Modern, spacious, handsome, Greenwood's new City and County Public Library is near the town's business center, and has a parking area at the rear of the building. Architects were James C. Hemphill and Lawrence W. Cobb, of Greenwood. It was opened for service September 15, 1958. (Photo by James C. Hemphill)
EDITORIAL

First, we should like to thank the Editors of Vol. 3, No. 1, of this periodical: Miss Susie N. McKeown, and Miss Annette H. Shinn, of the Winthrop College Library, and all who helped them in any way, for the fine work done on that issue. It is with much hesitation that we attempt to follow their lead.

This issue is supposed to consist mainly of material from the Annual Meeting, held October 30-November 1, 1958. We publish all that we could gather and hope that more will still come in, for the next issue.

The Editorial Board will have met by the time this issue is published, and will have discussed ideas for future articles. Please, if you are asked to contribute an article, write it!

Our thanks go to the Section Reporters, without whose help we would be lost, and to all of you who helped them, by sending news and other information to them. Hereafter, please send material to your Section Chairman.

We solicit “Letters to Librarians” from you—that is, if you care to express yourself on library matters, do so in a “letter-to-the-editor” type of article, remembering that about 4 double-spaced typed pages fill a page of this type.

And to Mr. C. Merle Bachtell, Ruzicka’s, and Woodell’s (printer), thanks for your help and patience! (It’s time now to get that copy off to you!)

SCHOOL LIBRARY SECTION MEETING
SCLA Convention

Hotel Columbia
Columbia, South Carolina
October 31 - November 1, 1958

The School Library Section of SCLA met in the Town Room of Hotel Columbia, October 31, 1958.

Thirty-six librarians, including several Library Science students from the University of South Carolina, were present.

Mrs. Sara K. Stryglew, Associate Professor of Library Science, Florida State University, was the speaker. Her topic was “School Librarians, A Long Look.” The principles of administration were presented in a very clever way.

Plans for the year include eight workshops to be held at various points throughout the state and revision of the building standards.

Officers of the section are — Elizabeth Richardson, Hanna High School, Anderson, President; Margia Brissie, Abbeville High School, Abbeville, Vice-President; Mary Brown, Oakway High School, Westminster, Secretary. These officers serve as section officers of SCEA also. New officers will be elected during the SCEA convention in March, 1959.

SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARIAN
Vol. 3, No. 2

ED ITORIAL BOARD

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(Note: Signed articles reflect the writer’s opinions, and not those of the South Carolina Library Association).

SELA MEMBERSHIP DRIVE
Remember SELA and ALA, Too!

January 20, 1959

Mrs. Elizabeth Stephens
Spartanburg High School
Spartanburg, S. C.

Dear Mrs. Stephens:

Approximately 500 membership invitations for SELA are being mailed to South Carolina librarians.

We do want you to know that SELA greatly appreciates the time you have spent in getting up such a complete list of librarians in your state. Such lists are not easy to come by, we know. Now we must keep our fingers crossed until we see what results from our efforts!

Membership in South Carolina, as reported at the Eighteenth Biennial Conference, is 85, and we are attempting to double that figure. In a memorandum being sent out to all State Membership Chairman, a few other suggestions will be made for getting new members. We shall keep you informed as to results.

Again, thank you for your great interest and for your wonderful work with SELA.

Sincerely,
Anne Page Bugg,
Executive Secretary,
Southeastern Library Association

(Editor’s Note: Mrs. Stephens’ list was the first to be received by Mrs. Bugg. We should, and can, double our SELA, ALA and SCLA memberships!)
THE GREENWOOD CITY AND COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

By Louise M. Watson

The new Greenwood City and County Public Library is the pride of the community and the recipient since its opening of an amazing flow of useful and decorative gifts from organizations, business firms and individuals.

The library was made possible by a county bond issue voted in 1956 and providing $190,000 to buy a lot and erect and equip a building to replace the 40-year-old Carnegie Library. Of that sum, $40,000 was spent for an ideally located lot, $12,000 was used for new steel and wooden shelving, and the remainder went into the brick and concrete structure which has approximately 10,600 square feet of floor space.

The stack area has 60,000-volume capacity, and the mezzanine above the stacks provides space to double that capacity.

The library had a small reserve fund which was used for new furniture in the main reading room and the reference room, while the Kiwanis Club contributed $2,000 for new furniture in the children's room. Shelving and furniture from the old library are used elsewhere in the new building.

So the gifts—of additional furniture, paintings, curtains, bric-a-brac, planting of grounds, and many other items and services—help make the new library comfortable and beautiful.

Service in the new building began Sept. 15, 1958, and open house was held Friday evening, Nov. 28, after the new furniture and furnishings were in place and the staff had had time to get over the moving job and get oriented in the spacious new quarters.

Open house evening was the happy opportunity for trustees and staff to present the handsome new structure to the town and to other librarians. A downpour of rain cut attendance below expectations, but Greenwood citizens were joined by library visitors from Anderson, Abbeville, Belton, Honea Path, Clemson, Columbia and Barnwell.

"It was the best occasion of its kind I've ever attended," Miss Estellene Walker, State Library Board director said of the open house. "Everybody was interested, and everybody was complimentary," she added.

Some gifts have come in since then and others are promised, so that the new library may rightly be considered one of the community's special interests.

But the building program and the public's warm personal response to its library needs go back a long way and represent a cumulative interest and effort and a great deal of hard work.

Greenwood's first library building, completed in 1917, had been erected with funds from a $12,500 Carnegie grant. The book collection then totaled 4,000 volumes but the building was planned for an expansion to 15,000 volumes. In 1928 a children's department was added, sponsored by the Kiwanis club; in 1937, rural library service began, with a bookmobile; and in 1940 a Negro branch library was opened.

In 1950, library trustees and staff members began work on some plan for enlarging the old building and for expanding the library's services.

J. Perrin Anderson, then chairman of the library board, asked the South Carolina Library Board to make a survey of the need for better library service in Greenwood County. Miss Walker and her staff, with the help of Miss Elizabeth Porcher, Greenwood librarian, and other members of the local staff, compiled data which convinced the board of the acute need for a much larger building.

Many plans were studied, among them one to enlarge the old building, but this proved uneconomical and undesirable.

A pamphlet pointing up the desperate need for more adequate library housing was printed in 1955 and distributed to many organizations and individuals. Facts in the pamphlet told that the library's book collection had grown to 28,900 in 1955 (it is now approximately 35,000) and that number of borrowers had increased from some 500 adult white people to 4,800 borrowers of all ages and both races, but that not an inch of building space had been added, the bookstock was little more than one-fourth the amount per capita recommended by the American Library Association for "minimum service," and the budget was less than one-half the minimum ALA recommendation.

In January 1956, a group of citizens, representing both city and county interests, approached the county legislative delegation with an appeal for funds for a new and larger library building. Two months later, a bill providing for "up to $125,000" for purchase of a lot and erection of a public library building was introduced in the State General Assembly by Greenwood's Senator G. P. Callison. The money was to be obtained by issuing county notes or bonds and would not result in any county tax increase. (The library receives an appropriation of 1.75 mills from the county tax levy, and in 1957 this amounted to approximately $50,000).

In April, 1956, Senator Callison amended his bill to provide a much larger bond issue, which included the $190,000 for the proposed new library, and this measure was passed.

After much searching for the best possible location, library board members were unanimous in their choice of the site of the old First Baptist Church, on the corner of North Main Street and Bailey Circle, and only three short blocks from the Square, heart of the town's business center.

