

Editor's Note: Beginning with this volume, NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES will publish at least one article that is unrelated to each issue's specific theme. The Editorial Board is delighted to introduce this feature to address the increase in excellent unsolicited manuscripts which merit publication.

Cultural Oasis or Ethnic Ghetto?

The North Carolina Foreign Language Center and Statewide Multilingual Public Library Service

by Plummer Alston Jones, Jr.

[I]t is in the interest of neither the immigrant nor the rest of the population to obscure the fact of immigration. Except for refugees from persecution, immigrants come by choice and should want to integrate as much as possible into their new country. This means also that within a reasonable number of years immigrants must learn to use the normal library services available to all taxpayers. To institute completely parallel library resources would create ethnic ghettos rather than what I like to call cultural oases.

— Leonard Wertheimer (1987)

Leonard Wertheimer, throughout his distinguished career and even after his retirement in 1979 as Languages Coordinator for the Metropolitan Toronto Library Board, spoke and wrote with understanding of, and compassion for, the plight of immigrants. The leading quotation, excerpted from his remarks made to the Working Group on Library Services to Ethnic and Linguistic Minorities of the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA), reflects that rare blend of the philosophical and the practical which is typical of Wertheimer's wisdom and advice.

Always demanding quality and parity in public library service to immigrants and ethnic minorities, Wertheimer was quick to admonish librarians, particularly in their zeal to meet immigrants' informational and recreational needs, to maintain "a sense of proportion" and to set clearly defined "parameters and limits" for multilingual library services. Wertheimer warned that to deny or forget the fact of choice, implied by immigrants themselves in the decision to immigrate, might lead to the establishment of library services strictly for immigrants, or ethnic ghettos, rather than library services promoting intellectual and cultural exchange between immigrants and the native-born population, or cultural oases.¹

The philosophical and practical decisions behind the creation of the North Carolina Foreign Language Center (NCFLC) in 1976 and the development of this multilingual public library over the past sixteen years together manifest an

agreement with the philosophy of multiculturalism and good common sense which Wertheimer espoused consistently and eloquently. Studying the history of the NCFLC, including a description of its resources and services and an analysis of recurring issues and trends affecting its overall operations, will answer the question posed initially: Has the NCFLC become a cultural oasis for all North Carolinians or an ethnic ghetto only for immigrants to North Carolina?

A closer look at the distribution of the immigrant population of the United States in general illuminates the demographic situation facing the public library community

Indeed, North Carolina immigrants as well as American immigrants in general have never been united and vocal in their demands for public services, including library service.

in North Carolina in the late 1970s. In terms of gross numbers of immigrants and the percentage of these immigrants as compared to the total population, immigrants have traditionally represented only a fraction of the population of potential library users in the South, generally, and in North Carolina, specifically. For example, during the period from 1870 to 1970, the foreign born (i.e. those residents of the United States born elsewhere) in the South repre-

sented approximately 2 percent of the total population; in the Midwest, approximately 12 percent; in the West, approximately 12 percent; and in the Northeast, approximately 18 percent.²

It is apparent, then, from these demographics that the NCFLC was not established to meet a hue and cry from a large immigrant community in North Carolina. Indeed, North Carolina immigrants as well as American immigrants in general have never been united and vocal in their demands for public services, including library service. Rather, the NCFLC was formed in 1976 in response to a Federal guideline for the administration of funds awarded the North Carolina State Library under Title I of the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA). Among many appropriate uses of Title I LSCA funds, one guideline suggested that a portion of the overall funds should be allocated for the provision of library materials and services for non-English-speaking taxpayers.³

Recognizing non-English-speaking immigrants to North Carolina as a small, but nevertheless underserved population, the North Carolina State Library, the state agency responsible for the administration and allocation of Title I LSCA funds, demonstrated farsightedness in transforming this guideline into a reality. Ironically, while the North Carolina General Assembly has never allocated funds to the State Library for the provision of public library service to non-English-speaking North Carolinians, the State Library has never waived since

1976 in its commitment to allocating a substantial portion of Title I LSCA funds for this purpose. State Library officials considered several options for the initial use of the LSCA funds thus allocated for multilingual public library service, at least three of which were seriously debated.⁴

The first option was to find a central urban location where the majority of the State's non-English speakers would have convenient walk-in access. Variations on this pattern of placing resources in urban centers where immigrants are concentrated has been traditional in other areas of the United States, particularly in the Northeast and Midwest where the majority of immigrants have settled. A study of the distribution of the immigration population of North Carolina based on the 1970 census revealed that, while the majority lived in the three large counties of Cumberland, Mecklenburg, and Wake, there were pockets of immigrants scattered across the state. For this reason alone, many other states with no densely populated urban centers had chosen their respective state libraries as the logical place for the centralization of foreign language resources, but, due to the overcrowded conditions at the North Carolina State Library in Raleigh, this alternative was not viable.

