 156, 191.

373. Meador, *supra* note 314.

374. Milton Jordan, *North Carolina Central University School of Law has Escaped Numerous Attacks by its Opponents*, *DURHAM HERALD-SUN*, March 28, 1991, at A13.

375. *Closing the NCC Law School*, *CHAPEL HILL WEEKLY*, March 15, 1967, at 4.

376. *The North Carolina Central University Law School – Present or past?* *THE EAGLE YEARBOOK*, 204 (1974-1975) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

377. Jordan, *North Carolina Central University School of Law has Escaped Numerous Attacks*, *supra* note 331.

378. *The North Carolina Central University Law School – Present or past?*, *supra* note 334.

379. *Id.*

380. *Id.*

381. Washington, *supra* note 217, at 158, 181.

382. James Finch, *Interview of LeMarquis DeJarmon*, *THE BARRISTER*, April 1979, at 2 (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

383. *North Carolina College School of Law in the Context of Social Change*, *supra* note 324 at 3.

384. *Id.*

discrimination”³⁸⁵ and would limit the opportunities for African Americans to enter the legal profession.³⁸⁶

Near the end of the 1960s, the students’ dissatisfaction heightened.³⁸⁷ This sense of frustration finally culminated on the eve of September 19, 1969. An early morning fire gutted the library and destroyed an estimated \$500,000 in books.³⁸⁸ A reportedly disgruntled former law student, Egbert Lincoln Addison, was charged with setting the blaze.³⁸⁹

That same year, NCC at Durham became a part of the state-wide system of sixteen constituent institutions and the name was changed to North Carolina Central University.³⁹⁰ The Board of Governors at the University of North Carolina took over the college’s governing.³⁹¹

Professional Standards for Law Libraries

A “Qualified” Librarian

The 1960s saw more law librarians taking on the role of educator. By 1960, Professor Duncan had taught legal bibliography for six years³⁹² and had begun to teach legal writing.³⁹³ Law School Deans wanted to hire librarians with multiple degrees,³⁹⁴ but there was a shortage of law librarians with those credentials.³⁹⁵ The lack of status of the law librarian in academia³⁹⁶ made it difficult to recruit capable individuals into the profession. The AALL created a Committee on Recruitment in 1961 to address the shortage.³⁹⁷ In 1962, only 29% of law school librarians held an undergraduate, law, and library science degree.³⁹⁸ Forty-two percent (42%) of the librarians without law de-

385. *Closing the NCC Law School*, *supra* note 333.

386. Bhishmar Kumar Agnihotri, *Negro Legal Education and Black Law Schools*, 17 LOY. L. REV. 245, 252 (1970-71).

387. Interview with the Honorable Ernest Fullwood, *supra* note 319.

388. *Dean and Students Perform Miracle in Salvaging May Valuable Books of Fire*, *Carolina Times*, Sept. 27, 1969, at 1A.

389. *Library Use Offered North Carolina Central University Law Students*, *Durham Morning Herald*, Sept. 22, 1969, p. 1.

390. School of Law, North Carolina Central University, *To Sustain Quality and Advance Special Mission: A Self-Study Report*, 3 (Oct. 1984) (unpublished manuscript) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives). <http://www.nccu.edu/aboutnccu/History.cfm> (last visited Feb. 24, 2013).

391. *Id.*

392. Letter from Albert L. Turner (Jan. 11, 1954), *supra* note 235.

393. Letter from Mrs. Anne M. Duncan (Jan. 17, 1974) *supra* note 233.

394. Connie E. Bolden, *Educational and Experience Backgrounds of College and University Law Librarians*, 57 LAW LIBR. J. 58, 62 (1964).

395. *Id.*

396. Downs, *supra* note 226, at 204, 205.

397. Jacquelyn J. Jurkins, *Law Libraries - Development, Direction, Administration*, 57 LAW LIBR. J. 8, 10 (1964).

398. Bolden, *supra* note 348, at 58, 62.

grees were taking courses towards obtaining one.³⁹⁹ At NCC, Professor Duncan had twenty-four semester hours of law school credit.⁴⁰⁰

In 1677, AALS approved a permanent committee on Libraries, made up of law librarians and law instructors.⁴⁰¹ In 1968, the AALS required law schools to designate the law library director as faculty.⁴⁰² This change was necessary for faculty meetings, participation in discussions of educational policy, and the right to vote on matters concerning the law library collection, services, and administration.⁴⁰³ Professor Duncan achieved the rank of Assistant Professor in July 1960.⁴⁰⁴ She worked on the scholarship and admissions committees and also served as an advisor to the law journal and legal newspaper.⁴⁰⁵

An "Adequate" Library

A "Well Selected" Collection

In 1961, the ABA Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar expressed concern about the adequacy of NCC School of Law library's book budget.⁴⁰⁶ The council found the library's expenditures on new materials inadequate, and recommended an increase in the acquisitions budget to no less than \$5,500 annually.⁴⁰⁷

NCC launched its first law review in October 1965.⁴⁰⁸ This meant that the library was going to need a strong collection with current and retrospective resources. The library only subscribed to 52 legal periodical subscriptions,⁴⁰⁹ most of which were incomplete.⁴¹⁰ The intro-

399. *Id.*

400. Letter from Mrs. Anne M. Duncan, (May 26, 1958), *supra* note 234.

401. *Association of American Law Schools 1962 Proceedings With the Articles of Association as Amended*, 157, 158.

402. *Id.*

403. *Association of American Law Schools 1962 Proceedings With the Articles of Association as Amended*, 157, 158.

404. Letter from Ms. Frances M. Eagleson, Secretary, to Mrs. Anne M. Duncan, Librarian, (July 20, 1960) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

405. Letter from Ms. Anne M. Duncan, (Jan. 17, 1974), *supra* note 233.

406. ANNUAL REPORT TO COUNCIL OF SECTION OF LEGAL EDUCATION AND ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION COVERING ACADEMIC YEAR 1961-62 OF NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL, July 12, 1962 (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

407. Letter from Peter H. Holmes, Jr., Chairman, American Bar Association Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar to Dean Albert Turner, Dean (March 7, 1961) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

408. *NCC Law School Dean Cites Causes Law Interest Upsurge*, CAROLINA TIMES, Oct. 16, 1965, at 1.

409. See BENJAMIN F. SMITH, ANNUAL REPORT OF THE JAMES E. SHEPARD MEMORIAL LIBRARY 1964-1965, 4, 5 (1964-1965) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (reporting that nearly 40 of the law school's 52 journal subscriptions were complete).

410. Meador, *supra* note 314, at 7.

duction of the Xerox 914 copier⁴¹¹ may have allowed libraries to buy fewer titles in the 1960s but neither of the libraries on NCCU's campus had access to a photocopier. The first North Carolina College Law Journal was finally published in May 1969.⁴¹²

After visiting the law school in April 1969, the evaluation committee of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS) recommended doubling the book budget and substantially increasing the collection.⁴¹³ However, less than six months after the SACS visit, the 1969 fire destroyed more than 21,000 volumes.⁴¹⁴ The library lost an estimated books \$500,000 worth of books.⁴¹⁵ After the fire, local attorneys offered to donate law books and law students at UNC collected text books to give to NCC.⁴¹⁶ The Law School received \$1,200 in donations and nearly \$1,000 in pledges.⁴¹⁷ NCC School of Law Dean, LeMarquis DeJarmon hoped that the quantity and quality of the law library collection would be enhanced by the donations and insurance proceeds following the fire; he also anticipated receiving state funds to rebuild the collection.⁴¹⁸

The NCC Law School Bulletins continued to report a law library collection of more than 30,000 volumes "of Anglo-American and North Carolina legal materials," through 1968.⁴¹⁹ Someone deleted the volume from the 1968-69 School of Law Bulletin.⁴²⁰ The available data on the actual number of collected volumes and amounts spent for books from 1960 to 1969 are as follows:

411. Michael E. Sawyer, *The Photocopying Machine: How Did it Begin?*, 72 Law Libr. J. 91, 98 (1979).

412. *Law Publication in N.C. College is Now National*, DURHAM MORNING HERALD, May 11, 1969, at 4A.

413. Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, *Recommendations of the Evaluation Committee*, 9 (Based on visit made April 13-16, 1969) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

414. *Dean and Students Perform Miracle in Salvaging Many Valuable Books of Fire*, CAROLINA TIMES, Sept. 27, 1969, at p. 1.

415. *Library Use Offered North Carolina Central University Law Students*, DURHAM MORNING HERALD, Sept. 22, 1969, at p. 1.

416. *Dean and Students Perform Miracle*, *supra* note 363.

417. *Id.*

418. Memorandum from LeMarquis DeJarmon, Dean of the Law School, to Dr. Albert L. Whiting, President (Nov. 6, 1969) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

419. *Bulletin of North Carolina College at Durham, the School of Law, Announcements for the Session 1968-69*, 4, 6 (1968-69) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

420. *See Id.*

Year	Total Useable Volumes	Total Expenditures for Books	New Title Expenditures
1960	29,392	\$4,000	\$234 ⁴²¹
1961	29,767	\$4,500	\$325 ⁴²²
1962	28,080	\$5,500	\$239.95 ⁴²³
1963	28,495	\$5,500	\$595.10 ⁴²⁴
1964	28,113	\$6,000	\$809.15 ⁴²⁵
1965	28,614 ⁴²⁶	***	***
1966	29,036 ⁴²⁷	***	***
1967	29,406 ⁴²⁸	***	***
1968	29,812 ⁴²⁹	***	***
1969	32,413	\$6,700 ⁴³⁰	***

*** No data available.

An "Adequate" Physical Plant

"Inadequate library facilities" was one of the primary complaints of African American students attending "Jim Crow" law schools in the 1960s.⁴³¹ When ABA site evaluators inspected NCC School of Law in

421. *Report to Council, Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, American Bar Association Covering Academic Year 1959-60 of North Carolina College Law School*, 3 Aug. 4, 1960 (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

422. *Annual Report to Council of Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association Covering Academic Year 1960-61 of North Carolina College Law School*, Sept. 1961 (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

423. *Annual Report to Council of Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association Covering Academic Year 1961-62 of North Carolina College Law School*, July 12, 1962 (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

424. *Annual Report to Council of Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association Covering Academic Year 1962-63 of North Carolina College Law School*, Oct. 22, 1963 (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

425. *Annual Report to Council of Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association Covering Academic Year 1963-64*, 7 Jan. 28, 1965 (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

426. American Bar Association, *Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar*, (Sept. 29, 1965) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

427. American Bar Association, *Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, Fall 1966 Law School Information* (Sept. 30, 1966) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

428. American Bar Association, *Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, Fall 1967 Law School Information* (Oct. 5, 1967) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

429. American Bar Association, *Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar*, (Oct. 1968) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

430. Alfred J. Lewis, *1969 Statistical Survey of Law School Libraries and Librarians*, 63 LAW LIBR. J. 267, 271 (1970).

431. HARRY E. GROVES, ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN LAW SCHOOLS, REPORT ON MINORITY GROUPS PROJECT, 1965 AALS Proceedings 171 (1965) (manuscript on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

1960 they found the law library “in good condition, architecturally attractive, and adequate for the law school’s present and future needs,” although it did need more shelving.⁴³² The circulation desk and the librarians work area were located on the main floor of the law building, at the rear of the lobby, facing the entrance.⁴³³ To the left of the law school lobby was a large reading room with tables and chairs to accommodate approximately 50 students.⁴³⁴ The collection was shelved on three floors of stacks: behind the circulation desk; in the rear portion of the ground floor; and on a third level of the rear wing of the law school building.⁴³⁵ The library shelved the books that were in constant demand in the librarian’s office⁴³⁶ making accessibility inconvenient. When the SACS inspectors evaluated the law school in April 1969, they recommended improving the library’s physical facilities so students could use the resources properly.⁴³⁷ After the fire that gutted the law library in September 1969, Dean DeJarmon promised to store more books in the open upon once the law building was restored.⁴³⁸ He also planned to ask the legislature to expand the law building to allow for more room for the use of library resources.⁴³⁹

432. DANIEL J. MEADOR & F. D. G. RIBBLE, *Evaluation Report, North Carolina College School of Law* 1, 2 (Feb. 11-12, 1960) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

433. *Id.* at 3.

434. *Id.*

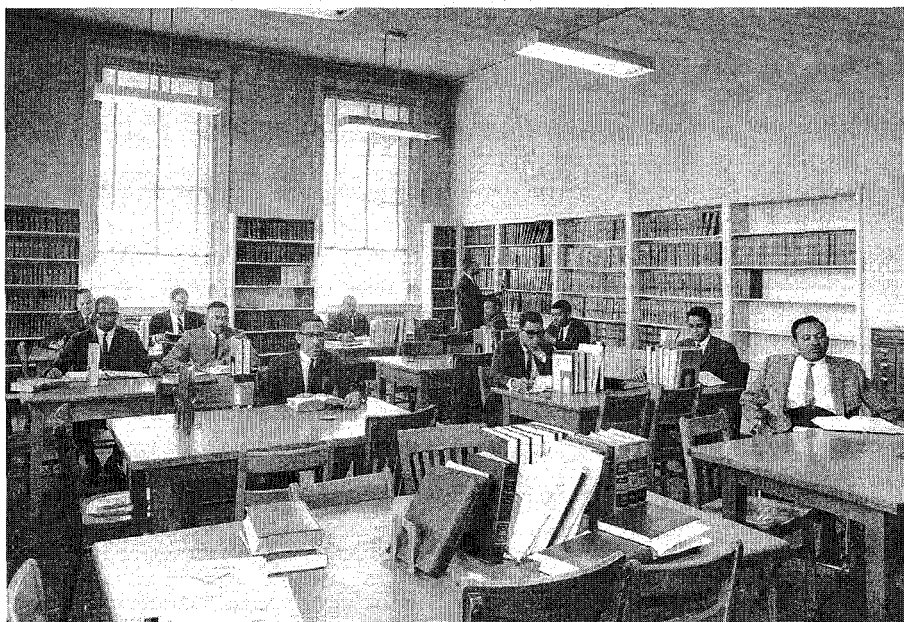
435. North Carolina College at Durham, *Institutional Self-Study Report, Part III: Studies of the Professional Schools*, 16, 17 (Feb. 1969) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

436. *Id.*

437. Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, *Recommendation of the Evaluation Committee*, 9 (based on visit made April 13-16, 1969) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

438. Memorandum from LeMarquis DeJarmon, (Nov. 6, 1969), *supra* note 423.

439. *Id.*



Law Library Reading Room
1964

“Effective” Library Service

The ABA evaluators described Professor Duncan as competent, efficient, and “extremely interested in her work,”⁴⁴⁰ but “a law school cannot function effectively if its library is inadequately staffed.”⁴⁴¹ With a budget of only \$1,320.75 for student assistance and no professional or clerical assistance, Professor Duncan kept the library open thirteen hours and forty-five minutes each day, Monday through Friday, nine hours on Saturday and four hours on Sunday.⁴⁴² She made resources available to students and faculty by maintaining a card catalog and shelf list.⁴⁴³ Her repeated requests for professional and/or clerical assistance⁴⁴⁴ yielded only the assistance of a few work-study

440. MEADOR & RIBBLE, *supra* note 437, at 7.

441. AHLERS, *supra* note 2, at 68.

442. Letter from Albert L. Turner, Dean of the Law School, to Dr. Marion D. Thorpe, Dean of Students (Oct. 11, 1962) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

443. MEADOR & RIBBLE, *supra* note 437, at 7.

444. MEADOR & RIBBLE, *supra* note 437, at . Letter from Mrs. Anne M. Duncan, Law Librarian, to Mr. Daniel G. Sampson, Dean of the Law School (May 16, 1967) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives). Letter from Mrs. Anne M. Duncan, Law Librarian, to Mr. LeMarquis DeJarmon, Dean of the Law School (Dec. 9, 1969) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

students.⁴⁴⁵ The supervision of work-study students added another dimension to Professor Duncan's already "multifarious" job responsibilities.⁴⁴⁶ In 1967, the Library of Congress began issuing K schedules,⁴⁴⁷ making it necessary for her to reclassify and re-catalog the entire law collection.⁴⁴⁸ And in 1969, access to the law collections diminished greatly as the fire destroyed a substantial portion of the collection.⁴⁴⁹

THE ERA OF UNCERTAINTY: 1970 – 1979

Societal Attitudes and Legislation

The 80 students enrolled in the law school at NCCU in 1970⁴⁵⁰ were uncertain about their future.⁴⁵¹ The law school faced losing ABA accreditation as the state continued to refuse to provide the financial support needed for a new building.⁴⁵² Dean DeJarmon's request for the addition of a three story wing to the library was approved by the Board of Trustees,⁴⁵³ but Democratic Governor Robert Scott did not include expenditures for expanding the law school's physical facility in the budget.⁴⁵⁴ He recommended discontinuing the law school.⁴⁵⁵ When Republican Governor James Holshouser took office in 1973, he vowed to keep the law school at NCCU open.⁴⁵⁶ By this time, the law school had doubled the size of its student population.⁴⁵⁷ The addition to the law library was approved in 1973,⁴⁵⁸ but without appropri-

445. Memorandum from LeMarquis DeJarmon (Nov. 6, 1969), *supra* note 423.

446. See Letter from Mrs. Anne M. Duncan (March 30, 1961), (noting the added responsibility of keeping a record of student hours and providing monthly reports of such to the bursar's office). Letter from Mrs. Anne M. Duncan (May 16, 1967) (both on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

447. Melanie Nietmann Norten & Donna Hirst, *Computerized Cataloging in Law Libraries: OCLC and RLIN Compared*, 73 LAW LIBR. J. 107, 107 (1980).

448. See *id.*

449. See Memorandum from LeMarquis DeJarmon (Nov. 6, 1969), *supra* note 423.

450. Kathy McPherson, *NCCU Law School Budget Bids Entered, Chancellor Declares*, DURHAM MORNING HERALD, Mar. 6, 1975, at 1A.

451. Steve Adams, *NCCU Law School Fights to Upgrade Its Program*, THE NEWS AND OBSERVER, Feb. 2, 1975, p. 4-I.

452. See Editorial, *Bad Priorities: A Law School is Sinking*, CHARLOTTE OBSERVER, Feb. 21, 1975, at A18.

453. Memorandum from LeMarquis DeJarmon, Dean of the Law School, to Dr. Albert N. Whiting, Chancellor at NCCU (Aug. 3, 1970) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library).

454. Ross Scott, *NCCU Law School Future Looking Brighter*, DURHAM MORNING HERALD, Jan. 13, 1971, at 6A.

455. See *id.*

456. Jack Adams, *Governor Visits NCCU Law Students, Pledges Support*, DURHAM MORNING HERALD, Apr. 28, 1973, at 1B.

457. Kathy McPherson, *NCCU Law School Budget Bids Entered, Chancellor Declares*, DURHAM MORNING HERALD, Mar. 6, 1975, at 1A.

458. Memorandum from LeMarquis DeJarmon (Aug. 3, 1970) *supra* note 358.

tions.⁴⁵⁹ Proposals for law schools at three other constituent institutions of the University of North Carolina were also on the table.⁴⁶⁰ In addition, instead of submitting the Board of Governors' two million dollar request for a new law building at NCCU, the Advisory Budget Commission requested \$55 million for a medical school at East Carolina University.⁴⁶¹

John Sanders, Vice President for Planning at UNC, believed that civil rights legislation "would make it difficult to explain the discontinuation of a long-standing program at a predominately black school."⁴⁶² The General Assembly did not recommend closing the law school, but made it difficult for it "to get any budget except enough budget to exist."⁴⁶³ An insufficient budget made the recruitment and retention of faculty challenging,⁴⁶⁴ and it adversely affected the instruction and administration of the law school.⁴⁶⁵ By 1974, the law student population had grown to 301.⁴⁶⁶ The students and faculty at NCCU School of Law were left with an attitude of "wait-and-see."⁴⁶⁷ Would the law school be closed?⁴⁶⁸

In March 1974, acknowledging the special mission of the law school, the ABA Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar renewed the law school's accreditation.⁴⁶⁹ Less than a year later, the ABA found the law school "totally inadequate."⁴⁷⁰ The ABA notified the school that a hearing on the its accreditation would be held on July 1, 1975, if it did not provide a comprehensive plan to "expand its physical facilities, improve its library, establish better admission goals and policies, increase the number of faculty and other staff members, upgrade the quality of instruction and improve its management techniques."⁴⁷¹ To help bring the law library within ABA Standards, Representative H.M. "Mickey" Michaux, Jr. lobbied for a bill to increase

459. Finch, *supra* note 384, at 2.

460. See *Expansion of Law Schools Not Needed, Study Shows*, HENDERSON DISPATCH, Oct. 15, 1974, at 2 (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library) (listing East Carolina University, UNC-Charlotte, and Appalachian State University as constituents of the UNC system requesting law schools).

461. Editorial, *Bad Priorities*, (Feb. 21, 1975), *supra* note 457, at A18.

462. Steve Adams, *supra* note 456, at 4-1.

463. McPherson, *supra* note 462, at 1A, 6A.

464. *Id.*

465. See Editorial, *Bad Priorities*, (Feb. 21, 1975), *supra* note 457, at A18.

466. McPherson, *supra* note 462, at 1A, 6A.

467. Jack Adams, *supra* note 461, at 1.

468. See *State Board of Higher Education Proposed Closing of Law School*, BARRISTER, Mar. 1969, at p. 1 (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library) (noting that the law school at NCCU would be "phased out" in 1974).

469. Steve Adams, *supra* note 456, at 4-1.

470. Martin Donsky, *North Carolina Central University Law School Approval Hinges On Improvement Plan*, DURHAM MORNING HERALD, Feb. 19, 1975, p. 1A.

471. Editorial, *The Deadline Is Now*, DURHAM MORNING HERALD, Feb. 19, 1975, p. 4A.

the book budget by \$300,000.⁴⁷² Through a special appropriations bill, he requested that the library receive \$150,000 for the 1977–78 fiscal year, and the other \$150,000 in the 1978–79 fiscal year.⁴⁷³ UNC Central Administration adamantly opposed the bill.⁴⁷⁴ The administration called it “an extravagance considering the needs of other institutions in the UNC system,”⁴⁷⁵ and also possibly illegal.⁴⁷⁶

When the ABA Accreditation Committee met in July 1978, it concluded that the library's collection did not meet ABA Standards due to the lack of professional and clerical staff in the law library.⁴⁷⁷ The law school submitted reports in October 1978 and October 1979 documenting improvements including “expansion of the library collection to an adequacy level.”⁴⁷⁸ After several inspections of the law school the ABA commenced a Rule IV “show cause” proceeding.⁴⁷⁹ As student enrollment at NCCU School of Law increased, bar passage rates for African American students decreased.⁴⁸⁰ White students graduating from NCCU in the 1970s typically passed the North Carolina bar, while African American students often failed.⁴⁸¹ Were the African American students who matriculated through NCCU School of Law simply inferior to the white students in the requisite communication skills, abilities, and training needed to pass the bar examination? The National Bar Association, an organization of predominately African American attorneys,⁴⁸² challenged the notion that the disproportionate number of African American graduates from NCCU Law School failing the bar was the result of their own inferiority.⁴⁸³

472. Bill Gilkeson, *North Carolina Central University President Criticizes Effort to Delay Law Books*, DURHAM MORNING HERALD, June 9, 1977, p. 1A.