James C. Hemphill of Greenwood and his associate, Lawrence W. Cobb, were architects for the new building. In June 1957, a construction contract was awarded G. E. Moore Co., Inc. of Greenwood, and ground was broken for the new structure on Aug. 5, 1957.

The architects' plan, taking advantage of the extensive basement of the old church, provides a ground floor level for the main area and a basement with ground level entrances and windows on two sides. There is a parking area at the rear for staff and patrons, and a driveway for the bookmobile to the basement service entrance.

The exterior of the 78-by-102-foot building is finished with pastel brown face brick, with panels and trim of Indiana limestone. Steel window framing and wooden doors are painted outside in slate blue. Windows are large and nearly full length in most areas except in the reference room on the street corner and in the stacks.

Interior walls are plastered while ceilings have acoustical tile and floors are finished with blue-green asphalt tile.
Fluorescent lighting is used throughout except in the stacks and hallways. A gas-fired furnace supplies heat, with hot-water coil in ductwork, and the building is air-conditioned.

From the time that plans were announced in 1956 for the new building, clubs and individual friends kept in mind a desire to share directly in aid to Greenwood's library. Promises of some gifts were made before construction started. Last summer a news story and an editorial in The Index-Journal of Greenwood told about equipment and furnishings still needed, and that publicity, plus informal appeals by Miss Porcher to business firms, brought many donations.

While the largest single gift was the Kiwanis fund for furnishing the children's room, there were dozens of generous offerings. Other cash gifts ranged from one merchant's dollar bill to checks totaling $7,500 from a long-time resident who said she had "always loved the library."

Fourteen home demonstration clubs in the county bought 20 folding chairs for the small meeting room in the basement and have promised a few more chairs later this year. Each of these clubs plans to hold its February meeting there so that all members can get better acquainted with their library.

The city federation of 18 garden clubs and the Greenwood Men's Garden Club are undertaking landscaping of the library grounds, a long-range project which was begun with a planting plan by a professional landscape adviser. Foundation planting was made a few days before the open house.

Several other clubs have made gifts, chiefly of decorative items. Provision of curtains was made by contributions from the county's three large textile corporations—Abney and Greenwood Mills in Greenwood and Riegel at Ware Shoals. Other sources assisted the drapery project, including a professional decorator's free advice, merchants' gifts of curtain rods, lining material and installation of rods, and aid in the making of the curtains.

Three lovely paintings and about 40 drawings by the late Ralph Ray, Jr., were donated by the artist's mother, a Greenwood resident, while numerous other articles of embellishment came as individual gifts. Useful gifts ranged from a vacuum cleaner and waxing machine to a pencil sharpener, pegboards, a clock, paint brushes, wire grocery carts (helpful in moving books), and so on and on.

"Few communities have responded so heartily to an appeal," Elizabeth Porcher says, "as this community has in filling many needs and in adding to the beauty of their public library above the amount provided for the lot and the building. The response was wonderful, and Greenwoodians should be proud of what they have created."

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**SOME HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF ANTI-INTELLECTUALISM IN AMERICA**

By Dr. Jack Kenny Williams
Dean of the Graduate School, Clemson College
(First General Session, Oct. 31, 1958)

I

On the night of September 28, 1958, Billy Graham told 17,000 people in Charlotte, North Carolina, that "communism is winning the world today partly because it offers hope to millions of little people and to intellec-

..." But the intellectual is not only guilty of leading the rush to the communist camp, Mr. Graham warned; he is likewise at the fore in turning good people away from God. "We live like ants on this speck of dust out in space," he said, "and we get a Ph.D. degree and strut across the stage and say, 'well, I don't know whether there is a god or not.'"

As library people you are vitally concerned with the central theme of Mr. Graham's remarks. As a graduate dean, I am equally concerned. For you and I are serving this intellectual, this secretary-general of the devil who is driving untold thousands to the brimstone pits of communism and atheism.

At this point I hasten to assure you that I am not about to attack Billy Graham. Rather it is my purpose to trace in a cursory way certain aspects of the historical development of anti-intellectualism in America. Such a purpose implies, obviously, the existence of noteworthy anti-intellectualism. The quote from Mr. Graham serves to demonstrate the validity of that premise.

One might, of course, elaborate on the proposition that Mr. Graham is not the first churchman to sound a warning against any excess of formal education. Indeed, the anti-intellectualism of the common man of the nineteenth century was on numerous occasions confirmed by un schooled fundamentalist preachers. The disparagement of learning by these men was partly based on the conviction that head religion was inferior to and antagonistic toward heart religion. On a high level this position was illustrated by the remarks of John Strange, circuit rider. His alma-mater, he said, was "brush-college. Here I graduated. Her curriculum was the mysteries of redemption. Her parchments of literary honors were the horse and the saddle-bag."

But John Strange was himself a well-read man. His argument is better stated by the itinerant ministry of the backwoods. Lack of formal education has always been a mark of pride with many of these men. It has given them a democratic feeling and has placed them on an earthly level with their followers, an advantage they have treasured. As one of them boasted, "Now my brethren, I am a onedicated man and know nothing about grammar, but am a plain unlearned gospel preacher what's been foreordained and thrice-baptised to prepare a pervasive generation of the day of wrath, ah."

"Yes, bless the Lord," declared another, "I are a pore humble man and don't know a letter in the ABCs. I just preach like old Peter and Paul by the spirit. I aren't no hireling like them sheepskin-wavin' preachers."

"Lord, make me ignorant," prayed an East Tennessee parson to his open-air congregation, "make me ignorant then an old mule."

You will accept these as isolated examples; and you will properly point out that while some ministers and some churches have made a fetish of ignorance, others (and most of them) have led in education and intellectualism generally. One has only to look to the genesis of most of our early universities and great libraries to footnote this fact.

II

Anti-intellectualism in America is, I believe, a natural side-result of mass democracy. It may be traced in point of time from the American Revolution. The common threads of a drive for unlimited suffrage and a worship of the self-made man run through its historical fabric.
The revolution, while doing much to democratize American political thought, dealt severe blows to agencies of intellectual life. Years after the war, Governor DeWitt Clinton observed that "the devastations and horrors which attended the revolution were ill calculated to cherish the interests of intellectuals." Facts bear him out. Colonial colleges closed, or gave their buildings as hospitals and barracks. Book collections were burned or destroyed or stolen. Worse still, intellectuals were suspected as Tories, and many of them were driven out of the young nation. "What the loss of the Huguenots was to commerce in France," wrote one nineteenth century historian, "that of the loyalists was to literature and education in America. The silken threads were drawn out of society, which has since been somewhat coarse."

Among the Tories who sought refuge elsewhere were Miles Cooper, President of New York's King College; Jonathan Boucher, Virginia's classicist; Samuel Peters, Connecticut's Church patriarch; and Alexander Garden, South Carolina's world-famed naturalist.

These blows were not softened by the post-revolution trend toward mass republicanism. Alexander Hamilton's fear that "Your people, Sir, are a great beast" gave way to a more acceptable cry for "aristocratic justice—a government in which all select the governor." "Government, like dress," Thomas Paine once said, "is the badge of lost innocence." The evil of government, Paine insisted, would be less evil if all the people had an active part in it.

Paine's plea for mass government did not go unchallenged. Aristocratic John Adams, for example, attacked egalitarianism in government as being unrealistic. In his eyes, "by the laws of nature man differs from man as beast differs from beast. A physical inequality, an intellectual inequality, is established by the author of the universe." Proper government, he said, should be in the hands of eagles, not crows.

