

South Carolina Libraries

Volume 0
Issue 55 *South Carolina Librarian* v.8 n.2 03/
1964

Article 1

3-1964

South Carolina Librarian v.8 n.2 03/1964

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarcommons.sc.edu/scl_journal



Part of the [Library and Information Science Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

(1964) "South Carolina Librarian v.8 n.2 03/1964," *South Carolina Libraries*: Vol. 0 : Iss. 55 , Article 1.
Available at: https://scholarcommons.sc.edu/scl_journal/vol0/iss55/1

This Complete Issue is brought to you by Scholar Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in South Carolina Libraries by an authorized editor of Scholar Commons. For more information, please contact digres@mailbox.sc.edu.

South Carolina Librarian v.8 n.2 03/1964

Abstract

South Carolina Librarian v.8 n.2 03/1964

Keywords

South Carolina Library Association

The South Carolina Librarian

Vol. 8, No. 2

Official Publication of the South Carolina Library Association

March, 1964



(Photo by Toal's Studio, Columbia, S. C.)

OFFICERS FOR 1964

Left to right: George R. Linder, Librarian, Spartanburg County Library, *Treasurer*; Mrs. Betty Martin, Director of Library Services, School District of Greenville, *President*; Miss Susie N. McKeown, Head, Cataloging Dept., Winthrop College Library, *Vice-President*; Miss Carolyna Harper, Librarian, Columbia High School, *Secretary*.

EDITORIAL

Again we come to a new year for our association. Again we feel that we are in good hands! By this time we hope that those who have been asked to serve with our elected officers will have accepted requests for service on the various committees which are necessary for the work of the association. Without the help of the members the officers would have a hard time, indeed.

Plans are going forward for the Forty-third Annual Meeting in Charleston, October 16-17, in the Francis Marion Hotel. We look forward to the meeting, from which all of us can gain something helpful and useful. Best wishes and success to all who help in any way to make this a fine year!

Thanks from all of us to Miss MARGARET GIVENS for her four years of service as Exhibits Chairman—a hard job—well done! She has earned her rest from this duty!

National Library Week will soon be here again! To Miss ELIZABETH C. WELBORN, Executive Director; Mrs. BEVERLY R. ULMER, Assistant Executive Director; Mrs. DONALD S. RUSSELL, State Chairman; and the almost countless others who will help in many ways, we express our appreciation for their leadership in this continuing project.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

We look back with pride to 1963 as a year in which much progress was made under the capable leadership of our past president, Betty Foran. Convention activities in November were sparked by the untiring efforts of Carolyn Harper, Local Arrangements Chairman; Margaret Givens, Exhibits Chairman; J. Mitchell Reames, Registration Chairman; and Mrs. Charles Seay, Hospitality Chairman. We are greatly indebted to these persons who, with the cooperation of many others, made our convention a success.

The theme of our convention program was "Our Challenge—Change," and this was clarified by our keynote speaker, Dr. Frank G. Dickey. Since libraries operate within a culture characterized by rapid change, it might be well for us to heed the well-known Shakespearean quotation, "There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." We are on the crest of a flood-tide of change. With a flexible attitude and receptive spirit, we can evaluate our libraries to stimulate more efficient administration, streamlined procedures, diversified services, dynamic public relations, and closer ties with our community. Thus we can ride the wave to "fortune." Or, with a closed mind and defeated spirit, we can hang on to out-dated practices, rigid procedures, and minimal services, and sink quietly beneath this tremendous wave of change, hoping that we won't be washed out from our comfortable, narrow niche. Thus, in our individual libraries, the current situation presents either a challenge or a threat.

The South Carolina Librarian

Editor Herbert Hucks, Jr.

Wofford College Library

EDITORIAL BOARD

Mrs. Betty Martin (*ex-officio*)

School District of Greenville County

Mrs. Alice P. DePass

Park Hills Elementary School, Spartanburg

Mr. George R. Linder Spartanburg County Library

Miss Rachel Martin Furman University Library

Section Reporters

College: Miss Violet Menoher Clemson College Library

Public: Miss Frances B. Reid Spartanburg County Library

School: Mrs. Bertha Cain

Moultrie High School, Mount Pleasant

Trustee: Miss Jean A. Galloway Greenville County Library

Business Manager: C. Merle Bachtell

Greensboro, N. C.

Publisher: Joseph Ruzicka

Greensboro, N. C.

Official Publication of the
South Carolina Library Association

Published in March and October

Membership of \$2.00 per Year
Includes Subscription to

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARIAN

(Note: Signed articles reflect the writers' opinions, and not those of the South Carolina Library Association).

Also, we are faced with the need of greatly accelerated group action directed toward general stimulation of increased support and improvement of libraries of all types. On the local level, National Library Week, April 12-18, offers a focal point for all libraries to join together in promoting top priority goals. Miss Elizabeth C. Welborn, NLW Executive Director, is ably planning activities.

State-wide activities call for our combined strength, which will only be generated by a greatly increased membership. Here is a job for each of us. Let us adopt the slogan, "Every member add a member." Doubling our membership will double our prestige and the range of our Association activities.

Your continued active interest and support are earnestly requested so that, by uniting our efforts, the South Carolina Library Association may become an ever more vital force in the progress of our state.

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

The forty-third annual meeting of the South Carolina Library Association will be held October 16-17 in Charleston, at the Francis Marion Hotel.

Major James M. Hillard has consented to serve as Local Arrangements Chairman.

Lt. Fleming A. Thomas will serve as Exhibits Chairman.

SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION COMMITTEES, 1964

Mrs. Betty Martin, President

(Editor's note: Subject to approval of Executive Committee)

STANDING COMMITTEES

Constitution and By-Laws:

Mr. J. Mitchell Reames, Chairman (1964)
4665 Datura Road, Columbia
Miss Mary G. Withers (1965)
Mr. Charles Stevenson (1966)

Editorial:

Mr. Herbert Hucks, Jr., Chairman
Wofford College, Spartanburg
Mrs. Alice P. DePass (1964)
Mr. George R. Linder (1965)
Miss Rachel Martin (1966)

Legislative:

Mrs. Margaret M. Cromer (1965)
221 E. Park Avenue, Greenville
Dr. Robert C. Tucker (1964)
Miss Nell Garrard (1966)

Membership:

Mr. Ray S. Barker, Chairman (1964)
Univ. of South Carolina, Columbia
R. Adm. Ellis Reed-Hill (1965)
Mrs. Verona M. Thomas (1966)
Mrs. Dorothy B. Winsted (1966)

Planning:

Miss Josephine Crouch (1964)
Mrs. Mildred Rhyne (1964)
Mr. John Goodman (1964)
Mrs. Catherine H. Lewis (1965)
Miss Nancy Burge (1965)
Mrs. Betty Hinton (1965)
Mrs. Louise B. Windham (1966)
Mrs. Lurlyne K. Shinn (1966)
Mr. William Bolen (1966)

Recruiting:

Miss Carrie Gene Ashley, Chairman (1965)
1915 Washington Street, Barnwell
Mrs. Clara Mae Jacobs (1964)
Miss Margaret Payne (1966)

Trustee Award:

Miss Jean A. Galloway, Chairman (1964)
Miss Virginia Rugheimer (1965)
Mr. Flint Norwood (1966)

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Scholarship:

Mr. J. W. G. Gourlay, Chairman, Clemson College,
Clemson
Miss Nancy Jane Day
Miss Lois Barbare

Budget:

Mr. George R. Linder, Chairman,
Spartanburg Public Library, Spartanburg
Dr. Robert C. Tucker
Mrs. Ruth Turner

National Library Week:

Miss Elizabeth C. Welborn, Executive Director,
Lander College, Greenwood
Mrs. Beverly R. Ulmer, Asst. Executive Director
Mrs. Donald S. Russell, State Chairman

Definition of Library Relationships:

Miss Betty E. Callahan, Chairman
3233 Michigan Street, Columbia
Mrs. Retha D. Mark
Mr. Charles E. Stow
Mr. J. Mitchell Reames

ALA Coordinator:

Miss Josephine Crouch, P. O. Box 909, Aiken

ALA Councilor:

Mrs. Marguerite G. Thompson (1968)
415 B. Park Avenue, Florence

ALA LAD State Representative:

Miss Carrie Gene Ashley
1915 Washington Street, Barnwell

SELA Representative:

Miss Emily Sanders—404 King Street, Charleston

"NO PLACE OR SHOW BETS"

By DR. FRANK G. DICKEY

Director, Southern Association of Schools and Colleges, at
General Session, Friday Morning, November 1, 1963

Striking changes have been taking place in the Southeast in the last two decades. The extraordinary expansion of the nation's economic power and its enormous growth in productivity may be characterized as one of the economic miracles of the 20th century. Within this development, however, there lies a lesser one that merits more than passing attention, namely, the evolution of the Southeast from a status of "the nation's number one economic problem" to its present position of being the nation's most vigorously expanding economic region. The Southeast's expansion in economic growth and development has wrought changes in the region's population characteristics, industrial and agricultural economies, educational and social needs, and need for resource use adjustments. Such changes have been, and are necessary in order to reap the maximum benefits to all sectors of the region's economy.

South Carolina has changed to an even more marked degree than has the region as a whole. Those of us who are concerned with South Carolina's future and the total regional picture need to be well aware of some of the changes which are taking place.

Changes in population growth and characteristics result from numerous sociological and economic conditions and they also may be associated with fundamental changes that occur in general economic growth and development. A look at the relative population increase between the South Atlantic states and the rest of the United States as reflected by figures furnished by the National Industrial Conference Board of New York, indicates that population growth in the South Atlantic region has been above the remainder of the nation. Between 1950 and 1962 the overall relative increase in population was 28 percent for the South Atlantic states and 22.8 percent for the nation as a whole. The urban population of the Southeast between 1950 and 1962 increased from 38 percent to 43 percent of the total in 1962 or 47 percent by the new urban definition. The corresponding shift for the rest of the United States was from 64 percent in 1950 to 66 percent, or 70 percent by the new urban definition in 1963. These figures represent the sharp trend toward urbanization in the South Atlantic states which is in marked contrast to the trends for the New England, Middle Atlantic, and East North Central regions where the changes in urbanization are at a relative standstill or diminishing.

Another measure of economic growth and development of a country, or a region, is total personal income. In the Southeast during the 13 years ending with 1962 personal income has shown a very large increase. While personal and family incomes in the United States rose almost 350 percent, they rose over 400 percent in the South Atlantic states. Unlike total income, per capita income makes adjustments for geographic differences in size of population and population change. Therefore, per capita income indicates a more realistic indicator of the relative changes in economic growth and development of a region. The Southeast's increase in per capita income since 1927-29 has led the nation by a wide margin as shown by the 300 percent versus 200 percent increases.

If one looks at the relative growth in per capita income, it is apparent that the Southeast has made tremendous strides in increasing per capita incomes only since 1940.

In 1939, the per capita income for the U. S., excluding the Southeast, was \$608, or nearly two times greater than the per capita income of \$316 for the Southeast. In 1956, the per capita income for the United States was \$1,964, or only one-half times greater than the per capita income of \$1,302 for the Southeast. Within the past seven years the Southeast has closed the gap between the U. S. and the Southeast average even more. In order for the Southeast to equal the nation's per capita income, the disparity in relative income growth will have to be maintained and increased by greater productivity through a more efficient use of the human and natural resources of the area.

During the last 15 years, the Southeast has experienced a very notable increase in new types of industries and volume of industrial output. Since 1948 major strides have been made in balancing its economy as indicated by the very rapid growth of manufacturing and industrial activities. Historically, the Southeast has been predominantly a

producer of raw materials which were transported to other regions in the nation, converted into finished products, part of which were shipped back into the area for consumption. Thus, the economy of the Southeast lacked the important component, i.e., the "value added," produced by manufacturing of the semifinished or finished products. The most useful measure of increased industrial growth is the value added by manufacturing. The "value added" consists of the difference between the most of raw materials, supplies, fuel, electric energy, and labor entering the industry and the value of the finished product.

From 1950 to 1962, the Southeast increased the total value added by manufacturing by 300 percent, or 8.3 billion to 25 billion dollars, while the percent increase during the same period for the rest of the U. S. was 245 percent, or from 100 billion to 245 billion dollars. Since 1948, the Southeast has made greater relative gains than the remainder of the nation in many leading industries. These include food and kindred products, tobacco manufacturing, textile mill products, apparel and related products, paper and allied products, and machinery, except electrical.

In eight of the nine manufacturing categories, for which adequate data were available, the Southeast led the remainder of the United States by a noticeable relative margin. The four manufacturing categories in which the Southeast made greater gains than the remainder of the United States were: apparel and related products, 529 percent vs. 277 percent for the rest of the U. S.; paper and allied products 703 percent vs. 368 percent for the rest of the U. S.; fabricated metal products, 536 percent vs. 479 percent for the rest of the U. S.; and machinery, except electrical, 1,095 percent (a twelvefold increase) vs. 551 percent (only a sixfold increase for the rest of the U. S.).

In the past years the Southeast has depended to a large degree upon the textile and tobacco industries, but there is an increasing trend toward industrial diversification. Major changes have been made in those industries that require highly skilled labor. New industries which have come into the region have substantially increased the skilled working force providing them with a higher level of earnings and a correspondingly greater demand for consumer goods. This in turn has had its effect on almost all phases of regional activity, including construction, electric energy production, navigation, retail trades, and agriculture.

Rapid changes also have occurred during the last 15 years in the southern consumer markets for goods and services. Growth in population and urban centers associated with industrialization have altered the demand for agricultural products. In addition to new production techniques and mechanization, these factors have made it necessary to make adjustments in southern agriculture.