473. *Id.*

474. *See id.*

475. *Id.*

476. *See* Bill Gilkeson, *Bill for North Carolina Central University Law Books Gets Slight Victory*, DURHAM MORNING HERALD, June 21, 1977, p. 14B (stating that the chairman of the Senate Ways and Means Committee, Senator Kenneth C. Royall Jr., believed that the bill was illegal, but felt that there should be some way to help the law school buy the books it needed.).

477. Letter from James P. White, Consultant on Legal Education to the American Bar Association, to President William C. Friday, Chancellor Albert N. Whiting and Dean Harry E. Groves (Jan. 22, 1980) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

478. *Id.*

479. Letter from James P. White (Jan. 22, 1980), *supra* note 482, at 3, 4.

480. Henry Wefing, *Bar Exam Plagues NCCU Law School Blacks*, DURHAM MORNING HERALD, Feb. 17, 1974, at 1A.

481. *Id.*

482. HORNSBY, *supra* note 9, at 162.

483. *Id.*

Professional Standards for Law Libraries

A "Qualified" Librarian

In the 1970s the ABA inspectors looked at the "training, experience and effectiveness of the librarian" when approving a law school.⁴⁸⁴ The 1977 ABA required the law librarian "have a degree in law or library science" in addition to "a sound knowledge of library administration and of the particular problems of a law library."⁴⁸⁵



Judy Dimes
Law Librarian
1976 -1977

When Professor Duncan retired on December 31, 1975,⁴⁸⁶ John Wilson Cutliff, who was hired as an associate professor and librarian in July 1973,⁴⁸⁷ was appointed Acting Head Law Librarian for the 1976 spring semester.⁴⁸⁸ He became the eighth person to serve as law library director at NCCU.⁴⁸⁹ Mr. Cutliff's credentials included an LL.B. from Lincoln University, an LL.M. from New York University, and an M.S.L.S. from Atlanta University.⁴⁹⁰ Mr. Cutliff had also taken a non-degree course in Law Librarianship at Columbia University.⁴⁹¹ Prior to his tenure at NCCU, Mr. Cutliff had twenty-five years of experience as a law librarian and professor.⁴⁹² He had worked at South Carolina State College, Howard

University, and Washington's Federal City College.⁴⁹³ Mr. Cutliff's teaching assignments at NCCU School of Law for the 1974-75 school year were a one-hour course in Legal Research and a one-hour course

484. AHLERS, *supra* note 2, at 99.

485. *Approval of Law Schools: American Bar Association Standards and Rules of Procedure Amended - 1977*, at 19, available at http://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/publications/misc/legal_education/Standards/standardsarchive/1977_standards.authcheckdam.pdf.

486. Letter from Mrs. Anne M. Duncan, Law Librarian, to Mr. LeMarquis DeJarmon, Dean of the Law School (Oct. 29, 1975) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

487. North Carolina Central University Employment Contract for Mr. John Wilson Cutliff, July 18, 1973 (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

488. Letter from Mr. Albert N. Whiting, Chancellor, to Mr. John Wilson Cutliff, Law Librarian (Jan. 15, 1976) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

489. *Id.*

490. North Carolina Central University Application For Teaching Position for Mr. John Wilson Cutliff, June 26, 1973 (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

491. *Id.*

492. *Id.*

493. *Id.* See also *NCCU Law School Gets 4 New Professors*, Durham Sun, Aug. 22, 1973, at C-16.

in Legal Bibliography for the first semester, and a two-hour Legal Research course in the second semester.⁴⁹⁴

Professor Cutliff worked as interim law librarian until July 1, 1976, when Judy Barbara Dimes became the ninth law library director.⁴⁹⁵ Professor Dimes was a Howard University Law School graduate.⁴⁹⁶ After briefly practicing law in New York, she attended St. John's University Library School.⁴⁹⁷ She worked as a reference librarian at Howard University School of Law prior to her employment at NCCU.⁴⁹⁸ During her tenure at NCCU, Professor Dimes was an active member of AALL, serving on the Education Committee from 1976–1977.⁴⁹⁹ Professor Dimes left North Carolina Central University School of Law Library at the end of August 1977,⁵⁰⁰ to become law librarian and associate professor at Potomac School of Law in Washington, D.C.⁵⁰¹ She was replaced by Yvonne Fonvielle,⁵⁰² who was hired as the law school's tenth law librarian and associate professor.⁵⁰³ Professor Fonvielle held an AB., M.A., M.L.S., and J.D.⁵⁰⁴ She resigned her position as law librarian at NCCU effective August 1, 1978.⁵⁰⁵

494. Letter from LeMarquis DeJarmon, Dean, NCCU School of Law, to Professor Wilson Cutliff, Associate Law Librarian, NCCU School of Law Library (Aug. 9, 1974)(on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

495. Letter from Leonard Robinson, Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, NCCU Law Library, to Judy B. Dimes, Law Librarian, Howard University School of Law (April 27, 1976)(on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives). Image of Judy Dimes obtained from the Howard University School of Law Office of Publications Collections.

496. Cheryl Smith Cheatham, *Library Networks*, 86 LAW LIBR. J. 373 (1994).

497. *id.*

498. *id.*

499. *American Association of Law Libraries Officers, Committees and Representatives*, 69 LAW LIBR. J. 433, 435 (1976)(showing Professor Dimes)((1976), Alfred J. Lewis, *1977 Statistical Survey of Law School Libraries and Librarians*, 71 LAW LIBR. J. 318, 341 (1978).

500. *id.*

501. Chelsey Cheatham, *Memorials: Judy Barbara Dimes-Smith*, 86 LAW LIBR. J. 373, 373 (1994).

502. Memorandum from Harry E. Groves, Dean, NCCU School of Law Library, to George T. Thorne, Vice Chancellor for Financial Affairs, NCCU (Sept. 13, 1977)(on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

503. *Id.*

504. Errata, 5 S.U. L. REV. 270 (1978-1979).

505. Letter from Yvonne Fonvielle, Law Librarian, NCCU Law Library, to Harry E. Groves, Dean, NCCU School of Law (April 22, 1978)(on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).



Douglas Martin
Law Librarian
1978 -1985

J. Douglas Martin, a Harvard Law School graduate, became the 11th law library director.⁵⁰⁶ Professor Martin received his M.S. from Columbia University and was employed as a reference librarian at Benjamin Cardozo Law School of Yeshiva University prior to joining the library staff and faculty at NCCU School of Law.⁵⁰⁷ In addition to providing the professional services required to maintain library functions, Mr. Martin taught first year research and writing classes⁵⁰⁸ and served on the Law School Administrative Advisory Council, the Library Committee, the Student Discipline Committee,⁵⁰⁹ and the Curriculum Committee.⁵¹⁰ He also served as a faculty advisor.⁵¹¹

An "Adequate" Library

A "Well Selected" Collection

Dean DeJarmon was confident that with the monies budgeted to rebuild the law library after the 1969 fire, the law library collection would be improved.⁵¹² Professor Duncan worked the first seven months of 1970, including her two months vacation,⁵¹³ rebuilding the law collection; two-thirds of which was destroyed in the fire.⁵¹⁴ Building any law library collection is a challenge,⁵¹⁵ but rebuilding a

506. T. M. RINGER, 1984-85 ANNUAL REPORT: SCHOOL OF LAW, 3 (July 15, 1985) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives). Image of Douglas Martin obtained from NCCU School of Law Development Office.

507. NCCU SCHOOL OF LAW, BULLETIN OF NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW 1980-1981, 9 (Jan. 1980) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archive).

508. *Id.*

509. *Administrative Memorandum* - No. 3 from Charles Daye, Dean, NCCU School of Law, to the Law School Community, NCCU School of Law (July 1, 1981) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives). Committee Assignments (1984-85) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

510. Minutes of the Curriculum Committee, North Carolina Central University School of Law, (Sept. 8, 1982) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

511. *Administrative Memorandum* (8-83) - No. 8, from Charles Daye, Dean of the NCCU School of Law, to First Year Students and Faculty Members, NCCU School of Law (Aug. 31, 1982) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

512. Memorandum from LeMarquis DeJarmon, (Aug. 3, 1970), *supra* note 458.

513. Letter from Mrs. Anne M. Duncan, Law Librarian, NCCU School of Law, to Dr. Albert N. Whiting, Vice Chancellor, NCCU (Nov. 18, 1975) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

514. Letter from Anne M. Duncan, Law Librarian, NCCU School of Law Library, to Dr. A. N. Whiting, Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs, NCCU (Jan. 17, 1974) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

515. Paul A. Willis, *Tools for Ordering and Acquisitions*, 63 LAW LIBR. J. 32, 34-35 (1970)(describing the techniques required to build a law library collection).

collection that has been partially destroyed by fire, while maintaining normal library services, presents even greater challenges. With little time to plan, Professor Duncan had to assess which books could be salvaged from the fire and which books should be replaced. She also had to determine whether or not the donations offered after the fire, were acceptable. In a letter dated February 24, 1970, she informed Dean DeJarmon that she was expecting a donation of 2,000 books from a Mr. Chadwick in St. Petersburg, Florida.⁵¹⁶ The letter did not indicate what titles were included in the donation.

As of December 21, 1971, there was \$60,000 left in the law library's fire fund.⁵¹⁷ Determined to make the best use of the remaining monies, Professor Duncan searched for used sets of the *North Carolina Reports*, *Colonial Records of North Carolina*, *State Records of North Carolina*, *New York Reports* and other legal materials from local attorneys.⁵¹⁸ She purchased a large array of reporters and digests from William Winders, a Durham attorney.⁵¹⁹ As of July 1974, the law library also had the "statutes of all fifty states, 165 legal journals, numerous treatises and loose-leaf services."⁵²⁰ By April 1, 1975, the journal count had reached 218; there were 37 looseleaf services, and the library held all of the *American Law Institute's Restatements*, six regional digests, and several other practical publications.⁵²¹

The emergence of technology made certain resources available in microform, video, slides, and digital format.⁵²² The AALS allowed microtext to satisfy a portion of their minimum volume count requirement for publications as long as the equipment needed to read the microtext materials was available for student and faculty use.⁵²³ Professor Duncan purchased the law library's first microfilm reader-printer in 1974.⁵²⁴ Although the ABA questionnaire did not formally

516. Letter from Anne M. Duncan, Law Librarian, NCCU School of Law Library, to LeMarquis DeJarmon, Dean, NCCU School of Law (Feb. 24, 1970) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

517. Letter from Anne M. Duncan, Law Librarian, NCCU School of Law Library, to LeMarquis DeJarmon, Dean, NCCU School of Law (Jan. 14, 1972) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

518. *Id.*

519. Letter from Anne M. Duncan, Law Librarian, NCCU School of Law Library, to William Winders, Attorney at law (July 23, 1974)(on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

520. Letter from Anne M. Duncan, Law Librarian, NCCU School of Law Library, to LeMarquis DeJarmon, Dean, NCCU School of Law (July 11, 1974)(on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

521. FACULTY OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW OF NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, REPORT TO THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (Draft), 37, 38 (May 1, 1975)(on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

522. Joseph Becker, *Library Networks*, 63 LAW LIBR. J. 526, 527-28 (1970).

523. AHLERS, *supra* note 2, at 72, 74.

524. REPORT TO THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, *supra* note 526, at 37, 38.

provide for microforms to be counted until the 1974-75 academic year, NCCU law library had already begun to include them.⁵²⁵ Professor Duncan added 104 microform titles in 1974-75.⁵²⁶ By the end of the 1975-76 academic term the law school library held 306 microform volume equivalents and 66 audio titles.⁵²⁷

The selection of law books and new media require more than casual advice on book selection.⁵²⁸ To determine which sources best meet the law school's collection and budgetary needs, and are relevant to the education program at the law school, a review of publications that provide a listing of new as well as retrospective titles in multiple formats is required.⁵²⁹ Allowing busy faculty, who are unfamiliar with current collection to predict the future needs of that collection, can result in uneven book selection and gaps in some areas of the collection.⁵³⁰ In 1977, Professor Fonvielle included faculty members in the collection development process. She circulated Rothman "Green Slips"⁵³¹ to faculty to solicit their input in the selection of book titles for the library.⁵³² Individual faculty members are more likely to select books that are "crucial to their work."⁵³³ Dean Groves, for example, who had 18 books in the area of international and United Nations law on reserve,⁵³⁴ ordered eight more books in that area.⁵³⁵ The faculty Library Committee⁵³⁶ also took an active role in book selection and even the prioritization of purchases.⁵³⁷

525. *Id.*

526. Alfred J. Lewis, *1976 Statistical Survey of Law School Libraries and Librarians*, 70 LAW LIBR. J. 184, 208 (1977).

527. *Id.*

528. Gallagher, *supra* note 538, at 14, 15.

529. Willis, *supra* note 520, at 32, 34-35.

530. Gallagher, *supra* note 538, at 14-15.

531. *Memorandum from Anne M. Duncan, Law Librarian, NCCU School of Law Library, to Faculty, NCCU School of Law Library* (Oct. 24, 1977)(on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives); See also, Sandy Sadow, *Selection Bookshelf: Real and Virtual, Technical Services Law Librarian*, 7 (December, 1999) (describing Rothman "green slips" green slips Services Law Librarian, 7 (December, 1999) (describing Rothman "green slips"); Shepard Memorial Library Archives);

532. *Id.*

533. Gallagher, *Book Selection in Law Libraries*, *supra* note 461, at 14.

534. *Memorandum from Harry E. Groves, Dean, NCCU School of Law Library, to Yvonne Fonvielle, Law Librarian, NCCU School of Law Library* (Dec. 8, 1977)(on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

535. *Memorandum from Harry E. Groves, Dean, NCCU School of Law Library, to Yvonne Fonvielle, Law Librarian, NCCU School of Law Library* (Nov. 11, 1977)(on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

536. NCCU School of Law, Minutes from library committee meeting (Feb. 7, 1978)(on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives)(listing the members of the Library Committee as Professors Carey, Beckwith, Braswell and Fonvielle).

537. *Id.*(setting the following purchasing priorities for the law library: "Obtain official state reports for the following major and Fourth Circuit states: a. California b. Delaware c. District of Columbia d. Florida e. Georgia f. Illinois g. Massachusetts h. New Jersey i. New York j. Ohio k.

The following table reflects the law library's volume count and expenditures from 1971 – 1979.

Year	Total Useable Volumes	Total Expenditures	New Title Expenditures
1971	29,349	\$50,000 ⁵³⁸	***
1972	35,482	\$18,000 ⁵³⁹	***
1973	39,779	\$63,550 ⁵⁴⁰	***
1974	42,388	\$50,000 ⁵⁴¹	***
1975	49,652	***	\$60,000 ⁵⁴²
1976	25,333	\$93,000	\$48,000 ⁵⁴³
1977	43,158	\$200,446	\$38,352 ⁵⁴⁴
1978	54,506	\$310,588	\$136,836 ⁵⁴⁵
1979	67,521	\$197,452	\$101,373 ⁵⁴⁶

*** Data Unavailable

The law library's insufficient book budgets did not allow the library to add new titles and keep the continuations updated regularly.⁵⁴⁷ Only one set of the *North Carolina General Statutes* was up to date and neither the *North Carolina* nor the *South Eastern Digest* was cur-

Pennsylvania l. South Carolina m. Tennessee n. Texas o. Virginia p. West Virginia q. Maryland. 2. Obtain duplicate sets of several major and local law reviews: . . . Harvard, Yale, Duke, UNC, and Wake Forest. Obtain subscriptions and back volumes of all periodicals listed in the Index to Periodicals that are not presently held by the library. . . NLRB materials . . Federal Trade Commission materials (Decisions and Statutes and Court Decisions) . . all IRS and Tax Court materials as well as the New York University symposia and the University of Miami estate planning seminars. . . Microform for lesser-used materials such as the Code of Federal Regulations (1970-76) and selected North Carolina references. Congressional Research Service and Legislative Research Service Reports. PAIS Bulletin . . duplicate set of the U.S. Code Annotated if funds are available.") .

538. Albert J. Lewis, *1971 Statistical Survey of Law School Libraries and Librarians*, 65 *LAW LIBR. J.* 221, 236 (1972).

539. Alfred J. Lewis, *1972 Statistical Survey of Law School Libraries and Librarians*, 66 *LAW LIBR. J.* 189, 204 (1973).

540. Alfred J. Lewis, *1973 Statistical Survey of Law School Libraries and Librarians*, 67 *LAW LIBR. J.* 283, 292 (1974).

541. Alfred J. Lewis, *1974 Statistical Survey of Law School Libraries and Librarians*, 68 *LAW LIBR. J.* 154, 165 (1975).

542. Alfred J. Lewis, *1975 Statistical Survey of Law School Libraries and Librarians*, 69 *LAW LIBR. J.* 128, 150, 152 (1976).

543. Lewis, *1976 Statistical Survey*, *supra* note 531, at 184, 206, 208 (1977).

544. Lewis, *1977 Statistical Survey*, *supra* note 504, at 318, 342.

545. Alfred J. Lewis, *1978 Statistical Survey of Law School Libraries and Librarians*, 72 *LAW LIBR. J.* 302, 328, 330 (1979).

546. David A. Thomas, *1979 Statistical Survey of Law School Libraries and Librarians*, 73 *LAW LIBR. J.* 451, 482, 484 (1980).

547. *Id.*

rent in 1977.⁵⁴⁸ To save money on books, Dean Groves implored Ms. Fonvielle to purchase State Reporters from used book dealers, lawyers, and executors of deceased lawyers, or the AALL Section on Duplicates rather than West Publishing Company.⁵⁴⁹ He also suggested that she take advantage of free material available from Lawyer's Coop.⁵⁵⁰

An "Adequate" Physical Space

Remodeling a law library is difficult.⁵⁵¹ It took eight long months after the fire to reconstruct the library.⁵⁵² When the rebuilding was completed, the only noted improvement in the law library was increased lighting.⁵⁵³

The new annex to the law school was suppose to provide three additional classrooms, a moot courtroom, four faculty offices, and additional library space.⁵⁵⁴ But when the plans for the new wing to the law school were unveiled, it made little mention of law library space.⁵⁵⁵ The library was only allotted one shelf in a classroom on the lower level of the law building.⁵⁵⁶ This shelf space was inadequate and not the best functional arrangement for the utilization of the library collection.⁵⁵⁷ The law school had not considered collection growth or a systematic arrangement of the books.⁵⁵⁸ Professor Duncan recommended reducing the space between the stacks to make room for two

548. *Memorandum from Harry E. Groves, Dean, NCCU School of Law Library, to Yvonne Fonvielle, Law Librarian, NCCU School of Law Library* (Sept. 13, 1977)(on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

549. *Memorandum from H. E. Groves, Dean of the Law School, to Miss Y. P. Fonvielle, Law Librarian* (Feb. 22, 1978) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives). *Memorandum from H. E. Groves, Dean of the Law School, to Miss Y. P. Fonvielle, Law Librarian* (Feb. 23, 1978) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

550. *Memorandum from H. E. Groves, Dean of the Law School, to Miss Y. P. Fonvielle, Law Librarian* (March 28, 1978) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

551. Anita K. Head, *Remodeling and Expanding Space: Library Services During the Construction Period*, 79 LAW LIBR. J. 535 (1987).

552. Letter from Anne M. Duncan, Law Librarian, N.C. Cent. Univ. Sch. of Law, to LeMarquis DeJarmon, Dean, N.C. Cent. Univ. Sch. of Law (May 7, 1970) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

553. *Memorandum from LeMarquis DeJarmon to Albert N. Whiting, supra* note 548, at 2.

554. Steve Adams, *supra* note 456, at 4-I.

555. Letter from Anne M. Duncan, Law Librarian, N.C. Cent. Univ. Sch. of Law, to George T. Thorne, Vice Chancellor for Fin. Affairs, N.C. Cent. Univ. (July 16, 1974) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

556. *Id.*

557. *Id.*

558. Letter from Anne M. Duncan, Law Librarian, N.C. Cent. Univ. Sch. of Law, to LeMarquis DeJarmon, Dean, N.C. Cent. Univ. Sch. of Law (Mar. 10, 1972) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives); Letter from Anne M. Duncan, Law Librarian, N.C. Cent. Univ. Sch. of Law, to LeMarquis DeJarmon, Dean, N.C. Cent. Univ. Sch. of

or more stack sections.⁵⁵⁹ That stack space was consumed within a year.⁵⁶⁰ Without sufficient shelf space, the library staff housed books on carts in the aisles,⁵⁶¹ shelved in classrooms, and stored in boxes.⁵⁶² This situation put the law school in jeopardy of losing its accreditation.⁵⁶³ In 1978, Professor Duncan told me that she had not been included in the planning of the annex and had no input on the part of the design that impacted the law library. She said that she was not privy to a copy of the renovation plans until she specifically requested to look at them. The law school had outgrown its new annex before it could even take residence there.⁵⁶⁴ By 1974, the student body had grown over 1000%, from 30 students in the 1960s to over 300.⁵⁶⁵ The library reading room was small, providing the same eight study tables that had been available in the 1950s.⁵⁶⁶



Additional Library Reading Room 1979

Law (Apr. 12, 1973) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

559. Letter from Anne M. Duncan, Law Librarian, N.C. Cent. Univ. Sch. of Law, to William E. McDonald, Physical Plant Dir., N.C. Cent. Univ. (Jan. 22, 1975) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

560. FRANK R. STRONG, REPORT TO ALBERT N. WHITING, CHANCELLOR, N.C. CENT. UNIV., 54-55 (May 1, 1975) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

561. Steve Adams, *supra* note 456, at 4-I.

562. STRONG, *supra* note 565, at 55.

563. *Funds for Law School Look More Promising*, DURHAM MORNING HERALD, Feb. 10, 1975, at 1B.

564. Steve Adams, *supra* note 456, at 4-I.

565. *NCCU Wants to Upgrade Its Schools*, DURHAM MORNING HERALD, Oct. 18, 1974, at 4B.

566. *Id.*

The library increased study space for the students by converting a large room which was previously a classroom/moot court room into a study room.⁵⁶⁷ The librarians also had offices but space for "accessions, cataloging, rebinding, reference, and other library service functions areas were deficient."⁵⁶⁸

When the University purchased the land across from the football field in 1971, Dean DeJarmon asked that the property be used to build a new law school.⁵⁶⁹ Threatened with the loss of ABA accreditation due to inadequate student facilities, the 1975 legislature appropriated funding for a new law building at NCCU.⁵⁷⁰ Ground breaking for the new law building was held on January 16, 1978.⁵⁷¹ The new law building promised to provide a library that would accommodate 50% of the day school enrollment and provide adequate work space for library personnel.⁵⁷² The plans provided for the library to be located on the second and third floors of the law building. Additional library stack space, student carrels, a student lounge, and a smoking room were to be located on the third floor.⁵⁷³ The plans also called for library storage and an area for receiving library shipments on ground floor of the law building.⁵⁷⁴

"Effective" Library Service

The residuum 1969 fire adversely impacted Professor Duncan's ability to provide "effective" library service in 1970.⁵⁷⁵ Eight months after the fire, students did not have access to a basic law collection or adequate study space because the law library had not been rebuilt.⁵⁷⁶ Although the library was open 82 hours per week,⁵⁷⁷ there was a whole room of books across campus in the James E. Shepard Library and 122 boxes of books in storage.⁵⁷⁸ All needed to be processed and cataloged.⁵⁷⁹ The nearly three thousand (3000) books on order⁵⁸⁰ also had

567. STRONG, *supra* note 565, at 56.

568. *Id.* at 56.