Poet Thomas Fessenden added the following:

Now every man throughout the Nation
Must be contented with his station.
No tinkler bold with the brazen plate
Should set himself to patch the State.
The greatest number's greatest good
Should doubtless be purs'd;  
But that consists without disputatiation,
In order and subordination.

John Adams and Thomas Fessenden spoke for a losing cause. The steady extension of the suffrage; the growing population of the semi-literate frontier; the increasing distrust of aristocracy, whether of the robe or of the college diploma, gave rise to Jacksonian Democracy and the rule of King Numbers. From 1828 in a general way, and from 1866 specifically, numerous candidates for elective office offered poverty, economic and educational, as prime qualifications for political leadership.

Do you want a senator who ain't too high and mighty to eat good old North Carolina hen eggs, or don't you?"

For that matter, twentieth century politicians best illustrate the nature of this anti-intellectual appeal. Oklahoma's "Alfalfa Bill" Murray catalogued his opposition as "backbiters, varmints, and craven-wolves, all of them book-smart." His campaign song ran thusly:

He may eat flapjacks with a shovel or pick
And be dubbed by the mob as a country hick;
But he can't be swayed by the glitter of gold.
He has stood the test with a courage bold.

"Pappy" Daniel of Texas campaigned against intellectuals as such. Stumping with a string band, Ohio-born Pappy would sing a few verses of "The Boy Who Never Got Too Old To Comb His Mother's Hair;" then call out that he was but a poor man trying to fight the people-hating University of Texas clique.

Pappy took his text from the political gospel of an earlier Texan, James E. Ferguson. "Governor Jim" in 1917 appealed to the multitude with a message denouncing "aristocratic educated high-brows" as "snobs who think they are little tin Jesuses." College professors, he said, were the worst of the lot: "butterfly chasers, educated fools, two-bit thieves." "The issue in this election," he warned, "is the so-called educated few against the great democratic many."

The late Eugene Talmadge was also hostile to higher education. He effectively concealed his own college training beneath a host of unpolished locutions. His campaign tours included such attractions as "Fiddlin' Jim" Carson, "Moonshine Kate" (an expert with the guitar), and the "tree-climbing Haggards from Danielsville."

While serving as governor, Talmadge insisted that no cabinet member should have more than an eighth-grade education. He attempted to close the School of Journalism at the University of Georgia because, he said, writers were born, not made. On his desk lay three pieces of literature which, he proclaimed, were all a governor needed: a Bible, the state financial report, and a Sears, Roebuck catalogue.

Two additional examples of this genus demagogos are Illinois' William Thompson and Mississippi's Theodore Bilbo. Bill Thompson pitched his call for votes on an open class-versus-class appeal. "They call you low-brows," he cried out to a Chicago gathering, "they call me that too. Us low-brows got to stick together. Look who's against us."

Bilbo also took pride in being a low brow. On the Mississippi stump he often began with some variation of the following: "Yes, we are simple-minded, low-browed, red-necked hill billies; thank God for that."

Bilbo's contribution to intellectualism, when he was governor of Mississippi, was to fire the presidents of most of the state's tax supported colleges, replacing them with favorites of his own. The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools promptly dropped these colleges from the accredited list.

Anti-intellectualism has been fostered no less by the political appeal to ignorance as by the understandable national pride American people have always had for the self-made man of great wealth. Tied as we are to the aristocracy of the bank balance and the credit rating, the story of the relatively unlettered tycoon on industry has been and is exciting.

This faith in the possibility of "getting ahead" through
individual effort without formal education was reflected in Emerson's "Hitch your Wagon to a Star," in Margaret Fuller's "Genius will Thrive Without Training," and in the hundred and one versions of these aphorisms in ordinary speech. The cult of unschooled success was and is reflected in essay and verse in popular magazines and pulp novels—especially the several score penned by the remarkable Horatio Alger.

The Algerian thesis is that of "Beyond the Alps lies Italy," of "Rags-to-Riches," of "Carry the Message to Garcia." It has done yeoman service to vocational education. Contrariwise, it has helped forcefully to paint the picture of the "Egghead" as the easily duped, unbusiness-like, unrealistic, overlearned citizen.

The pilots of industry and wealth who aided—unwittingly on occasion—in assigning the intellectual to this low estate were numerous, especially during the decades following the Civil War. They had started life in the lower or middle classes. Many of them could point pridefully to early careers of privation, frugality, and little time spent in school. When Andrew Carnegie declared at the close of his age that most of the millionaires "who are in active control started as poor boys who had not time for so-called culture and were trained in the sternest but most efficient of all schools, that of poverty," he could cite besides his own case, the cases of a dozen other eminent industrialists.

Carnegie was the son of a distressingly poor weaver. Philip Armour, Gustavus Swift, Daniel Drew, and Jay Gould had been children of humble laborers. John Rockefeller's father had been an itinerant salesman of patent medicines. Jay Cooke and James J. Hill began their careers as self-trained clerks on the raw frontier. Darwin Kingsley climbed from his job as a choreboy on a Vermont farm to the presidency of the world's greatest insurance company. James Farrell forged his way to the leadership of United States Steel. Henry Ford emerged from a job at two and a half dollars a week polishing steam engines to become the father of the low-priced automobile.

Such a group rightfully holds a high place in American economic and social history. But from such a group not much could be expected in the way of individual pursuit of intellectual culture. They were truly self-made men and, in general, intellectualism was not a part of the self-making. Henry Clews, commenting on the proper steps to a business career, advised practical, on-the-job training to the neglect of high school and college. Daniel Drew added the following: "I didn't get much schooling—somehow never took to it. I always got spelled down the very first time around. But I never minded that very much."

Others said as much on the same subject. Untold thousands of admirers took them literally.

V

Nonetheless this is but one side of the coin. Many of these remarkable leaders did yearn for culture; and their yearning, supported by their dollars, has provided America with much which has aided the cause of intellectualism on all levels.

"I'd give a million today, Doctor," declared Commodore Vanderbilt to a clergyman, "if I had your education. I've been to England and seen them Lords and knew that I had as much brains as they had and yet had to keep still and couldn't say anything for fear of exposing myself." Andrew Carnegie, giant of the steel industry, once confessed to a friend a desire to reside at Oxford where he might "get a education and make acquaintance of literary people."

These and others of their pattern built a large number of America's art galleries; endowed many of our outstanding privately supported universities; and established the bulk of our great educational and research foundations.

Perhaps Andrew Carnegie best serves as an illustration. Carnegie justified the free enterprise system on the ground that it accorded with natural law and democracy; and he held that men of wealth had an obligation to turn portions of their fortunes into socially useful causes. He believed that public libraries were the most democratic of educational enterprises and he began on a grand scale to build and equip them. Additionally, he established at Pittsburgh in 1896 the Carnegie Institute: first of twenty-two Carnegie Foundations devoted to scientific and historical research, to the advancement of the teaching profession, and to education for international peace.

By now I should have you confused. I have told you how the self-made man slowed the cause of intellectualism in America; and how, on the other hand, he aided in its development. Perhaps, too, a similar double standard of values could apply to the political self-seeker and to the religious fundamentalist.

That in sum is the purpose of this paper: to demonstrate that the very forces which often appear to be destroying intellectualism are aiding its cause, intentionally or otherwise.