The largest increase in cash receipts occurred in livestock and livestock products—402 percent for the Southeast, as compared to 258 percent for the rest of the U. S. The sixfold increase in livestock and livestock products in the Southeast is closely associated with increased income, population, industrial growth, changes in production technology such as fertilization and mechanization.

From 1955 to 1960 realized gross farm income rose 13.4 percent in the southern states, as compared with a 6.5 percent increase for the rest of the U. S. For the same years, the realized net farm income (which excludes changes in inventory) decreased 3.5 percent in the Southeast, while the decrease was much greater (16.1 percent) for the rest of the U. S.

During these past few years, many voices have been raised, calling for more emphasis upon quality education. You are familiar with the fact that the Soviet Union has proclaimed its determination to lead us in science and technology. We know that despite the inefficiency and waste of that system it is advancing at a rapid rate. We know that the Russians are laying heavy emphasis on basic research. We know that it is turning out half again as much research scientists as we are. We can guess that they have decided that the nation will win the future which advances fastest and farthest in science and in the technological products of science.

This presents us with a new and striking challenge. We have to run a race of unknown length over a strange track. The only known element is the fatal consequence we face if we come in second. There are no place or show bets in this race. From this analogy I think you can determine where I got the idea for the topic of this message.

One of the great virtues of the American educational system has been its elasticity—its ability to adjust itself appropriately to the pressures and urgencies of changing conditions and new times. The westward movement, the steady flow of immigrants from other lands, the movement of the population from the rural areas to the cities, and the trend toward specialization—all of these have changed in the social and economic life of America which called for accompanying changes in the educational structure of our institutions. In the search for guidance and direction, early educational statesmen like Horace Mann, Henry Barnard, and W. T. Harris looked to Europe for inspiration. But each of these men warned against an uncritical acceptance of foreign practices. We still have some persons who hold that we should model our entire educational system after that of Europe, but I would say to you today that we Americans will never lose the struggle for supremacy in science or in any other field if we decided what we must do and then do it with energy, courage, and decision.

Out of our communities in the years to come, will pour forth leaders of our local, state, national and international life. From our schools and towns will come in the years to follow men and women upon whose shoulders will fall the heavy burden of leading the greatest economic system and improving upon the most efficient industrial system the world has ever known.

This challenge can be met by the libraries in many ways, but will best be met if by their endeavors, they succeed in producing well-rounded men and women for business, government, the professions, research, and for other fields of work. By well-rounded individuals I do not mean simply a highly-skilled technician, a specialist molded to fit

measured slots in the business enterprise or industry, for the world is today too full of such products of our schools and businesses. Rather, I mean the sort of person who is fortified with a broad background so that he is able to cope successfully with the multiplicity of new problems that must be faced in government, in modern industry, and in everyday life. Specialization unsupported by wisdom and familiarity with other fields is an economic and sociological error.

What I am saying is essentially this—that while we are emphasizing the place of science in our society today, and while we prize what science has given us, we know that science by itself has its limits. It can provide knowledge, but it cannot tell us what to do with it. Scientists can produce the hydrogen bomb but the crucial decision of how and when to use it must rest with the entire populus. In a democracy it rests to some extent on all of us.

Set in this context, let me say a word or two about the importance of science to our generation. Strange and revolutionary things are upon us and more are coming. Old drives are accelerating. New drives are being released. Old patterns of thinking and action are being broken up and new patterns are forming. The future is rushing down upon us. Let me give you an example. It concerns one of the most remarkable recent advances in the area of molecular electronics. At the risk of oversimplifying the subject I ask you to imagine that I am holding here in my hand a single crystal of silicon or germanium, so small that you cannot see it from where you are sitting. You want this material to perform some electronic function. For example, you want it to amplify an electrical signal so you add a few molecules of another material in the right spot. It turns out that you can build into this tiny crystal almost any complete electronic function you want. This is molecular electronics—the molecular engineering of solid state circuitry where everything is achieved by atomic rearrangement. You can imagine what changes this revolutionary concept will work in the field of electronics. For a great many applications it means complete elimination of the components like diodes, resistors, tubes, and transistors. It means reduction in size to as little as one one-thousandths of present electrical systems. It means tremendous gains in the ratio of energy in-put to out-put. Because of the utter simplicity of these systems it means reliability of performance never before achieved. Like other great breakthroughs in science the development of molecular electronics has been speeded by brilliant discoveries on our college campuses. These discoveries have come through scientists who are members of universities and college faculties. It is true that the end product in many instances is turned over to industries for production and for further simplification and clarification but one of the major contributions to our society has come to us through science from our college and university campuses.

Another major contribution of science today is the understanding which young people can gain of the world in which we live. In other words, we are preparing not only scientists in a specialized field, but we are equally

as interested in making it possible for our non-scientists to understand the world in which people will be living today and tomorrow.

In our schools, in our state or in our nation, in this highly competitive world of ours, mediocrity does not pay. On the other hand the need of business, industry and the professions for good men is tremendous. The business opportunities in this fast moving economy are ever expanding. We have only scratched the surface of the industrial revolution, and we are not yet in sight of our economic horizon.

I suggest to you that you urge young people to take a reasonable chance and not follow the path of guaranteed security. Remember, that for free men of intelligence, initiative, imagination, and ambition, there are no limited goals. The entire history of this nation is a record of men who have had the courage to hazard their futures and fortunes on a calculated risk. Our present powerful and prosperous position among the nations of the world is a memorial to men of vision who were willing to leave their homes and push into the West, who were willing to forego assured incomes for research in the unknown, willing to risk their hard earned capital for furtherance of new ideas, new ventures, and new products. Every week, almost every day that passes brings to life somewhere in this country new products, more efficient methods of production and fresh lines of research. Each new idea stirs intelligent curiosity and opens up before it new vistas of adventure. Each improvement in production technique invites and stimulates rivalry for further improvement, for such is the nature of our free competitive scheme.

We have now achieved a position among the nations of the world where leaders with foresight and sound practical knowledge are sorely needed. This is particularly true in the realm of politics.

Educators can help by teaching about events past and current—not from the critics' standpoint, but from the point of view of the people who had the responsibility for shaping them.

And if every student can learn, when it comes to public affairs, to play the "Let's Pretend" game, putting himself in the place of the man who has to make the decisions, perhaps more Americans in the future than in the past will understand how many and various are the ingredients of a political judgment, and how wondrous are the fascinations of public responsibility.

There is hardly an issue in world affairs worth discussing which is not inter-related with other issues; which does not involve a mix of strategic, political, economic and other factors; which does not involve elements which we control and elements which we do not control; which does not involve contradictions between domestic politics and international politics—for ourselves and for everyone else party to the issue. Policies and actions in world affairs therefore must be relevant to complex and shifting situations at precise moments in time; abstractions alone are no good, and simplifications can be fatal.

So, I would settle for this: that all Americans should be taught at every stage of their education that in matters of American foreign policy, we are closer to the truth when we magnify the complexity of it all, and furthest from the truth when we over-simplify to get an easy answer.

We shall be faced with tremendous responsibility, with problems that will test our intelligence, our strength, and our patience—problems which will one day be the task of our students to resolve. Let us trust that these citizens of tomorrow will have the foresight to prepare themselves accordingly. Here in your state they can develop whatever talents they may have; here they will obtain a sound knowledge that will prepare them for their future broad decisions. As I say to you, the students and citizens who will enjoy the benefits of this new structure cannot afford to rest. To improve our present high standard of living, even to maintain it, will require intelligent thinking and hard work on the part of each and every one of us. To preserve the American ideal, it will not suffice simply to believe in it; it must be supported actively with determination.

We Americans will never lose the struggle for research supremacy if we decide what we must do and then do it with energy, courage and decision. Our country has tremendous resources in materials, facilities, capital and human talent. We have imagination, drive and the ability to organize and get things done. We have made substantial progress in improving our research effort in recent years. If we improve and accelerate this effort still further . . . if we expand our total technical effort into new and necessary areas of our economy . . . if we set our national goals high . . . then we will certainly maintain a strength which will serve to improve our standards of living, build our defenses, and foster human freedom everywhere.

It is a dangerous but a wonderful future that lies before us. Probably never before has opportunity beckoned with so rich a store of rewards for those who would pursue them. Probably never before could careers be launched with such promise of success in so many lines of endeavor. Probably never before have such heavy responsibilities awaited students who are to be the leaders, the scientists, the philosophers, the statesmen, the teachers, and the diplomats of the future. May we now obtain the knowledge and strength to bear these responsibilities and may we make it our ultimate goal in these turbulent times to equal and even surpass the deeds of our famous ancestors and to pass on to our children a larger and safer stake in the world of tomorrow.

May this Association be dedicated to these ideals.

CHARLESTON LIBRARY SOCIETY
215th Annual Report
January 21, 1964

Gleaned from this interesting report: Air-conditioning was completed in August, 1963—library should be heated and cooled for less than \$1,000.00 a year; *The Courier*, 1803-1872, has been microfilmed; *The Mercury* will be microfilmed next; circulation was over 30,000—22 books per member.

NEW TRENDS IN REFERENCE BOOKS

NOTES FROM A CROWDED ROOM, JEFFERSON HOTEL, COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, ALL SAINTS DAY, 1963.

By MRS. FRANCES NEEL CHENEY, Associate Director,
Peabody Library School, at College Section,
Friday Afternoon, November 1

When learning's triumph o'er her barb'rous foes
First reared the stage, immortal Shakespeare rose;
Each change of many-colored life he drew,
Exhausted worlds, and then imagined new:
Existence saw him spurn her bounded reign,
And panting Time toiled after him in vain.

When 65 college and university librarians squeezed into the small, warm room in mid-afternoon on November 1, to consider Change in reference services, they had to patiently listen to much they already knew, much they had already done and were doing. What?

I. Coping with a proliferation of reference books.

A. Bibliographies—the bedrock of reference service.

1. *National Union Catalog*. Our nearest modern approach to *universal* bibliography.
2. National and trade bibliographies, which have multiplied at a great rate in recent years.
3. Union lists. Which increase our interdependence, extend our meager resources.
4. Indexes. Increased numbers of periodicals as well as increased use has created the need for new indexes, revision of coverage of older indexes.

a. *Applied Science and Technology Index* and *Business Periodicals Index*, born of the old *Industrial Arts Index*.

b. Changes in older indexes, based on the work of the RSD Committee on Wilson Indexes, e.g.:

Readers' Guide, with more popular magazines, fewer "representative scholarly journals in major subject fields" among its 130 indexed titles.

Education Index, with more titles indexed, but author entries dropped.

c. Guides to abstracting and indexing services, e.g. National Federation of Science Abstracting and Indexing Services. Guides to the World's Abstracting and Indexing Services in Science and Technology. (Washington, NFSIAS, 1963). which lists 1,855 titles originating in 40 countries.

5. Concordances, e.g. those for poetry of Yeats, Arnold, etc., produced on an IBM 704 Electronic Data Processing Machine.

6. Guides to the use of the library, e.g. Margaret Cook's *New Library Key* (2d ed. N.Y., Wilson, 1963). Excellent for those giving instruction in the use of the library.

B. Biographical dictionaries, e.g. *Contemporary Authors*, which is less useful in small libraries, but which will grow more valuable with each succeeding issue as a source of information on new writers.

C. *Encyclopedias*. New titles include *Encyclopedia International*, which follows the trend of giving more emphasis to practical information, and which has enlisted Dr. Maurice Tauber as consultant on subject headings.

D. Dictionaries. The new *Webster's Third*, the new edition of *Webster's Collegiate*, and the new Funk & Wagnall's *Standard College Dictionary*. Query: Should college libraries buy more college dictionaries and put them around on the reading room tables? Would this encourage the dictionary habit in college students? Proliferation of polyglot dictionaries, e.g. *Dictionarium Bibliothecarii Practicum*: the librarian's practical dictionary in 20 languages for international use. (Budapest, Kultura, 1963?)

E. Handbooks. Large number of practical handbooks, e.g. those listed in the 3d edition of the bibliography, *How-to-do-it Books* (Bowker, 1963)

F. Moral: Publicize your recently acquired titles with annotated lists compiled at intervals. Columbia University, Northwestern, U.C.L.A. do it. Smaller libraries may emulate. Why? Because this

1. Increases the librarian's knowledge of the reference titles.

2. Brings new titles to the attention of faculty and students.

G. Wallace Bonk's survey of most used reference books revealed that these titles were all more than 15 years old. Deplorable!

II. Giving Reference Service with:

A. More emphasis on direct reference functions.

1. More instruction in the use of the library, but still a long way to go.

2. More direct assistance to students, based on a knowledge of student needs. Note Patricia Knapp's experiment at Monteith College, Wayne University.

B. Less time spent on related duties, e.g. checking lists, checking in government publications, making little indexes.

C. More interlibrary loan service, with more widespread use of photo-duplication.

D. More subject departmentalization. Heads of subject departments, e.g. Humanities, Social

Sciences, Sciences, must have more depth of knowledge of the subject field, coupled with an almost fanatical interest in the subject. Being concerned with one subject field helps to keep reference librarians from dashing off in all directions at once. This is increasingly important, since general reference librarians are about as "other-directed" as anybody in the world today.

- E. More municipal reference centers, which require cooperation on all fronts. Witness recent developments in South Carolina. See also *Wilson Library Bulletin*, Nov. 1963.
 - F. More service to business and industry. Read carefully the articles by Rose Vormelker and Jean Taylor in *The Southeastern Librarian* 13:135-144; 154-164, Fall, 1963.
 - G. Renewed realization of the need for close cooperation between the cataloguer and the reference librarian.
 1. Reference librarians must have a clearer understanding of the revised cataloguing code.
 2. Reference librarians must have a deeper understanding of subject headings in the dictionary catalog.
 3. Reference librarians must be able to move easily from the dictionary catalog to other forms of bibliographic control, e.g. the index, the abstract.
 - H. More knowledge of recent developments in information storage and retrieval. See the excellent text intended for the newcomer in the field, by Joseph Becker and R. M. Hayes, *Information Storage and Retrieval; Tools Elements, Theories*. (New York, Wiley, 1963)
- III. Considering how reference and bibliography courses are being taught.
- A. More use of the case study method. See Thomas Galvin's "The Case Technique for Reference Service." In *Journal of Education for Librarianship* 3:251-263, Spring, 1963.
 - B. New programs for teaching science information service. See Dorothy Crosland's "Georgia Tech's School of Information Service." In *The Southeastern Librarian* 13:145-150, Fall, 1963.