569. Finch, *supra* note 384, at 2 (citing Dean DeJarmon's request for funding for a new law building in 1971 and 1973).

570. *Id.*

571. H.E. Groves, *The New Law School Building*, THE BARRISTER, Apr, 1978, at 1 (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

572. See AHLERS, *supra* note 2, at 107 (listing ABA Standards 704 and 705).

573. *Id.*

574. *Id.*

575. Letter from Anne M. Duncan to LeMarquis DeJarmon, *supra* note 563, at 1.

576. *Id.*

577. Letter from Anne M. Duncan to LeMarquis DeJarmon, *supra* note 563.

578. Letter from Anne M. Duncan to LeMarquis DeJarmon, *supra* note 563, at 1.

579. *Id.*

580. *Id.*

to be unloaded, moved, processed, cataloged and shelved.⁵⁸¹ Moreover, the librarians still had several thousand books that needed to be ordered.⁵⁸²

The assistance of professional librarians⁵⁸³ and additional paraprofessional personnel was needed to process the large shipments of books ordered to replace those destroyed.⁵⁸⁴ These staff members also filed in loose-leaf services,⁵⁸⁵ staffed the circulation desk,⁵⁸⁶ and controlled the circulation of materials.⁵⁸⁷

In February, 1970, Professor Duncan was permitted to hire a typist⁵⁸⁸ to help her reestablish the law collection. This position was temporary, lasting a total of six months.⁵⁸⁹ By the end of the 1973-74 academic year, Professor Duncan had increased the law library staff by six.⁵⁹⁰ She hired an associate librarian, acquisitions librarian, administrative secretary/library clerk, library assistant, and a (serials) library clerk.⁵⁹¹ A third library clerk position was filled prior to the 1976-77 academic year.⁵⁹² In April, 1978, the catalogue librarian, administrative secretary to the law librarian and the law librarian at that time, Professor Fonvielle, submitted letters of resignation.⁵⁹³ When Professor Martin took on the role of law library director in August, 1978, there were two full time professional librarians and two paraprofessionals on the library staff.⁵⁹⁴

The A.B.A. Accreditation Committee questioned NCCU School of Law's compliance with standards when they met in July 1978, because

581. Letter from Anne Duncan, Law Librarian, N.C. Cent. Univ. Sc. of Law, to LeMarquis DeJarmon, Dean, N.C. Cent. Univ. Sc. of Law (Feb. 19, 1970) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

582. *Id.*

583. *Memorandum from LeMarquis DeJarmon to Albert N. Whiting, supra* note 458, at 2.

584. Letter from Anne M. Duncan to Albert N. Whiting, *supra* note 233, at 1-2.

585. Letter from Anne M. Duncan to LeMarquis DeJarmon, *supra* note 563.

586. *Id.*

587. Letter from Anne M. Duncan to LeMarquis DeJarmon, *supra* note 563.

588. Letter from Anne Duncan to Dr. Leonard Robinson, *supra* note 202.

589. Letter from Anne M. Duncan to LeMarquis DeJarmon, *supra* note 563, at 1.

590. *See* Lewis, *supra* note 545 at 293, *see also* Lewis *supra* note 546, at 166 (showing a difference in six people on the library staff between the years 1973 and 1974.)

591. *Id.*

592. REPORT TO THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, *supra* note 526, at 36.

593. *Memorandum from H. E. Groves, Dean, N.C. Cent. Univ., to Y. P. Fonvielle, Law Librarian, N.C. Cent. Univ. Sch. of Law* (Apr. 14, 1978) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives); *Memorandum from Y. Fonvielle, Law Librarian, N.C. Cent. Univ. Sch. of Law, to Groves, Dean, N.C. Cent. Univ.* (Apr. 19, 1978) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives). Letter from Yvonne Fonvielle to Harry E. Groves, Dean, N.C. Cent. Univ. (Apr. 22, 1978), *supra* note 445 (resigning from the position of Law Librarian effective Aug. 1, 1978).

594. *See* Thomas, *supra* note 551, at 482-83.

the professional and clerical staff was so small.⁵⁹⁵ The table below reflects library staff growth and fluctuation from 1971 to 1979.

Year	Full-time Professional Staff	Full-time Non-Professional Staff
1971	1.0	1.0 ⁵⁹⁶
1972	1.0	1.0 ⁵⁹⁷
1973	3.0	1.0 ⁵⁹⁸
1974	3.0	1.0 ⁵⁹⁹
1975	3.0	2.0 ⁶⁰⁰
1976	3.0	2.0 ⁶⁰¹
1977	4.0	4.0 ⁶⁰²
1978	4.0	4.0 ⁶⁰³
1979	2.0	4.0 ⁶⁰⁴

THE DIVERSITY ERA: 1980 – 1989

Societal Attitudes and Legislation

In 1980, white students made up about 36% of the NCCU School of Law student enrollment.⁶⁰⁵ The special mission of the NCCU School of Law to provide access to a legal education in the state of North Carolina⁶⁰⁶ to capable African Americans, who would likely be excluded from majority institutions, had changed.

Recognizing that the desegregation of NCCU School of Law was gradually eroding its reason to exist, Dean Groves proposed the establishment of an evening school with the expectation that it would be 70–80% white.⁶⁰⁷ Dean Groves realized that while this changed the

595. Letter from James P. White to William C. Friday, Albert N. Whiting, and Harry E. Groves, *supra* note 420 at 3.

596. Lewis, *supra* note 543, at 237.

597. Lewis, *supra* note 544, at 205.

598. Lewis, *supra* note 545, at 293.

599. Lewis, *supra* note 546, at 166.

600. Lewis, *supra* note 547, at 150–51.

601. Lewis, *supra* note 531, at 206–07.

602. Lewis, *supra* note 504, at 340–41.

603. Lewis, *supra* note 548, at 328–29.

604. Thomas, *supra* note 551, at 482–83.

605. *Memorandum from William Friday, President, Univ. of N.C., to The Committee on Education. Planning, Policies, and Programs* (Draft) (Apr. 24, 1980) at 3, (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

606. N. C. CENT. UNIV. SCH. OF LAW, ANNUAL REPORT 1987–88, 2, 10 (1988) (stating that one of the goals set out in the mission statement was to “recruit and admit students from under-represented poor, Black and other minority communities”) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

607. *Draft Memorandum from William Friday to The Committee on Educ. Planning, Policies, and Programs*, (Apr. 24, 1980), *supra* note 610, at 3-4.

law school's mission from a school of opportunity primarily for African Americans, NCCU School of Law would still be the primary producer of African American lawyers in North Carolina.⁶⁰⁸ The evening program began in January 1981 with an enrollment of 27,⁶⁰⁹ approximately 80 % of whom were white.⁶¹⁰ The law school's racial composition was changing rapidly. By the fall of 1985, 50.65% of the entire student body was white and 48.70% was African American.⁶¹¹ NCCU School of Law touted itself for being the most diverse law school in the country, not only by race,⁶¹² but also by age, experience,⁶¹³ and gender.⁶¹⁴

Although the law school entered the 1980s with a diverse student population, a new 75,000 square foot building, and the ABA's Rule IV proceeding (show cause order) discharged,⁶¹⁵ its problems had not been solved. The ABA Accreditation Committee had turned its concerns from adequate physical space to the law school's low bar passage rate,⁶¹⁶ and continued inadequacies in the law library.⁶¹⁷ The Accreditation Committee was concerned that the library did not have a permanent law library director, sufficient budget, a collection development plan, or adequate shelving.⁶¹⁸

608. N.C. CENT. UNIV., BULLETIN OF NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW 1980/81, *supra* note 447, at 5.

609. *Id.*

610. *Id.*

611. N.C. CENT. UNIV. SCH. OF LAW, ANNUAL REPORT 1985-86, Appendix B (May 1, 1986) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

612. N.C. CENT. UNIV. SCH. OF LAW, BULLETIN 1986-87/1987-88, 9 (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

613. *Id.*

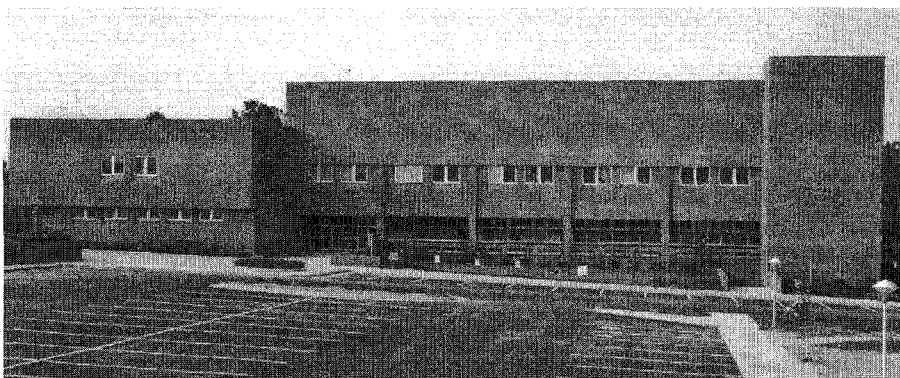
614. *See* N.C. CENT. UNIV. SCH. OF LAW, BULLETIN 1983-84/1984-85 SCHOOL OF LAW, 9 (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

615. *See* Letter from James P. White, *supra* note 420, at 6 (removing the ABA "show cause" order at its January 17-20, 1980, annual meeting).

616. *See* N.C. CENT. UNIV. SCH. OF LAW, ANNUAL REPORT SCHOOL OF LAW 1983-84, 2 (1984) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (reporting the July 1983 bar passage rates for first time takers at (70%); ANNUAL REPORT SCHOOL OF LAW 1987-88, *supra* note 671, at 15 (reporting the July bar passage rates for first time takers at (37%) in 1985; (71%) in 1986; (69%) in 1987 and the February 1988 bar passage rate at (63%).

617. *See* Letter from the Am. Bar Ass'n. Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, Office of the Consultant on Legal Education to the Am. Bar Ass'n., to President C.D. Spangler, Univ. of N.C., Dr. Tyrone R. Richmond, Chancellor, N.C. Cent. Univ., and Dean Louis Westerfield, N.C. Cent. Univ., 15 (Nov. 24, 1986) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives); Letter from Louis Westerfield, Dean, to Dr. M. L. Burnim, Vice Chancellor and Provost, NCCU (July 10, 1987) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

618. Letter from James P. White, Consultant on Legal Education to the American Bar Association, to Dean Louis Westerfield (June 29, 1987) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).



NCCU School of Law
1980

Despite these issues, when Louis Westerfield was appointed Dean in 1986,⁶¹⁹ he continued the law school's quest for AALS membership. Dean Westerfield hired Professor Diana Vincent-Daviss, the Director of the Law Library at New York University School of Law, to evaluate the law library at North Carolina Central University School of Law and advise the librarian how to comply with standards.⁶²⁰ Professor Vincent-Daviss visited the library on March 25, 1988 and reported back to the Dean in July.⁶²¹

619. See N.C. CENT. UNIV. SCH. OF LAW, BULLETIN 1986-87/1987-88, *supra* note 613 at 10.

620. *Id.*

621. DIANNA VINCENT-DAVISS, REPORT ON NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY LAW LIBRARY 1 (July, 1988) (on file with the NCCU. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

Professional Standards for Law Libraries

A "Qualified" Librarian



Delores BoMarc
Law Librarian
1985-1986

Professor Martin left the law library in May 1985, to pursue private interests in Texas.⁶²² Delores BoMarc, whom he had just hired as his associate law librarian, was asked to take on the "role and responsibility" of acting law library director until a nationwide search could be conducted to fill the position.⁶²³ Professor BoMarc received her M.L.S. from George Peabody College of Vanderbilt University and her J.D. from State University of New York (SUNY) at Buffalo.⁶²⁴ After that, she was the assistant law librarian at the University of Louisville Law School⁶²⁵ where her time was split between teaching, cataloging, and public service.⁶²⁶ On July 1, 1985, Ms. BoMarc became the 12th law library director at NCCU School of Law.⁶²⁷ Her title was assistant professor/acting law librarian.⁶²⁸

My tenure at NCCU School of Law began on July 1, 1986. Irving Joyner, a tenured professor at the law school, approached me at a North Carolina Association of Black Lawyers meeting and asked if I would be interested in a position as acting associate law librarian at NCCU School of Law. I had a J.D. Degree from NCCU, and I earned my B.A. in English and Masters of Science Degree in Library Science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. I had worked as a reference librarian at Elizabeth City State University and had been working as an attorney/advisor at the Office of Hearings and Appeals, Social Security Administration for six years.

622. NCCU OF LAW, ANNUAL REPORT SCHOOL OF LAW 1984-85, at 3 (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives); See also Ernie Suggs, *Ex-North Carolina Central University Librarian died in cult blaze*, DURHAM HERALD-SUN, Aug. 13, 1993, at A1 (reporting that Professor Martin joined a religious organization called the Branch Davidians in Waco, Texas where he was killed in a raid on the Davidian compound by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms after a standoff with the federal agents on April 19, 1993).

623. *Id.*

624. *Id.*

625. *Id.*

626. Letter from M. Deloris BoMarc, to the Office of the Dean of the School of Law at North Carolina Central University (Oct. 18, 1984) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

627. See Letter from Charles E. Daye, Dean, N.C. Cent. Univ. Sch. Of Law, to M. Deloris BoMarc (May 13, 1985) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

628. *Id.*

I came to the law library at NCCU as an alum, with energy and enthusiasm. This energy and enthusiasm was met with negativity, complacency, indifference, and resignation. The faculty and students had little confidence in the collection, believing it to be inferior to Duke and UNC. Their service expectations were either low or nonexistent. The law library facility was not aesthetically pleasing and the environment in the library was either too hot or too cold. The library staff felt unappreciated for their education and skills, disrespected, and isolated from the law school community. Resources were scarce. There was not enough money in the materials budget for adequate supplies and not enough money in the book budget for new books.⁶²⁹ In fact, the book budget rarely covered the continuation expenditures. Budget for professional development was essentially nonexistent and salaries were substantially less than the salaries of our counterparts at other law libraries nationwide with the same educational background, work experience and job responsibilities.⁶³⁰ The salary of the law library director was cited by the AALS visitation team as of particular concern.⁶³¹ At the time it was over \$20,000 beneath the median salary of other law library directors and lagging even more significantly behind the salaries paid to law library directors at the other North Carolina law schools.⁶³² There was no opportunity for merit salary increases or advancement.

629. See VINCENT-DAVISS, *supra* note 626, at 24.

630. See Memorandum from Mary E. Wright, Dean, N.C. Cent. Univ. Sch. Of Law, to Dr. Donna Benson, Interim Chancellor, N.C. Cent. Univ. (Sept. 15, 1992) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

631. DANIEL BERNSTINE, PHOEBE HADDEN, ARTHUR LAFRANCE, ROBIN MILLS, & KATIE SOWLE, VISITATION TEAM, SITE VISITATION REPORT: NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW, DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN LAW SCHOOLS, 87 (1991) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

632. *Id.*



Deborah Mayo
Jefferies
Law Librarian
1986 - 2009

When Professor BoMarc resigned in September 1986, Dean Westerfield offered me the role of acting law librarian until the law school could fill the position with a permanent law library director. I was reluctant. Typically law librarians have an average of five years of professional law library experience prior to taking on their first directorship positions.⁶³³ However, after the Dean assured me of his support and confidence in me, I accepted the challenge. I began my tenure as the 13th law library director⁶³⁴ on October 1, 1986. I joined AALL and the South Eastern Association of Law Libraries (SEAALL) and attended my first AALL Annual Meeting in July 1987. I had to use my own personal finances as there was no budget for travel. With the help of a \$250 scholarship from SEAALL, I was able to attend two days of the annual meeting in Chicago. Seeing the benefits of the educational programs offered at that meeting, I attended the AALL annual meetings every year throughout my tenure as law librarian, except 1996, the year my last child was born. I volunteered at the annual meetings and worked on a number of committees. More importantly, it became my quest to see that every librarian on my staff had the opportunity to benefit from the educational programs offered at the AALL annual meetings. Although Law School administration did not initially see the value of librarians, other than the director, attending AALL and SEAALL annual meetings, after a number of oral and written requests, other librarians on staff were afforded the benefit of professional development opportunities. However, I had to lobby endlessly through formal and informal meetings. The inclusion of professional development for law librarians in the Title III Grant proposal of the 1990s also helped persuade the administration to allow the other staff members to attend.

After a nationwide search, the administration finally offered me permanent position of Law Librarian/Assistant Professor at NCCU School of Law. I accepted and thus began my tenure as the law librarian at NCCU School of Law on July 1, 1987,⁶³⁵ with a 12 month con-

633. Slinger, Michael J., *The Career Paths and Education of Current Academic Law Library Directors*, 80 LAW LIBR. J. 217, 221 (1988).

634. See Memorandum No. 10 from Louis Westerfield, Dean, NCCU School of Law, to Faculty and Staff Members (Sept. 17, 1986) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives). Image of Deborah M. Jefferies obtained from the NCCU School of Law Development Office.

635. ANNUAL REPORT, NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW 1986-87, 12 (May 14, 1987) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

tract and only 12 days of vacation. In addition to managing and administering law library operations, I had the same scholarship, teaching and service expectations of a tenure track faculty member. This meant that I was required to serve as a faculty advisor,⁶³⁶ serve on faculty committees, attend faculty meetings, and engage in public service activities.⁶³⁷

An "Adequate" Library

A "Well Selected" Collection

The first thing that I observed about the collection when I came to the law library in 1986 was the unusual number of duplicate titles for some sources. I recall finding that the library owned more than 20 copies of *Prosser on Torts, 2d.* When I inquired as to why the library had so many copies of one title, I was told that the library tried to provide access to hornbooks for students unable to afford to purchase personal copies. When this practice began, faculty did not have access to the online computer assisted research tools, Westlaw and Lexis, and the faculty was relatively small. As the 1980s progressed, the number of faculty and duplicate titles grew substantially. After the library subscribed to Westlaw and Lexis, the need to provide mini libraries for every faculty office ceased and multiple copies of duplicate statutes and reporters were returned to the library or stacked in the law school's basement storage area.

Another reason the law library had an extraordinary number of duplicate titles was because, like most small libraries, it had been the trend to accept all offered gifts, even if they were worthless⁶³⁸ in an effort to build volume count and donor relations. I discontinued the practice of accepting any and every donation of books offered from corporations, alumni, professors, former judges and deans, students and friends.⁶³⁹ Duplicate titles not only adversely affected the depth and breadth of the collection,⁶⁴⁰ but required additional budget to keep current and provide adequate shelving space. More than 700 books were donated to the library between 1986 and 1988.⁶⁴¹

636. See Memorandum from Deborah Mayo-Jefferies, Law Librarian, to Dr. Mickey Burnim, Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs and Louis Westerfield, Dean, (Aug. 12, 1987) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

637. See FACULTY MEMORANDUM, NO. 2 (1986-87) from Louis Westerfield, Dean, NCCU School of Law (July 25, 1986) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (listing faculty committee appointments).

638. Newman, *supra* note 64, at 78, 86.

639. Author's recollection.

640. VINCENT-DAVISS, *supra* note 626, at 29.

641. See ANNUAL REPORT SCHOOL OF LAW 1987-1988, (May 18, 1988), at 30 (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

Additionally, the law library did not have a written collection development plan to guide collection intensity and goals as required by the ABA⁶⁴² until 1987.⁶⁴³ The following table reflects the number of books and other reference material the law library held from 1980 to 1989.

Year	Book Volumes Held	Book Titles Held	Serial Titles Held	Total Book Volumes and Microform Volume Equivalents Held
1980	67,117	15,872	***	78,925 ⁶⁴⁴
1981	78,925	***	969	97,346 ⁶⁴⁵
1982	85,373	***	1,066	107,690 ⁶⁴⁶
1983	90,351	***	990	113,969 ⁶⁴⁷
1984	94,536	16,426	846	102,891 ⁶⁴⁸
1985	99,968	18,770	981	139,725 ⁶⁴⁹
1986	102,010	20,206	1,520	153,825 ⁶⁵⁰
1987	103,773	20,978	1,524	159,222 ⁶⁵¹
1988	106,279	21,486	1,527	164,861 ⁶⁵²
1989	107,187	22,197	1,643	169,179 ⁶⁵³

*** Data unavailable.

In 1986, the consultant for the ABA Section of Legal Education found that the NCCU law library collection was insufficient to meet

642. American Bar Association, *Approval of Law Schools: American Bar Association Standards and Rules of Procedure* (1977).

643. ANNUAL REPORT SCHOOL OF LAW 1987-1988, (May 18, 1988), *supra* note 646, at 27.

644. Thomas, David A., 1980 *Statistical Survey of Law School Libraries and Librarians*, 74 LAW LIBR. J. 359, 410, 411 (1981).

645. Thomas, David A., 1981 *Statistical Survey of Law School Libraries and Librarians*, 75 LAW LIBR. J. 540, 544 (1981).

646. Thomas, David A., 1981-1982 and 1982-1983 *Summaries of Law School Library Statistics and Observations on Applications of Library Statistics*, 76 LAW LIBR. J. 632, 639 (1983).

647. *Id.*, at 632, 665.

648. Thomas, David A., 1983-84 *Statistical Survey of Law School Libraries and Librarians*, 77 LAW LIBR. J. 575, 584, 588 (1984-85).

649. Thomas, David A., 1984-85 *Statistical Survey of Law School Libraries and Librarians*, 78 LAW LIBR. J. 535, 543, 548 (1988).

650. Thomas, David A., 1985-86 *Statistical Survey of Law School Libraries and Librarians*, 79 LAW LIBR. J. 547, 555, 560 (1987).

651. Thomas, David A., 1986-87 *Statistical Survey of Law School Libraries and Librarians*, 80 LAW LIBR. J. 485, 492, 497 (1988).

652. Grove, Kathleen S., 1987-88 *Statistical Survey of ABA Law School Libraries and Librarians*, 81 LAW LIBR. J. 579, 585, 590 (1989).

653. Grove, Kathleen S., 1988-89 *Statistical Survey of ABA Law School Libraries and Librarians*, 82 LAW LIB. J. 581, 588, 594 (1990).

ABA standards again.⁶⁵⁴ The library possessed very few recorded number of volumes and titles.⁶⁵⁵ It consistently ranked in the bottom quarter of all law school libraries reporting to the ABA for number of volumes and titles held.⁶⁵⁶ The library had the basic legal sources required by ABA standards but because of its low volume count, was perceived as weak and inadequate.⁶⁵⁷ Professor Vincent-Daviss, believed that the law library collection "probably" met the needs of the current curriculum but was "inadequate" to support faculty research, the work of the law review students, or any expansion of the curriculum and increase in faculty publications."⁶⁵⁸

Like most small law libraries, NCCU School of Law Library, was considered to be one of the "have-nots of legal information."⁶⁵⁹ Some faculty had such low expectations of the NCCU law library that they would send students to Duke and UNC before even checking to see if the law library at NCCU had the resources needed to meet their research needs.⁶⁶⁰ The close proximity of Duke Law and UNC School of Law made it convenient for students and faculty at NCCU School of Law to simply drive to those libraries. Some faculty and students relied on the libraries at UNC and Duke Law to satisfy all of their curricular, research and study needs.⁶⁶¹ However, access to other collections did not satisfy the ABA.⁶⁶²

Professor Vincent-Daviss concluded that the inadequacies in the collection were the result of "years of gross underfunding and neglect."⁶⁶³ Funding for library materials at NCCU law library was insufficient to improve the collection and facilitate the collection development plan.⁶⁶⁴ Seventy-five percent of the budget had to be

654. Letter from the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, Office of the Consultant on Legal Education to the American Bar Association, 6, 8 (Nov. 24, 1986) (on file with the James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

655. See BERNSTINE ET AL., SITE VISITATION REPORT, (1991), *supra* note 636, at 90 (reporting NCCU Law Library's ranking as 142 out of the 173 law libraries reporting total number of titles to the ABA).