A second option called for the establishment of a cooperative network of institutions interested in offering multilingual public library service. This option would have scattered limited LSCA funds among the larger urban counties and almost assured that available funds would have had to be spent for foreign language materials exclusively. Very little money would have remained for the employment of staff adept at handling these materials and with working with non-English-speaking library users. Duplication of materials would have resulted throughout the state and, in most cases, administration of these new services would have been either added to the work loads of already taxed Adult Services librarians and Interlibrary Loan librarians, or assigned to other library staff members with neither the expertise nor predilection to provide multilingual library service.

The third option, and the one determined to be most feasible and viable, was not only to centralize library resources and services in a location already serving a large immigrant population, but also to make them available on a statewide basis to all types of libraries through interlibrary loan. State Library officials in Raleigh were aware that the Cumberland County Public Library & Information Center (CCPL&IC) in Fayetteville, located about sixty miles to the southeast, had recently used a 1975 LSCA grant in the amount of \$7,500 to purchase library materials in Vietnamese for an established and grow-

ing multilingual collection.

Affirmative overtures were made to David Warren, then CCPL&IC Library Director, who agreed to use the initial 1976 Title I LSCA grant for this new service in the amount of \$88,000 to begin what was called at that point the Foreign Language Project. Four years later, in 1979, the name was changed to the North Carolina Foreign Language Center to reflect that services as well as resources were available. These initial and subsequent LSCA funds would be used to purchase multilingual library materials and to make them available on a local basis to library users living in the environs of Fayetteville and on a statewide basis through interlibrary loan to library users of public, high school, college, university, community college, church, and other special libraries located across North Carolina.⁵

It might have appeared that an "ethnic ghetto" was in the making had it not been for a policy decision to make these multilingual resources and services available not only to immigrants, who desired materials in their native tongues or resources for learning English as a second language, but also to English-speaking North Carolinians, who desired to learn to read and/or speak foreign languages. To this end, the NCFLC has three goals: (1) to acquire and provide recreational library materials for residents of North Carolina who desire materials in non-English languages; (2) to acquire and provide materials for learning English as a second language (ESL); and (3) to provide language learning materials for residents desiring to gain foreign language skills.⁶

This fundamental agreement to make foreign language materials and resources available to all North Carolinians, regardless of their native languages, transformed the NCFLC into a "cultural oasis." Most importantly, the NCFLC was conceived as a multilingual public library; it was never envisioned as an academic or research library, or even as a special collection, although in many cases it serves educators at all levels as well as linguists, most notably those stationed by the U. S. Army at Fort Bragg, located in Cumberland County just outside Fayetteville.⁷

The wisdom of concentrating library materials and resources for non-English-speaking North Carolinians in the NCFLC has been reaffirmed by changes in the immigrant population since 1976. According to the 1980 census, for example, there were 129,168 (2.2 percent) of a total of 5,881,766 North Carolinians who spoke a language other than English at home. From 1978 to 1988, an average of 3,300 immigrants to the United States chose North Carolina as their home (see Chart 1). During fiscal year 1987/88, for example, North Carolina received 3,777 immigrants representing .6 percent of the total of 643,025 immigrants to the United States. Of these immigrants to North Carolina, 50 percent were from Asia, approximately 12 percent from Europe, 11 percent from North America, and approximately 2 percent from South America (see Chart 2).⁸

Although the NCFLC has never been overstaffed and has had five coordinators in its sixteen years, the staff has remained exceptionally responsive to immigration



North Carolina Foreign Language Center offers a Russian Collection for Russian students. (Photo courtesy Frank Newton.)