FINAL NOTE. The point not made at the meeting, but quite obvious, is that more can be gained from reading the professional literature than from listening to a flighty speaker in a crowded room. (*Editor's note*: This is Mrs. Cheney's "Final Note"—not ours.)

"THE SCHOOL LIBRARY PROGRAM IN ACTION"

By FRANCES KENNON JOHNSON, Instructor
School of Education

University of North Carolina at Greensboro
at School Section, Friday afternoon, November 1, 1963

In considering how to discuss "the school library in action," two points of view offer guidelines. The first is borrowed from Henry M. Brickell's publication, *Organizing New York State for Educational Change* (Albany, New York: State Education Department, 1961). Dr. Brickell states: "The most persuasive experience a school person can have is to visit a successful new program and to observe it in action. Speeches, literature, research reports and conversations with participants outside the actual instructional setting are interesting but relatively unconvincing. Implication: Recommended new programs must be demonstrated so that they can be observed in action."

A second point of view concerning the school library in action has been contributed by Dr. Charles F. Carroll, state superintendent of public instruction in North Carolina. According to Dr. Carroll, the best way to find out how good a job the school is doing is to spend a day in its library, observing the use of its resources by pupils and teachers.

The one best way, then, to describe a good school library in action would be to take you with me to visit one. So let's pretend that we are taking a trip to a school library. By way of preparation, we've re-read *Standards for School Library Programs*, which blueprints the objectives, resources, and services of the good library. We've called to arrange our visit, and the principal suggested that we come early, for the library opens half an hour before school "begins."

8:00 A.M.

We arrive at the school. The principal greets us and takes us to the library, where we meet the librarian and her clerical assistant. They welcome us and hurry back to their customers, while the principal shows us around the library quarters. The facilities include the reading room, with areas defined for browsing, reference materials, circulation, and seating space for a class group; conference rooms separated by a folding partition; a professional area for teachers; a library classroom; and office-work-storage space.

As we look around the attractive reading room, we see pupils exchanging books; others catching up with new magazines and enjoying the lounge furniture in the browsing area; others searching for information in the card catalog. Teachers come and go—to schedule a class period in the library, to sign up for use of a 16mm. film projector, to borrow materials from the professional collection for teachers.

Already we can chalk up several mental "points" for this school: It puts educational values first (library service to pupils and teachers takes priority over bus duty before and after school). Children and teachers seem to find library resources important in their work. And the physical

facilities provided for the library are spacious, attractive, and flexible. A full-time librarian and a full-time clerk are employed to serve the enrollment of 400 pupils.

8:30 A.M.

Classes begin, and there's a moment to talk to the librarian. We ask about scheduling practices, having noticed a teacher signing up for a library period, and having looked at today's schedule, which calls for work with the following class groups: part of a fourth grade class; two fifth grades; a third grade; and the science club. The librarian explains that each class is assigned a tentative weekly library period, for reading guidance and circulation purposes. Adjustments can be—and often are—made in these periods. Blocks of time are available each day for teachers to schedule for library instruction, reference work, and similar purposes as needed. Blocks of time are set aside each day for individual circulation purposes: before and after school and in the early afternoon. In addition, she assures us, individual pupils and small groups are welcome at any time.

"What about the groups coming in today?" we ask. The librarian describes what they will be doing:

Part of a fourth grade class will come in for instruction in the making of bibliographies

One fifth grade class, for introduction to American folklore

Another fifth grade class, for selection of materials about the Southeastern states

A third grade class, for group reports on their study of favorite authors and illustrators

The science club, for research on individual projects

A group of second graders will be in, too, the librarian tells us, for a conference on their reading choices. She works closely with the primary-level teachers in carrying out the individualized reading program.

We ask, next, "Who plans for these class periods in the library?" The librarian tells us that she meets frequently with grade level groups to discuss and plan for forthcoming units of work. In these meetings they consider: What materials will be needed? Are they available? What library skills should be taught or reviewed? What assignments will be most meaningful? Most feasible in view of available resources and the background of the pupils? Detailed planning is accomplished through follow-up conferences with individual teachers.

The librarian shows us folders kept for each class, containing plans for and records of the work done that year. There is a school-wide plan for reading guidance experiences, instruction in library skills, and reference work, outlining desirable experiences to be provided at each level. The librarian keeps a planning sheet for each class as a guide. A system of two-way notices is used for the librarian or the teacher to propose activities for class periods in the library.

8:50 A.M.

Meanwhile, the clerk has been setting up an overhead projector in the library classroom, for use with fourth grade

group due at 9:00 o'clock. Before they arrive, several sixth graders enter, notebooks in hand. They explain that they are working on a group report on planets, and want to get information from encyclopedias, books, and filmstrips. The librarian suggests that they check the information file, also, for charts and pictures.

As they get down to work, the fourth grade group arrives and is seated in the library classroom. When we ask why there are only fifteen pupils, we are told that part of the group has remained in the classroom for additional instruction, by the teacher, in the arrangement and use of indexes. (Flexible grouping of pupils, based on their needs, is the practice in this school.)

The librarian teaches basic skills for listing references in a bibliography, using prepared transparencies to illustrate the title pages of several books, as well as an encyclopedia page and magazine articles. Citations for each of these, dictated by the pupils, are written in grease pencil on clear acetate, projected on the overhead projector, discussed, and corrected on the spot. The librarian summarizes points to remember, and checks with the group to make sure they understand clearly the reference assignments they are to carry out in the library (locating references for a bibliography on the "hot, dry lands"). Off go the pupils to consult the card catalog, the *National Geographic* index, and encyclopedias. As they work, the librarian observes their progress and provides individual help as it is needed.

9:45 A.M.

We check on the progress of the sixth graders, who, by now, have previewed three filmstrips and selected a suitable one; located and checked out a chart of the planets, from the vertical file; selected several books for background reading; and made notes on information found in encyclopedias. They move into one of the conference rooms to talk over their progress, decide they have the necessary information, and return to their classroom.

Meanwhile, other pupils have made brief trips to the library:

to return and/or borrow books

to obtain a tape recorder, and blank tape, for class use to report a burned-out exciter lamp in a 16mm. projector (the clerk went to the rescue)

In between the handling of circulation routines, the clerk is typing a bibliography of available materials on the U.S.S.R., for the forthcoming study, in the sixth grades, of communism versus democracy.

10:00 A.M.

As the fourth grade group is leaving the library, the librarian gets a booktruck of American folktales, assembled earlier for use with the fifth grade class now entering. She groups the children in the storyhour circle at a corner of the reading room. Following a brief discussion of folktales—what they are and how they were handed down to us—she tells Richard Chase's *Jack and the Bean Tree*. Her listeners are obviously enthusiastic, and fortunately she has anticipated the demand for "more books like that one." Her brief introductions of other collections of American tales lead to widespread borrowing of the

books. A question from one of the children about the relationship of this story to the familiar *Jack and the Beanstalk* leads into discussion of variants of the folk tales. A copy of Eastman's *Index to Fairy Tales* is used to show how other versions can be located, and several boys and girls start searches.

The teacher talks with us about the work her group is doing, and suggests that we go back with them in order to see, in the classroom setting, ways in which library resources are being used. Remembering, from *Standards for School Library Programs*, that school library service should extend beyond the library into every classroom and area of the school building, we decide to visit the fifth grade room. As we leave, the small group of second graders—advanced readers—are coming in to confer with the librarian about books to choose for independent reading.

. . . And so the day goes. A few blocks away, similar types of services to pupils and teachers are being given in the junior and senior high school libraries. For a description at this level let's turn to the words of Ralph Ellsworth, in the new publication called *The School Library* (Educational Facilities Laboratories, 1963):

"A concept of a school library begins with an analysis of the kinds of activities it is expected to house. Obvious as the question may seem, the first one that must be asked is: What do students do in school libraries?

- Find answers to specific questions that arise either from the teaching process or from ordinary curiosity.
- Go alone or as a member of a committee sent to get information.
- Carry out study hall assignments; that is, spend a specific amount of time studying in the library.
- Find material for projects such as a written report, a book review, a debate brief, or a research paper.
- Learn how to use the keys of a library—card catalogs, bibliographies, reference books, periodical indexes, etc.
- Look at motion-picture films, filmstrips, or other audio-visual materials. Study with a teaching machine, listen to phonograph records or tapes, listen and record voice for language study.
- Locate quotations, excerpts, or data for speeches or projects.
- Read just for the fun of reading—one book or a hundred.
- Browse through current magazines and newspapers or look at the new book shelf.
- Talk with other students.

The second part of the same question is: What do teachers do in school libraries? Activities similar to those mentioned for students, but they also

- Confer with the library staff on relevant materials to use for class work: those appropriate for general presentation in the classroom, those most suitable for students working in small groups, and those most appropriate for use on an individualized basis.
- Preview films and filmstrips; confer on the purchase or rental of audio-visual materials, and on local production of same.
- Consult with librarians on book purchases, on the hand-

ling of special materials (pamphlets, sample magazines, government documents, etc.), on classification and cataloging problems, and on reader's problems and difficulties that the students may be having."

In short, the good school library is a busy place. To repeat from *Standards for School Library Programs*: "The true concept of a school library program means instruction, service, and activity throughout the school rather than merely within the four walls of the library quarters."

What are the essential elements of such a school library program? Six can be identified readily: collections, facilities, accessibility, services to teachers, services to pupils, and staff. In closing, let's take a look at each of these elements, identifying the characteristics that make for a good library program.

Collections. The good school library is an instructional materials center, a source for all types of instructional materials and related equipment. These resources are selected cooperatively, by librarians and teachers, to meet the needs of the curriculum and of individual pupils. The librarian gives leadership to teachers in the use of library resources, by such means as bibliographic services, consultant help in planning classroom work, demonstration of effective use of newer media, and in-service training for teachers.

Quarters. The good school library provides facilities to support large-group, small-group, and individual work. It is arranged and equipped for such varied purposes as browsing, reading and study, reference work, viewing, listening, discussion, and instruction.

Accessibility. The open door policy applies, during all hours of service, to individuals and small groups. Flexible scheduling of classes puts library resources at the disposal of class groups at the time when they are needed. Service is available—and is in demand—before and after school. Extensive loans of materials are made to classrooms. Audio-visual materials are available for use by individual pupils, both in the library and at home.

Services to teachers. A close relationship exists between the library staff and departmental or grade level groups of teachers (or teaching teams). They work together in planning the curriculum, and in planning for the use of materials, for library instruction, and for assignments in relation to specific units of work. A team teaching approach is used in developing units of work, with the librarian participating in such ways as:

Introducing materials.

Teaching library skills needed for assignments.

Guiding reference work in the library.

Guiding small groups working on projects.

Discussing ways to report and share findings.

Observing pupils at work independently and sharing insights thus gained—on their achievement, needs, and interests.

Services to pupils. Part of the library's program of services to pupils—instruction in library skills, and reference and research services—has been discussed above. These areas of service grow out of the classroom instructional pro-

gram and are carried out in close relationship to classroom work in the content areas.

Equally important is the program of group and individual guidance in the use of materials to meet personal and social needs. This part of the library program adds a new dimension to education, extending beyond the limits of formal classroom experience. It involves guidance in reading, in listening, in viewing—in the use of varied materials to satisfy interests, to gain insights into personal and social problems, to obtain information about educational and vocational choices, and the like.

The school library's program of reading guidance encompasses book talks, displays and exhibits, book discussions, browsing, individual conferences. It is designed to acquaint the pupil with books which form his literary heritage, to help him learn how to select books which are satisfying, to help him stretch his interests and appreciations. Similarly, the program of guidance in listening and viewing helps to acquaint pupils with films and television programs worth seeing, art slides and prints, recorded music and narrative recordings.

The resources of the school library and the guidance of the school librarian "round out" the classroom program, adding new depth and breadth to the curriculum. They help the pupil to continue his study in subject fields in which he has completed his public school work . . . and to explore fields in which he has had no formal study. They help him find ways to deal with personal problems, and supply information about educational and vocational opportunities. They offer the foundation upon which are built the habits and skills of life-long learning.

Staff. The crucial element in any school library program is its staff, which must be:

- Sufficient in number to provide full service to individual pupils and teachers
- Qualified by training, experience, and personal qualities to render the kind of service needed
- Fortified by a sense of mission sufficient to face and overcome the problems and challenges which arise in developing a good library program
- Sparked by contagious enthusiasm which rubs off on all who come within their scope

If our vision of our job is broad enough, and if we demonstrate that vision day by day in our work with boys and girls and their teachers, then the school library will truly become the heart of every school. No other agency has greater potential for shaping the future of American public education.

RESUME OF REMARKS ON SYMPOSIUM, BANQUET, FRIDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 1, 1963

By MRS. FRANCES NEEL CHENEY, *Associate Director*
Peabody Library School

Mrs. Cheney, in commenting on Dr. Dickey's speech, said that his title, "No Place or Show Bets," provoked the retort, "Double or Nothing," from college and university librarians who are aware of the present inadequacies in

their libraries. Faced with the prediction that there will be as many as 8.6 million students in college in 1975, that these students may be taught by fewer teachers, they must double their present budgets, staff and book collections.