656. Thomas, 1983-84 *Statistical Survey*, *supra* note 653, at 575. Thomas, 1984-85 *Statistical Survey*, *supra* note 554 at, 535. Thomas, 1985-86 *Statistical Survey*, *supra* note 555, at 547. Thomas, 1986-87 *Statistical Survey*, *supra* note 656, at 485. Grove, 1987-88 *Statistical Survey*, *supra* note 657, at 579. Grove, 1988-89 *Statistical Survey*, *supra* note 658, at 581.

657. See BERNSTINE ET AL., SITE VISITATION REPORT, (1991), *supra* note 636, at 90.

658. VINCENT-DAVISS, *supra* note 626, at 21, 22.

659. Saltalamachia, Joyce, *The National Law Library : Service Expectations of the Second-Tier Libraries*, 77 LAW LIBR. J. 649 (1984-85).

660. VINCENT-DAVISS, *supra* note 626, at 27.

661. *Id.* at 26.

662. The Office of the Consultant on Legal Education to the American Bar Association, *American Bar Association: Standards for Approval of Law Schools and Interpretations*, 1601 (Sept. 1986).

663. VINCENT-DAVISS, *supra* note 626, at 22.

664. *Id.* at 24.

allocated to blanket and standing orders for continuations, leaving only 25% for new titles.⁶⁶⁵

Law school libraries across the nation began using online resources to facilitate legal research in the early 1980s.⁶⁶⁶ NCCU School of Law had initially purchased research-dedicated computers using Title III Grant funding.⁶⁶⁷ But, there was no permanent source of funding to cover the cost of subscriptions⁶⁶⁸ to the Westlaw Computerized Legal Research System, the Lexis computerized legal research system purchased in the 1986–87 academic year,⁶⁶⁹ and Legaltrac, purchased in the 1988–89 academic year.⁶⁷⁰ The library was barely able to maintain the status quo on its meager increases in the book budget.⁶⁷¹

The following table reflects the dollars spent for books, serials, and the online databases, Westlaw and Lexis from 1980 to 1989.

Year	Dollars Spent for New Books	Dollars Spent for Serials and Binding	Dollars Spent for Microform	Dollars Spent for Westlaw and/or Lexis
1980	\$69,568.00	\$111,755.00	\$5,827.00 ⁶⁷²	***
1981	\$59,150.00	\$115,000.00	\$11,000.00 ⁶⁷³	***
1982	\$54,314.00	\$173,000.00 ⁶⁷⁴	***	***
1983	\$54,100.00	\$130,000.00 ⁶⁷⁵	***	***
1984	\$46,032.00	\$165,000.00	\$15,968.00	\$11,900.00 ⁶⁷⁶
1985	\$12,617.00	\$179,000.00	\$49,257.00	\$12,000.00 ⁶⁷⁷
1986	\$14,000.00	\$168,540.00	\$14,438.60 ⁶⁷⁸	***
1987	\$25,000.00	\$206,050.00	\$18,300.00	\$11,940.00 ⁶⁷⁹

665. Memorandum from Deborah Jefferies, Law Librarian, to Ms. Bennie E. Daye, SACS, Subcommittee on Libraries, (March 17, 1988) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

666. See AHLERS, *supra* note 2, at 26.

667. BERNSTINE ET AL., SITE VISITATION REPORT, (1991), *supra* note 636, at 93.

668. N.C. CENT. UNIV. SCH. OF LAW, ANNUAL REPORT 1983–84 1 (1984) (On file with the NCCU James E Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

669. N.C. CENT. UNIV. SCH. OF LAW, ANNUAL REPORT 1986–87, (May 14, 1987), *supra* note 640, at 11.

670. N.C. CENT. UNIV. SCH. OF LAW, ANNUAL REPORT 1988–89, 34 (May 18, 1989) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

671. VINCENT-DAVISS, *supra* note 626, at 24.

672. Thomas, 1980 *Statistical Survey*, *supra* note 649 at 359, 413.

673. *Id.*

674. Thomas, 1981–1982 and 1982–1983 *Summaries of Law School Library Statistics*, *supra* note 651, at 639, 646.

675. *Id.* at 669.

676. Thomas, 1983–84 *Statistical Survey*, *supra* note 653, at 592, 596.

677. Thomas, 1984–85 *Statistical Survey*, *supra* note 654, at 553, 558, 563.

678. Thomas, 1985–86 *Statistical Survey*, *supra* note 655, at 565, 570.

679. Thomas, 1986–87 *Statistical Survey*, *supra* note 656, at 502, 507, 512.

1988	\$24,000.00	\$225,000.00	\$19,660.00	\$23,880.00 ⁶⁸⁰
1989	\$37,205.00	\$219,249.00	***	\$33,472.00 ⁶⁸¹

***No Data Available.

Professor Vincent-Daviss believed that money was "holding the library back in all respects."⁶⁸² Adequate funding was needed to grow the collection⁶⁸³ and satisfy the requirements of the ABA.⁶⁸⁴ The consultant on legal education to the ABA agreed that adequate financial resources impacted the library's ability to meet ABA standards.⁶⁸⁵ Professor Vincent-Daviss recommended a one-time infusion of funds to increase the number of titles, complete incomplete sets of books, and increase microform holdings.⁶⁸⁶

An "Adequate" Physical Space

The AALS requires law schools to provide library space "located and arranged to permit convenient supervision by the staff and effective use of the materials by the students and faculty."⁶⁸⁷ The configuration of the 28,474 square feet of space assigned to the law library on the second and third floors⁶⁸⁸ of the new Albert L. Turner Law Building,⁶⁸⁹ did not support the library's daily operations efficiently.

The circulation desk, located outside the library, had "a long counter facing and open to the main traffic corridor,"⁶⁹⁰ on the second floor of the law building. This design prohibited site-lines to other parts of the library and created issues with security, staffing, and service.⁶⁹¹ Since the reserve collection was located on a brick wall of

680. Grove, 1987-88 *Statistical Survey*, *supra* note 657, at 595, 600.

681. Grove, 1988-89 *Statistical Survey*, *supra* note 658, at 606, 612.

682. VINCENT-DAVISS, *supra* note 626, at 45.

683. Memorandum from Deborah Jefferies, Law Librarian, to Professor Marshall (Oct. 4, 1989) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

684. See OFFICE OF THE CONSULTANT ON LEGAL EDUCATION TO THE ABA, AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION: STANDARDS FOR APPROVAL OF LAW SCHOOLS AND INTERPRETATIONS, S601 (Sept. 1986) http://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/publications/misc/legal_education/Standards/standardsarchive/1986_standards.authcheckdam.pdf (providing that "the law school shall maintain and administer a library adequate for its program . . .").

685. Letter from the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, Office of the Consultant on Legal Education to the American Bar Association, to Dr. William C. Friday, President, UNC, Dr. Leroy Walker, Chancellor, NCCU, and Acting Dean Thomas Ringer, NCCU, 8 (Nov. 26, 1985) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

686. VINCENT-DAVISS, *supra* note 626, at 24.

687. AHLERS, *supra* note 2, at 74.

688. Memorandum from Deborah Jefferies, Law Librarian, to Ms. Bennie E. Daye, SACS, Subcommittee on Libraries (March 17, 1988) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

689. N.C. CENT. UNIV. SCH. OF LAW, ANNUAL REPORT 1983-84, *supra* note 6621, at 3.

690. VINCENT-DAVISS, *supra* note 626, at 13.

691. VINCENT-DAVISS, *supra* note 626, at 13.

shelving behind the counter located outside the library proper, students had to come out of the library reading room to access the circulation desk, reserve books, or ask for staff assistance.⁶⁹² The AALS Site Visitation Team called the library's circulation desk area a "serious design flaw."⁶⁹³



Entrance to Reading Room
1988

As I recall, there was very little natural lighting on the first floor of the library and no natural lighting on the second floor. Electrical lighting was inadequate everywhere. Some stack areas on the second floor of the library, where there was no natural lighting, were very dark. Additional lighting installed in some of the most poorly lit areas in 1987–88 improved — but did not remedy the situation. Much of the steel shelving on the second floor came from the old law school building and varied in height (60" to 90") and color (grey, green and various shades of beige). There were no end panels and no signage on any of the shelving. By 1986, 90% of the library stacks, was full. New shelving installed in the 1988–89 only decreased the amount of occupied shelving space to 86%.

The law library was not designed to accommodate technology. Therefore, when the library purchased photocopiers and subscribed to Westlaw and Lexis, two of the four rooms designed to be study, smoking, or conference rooms had to be rewired and redesigned for a com-

692. BERNSTINE ET AL., SITE VISITATION REPORT, (1991), *supra* note 636, at 93.

693. *Id.*

puter lab and photocopier room. In spite of these changes, there was still an appropriate mix of carrel and table seating scattered throughout the library⁶⁹⁴ sufficient to meet the ABA seating requirement for students.⁶⁹⁵

The "size, location and design" of the library was insufficient to accommodate the library staff.⁶⁹⁶ The catalog librarian shared a small cramped room with the catalog clerk.⁶⁹⁷ The acquisitions librarian and circulation/serials librarian worked in a large open technical services space with three clerks and one telephone.⁶⁹⁸ "Productivity suffers when workers are left out in the open, subject to constant interruption."⁶⁹⁹ The law librarian and associate law librarian had private offices with telephones but no long distance capability.⁷⁰⁰ All long distance calls were made through the law school receptionist.⁷⁰¹

In addition to cramped quarters, the law library was uncomfortably hot. The air conditioners had not been functional since the law building opened in 1980.⁷⁰² When temperatures reached 80 plus degrees in the summer of 1984, classes were held in other buildings on campus,⁷⁰³ but no provisions were made for the law library staff and the library collections.⁷⁰⁴ Some of the windows needing repair on the first floor were bolted shut. When Professor Vincent-Daviss visited the library in 1988, she found the air circulation inadequate, the working conditions uncomfortable, and the environment undesirable for the collection.⁷⁰⁵

"Effective" Library Service

"The central role of the law school library is service."⁷⁰⁶ However, it is "impossible to provide good library service on a continuing basis without adequate staffing."⁷⁰⁷ In 1980, the library staff at NCCU School of Law consisted of seven: the library director, two profes-

694. VINCENT-DAVISS, *supra* note 626, at 8.

695. See AM. BAR ASS'N., STANDARDS FOR APPROVAL OF LAW SCHOOLS AND INTERPRETATIONS, S704 (Sept. 1986), http://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/publications/misc/legal_education/Standards/standardsarchive/1986_standards.authcheckdam.pdf.

696. *Id.*

697. VINCENT-DAVISS, *supra* note 626, at 16.

698. *Id.*

699. See, Richard J. Wood, *Capital Improvements: A Guide for the Construction of a Modern Law School*, 27 CAP. U. L. REV. 709 (1999).

700. N.C.CENT. UNIV. SCH. OF LAW, ANNUAL REPORT 1988-89, (May 18, 1989), *supra* note 675, at 31.

701. *See id.*

702. N.C. CENT. UNIV. SCH. OF LAW, ANNUAL REPORT 1983-84, *supra* note 621, at 3.

703. *Id.*

704. *See id.*

705. VINCENT-DAVISS, *supra* note 626, at 13-14.

706. Martha J. K. Zachert, *Qualitative Evaluation of Law School Library Services*, 81 LAW LIBR. J. 269, 269 (1989).

707. Carol Bredemeyer, *Serving the Evening Law Student*, 80 LAW LIBR. J. 619, 622 (1988).

sional librarians and four library clerks. The typical academic law library staff at that time consisted of more than 13 people.⁷⁰⁸

The opening of an evening program at the law school in January 1981 only intensified the staffing shortage. Professor Martin had requested funding for an associate law librarian and a library clerk III, dedicated to evening library operations in 1980.⁷⁰⁹ The inability to recruit for this position was partly due to hiring freezes but mostly due to the incredibly low annual salary of \$27,000⁷¹⁰ attached to the position.

By July 1986, the school hired an acting associate law librarian and the staff increased by three.⁷¹¹ The now ten staff positions included an acting law librarian, acting associate law librarian, catalog librarian, acquisitions/documents librarian, circulation/serials librarian, cataloging clerk, acquisitions assistant, serials clerk, circulation/documents clerk and part-time circulation clerk/part-time secretary to the librarian.⁷¹² Even with the staff increase, everyone had to take on multiple responsibilities in order to perform all of the functions required to provide effective library services in the 1980s.

The law library director managed all of the library's administrative and service functions, including reference and collection development. As a full participatory member of the tenure track faculty, the director also had teaching, publication, and advising responsibilities.⁷¹³ Additionally, the law librarian was responsible for building security.⁷¹⁴ Since the library staff was the first to enter the law building and the last to leave, it was responsible for opening and locking the law building seven days a week.⁷¹⁵ The associate law librarian was responsible for managing library operations, providing reference, and teaching legal bibliography during the evening hours.⁷¹⁶ The acquisitions librarian handled government documents, as well as acquisitions, and the circulation librarian doubled as the serials librarian.

The circulation staff, usually the first and sometimes the only library service department patrons experience when they come to the library,

708. Peter C. Schanck, *Law library Staff Meetings: Necessary Evil or Effective Group Process?*, 75 LAW LIBR. J. 473 (1982).

709. *Draft Memorandum from William Friday* (April 24, 1980) *supra* note 610, at 3.

710. *Draft Memorandum from William Friday to The Committee on Educ. Planning, Policies, and Programs*, *supra* note 610.

711. N.C. CENT. UNIV. SCH. OF LAW, ANNUAL REPORT 1985-1986, *supra* note 616, at 10.

712. *Id.* at 28-31.

713. *Id.* at 28-29.

714. *Id.* .

715. *Id.* at 29.

716. *Id.* at 28-29; *Memorandum from Deborah Mayo-Jefferies*, *supra* note 693.

is usually the largest.⁷¹⁷ Someone has to be present at the circulation desk all hours the library is open. In 1984, the circulation staff at NCCU School of Law consisted of a circulation/serials librarian, a part-time circulation clerk/secretary and a part-time evening circulation/documents clerk.⁷¹⁸ The circulation/serials librarian and part-time circulation clerk/secretary staffed the circulation desk during the day. The associate law librarian and part-time circulation/documents clerk staffed the circulation desk during evening hours, and the entire staff, professional as well as clerical, rotated weekends to keep the library open 105 hours each week.⁷¹⁹ In addition to rotating weekends, the professional and clerical staff was required to rotate from other areas of the library to cover the circulation desk, sometimes at "a moment's notice," during the day.⁷²⁰ This meant that the circulation staff generally consisted of "whoever is available."⁷²¹ The library also used student workers to supplement circulation desk coverage when budget permitted.⁷²² Faculty members would volunteer to staff the circulation desk from 12 midnight until 2 a.m. during the exam period.⁷²³

Providing "effective" and "efficient" circulation desk service is difficult with "a constantly rotating staff."⁷²⁴ The library staff member working at the circulation desk typically had little, if any, opportunity to stay abreast of circulation policies, procedural changes, and the arrangement of the collection.⁷²⁵ This made supervision of the circulation department challenging.⁷²⁶ The person staffing the circulation desk had to address everything from giving directions, to complicated reference questions and questions.⁷²⁷ The library did not have a reference librarian position on staff or a reference desk.⁷²⁸ Neither did it have any computing support personnel. And, the configuration of the library, with its circulation desk located outside the library, made it difficult to service patrons and gave the appearance that there was no one available to assist with reference or anything else. Students and

717. LAW LIBRARIANSHIP: A HANDBOOK 208 (HEINZ P. MUELLER & PATRICK E. KEHOE EDS., 1983).

718. *Memorandum from Deborah Mayo-Jefferies*, *supra* note 693.

719. *Id.*

720. *Id.*

721. LAW LIBRARIANSHIP: A HANDBOOK, *supra* note 722, at 209.

722. *Memorandum from Deborah Mayo-Jefferies*, *supra* note 693.

723. N.C. CENT. UNIV. SCH. OF LAW, ANNUAL REPORT 1986-87, 11 (1987) (On file with the James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

724. LAW LIBRARIANSHIP: A HANDBOOK, *supra* note 722, at 210.

725. *Memorandum from Deborah Mayo-Jefferies*, *supra* note 693.

726. *Id.*

727. *Id.*

728. DIANA VINCENT-DAVISS, *supra* note 626, at 36; *Memorandum from Deborah Mayo-Jefferies to Dr. Mickey Burnim*, *supra* note 693.

faculty members had little, if any, reference service expectations of the library. The only people with reference service expectations were the pro se patrons, who frequently utilized and oftentimes monopolized staff time. In fact, pro se patron usage became so demanding that guidelines had to be established to ensure that staff members did not cross the thin line of practicing law.

The cataloging of the library's collection is vital to the functioning of an academic law library.⁷²⁹ AALS standard 8.2(c) requires a law library to maintain "an up-to-date catalog of library resources . . . in an accessible location in the library."⁷³⁰ Books that are not cataloged are inaccessible and unavailable.⁷³¹

Although a permanent catalog librarian position was created for the law library in 1976, it was vacant more often than not.⁷³² In July 1986, the University began the process of transitioning from a manual to an online public access catalog.⁷³³ Closing the manual card catalog and going to an online cataloging system promised to provide the faculty and students at the law school with easier and more efficient access to the law library collection, however preparation for online access further impeded getting the books cataloged.⁷³⁴

Online cataloging systems require additional financial support and new cataloging practices.⁷³⁵ The law library's ability to implement an automated cataloging system was stymied by the cost and the University's failure to include the law library in the planning of its automated acquisitions and cataloging systems.⁷³⁶ The University Library began ordering and cataloging books using the UTS-400 Univac terminal and the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) in January 1980.⁷³⁷ As of July, 1989, the cables needed to implement the automated system were in place, but the equipment and requisite phone line, had not been installed.⁷³⁸ The law library catalog librarian's only access to

729. Lauren J. Pinsley, *Making the Card Catalog a More Vital Resource in the Academic Law Library*, 80 LAW LIBR. J. 447, 447 (1988).

730. DIANA VINCENT-DAVISS, *supra* note 626, at 7.

731. *Memorandum from Deborah Mayo-Jefferies*, *supra* note 693.

732. See *Memorandum from Douglas W. Martin, Law Librarian, to N.C. Cent. Uni. Sch. of Law Faculty, Staff & Students* (Jan. 18, 1984) (on file with N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Mem'l Libr. Archives) (announcing the hiring of a cataloger, Mrs. Eurydice W. Smith, in 1984).

733. N.C. CENT. UNIV. SCH. OF LAW, ANNUAL REPORT 1986-87, *supra* note 640, at 10.

734. *Id.*

735. Pinsley, *supra* note 734, at 447-48.

736. N.C. CENT. UNIV., ANNUAL REPORT 1979-1980, to Albert N. Whiting, Chancellor, N.C. Cent. Univ., and Cecil L. Patterson, Vice Chancellor, N.C. Cent. Univ. (1980) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Mem'l Libr. Archives)

737. *Id.*

738. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW 1988-89, *supra* note 675, at 30.

the OCLC was at the main University Library.⁷³⁹ We had to physically carry books from the law library to the University Library to catalog them on their OCLC terminal. As of 1988, only 50% of the law library collection at NCCU School of Law had been cataloged⁷⁴⁰ and there were no records in the catalog of the materials stored in the basement.⁷⁴¹ Since most of the law library's resources were not in the card catalog, faculty and students assumed that the law library did not have the resources they needed. Professor Vincent-Daviss concluded that there was "much work to be done on OCLC cataloging before the Library can meet AALS standard 8.2(c)."⁷⁴²

In addition to a cataloging backlog, the approximately 300 looseleaf services were rendered virtually useless due to a substantial backlog in filing them.⁷⁴³ With only one serials clerk who also staffed the circulation desk four hours a day, and limited budget to hire student assistants, it was impossible to keep the library's entire serial and looseleaf titles current. To help eliminate the looseleaf filing backlog, I assigned all library staff members, including myself, three to 14 loose-leaf services each to keep up to date. This clerical assignment was not well received by the professional staff. The professional librarians found looseleaf filing demeaning and believed such assignments took them away from their primary job responsibilities.⁷⁴⁴ Professor Vincent-Daviss told me that she agreed our lack of clerical support limited the professional staff's ability to concentrate on their professional work. While she did not find any of the basic library services neglected, she felt that clerical tasks kept the professional staff from keeping pace with the collection development, reference, and specialized services of other law libraries.⁷⁴⁵ The AALS Site Visitation Team, found the full time staff "consumed by clerical and circulation desk duties."⁷⁴⁶ In October 1991, the library used Title III Grant to outsource looseleaf

739. Letter from the Am. Bar Ass'n. Section of Legal Educ. and Admissions to the Bar Office of the Consultant on Legal Educ. to the Am. Bar Ass'n. Ind. Uni. Sch. of L.—Indianapolis, to C. D. Spangler, President, Univ. of N.C., Tyronza R. Richmond, Chancellor, N.C. Cent. Univ., Louis Westerfield, Dean, N.C. Cent. Univ. Sch. of Law (Nov. 24, 1986) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Mem'l Libr. Archives).

740. Letter from Am. Bar Ass'n. Section of Legal Educ. and Admissions to the Bar Office of the Consultant on Legal Educ. to the Am. Bar Ass'n. Ind. Uni. Sch. of L.—Indianapolis, *supra* note 665, at 6.

741. VINCENT-DAVISS, *supra* note 626, at 54.

742. *Id.* at 8.

743. Memorandum from Deborah Mayo-Jefferies, *supra* note 563.

744. *Id.* .

745. VINCENT-DAVISS, *supra* note 626, at 33.

746. N.C. CENT. UNIV. SCH. OF LAW, SITE VISITATION REPORT, *supra* note 558, at 89.

filing in order to relieve the professional staff of this mundane task and bring the loose-leaf and serial collections up to date.⁷⁴⁷

The ABA Consultant on Legal Education to the ABA concluded that the law library did not have enough people on staff to maintain library services and was therefore in violation of ABA Standard 605(b).⁷⁴⁸ Professor Vincent-Daviss agreed that the staff size was "totally inadequate."⁷⁴⁹ She recommended immediately increasing the library's full-time clerical staff from five to nine and increasing the professional staff from five to at least six.⁷⁵⁰

The small size of the library staff did not hinder its effort to provide effective service. The law library sought and obtained membership in the United States government depository system in 1980.⁷⁵¹ This membership allowed the library to select Government Printing Office (GPO) publications relevant to the programs of the law school free of charge,⁷⁵² and substantially increase the microform collection.⁷⁵³

In 1981, the law library purchased its first photocopier. It was for faculty use only.⁷⁵⁴ The school did not purchase a photocopier for students until 1984.⁷⁵⁵ By the end of the 1980s, the library had three coin operated copiers available for student use.⁷⁵⁶

In 1987, I published a monthly newsletter entitled *Notes from the Librarian's Desk*.⁷⁵⁷ Since the library did not have a reference librarian, this newsletter was my effort to make the faculty and students aware of the resources the library did have and to explain when and how to use them.