Chart 1

IMMIGRANTS TO NORTH CAROLINA, FISCAL YEARS 1977/78-1987/88

1978	3,036
1979	3,004
1980	Not available
1981	Not available
1982	3,200
1983	3,494
1984	3,207
1985	3,151
1986	3,317
1987	3,181
1988	3,777

Source: United States. Department of Justice. Immigration and Naturalization Service. *Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service*, 1988. Washington, DC: U. S. Department of Commerce, National Technical Information Service, 1989, Table 17: "Immigrants Admitted, by State of Intended Residence, Fiscal Years 1978-88," 35.

trends for the United States generally, and for North Carolina specifically. The responsiveness of its leadership is manifested in the NCFLC's publicity campaigns and involvement in local, regional, and state educational and cultural endeavors, in its acquisitions and collection development strategies, and in the services it provides (see Chart 3).

The first coordinators of the NCFLC, Robert Ivey and Deborah Iannitto, concentrated efforts during the late 1970s on publicity for the unique and, even by today's demanding standards, innovative services offered to all North Carolinians. Ivey printed brochures in various foreign languages and Iannitto started the *NCFLC Newsletter*, including short-title annotated bibliographies of holdings in selected foreign languages, which was mailed to libraries and educational institutions throughout North Carolina and to selective institutions in the Southeast, principally state libraries.

With the advent of Patrick Valentine as coordinator in the early 1980s, the mailing list for the *NCFLC Newsletter* more than doubled. A microfiche catalog of the collection was produced and sent free-of-charge in 1982 to all institutions on the mailing list, followed three years later by an updated 1985 edition of the microfiche catalog.

Valentine was particularly effective in articulating the mission and publicizing the resources and services of the NCFLC through library publications with both national and international readerships. The publicity derived from these publications was complemented by that gained

through talks and exhibits with state educational organizations, including the Foreign Language Association of North Carolina (FLANC), and the North Carolina Association of Teachers of English as a Second Language (NCA TESOL).⁹ At the local level, the NCFLC began and continues a tradition of having displays and sponsoring a foreign language book sale at the Fayetteville International Folk Festival and assisting language learning classes from nearby Fort Bragg on a regular basis.¹⁰

In 1979, the NCFLC was included in a nationwide survey of public library services to ethnolinguistic minorities, which demonstrated that the NCFLC, only three years after its founding, was clearly the leading — in fact, the only — public library providing foreign language materials on a statewide basis.¹¹ By 1984, an educator from Kentucky lauded the NCFLC as "North Carolina's well-kept secret," particularly for its provision of foreign language resources for school systems from rural Bladen County to urban Forsyth County.¹² The continuing importance of this service to foreign language classes throughout North Carolina was revealed in the statistic that, during the fiscal year 1988/89, 123,605 North Carolina public school students were enrolled in foreign language classes in Spanish, French, Latin, German, Russian, and other non-English languages.¹³

Under the leadership of Lee Alan Krieger and Moses Chan, resources and services of the NCFLC

were further strengthened. Although the NCFLC has from the very beginning been responsible for cataloging foreign language audiovisual materials, the State Library Processing Center staff cooperated initially by providing cataloging for foreign language books. During the tenures of Krieger and Chan, when the Processing Center was

Chart 2

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF IMMIGRANTS TO NORTH CAROLINA, BY CONTINENT AND BY COUNTRY N=3,777 FISCAL YEAR 1987/88

Asia		1,890 (50.0%)	
Cambodia	109 (2.9%)		
China, Mainland	113 (3.0%)		
Hong Kong	31 (0.8%)		
India	338 (8.9%)		
Iran	90 (2.4%)		
Korea	343 (9.1%)		
Laos	117 (3.1%)		
Lebanon	44 (1.2%)		
Pakistan	46 (1.2%)		
Philippines	186 (4.9%)		
Taiwan	75 (2.0%)		
Thailand	89 (2.4%)		
Vietnam	309 (8.2%)		
Europe		465 (12.3%)	
Germany, West	213 (5.6%)		
Ireland	29 (0.8%)		
Poland	46 (1.2%)		
United Kingdom	177 (4.7%)		
North America		413 (11.0%)	
Canada	197 (5.2%)		
Cuba	3 (0.1%)		
Dominican Republic	7 (0.2%)		
El Salvador	10 (0.3%)		
Guatemala	10 (0.3%)		
Haiti	21 (0.6%)		
Jamaica	27 (0.7%)		
Mexico	138 (3.7%)		
South America		80 (2.1%)	
Colombia	44 (1.2%)		
Guyana	14 (0.4%)		
Peru	22 (0.6%)		
Other¹	929 (24.6%)	929 (24.6%)	
TOTAL	3,777 (100%)	3,777 (100%)	

¹The U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service defines the "Other" category as follows: "Includes nonpreference immigrants, recaptured Cuban number (Silva) immigrants, and those suspension of deportation adjustments, private law adjustments and foreign government official adjustments which are subject to numerical limitations." **Source:** United States. Department of Justice. Immigration and Naturalization Service. *Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service*, 1988. Washington, DC: U. S. Department of Commerce, National Technical Information Service, 1989, Table 16: "Immigrants Admitted, by Selected Country of Birth and State of Intended Residence, Fiscal Year 1988," 32-34.