Statistical reports on the present status are not too rosy, with 58% of the libraries in 4-year colleges and 62% of the libraries in 2-year colleges receiving less than 5% of the total institutional expenditures. Librarians must increase their efforts to secure adequate budgets and seek additional funds from philanthropic foundations and from business and industry. They must also remember the college president's injunction to college librarians, "Make your library dollar do double duty."

Personnel needs are pressing, since nearly one-half of the 4-year colleges have less than 3 professional librarians, and three-fourths of the 2-year colleges have less than 2 professionals. Furthermore, college library staffs will have heavier responsibilities, having to serve larger student bodies; give more instruction in the use of the library; acquire, catalog and give reference service with larger book collections which will be more varied and will include more material in foreign languages. They will need more subject specialization to be effective in subject departments, which are increasing, particularly in university libraries. This challenge is being met in part by their recruiting efforts in cooperating with the ALA's recently established Office of Recruitment, by their support of the National Plan for Library Education, and by programs such as the one at Georgia Tech designed to prepare students for research careers in science and technology.

College librarians are seeking to make more efficient use of their staffs by introducing, when feasible, improved methods of taking care of library routines. They are also giving attention to building needs.

Adequate book collections are difficult to maintain, due to the rising cost of books and periodicals, as well as to the great increase in numbers being published. But faced with the fact that less than half of the 4-year institutions meet ALA standards for book collections of 50,000 volumes and that 86% of the 2-year institutions have less than 20,000 volumes, they are attempting to meet the problem by wiser selection. College libraries will find the new book, *Choice: Books for College Libraries*, of great help. With the first quarterly issue scheduled for Spring 1964 publication, it will contain between 2,000 and 3,000 recommended titles each year.

University librarians with research programs are facing the problem of acquisition of expensive, highly specialized research material by developing cooperative acquisition and storage programs.

College and university library services are affected by the changing demands of educational programs and economic interests. Improved service to business and industry is receiving a great deal of attention at the present time.

Recognizing that changing conditions require changing standards, college librarians in the South will strive to meet the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary School's standards adopted in Dallas, December, 1962.

In conclusion, Mrs. Cheney stressed the fact that college librarians will not view Change with joyless eyes, for they are unchanging in their commitment to the society they serve—the students, the faculty, the research workers, all those who will do the “intelligent thinking and hard work” which Dr. Dickey said were required of all of us. They will accept the challenge of Change, secure for all their blindness, strong for all their weakness, gaily in love for all the burden on their hearts, because they are unchanging in their purpose.

"IMPLICATION OF CHANGING TIMES FOR LIBRARIES"

By MRS. MARY FRANCES KENNON JOHNSON,

School of Education, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, on Symposium, Banquet, Friday night, November 1, 1963

Dr. Dickey has sketched for us the Southeast in the midst of rapid and fundamental change

Growing in

population (more schools)

urbanization (bigger schools)

industrialization)

diversification) (more demand for skills)

specialization)

prosperity (more time and demand for recreation, hobbies, etc.)

Facing (with rest of nation and free world) the challenge of economic

scientific

political

competition with the Communist bloc countries

Needing—as perhaps never before—informed, wise, and dedicated leaders

in all phases of local

and national life

equipped to deal with

new and increasingly

complex problems

What kind of leaders do we need?

Dr. Dickey has identified essential qualities of “everyman”—the American Citizen of tomorrow

He must be

Able

ABLE—achieving fullest

Ready

development of

Willing

his talents

BROAD—equipped with a

Ability to cope

liberal education, and the

with problems

attitudes, skills, and habits

we cannot yet

needed for continuing

anticipate

self-education

UNDERSTANDING—sensitive to the complexities of life, and to the problems and needs of his fellow men

RESPONSIBLE—infused with a sense of purpose, of mission, of involvement in society

PIONEER—facing—with courage and with enthusiasm—new frontiers (Republicans to contrary)

The job of developing “everyman” must be shared by many agencies—

the home

public schools

colleges and universities

public libraries

What is the particular role of the school library?

To answer, we must look at the ways in which our schools are facing up to this challenge of our times

In the cross-currents of new emphases, patterns of organization, methods of instruction . . .

Three underlying trends can be pin-pointed:

1. Renewed emphasis upon

intellectual achievement

2. Increased emphasis upon

active involvement of the individual learner

3. Growing concern for the

development of values

What do these trends mean for the school library?

I. Let's look first at the implications in the *renewed emphasis on intellectual achievement*

Manifested in

downward extensions of

the curriculum: Math

M F 1

inclusion of college—level work in high schools strengthening of course content

“A - T” programs

Obviously, the school library must supply:

materials offering greater depth

of intellectual content

more original as well as secondary sources

new areas of content

II. Implications of

increased emphasis upon

active involvement of the individual

in the learning process

Manifestations

The “Trump” plan

flexible scheduling and class organization

blocks of time for

large group work

small group work

independent study

new staffing patterns

team teaching

new teaching methods

cross-media approach

individualized assignments

The Educational Policies Commission puts it this way:

The central purpose of American education is the development of the ability to think—the rational powers.

These powers involve the processes of
 recalling and imagining
 classifying and generalizing
 comparing and evaluating
 analyzing and synthesizing
 deducing and and inferring

These processes enable one to apply logic and the available evidence to his ideas, attitudes, and actions, and to pursue better whatever goals he may have.

What we are seeking is an approach to teaching and learning that equips the learner for continuing self-education throughout life.

Ralph Ellsworth, in *The School Library*, makes this statement.

At all levels of education there is currently a great interest in developing curricular patterns and teaching methods that help students learn how to formulate attacks on problems, as well as to acquire information for its own sake . . .

Attempts are being made . . . to place more responsibility on the student for the manner in which he studies and for the rate of progress he maintains . . . But if students are to pursue knowledge on their own, if they are to study independently, then they must be provided with the knowledge then they must be provided with the facilities to do so. A logical starting point is the school library . . ."

In dead center of this new approach to education in the school library

Supply the extensive and varied *sources of information* which form the basis of independent study

Providing continuous, purposeful *instruction* in library and study skills

Affording continuous opportunities for pupils to engage in meaningful *reference and research work*

Comparing and evaluating sources

Organizing and sythesizing

Researching conclusions

Applying them

Gathering information

Guiding the individual learner

III. Implications of the Concern for Development of Values

UNDERSTANDING—or the ability to put oneself in another's place, to appreciate his needs, problems

RESPONSIBILITY—the sense of involvement, of service

PIONEERING SPIRIT—a sense of daring, or courage in taking up the challenge of new ways
 Again, the school library has a central function—in the provision of

Printed and audio-visual materials

Program of guidance to pupils in reading, listening, viewing—the use of materials for recreation

aesthetic satisfactions

atacking personal and social problems

Many persons have pointed to the cumulative effect which insights gained from literature can exert in the development of understandings, appreciations, and values.

Two notable examples:

Havighurst, Robert. *Developmental Tasks and Education*

American Council on Education. *Reading Ladders for Human Relations*

Genuinely fine books, films, filmstrips, recordings offer every child opportunities to experience, vicariously

- the beauty and meaning in everyday life
 McCloskey. *Time of Wonder*
- the commonality of human being everywhere
 Sereby. *The Good Master*
- concern for "right" versus "wrong"
 Krumgold . . . and now Miguel Street.
 Goodbye My Lady
- Reexamination of values
 Estes. *Hundred Dresses*
 Salinger. *Catcher in the Rye*
- Greatness of the Human spirit
 Albert Schweitzer of Lambarene
 Amos Fortune, Free Man

Books such as these constitute the literary heritage of children and young people. Each school library should guarantee them the opportunity

- (1) to be exposed under favorable conditions, to such materials
- (2) to read widely
- (3) to express reactions through varied media of communication—and thereby crystallize and deepen their understandings

Now the summing up

The changes, the pressures and problems, the imperatives of our society must be faced by our schools and by our school libraries.

The implications for school libraries can be summed up in just two words

"More"

"Better"

With respect to school library services, our children need: *More* of everything

- *More libraries*—to fill the needs of pupils and teachers in schools not served
- *More librarians*—to provide the time to meet,

effectively, the needs of individual pupils and their teachers

- *More physical facilities*—to permit and foster group and individual use of library resources, including printed and audio-visual media
- *More materials*—to support far-reaching independent study, meet individual differences
- *More services* to pupils and teachers

Now a word about quality—for quantity—"more"—is never enough.

Pupils and teachers need BETTER service from their school libraries, if we are to make progress toward our goals.

How can we begin getting "there" from "here"?

- I. We must re-examine our policies, procedures in order to make our service as effective and as efficient as possible.

Technical and clerical processes

Attendance and circulation policies, procedures

Our own teaching methods

Our relationships with teachers

- II. We must demonstrate the values of good library service.

- III. We must convince citizens that

1. Money spent for education brings great returns—economic as well as otherwise

(Galbraith)

2. Money spent for school libraries is money spent to strengthen every classroom

3. The tax base for support of our schools must be broad enough to compete for the tax dollar; i.e., we must look for support where the money is.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

MRS. WILLIAM A. (BETTY) FORAN

As you know the real work of the association is carried on by its standing and special committees. You will hear their reports today.

The executive committee held five meetings during the year. Some of these were with other committees or their representatives.

Despite the resignation of our treasurer, Miss Roberta McKinnon, last Tuesday, and the facts that the school library section lost some, and the public library section lost all of its officers, this has been a good year.

The handbook has been printed and distributed to the membership. Already we have had requests for copies of it from as far as Alaska and Nevada, Arizona and Pennsylvania. Mrs. Thompson and her committee are to be commended for an excellent job. We especially thank Mr. J. Mitchell Reames for handling the printing and distribution of the handbook and for having an eye-catching cover designed.

One other publishing venture was a highlight of 1963. The pre-convention issue of the *South Carolina Librarian*

carries a directory of the association membership. If it is found useful it will become an annual supplement to this issue.

As was mentioned last night the 1963 observance of National Library Week in South Carolina was outstanding. To Miss Elizabeth Welborn, the 1964 Executive Director, and to the 1964 State Chairman, Mrs. Donald S. Russell, we extend our best wishes. Their program is underway and I urge you to support them.

To emphasize the fact that the association is effective only through the efforts of the individual members I would like to ask everyone who held any office, or was a member of any committee—standing, special, or convention—or who performed any other service for the association to stand. Thank you.

In addition to the work done within our group representatives of our association have attended meetings of the South Carolina Council for the Common Good, the Governor's Conference on Dropouts, and the South Carolina Mental Health Association as well as other library group meeting.

It is gratifying to note the increased attendance at our meeting—a total registration of 275 this year—and to see our growing membership. I urge your continued support of your professional organization and I will not forget my adventures as your president. Thank you for them.

A. L. A. COUNCILOR'S REPORT

ROBERT C. TUCKER

(See October, 1963, issue of the *South Carolina Librarian*)

AUDITING COMMITTEE

The bank statements have been reconciled as to deposits and disbursements, and these are correct and in order. The receipts and disbursements shown on the Financial Statement of October 24, 1963, are in balance with the bank statements.

Mary M. Hunter
Elizabeth C. McNair
Carrie C. Boggs, Chairman

October 28, 1963.

COLLEGE SECTION

EDITH SAYER, *Chairman*

The College Section of the South Carolina Library Association held its annual Spring Workshop, April 19, 1963, in the Chamber of Commerce building in Hartsville.

Miss Violet Menoher, Vice-Chairman, presided at the morning session. Mr. E. L. Inabinett made a progress report on "Checklist of South Carolina Newspapers in the South Caroliniana Library." The checklist has been completed and is ready to be printed.

Miss Frances C. Means, Order Librarian, McKissick Library, U. S. C., led an excellent discussion of Acquisi-

tions Work in College and University Libraries." Several phases of acquisitions was presented, using examples of methods used at McKissick Library. Also included were suggestions and ideas received from a "Conference on Acquisitions" sponsored by the Illinois University Library School at Allerton Park, Illinois.

The Chairman, Miss Edith Sayer, presided at the afternoon session, which included business. A nominating committee was appointed with Miss Desmond Koster, Librarian, Medical College, Charleston, Chairman, Miss Marian Finlay, Columbia College, Columbia, and Fleming Thomas, The Citadel, Charleston. Following the business there was a general discussion of several problems pertaining to the library and suggestions on solving them.

Miss Roberta McKinnon, Librarian of James Lide Coker III Library, Coker College, gave a brief resume of procedures followed in the building of a new library. A copy of the floor plan of the library was available to those who desired one.

The meeting adjourned with the group making a tour of the new Coker College Library.

There were 28 members present with 14 libraries represented.

The College Section of S. C. L. A. met Friday afternoon, November 1, at 3 o'clock. The minutes of the Spring Workshop were read and approved. The following names presented by the nominating committee were elected as officers of the College Section for 1964: Miss Violet Menoher, Clemson Library, Clemson College, Chairman, and Mr. E. L. Inabinett, Librarian, South Caroliniana Library, U. S. C., Vice-Chairman and Secretary and Chairman-elect.

Miss Edith Sayer, Chairman, introduced the speaker, Mrs. Frances Neel Cheney, Associate Director, Peabody Library School, Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn., who spoke on the topic "New Trends in Reference Work." A summary of her speech will appear in "The South Carolina Librarian."

There were 63 present representing 24 libraries.