During the 1987–88 academic year, the law library set up and began to maintain a faculty library on the first floor of the law building. This library, located in the faculty lounge and in close proximity to faculty offices, consisted of the *North Carolina General Statutes*, *The North*

747. STAFF MEETING MINUTES, N.C. Cent. Univ. Sch. of Law Library Staff, 1 (Aug. 13, 1991) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Mem'l Libr. Archives).

748. Letter from The Am. Bar Ass'n. Section of Legal Educ. and Admissions to the Bar Office of the Consultant on Legal Educ. to the Am. Bar Ass'n. Ind. Uni. Sch. of L.—Indianapolis, *supra* note 665, at 8.

749. VINCENT-DAVISS, *supra* note 626, at 32-33.

750. CONSULTANT'S REPORT FROM DIANA VINCENT-DAVISS, LAW LIBRARY DIRECTOR, N.Y. UNIV., TO N.C. CENT. UNIV. SCH. OF L. LIBR. (July 1988) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Mem'l Libr. Archives).

751. TO SUSTAIN QUALITY AND ADVANCE A SPECIAL MISSION, *supra* note 345, at 32.

752. Act of Apr. 17, 1978, Pub. L. No. 95-261, 92 Stat. 199 (1978) (codified as amended at 44 U.S.C. § 1916 (1994)).

753. TO SUSTAIN QUALITY AND ADVANCE A SPECIAL MISSION, *supra* note 345, at 32.

754. Administrative Memorandum- No. 20 from Charles Daye, Dean, N.C. Cent. Univ. Sch. of Law, to N.C. Cent. Univ. Sch. of Law Faculty (Sept. 22, 1981) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

755. TO SUSTAIN QUALITY AND ADVANCE A SPECIAL MISSION, *supra* note 345, at 32.

756. N.C. CENT. UNIV. SCH. OF LAW, SITE VISITATION REPORT, *supra* note 558, at 92.

757. N.C. CENT. UNIV. SCH. OF LAW, ANNUAL REPORT 1986–87, *supra* note 640, at 11.

Carolina Supreme Court Reports, the *North Carolina Court of Appeals Reports*, *U. S. Law Week*, *NCCU Law Review*, and the law journals from Duke, Columbia, Yale, and Harvard.⁷⁵⁸ Maintaining another library on a separate floor outside the library put an additional strain on the small circulation staff.⁷⁵⁹

THE TECHNOLOGY ERA: 1990 – 1999

Societal Attitudes and Legislation

The availability of technology in the 1990s, increased everyone's expectations of the library. Faculty and students expected instantaneous access to information, law school administrators expected an increase in productivity and decrease in expenses, and library staff expected relief from mundane and manual clerical tasks. But the installation and maintenance of technology in the law library was a complex, time consuming and expensive process.⁷⁶⁰

The law library began the process of automating information retrieval and the management of its circulation and technical service functions in 1984.⁷⁶¹ However, insufficient funding and staff, slowed and sometimes halted the process.⁷⁶² In January 1990, students had access to major automated information retrieval services like Westlaw and Lexis, but the library's circulation and technical service functions were still not automated.⁷⁶³ I recall, that it took months to get a simple telephone hookup. Equipment was obsolete before it could be installed, requiring hardware adjustments and new software.⁷⁶⁴

The integration of technology in the classrooms created even greater demands on the ten-person library staff. This staff was already responsible for the maintenance, security and staffing of the computer labs.⁷⁶⁵ Further, the school had to create new positions and rewrite current job to accommodate the school's changing needs as technology increased.⁷⁶⁶

758. *Id.*

759. N.C. CENT. UNIV. SCH. OF LAW, ANNUAL REPORT 1987–88, *supra* note 621, at 28.

760. N.C. CENT. UNIV. SCH. OF LAW, ANNUAL REPORT 1997–98 (1998) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. Sch. of Law Libr. Archives) (describing how a budget freeze prohibited the ability to pay for the expertise of a consultant from OCLC to solve problems with a communications link between OCLC and LS2000. This prohibited the library's ability to begin the process of bar coding the collection and loading the bibliographic records in the online catalog.).

761. *Id.*

762. Author's recollection.

763. N.C. CENT. UNIV. SCH. OF LAW, ANNUAL REPORT 1989–1990, 1 (1990) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepherd Memorial Library Archives)

764. Author's recollection.

765. N.C. CENT. UNIV. SCH. OF LAW, ANNUAL REPORT 1989–90, 42 (1990) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

766. *See Id.* at 5, 6–7.

Professional Standards for Law Libraries

A "Qualified" Librarian

A "qualified" law librarian in the 1990s had to be technologically literate to select and maintain automated library management and information retrieval tools. We had to stay abreast of the changes in library technologies and become familiar with the new jargon⁷⁶⁷ in order to navigate new and complex digital environments.⁷⁶⁸ Technology made all aspects of library management more challenging. I could not perform all aspects of the law library director's position (scholarship, teaching, performing my service expectations,⁷⁶⁹ and

767. Pamela Bluh, *Barcoding a Library Collection*, 82 LAW LIBR. J. 727, 727 (1990).

768. Julius J. Marke, *The Glorious Uncertainty of Law Librarianship*, 57 LAW LIBR. J. 2, 6 (1964).

769. See, e.g., N.C. CENT. UNIV. SCH. OF LAW, ANNUAL REPORT 1990-91, 44 (1991) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (reporting the writer's teaching responsibility as legal bibliography in the fall semester, and service as treasurer on the North Carolina Association of Black Lawyers Land Loss Prevention Project Board of Directors, the executive board of the Easley Elementary PTA, and as guest speaker at the Lowes Grove Middle School career day); N.C. CENT. UNIV. SCH. OF LAW, ANNUAL REPORT 1991-92, 8 (1992) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (citing the additional teaching responsibility of Administration of Law Libraries for the School of Library and Information Sciences, the preparation and coordination of lectures, research assignments and tours for the Law School's Performance Based Program and the undergraduate Business Law, Criminal Justice and English classes, the writer's contribution to a quarterly column in the AALL Newsletter entitled *Cost Saving Tips*; service on the Board of Directors of the NCCU School of Law Alumni Association as treasurer, secretary and student financial assistance committee (chair), respectively, chair of the Board of Directors for the Consortium of South Eastern Law Libraries (COSELL), as well as, service on the South Eastern Association of Law Libraries (SEAALL) membership and placement committees and the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) committee on relations with information vendors); N.C. CENT. UNIV. SCH. OF LAW, ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NCCU LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY 1994-1995, 8 (1995) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (reporting the writer's publication of two articles: *Special Collections in Law school Libraries*, and *How to Find Legal Information: A Laypersons' Guide*; and two research guides: *Equal Educational Opportunity for all Children: A Research Guide to Discrimination in Education* (1950-1992) and *Religious Freedom in the Education Process: A Research Guide to Religion in Education* (1950-1992), as part of a series published by William S. Hein & Co., and her service on the Law School's JD/MBA Joint Degree committee, the Attorney General's Advisory Commission on Statutes, the Barclay Editorial Board, as chair of the AALL Council of Library Consortia and Black Caucus Program Committee, speaker for an Upward Bound career fair at UNC-CH, and trainer for a legal research workshop for the staff of the Forsyth County Public Library System); N.C. CENT. UNIV. SCH. OF LAW, ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NCCU SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY 1995-1996, 3, 7, 10 (1996) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (reporting the writer's publication of an annotated bibliography entitled "Discrimination in the Education Process Based on Race" and an article entitled "Public Access to Legal Information" in a book entitled *Culture Keepers II: United Through Diversity*; service on the University catalog and computer and telecommunications committees, provision of a legal research workshop for the staff at Thomas Hackney Brasewell Memorial Library in Rocky Mount, N.C. and supervision of several School of Library and Information Sciences practicum students); N.C. CENT. UNIV. SCH. OF LAW, ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NCCU SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY 1996-1997, 3 (1997) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Memorial Library Archives) (listing the writer's service on the law school's admissions, library, alumni relations, self study, law building addition (chair), and ad hoc public interest committees; the University's (SACS) Educational Support

developing and maintaining technology) without competent assistance.⁷⁷⁰

A staff of nine individuals, already working full time on other library tasks, took responsibility for developing, managing and maintaining the law library's automation and online information retrieval systems in 1990.⁷⁷¹ When the AALS on-site evaluation team visited the law school on March 24–28, 1990, it again found the smallness of the library staff to be one of the law school's weaknesses.⁷⁷²

Kelly Peterson, the Associate Law Librarian, stepped up and took primary responsibility for managing the computers in the two computer labs and throughout the law school.⁷⁷³ As the law school and law library's technology needs continued to grow and change, so did the need to grow the staff and change current staff functions. Title III Grant funding from the U.S. Department of Education⁷⁷⁴ not only made it possible for the law library to employ additional staff during the 1990s,⁷⁷⁵ but also provided, for the first time, opportunities for all librarians to attend AALL and/or SEAALL.⁷⁷⁶

Mr. Peterson's title was changed to Assistant Law Librarian for Technical and Computing Services.⁷⁷⁷ He was assisted by two law students until a Computing Support Administrator II position was created.⁷⁷⁸ That position was filled by Pernevelyn Coggins on July 1,

Services Library Subcommittee, Triangle Research Network (TRLN) Document Delivery Policy Team, TRLN Council of Directors, chair of the TRLN Cooperative Serials Program and speaker at the Law Career Conference held at the Law School).

770. See ABA STANDARDS FOR APPROVAL OF LAW SCHOOL AND INTERPRETATIONS, S605 (Oct. 1990) (requiring the law library to "have a competent staff, adequate to maintain library services, under the supervision of the law librarian").

771. See N.C. CENT. UNIV., ANNUAL REPORT 1989–1990, 4 (1990) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

772. *Id.* at 17.

773. N.C. CENT. UNIV. SCH. OF LAW, ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NCCU SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY 1995–1996, 5 (1996) (On file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

774. See N.C. CENT. UNIV., ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LAW LIBRARY 1990–1991, 7 (1991) (On file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (describing the services provided by the library as reference, to interlibrary loan, document delivery, research guides, and instructional materials).

775. N.C. CENT. UNIV. SCH. OF LAW, NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONAL FLOW CHART, (Oct. 13, 1999) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

776. See N.C. CENT. UNIV. SCH. OF LAW, ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY, 12 (1991–1992) (On file with the James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

777. N.C. CENT. UNIV. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NCCU SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY 1995–1996, 6 (1996) (On file with the N.C. Central Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

778. *Id.*

1995.⁷⁷⁹ When Mrs. Coggins left the law school in 1998, she was replaced by Gregory Clinton.⁷⁸⁰

An "Adequate" Library

A "Well Selected" Collection

In March 1990, the AALS site evaluation team visited the school again and found the law library's book budget weak in "nearly all categories" and insufficient to support the programs of the law school.⁷⁸¹ The ABA on sight inspection team concurred in 1991. It "found the Law School's Library budget inadequate and that the number of serial and book titles held by the library was substantially below that of peer institutions."⁷⁸² The \$40,275.00 in Title III Grant funding allocated to the law library in 1989-90 to purchase new titles was not enough to correct a history of insufficient funding.⁷⁸³ The 1990-91 state budget allocation of \$264,984⁷⁸⁴ for library books and journals barely covered maintenance of the serials collection. A budget freeze in December 1990 left the library with many unpaid encumbrances at the end of that fiscal year.⁷⁸⁵ This indebtedness was carried over to the 1991-92 fiscal year,⁷⁸⁶ and had to be paid from that book budget allocation of \$280,984.⁷⁸⁷ After paying for new serials maintenance, there was no money in the state allocated book budget to purchase new titles.⁷⁸⁸

In November 1992, the law library became a depository for state publications.⁷⁸⁹ But the addition of free state was not enough to enhance the depth and breadth of the collection.⁷⁹⁰ The library received

779. *Id.*

780. N. C. CENT. UNIV. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY 1998-1999, 30 (1999) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

781. *Id.*

782. Letter from Dean Percy R. Luney, Dean, N.C. Cent. Univ. Sch. of Law, to William O. McCoy, Vice President for Finances, Univ. of N.C. Gen. Admin. Fin. Div. (June 16, 1997) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

783. N.C. CENT. UNIV. SCH. OF LAW, ANNUAL REPORT 1989-90, *supra* note 768, at 19.

784. Memorandum from M. L. Burnim, Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, N.C. Cent. Univ., to Mary E. Wright, Dean, N.C. Cent. Univ. Sch. of Law, (Aug. 27, 1990) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

785. N.C. CENT. UNIV., ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY 1991-1992, *supra* note 775, at 11.

786. *Id.*

787. *Id.*

788. *Id.*

789. Letter from John T. Welch, Acting State Librarian, to Deborah Jefferies, Library Director, N.C. Cent. Univ. Sch. of Law (Nov. 5, 1992) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

790. N.C. CENT. UNIV., ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY 1992-1993, 5 (1993) (On file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

\$158,500 in Title III Grant funding in 1992-93,⁷⁹¹ and an unprecedented state allocated library book and journal budget of \$882,312 in 1993-94.⁷⁹² With these additional funds, the library increased the title count in print and microform,⁷⁹³ completed incomplete serial sets,⁷⁹⁴ replaced missing journal title volumes,⁷⁹⁵ started a video library,⁷⁹⁶ and ordered the catalog tapes for its major microform collections.⁷⁹⁷ With an annual book budget of more than \$800,000 from 1993 through 1999, the library was also able to enhance its special collection in civil rights law by purchasing NAACP papers, Southern Christian Leadership Conference papers, more than 1300 civil rights dissertations, and nearly 1400 civil rights monographs in the areas of civil liberties, affirmative action, desegregation, "red-lining" and discrimination.⁷⁹⁸

While a 300% increase in book budget was much needed and appreciated, the sudden escalation was overwhelming for a staff of nine. Three additional support staff positions were created to process the increased workload.⁷⁹⁹

During the early 1990s the law school faculty and administration had begun a dialog about the possibility of the law school offering an L.L.M. in Civil Rights Law.⁸⁰⁰ In anticipation of and preparation for this course offering, the library began to build a special collection in civil rights called the "Floyd B. McKissick Civil Rights Collection." Floyd B. McKissick was "a courageous and untiring civil rights advo-

791. *Id.* at 4.

792. N.C. CENT. UNIV. SCH. OF LAW, ANNUAL REPORT SCHOOL OF LAW 1993-94, 10 (1994) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

793. See N.C. CENT. UNIV., Annual Report School of the NCCU School of Law Library 1995-1996, 1 (describing the following additions to the microform collection in 1995-96: the complete set of NAACP Papers and the backfiles to current issues of *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, *The National Law Journal*, and the *New York Law Journal*. See also N.C. CENT. UNIV. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NCCU SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY 1996-1997, *supra* note 775, at 3 (describing the following microform purchases in 1996-97: *ABA Archives*, and *Hein's Legal Thesis and Dissertation Microfiche Project*); N.C. CENT. UNIV., ANNUAL REPORT SCHOOL OF LAW 1997-1998, 37 (1998) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (describing the following microform purchases in 1997-98: *The New York Times*, *Records of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference*, *Los Angeles Daily Journal* and *Supreme Court Oral Arguments*).

794. See ABA, STANDARDS FOR APPROVAL OF LAW SCHOOLS AND INTERPRETATIONS, S603(a) (Oct. 1990) (requiring "all sets of materials necessary to the programs of the law school to be complete and current except when volumes of a set are either unavailable or are available only at an excessive price").

795. N.C. CENT. UNIV. SCH. OF LAW, 1998 SELF-STUDY REPORT, NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW, 36 (Oct. 18, 1998) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

796. *Id.*

797. *Id.*

798. *Id.*

799. *Id.* at 6-7.

800. N.C. CENT. UNIV. SCH. OF LAW, ANNUAL REPORT SCHOOL OF LAW 1993-94, *supra* note 799, at 15.

cate from Oxford, North Carolina, whose charismatic leadership and ability to translate vision into reality . . . earned him national recognition as a constitutional lawyer and as a spokesman for the cause of the rights of Black citizens and human dignity."⁸⁰¹ It was the intent of this collection to provide a resource center for law faculty, students, and attorneys interested in civil rights law.⁸⁰²

In 1996, the ABA expanded the definition of "collection" to include access to electronic formats.⁸⁰³ There was a plethora of information available electronically via the internet, legal databases, and CD-ROM. CD-ROM jukebox systems and towers purchased and installed between 1994 and 1998 to access the library's CD Rom collection⁸⁰⁴ were obsolete by 1999.⁸⁰⁵ CD-ROM access to the Commerce Clearing House Tax Library, Infotrac, LOISLAW and Congressional Universe was converted to Internet access in 1998-99.⁸⁰⁶

The chart that follows represents the print and non print titles added to the library's resources and Westlaw and Lexis usage from 1990 to 1999.

Year	Print Titles Added	Microform Titles Added	Non-Book Titles Added	Serial Titles Held	CD-ROM Titles Held	Hours of Online Computer Use*
1990	714	0	3	936	0	1,205 ⁸⁰⁷

801. NORTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATION OF BLACK LAWYERS, CHRONICLE OF BLACK LAWYERS IN NORTH CAROLINA: CIVIL RIGHTS PIONEERS: 1950-1970, VOL. II, 13 (Oct. 1974) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

802. Deborah Mayo-Jefferies, *Special Collections in Law School Libraries*, 86 LAW LIBR. J. 503, 505 (1994).

803. See ABA, STANDARDS FOR APPROVAL OF LAW SCHOOLS AND INTERPRETATIONS, at 54 (Aug. 1996) (defining a collection as "printed sources, microforms, audio-visual works, and access to electronic formats under Interpretation 606-1 of ABA Standard 606).

804. See N.C. CENT. UNIV. SCH. OF LAW, ANNUAL REPORT SCHOOL OF THE NCCU LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY 1994-1995, *supra* note 775, 1, 2 (listing the CD-Rom titles added to the collection in 1994-94 as: CIS Congressional Masterfile; Shepard's Citations for North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, U.S. and Atlantic Reporters; 1994 Computer Assisted Legal Instruction (CALI), BNA's Environmental Law Library; BNA's Tax Management Portfolios; MB's Search Master (Collier's Bankruptcy Library, MB's Business Law Library, Federal Practice Library and Intellectual Property Library); Michie's Law on Disc for North Carolina; West's North Carolina Reporter; Law Office Information System's North Carolina Professional Library and CCH's 17-20 Tax Set.)

805. See N.C. UNIV. SCH. OF LAW, Annual Report of the NCCU School of Law Library 1999-2000, 5 (2000) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

806. *Id.*; N.C. CENT. UNIV. SCH. OF LAW, ANNUAL REPORT SCHOOL OF LAW 1998-1999, 33 (1999) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

807. AM. BAR ASS'N., SECTION OF LEGAL EDUC. & ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR FALL 1990 LAW SCHOOL ANNUAL QUESTIONNAIRE, Part III - Library, at 2-3 (Fall 1990) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives)

1991	1,395	0	64	936	0	4,804 ⁸⁰⁸
1992	569	152	0	1,011	2	6,760 ⁸⁰⁹
1993	489	29	8	1,050	2	4,310 ⁸¹⁰
1994	3,778	5,663	9	2,015	2	7,458 ⁸¹¹
1995	1,470	0	8	2,189	55	8,885 ⁸¹²
1996	1,519	16,066	37	3,021	55	8,884 ⁸¹³
1997	1,727	971	63	3,075	54	7,743 ⁸¹⁴
1998	764	263	217	3,403	0	7,585 ⁸¹⁵
1999	726	3,663	44	3,432	12	8,074 ⁸¹⁶

*(Lexis/Nexis, Westlaw and Dialog)

The next chart shows the dollar amount spent on new book titles, serials, and Westlaw and Lexis usage during the 1990s.

Year	Dollars Spent for Books	Dollars Spent for Serials	Dollars Spent for Online Legal Databases
1990	\$28,856	\$233,578	\$33,472 ⁸¹⁷

808. AM. BAR ASS'N., SECTION OF LEGAL EDUC. & ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR FALL 1991 LAW SCHOOL ANNUAL QUESTIONNAIRE, *Part III – Library*, at 2–3 (Fall 1991) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives)

809. AM. BAR ASS'N., SECTION OF LEGAL EDUC. & ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR FALL 1992 LAW SCHOOL ANNUAL QUESTIONNAIRE, *Part III – Library*, at 2–3 (Fall 1992) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives)

810. AM. BAR ASS'N., SECTION OF LEGAL EDUC. & ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR FALL 1993 LAW SCHOOL ANNUAL QUESTIONNAIRE, *Part III – Library*, at 2–3 (Fall 1993) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives)

811. AM. BAR ASS'N., SECTION OF LEGAL EDUC. & ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR FALL 1994 LAW SCHOOL ANNUAL QUESTIONNAIRE, *Part III – Library*, at 2–3 (Fall 1994) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives)

812. AM. BAR ASS'N., SECTION OF LEGAL EDUC. & ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR FALL 1995 LAW SCHOOL ANNUAL QUESTIONNAIRE, *Part III – Library*, at 2, 8 (Fall 1995) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives)

813. AM. BAR ASS'N., SECTION OF LEGAL EDUC. & ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR FALL 1996 LAW SCHOOL ANNUAL QUESTIONNAIRE, *Part III – Library*, at 2, 8 (Fall 1996) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives)

814. AM. BAR ASS'N., SECTION OF LEGAL EDUC. & ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR FALL 1997 LAW SCHOOL ANNUAL QUESTIONNAIRE, *Part III – Library*, at 2, 8 (Fall 1997) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives)

815. AM. BAR ASS'N., SECTION OF LEGAL EDUC. & ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR FALL 1998 LAW SCHOOL ANNUAL QUESTIONNAIRE, *Part III – Library*, at 2, 8 (Fall 1998) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives)

816. AM. BAR ASS'N., SECTION OF LEGAL EDUC. & ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR FALL 1999 LAW SCHOOL ANNUAL QUESTIONNAIRE, *Part III – Library*, at 2, 8 (Fall 1999) (on file with the N.C. Cent. Univ. James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives)

817. *Law School Annual Questionnaire* (pt. 3), A.B.A. SEC. LEGAL EDUC. & ADMISSION TO BAR (Fall 1990), *supra* note 813, at 5-6.

1991	\$50,370	\$219,020	\$29,010 ⁸¹⁸
1992	\$76,634	\$286,531	\$31,365 ⁸¹⁹
1993	\$112,000	\$267,695	\$36,617 ⁸²⁰
1994	\$240,723	\$623,745	\$29,835 ⁸²¹
1995	\$432,886	\$443,064	\$28,835 ⁸²²
1996	\$224,740	\$555,917	\$30,323 ⁸²³
1997	\$156,332	\$676,978	\$38,490 ⁸²⁴
1998	\$122,524	\$468,212	\$43,828 ⁸²⁵
1999	\$116,121	\$588,065	\$52,808 ⁸²⁶

ABA Standard 602 allowed a law school library to provide access to additional publications and information services through resource sharing.⁸²⁷ "Consortia are one of the more promising approaches to the sharing of resources and expertise that have been developed in the library community."⁸²⁸ The NCCU Law Library gained access to over 2000 libraries nationwide when it joined the Southeastern Library Network (SOLINET),⁸²⁹ an online shared cataloging and reference database during the 1993–94 academic year. When NCCU became a member of Triangle Research Library Network (TRLN), NCCU joined a consortium of libraries at Duke University, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and North Carolina State University on February 1, 1994.⁸³⁰ NCCU School of Law gained access to the

818. *Law School Annual Questionnaire* (pt. 3), A.B.A. SEC. LEGAL EDUC. & ADMISSION TO BAR (Fall 1991), *supra* note 814, at 5-6.