So it is that the man of wealth who boasts of his unlettered past gives lie to his brag by endowing the centers of educational and intellectual endeavor. So it is that the narrow evangelist who preaches fear of knowledge is countered by the scholars who have given us the Revised Standard Version of the Bible and the thesis of higher theological criticism. So it is that the hack politician who seeks office through the votes of ignorance is balanced by the existence in government of the Fulbright Act, the National Science Foundation, and the Library of Congress.

Perhaps then we need not be unduly pessimistic concerning the need for or the appreciation of the work we do. Rather, I think we should accept as a guide the words of editor James De Bow, who wrote in 1854:

Let us diffuse knowledge throughout the length and breadth of this great country; multiply the means of information—send the schoolmaster into every hovel, dot every hill with the schoolhouse and college, let the press, without intermission, night and day, pour forth its steady streams of light, foster science and the Arts . . . . Then will the future of our country open, boundless and great, beyond all example, beyond all compare, and countless ages bless its mission and acknowledge its glorious dominion.
A COMPARISON OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES IN JAPAN, IRAN, AND THE UNITED STATES IN THE 1950'S

By Dr. Susan G. Akers, former Dean of the Library School,
University of North Carolina, at the College Section, Oct. 31, 1958

As a framework for this comparison of libraries, I shall explain briefly why I was in Japan and Iran. In the former I was a civilian employee of the United States Army, Civil, Information, and Education Section (CIE) from September, 1950 to April, 1951. CIE had set up twenty-five workshops in Tokyo, each with a Japanese Director, a Japanese Advisor, and an American Consultant. The objective was the improvement of the Japanese elementary and secondary schools. Each workshop had two sessions of three months each, and for three weeks between the two workshops, the Americans were sent out to different cities on Honshu, Kyushu, Hokkaido, and Shikoku for one to three day workshops. I was the American Consultant for the Library Science Workshop. The Japanese participants were expected to return to their prefectures and work with their schools.

In Iran (Persia) I was under the auspices of the State Department, holder of an educational exchange grant. My office was in the United States Information Agency (U.S.I.A.) building and they provided me with necessary supplies for my teaching and advised me as to procedures. I was in Iran from October, 1954, to July, 1955, staying in Tehran except for one month in Shiraz, where I held a short workshop for school librarians. The University of Tehran held a six months' Institute in Library Work and my chief task was teaching in the Institute. The University provided a class room and paid the salaries of my interpreter and translator.

Many Iranians have traveled in Europe, been educated there; some have been educated in the United States; this is also true of the Japanese, though in smaller numbers as they are farther away. In general both Tokyo and Tehran are modern cities. But occasionally in Tehran one would see a string of camels, though there was a law against bringing them inside the city limits. At the time I was there water was brought from the Elburz Mountains, just north of the city, in open canals, "jubes." Tehran now has piped water.

Japan has many universities, quite a number of them in Tokyo; Iran has one university, the University of Tehran, a national university. Both countries have a highly centralized government, their national departments of education are administrative not advisory as in the United States.

In Japan I visited the library of Tsuda College and the libraries of the Universities of Keio, Nihon, National (formerly Imperial) University and also the library of the University of Kyoto; several other universities I was in for only a short time. As I went in winter and the stacks were bitterly cold, the rooms chilly to say the least, I was hurried to the office where there was a hibachi and hot tea; so I did not see as much as I should have liked.

Our American university libraries of today have good collections, comfortable and attractive quarters, every convenience. Perhaps it is too soon to say how much effect this has upon the reading and intellectual interests of the students. We are definitely ahead of Japan and Iran in our building and furnishings, but is not that largely a question of money?

Teaching methods, of course, have a great effect on libraries. If one lectures and expects his students to take notes and study them for the examinations, uses a textbook, are libraries necessary? In Iran, where French methods of education are followed, the emphasis is on lecturing, taking notes, memorizing the notes and being examined on them.

Many Japanese university libraries have much valuable material from Europe; the well-known French and German encyclopedias, standard authors of those countries. They have good reference sets in English and the Chinese and Japanese classics. I do not have any figures as to the number of volumes in their libraries. At least at that time there were subscriptions to foreign periodicals. One of the university libraries in Tokyo owns the Hiroshige prints, preserves them with great care and shows them with great pride.

Compared to American University libraries the Faculty (this term is used instead of school or college) libraries of the University of Tehran—and there is no central library—are small. The Faculty of Science Library has books in Farsi (their native language), English, French, and German. The reference collection included the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, *Americana*, *Webster's Dictionary*, Larousse, Van Nostrand's *Science Encyclopedia*. They subscribed for periodicals in Farsi, English, French, and German and they had the back numbers bound.

The Faculty of Engineering Library of the University had 6,000 volumes; periodicals from the United States, Great Britain, and France; some of which they subscribed for, others were gifts from the U.S.I.A. library. They had some of their periodicals bound. The Faculty of Arts and Teachers College Library had 29,000 volumes in Farsi, English, French, German, and Russian. They had periodicals from the United States, France, Germany, Russia, and all the Iranian ones in their field. The back volumes were bound. They also subscribed for some newspapers and bound the back numbers.

Both Japanese and Iranian libraries have rare books and manuscripts; I saw more of these in Tehran, but I am not sure they had any more than the Japanese university libraries. There are many beautiful manuscripts and printed editions of the Koran carefully preserved. The most famous private library in Tehran, that of Mr. Malek in the Bazaar, non-Muslims are not permitted to touch.

Tokyo has a great many bookstores and they were filled with readers. The U.S.I.A. libraries (they were under the United States Army in 1950/51) were well patronized, rarely a vacant seat. Tehran has at least one French bookstore, one German bookstore and all their bookstores have some books in French, if not in German. The Iranians show great honor to their poets, streets are named in their honor, their busts are set up at street intersections, their tombs beautified and visited frequently.

The director or head librarian at a Japanese university or at a University of Tehran faculty library is one of the professors; for instance, the head librarian at Nihon University is a professor of Law and Political Science, educated at the University of Michigan. The head of the Library of the Faculty of Arts and Teachers College at
the University of Tehran has his Ph.D. from a European university and is a teacher; he had twelve part-time assistants in the library. The director of the library of the Faculty of Science was also a teacher. He had held a UNESCO Scholarship in 1952/53 in a European university. His assistants in the library had taken courses in library science. We, too, use professors as directors of libraries in the United States though less than formerly.

The clerical staff of the libraries seemed quite large in both Japan and Iran; then there was a large janitorial staff, who served tea, etc.

The Japanese are very much interested in professional library associations, some of them were members of the American Library Association before World War II. At the time I was in Japan there was the Japan Library Association and a Private University Library Association, perhaps others. Iran, on the other hand, had no professional library associations, when I was there.

The Iranians have been taught by librarians sent by UNESCO as well as Americans under the auspices of our State Department. An American librarian and a German librarian, who was sent by UNESCO, held courses in library science at the University of Tehran in 1952-1953. Another German librarian gave some library science courses in 1953-1954, and I taught there in 1954-1955. Some of the librarians at the University of Tehran had taken all of these courses, i.e. the “practicing librarians,” not the University professors, who were heads of the libraries.

At the Japanese universities I found rather large separate library buildings, built of concrete; surrounded by what had, no doubt, been an attractive campus. Tsuda College, the only college I visited, a small woman’s college, had library rooms in one of the buildings of the college, which is, of course, the universal practice for smaller institutions’ libraries. These University library buildings were much like those in the United States; offices for the staff, reading rooms, bookstacks, rooms for the technical processes. At least some of the libraries had typewriters, and a Japanese typewriter has 3000 characters; they also had some ditto machines. But there was a difference, since students were not given access to the books, the reading rooms were bare, only long tables and chairs. There was a counter or window at one end where the student asked for the book he wanted, signed for it, took it to a table to read.