COMMITTEE TO STUDY AND DEFINE THE RELATIONSHIPS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ALL TYPES OF LIBRARIES

Because the definition of the relationships and responsibilities of all types of libraries is likely to become a long-term study and because we think it deserves close and careful consideration, we recommend the appointment of a special committee for this purpose. We suggest the following members:

Retha Mark
Charles E. Stow
Mitchell Reames
Mrs. Girdler B. Fitch
Mrs. T. A. Black, Chairman
Trustee Section
Mrs. Carrie Boggs, Chairman
School Library Section

Edith Sayer, Chairman
College Library Section
Dorothy Smith, Chairman
Public Library Section

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL LIBRARY IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE

In July, 1962, The South Carolina Library Association Executive Committee authorized Miss Jessie Ham, President, to appoint a committee to explore the possibility of cooperating with the South Carolina Education Association in an effort to implement elementary school library standards. Mrs. Betty Martin was named chairman. Members of the committee were as follows:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Representing</i>
Miss Mary Aiken	Public Library Section
Miss Sarah Catherine Wilkinson ..	College Library Section
Mr. T. M. Verdin	Trustees Section
Miss Virginia Pack	South Carolina Education Assn.

A meeting was held on September 19, 1962, in Greenville. Two resource people were invited to attend: Miss Nancy Jane Day, Supervisor, Library Services, State Department of Education, and Mr. Judson L. Brooks, Chief Supervisor, Elementary Education, State Department of Education.

Discussion centered around the possibility of cooperating with the South Carolina Education Association to encourage implementation of the standards. It was agreed that activities on a state-wide basis could be planned more satisfactorily by a steering committee composed of representatives from other interested groups who are concerned about the lack of library resources in our elementary schools.

A lay person, Mr. Isadore Bogoslow, Attorney-at-Law, of Walterboro, was asked to serve with Mrs. Martin as co-chairmen of the Steering Committee. The following organizations were asked to appoint a representative to serve on the committee: American Association of University Women, Federation of Women's Clubs, Congress of Parents and Teachers, Association of School Boards, Junior Chamber of Commerce, South Carolina Education Association, and Departments of Elementary School Principals, Classroom Teachers, and School Superintendents. (See attached membership list.)

A planning meeting was held April 22, 1963, at the Richland County Public Library. Miss Nancy Jane Day described the current status of elementary libraries. After a discussion, it was decided that efforts should be concentrated at the local level, culminating in a meeting to which key people would be invited to focus attention on the state standards, local needs, and measures to meet the standards. A sub-committee, with Mr. H. B. Golightly as chairman, was appointed to develop plans.

It was also decided to bring school library needs to the attention of those attending the Governor's Conference on Education. Miss Day provided materials to be used, and

school librarians were asked to serve as consultants during small group sessions.

The sub-committee met in Columbia on June 18, 1963. All members were present: Mr. H. B. Golightly, Miss Nancy Jane Day, Mrs. Charles E. Willey, and Miss Marie Dukes. Plans were made to conduct a leadership workshop on the development of elementary school libraries. It was agreed to invite one person with leadership experience from each Judicial Circuit and other special guests. (See attached list.)

The Leadership Workshop convened on Saturday, September 21, 1963, in the Assembly Room of the Richland County Library. Objectives of local activities were stated:

To investigate the local status of elementary school libraries

To inform the public of the role of elementary school libraries in quality education

To interpret the state standards

To devise measures to implement the standards.

Dr. William B. Royster discussed the background of the state elementary school standards, and described the effect of the standards on the situation today.

A filmstrip was shown to demonstrate an excellent school library in action.

Two small group discussions centered on organization of local meetings and programs and follow-up activities.

Reports from several local meetings have been received, and much interest has been aroused.

The Elementary School Library Implementation Committee met again on November 1, 1963, in the Jefferson Hotel to evaluate progress.

Betty Martin, Chairman

SOUTH CAROLINA STEERING COMMITTEE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL LIBRARY STANDARDS

MRS. BETTY MARTIN and MR. ISADORE BOGOSLOW, *Co-Chm.*

<i>Name</i>	<i>Representing</i>
Miss Nancy Jane Day	American Assn. of University Women
Mrs. A. W. Lockwood	Federation of Women's Clubs
Mrs. J. M. Herndon	Congress of Parents and Teachers
Mr. Robert S. Davis	Assn. of School Boards, Inc.
Mr. Clyde Childs	Junior Chamber of Commerce
Miss Virginia Pack	South Carolina Education Assn.
Mr. H. B. Golightly	Dept. of Elementary School Principals
Mrs. Charles E. Willey	Dept. of Classroom Teachers
Mr. J. G. McCracken	Dept. of School Superintendents
Mr. Everette M. Dean	Dept. of School Superintendents
Mr. T. M. Verdin	Trustees Section
Miss Mary Aiken	Public Libraries Section
Miss Sarah Catherine Wilkinson	College Libraries Section
Miss Marie Dukes	Elementary School Libraries Section

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL LIBRARY IMPLEMENTATION COORDINATORS

<i>Judicial Circuit</i>	<i>Name</i>
1	Mrs. J. H. Gardner*
2	Mrs. Bertha Allen
3	
4	Mrs. Eunice Benjamin*
5	Mr. W. J. Castine
6	Mrs. Peggy Heath
7	Miss Marjorie Wall
8	Mrs. Sarah DeLoache
9	Mrs. Pauline Martin*
10	Mrs. Joe N. Pinson
11	Mrs. T. J. Meyer
12	Mrs. Howard DeBerry
13	Mrs. Grace Rhodes
14	Mrs. Louise T. Anders
15	Mr. Howard Moody

*Due to unforeseen circumstances, the coordinators in the First, Fourth, and Ninth Judicial Circuits have resigned. These positions, along with that of the Third Judicial Circuit, are in the process of being filled.

SPECIAL GUESTS INVITED TO LEADERSHIP WORKSHOP, COLUMBIA, SEPTEMBER 21, 1963:

State Department of Education:

Dr. Jesse T. Anderson, Superintendent
Dr. J. Carlisle Holler, Director, Division of Instruction
Dr. William B. Royster, Coordinator, Guidance and Testing
Dr. Carlos Gibbons, Chief Supervisor, Elementary Education

Governor's Special School Committee:

State Sen. James P. Mazingo, Darlington

SCLA Executive Committee:

Mrs. William A. Foran, President
Mrs. Sarah C. Smith, Secretary
Miss Roberta McKinnon, Treasurer
Miss Dorothy C. Smith, Chairman, Public Libraries Section
Miss Edith Sayer, Chairman, College Libraries Section
Mrs. Carrie C. Boggs, Chairman, School Libraries Section
Mrs. T. A. Black, Chairman, Trustees Section
Miss Emily Sanders, Southeastern Library Association Representative
Mr. Herbert Hucks, Jr., Editor, South Carolina Librarian
Dr. Robert C. Tucker, American Library Association Representative
Miss Jessie Ham, Past President

FEDERAL RELATIONS COORDINATOR

The Kennedy Administration's legislative program for education incorporated several aspects of last year's bill to amend the Library Services Act—The National Education Improvement Act for 1963. (H.R. 3000 and S-580). The American Library Association unanimously endorsed H.R. 3000 January 1963 and joined with other national organizations in an effort to gain support for the National Education Improvement Act as a whole. "This is the first time a Federal Administration has recognized, in major educational legislation, the importance of libraries to the educational structure of the country."

The first series of hearings on legislation began on February 4 and were held by the full House, Education and Labor Committee. The hearings on H.R. 3000 were completed by this Committee February 27; then in April sub-committees began to hold additional hearings on specific aspects of the bill; i.e., H.R. 4879 and similar bills relating to H.R. 3000, Title VI, Part C, the public library title. During the two days of the hearings eminent witnesses testified in support of Title VI, Part C, of H.R. 3000—Refer to A.L.A. Bulletin, June 1962.

During the week of May 20-24 the House broke up the omnibus bill and H.R. 3000 was divided. Also, an anti-segregation amendment was attached to the Dent Public Library Services and Construction Bill, H.R. 4879, and a so-called "clean bill," H.R. 6605, incorporating the anti-segregation amendment, was introduced.

At the beginning of June, while the Senate continued to hold hearings on a single omnibus bill, S-580, the National Education Improvement Act, in the House a number of separate bills were superceding S-580's former companion, H.R. 3000. Among those of chief interest to libraries were H.R. 6605, a new public libraries Bill H.R. 6013, which contains training provisions specifically mentioning libraries, and H.R. 6143, the new higher education bill.

At the close of August, H.R. 4879, the Library Services and Construction Act remains pending in the House Rules Committee. In September the action on the Public Library Bill shifted to the Senate and public library legislation was reported as a separate Senate bill with a new number.

Other Library Legislation:

1. Medical and Dental School Facilities
2. Jobs for Youth in Libraries
3. Public Works Acceleration Program
4. Educational TV Appropriation

This has been a most critical year, with "confusion compounded" as the A.L.A., Washington Office, states, in regard to library legislation.

The letters and telegrams sent by you in support of H.R. 4879, Library Services and Construction Act, have been most valuable in promoting this legislation. Your continued support is vital to this program.

Josephine Crouch,
Federal Relations Coordinator

HANDBOOK COMMITTEE

The Handbook Committee was appointed in May, 1961, to compile a Handbook of rules and procedures for carrying on the work of the Association. This Committee has served through three administrations.

In May, 1962, the Executive Committee approved the preliminary edition of this Handbook and also the Committee's recommendation that the preliminary edition be used on a trial basis for a year.

Following this period, the Committee revised and updated the preliminary edition, had it approved by the Executive Committee, and submitted it for publication.

The Committee's recommendations for keeping the Handbook up to date and for revised editions to be issued periodically are contained in the Handbook itself.

Carolyna Harper
Robert C. Tucker
Marguerite G. Thompson, Chairman

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

The Membership Committee met on November 1st, 1963, and after due consideration would like to present to the Association, the following recommendations:

1. That all members renew their membership on the renewal date rather than at the Annual Convention.
2. That heads of staffs invite all new staff members to join the Association, or forward such names to the Membership Committee for a special invitation.
3. That library school students be contacted as potential members of the Association.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Moore, Chairman
Mr. Ray Barker
Miss Beth Clinkscales
Miss Louisa Carlisle

NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK 1963— APRIL 21-27

Theme: "Reading . . . The Fifth Freedom . . . Enjoy It!"

State Chairman—Mr. Marshall A. Shearouse

Goals for South Carolina chosen by the State Planning Committee:

- To interpret the school library program to the public: what it does for boys and girls now and what it can do for them with proper facilities and support
- To interpret librarianship, especially to young people, with the aim of promoting and developing interest in the library field as a career
- Statewide meetings held—2. Planning meeting and meeting for county chairmen.
- Counties with chairmen and committees—22
- Statewide organizations contacted by mail—33
- Promotional material sent out to county chairmen and libraries of all types—2,963 pieces
- Outstanding events within the State:
 - Presentation of Dorothy Canfield Fisher Award to Beaufort County Library on April 21

Presentation of College Library First Honor Building Award to Undergraduate Library, University of South Carolina, 22 April

Counties reporting participation—20 (4 reported too late for statistical purposes)

Communities reporting participation—44

Cooperation received from 20 civic organizations

Special events reported in public libraries—33; Outside libraries—24

In-school activities reported in 204 schools

Schools reporting to SCLA representative—89

Schools reporting through Palmetto Education Association—29

Business activities reported in 15 counties

Specific results reported

More awareness of the library and its needs was shown in 12 counties

More community interest in books and reading shown in 7 counties

New resources tapped or new library allies found in 7 counties

Library Week was most successful in many communities where a wide variety of events and activities were scheduled. There was good evidence of local pride in library services. Newspaper coverage was good statewide. School librarians and school people generally took an active interest in the promotion of the week. The most discouraging factors were: the lack of interest on the part of librarians in larger libraries, the difficulty in securing county chairmen, and the failure of many libraries to report what they did.

Recommendations:

1. That a planning meeting be held by end of September and county chairmen be appointed early.
2. That the person elected for State Chairman be an individual with a genuine interest in the promotion of libraries and reading. That this person be fully aware of the duties and responsibilities of the chairmanship.
3. That NLW plans be discussed and promotional work done at the annual meeting of the State Library Association. The Association must give a strong support to the Week if it is to be successful.
4. That a NLW chairman be appointed for each section of the State Library Association, these chairmen to work closely with the State Director.
5. That clubs and organizations be informed about Library Week sufficiently early for them to make some promotion or observance a feature of their years work plan and/or their April program.
6. That all written publicity clearly state that this is a National Library Week feature.
7. That all libraries report what they do for National Library Week, and report fully.
8. That the only way to have an outstanding program would be through the use of a public relations specialist. The average librarian is too overworked to devote enough time to NLW and all the work it entails.

9. That the State Planning Committee assume greater responsibility for execution of plans through working committees.

10. That the feasibility of area meetings be considered in lieu of a second meeting of the county chairmen.

Maude C. Dowtin

State Director

National Library Week 1963

PLANNING COMMITTEE

The Planning Committee of the South Carolina Library Association has held three meetings: at the Richland County Public Library Auditorium, Columbia, South Carolina, March 16, 1963, and April 6, 1963; during the Annual Convention at the Jefferson Hotel, Columbia, South Carolina, October 31, 1963.

After due consideration and discussion, the Planning Committee adopted seven items which it herewith recommends to the Executive Committee of the S.C.L.A. for such action as it deems appropriate:

- I. That the incoming president of S.C.L.A. appoint members to standing committees in advance of the annual convention so that organizational meetings of committees can be held at the annual convention.
- II. That the first meeting of the Planning Committee be held early in January prior to the Executive Committee meeting, and that the slate of recommendations be presented to the Executive Committee at its January meeting.
- III. That the following be considered in intensifying recruitment:
 - A. Formal training of non-professional librarians:
 1. Planning Committee suggests that a committee be designated to check into:
 - a. Need of libraries in South Carolina for training of non-professional staff members.
 - b. Definition of content of course.
 - c. Mechanics of getting such a course taught.
- IV. That a statement be made by the South Carolina Library Association in support of increased state aid for public libraries and publicity be given to it.
- V. That a program of coordination and cooperation among all types of libraries be developed. Discussion of this question brought out the following point:

That we define relationships and responsibilities of all types of libraries to each other and to library users, looking forward to an expanded Library Services Act when monies will be made available to all types of libraries.
- VI. That the feasibility of having an Executive Secretary for S. C. L. A. be investigated.
- VII. That the Executive Committee investigate the

possibility of a bibliography exchange. It is suggested that an available list of bibliographies be published in the South Carolina Librarian.