819. *Law School Annual Questionnaire* (pt. 3), A.B.A. SEC. LEGAL EDUC. & ADMISSION TO BAR (Fall 1992), *supra* note 815, at 5-6.

820. *Law School Annual Questionnaire* (pt. 3), A.B.A. SEC. LEGAL EDUC. & ADMISSION TO BAR (Fall 1993), *supra* note 816, at 5-6.

821. *Law School Annual Questionnaire* (pt. 4), A.B.A. SEC. LEGAL EDUC. & ADMISSION TO BAR (Fall 1994) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

822. *Law School Annual Questionnaire* (pt. 6), A.B.A. SEC. LEGAL EDUC. & ADMISSION TO BAR (Fall 1995) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

823. *North Carolina Central University School of Law: Site Evaluation Questionnaire*, A.B.A. (1998–99), Attachment #1e (Oct. 17, 1998) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

824. *Id.*

825. *Law School Annual Questionnaire* (pt. 6), A.B.A. SEC. LEGAL EDUC. & ADMISSION TO BAR, 5 (Fall 1998) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

826. *Law School Annual Questionnaire* (pt. 6), A.B.A. SEC. LEGAL EDUC. & ADMISSION TO BAR, 5 (Fall 1999) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

827. STANDARDS FOR APPROVAL OF LAW SCHOOLS AND INTERPRETATIONS, ABA., S602 (Oct. 1990).

828. Gregory E. Koster, *Introduction to Law Library Consortia: The State of the Art*, 85 LAW LIBR. J. 763 (1993).

829. ANNUAL REPORT SCHOOL OF LAW (1993–94), *supra* note 799, at 10.

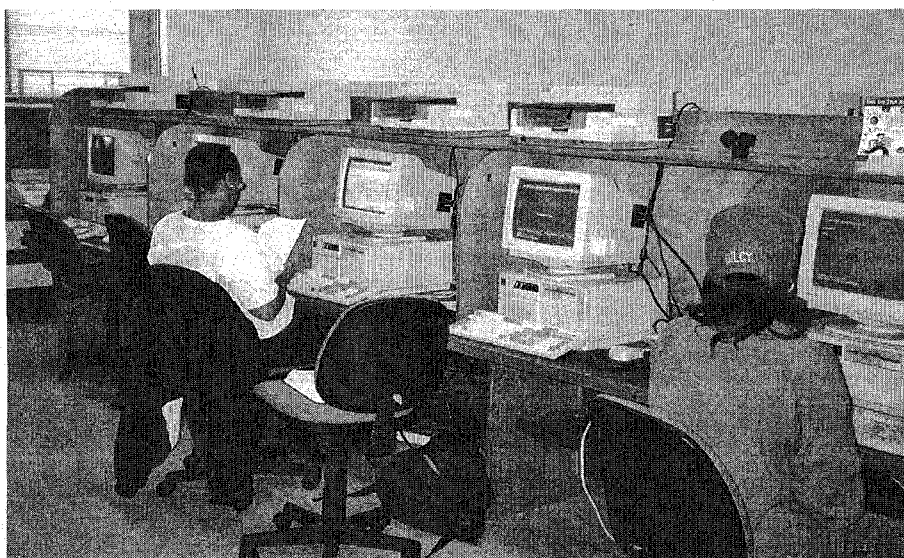
830. STANDARDS FOR APPROVAL OF LAW SCHOOLS AND INTERPRETATIONS, ABA., *supra* note 833, at S602.

collections at those Universities. The law school's membership in the University of North Carolina's Cooperative Library Lending Program (UNC CO-OP) allowed law students and faculty to borrow materials from all academic libraries in the 16 campus UNC system.⁸³¹

An "Adequate" Physical Space

The space in the law building allocated for the law library was not designed to accommodate or support technology and had no additional space to expand. We had to redesign the existing space to accommodate the new equipment, multiple material formats, and the additional staff needed to support and maintain an electronic environment.

A Title III Grant from the U.S. Department of Education provided the initial funding to redesign the law library to accommodate technology.⁸³² The computer lab set up at the entrance of the library was renovated to provide individual computer workstation carrels. The photocopier room located next to it was renovated to make a permanent training space for Westlaw and Lexis.⁸³³



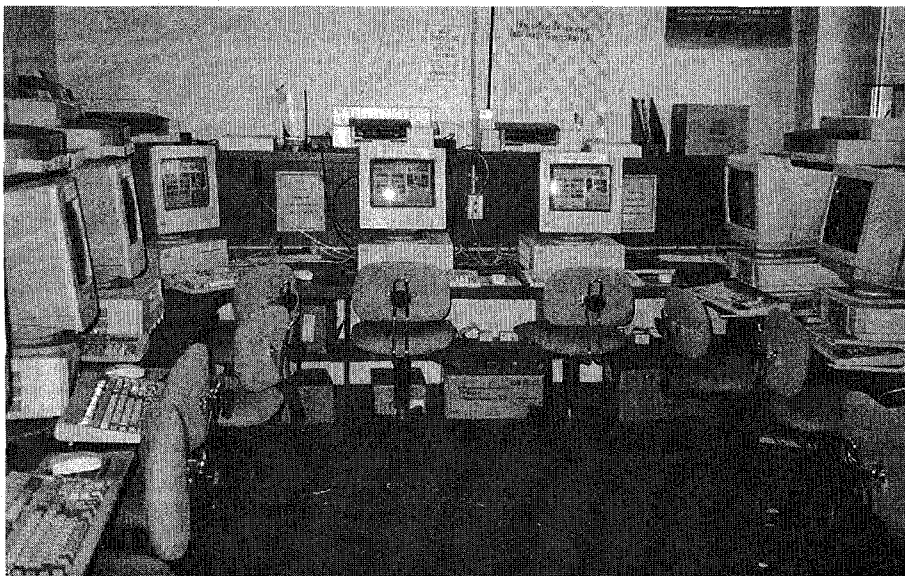
Computer Lab
1991

831. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NCCU LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY (1994-1995), *supra* note 775, at 5.

832. North Carolina Central University School of Law: 1991 Self-Study, 111-12 (Oct. 16, 1991).

833. *Id.*

The library had to set up temporary learning centers for 1L Westlaw and Lexis training twice a year before the Westlaw and Lexis terminals were given permanent residence in what came to be known as the "permanent learning center."⁸³⁴ Setting up terminals on a temporary basis involved finding a space within the library for the training, pulling cable wires to the designated space, and providing data ports, telephone lines, and electricity to that space. Then, Westlaw and Lexis sent NCCU boxes of hardware (terminals and printers) which had to be unpacked and set up for student use. We had to repack and return the terminals to the vendors after the training was complete. The wiring, cables, and telephones lines dangled from the walls and were quite unsightly. The completion of the "permanent learning center" allowed the library to offer Westlaw or Lexis training anytime throughout the year, without the inconvenience of having to set the stage every time.



Permanent Learning Center
1991

In 1992, the law school used Title III Grant funding to correct some of the inadequacies of the library's original design. The circulation/reserve area was renovated to face inside the library rather than into

834. *School of Law's Library Goes High Tech*, OF COUNSEL: THE ALUMNI NEWS MAGAZINE, NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL SCHOOL OF LAW, 5 (Spring 1995) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

the law school hallway. The old circulation desk space, facing the hallway, was renovated to make two group study rooms and a student lounge area.⁸³⁵ The architectural design of that area, which provided a skylight, prohibited the extension of the walls of the group study rooms to the ceiling. As a result, noise and voices were audible between the study rooms and the student lounge areas. This prohibited the use of the rooms for actual group study and discussion as required by ABA Standard 704.⁸³⁶ The only other conference/study room available for students to gather in small groups for discussion was located on the second floor of the library. This room, was the Floyd McKissick Civil Rights Reading Room. It was carpeted and equipped with a table, chairs, two file cabinets and a document scanner and computer printer setup to store and retrieve the law school's computerized repository for pleadings and other documents pertaining to various civil rights cases. One hundred and five (105) linear feet of shelving was mounted around the walls to house the law school's civil rights collection.⁸³⁷ By 1996, there was no "suitable group study space."⁸³⁸

We constantly rearranged existing library space in order to accommodate staff growth. Prior to the renovation of the circulation desk area, only the law librarian and associate law librarian had private offices. With the renovation of the circulation desk area, private office space was created for the circulation/serials librarian.⁸³⁹ In 1992-93, a Title III Grant funded the renovation of the technical services area to provide individual cubicles, using partitions, for clerical staff, and the acquisitions librarian.⁸⁴⁰ The demand for additional private office space became more acute with the hiring of a reference librarian and a Computer Support Technician II in 1994-95.⁸⁴¹ The microform collection was removed from the microform room and lined along the walls outside the faculty offices located in the library to create office space for the reference librarian.⁸⁴² In 1996, carrel seating located on the

835. *Id.*

836. STANDARDS FOR APPROVAL OF LAW SCHOOLS AND INTERPRETATIONS, ABA, S704 (Oct. 1990).

837. Deborah Mayo-Jefferies, *Special Collections in Law School Libraries*, 86 LAW LIBR. J. 503, 506 (1994).

838. Jay Lucker, *University of North Carolina Library Study Final Report*, 59 (Sept. 1996) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

839. *North Carolina Central University School of Law: 1991 Self-Study* (Oct. 18, 1998), *supra* note 838, at 33.

840. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NCCU LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY, (1992-93), 1 (On file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

841. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NCCU LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY, 6 (1994-95) (On file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

842. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NCCU LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY, (1993-94), 1 (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

west wall of the library was removed to make space to build private offices for the Computer Support Technician II and the Acquisitions Librarian.⁸⁴³ In 1997–98, a conference room was renovated to make office space to accommodate three new paraprofessional staff positions.⁸⁴⁴

To accommodate collection growth,⁸⁴⁵ additional shelving was installed in the library in 1990,⁸⁴⁶ 1991,⁸⁴⁷ 1993,⁸⁴⁸ and 1995.⁸⁴⁹ Still, by the end of 1998, 89% of the shelving was occupied.⁸⁵⁰ Since there was no visible floor space to place additional shelving,⁸⁵¹ the library installed further shelving around the walls to avoid the further removal of carrel seating to make space to for personnel and microform growth.⁸⁵²

Space for viewing video tapes was also limited. The audio visual equipment (TV/VCR, interactive video, overhead projector, screen and tripod, video camera and cassette tape recorder)⁸⁵³ was housed in a small room about the size of a closet beside the reserve area.

Inadequate space was a major concern cited by Jay Lucker, the Principal Consultant, in a Library Study commissioned by the General Administration of the University of North Carolina in 1996.⁸⁵⁴ Unfortunately, adequate space was not the library's only concern. Conditions in the library were neither environmentally adequate nor aesthetically conducive for study and research.

The heating and air conditioning in the library never functioned properly. Temperatures were uncontrollable, fluctuating from severely

843. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NCCU LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY, 1 (1995–96)(On file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

844. ANNUAL REPORT SCHOOL OF LAW (1997–98), *supra* note 675, at 35.

845. *Memorandum from Deborah Jefferies, Law Librarian, to Percy Luney, Dean*, (Oct. 13, 1997) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

846. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NCCU LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY, (1989–1990) (On file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

847. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NCCU LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY, (1991–92), *supra* note 912, at 28.

848. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NCCU LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY, 1 (1992–93) (On file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

849. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NCCU LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY, 1 (1994–95) (On file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

850. *North Carolina Central University School of Law: 1991 Self-Study*, (Oct. 18, 1998), *supra* note 710, at 38.

851. *Memorandum from Deborah Jefferies* (Oct. 13, 1997) (On file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

852. *See Law School Annual Questionnaire* (pt. 3), A.B.A. SEC. LEGAL EDUC. & ADMISSION TO BAR (Fall 1990), *supra* note 718, at 7 (listing the number of carrel seats at 223); *Law School Annual Questionnaire* (pt. 3), A.B.A. SEC. LEGAL EDUC. & ADMISSION TO BAR (Fall 1999), *supra* note 727, at 7 (listing the number of carrel seats at 188).

853. *Annual Report of the NCCU Law School Library*, (1994–95), *supra* note 693, at 3.

854. Jay Lucker, *University of North Carolina Library Study Final Report*, 59 (Sept. 1996) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

hot to severely cold. In the summer of 1995, temperatures in the library were in excess of 89 degrees for several weeks. The temperature was often in excess of 100 degrees in 1996⁸⁵⁵ and 95 degrees in 1998.⁸⁵⁶ There was no air conditioning.⁸⁵⁷ Huge fans did not remedy the situation.⁸⁵⁸ Neither did the installation of a new air conditioning chiller in 1998.⁸⁵⁹ In the winter of 1999, the heating system malfunctioned.⁸⁶⁰ Temperatures ranged from 50.1 to 56 F.⁸⁶¹ Library staff and students who dared to brave the severe temperatures, worked in coats, hats, and gloves. When library staff complained to the physical plant, the plant turned on the heat, resulting in temperatures reaching in excess of 105 degrees on the second floor of the library.⁸⁶² This environment was damaging to the library's collections, computers,⁸⁶³ copiers,⁸⁶⁴ and personnel. It affected staff productivity and student usage. Library staff complained of headaches, fatigue, light headedness, elevated blood pressure and general malaise.⁸⁶⁵ Some staff refused to come to work, some came in late, and some left early because of the extreme temperatures.⁸⁶⁶

In addition to the severe fluctuations in temperature in the law library, lighting continued to be a problem.⁸⁶⁷ Although additional lighting was installed on the first floor of the library in 1993,⁸⁶⁸ nothing was done to improve the lighting on the second floor.⁸⁶⁹ Lights

855. *Memorandum from Deborah Jefferies, Law Librarian, to Percy Luney, Dean* (Feb. 26, 1996) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

856. *Memorandum from Percy Luney, Jr., Dean, to Col. Kerry O. Randal, Director, Physical Plant* (Mar. 30, 1998) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

857. *Memorandum from Deborah Jefferies, Law Librarian, to Percy Luney, Dean* (June 8, 1995) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

858. Letter from Grace M. Mills, Assistant Law Librarian for Public Services, to Mr. Kerry O. Randal, Director, Physical Plant (Oct. 16, 1997) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

859. *North Carolina Central University School of Law: 1991 Self-Study* (Oct. 18, 1998), *supra* note 710, at 37.

860. See ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NCCU SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY, (1999-2000), *supra* note 717, at 4.

861. *Memorandum from Grace Mills, Assistant Law Librarian for Public Services, to Deborah Mayo-Jefferies, Law Librarian* (Feb. 25, 1999) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

862. *Memorandum from Percy Luney, Dean, to Col. Kerry O. Randal, Physical Plant Director* (Nov. 8, 1996) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

863. *Memorandum from Deborah Jefferies, Law Librarian, to Percy Luney, Dean* (June 8, 1995) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

864. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NCCU LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY, (1999-2000), *supra* note 812, at 4.

865. *Memorandum from Percy Luney, Jr., Dean, to Col. Kerry O. Randal, Director, Physical Plant* (Mar. 30, 1998) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

866. *Memorandum from Percy Luney* (Nov. 8, 1996), *supra* note 867.

867. See *Memorandum from Percy Luney* (Feb. 26, 1996) (On file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

868. ANNUAL REPORT SCHOOL OF LAW, (1993-1994), *supra* note 799.

869. *Memorandum from Deborah Jefferies* (Feb. 26, 1996), *supra* note 862.

flickered throughout the library and usage of some student study areas was essentially precluded due to light outages. Unsightly hanging light fixtures plagued the library's ambiance⁸⁷⁰ and presented a potentially dangerous situation over some study tables and bookshelves.⁸⁷¹ There were long term light outages. The lights in the group study room/student lounge area at the entrance of the library were out for over a year and the lights in the main stairwell/atrium had not been replaced in five years. Both areas were illuminated by skylight during the day, but nearly completely dark when the sun went down. The University's physical plant was unable to replace the lights in the group study room area because there was no money to purchase the replacement bulbs. It could not replace the lights in the atrium because there was no ladder on campus tall enough to access the light fixtures.⁸⁷² In order to provide some lighting in the stairwell at night, the physical plant installed florescent lights on the side walls of the main stairwell/atrium. A crane was finally rented to replace the lights in the group study rooms and the main stairwell/atrium before the ABA site evaluation visit in the 1998. Lighting was also added on both floors of the library at that time.⁸⁷³



Plastic sheeting protects the collection from leaks in the roof

More physical plant problems surfaced in the mid-1990s when unsightly water damage was observed around the atrium skylight and on

870. *Memorandum from Deborah Jefferies, Law Librarian, to Percy Luney, Dean* (Feb. 20, 1995) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

871. *Memorandum from Percy Luney, Dean, to Kerry O. Randel, Director of Physical Facilities*, (Sept. 6, 1995) (On file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

872. *Memorandum from Deborah Jefferies* (Feb. 26, 1996), *supra* note 860.

873. *Annual Report School of Law* (1998-1999), *supra* note 717, at 31.

the walls below the skylight.⁸⁷⁴ We initially reported this to University physical plant in January 1996.⁸⁷⁵ Attempts by physical plant personnel to patch the 16 year old roof were unsuccessful. A new leak would always appear. By January 1998, some of the ceiling tiles on the second floor of the library were bulging with water and some had steady leaks. The library staff used trash containers, buckets, and anything else they could find to catch the water in multiple locations. When the staff was unable to find enough suitable containers, they would line paper boxes with trash bags to catch the water. Grace Mills, Assistant Law Librarian for Public Library Services, and Walter High, Associate Law Librarian for Technical Services, used their own personal funds to purchase plastic sheeting to protect the books in the areas of the leaks.⁸⁷⁶ The water damage from the leaks in the roof caused some of the ceiling panels/tiles to fall, some to hang precariously, and some to sport brown water damage circles. But for the plastic sheeting, the leaks and crumbling ceiling tiles would have damaged a substantial portion of the collection.⁸⁷⁷

In addition to saturating the carpet in some spots, the constant sound of the dripping from the leaks in the roof annoyed students who tried to study on the second floor of the library. By September 1999, the water had seeped through to the first floor of the library and wet spots could be seen along the walls.⁸⁷⁸ After Hurricane Floyd in October 1999, the water standing in containers was too heavy for the library staff to lift, carry, and empty. It was odorous and laced with trash.⁸⁷⁹ The water saturated carpet had mildewed and the smell was nauseating.⁸⁸⁰ It was not a healthy learning or working environment for the students and staff. Not only was the appearance of the library unsightly, but there was an underlying fear that the roof might col-

874. *Memorandum from Deborah Jefferies, Law Librarian, to Percy Luney, Dean* (Jan. 22, 1996) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

875. *Memorandum from Deborah Jefferies, Law Librarian, to Percy Luney, Dean* (Jan. 22, 1996) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

876. *Memorandum from Grace M. Mills, Assistant Law Librarian for Public Services, to Percy Luney, Jr., Dean* (Jan. 14, 1998) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

877. *Memorandum from Grace M. Mills, Assistant Law Librarian for Public Services, to Deborah Mayo-Jefferies, Law Librarian* (May 17, 1999) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

878. *Memorandum from Walter High, Associate Law Librarian for Technical Services, to Deborah Jefferies, Law Librarian* (Sept. 16, 1999) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

879. *Memorandum from Deborah Jefferies, Law Librarian, to Janice Mills, Dean* (Oct. 6, 1999) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

880. *Memorandum from Walter High, Associate Librarian for Technical Services, to Deborah Jefferies, Law Librarian* (Sept. 8, 1999) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

lapse under the weight of heavy rains and possibly snow as the winter months approached.⁸⁸¹

In addition to the light outages and water damage making the physical appearance of the library unattractive, the entire carpet needed to be replaced. Three different carpet coverings lined the 15 yards from the entrance of the law library. The carpet had been patched at various times due to brick acid stains, mold, mildew, and spills.⁸⁸² Furthermore, windows that had not been bolted shut hung precariously by their hinges.⁸⁸³

General housekeeping was virtually nonexistent in the 1990s.⁸⁸⁴ The library was not cleaned daily. The carpeting throughout the library was not vacuumed.⁸⁸⁵ Library offices with tile floors were neither swept nor mopped. Windows were not washed and the bathrooms were not cleaned.⁸⁸⁶ The four housekeepers assigned to the law school in the 1980s had decreased to two. The evening janitor blamed the sad state of housekeeping affairs on the lack of cleaning equipment, supplies and staff.⁸⁸⁷ Some library staff members donated cleaning supplies and some brought in their personal vacuum cleaners to clean their personal space.⁸⁸⁸

"Effective" Library Service

"Effective" library service, as interpreted under 1995 ABA Standard 605, is "having adequate reference services, providing intellectual access (such as . . . cataloging, . . .) to the library's collection and other information resources . . ." ⁸⁸⁹ At the beginning of the 1990s, the law library did not have a reference librarian or a reference desk. Reference questions that could not be answered by the circulation desk staff (usually students or clerical workers) were referred to either the law library director or the associate law librarian. The 1991-92

881. *Memorandum from Deborah Jefferies, Law Librarian, to Edward Eng, Physical Plant* (Sept. 28, 1999) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

882. *Memorandum from Deborah Jefferies, Law Librarian* (Mar. 30, 1999) (On file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

883. *Memorandum from Deborah Jefferies, Law Librarian* (Jan. 22, 1996) *supra* note 879.

884. *Memorandum from Deborah Jefferies, Law Librarian, to Percy Luney, Dean* (Feb. 26, 1996) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (although, the trash was emptied regularly).

885. *Memorandum from Deborah Jefferies, Law Librarian* (Jan. 22, 1996), *supra* note 879.

886. *Memorandum from Deborah Jefferies, Law Librarian*, (Mar. 30, 1999), *supra* note 861.

887. *Memorandum from Deborah Jefferies, Law Librarian* (Feb. 20, 1995) *supra* note 875.

888. MONTHLY REPORT FOR WALTER HIGH, 5 (Aug.-Dec. 2000) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

889. *American Bar Association Standards for Approval of Law Schools and Interpretations*, Sept. 1995, Interpretation 605-1, at 49, available at http://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/publications/misc/legal_education/Standards/standardsarchive/1995_standards.authcheckdam.pdf.