The University of Tehran has separate libraries for each faculty (school or college) no central or main library, no director of libraries for the entire university. Hence their libraries are in one or more connecting rooms in the building in which the classes are held in that subject field and in which the teachers have their offices. The Engineering Library quarters consisted of one large room, a counter across one end and behind it a work space, the librarian’s office, a stairway leading to a balcony along two sides of the room. This balcony had shelves for the periodicals. This library had metal book supports and shelf labels, equipment rarely found. The science building was in process of construction, but parts of it were in use. The library occupied two rooms on the third floor, when the building is completed there will be a large reading room, three or four small rooms for offices, work room, etc. They had double wooden floor cases with adjustable shelves; reading tables and chairs; a counter at which books were charged; desks and chairs for the catalogers, and a catalog cabinet.

Compare these meager quarters and scant furnishings with the present day American college and university libraries, especially where there are new buildings. Many American college and university libraries today have specially equipped music rooms for listening to records, informal reading areas equipped with upholstered chairs and pictures, a projection room.

Classification and cataloging are further developed in university libraries in Japan and Iran than are such services as reference, reader’s advisory service, circulation. The National Diet Library of Japan prints its catalog cards and distributes them in a way similar to that of the Library of Congress. Japan has the Nippon Decimal Classification, based on the Dewey Decimal Classification system; Nippon Cataloging Rules; and Nippon Subject Headings list. They have been quite industrious in translating American library tools and have also used British tools. One student in my first workshop, who spoke almost no English but evidently could read it, asked my interpreter to inquire about a general book on library science, saying that James Duff Brown’s Manual of Bibliography had been his “Bible.”

The Japanese librarians seem to hesitate to have a dictionary catalog; they have many catalogs, separate catalogs for authors, titles, and subjects. At least one of the university libraries which I visited had five catalogs. The library of the Faculty of Arts and Teachers College of the University of Tehran was the first library in Tehran to adopt the Dewey Decimal Classification and its books were arranged by that system. Their catalog was used by both faculty and students. The Engineering Library used the Dewey Decimal Classification system and Cutter book numbers. This library had an accession book (I imagine all the libraries had one), a shelf list, and a dictionary catalog — for all books regardless of language; books in Farsi (the native Persian language) had the name transliterated on the top line in parentheses following the name in Farsi in Arabic characters.

The Faculty of Science Library had its books arranged in large groups by size, indicated by o, 1, etc. but within each group they were classified by the Dewey system, supplemented by the Universal Decimal Classification system. They also used Cutter book numbers and had a shelf list on cards. The cards for books in Farsi were in a separate catalog; but cards for books in English, French, German were filed together; in three separate catalogs, however, author, title, and subject.

Japan and Iran emphasize the preservation of books, not their use. But we in the United States have the story of the librarian, who replied to a query, all of the books are in the library but one and I was just getting my hat to go for that. In both Japan and Iran the central government has much more authority over the libraries than Americans are accustomed to; e.g., if a patron should take out a book and not return, the librarian would have to pay for it, as he is personally responsible for all library materials. Would we be so liberal in circulating our library materials if we had to make good all losses? In Japan, at least, there is another factor, which the Japanese spoke of quite frankly, prestige. A person taking out a book and reading it might be the one person who knew that topic, hence he would hesitate to return it thus making it possible for someone else to read it and know as much as he.

When the Library Science Workshop visited the National University Library, we were shown through a small
room with shelving on all sides and filled with American books on library science, a gift from the United States. I was amazed that I had not been told of these books and asked if we might borrow some of them for our workshop. The reply was, No. I persisted, explaining how much it would mean in our work. At length they relented and said that since the director of the workshop was a member of their library staff we might borrow a few books if he would take personal responsibility for their return. Libraries in both Japan and Iran, however, are beginning to make their books accessible to readers. The Medical College Library in Shiraz duplicated most of its books, then permitted one copy to circulate.

The Director of the Faculty of Science Library at the University of Tehran, who had been educated in Europe and who wanted to have his students use the materials in the library and take them home, asked the administration if he might grant the privilege of taking books out of the library to the upperclassmen. His request was refused, he decided to take the responsibility for the books and let the students do it. The first time that a book was not returned when it was due, the director refused to let any more books go out until the missing one was returned. The book was returned and again the students were permitted to take books out of the library. At the end of the academic year the director planned to explain what he had done, the results, and again ask for permission to let the books go out of the Science Library. He thought that his request would be granted.

Japanese books were usually protected by glass or wire. As in Iran the patron asked for what he wanted, an attendant brought it, the patron signed his name and used the book in the reading room. Much of the reading in the libraries was from the students' textbooks, thus a room full of readers did not mean use of library materials.

At the University of Tehran's Faculty of Arts and Teachers College Library the teachers were permitted to go into the stacks and to take books home. Students could take books home for overnight from the Engineering Faculty Library. The charge was made in a notebook, as it was for use in the reading room during the day. The librarian at this library complained that the students did not read the periodicals, a list of which he had posted. The U.S.A. librarian pointed out that if the students were permitted to go up on the balcony where the periodicals were kept, then they would read; but a list of unknown periodicals did not interest them.

The University's Science Library had a notebook for each teacher and when he took a book out it was recorded in his notebook and the book card laid on the shelf where the book belonged. When a student took a book out to use in the reading room or at home the book card was laid inside his identification card, which was put on a shelf back of the counter. The Faculty of Medicine Library had open shelves, but the books could not be taken from the library.

Use of the catalog is great in Japan, the students pore over the trays. In some Iranian libraries the student asked at the counter or window, the attendant looked in the catalog then brought the book, which the student signed for and read in the reading room.

There seems to be a similarity in the development of libraries everywhere; the first idea is to preserve the materials for future generations, even at the expense of the current generation. Changes in methods of teaching have made books more necessary. Now in the United States the general idea is that all people should have access to books, not just scholars, as formerly.

Have the value of libraries, trained librarians, library services been generally recognized anywhere? Do American colleges and universities make readers of their students, scholars?

The spread of ideas and their adoption is slow. C. C. Jewett of the Smithsonian Institution tried to get librarians to have union catalogs, to do centralized cataloging in the 1850's. Melvill Dewey tried in the 1870's. In the 1950's centralized and cooperative cataloging, union catalogs are coming into general acceptance. Why has it taken so long? The H. W. Wilson Company's representative in presenting their plan for printed catalog cards in 1938 at a meeting of the Southeastern Library Association, read a paper, entitled, "Ninety Years of Talking."

Three Japanese librarians spent some months in the United States in 1957-1958, they visited many libraries including the University of North Carolina Libraries at Chapel Hill and at State College in Raleigh and the State Library in Raleigh; they were interested in the buildings, processes, budget, everything. One, a member of the faculty of the Japan Library School at Keio University, visited the Pack Memorial Public Library in Asheville and was especially interested in how they cared for their Thomas Wolfe material. Exchange of students and others, travel, should bring about better use of books and libraries.