These recommendations were approved by the Planning Committee at its meeting in Columbia on April 6, 1963.

Mrs. William A. Foran, President of the S. C. L. A., presented the report of the Planning Committee. The following action was taken on its recommendations:

From: Minutes of Executive Committee of the S. C. L. A. May 18, 1963.

- I. That the incoming president of S. C. L. A. appoint members to standing committees in advance of the annual convention so that organizational meetings of committees can be held at the annual convention.

DR. TUCKER MOVED ACTION BE DELAYED ON THIS RECOMMENDATION TO GIVE TIME FOR FURTHER STUDY. MISS SANDERS SECONDED AND THE MOTION CARRIED.

- II. That the first meeting of the Planning Committee be held early in January prior to the Executive Committee meeting, and that the slate of recommendations be presented to the Executive Committee at its January meeting.

MISS SANDERS MOVED THIS RECOMMENDATION BE ACCEPTED, DR. TUCKER SECONDED AND IT CARRIED.

- III. That the following be considered in intensifying recruitment:

A. Formal training of non-professional librarians:

1. Planning Committee suggests that a committee be designated to check into:
 - a. Need of libraries in South Carolina for training of non-professional staff members.
 - b. Definition of content of course.
 - c. Mechanics of getting such a course taught.

MISS HAM MOVED THIS RECOMMENDATION BE ACCEPTED, MISS SMITH SECONDED AND IT CARRIED. DR. TUCKER SUGGESTED THREE MEMBERS FROM THE PLANNING COMMITTEE BE APPOINTED ON THE SUGGESTED COMMITTEE.

- IV. That a statement be made by the South Carolina Library Association in support of increased state aid for public libraries and publicity given to it. MRS. BLACK MOVED THAT WE ACCEPT THIS RECOMMENDATION WITH THE AMENDMENT THAT SUCH A STATEMENT WILL BE MADE BY THE S. C. L. A. WHEN REQUESTED BY THE COMMITTEE. MISS SMITH SECONDED THIS AND IT PASSED.

- V. That a program of coordination and cooperation all types of libraries be developed. Discussion of

this question brought out the following point:

That we define relationships and responsibilities of all types of libraries to each other and to library users, looking forward to an expanded Library Services Act when monies will be made available to all types of libraries.

MISS HAM MOVED THAT SECTION CHAIRMEN BE A COMMITTEE TO STUDY AND DEFINE RELATIONSHIPS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ALL TYPES OF LIBRARIES. MISS MCKINNON SECONDED AND THE MOTION CARRIED.

- VI. That the feasibility of having an Executive Secretary for S.C.L.A. be investigated.

MISS HAM MOVED THAT THIS RECOMMENDATION BE HELD UNDER ADVISEMENT. MISS SANDERS SECONDED AND IT PASSED.

- VII. That the Executive Committee investigate the possibility of a bibliography exchange. It is suggested that an available list of bibliographies be published in the South Carolina Librarian.

DR. TUCKER MOVED THAT THE EDITOR OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARIAN REQUEST LIBRARIES WHICH HAVE COMPILED BIBLIOGRAPHIES TO PUBLISH THE NAME AND SUBJECT MATTER OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHY AND WHERE IT CAN BE OBTAINED. MISS SANDERS SECONDED AND THE MOTION CARRIED.

At the last meeting of the Planning Committee on October 31, 1963, proposed plans and activities suggested by the various committee members were discussed and reviewed. It was moved that some of these suggestions be presented to the incoming Planning Committee at their first meeting in January, 1964, for further study and consideration. Also, it was emphasized that the Planning Committee for the state level organization should always be cognizant of pertinent issues from the Sectional and National Associations and coordinate these issues in its yearly planning program.

A committee was appointed to study the following:

1. Need of libraries in South Carolina for training of non-professional staff members.
2. Definition of content of course.
3. Mechanics of getting such a course taught.

A brief report was made by Mrs. William A. Foran, President of the South Carolina Library Association, on action taken on the recommendations (1962) made by the Planning Committee to the Executive Committee of the South Carolina Library Association at its meeting of May 18, 1963.

Josephine Crouch, Chairman	Mrs. Elizabeth G. Hinton
Mrs. Martha Evatt	Mrs. Catherine H. Lewis
Mrs. Mildred Rhyne	Mrs. Frances Chewing
Mrs. Betty Martin	Miss Nancy Burge
Mr. John Goodman	Mrs. George King

PUBLIC LIBRARY SECTION

The Public Library Section had a very successful pre-conference workshop on SERVICE TO ADULTS, with Mr. Kenneth F. Duchac, Supervisor of Public Libraries, Maryland State Department of Education, as the Consultant. Sixty people are registered for the workshop.

Miss Evelyn Day Mullen, Library Extension Specialist, Library Branch, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, spoke at the section meeting on State Aid for Public Libraries: A Philosophy. The talk was an excellent background for the proposed revision of our state standards for public libraries.

Mrs. Marguerite Thompson and the members of the Standards Committee presented the first section of the new standards. These new standards were approved and adopted.

The Intern Committee reported that fifteen young people had served as junior interns in ten public libraries during the summer, and that two former interns are now enrolled in graduate library schools.

The Legislative Committee stated that letters had been written to the members of the House of Representatives requesting their support of the Library Services Act.

The nominating committee presented the following slate of officers for the new year:

Miss Frances Reid, Spartanburg Public Library—Chairman

Mr. Flint Norwood, Chester County Free Library — Vice-Chairman

Mrs. Beverly R. Ulmer, Orangeburg County Free Library—Secretary-Treasurer.

These officers were elected.

Nell Garrard
Acting Chairman

RECRUITING COMMITTEE

The S.C.L.A. Recruiting Committee wrote, during the summer, to eleven librarians in the state asking if they would be responsible for a career program on librarianship at a local high school. Upon receiving their consent, letters were written to high school principals in these localities explaining the aims of the Committee and naming the librarian to contact if they were interested in having a talk made to the student body or to any specific group. Also, at this time, an information sheet was sent to the librarians who had agreed to assist. The Committee would like to thank these librarians for their cooperation:

Miss Frances Reid, Mrs. Catherine Lewis, Miss Nell Garrard, Mrs. Louise Brunson, Miss Naomi Derrick, Mrs. Bess Moses, Mrs. Katheryn Hooker, Mrs. Ida Wylie, Mrs. Phil Huff, Mrs. Gretchen McMeekin and Mr. Ray Peppers.

As of October 28, 1963 a total of nine programs had been definitely scheduled by four of the above named librarians. This seems a fairly good average—nine meetings, out of eleven librarians contacted.

Also, the Recruiting Committee plans to contact additional librarians in the same way, making this a continued

program in reaching high school students. High schools were chosen as the target at this time, since the Public Library Section Recruiting Committee cooperating with the State Library Board is directing more attention to colleges and universities.

The S.C.L.A. Recruiting Committee also attempted to supply some follow-up to referrals made by A.L.A. "Attempt" is used, since there has been a deluge of referrals—due perhaps to A.L.A. publicity in nationally popular magazines. The Committee in this matter appreciates the cooperation of these librarians who willingly agreed to help in contacting referrals in their areas:

Flint Norwood, Jimmie Milling, Ray Peppers, Betty Callahan, Mary Cox, Frances Reid, Naomi Derrick and Elizabeth Porcher.

Fifty letters of referral have been received from A.L.A. and some type of follow-up has been made on twenty-four of these. The fifty, however, included a few requests that did not indicate further action by this Committee—such as librarians' requests for specific material and theme paper questions obviously from lower grade students. Unfortunately quite a few of the referrals were disappointing to librarians—with persons stating that they misunderstood or were misled by the publicity. Also, some of the referrals were to persons with whom librarians had already been working. In any project such as this, however, a large number of unprofitable contacts are to be expected and even a small percentage of valuable contacts would probably prove the project worthwhile.

The Recruiting Committee requests that this report be received as informative and stresses the fact that suggestions for effective activity will be welcomed at this time and at any time during the year.

Carrie Gene Ashley, Chairman
Marian Finlay
Lottie Anderson

SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE

The Scholarship Committee is considering the following policy to govern the awarding of the South Carolina Library Association Scholarship.

The scholarship will be awarded to a candidate under 45 years of age for an academic year of uninterrupted study leading to a master's degree in library science or an academic year of uninterrupted study beyond the master's degree in a library school accredited by the American Library Association.

Preference will be given to a candidate of proven ability who is or has been a citizen of South Carolina with at least two or three years of successful and significant experience in library work and who has the educational background and personal qualifications that indicate potential for a position of leadership in the library profession.

The applicant will be recommended to the Scholarship Committee by a professional librarian—preferably a head librarian or supervisor who is familiar with the work of the applicant and his potential for advancement.

The candidate will return to the state immediately

(understood) after term of study, not necessarily to the same position, for two years or repay the amount of scholarship plus interest according to schedules worked out by the Scholarship Committee and approved by the Executive Committee.

PROCEDURE

The applicant will file with the Chairman of the Scholarship Committee a formal letter of application giving biographical and educational information and work record, and a letter indicating provisional acceptance by a library school. The applicant will supply the names of at least three references—not relatives.

The necessary data will be assembled by the Chairman of the Scholarship Committee and copies passed to the other members of the Committee for review. At least two members of the Committee will interview the applicant.

The recommendation of the Scholarship Committee, along with the data assembled on all applicants, will be passed to the President of SCLA for final approval and decision by members of the Executive Committee which will take the necessary action for rejecting or awarding the scholarship.

J. W. Gordon Gourlay, Chairman
Lois Barbare
Nancy Jane Day

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Since SCLA conference time a year ago, school librarians have participated in a number of projects and activities. In March the librarian-sponsors of all local chapters met with the students at the Columbia Hotel for their annual meeting. The section chairman attended the leadership meeting of the Elementary School Library Implementation Committee in Columbia in September. Several librarians served as consultants at the Governor's Conference in October.

In March the School Library Section of SCEA met in Greenville. Over a hundred attended the meeting. Miss Mary Thomas Smith, Professor at Queen's College, spoke on "Effective Library Service—an Educational Imperative." The librarians adopted two resolutions for meeting student recreation and reference needs.

Miss Margaret Payne of Greenville served as chairman for National Library Week. School librarians throughout the state reported a wide and diversified participation in the week's activities.

Our fall section meeting was held November 1 at 3:00 P.M. About 125 librarians attended the meeting. Mrs. Frances Kennon Johnson spoke to the group on "The School Library Program In Action."

The following officers were elected:

President—Mrs. Bertha Cain, Moultrie High School;
Vice-President—Mrs. Rebecca Alexander, Wade Hampton High School; Secretary — Mrs. Miranda Weir, Chester Junior High School.

Carrie C. Boggs, Chairman
School Library Section

THE SOUTH CAROLINIA LIBRARIAN

Stamps on hand October 27, 196258
Cash on hand October 27, 196235
Received from Treasurer, SCLA:	
December 8, 1962	5.00
October 25, 1963	3.00
Total	8.93

Spent for postage, including mailing copy and corrected proof to printer for March and October 1963 issues; for complimentary copies to writers; for copies to certain old and new subscribers; and to correct errors in mailing	6.61½
Stamps on hand October 28, 1963	2.31½
Cash on hand October 28, 1963	0.00

NET WORTH	2.31½
Increase in expenses over 196273½
Herbert Hucks, Jr., Editor	

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT — OCT. 24, 1963

<i>Income</i>	
Balance on hand Jan. 17, 1963	\$1,090.96
Personal and institutional memberships —1963	565.00
Personal and institutional memberships —1964	7.00
Subscriptions to <i>South Carolina Librarian</i>	10.00
From 1963 Convention Exhibitors	515.00
Memberships—Names unlisted	10.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,197.96
<i>Disbursements</i>	
Membership (dues) ALA	25.00
Expenses of Officers of the Association	
Treasurer	96.45
Executive Committee Travel	180.94
ALA Councilor Travel	125.00
	<hr/>
	402.39
Sections	
College	
Spring workshop, April 19, 1963	26.33
	<hr/>
	26.33
Committees of the Association	
National Library Week	158.50
Planning Committee	36.09
Editor, <i>South Carolina Librarian</i>	3.00
Handbook Committee	310.27
Implementation of School Library Standards	19.76
	<hr/>
	527.62

Annual Convention Expenses (1963)		
Local arrangements committee—		
Envelopes for mailing convention notices	16.50	16.50
General Expenses—		
Refund to exhibitor	25.00	25.00
		<hr/> 1,022.84
Income	2,197.96	
Disbursements	1,022.84	
		<hr/>
Balance	1,175.12	
(Checking account balance		
Oct. 24, 1963)		
(Savings account balance		
Oct. 24, 1963)		
	1,711.05	
		<hr/>
Total	\$2,886.17	
Membership 1963		
Life	7	
Personal	242	
Personal (paid		
before 1963)	12	
	<hr/>	
	254	254
Institutional	30	
		<hr/>
Total	291	
Membership 1964		
Life	7	
Personal	1	
Institutional	1	
	<hr/>	
Total	9	

Roberta McKinnon, Treasurer

SOUTHEASTERN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION REPRESENTATIVE

The 1964 Conference of the Southeastern Library Association will be held in Norfolk, Virginia, on October 28-31, 1964, at the Golden Triangle Motor Inn.

The theme is a very practical one: "Improving Libraries and Librarianship in the Southeast."