Chart 3

COORDINATORS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER 1976-

Robert Ivey (July 1976-June 1977)
Deborah Iannitto (July 1977-Fall 1979)
Patrick Valentine (December 1979-July 1985)
Lee Alan Krieger (September 1985-August 1989)
Moses Chan (November 1989-January 1991)
VACANCY (February 1991-)

Sources: Letters, Frank Newton, NCFLC, to Jones, Elon College, 24 July 1991, 6 Sept. 1991.

eventually phased out in June 1989, the NCFLC assumed the responsibility for cataloging all materials.

By the late 1980s, member libraries in North Carolina and throughout the country had access to the NCFLC's holdings through the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC), including selective users in North Carolina who used OCLC for interlibrary loan only through the Local and Intercampus North Carolina Network (LIN.C. NET) promoted by the North Carolina State Library. At the regional level, the NCFLC's foreign language videocassette holdings are available online to users of Western Carolina University's campus information network, MicroNet.¹⁴

The NCFLC has from its very inception concentrated on the acquisition of contemporary popular materials in a wide array of print and audiovisual formats. Fiction as well as nonfiction, standard classics, comic books, children's materials, language learning kits, sound recordings (including audio tapes, compact discs, and phonorecords) of music and prose, videocassettes, study prints, grammars, phrase books, dictionaries, and periodicals are available for local use and through interlibrary loan. As of the fiscal year 1990/91, the NCFLC owned 42,314 items, including 39,061 books, 1,151 phonorecords, 637 videocassettes, and 1,465 audiotapes and filmstrips.¹⁵

The NCFLC is justifiably proud of its acquisition of materials in over one hundred foreign languages, but also pragmatic in its decision to use limited funds available to purchase materials in the approximately forty to fifty foreign languages spoken by the majority of the immigrants to North Carolina (see Chart 4). In addition, the NCFLC maintains dictionaries, grammars, and selective anthologies of readings in foreign languages which are not aggressively or systematically acquired. The NCFLC subscribes to 53 international magazines and professional periodicals, including 16 in English and 37 in eight other languages. These resources are highlighted in the new and expanded *NCFLC Quarterly*, the successor to the *NCFLC Newsletter*.¹⁶

During the fiscal year 1990/91, the NCFLC circulated 54,890 items, 52.3 percent through interlibrary loan and 47.7 percent through local circulation. Although interlibrary loan of individual titles is popular and the standard procedure for non-local circulation, the NCFLC also distributes a large portion of its collection throughout the state by means of "deposit collections." In 1990/91, for example, the NCFLC sent out 111 deposit collec-

tions to 52 libraries in 34 counties. Not surprisingly, urban public libraries in the more populous counties of Mecklenburg, Wake, Guilford, and Forsyth are among the heaviest users of deposit collections.¹⁷

The cataloging of materials in languages which do not use the Roman alphabet has been and continues to be problematic. For many materials in Middle Eastern and South Asian languages, cataloging is not available on a timely basis through OCLC and only substandard romanization of the author and title of materials is available from foreign book dealers. Notwithstanding the help of eager and capable volunteers, the lack of catalogers with a working knowledge in Arabic, Hebrew, and South Asian languages, including the Indic languages, exacerbates the problems entailed in making these materials available in a timely manner to the significantly large proportion of Asian immigrants to North Carolina. A partial solution to the problem with Asian language materials in general has been met, at least for the East Asian languages, including Japanese, Chinese, Korean, and Vietnamese, by contracting with A.S.I.A. (Asian Shared Information and Access), a California-based non-profit organization, for the selection, acquisition, and original cataloging of East Asian materials.¹⁸

These problems associated with cataloging and acquisition of non-Roman-alphabet materials has caused the staff of the NCFLC to question at least annually the need to investigate alternatives, the most viable of which would involve shifting some of the acquisitions, cataloging, and interlibrary loan functions to large public or academic libraries with strengths in foreign language cataloging and collection development.¹⁹ Ironically, back in 1976, this option was one of the three investigated.