ABA Site Evaluation Team questioned the adequacy of reference services, particularly on weekends.⁸⁹⁰ To address the ABA's concerns, the library's four professional librarians took turns manning the reference desk between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. daily⁸⁹¹ and eight hours on the weekends.⁸⁹² Additionally, each librarian and two of the more skilled support personnel were assigned to faculty members as their "personal librarian."⁸⁹³ These additional assignments took the professional librarians away from their acquisitions, documents, serial and cataloging duties but were necessary to satisfy the ABA until a reference librarian could be hired. By 1993-94, the law library had a help desk staffed by a reference librarian.⁸⁹⁴ However, additional professional reference assistance was needed to help teach legal research, prepare instructional materials,⁸⁹⁵ and enhance electronic media training.⁸⁹⁶

The law library's print collection was accessible to faculty and students via online catalog and open stacks. It was either shelved in accordance with the Library of Congress classification system, or grouped by type (i.e. North Carolina Collection, reporters, journals, state and federal depository materials, CD-ROM and audio visual collections) and arranged alphabetically or by SuDoc Number on the first and second third floors of the law library, the basement storage area, the clinic library and the faculty library. Collection growth and limited shelving made it necessary for the small circulation desk staff to constantly shift the collection.⁸⁹⁷ A part-time circulation clerk position was added to the staff in 1992⁸⁹⁸ and two circulation/serials clerk positions were added in 1998.⁸⁹⁹

In 1983, the law library began the process of automating its cataloging and circulation functions to provide automated access to the law

890. Letter from James P. White, Consultant on Legal Educ. to the Am. Bar Ass'n, to President C.D. Spangler, Jr., et al., (Nov. 22, 1993) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

891. Staff Meeting Minutes, N.C. Cent. Univ. Sch. of Law Library (Feb. 20, 1997) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

892. *Memorandum from Deborah Jefferies, Law Librarian to Library Staff* (June 17, 1992) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

893. Staff Meeting Minutes, N. C. Cent. Univ. Sch. of Law Library (Nov. 10, 1992) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

894. Letter from James P. White, Consultant on Legal Educ. to the Am. Bar Ass'n. (Nov. 22, 1993) *supra* note 895.

895. *1998 Self-Study Report*, (Oct. 18, 1998), *supra* note 865, at 38.

896. *Id.*

897. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NCCU LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY, (1995-1996), *supra* note 775, at 2.

898. *Memorandum from Deborah Jefferies, Law Librarian, to Law Library Staff* (June 24, 1992) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

899. *Annual Report of the NCCU Law School Library*, 2 (1997-1998) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

library's collection.⁹⁰⁰ However, personnel changes, communication with the University library, and funding limited any substantial progress towards automation of these law school library management functions until 1990. Before the law library's collection could be automated and students could use the campus-wide automated public catalog and circulation system, LS2000, it had to be cataloged and converted from the print to machine readable format.⁹⁰¹ This meant that all library materials, including those that had been historically identified by accession numbers, had to be cataloged or recataloged online, bar coded,⁹⁰² and then downloaded into the LS2000 system.⁹⁰³ This process is called retrospective conversion. By 1991, all of the hardware and software required for automation had been acquired.⁹⁰⁴ But problems with purchase orders, budget freezes, hardware adjustments and upgrades, new software, and malfunctioning equipment hindered the implementation of the automated system.⁹⁰⁵ Rapid changes in technology made some of the hardware and software purchased for LS2000 obsolete before it could be installed.

By the time LS2000 was functioning properly, the University had joined TRLN. To access the library collections at the other TRLN member schools,⁹⁰⁶ the law library had to replace the LS2000 integrated library system with DRA (Data Research Associates). Insufficient budget,⁹⁰⁷ network-related problems,⁹⁰⁸ unstable technical support,⁹⁰⁹ and system changes⁹¹⁰ stymied the law library's efforts to get DRA installed in a timely manner. Before the law library could

900. *Memorandum from Deborah Jefferies, Law Librarian, to Louis Westerfield, Dean* (Feb. 9, 1990) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

901. *North Carolina Central University School of Law 1991 Self-Study* 97 (Oct. 16, 1991) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

902. See Pamela Bluh, *Barcoding a Library Collection*, 82 LAW LIBR. J. 727 (1990) (defining barcoding as "the process of identifying items in a library's collection by assigning to each a unique machine readable code").

903. *Memorandum from Deborah Jefferies, Law Librarian, to Mary Wright, Dean, and Monica Kalo, Assistant, Dean* (Jan. 8, 1992) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

904. *Memorandum from Deborah Jefferies, Law Librarian, to Janice Mills, Dean* (Aug. 27, 1998) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

905. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY, (1991-1992), 11-14 (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

906. *Memorandum from David Carlson, Exec. Dir., TRLN, to Dr. Floyd Hardy, Dir. of Library Serv., NCCU* (Feb. 21, 1994) (on file with NCCU James E. Shepard Library Archives).

907. *Memorandum from Deborah Jefferies, Law Librarian* (Aug. 27, 1998), *supra* note 909.

908. *Memorandum from Eurydice W. Smith, Catalog Librarian, to Gwyneth Duncan, Univ. Sys. Adm'r* (Apr. 28, 1995) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Library Archives).

909. *Memorandum from Benjamin F. Speller, Jr., Dean, Sch. of Library and Info. Sci., to Dr. M.L. Burnim, Provost* (May 1, 1995) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archive).

910. *Memorandum from David Carlson, Exec. Dir., TRLN* (Feb. 21, 1994), *supra* note 911.

get DRA hardware, software and passwords⁹¹¹ installed and functioning properly, the university ceased all LS/2000 operations.⁹¹² Failure to get DRA installed halted all cataloging activity. New titles could not be added to the online catalog⁹¹³ and law students and faculty were unable to use the online public access terminals.⁹¹⁴ Instead of the reduced processing time, improved quality, and increased resource sharing the law library expected to get with automation, it got a backlog of bar coding and cataloging. Even after DRA was installed, the deficiencies found in the database required that it be rebuilt and reloaded.⁹¹⁵

Due to the large number of backlogged titles that had to be cataloged and barcoded⁹¹⁶ and the small size of the cataloging staff, the library's retrospective conversion project and cataloging had to be outsourced to private cataloging services.⁹¹⁷ In 1994, a catalog/acquisitions technical services clerk position⁹¹⁸ and a catalog technical assistant position opened up to assist with the automation of law school's cataloging.⁹¹⁹ By the end of 1998, nearly all of the library's collection was in machine readable format.⁹²⁰ Online Public Access Catalog terminals were installed on the first and second floors of the library. These terminals provided access to the library holdings at NCCU, UNC, Chapel Hill, N.C. State, and Duke University.

Despite limited funding, staffing and space, the law library served as the hub of library and law school technology in the 1990s. The law school computing and law library information systems provided technology support and direction for the entire Law School community. The law library was responsible for maintaining and inventorying all of the law school's computers and integrating technology into the law school, the classrooms, and offices.

911. *Memorandum from Deborah Jefferies, Law Librarian, to Percy Luney, Dean* (Feb. 13, 1995) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

912. *See Letter from Floyd C. Hardy, Dir. of Library Serv., to Rhonda Rande, Ameritech*, (Jan. 12, 1995) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (stating that all LS2000 operations ceased on January 11, 1995).

913. *Memorandum from Floyd Hardy, Dir. of Library Serv., to the University Planning Council* (Mar. 9, 1995) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

914. *Id.*

915. *Id.*

916. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NCCU LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY, 3 (1994-1995) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

917. *See Memorandum from Deborah Jefferies, Law Librarian, to Mary Wright, Dean* (May 20, 1994) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (reporting that the law library's retrospective conversion project was outsourced to Cassidy Cataloging Company).

918. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NCCU LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY, (1994-1995), *supra* note 921, at 7.

919. ANNUAL REPORT NCCU SCHOOL OF LAW, (1997-1998), *supra* note 765, at 33.

920. NCCU School of Law 1998 Self-Study Report, (Oct. 18, 1998), *supra* note 865, at 32.

The library entered the 1990s providing and maintaining a Permanent Learning Center, consisting of six Westlaw⁹²¹ and six Lexis terminals for database training; and a computer lab with twelve terminals for word processing and computer assisted legal instruction and twelve printers for student use.⁹²² Six new computers were added to the computer lab and the first IBM Computer was purchased for staff use during the 1992-93 academic term.⁹²³ In 1993-94, those computers were replaced with 14 computers equipped with 8 MB of RAM, 130 to 170 MB of hard drive storage, dual floppy disks, and SVGA color monitors. Two of the computers were equipped with CD-ROM drives and all computers had HP deskjet 500 printers attached.⁹²⁴ Ethernet cards, Computer Assisted Legal Instruction (CALI),⁹²⁵ and Norton Antivirus software were installed on all of the computers in the computer lab⁹²⁶ and the faculty computers. All of the computers in the computer lab had either Wordperfect 5.1, WordPerfect 5.2 for Windows, or WordPerfect 6.0a for Windows. A Bar Review Program was installed on one of the computers in the computer lab for law school graduates preparing for the bar exam.⁹²⁷

In 1994-95, Mr. Peterson began working with University Academic Accounting to establish email accounts for students and staff.⁹²⁸ By 1995, email accounts were available for law school students and staff⁹²⁹ and all of the law library's information retrieval systems and CD-ROM were available through its internet web pages.⁹³⁰

The library used the law school's 1989 Title III Grant funding to join the Center for Computer Assisted Legal Instruction (CALI) and lease Veralex Interactive video laser-disc lessons.⁹³¹ However, finding a space to set up the interactive video proved problematic. The system was be in a closet until earphones were purchased to avoid disturbing other library patrons. In 1998, the library subscribed to The West Education Network (TWEN), an online classroom management system

921. ANNUAL REPORT SCHOOL OF THE LAW LIBRARY (1990-1991), *supra* note 912, at 1.

922. NCCU School of Law 1991 Self-Study Report (Oct. 16, 1991), *supra* note 865, at 88.

923. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NCCU LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY, 1992-1993, *supra* note 705, at 1.

924. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NCCU LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY, 4 (1995-1996) (On file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

925. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NCCU LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY, 5 (1994-1995) (On file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

926. LAW LIBRARY 1993-1994 ANNUAL REPORT (MAY 1, 1993 THROUGH APRIL 30, 1994), 2 (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

927. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NCCU LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY, 1994-1995, *supra* note 775, at 6.

928. *Id.*

929. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NCCU LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY, 1995-1996 (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

930. *Id.*

931. NCCU School of Law 1991 Self-Study Report (Oct. 16, 1991), *supra* note 865, at 112.

that allows students to access syllabi, lesson plans, and communicates with the professor.⁹³²

The law library's audio visual equipment included an overhead projector, cassette players, televisions, VCRs, video cameras, video cassette recorders, camera stands, and a laser disc player. The Consortium of South Eastern Law Libraries (COSELL) purchased the law library's first fax machine to promote free resource sharing among South Eastern Association Law Libraries. This Cannon L770 fax machine with 56 pages of memory⁹³³ allowed the library to offer faxing services in 1992. The library received its second fax machine in 1997, via membership in the Document Delivery System which "offered services to patrons beyond what is traditionally thought of as 'interlibrary loan.'"⁹³⁴

Prior to 1996, the law library either purchased or leased its photocopiers. Both methods of photocopying services were an administrative nightmare.⁹³⁵ The copiers were frequently out of order and there was never enough funding to cover paper, toner, and the maintenance agreements.⁹³⁶ Repairing and ordering parts had to be approved through several layers of University bureaucracy. In January 1996, after negotiating with several vendors, Image Office Systems agreed to install and maintain two coin copiers for the library. Image agreed to provide paper, toner, and service at no charge to the University. Image collected revenues from use of the copiers. Now students were always able to make copies. The library staff just had to report any problems.⁹³⁷ In 1998, a heavy duty networked laser printer was installed in each student lab. Another network laser printer was set up at the Law School receptionist desk for faculty use.⁹³⁸

THE COMPETITIVE ERA: 2000 – 2009

Societal Attitudes and Legislation

When NCCU School of Law was established in 1939, there were only three other law schools in North Carolina; the University of North Carolina School of Law,⁹³⁹ Duke University School of Law,⁹⁴⁰

932. *NCCU School of Law 2006 ABA Self-Study Report*, 98 (Feb. 8, 2006) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

933. *Memorandum from Deborah Jefferies, Law Librarian, to Janice Mills, Dean*, (June 12, 2000) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

934. *Memorandum from Julie Blume Nye, Title II-D Project Manager, to Rebecca Gomez, Perkins Library*, (Nov. 18, 1994) (on file with the James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

935. *Memorandum from Deborah Jefferies, supra*, note 938, at 1.

936. BERNSTINE ET AL., *SITE VISITATION REPORT*, (1991), *supra* note 636, at 92.

937. *Memorandum from Deborah Jefferies*, (June 12, 2000), *supra* note 938.

938. *ANNUAL REPORT NCCU SCHOOL OF LAW, 1998–1999, supra* note 812, at 33.

939. *See About, UNC SCHOOL OF LAW* <http://www.law.unc.edu/about/default.aspx> (last visited May 31, 2013) (establishing UNC School of Law in 1845).

and Wake Forest University School of Law.⁹⁴¹ Each provided legal education for whites only. Post segregation, NCCU School of Law had to compete with those law schools for students. It could no longer rest on its legacy as a law school founded to educate African American students. Although NCCU School of Law had been distinguished “for its role in gender-diversification in the legal profession,”⁹⁴² women and African American students interested in the study of law now had choices. Many chose historically white institutions because of the stigma of inferiority and low bar passage rates attached to historically African American law schools. The establishment of the Norman A. Wiggins School of Law at Campbell University in 1976,⁹⁴³ and Elon University in 2006,⁹⁴⁴ increased the competition, not only for African American students but for all students. The “for profit” law school, Charlotte School of Law, founded in 2006,⁹⁴⁵ gave NCCU School of Law yet another contender.

Inadequate state funding, minimal corporate and philanthropic support, and meager alumni giving over the past six decades made it difficult for NCCU School of Law Library to compete with the other law schools in North Carolina. The law school continued to experience “anxiety and frustration associated with the ‘fluid’ budgetary crisis” in the new millennium.⁹⁴⁶ The school was financially unable to provide physical facilities that bestowed the collegiate atmosphere, comfortable environment, librarian assistance, and technology students found at majority law school libraries.

Law schools’ focus on technology in the new millennium only further threatened NCCU School of Law’s ability to compete. Technology at NCCU School of Law was initially poorly supported.⁹⁴⁷ However, Title III Grant funding made it possible for the law library to provide the network, computing, and website management needed to achieve the law schools programmatic technology objectives, and

940. See *Law School Timeline*, DUKE LAW <http://law.duke.edu/history/timeline> (last visited May 31, 2013) (establishing Duke University School of Law in 1865).

941. See *About Wake Forest*, WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW <http://about.law.wfu.edu/> (last visited May 31, 2013) (establishing Wake Forest University School of Law in 1894).

942. See ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW, (2000–2001) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

943. *Our History*, CAMPBELL UNIVERSITY NORMAN ADRIAN WIGGINS SCHOOL OF LAW, <http://law.campbell.edu/page.cfm?id=196&n=our-history> (last visited on Mar. 23, 2014).

944. *About Elon Law*, ELON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW, <http://www.elon.edu/e-web/law/about/> (last visited Mar. 23, 2014).

945. *Charlotte School of Law*, LAW SCHOOL NUMBERS, <http://www.charlotte.lawschoolnumbers.com> (last visited Mar. 23, 2014).

946. ANNUAL REPORT SCHOOL OF LAW (2000–2001) *supra* note 947, at 1.

947. John Pulley, *Raising the Bar: North Carolina Central University law School embraces technology and find itself in good company*, EdTech: Focus on Higher Education, Mar./April 2007, at 45, 46.

earn the law school a national ranking of #18 on National Juris magazine's technology honor roll.⁹⁴⁸ Title III Grant funds increased the library's computing support and reference staff, purchase smart technology for the law school's classrooms, seminar rooms, conference rooms and offices, and provide distant learning and videoconferencing support for the law school.

In its efforts to stay competitive, the law school at NCCU entered the new millennium exploring the possibility of extending its evening program to the Charlotte area through distance learning technology.⁹⁴⁹ Upon receipt of permission from the ABA to proceed, the library staff began researching, studying, and working out the details necessary to remotely maintain and administer a law library in Charlotte. However, when the State of North Carolina approved the University Bond Referendum authorizing the expenditure of \$7,028,800 for the renovation of the Albert L. Turner Law School Building in 2001,⁹⁵⁰ "The Charlotte Project" was halted and the attention of the law school's administration turned to planning for the law school and law library renovation and addition.⁹⁵¹ Charlotte School of Law's receipt of licensure from the UNC Board of Governors in 2005⁹⁵² voided any possibility of NCCU School of Law extending its evening program to Charlotte via technology.

A new dean, Raymond Pierce, was appointed in July, 2005. After the ABA expressed concerns about the law school's dependence on Title III Grant funds for "critical, recurring needs,"⁹⁵³ Dean Pierce sought and obtained a significant increase in funding for the law school from the North Carolina General Assembly.⁹⁵⁴ With increased funding promised for the law school, Dean Pierce seized the opportunity to submit the law school's fourth application for AALS membership in 2008. AALS membership had been a "long cherished goal" of the law school. Previous applications for AALS membership were submitted in 1950, 1989 and 2006. One of the reasons for denial in 1989 and 2006 was insufficient funding.

948. LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY ANNUAL REPORT, 2 (2004-2005) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

949. ANNUAL REPORT SCHOOL OF LAW (2000-2001), *supra* note 947, at 2.

950. Memorandum from Thomas M. Ringer, Jr. Chairperson, Long Range Planning Committee, to Faculty Members and Administrators, North Carolina Central University School of Law, (Oct. 10, 2001) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

951. NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY ANNUAL REPORT, (2002-2003) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

952. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW, (2004-2005) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

953. REPORT ON NCCU SCHOOL OF LAW'S 2007-2008 TITLE III SPENDING PLAN 5 (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

954. MILDRED WIGFALL ROBINSON, CONSULTANT'S REPORT, NCCU SCHOOL OF LAW 15 (Mar. 2008) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

*Professional Standards for Law Libraries**A Qualified Librarian*

In addition to handling traditional library functions, the law librarian of the new millennium monitored new trends and developments in technology. But the development of "micro-techniques, electronic computers, teaching machines and other scientific marvels,"⁹⁵⁵ caused the library literature and some Deans and faculty to question the need for more librarians and library space in the new millennium. Why did the law school need libraries and librarians when the internet and electronic databases could provide the answer to every research problem instantaneously without leaving the comfort of one's own home or favorite coffee shop?⁹⁵⁶ Would the law library and law librarian become obsolete in the new millennium?⁹⁵⁷ Was technology about to put the law librarian out of a job?⁹⁵⁸ Dean Pierce reorganized law school administration, to move supervision of technology from the law library to the Office of the Dean, creating a new department he called Facility Management and Information Technology Services.⁹⁵⁹

The law library of the new millennium had become an "invisible portal for research rather than the space where most research activity occurs."⁹⁶⁰ As technology and electronic based information retrieval systems developed, the librarian's responsibilities did not decrease. We had the added tasks of deciding which online retrieval systems and databases to purchase, installing and managing those systems, negotiating contracts, and discussing maintenance issues with service representatives. Although electronic based library management and information retrieval tools changed the way the law librarians handled traditional library functions⁹⁶¹ it did not eliminate shelving, circulation, and retrieval tasks. Information retrieval in the 21st century, whether in print or electronic format, still required the management skills of a dual degreed director with "knowledge of and experience in

955. Robert B. Downs, *Education and the Recruitment of Law Librarians*, 55 LAW LIBR. J. 204 (1962).

956. Scott Carlson, *The Deserted Library*, CHRON. OF HIGHER EDUC., Nov. 16, 2001, at A35.

957. Erwin C. Surrency, *New Directions for Law Libraries: Alternatives for the Future*, 64 LAW LIBR. J. 507 (1971).

958. Jarvis, Robert M., *What Law Professors Will Want from Law Librarians in the Twenty-first Century*, 96 LAW LIBR. J. 503, 505 (2004).

959. NCCU School of Law 2006 Self-Study Report (Feb. 8, 2006), *supra* note 939, at 88, 93.

960. Paul D. Callister, *Inside the Minds: The Changing Role of Academic Law Librarianship* "Seeing the 'Whole Elephant': A New Model for Law School Libraries" 10 (Aspatore Books, 2008).

961. Colleen Gareau, *Best Law Libraries*, THE NATIONAL JURIST, Oct. 2004, at 19, 22, 23.

library management.”⁹⁶² Additionally, the law librarians were expected to engage in even more service⁹⁶³ and teaching activities.⁹⁶⁴

An “Adequate” Library

A “Well Selected” Collection

Selection of resources in the new millennium, in print or electronic format, required knowledge of the present collection, the availability of new materials, and significant budget increase. Between 2000 and 2003, the law library completed its major microform collections,⁹⁶⁵ increased its electronic resource offerings⁹⁶⁶ to include HeinOnline,⁹⁶⁷ made a number of legal resources available to faculty and students on the Law Library’s webpage and loaded several bibliographic records.⁹⁶⁸

962. See Standards for Approval of Law Schools 60, A.B.A. SEC. LEGAL EDUC. & ADMISSION TO BAR, (July 11, 2000) (describing ABA Standard 603).

963. See NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY ANNUAL REPORT 2, 3 (2003–2004) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives); NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY ANNUAL REPORT 3 (2005–2006) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives); NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY ANNUAL REPORT, 12 (2007–2008) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY ANNUAL REPORT, 12 (2008–2009) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (depicting the writer’s service on the following law school, University and professional committees: (Law School committees) Law Library; Long Range Planning; ad hoc Distance Learning/Charlotte Project; Web Team; Building Addition Planning; Anne McKay Duncan Endowed Chair; Budget and Finance; Curriculum; Faculty Development; Evaluation and Assessment; Facilities and Technology; (University Committees)TRLN Council of Directors; JD/MLS Joint Degree Brochure; and School of Library and Information Sciences and the University Library search committees; (Professional committees) COSELL nominating committee, chair; AALL recruitment; membership; and collection development). The writer was a junior faculty mentor and student advisor; and represented the law library on a local and national level, by presenting at the UNC Board of Governors Committee meeting on “Using Technology to Teach”; the AALL Director’s Breakfast on tenure requirements for law librarians; and the Computer Assisted Legal Instruction (CALI) conference at Duke University on “End User’s Use of Technology;” serving as treasurer of SEAALL for two years; and as an ABA site team evaluator in 2008.

964. See NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY ANNUAL REPORT, 6 (Apr. 1, 2006–Apr. 30, 2007) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives); ANNUAL REPORT NCCU SCHOOL OF LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY 2004–2005, *supra* note 968, at 5 (describing the writer’s teaching responsibilities in the law school as legal bibliography, Legal Research and Persuasion, and advanced legal research. The writer taught Information Technology and Intellectual Property for the School of Library and Information Sciences and developed and monitored several 120 hour law library practicum experiences for Library Science students.)

965. See ANNUAL REPORT NCCU SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY 2002–2003, *supra* note 956, at 2 (noting completion of the following microform collections: the U.S. Supreme Court Records & Briefs, Oral Arguments of the U.S. Supreme Court, Landmark Briefs and Arguments of the Supreme Court of the United States and Papers of the NAACP).

966. ANNUAL REPORT NCCU SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY 2004–2005, *supra* note 956, at 1.

967. *Id.* at 2.