Considerable work has already been done on the programs for the Norfolk conference. The Executive Board of the Association has approved a policy under which the traditional general sessions will be the section meetings; and section officers are therefore planning programs which will have a very wide general interest to librarians of all types of libraries, and to trustees and friends of libraries. On Thursday, October 29, the general session of the Reference Services Section will be held at 10:30 a.m.; the general session of the Resources and Technical Services Section will be held at 10:30 a.m.; the general session of the Resources and Technical Services Section will be held at 2:30; and the general session of the Public Libraries Sec-

tion at 8:30 p.m. Other sections are similarly scheduled and all interested are invited to all. Breakfast meetings are scheduled for the business sessions of the sections.

The Southeastern Library Association is making a great effort this year to gain new members. The Executive Secretary of the Association has been very busy on this. The Executive Secretary makes written reports every month on her activities to the members of the Executive Board. The Handbook of the Association was revised in 1963.

The South Carolina representative on the Board of the Southeastern Library Association attended a workshop in Atlanta March 22-23, 1963.

Emily Sanders

SCLA Representative on SELA
Executive Board

TRUSTEE SECTION

Officers of the Trustees Section of SCLA for 1964:

President—Miss Jean A. Galloway, P. O. Box 2048, Greenville, S. C.

Vice-President and President-Elect—Mr. Frank Guerrieri, Clemson, S. C.

Secretary—Admiral Ellis Reid-Hill, P. O. Box 409, Summerville, S. C.

Delegate to National Assembly of Library Trustees—Miss Galloway

Alternate Delegate to National Assembly of Library Trustees—Mr. Guerrieri

MINUTES

OF THE GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

By SARAH C. SMITH, Secretary

The first general session of the 42nd annual meeting of the South Carolina Library Association was called to order by Mrs. W. A. Foran, President, at 11 o'clock on Friday, November 1, in the Klondike Room of the Jefferson Hotel. The theme of the Convention was "Our Challenge—Change."

The Honorable Lester L. Bates, Mayor of the City of Columbia, welcomed the group to Columbia.

Mr. Alfred H. Rawlinson, University of South Carolina, introduced the speaker, Dr. Frank G. Dickey, Director of Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. Dr. Dickey's address, "No Place or Show Bets," was informative and challenging.

Mrs. Foran thanked Dr. Dickey for his address. Members of the association were invited to visit the exhibits in the hotel.

Miss Givens, Chairman of Exhibits, reported forty exhibitors.

Miss Carolyn Harper, Local Arrangements Chairman, announced the time and place of the other meetings to follow this general meeting.

The meeting adjourned.

The second general session of the South Carolina Library Association was a dinner meeting at 8:30, Friday evening, November 1, in the Klondike Room of the Jefferson Hotel.

Miss Margaret Beth Williamson sang two selections: *Summertime* and *Serenade*. She was accompanied at the piano by Eugenia Cox.

Miss Josephine Crouch, Director of Aiken-Barnwell-Edgefield Regional Library, introduced the speakers who participated in the symposium: "Implication of the Changing Times for Libraries." Mrs. Mary Frances Kennon Johnson spoke for the school libraries; Mrs. Frances Neel Cheney, Peabody College, spoke for the college and university libraries; and Miss Evelyn Day Mullen spoke for the public libraries.

Mrs. Foran presented Mrs. Maude C. Dowtin an award for her outstanding work as State Director of National Library Week, 1963.

Mrs. James Freeman, representing the Girl Scouts, presented the new Girl Scout Handbooks to the South Carolina Library Board. Miss Estellene P. Walker thanked Mrs. Freeman for the gift and stated the handbooks would be available to all libraries through interlibrary loan.

The meeting was adjourned.

The business meeting of the forty-second annual convention of the South Carolina Library Association was held Saturday morning, November 2, in the Klondike Room of the Jefferson Hotel. The President, Mrs. W. A. Foran, called the meeting to order at 10:30. Miss Nancy Burge served as parliamentarian for the meeting.

Miss Emily Sanders made a motion to dispense with the reading of the minutes of the 1962 business session since they were published in the South Carolina Librarian. The motion was seconded and carried. Dr. Robert Tucker moved that the minutes be accepted as printed. This motion was seconded and it carried.

Mrs. Foran announced that the treasurer, Miss McKinnon, had resigned and Mr. George Linder had been asked to complete the year's work. He gave the treasurer's report and moved it be accepted as information; the motion was seconded and it passed.

The secretary read the report of the Auditing Committee and moved that it be accepted. The motion was seconded and it carried.

The president gave her report.

Reports* were heard from the Editorial, Legislative, Membership, Planning, Recruiting Committees. The Constitution and By-laws committee had no report.

Reports* from the Special Committee were given: Budget, Elementary School Library Implementation, Handbook, National Library Week, Scholarship and the Committee to study and define the relationship of all types of libraries.

The Association Representatives to ALA and South-eastern and the ALA Coordinator gave their reports.

Miss Edith Sayer, Chairman, reported on the activities of the College Section and announced the officers for 1964: Chairman, Miss Violet Menoher; Mr. E. L. Inabinett, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, and Chairman-Elect.

Miss Nell Garrard, Chairman pro-tem for the Public Library Section, gave a report on the section's activities and announced the officers for 1964: Chairman, Miss Frances Reid; Vice-Chairman, Mr. Flint Norwood; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Beverly R. Ulmer.

The report of the School Section was given by Miss Jane Wright in the absence of Mrs. Carrie Boggs, Chairman. Officers for 1964: Chairman, Mrs. Bertha Cain; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Rebecca Alexander; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Miranda Weir.

The Trustee Section's report was read by Miss Jean Galloway in the absence of Mrs. T. A. Black, Chairman. Officers for 1964: Chairman, Miss Jean Galloway; Vice-Chairman and Chairman-Elect, Mr. Frank Guerreri; Secretary, Admiral Ellis Reid-Hill.

There was no report from the State Supervisor of School Library Service or the Director of the State Library Board. Mr. Busha from the Reference Department of the State Library Board explained a new reference project to be undertaken by the State Library Board. A guide to research materials in South Carolina will be published. Dr. John T. Moore was introduced and he explained briefly the proposed publication.

The Nominating Committee, Miss Jessie Ham, Chairman, presented the following slate of officers who were elected. Miss Susie N. McKeown, Vice-President and President-Elect; Miss Carolyn Harper, Secretary; Mr. George R. Linder, Treasurer; Mrs. Marguerite G. Thompson, A.L.A. Councilor. Mrs. Betty Martin, the Vice-President and President-Elect, will become President. These new officers were asked to stand.

Mrs. Foran expressed appreciation to all members for their cooperation and work during the year.

The meeting was adjourned.

*Reports attached to appendix.

Mrs. Betty Martin, President-Elect, presided over the luncheon meeting in the Ball Room of the Jefferson Hotel, November 2, 1963. She paid tribute to Mrs. Foran on her excellent leadership as President of SCLA for 1963. Officers for 1964 were introduced.

Mrs. Von Etta Salley and Miss Gladys Smith were introduced and given life memberships in the Association.

Dr. Robert C. Tucker, Furman University, introduced the speaker, Mrs. Wilma Dykeman Stokeley, who spoke most interestingly on "Our Literary Heritage in the Appalachian Region."

The meeting was adjourned.

ALA COUNCILOR'S REPORT ON MIDWINTER, 1964

ROBERT C. TUCKER

Feb. 1, 1964

The most exciting, and perhaps the most important, announcement at the mid-winter meeting of the A.L.A. Council was made by Miss Germaine Krettek, Director of A.L.A.'s Washington office, when she was introduced by the chairman of the Legislation Committee to read a tele-

gram from Senator Lister Hill of Alabama, notifying her that the enlarged and extended Library Services Act had been passed and was ready for President Johnson's signature. This is only the enabling act and appropriations must still be made, but a very important step toward improved public library service has been taken. We were also told, what many of us already knew, that the Higher Education Facilities Act was passed about the middle of December, 1963; libraries are included in its provisions. The National Education Improvement Act is making little progress, in part, at least, because of the church-state issue. Other federal legislation involving libraries is in varying stages of advancement. Full reports will doubtless appear in the March *A. L. A. Bulletin*.

The only item on the agenda of Council that some of us thought would cause fireworks brought hardly a sparkle. This was a report from the Board of Directors of the Library Administration Division on *Access to Public Libraries*, a publication I imagine many of you have read. Librarians of the libraries outside the South which were mentioned in this publication took exception to it; at least one of them took rather violent exception. As a result, the L. A. D. directors reported that they disagreed with the findings of that section based on census tracts and rejected them. Upon recommendation of the Executive Board, the Council adopted this report with little discussion, along with a recommendation that rejection of Part II, Section F of *Access to Public Libraries* be given as wide publicity as possible. It now appears that a great deal of money—the study cost about \$35,000.00—has been spent to establish a fact which was already well known—that libraries in the South are, or have been, generally segregated. Other matters are dealt with in the study but they are of little importance. In retrospect, it appears this entire project was ill conceived. It could do neither good nor harm to Southern libraries, against which it was primarily aimed, but it could do considerable harm to libraries in other sections of the country. I would guess that any future research studies in controversial areas sponsored by A. L. A. or any of its divisions will be approached more cautiously and with greater care.

Another potentially controversial matter went off quietly when Council adopted the majority report of the Committee on Organization relating to the Library Administration Division. The controversy over L. A. D. is too long and complicated to be reported here. In essence, the Committee recommended that L. A. D. be continued rather than dissolved, but that its functions be redefined—that is, more narrowly defined—by the Committee. Under the current broad definition of L. A. D.'s field of interest, it has the apparent authority to operate in almost any area it may become interested in.

The Executive Director announced that the Mississippi Library Association had notified him that it could not comply with all the conditions of chapter status. Since a request for more time was not made by the M. L. A., the Executive Board interpreted this to mean that the chapter tie was dissolved. Council voted to accept this interpretation.

Many other matters were reported to Council, but these appeared to be the most important. For a more complete report, see your *A. L. A. Bulletin*. If you do not receive it, why not join A. L. A. and thereby become a subscriber?

SCLA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ACTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

October 31, 1963: *Heard* the Planning Committee report; *that* Miss Roberta McKinnon, Treasurer for 1963, had to resign because of health reasons, and that Mr. George R. Linder, Treasurer-Nominate for 1964, be asked to serve for the rest of 1963; *that* Mrs. Betty Martin, Chairman Elementary School Library Implementation Committee, had secured a co-ordinator for each judicial Circuit in the state, and that a workshop had been held and was well attended; Mrs. Betty Foran, president, thank Miss Margaret Givens, Exhibits Chairman, for her fine work this year.

December 7, 1963: *Heard* that Mrs. Beverly R. Ulmer, Orangeburg, will be Assistant Director of National Library Week for 1964; Miss Jessie Ham commend Mrs. Betty Foran on the excellent work she did as SCLA president for 1963; *moved* that a position bond be secured for the treasurer of SCLA; *that* enough money be added to the College Section balance of \$46.73 to total \$100.00 to be given to assist in the publication of the South Carolina Newspaper list, being compiled under the direction of Mr. E. L. Inabinett; *that* the 1964 annual meeting be held in Charleston.

January 18, 1964: *adopted* the 1964 proposed budget; *moved* that the January, 1963, policy of carrying over for one year any balance left in the section budgets be rescinded (passed); *heard* that Miss Margaret Givens, Exhibits Chairman for four years, had resigned; *heard* and *approved* motion that the Executive Committee extend to Miss Givens sincere appreciation for the excellent work she has done as Exhibits Chairman during her term in office; *moved* that the Planning Committee be asked to study the feasibility of employing a part-time Executive Secretary for the Association, and that the report be given to the Executive Committee by the September, 19, 1964, meeting; *decided* to ask the Constitution Committee to consider adding some statement relative to the responsibility of the various sections in adhering to the objectives of the South Carolina Library Association.

NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK PLANNING COMMITTEE

Under the National Library Week Banner, *Reading is the Key*, the following members of the State Planning Committee hope each citizen of the state helps make a lasting success of the days between April 12 and April 18.

Mrs. Donald S. Russell, State Chairman

Mrs. Beverly R. Ulmer, Assistant Executive Director

Miss Maude C. Dowtin, Executive Director, 1963

Miss Verna Kohn, Librarian Mossy Oaks Elementary Library, Co-ordinator for the school libraries

Mr. J. C. Durham, Pickens County Library Board

Miss Elizabeth C. Porcher, Librarian, Greenwood City and County Library
 Mrs. Betty Martin, President South Carolina Library Association
 Mrs. Mae S. Johnson, Librarian, Starks Library, Benedict College
 Mr. Thomas Hutto, Parks Seed Store, Publicity
 Mrs. L. R. Booker, Guidance Counsellor, Daniel High School
 Miss Estellene P. Walker, Director State Library Board
 Dr. J. T. Stukes, Head History Department, Lander College
 Miss Nancy Jane Day, Supervisor of Library Services, State Department of Education
 Elizabeth C. Welborn, Lander College Library, Executive Director

SOME OF THE GOALS OF NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK

1. The attack on illiteracy, concentrating primarily on the development of lifetime reading habits by the very young.
2. The important economic and social role of state libraries.
3. The many career opportunities the library profession offers talented young people and to college-educated older people seeking "second careers."
4. The continuing urging need for more and better school and academic libraries to provide our rapidly expanding student population with the educational resources demanded by modern teaching methods and curricula.

"Reading is the key to opportunity"

"Reading is the key to new worlds"

"Reading is the key to understanding"

SELA LIBRARY EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The Southeastern Library Association Library Education Committee is planning an Institute on Selection of Library Resources to be held at Emory University April 17-18, 1964. The purpose of the Institute is to discuss problems concerned with teaching courses in the selection of library resources and exchanging ideas and teaching materials on this subject.