The staff of the NCFLC use popu-

lation data available from the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service and the U. S. Bureau of the Census as well as local circulation and interlibrary loan statistics to point out areas of the collection to be developed from year to year. For example, during the fiscal year 1989/90, Chan called the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization

Chart 4

COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT LEVELS FOR BOOKS IN 43 NON-ENGLISH LANGUAGES FISCAL YEAR 1990/91

Arabic	2
Bengali	4
Catalan	4
Chinese	1
Croatian	4
Czech	3
Danish	3
Dutch	3
Finnish	3
French	1
German	1
Greek	2
Gujarati	3
Hebrew	3
Hindi	3
Hungarian	2
Icelandic	4
Italian	2
Japanese	1
Kannada	4
Korean	1
Latin	4
Lithuanian	4
Malayalam	4
Marathi	4
Norwegian	3
Panjabi	4
Persian	3
Polish	3
Portuguese	3
Romanian	4
Russian	2
Slovak	4
Spanish	1
Swedish	3
Tagalog (Pilipino)	3
Tamil	4
Telugu	4
Thai	3
Ukrainian	4
Urdu	4
Yiddish	4
Vietnamese	1

Legend:

- 1 (large collections of over 1,000 titles)
- 2 (moderate collections of 500 to 1,000 titles)
- 3 (small collections of 100 to 500 titles)
- 4 (representative collections of less than 100 titles)

Sources: NCFLC brochure (Nov. 1988); and *Selection Policies for the North Carolina Foreign Language Center* (1991).

Service for advance population data to be used to determine the major non-English languages spoken by North Carolina's immigrants. Using this population data, Chan determined that North Carolina could expect an influx of Asian immigrants speaking one of the numerous Indic languages. This statistic contrasted starkly with local circulation and interlibrary loan data which showed consistently that the top six languages requested were Vietnamese, Chinese, Korean, Japanese, Spanish, and German (see chart 5). The fact that materials in the Indic languages had not circulated well locally and were not requested frequently on interlibrary loan showed not a lack of interest, but an inadequate supply of new materials.²⁰

Funding for the NCFLC has traditionally been from two sources: (1) the U.S. Department of Education under Title I of LSCA; and (2) Cumberland County. The NCFLC is funded according to the following formula: LSCA Title I funds provide \$150,000, plus approximately half of the remainder of the NCFLC's budget, and Cumberland County funds the other portion of the remainder. During the fiscal year 1990/91, for example, funding from Title I LSCA was \$169,000; funding from Cumberland County, \$24,713.²¹ Cumberland County's financial commitment to the CCPC&IC and by extension to the NCFLC, a resource for North Carolinians residing in all of North Carolina's one hundred counties, has been unequivocal. In June 1990, for example, Cumberland County announced a hiring freeze for all county departments in order to increase funding for public library construction and library materials.²²

Ironically, as explained earlier, the NCFLC does not receive funding from

the North Carolina General Assembly. During the 1990/91 legislative session, however, Cumberland County Representative John W. "Bill" Hurley of Fayetteville introduced a bill in the North Carolina General Assembly to provide \$100,000 in state funding for the NCFLC.²³ Unfortunately, this bill and other educational programs suffered from the tight fiscal situation in North Carolina.

A related budgetary action taken by the General Assembly, which affected the quantity and quality of services in the area of foreign language education, forced county school officials throughout North Carolina to make hard decisions regarding the drastically reduced allocation of Basic Education Program (BEP) funds. The incorporation of foreign language learning throughout the curriculum of some North Carolina public schools was not considered "basic" enough to warrant the limited BEP funds available.²⁴ Without these state funds, libraries throughout North Carolina will rely more and more on the NCFLC for resources and expertise to fill the void in their respective locales. During periods of tight fiscal control and budgetary restraint, the NCFLC becomes not only a cultural oasis, but also a practical necessity.