968. See ANNUAL REPORT NCCU SCHOOL OF LAW 2000 – 2001, 5 (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives) (listing the following databases that were made

In December 2003, the entire library collection of more than 340,000 volumes and volume equivalents had to be moved out of the law school for a year and a half while the law school and law library were renovated. Relocating the library collection took much planning and preparation. I recall that we inventoried and decided which books would be moved to the temporary location and which would be put into storage. During this process, we discovered some of the books on the first floor of the library and in the basement storage area were mold impacted.⁹⁶⁹ Materials containing mold spores had to be cleaned before they could be sent to a storage facility.⁹⁷⁰

We moved some frequently used titles to the temporary quarters at North Carolina Mutual Life Building (Mutual Building). In order to ensure ABA compliance, the library purchased the following: *U. S. Law Week*, *Family Law Reporter*, *Criminal Law Reporter*, *Chronicle of Higher Education* and *U.S. Patents Quarterly*;⁹⁷¹ the BNA Core Plus package of 15 electronic products; and the *U.S. Serial Set*.⁹⁷²

Collection development during the time the law library was housed in the Mutual building (between January 2004 and July 2005) was meager. We had used money from the book budget to pay to move the books from the law school and to store the remainder of the collection in the Duke Storage Facility. Monies from the law library's book budget were also used to pay for the Westlaw Attorney Jobs Online database and the Law School's AALS Service fees.⁹⁷³ After the ABA site evaluation team visited the law school in 2006, and found the library to be a good "practitioner's collection" but weak in the area of recent scholarly treatises,⁹⁷⁴ the ABA Accreditation Committee concluded that the library did not have adequate financial resources to support the law school's scholarship.⁹⁷⁵

In keeping with the School of Law's historic mission of producing lawyers committed to public service, the library collection supported the law school's five legal clinics and two pro bono programs. The site evaluation team, and consequently the Accreditation Committee, felt

available to faculty and students through the law library's web page: Computer Assisted Legal Instruction (CALI); Commerce Clearing House Library (CCH); Government Printing Office Access; Congressional Universe: CIS Masterfiles; LLXM; Infotrac; Law Office Information Systems, Inc. (LOIS); Lexis-Nexis; Westlaw; and the Law Library's CD-Rom Collection, online catalog and new book list.

969. ANNUAL REPORT NCCU LAW LIBRARY, 2003-2004, *supra* note 968, at 1.

970. *Id.*

971. *Id.*

972. ANNUAL REPORT NCCU LAW LIBRARY, 2004-2005, *supra* note 968, at 9.

973. ANNUAL REPORT NCCU LAW LIBRARY, 2000-2001, *supra* note 956, at 2.

974. Letter from Hulett H. Askew, Consultant on Legal Education to the American Bar Association, to Dr. James H. Ammos, Chancellor and Dean Raymond C. Pierce (Feb. 27, 2007) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

975. *Id.*

that the library should instead focus on creating a scholarly collection.⁹⁷⁶

The law library subsequently received additional funding to strengthen its scholarly collection. Those new resources allowed the library's collection development team to increase the selection of in-depth research and international resources and add the following databases to the collection: The Social Science Research Network,⁹⁷⁷ the Wall Street Journal and the HeinOnline Foreign and International Law Resources Database,⁹⁷⁸ and Making of Modern Law.⁹⁷⁹

The following graph shows the dollar amount spent on print and electronic resources added to the library collection between 2000 and 2009.

Year	Dollars Spent for Books	Dollars Spent for Serials	Dollars Spent for Online Legal Databases
2000	\$92,073	\$446,941	\$34,582 ⁹⁸⁰
2001	\$50,104	\$558,881	\$67,323 ⁹⁸¹
2002	\$9,925	\$745,785	\$51,646 ⁹⁸²
2003	\$15,656	\$660,761	\$78,864 ⁹⁸³
2004	\$50,811	\$610,000	\$61,583 ⁹⁸⁴
2005	\$43,352	\$765,334	\$82,166 ⁹⁸⁵

976. Author's recollection.

977. ANNUAL REPORT NCCU LAW LIBRARY 2005 – 2006, *supra* note 968, at 3.

978. N.C. CENT. UNIV. LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY ANNUAL REPORT 2006-2007, 3 (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

979. *North Carolina Central University School of Law*, 2 Law Library News 1 (Aug.-Sept. 2007) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

980. *Law School Annual Questionnaire*, 2000 A.B.A. SEC. ON LEGAL EDUC. AND ADMISSIONS TO THE B. Part 6 (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

981. *Law School Annual Questionnaire*, 2000 A.B.A. SEC. ON LEGAL EDUC. AND ADMISSIONS TO THE B. Part 6 (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

982. *Law School Annual Questionnaire*, 2002 A.B.A. SEC. ON LEGAL EDUC. AND ADMISSIONS TO THE B. Part 6 (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

983. *Law School Annual Questionnaire*, 2003 A.B.A. SEC. ON LEGAL EDUC. AND ADMISSIONS TO THE B. Part 6 (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

984. *Law School Annual Questionnaire*, 2004 A.B.A. SEC. ON LEGAL EDUC. AND ADMISSIONS TO THE B. Part 6 (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

985. *Law School Annual Questionnaire*, 2005 A.B.A. SEC. ON LEGAL EDUC. AND ADMISSIONS TO THE B. Part 6 (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

2006	\$212,693	\$623,816	\$198,543 ⁹⁸⁶
2007	\$294,998	\$662,409	\$81,860 ⁹⁸⁷
2008	\$215,491	\$635,226	\$218,234 ⁹⁸⁸
2009	\$117,724	\$813,338	\$290,927 ⁹⁸⁹

The graph below shows the number of print and non-print titles added to the collection between 2000 and 2009.

Year	Print Titles Added	Microform Titles Added	Non-Book Titles Added*	Serial Titles Held
2000	1,705	1,188	66	3,836 ⁹⁹⁰
2001	3,832	364	84	3,969 ⁹⁹¹
2002	1,001	2,435	19	3,969 ⁹⁹²
2003	808	341	13	3,989 ⁹⁹³
2004	676	139	10	4,000 ⁹⁹⁴
2005	533	176	10	4,000 ⁹⁹⁵

986. *Law School Annual Questionnaire*, 2006 A.B.A. SEC. ON LEGAL EDUC. AND ADMISSIONS TO THE B. Part 6 (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

987. *Law School Annual Questionnaire*, 2007 A.B.A. SEC. ON LEGAL EDUC. AND ADMISSIONS TO THE B. (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

988. *Law School Annual Questionnaire*, 2008 A.B.A. SEC. ON LEGAL EDUC. AND ADMISSIONS TO THE B. PART 6 (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

989. *Law School Annual Questionnaire*, 2009 A.B.A. SEC. ON LEGAL EDUC. AND ADMISSIONS TO THE B. (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

990. *Law School Annual Questionnaire*, 2000 A.B.A. SEC. ON LEGAL EDUC. AND ADMISSIONS TO THE B. Part III (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

991. *Law School Annual Questionnaire*, 2001 A.B.A. SEC. ON LEGAL EDUC. AND ADMISSIONS TO THE B. Part III (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

992. *Law School Annual Questionnaire*, 2002 A.B.A. SEC. ON LEGAL EDUC. AND ADMISSIONS TO THE B. Part III (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

993. *Law School Annual Questionnaire*, 2003 A.B.A. SEC. ON LEGAL EDUC. AND ADMISSIONS TO THE B. Part III (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

994. *Law School Annual Questionnaire*, 2004 A.B.A. SEC. ON LEGAL EDUC. AND ADMISSIONS TO THE B. Part III (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

995. *Law School Annual Questionnaire*, 2005 A.B.A. SEC. ON LEGAL EDUC. AND ADMISSIONS TO THE B. Part III (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

2006	1,587	411	6	4,000 ⁹⁹⁶
2007	2,268	664	43 ⁹⁹⁷	**
2008	2,205	1,045	28 ⁹⁹⁸	**
2009	**	**	**	**

*Includes CD-ROM

**Data no longer collected.

In January 2007, Maynard Jackson gave the law library his *Maynard Jackson* papers. Mr. Jackson was a 1964 graduate of the law school and former mayor of Atlanta, Georgia.⁹⁹⁹

An "Adequate" Physical Space

The law library entered the new millennium in an uncomfortable and uninviting environment for research and study. There continued to be a lack of general housekeeping. The build-up of dust and dirt in the Library prompted the Associate Law Librarian for Technical Services to bring his own personal vacuum cleaner to work to clean the administrative, the public and technical service areas, the stairwell, and the customer service areas in front of the circulation desk.¹⁰⁰⁰

The make shift basins set up to catch leaks from the roof that had threatened our valuable collection for the past several years, as well as the plastic sheeting over several sections of the book stacks¹⁰⁰¹ were unsightly. The brick walls on the second floor of the library showed water stains and some of the microform cabinets showed signs of rust from the dampness of the leaky roof.¹⁰⁰² Some of the books on the second floor of the library had mildew stains.¹⁰⁰³ The ABA Accreditation Committee concluded that the "leaking roof and erratic HVAC

996. *Law School Annual Questionnaire*, 2006 A.B.A. SEC. ON LEGAL EDUC. AND ADMISSIONS TO THE B. Part III (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

997. *Law School Annual Questionnaire*, 2007 A.B.A. SEC. ON LEGAL EDUC. AND ADMISSIONS TO THE B. Part III (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

998. *Law School Annual Questionnaire*, 2008 A.B.A. SEC. ON LEGAL EDUC. AND ADMISSIONS TO THE B. Part III (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

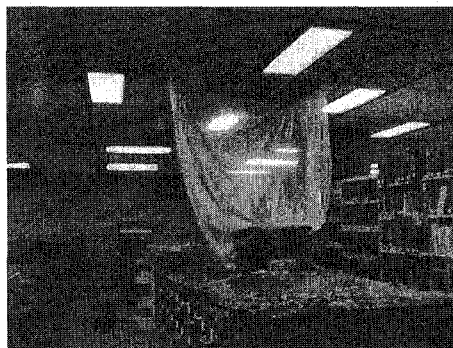
999. Marcia R. Thomas, *Maynard H. Jackson '64 Law School and NLRB Papers Donated to North Carolina Central University School of Law Library*, Of Counsel: THE MAG. OF N.C. CENT. U. SCH. OF L., 2007 at 7 (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

1000. MONTHLY REPORT FOR WALTER HIGH, Associate Law Librarian for Technical Services, (Aug.-Dec. 2000), *supra* note 893, at 5.

1001. *Memorandum from Walter High, Associate Law Librarian for Technical Services, to Edward Eng, Director of Physical Plant* (Feb. 2000) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

1002. MONTHLY REPORT FOR WALTER HIGH, Associate Law Librarian for Technical Services (Feb. 2000) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

1003. ANNUAL REPORT 2003-2004, *supra* note 968, at 1.



Make-shift basin
used to capture leaks from roof
over microform collection.

2000

system had a negative and material effect on the education that students received.”¹⁰⁰⁴ The university finally installed a new roof and HVAC system in 2001.¹⁰⁰⁵

There were light outages all over the library.¹⁰⁰⁶ Sometimes, the physical plant staff was stretched so thin, there was no one available to change the light bulbs.¹⁰⁰⁷ Lighting was so problematic in the reading lounge, the graduating class of 2001 purchased halogen lamps to place there.¹⁰⁰⁸ By April 2002, missing or damaged ceiling tiles had been replaced, lighting had been upgraded, and the library’s appearance enhanced with the installation of new carpet and the purchase of a new circulation desk.¹⁰⁰⁹

While the library’s appearance had somewhat improved, it was still without adequate space to shelve the print collection and to house the additional equipment, workstations and people needed to implement technology. We hoped that the much anticipated law school addition and renovation would provide additional shelf space for the law library. In the interim, the law library staff of 16 and a skeletal collection took residence on one side of the 8th floor of the North Carolina Mutual Life Building (Mutual Building) located at 411 West Chapel Hill Street in Durham, N.C.¹⁰¹⁰

1004. ANNUAL REPORT 2000–2001, *supra* note 947, at 8.

1005. *Id.*

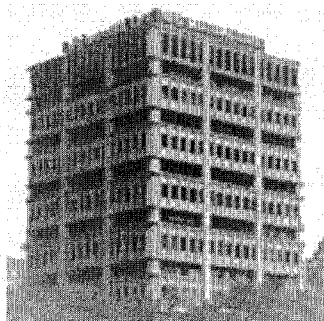
1006. Memorandum from Deborah Jefferies, Law Librarian to Janice Mills, Dean (Nov, 6, 2000) (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

1007. *See id.*

1008. North Carolina Central University School of Law Library Annual Report 2001 – 2002, 4 (on file with the NCCU James E. Shepard Memorial Library Archives).

1009. *Id.* at 2.

1010. *See* ANNUAL REPORT NCCU LAW LIBRARY (2003–2004), *supra* note 968.



Mutual Building
NCCU School of Law
Temporary Location
2004–2005

Relocating the law library required much planning and preparation. Once settled in the temporary facility, the library staff began to work closely with law school administrators, construction firms, and vendors, to plan and design the law library's new look to meet the programmatic needs of the law school. We selected fabric, furnishings, and shelving. Additionally, the school designed the infrastructure with the intent of incorporating increases in technology.¹⁰¹¹

In the renovated library, there was now a copier room, a storage room, a conference room, six private offices, and a faculty research room.¹⁰¹² The new reading room provided much needed natural light.¹⁰¹³ Seventy four of the library's 176 carrel seats were moved out of the library and relocated on the lower level of the law building¹⁰¹⁴ to make space for 10,400 linear feet of new shelving¹⁰¹⁵ on the first and second floors of the library. The elimination of carrel seating resulted in a 2006 ABA site evaluation team finding that library's seating was sparse as compared to peer schools.

1011. *Id.*

1012. ANNUAL REPORT NCCU LAW LIBRARY (2006–2007), *supra* note 968, at 2.

1013. ANNUAL REPORT NCCU LAW LIBRARY (2005–2006), *supra* note 968, at 2.

1014. *Id.*

1015. *Id.*

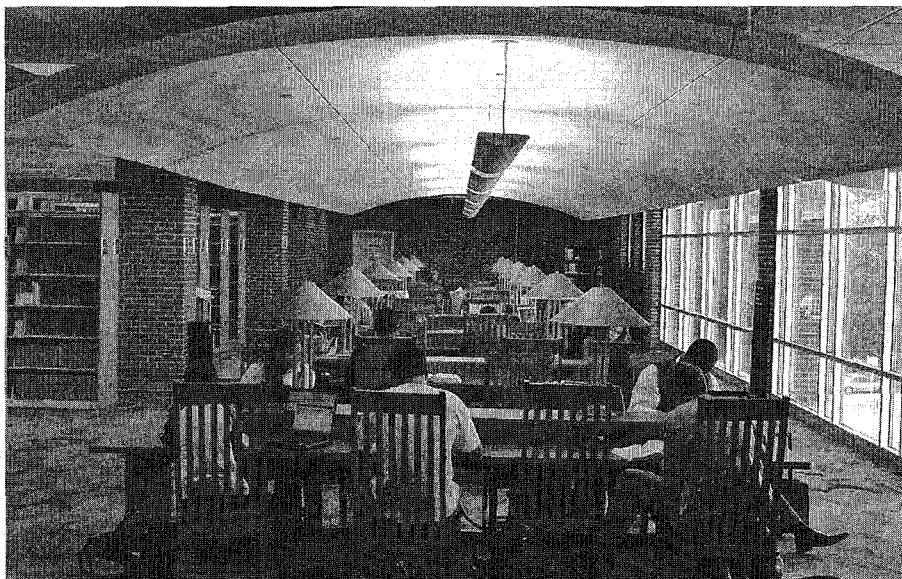


NCCU School of Law after renovations.

2005

The renovated library reading room contained six 12' custom designed reading tables equipped with electrical outlets and lamps and 16 casual seats. There were also twelve casual seats, three 48" x 48" tables and one 10' custom designed reading table with seating for eight available on the second floor of the library.¹⁰¹⁶ In 2006, renovations added two private offices to the acquisitions area. A portrait of Professor Duncan was hung in the library entrance and Ernie Barnes donated a painting which hung behind the circulation desk.¹⁰¹⁷ In 2008, an additional 50 carrel seats were removed from the second floor of the library to build seven multimedia group study rooms.¹⁰¹⁸ With funding from the Title III Grant, those rooms were furnished with custom conference tables built, 42" plasma screen and a VGA switch panel to accommodate six laptops, and a Sympodium (interactive smart board).¹⁰¹⁹ In 2009, the remainder of the carrel seating was removed to construct faculty offices for the law school's writing instructors and install automatic sliding glass doors at entrance of the library.¹⁰²⁰

1016. *Id.*1017. ANNUAL REPORT NCCU SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY (2006–2007), *supra* note 968, at 2.1018. ANNUAL REPORT NCCU SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY (2008–2009), *supra* note 968, at 2.1019. *Id.*1020. ANNUAL REPORT NCCU SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY (2008–2009), *supra* note 968, at 2.



Custom Designed Reading Room
2006

“Effective” Library Service

The Law Library’s service expectations in the new millennium included the provision of reference services through electronic information retrieval systems. The Computing Systems Administrator II, Gregory Clinton, raised the bar for technology services expectations from the law library when he took the lead in implementing technology in the classroom by bringing distant learning and videoconferencing to the law school. Using Title III Grant funding, he purchased the smart technology to renovate two classrooms to high tech user friendly classrooms. Each room was equipped with reinforced sound at the presenter and student levels, and touch panel execution of presentation tools (computer, document camera, smart board, DVD, VCR, telephone, cable, projection screen, and LCD projector).¹⁰²¹ These smart classrooms and distance learning allowed faculty to seamlessly integrate technology into the instructional process, and changed the way law faculty taught and interacted with students.

In 2002, Mr. Clinton’s position was reclassified as Director of Law School Information Technology,¹⁰²² and by 2005, the school had cre-

1021. ANNUAL REPORT NCCU SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY (May 1, 2001–Apr. 30, 2002), *supra* note 947, at 5.

1022. ANNUAL REPORT NCCU SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY (2002–2003), *supra* note 956, at 1.

ated four computing support positions.¹⁰²³ The computing support staff consisted of the following personnel:

Computing Support Personnel	Date Created
Computer Systems Administrator II	2000-2001
Web-Master/Trainer	2001-2002
Director of Information Technology	2002-2003
Computer Technician II	2004-2005

Still, the demand for technology services within the Law School were so great, three library support staff members were cross trained to assist the technology staff with computing updates and printing and access issues.

As the Law School student body and faculty grew, additional professional librarian staffing was needed to meet the formal teaching, reference, and bibliographic demands of the significantly larger law school population. The Law Library's website had to be managed and a professional librarian was needed to work with the faculty in the development of online instructional materials and set up electronic course-management systems. The professional library staff was reorganized¹⁰²⁴ and five new librarian positions were created,¹⁰²⁵ bringing the number of professional librarians to ten as of 2009. A sixth librarian position, a faculty services librarian, was created but the filling of this position was suspended pending the appointment of a new library director for the 2009–10 academic year.

Librarians	Date Created
Reference/Instructional Librarian	2004–2005
Evening/Weekend Reference Librarian	2005–2006
Electronic Resources Librarian	2005–2006
Access Services Librarian	2005–2006
Collection Development Librarian	2008–2009
Faculty Services Librarian	2008–2009

1023. ANNUAL REPORT NCCU SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY (2001–2002), *supra* note 917, at 2; ANNUAL REPORT NCCU SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY (2004–2005), *supra* note 968, at 4.

1024. ANNUAL REPORT NCCU SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY (2004–2005), *supra* note 957, at 4; ANNUAL REPORT NCCU SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY (2005–2006), *supra* note 968, at 2.

1025. ANNUAL REPORT NCCU SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY (2005–2006), *supra* note 968, at 1; NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY ANNUAL REPORT (MAY 19, 2008), *supra* note 968 at 1, 7–9; ANNUAL REPORT NCCU SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY (2008–2009), *supra* note 968, at 1.

Title III Grant money funded the Electronic Resources Librarian and Evening/Weekend Reference Librarian positions.¹⁰²⁶ Three of the new librarians held a J.D. and two had the dual J.D./MLS degrees. Competing for competent professional staff was a challenge as the salaries in the positions were substantially below market levels. In 2007, after 20 years of preparing requests and justification for librarian salary increases, the school brought all of the professional librarian's salaries (except the law library director) within the median salary range of other law librarians across the nation. .

With additional professional staff, the library was able to offer reference desk service 64 hours per week.¹⁰²⁷ The library was also able to produce more technology, circulation, and other service pamphlets,¹⁰²⁸ and marketing tools such as research guides.¹⁰²⁹ Other services made available with the additional professional staff included "Ask the Reference Librarian," "Faculty Publications" and "New Titles" lists on the library's web page.¹⁰³⁰ We lead workshops, tours, seminars, and lectures to classes, and specialized groups like Law Journal, research assistants, moot court, and faculty.¹⁰³¹ We individualized faculty assistance and provided access to Virtual Private Net (VPN).¹⁰³² Interlibrary loans increased significantly in 2007–08.¹⁰³³

Just as staff, students and faculty became familiar and comfortable with the online public catalog database DRA, and there was no cataloging backlog,¹⁰³⁴ the library converted to yet another online library cataloging and circulation system, SIRSI.¹⁰³⁵ The implementation issues were the same as they had been with the installation of LS2000 and DRA.¹⁰³⁶ Testing and training for the implementation of SIRSI required substantial staff time and expense.¹⁰³⁷

The addition of two circulation desk clerks in 2006 allowed the library to extend circulation desk hours and complete major shifting projects.¹⁰³⁸ However, the circulation desk positions continued to see frequent staff turnover due to low salaries and the unpopular working hours.

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- 1026. ANNUAL REPORT NCCU SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY (2005–2006), *supra* note 968, at 1.
 - 1027. ANNUAL REPORT NCCU SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY (2008–2009), *supra* note 968, at 2.
 - 1028. ANNUAL REPORT NCCU SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY (2000–2001), *supra* note 947, at 5.
 - 1029. ANNUAL REPORT NCCU SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY (2004–2005), *supra* note 957, at 10.
 - 1030. *Id.*
 - 1031. ANNUAL REPORT NCCU SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY (2007–2008), *supra* note 968, at 1, 6–9.
 - 1032. ANNUAL REPORT NCCU SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY (2008–2009), *supra* note 968, at 1.
 - 1033. *Id.* at 5.
 - 1034. ANNUAL REPORT NCCU SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY (2003–2004), *supra* note 968, at 3.
 - 1035. ANNUAL REPORT NCCU SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY (2005–2006), *supra* note 968, at 1.
 - 1036. *Id.*
 - 1037. *Id.*
 - 1038. ANNUAL REPORT NCCU SCHOOL OF LAW LIBRARY (2006–2007), *supra* note 968, at 1.

EPILOGUE

“Building blocks representing accomplishments of past generations fall down beside our feet without the written story.”¹⁰³⁹ This sketch of the history of NCCU School of Law Library only reveals some of the issues, challenges, and accomplishments that I uncovered as I read the many letters, memoranda, justifications, reports, and documents prepared by my predecessors. It by no means reflects all of the long working hours, the visions deferred, the disappointments, the hardships, the family demands, and the health challenges experienced by my predecessors or me as we did our best to “wash clothes without washing powder.”¹⁰⁴⁰ The successes my predecessors and I achieved in the face of financial and human resource challenges while directing a law library tainted by racism and discrimination made them all the more rewarding and worth recording. Institutionalized racism caused NCCU law library to have an insufficient operating budget and prohibited the opportunity to properly plan the law library’s collections, operations, and functions as effectively as its directors would have liked. Yet, there was always the expectation that the outcomes achieved would be equal to other law school libraries. Without adequate funding, it is impossible for a law library to meet the standards set out by accrediting agencies like the ABA and AALS. However, thanks to those agency’s requirements and Title III grant funding, the law library had financial assistance to provide adequate resources to support faculty and student research and study. By chronicling the accomplishments of each law library director, I hope that future generations will have a better understanding of, and appreciation for the law library that exists today.

1039. Reid, *supra* note 1, at 8.

1040. Halimah Abdullah, *Struggling Black Schools Up Against It*, THE HERALD SUN, Mar. 14, 2008, at B12.