Faculty members from all the schools in the region offering as many as twelve semester hours in library science at the undergraduate level, directors and faculty members from the graduate library schools in the southeast are invited to attend the Institute.

More detailed information will be mailed to librarians who are being invited to participate in the Institute.

Ferne R. Hoover, Chairman
 Library Education Committee
 Southeastern Library Association
 Madison College
 Harrisonburg, Virginia

SCLA TRUSTEE AWARD

Nominations for the 1964 South Carolina Library Association Trustee Award should be submitted to the Chairman of the SCLA Trustee Award Committee before June 15, 1964. This Trustee Award is given annually either to an individual trustee or to a library board for constructive and outstanding accomplishments in the promotion of library service. Trustees in actual service during at least a part of the calendar year preceding the presentation are eligible for the award.

Any interested individual or organization in South Carolina may make a nomination, if submitted in triplicate on forms provided by the Trustee Award Committee for this purpose. The forms may be supplemented, if desired, by three copies of a comprehensive statement of the candidate's achievements, limited to two double-spaced typewritten pages. The nomination forms may be obtained from the committee chairman, Miss Jean A. Galloway, Post Office Box 2048, Greenville, South Carolina.

MISS GALLOWAY ALTA NOMINEE

Miss Jean A. Galloway, President of the Trustees Section of the South Carolina Library Association was listed as one of the nominees for Vice President and President Elect of the American Library Trustee Association of the ALA by the nominating committee of ALTA at the Mid Winter Conference held in Chicago on January 25th and 26th. The election will take place in May, and South Carolina librarians and all friends of the library wish her elected.

Miss Galloway is particularly well qualified to represent South Carolina and the librarians of the nation due to her education and proven leadership as a Library Board Member in the Greenville County Library where she was privileged to serve during its transition from a two unit system to a county unit. She now serves as the capable treasurer of the Greenville County Library Board. She is a native of South Carolina, a resident of Greenville, and a Graduate of the University of South Carolina where she earned the degrees of B.S. and L.L.B. as well as a Phi Beta Kappa Key. She practices law as an Associate of the well known law firm of Haynsworth, Perry, Bryant, Marion and Johnstone. She is vitally interested in libraries and has interpreted their needs through her membership with the AAUW and other civic organizations.

PERSONALS

Mrs. ELLA DENIZA ADAMS has joined the staff of the Pickens County Library.

Mary Aiken, librarian, PICKENS COUNTY LIBRARY, has prepared an attractive folder on the service of the bookmobile.

MYRA ARMISTEAD, who held a S. C. State Library Board scholarship to Emory University School of Librarianship, has joined the staff of the Greenville County Library.

Mrs. W. C. BUIST is the new chairman of the Barn-

well County Library Board, succeeding Mrs. BEN P. DAVIES, Jr. Mrs. DAVIES remains as vice-chairman, is Chairman of the Aiken-Barnwell-Edgefield Regional Library Board.

BETTY E. CALLAHAM, Adult Consultant, S. C. State Library Board, addressed the Clover, S. C. Women's Club September 12, 1963; she spoke on "Serving Youth through the Library."

Mrs. ELIZABETH CARPENTER has joined the staff of the Pickens County Library.

Mrs. ISABEL DELOACHE, library assistant in the Florence Public Library became the first person to exchange her provisional pre-professional certificate for a regular pre-professional certificate; she took a library science course at Columbia College summer school.

LAURA SMITH EBAUGH has been appointed as an adult services associate at the Greenville County Library.

SARA HENRY, who held a S. C. State Library Board scholarship to Simmons School of Library Science, has joined the staff of the Greenville County Library.

MARGIE HERRON, junior intern at Aiken-Barnwell-Edgefield Regional Library, entered Rutgers Graduate School of Library Science; she will return to Aiken-Barnwell-Edgefield upon completion of her degree; she is a Winthrop College graduate.

Our sympathy to Mrs. RUTH W. HOWLE, Assistant Librarian, Darlington County Library, on the death of her husband, October 15, 1963.

Mrs. WALTER IVEY is Head of the Children's Department of the Sumter County Library.

HELEN JORDAN, June, 1963 graduate of Columbia College, entered the Emory University School of Librarianship. She was sponsored by the S. C. State Library Board and will join that staff upon completion of her degree.

MARJORIE KAPP has joined the staff of the Sumter County Library.

GLORIA LINDLER, who was sponsored by the Lexington County Circulating Library, received her degree in library science from Rutgers Graduate School of Library Science, has joined the staff of the Lexington library.

MARY ELIZABETH McDUNE began work at the Greenwood City and County Library as the first recipient of a Strom Thurmond scholarship in Greenwood. The scholarship will provide the library with an additional assistant 25 hours a month during the school year.

FRANCES McKNIGHT has joined the staff of the Berkeley County Library.

Mrs. GRETCHEN McMEEKIN is Acting Librarian, Fairfield County Library, while Mrs. MARY H. QUATTLEBAUM, Librarian, is spending several months with her son in Maracaibo, Venezuela.

LORENA MILLER, librarian of the Lexington County Circulating Library, was chosen "Career Woman of the Year" by the Batesburg-Leesville Business and Professional Woman's Club. Grace Able, president of the club, presented Miss MILLER with a check for \$100.00 to be used for the library and a personal gift.

Our sympathy to the family of General HUGH C.

MINTON—library trustee for 26 years, of Aiken; he died August 15, 1963.

Dr. JOHN H. MOORE, Professor of History at Winthrop College, has begun work on a guide to research materials in South Carolina, under the sponsorship of the S. C. State Library Board.

LEWIS PITTS is the chairman of the Kershaw County Library Board.

FRANCES JANE PORTER, librarian of the Chester County Memorial Library from 1956 to 1960, died in London, Ky., September 21, 1963; she was a library consultant from 1961 until her retirement in May, 1963.

Our sympathy to the family of Miss CARRIE O. SAMS, who died August 29, 1963. She was one of the first trustees of the S. C. State Library Board in 1943, a teacher for 60 years and librarian at Union High School when she retired several years ago.

DOROTHY C. SMITH, Adult Services Librarian, Richland County Public Library and formerly Field Consultant, S. C. State Library Board, accepted appointment, effective Sept. 15, 1963 (too late for Oct., 1963 S. C. Librarian) as Senior Library Supervisor with the Library Extension Division of the New York State Library. Good luck!

LOUISE T. STEM, librarian of the Oconee County Library for the past two years, resigned to accept a position in the Fort Hood, Texas, Hospital Library.

Mrs. MARGUERITE G. THOMPSON addressed the Hartsville Township Memorial Library Association at its annual meeting September 24, 1963. She spoke on "A Library and Its Community."

ESTELLENE P. WALKER, Director of the S. C. State Library Board, attended the third assembly of the Library Functions of the States in Washington, November 12-15, 1963.

Mrs. FRANCES WITHERSPOON is librarian of the Westminster Branch of Oconee County Library.

LIBRARY-WISE AND LIBRARY-WAYS

Mrs. H. H. Watkins has bequeathed \$1,500.00 to the ANDERSON COUNTY LIBRARY with the stipulation that it be used to purchase books as a memorial to the late U. S. District Judge, H. H. Watkins; the *South Carolina* section of the library will be enlarged.

October 28, 1963, the BARNWELL COUNTY LIBRARY held an autograph party honoring Senator Edgar A. Brown, whose biography, *The Bishop from Barnwell*, by W. D. Workman, was released shortly before that date.

The Friends of the Library of CENTRAL, a branch of the PICKENS COUNTY LIBRARY, held a chicken barbecue for the benefit of the library. Mrs. B. E. Allen is president of the Friends group. Girl Scouts helped with the decorations.

COLLETON and KERSHAW COUNTY LIBRARIES have new bookmobiles—a Moroney to COLLETON, and a Rock Hill Body Company to KERSHAW.

COLLETON COUNTY MEMORIAL LIBRARY has been awarded a \$1,000.00 Book-of-the-Month Club Library

Award in memory of Dorothy Canfield Fisher. The award will be made during National Library Week, April 12-18, 1964. BEAUFORT COUNTY LIBRARY won the main award of \$5,000.00 in 1963; OCONEE COUNTY LIBRARY, \$1,000.00 in 1962; and GREENWOOD CITY AND COUNTY LIBRARY, \$1,000.00 in 1961.

The family of the late Major William Gifford, a bomber pilot during World War II, has donated 40 books to the ESTILL LIBRARY, a branch of the ALLENDALE-HAMPTON-JASPER REGIONAL LIBRARY.

The FLORENCE Sertoma Club organized a BOOK BRIGADE and transferred the children's books to the newly renovated Children's Department on the first floor of the FLORENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY on September 12, 1963, after renovating and furnishing the room; it has also given additional funds for the purchase of more chairs and book shelves.

Woodside Mill donated material for curtains for the staff room of the GREENVILLE COUNTY LIBRARY, and the Wunda-Weve Carpet Company contributed rugs for the room.

Members of the Greenville County Council of Women's Clubs have donated ivy for the beautification and conservation of a bank at the GREENVILLE COUNTY LIBRARY, and is also giving art books to the library.

GREENVILLE COUNTY librarians have planned story hour programs for their branch libraries. Myra Armistead, Mary Cox and Margaret Mahon worked out the schedules.

The Greenwood Kiwanis Club has presented three oil paintings to the Children's Room of the GREENWOOD CITY AND COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Welmila Club (Westinghouse Wives) contributed \$50.00 for library improvements to the HAMPTON COUNTY LIBRARY of the ALLENDALE-HAMPTON-JASPER Regional Library.

The HARTSVILLE Memorial Library Association has been replaced by the organization of the FRIENDS OF THE HARTSVILLE MEMORIAL LIBRARY. R. A. Hager is president; Mrs. C. W. White, vice-president; Mrs. Watson Pitts, Secretary; and Kirk Dunlap, Treasurer.

The HARTSVILLE TOWNSHIP MEMORIAL LIBRARY increased its floor space when it moved into the old Post Office Building in December, 1963.

A 9,000 sq. ft. building is being planned for the KER-SHAW COUNTY LIBRARY.

The North Augusta Welcome Wagon Club held a fashion show and card party and realized \$109.00 which was contributed to the NORTH AUGUSTA LIBRARY BUILDING FUND.

The Columbia Business and Professional Women's Club has presented a collection of books on world affairs to the RICHLAND COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Four members of the S. C. State Library Board visited the headquarters of the Division of Library Extension, Maryland Department of Education, Baltimore, and Maryland County and Regional Libraries during the week of November 18, 1963: NANCY BLAIR, CHARLES BUSH, BETTY E. CALLAHAM, and NORMA LIGHTSEY. They were accompanied by CARRIE GENE ASHLEY, of the Aiken-Barnwell-Edgefield Regional Library.

SPARTANBURG CITY SCHOOLS

Spartanburg City Schools kept the elementary, junior and senior high school libraries open this summer for reading. This was the first year that Spartanburg Schools have done this. The libraries were under the supervision of the school librarians. At the end of school each child was given special information concerning the summer program and a letter from the superintendent encouraging them to make use of these services. This was an experiment on the part of the Spartanburg Schools which proved most successful. During the first week, 2,000 children visited the school libraries and approximately 5,000 books were checked out. Each child went to the library in the school he attended during the school year. School systems should look toward employing their school librarians to keep libraries open under school supervision during the summer months. (*News Letter* of S. C. State Dept. of Education, Library Services.)

The SPARTANBURG COUNTY LIBRARY has installed a Docustat, a self-service photocopy machine which the public may use to make instant copies from books, magazines, newspapers, and documents (for 25c an exposure!).

The TIMROD LIBRARY, Summerville, has received a bequest of \$1,000, to be used at the discretion of the board, from the late L. L. Gaillard, for years Chairman of the library board, and later an honorary member.

REMEMBER TO SEND IN THE HISTORY OF
YOUR LIBRARY, WITH GLOSSY
PRINT, PLEASE!

Frederick H. Wagman, president of the American Library Association, has announced a third four-year program (1965-1968) of H. W. Wilson Scholarships, intended to help meet the recruitment crisis in the library profession. The program will have a minimum value of \$35,000 over the four years. The announcement was made at the ALA's Midwinter Meeting in Chicago on January 29, 1964. Grants of \$1,000 will be made to each of the 35 American and Canadian library schools currently accredited by the American Library Association.

SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION BUDGET FOR 1964

(Editor's note: approved by Executive Committee, January 18, 1964)

INCOME	RECOMMENDED 1964 BUDGET
Balance	\$1,321.11
Personal, institutional memberships and subscriptions	650.00
Exhibitors	800.00
Registration at 1964 Annual Meeting	400.00
TOTAL	\$3,171.11
EXPENDITURES	
I. Memberships	
SELA	5.00
ALA	75.00
ALA Exhibits Roundtable	2.00
S. C. Council for the Common Good	10.00
II. Expenses of Officers	
President	50.00
Vice-President	15.00
Treasurer	80.00
Secretary	25.00
Executive Committee Travel	275.00
ALA Councilor Travel	225.00
SELA Representative Travel	25.00
III. Sections	
College	100.00
School	100.00
Trustee	100.00
Public	100.00
IV. Committees	
National Library Week, 1964	175.00
Recruiting	25.00
Planning	25.00
Membership	25.00
Editor, <i>South Carolina Librarian</i>	10.00
Elementary Library Standards Implementation	25.00
V. Convention Expenses	
Local Arrangements Committee	75.00
Exhibits Chairman	25.00
Convention Speakers	729.50
TOTAL	\$2,301.50

Joseph Ruzicka, Inc.
Library Bookbinding
GREENSBORO, N. C.

BULK MAIL U. S. POSTAGE PAID GREENSBORO, N. C. Permit No. 39

STATE LIBRARY BOARD
1001 MAIN STREET
COLUMBIA 1, S. C.