Southern Association Proposed
Standard Nine Action at Louisville Meeting in December, 1958

It is recommended that Standard Nine for senior colleges be revised to read as follows and that this revision be laid on the table for final action in 1959:

Standard Nine — THE LIBRARY

There should be a minimum annual expenditure of $30.00 per student for books, periodicals, binding, supplies and staff salaries. Microfilms (such as microfilm, microprint, microcards, etc.) are to be considered a part of the total "book" resources of the library. Equipment for using such materials should be provided. If the institution offers graduate or specialized work, or engages in contract services, or if the library is called upon to provide special materials, such as records, films or other audio-visual aids, an expenditure distinctly above the minimum must be provided.

The book and periodical collections should be of such quality and size as to support effectively the current instructional program of the institution and to provide for the general reading of both students and faculty. Toward this end the collections should be frequently tested against recent subject bibliographies and other standard guides. The actual number of books which a library contains is not a stable measure of the adequacy of the library. An institution should be able to show that its library holdings reflect the purposes of the institution, the curricula offered, and the courses taught.

The building should be well lighted and ventilated, protected as far as possible against fires, and equipped with adequate working quarters for the staff. Seating capacity
should be adequate for the needs of the college community. The library should be open a minimum of 66 hours a week.

In order to insure faculty-library co-operation and a high quality of library service, the librarian and other members of the professional staff should be well qualified academically, professionally, and personally, and they should have faculty rank, comparable salaries, and privileges.

Since the motivation of students to read is a prime responsibility of both the faculty and the library staff, instruction and assistance in the use of the library should be freely given. Records of the use of the library by faculty and students should be kept. Ready access to the books themselves, however, should not be sacrificed in order to measure this use. The type and extent of use of the library by faculty and students is, of course, the most important evidence of its effectiveness.

There should be a library committee. It should be advisory in nature and give counsel to the librarian, particularly in the development of the book collection. The librarian should be a member of the committee but not necessarily chairman.

LIBRARY-WISE AND LIBRARY-WAYS
Aiken-Barnwell-Edgefield Regional Library

The Aiken-Barnwell-Edgefield Regional Library has been in operation since October 1, and although new procedures, of necessity, are continually being set up, staff board, and the public are optimistic and are responding excellently. Edgefield County received its first bookmobile service in November, and extension librarians are particularly impressed by the type reading selected and requested, non-fiction making up a very large part. In Trenton, a new branch went into operation February 1. Barnwell County is continuing its own bookmobile service pending the arrival of the second Gerstenlager which has already been ordered. When it arrives the Regional Extension Department will include Barnwell County on its routes. There are eight branches in the three counties in addition to the three County Libraries. The Blackville Branch in Barnwell County has recently been moved to more convenient and accessible quarters.

The three county newspapers publish annotated booklists and the Barnwell Radio Station gives daily spot announcements concerning books available in the County Library. Book notes are sent in weekly to the station by the library. Aiken County Public Library was recently presented a map of Aiken. This map was made by Mr. Willis Irvin and given the library by his wife. At the presentation Mr. Finley Henderson gave the history of the map and of its two predecessors. Visits to the following organizations in the Region have been made by library staff members: Beta Sigma Phi in Barnwell, the Edgefield County D. A. R. in Trenton, the Mothers' Community club in Johnston, the Presbyterian Mothers' Club in Aiken, and the Aiken Students' Club. In February the Edgefield County Library invited the Garden Clubs of the county to a garden book display at the library. Reading lists and hints on program planning were distributed, and Mr. Graham Reynolds, plastic manufacturer, discussed containers and accessories for flower arrangements. Barnwell County Library, in February, invited church leaders and any interested persons from all churches in the community to a religious book display. Bulletin boards were prepared and special reading lists distributed.

The Regional Library is beginning work on two projects which seem to be off to a good start. One is the display in the libraries of painting by local artists. The artists contacted have been very enthusiastic and a few paintings are already being exhibited. The other program is a library survey of all adult education activities in the region. Information gained is given radio, newspaper and library publicity, and the libraries work toward supplying as much applicable material as possible. It is felt that this will benefit the libraries, the public and the sponsoring organizations or individuals. Monthly book selection meetings are being held at the Regional Library where County Librarians and Regional staff members discuss the current book order, specific titles, and general selection policies.

The Regional Library is most fortunate in having the following persons as National Library Week chairmen: Aiken County, Mr. Joseph E. Wagner; Barnwell County, Mrs. Herman Mazursky; and Edgefield County, Mrs. A. J. Lewis.

Josephine Crouch, Director
Aiken-Barnwell-Edgefield Regional Library

Allendale-Hampton-Jasper

Hampton County Library, a branch of the Allendale-Hampton-Jasper Regional Library, reports that interest in the Great Books Club is still running high. The Club is in its second year.

Christmas parties for the pre-school age groups were held in the three branches of Allendale-Hampton-Jasper Regional Library. Mrs. Lawton Maner, Mrs. Bessie DeLoach and Miss Claire Preacher, custodians of the respective branches, were in charge.

Plans are underway for the remodeling of the building which houses the Allendale County Library and the headquarters for Allendale-Hampton-Jasper Regional Library.

Anderson County Library
Anderson, South Carolina

The two branches which have been acquired in the new system are well under way to becoming organized. Honea Path Carnegie Library was completely renovated and the books all catalogued with an additional 1500 books. They had their open house November 3 and at that time honored Miss Jennie Irwin who is over ninety years old and was instrumental in getting the original grant for the town of Honea Path, and they renamed the library the Jennie Irwin Library.

Mrs. Cole's former book collection which was housed in the County courthouse was moved to the new county technical service station on North Murray Avenue, where it is being catalogued prior to resuming county bookmobile service on a new approved schedule. "We expect a brand new bookmobile from Gerstenlager toward the end of the month. Belton, the other already organized branch library in the new system is being renovated with the addition of a Children's Room and new entrance. We plan to catalogue those books in the very near future."

New and acquired personnel are: Miss Nancy D. Divver, former Anderson College Librarian-Extension Service Librarian; Mrs. Sara C. Smith, of Anderson, Technical Services Librarian; Mrs. Frances Wood, Bookmobile As-
The Moncks Corner-Pinopolis Book Club has always been interested in the growth and progress of the County Library, and has sponsored many cultural and educational projects in its behalf. It was organized many years ago, and has constantly contributed its services to the library, and to the community at large.

Mrs. Georgie I. Adams was the guest speaker at the January meeting of the Moncks Corner-Pinopolis Book Club, which met at the home of Mrs. St. Clair Orwin. Mrs. Adams was introduced by the program chairman, Mrs. Frank Thrash, and took as her subject "Pre-View of a Book Review of a Library Book—or a Librarian’s Day." genuine interest that the Club had shown in the County. She said she had chosen this subject because of the Library, “When I first came here,” she said, “I was impressed by the many permanent and useful things you have placed in the library, such as the little electric heater, a beautiful lamp and the lovely antique book cabinet, which is used to house the most valuable books, which are kept under lock and key.”

Mrs. Adams then began with the routine of the library, the order for the book, the marking cards for incoming new books, the indexing, right down to the taking out of the books.

She stated, “We do not discriminate against certain subjects or topics, but because funds are limited we try to include books that are acceptable to the largest number of persons. The New York Times Book Review section was the best help in choosing these books. Another help is the American Library Association’s Book List. “When buying books for the library,” Mrs. Adams continued, “the librarian faces two problems, the need to get the best books available in order to maintain a high standard for the book collection, and the problem of public demand.