On a more positive note, at the federal level, a new Title V of the LSCA, known as the Foreign Language Materials Acquisition Program, was funded for the 1991/92 fiscal year. Individual libraries throughout the country were eligible to apply for direct grants for the purchase of library materials in non-English languages. The popularity of this new Title V coupled with the realization of the NCFLC's role as the national model for statewide cooperation both became exceedingly apparent when NCFLC reference staff were deluged with requests for information on NCFLC services and resources. Requests were received from personnel at the state libraries of Georgia and Oklahoma as well as public libraries in St. Paul, Minnesota, Princeton, New Jersey, and Providence, Rhode Island, all needing information for their respective Title V grant proposals.²⁵

Continuing in this positive vein, Chan of the NCFLC lobbied vigorously at all of the North Carolina Regional Governor's Conferences on Library and Information Services to introduce and gain acceptance for a resolution on behalf of statewide multilingual public library service to take to the 1991 White House Conference on Library and Information Services. Chan was successful in getting the following resolution adopted

at the state level:

Resolved: That North Carolina public libraries should expand their services to include programs, materials, and information services and staff expertise necessary to reflect and meet the needs of the state's multi-ethnic society, and all North Carolinians should have access to library materials and information necessary to learn foreign languages as the need for foreign language literacy increases in both the business and personal arena, and the North Carolina General Assembly should allocate state funding for the North Carolina Foreign Language Center's operating budget. The funds should be administered under the direction of the North Carolina Division of State Library.²⁶

If state funding accrues to the NCFLC as a result of this resolution, Chan will have left a legacy to the NCFLC and the cultural life of North Carolina. The addition of state funding to already existing federal and county appropriations will ensure that the NCFLC will continue to flourish and flower as the cultural oasis envisioned by Leonard Wertheimer.

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¹Leonard Wertheimer, "Library Services to Ethnocultural Minorities: Philosophical and Social Bases and Professional Implications," *Public Libraries* 26 (Fall 1987): 98-102.

²United States. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970*, Bicentennial ed. (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1975), [Table] Series A 172-194: "Population of Regions, by Sex, Residence, Age, and Nativity: 1790 to 1970," 22-23. For more information on library services to the immigrant community provided by the public library systems in other states prior to 1948, see Plummer Alston Jones, Jr., "American Public Library Service to the Immigrant Community, 1876-1948; A Biographical History of the Movement and Its Leaders: Jane Maud Campbell (1869-1947), John Foster Carr (1869-1939), Eleanor (Edwards) Ledbetter (1870-1954), and Edna Phillips (1890-1968)," Ph.D. dissertation, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1991, 62-130 passim, and 296-360 passim. See also Thornton W. Mitchell, *The State Library and Library Development in North Carolina*, with a Foreword and an Epilogue by David N. McKay (Raleigh, N.C.: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of State Library, 1983), ix-xii, 6-7.

³Cumberland County Public Library Has Been Named the Recipient of an \$88,000 Library Services and Construction Act Special Project Grant from the North Carolina State Library," *North Carolina Libraries* 34 (Fall 1976): 77-78; "Foreign Language Service Launched in North Carolina," *Library Journal* 101 (1 Oct. 1976): 2000; and letter, Penny Hornsby, Grants Administrator, North Carolina State Library, to

Chart 5

RANKING OF CIRCULATION OF TOP 6 NON-ENGLISH LANGUAGES OR LANGUAGE GROUPS, BY LOCAL USE, AND THROUGH INTERLIBRARY LOAN FISCAL YEAR 1990/91

Rank	Circulation Local	Circulation Interlibrary
1	Korean	Spanish
2	Japanese	Sino-Tibetan ¹
3	Spanish	Southeast Asian ²
4	Sino-Tibetan ¹	German
5	German	Japanese
6	Southeast Asian ²	Korean

¹Includes Chinese and Thai

²Includes Vietnamese and Cambodian

Source: *Annual L.S.C.A. Project Report for the North Carolina Foreign Language Center of the Cumberland County Public Library and Information Center, 1990-1991*, Appendix E: "Ranking of NCFLC Circulation by Language, 1990-1991," 12.

Jones, Elon College Library, 12 Nov. 1991.

⁴ Patrick M. Valentine, "The North Carolina Foreign Language Center: A Public Library Service," *Public Library Quarterly* 5 (Winter 1984): 47-61.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 53-54; "Cumberland County Public Library Has Been Named the Recipient," 77-78; and "Foreign Language Service Launched," 2000.

⁶ North Carolina Foreign Language Center, *Annual L.S.C.A. Project Report for the North Carolina Foreign Language Center of the Cumberland County Public Library and Information Center, 1990-1991*, [Fayetteville, N.C.: The Center, 1991], 1.

⁷ Valentine, "NCFLC: A Public Library Service," 59.