“Statistics prove that the average American spends only about $8.5 years in school,” said Mrs. Adams. “This leaves 7% of his life remaining to be lived and his educational needs for the greater part of his life must be filled by the public library, and not by the school as many are inclined to think.”

“The public library must build itself around the need of every age group, on practically every subject, and must be prepared to offer guidance to all.”

Through the excellent Inter-Library Loan Service the S. C. State Library Board in Columbia is able to get information quickly and adequately when the need arises.

She quoted a citizen of Massachusetts who said “To spend millions of dollars to teach our children to read and not to have library facilities for them while they are in school, and for the rest of their lives, is like training a football team and not allowing it to play in a game.”

Mrs. Adams demonstrated how she uses the shelf list in tracing a book that is requested.

Among the “tools of the trade,” as she termed them, are the C. B. I., an alphabetical list by author, title, and subject, commonly known as the Librarian’s Bible, and the Dewey Decimal Classification Tables.

The Berkeley Democrat, Jan. 28, 1959

Charleston County Library

The Cooper River Memorial Library, branch of the Charleston County Library, has recently been doubled in size, and has added some attractive new furniture. At this branch on Thursday night, January 29, 1959, there was a
public book discussion of "Dr. Zhivago," by Boris Pasternak. Reviewer was Colonel James G. Harrison, of The Citadel faculty, and panel members were Richard Coleman, Charleston author, and Lee R. Fugiel, of Wadmalaw Island.

Sixteen Charleston County Library staff members have ten or more years of service with the Library to their credit. They are: Roberta Bonnoit, Helen Boring, Virginia Chasteen, Beth Fogarty, Marie Geraty, Ethel Harleston, Frances James, Fay Melchers, Margaret Mosimann, Marie Nell, Mae Purcell, Emily Sanders, Janie Smith, Marye Washington, Dorothy Watson, and Frances Wooten.

The Charleston County Library sponsors three Great Books groups in addition to occasional public book discussions. These three groups meet Monday nights at the Cooper River Memorial Library and Tuesday and Wednesday nights at the main building of the library system. Each meets for two hours every other week, and discusses readings from the lists prepared by the Great Books Foundation, Chicago.

Charleston County Library Bids
To Be Sought About March First

Bids for construction of a county free library will probably be invited around March 1, C. T. Cummings, architect for the building said today.

Bids will probably be opened within 15 to 30 days following the bid invitations and construction is expected to take from nine to 12 months following the awarding of contracts, he said.

Final working plans and specifications for the building are approximately 90 per cent complete. Mr. Cummings said he expected to meet with the library building committee sometime within the next week or 10 days to go over final details.

THE BUILDING, which aroused a storm of controversy because of its modernistic exterior design, is expected to cost approximately $600,000.

It will be located at the corner of King and Hutson Streets where the west wing of the Old Citadel was recently razed.

The two-story building, which is designed so that a third story can be added later, will contain 46,614 square feet of floor space—26,116 square feet on the first floor and 20,498 square feet on the second floor.

Up-to-date features for convenient and expeditious library services are incorporated into the interior design of the building.

Two conference rooms, one 36 by 50-foot lecture room complete with stage, an audio-visual room for showing slides and motion pictures, typing booths, phonographs equipped with earphones, and a photostat room for copying reference material which will not be allowed to leave the library are some of the features.

THE LECTURE ROOM will seat approximately 200 people.

A night depository and a drive-in depository for books are also to be constructed.

According to Mr. Cummings, the exterior will be of marble on the east, and south sides, and brick on the west and north sides. Upright structural members will be of aluminum.

Mr. Cummings said the type of marble and brick to be used has not yet been selected. He said every effort would be made to select appropriate types.

Mr. Cummings took issue with opponents of the modern design who call the building a "glass house." He said there will be ample window space for lighting, but the building would contain only approximately 50 per cent more window space than a building in the traditional design.

The main entrance to the building will be at the corner of King Street and Marion Square. Entrance will be through a small lobby, up four steps and into the main library.

ON THE FIRST FLOOR will be located the children's department, South Carolina room, reference and work areas, space for receiving and mending books, display areas, book stacks, youth and adult reading areas, and restrooms and service rooms.

The circulation desk will be located by the main entrance. There will be another entrance, located about midway in the building on the Marion Square side which will give easy access to the children's department.

There also will be an area for handling the library's extension services and covered areas for the Bookmobiles.

The second floor will contain the conference rooms, lecture room, audio-visual room, photostat rooms, reading areas, books stacks, Great Books room, library offices and staff rooms and restrooms.

TYPEWRITERS and the phonographs also will be located on the second floor.

Entrance to the second floor will be gained by two stairways. There also will be an elevator and a book lift.

The stair rails are to be of aluminum with obscure glass panels.

Directly above the adult reading area on the first floor, there will be an open well, surrounded on the second floor by a railing. A two-story window to be located on the north side of the building directly adjacent to the well will furnish indirect light for the reading area.

The building will be set back from Hutson Street 10 feet to provide for future widening of the street. Space has been provided so the alley between the library and The Center building can be widened to 10 feet.

Charleston Evening Post, Charleston, S. C. January 30, 1959

Colleton County Memorial Library

Colleton County Memorial Library's Book Week program for the children on November 7 is an example of cooperation of the library and the Girl Scouts.

The first part of the program was a puppet show, "Seven at One Blow, of The Brave Little Tailor," put on by a local Girl Scout Troop. The girls had made their puppets according to instructions in library books. The library had provided them with directions for constructing the stage sets. And a library book was used to supply the story for the production.

The library was recently presented a 32-inch Diplomat Traditional globe as a memorial to W. W. Smoak, late editor of the Walterboro Press and Standard. This globe, made by the Replogle Company, is of spun aluminum with a meridian of solid brass. The cradle mounting is of selected solid mahogany and is hand carved. It has more than 3,200 square inches of map surface and is scaled 250 miles to the inch.

The late Mr. Smoak was always interested in the reading habits of his county, and gave excellent coverage to library activities.
Columbia Bible College, Columbia, S. C.
Offers Library Science Course

For the fourth year, Columbia Bible College plans to offer this semester a 2-hour course, "Introduction to Library Science," planned particularly for missionaries and other Christian workers who will find themselves faced with the responsibility for organizing or conducting a library, yet have had no opportunity to get any training in librarianship. Former students who have taken the course write back that it has proven very useful, even though it is actually just a sort of "first-aid" course. The librarian teaches it.

"Christian Librarians" Meeting Precedes A.L.A. Conference in June

The third annual conference of Christian Librarians will meet at the Washington Bible College, Washington, D. C., June 17-19 (immediately preceding the A.L.A. convention), at which time steps will be taken to organize formally the "Fellowship of Christian Librarians." Librarians of Bible Colleges and Institutes and evangelical liberal arts' colleges or other Christians in library work who are interested in such a fellowship are invited to write to one of the co-chairmen for information—Miss Ivy Olsen, Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill. or Miss Shirley N. Wood, Columbia Bible College, Box 229, Columbia, S. C.

Grant Is Made To Furman University Library

Furman University's James B. Duke Library has been awarded a sub-grant in the amount of $400 by the Association of College and Research Libraries' committee on foundation grants. The grant comes from funds contributed by the United States Steel Foundation.

The award was one of 76 made to college libraries at a recent meeting in Atlanta. Furman's grant was designed for materials on business administration.

Other colleges in the area receiving grants include Catawba College and Converse College.

Dr. Robert C. Tucker is librarian at Furman, and Miss Louisa Carlisle at Converse.