⁸ NCFLC, *Annual Report, 1990-1991*, Appendix A: "Number of North Carolinians Speaking a Language Other than English at Home (1980 Census)," 8; United States. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1990* (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1990), [Table] No. 7: "Immigrants, by Country of Birth: 1961 to 1988," 10, [Table] No. 8: "Immigrants Admitted, by Selected County of Birth and Metropolitan Area of Intended Residence: 1988," 10, [Table] No. 9: "Immigrants Admitted, by Selected States of Residence and Country of Birth: 1988," 11; and United States. Department of Justice. Immigration and Naturalization Service, *Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1988* (Washington, D.C.: U. S. Department of Commerce, National Technical Information Service, 1989), Table 17: "Immigrants Admitted, by State of Intended Residence, Fiscal Years 1978-88," 35.

⁹ Valentine, "NCFLC: A Public Library Service," 53-59. See, for example, the following articles by Valentine, "Multilingual Library Services: Why Bother?," *Public Library Quarterly* 4 (Winter 1983): 61-63; "North Carolina Foreign Language Center: What It Does, and Why," *Unabashed Librarian* no. 47 (1983): 19-20; "Minority Language Selection: Helping Ourselves to Help Others," *Wilson Library Bulletin* (Jan. 1986): 26-29. See also "Foreign Language Center Offers National Access," *Library Journal* 106 (15 Jan. 1981): 103, and Valentine's rebuttal, "NCFLC Not Nationwide," *Library Journal* 106 (15 Apr. 1981): 827.

¹⁰ Valentine, "NCFLC: A Public Library Service," 54-55; and letter, Frank Newton, North Carolina Foreign Language Center, to Jones, Elon College, 31 October 1991.

¹¹ Natalia B. Bezugloff, "Library Services to Non-English-Language Ethnic Minorities in the United States," *Library Trends* 29 (Fall 1980): 259-74.

¹² Judi Lawson Wallace, "North Carolina's Well-Kept Secret: The North Carolina Foreign Language Center," *Foreign Language Annals* 17 (Feb. 1984): 55-57.

¹³ NCFLC, *Annual Report, 1990-1991*, Appendix B: "Foreign Language Class Enrollment in North Carolina Public Schools, 1988-1989," 9.

¹⁴ Valentine, "NCFLC: A Public Library Service," 56-59; NCFLC, *Annual Report, 1989-1990*, 4; letters, Newton, NCFLC, to Jones, Elon College Library, 24 July 1991, and 6 Sept. 1991; and letter, Hornsby, N.C. State Library, to Jones, Elon College Library, 12 Nov. 1991.

¹⁵ NCFLC, *Annual Report, 1990-1991*, Appendix C: "North Carolina Foreign Language Center Holdings Information," 10; and *North*

Carolina Foreign Language Center [brochure], [Fayetteville, N.C.: The Center, 1988].

¹⁶ NCFLC, *Annual Report, 1990-1991*, 2-6.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 3-4.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 6-7; and NCFLC, *Annual Report, 1989-1990*, 2, 5-6.

¹⁹ NCFLC, *Annual Report, 1989-1990*, 5-6.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, 2-3, and Appendix C: "Immigrants Admitted to North Carolina by Selected Country of Birth in Fiscal Year 1989," 8.

²¹ NCFLC, *Annual Report, 1990-1991*, 18; and letter, Hornsby, N.C. State Library, to Jones, Elon College Library, 12 Nov. 1991.

²² "[Cumberland] County Implements Hiring Freeze to Fund Library Services," *Wilson Library Bulletin* 65 (Sept. 1990): 11; and letter, Newton, NCFLC, to Jones, Elon College Library, 7 Nov. 1991.

²³ NCFLC, *Annual Report, 1990-1991*, 5-6.

²⁴ See, for example, the situation in Wilson County, "Specialist Is Headed Back to the Classroom," *Wilson (N.C.) Daily Times*, 14 June 1991; "Education Personnel Cuts To Be Discussed," *Wilson Daily Times*, 17 June 1991; "Schools Announce Cuts, Reassignments," *Wilson Daily Times*, 18 June 1991; and "School Cuts Affecting Curriculum," *Wilson Daily Times*, 21 June 1991.

²⁵ NCFLC, *Annual Report, 1990-1991*, 4, 6.

²⁶ "Citizen and Government Official Resolutions from Eight Regional Governor's Conferences," *Tar Heel Libraries* 13 (Sept./Dec. 1990): 11-14.

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