Author Honored In New Furman Library

A tea honoring Dr. Robert D. Bass, professor of English at Furman, on the publication of his latest book, Swamp Fox, was given by the English Department in the Bradshaw wing of the Duke Library at Furman, on Wednesday afternoon, January 7, 1959.

Representing years of planning, Swamp Fox is a biography of Francis Marion and presents an account of Marion's exploits during the Revolutionary War and also gives important details concerning this period in American history.

Dr. Bass came to Furman last year after a long career of teaching. He was assistant professor of English and American Literature and Poetry at the University of South Carolina from 1933 to 1940 and officer-in-charge of the U. S. Naval Radio School in Charleston from 1940 to 1941. He taught at the United States Naval Academy from 1941 to 1957 and was chairman of the Faculty of Composition and Literature there from 1955 to 1957. He is the author of another book, The Green Dragoon, the life story of Col. Banastre Tarleton, which was published in 1957.

Among the out-of-town guests attending the tea were Mr. Herbert Hucks, Jr., librarian at Wofford, and Mr. Gordon Gourlay, librarian at Clemson.

McCormick County Library

Dear Mr. Hucks:

As per your request, I am sending you some information regarding the McCormick County Library.

It is a very small library, consisting of approximately 765 books of our very own, though we purchase some new ones all along. The State Library Board lent us several hundred books when this library was organized about five years ago, and each quarter their Bookmobile comes, at which time we exchange some 100 or more books.

Our library is open only nine (9) hours per week (because of lack of funds) and, of course, there is only one librarian. However, the circulation is very good. During 1958 we had a turn-over of around 2400 books. (Editor's note: We say "bravo"—keep up the good work!)

Mrs. J. E. Strom, Librarian

Newberry-Saluda Regional

The Newberry-Saluda Regional Library and its many services to the public were featured in a recent article in The Newberry Observer, the local newspaper. In the same issue was an editorial commenting on the growth of the library and stressing the need of more space for library operations.

Mrs. Mattie A. Hartzog, of Greenwood, author of Garden Time in the South and The Procession Moves On, was a visitor at the Newberry-Saluda Regional Library, enroute to Greenwood after attending Mrs. Nell Graydon's autograph part at Bryan's Book Store in Columbia. Mrs. Graydon, also of Greenwood, is the author of the recently-published book, Another Jezebel.

Oconee

Local works of history abound in many areas, but in some it must literally be dug up. The Oconee County Library felt fortunate indeed when several years ago a local resident presented the library the original minutes of the German Colonization Society which settled Walhalla. The staff shouted with joy to have this authentic record at their disposal. We shouted, that is, until we opened the book and found it beautifully hand written, but all in German. Since no one on the staff knew even one word of German the book became an unusable treasure. Walhalla is blessed with a number of persons who speak German and read it rather well, but none who would attempt so large a job as translating this tome. Dr. Easterby of the State Archives Department, tried in vain to locate a translator. Then in the late summer a long time library patron, for whom we had been securing books in the German language, volunteered to translate at no cost, the Protocol. Within several weeks the patron returned the Protocol and its hand written translation. The library staff is now in the process of putting the work in its final form, and a copy will be available for circulation to the public. A photostatic copy of the original Protocol is in the Archives Department and in the Clemson College Library and they will be offered a copy of the translation.

This comes at a particularly good time as the library is taking an active part in the newly organized County Historical Society which is to sponsor an authentic history of Oconee County. At this time the Protocol is the only authentic work of local history.
Sumter Public Library

Circulation Figures Show Gratifying Increase

If statistical figures are a true measure of a community’s reading interest it would appear that the people of Sumter County are reading more every day. A comparison of the circulation figures for October 1957 with October 1958 reveals that the library lent 2,995 more books during the month just past than for the equivalent period last year.

The county department showed the greatest increase, with its book circulation to the children of the rural and suburban schools where we notice an increase of 1,668 volumes lent. A total of 26,915 books were circulated to school children during October. In its service to the county schools, the library is feeling the effects of increased school enrollment. As the number of school rooms increases, personnel in the county department are finding it difficult to meet the schedule.

Personnel in the Adult Department circulated 752 more books than during the previous October. In the Adult Department 5,070 books were borrowed during the month. While fiction remains the most popular form of reading, non-fiction is gradually winning greater favor. In fact, it accounts for well over one quarter of all reading.

In the Children’s Department, youngsters checked out 575 more books during October a year ago, borrowing a total of 4,192 during the month. In this department non-fiction is also accounting for a healthy percentage of reading material. The boys especially go in for this type of book and prefer books about science and military history. The girls enjoy nurse stories and mysteries.

Books circulation to adults living in the county who make use of bookmobile community stops fell off slightly. There we notice a decrease of two volumes circulated. A total of 1129 books were borrowed by County adults in October. A number of rural readers visit the library when they come to town and supplement the material borrowed here by bookmobile borrowing.

It is gratifying to see that people are making greater use of their library. It is also gratifying to report that the type reading material which our readers request is of good to excellent quality.

Of interest, is the fact that Shaw Field personnel and their wives constitute about five per cent of our library users. These people are among our best readers, and while they have a library of their own on the base, are always welcome in the town library.

In connection with this article I would like to say that our circulation and registration have practically doubled in the past eight years. In June 1958 our total circulation stood at three hundred twenty nine thousand, nine hundred and fourteen. Semi-monthly reports indicate that the trend toward increased use continues.

Recently our library discontinued the practice of filing our borrowers’ cards (we use the Gaylord charging system). Most of our patrons cooperate beautifully although one patron scotch-taped his card under the public catalog so he “would never forget it.” C. J. Milling, Jr., Librarian.

College Section of SCLA will meet March 20-21 in the James Buchanan Duke Library at Furman University, beginning at 2:30 p.m., March 20.

NOTICE

SCLA Oct. 30-31, 1959

The Thirty-eighth Annual Meeting of the South Carolina Library Association will be held at the Clemson House, Clemson, South Carolina, October 30-31, 1959. Mr. John Goodman is Chairman, Local Arrangements Committee.

J. W. Gordon Gourley
President, SCLA

School Library Section of SCEA

The School Library Section of the South Carolina Education Association will hold its annual luncheon meeting at the Parish House of St. John’s Episcopal Church on Friday, March 13, at 1:30 P.M.

Guest speaker will be Miss Louise Meredith, Supervisor of Libraries and Instructional Materials, State Department of Education, Nashville, Tennessee. Her subject will be “School Library Supervision.”

During the business session committee reports will be given and new officers will be elected.

The officers of the section are—Elizabeth Richardson, Hanna High School, Anderson, President; Margia, Abbeville High School, Abbeville, Vice-President; Mary Brown, Oakway High School, Westminister, Secretary.

South Carolina High School Library Association

The South Carolina High School Library Association’s tenth annual meeting will be held on April 10 and 11, 1959, at Winthrop College.

An outstanding author will address the group on Friday evening. A number of buzz sessions and a tour of the campus will be held on Saturday morning. During the business session officers will be elected.

Officers are—President, Hilda Richey, Hanna High School, Anderson; Vice-president, Linda Johnston, Rivers High School, Charleston; Secretary, Steve Walter, Bamberg High School, Bamberg; Treasurer, Butch Atwater, University High School, Columbia; Reporter, Roger Smarr, Columbia High School, Columbia.

Dr. Jesse T. Anderson, State Superintendent of Education will speak to the librarians Saturday morning.

SELA Off-Year Conference

March 6-7, 1959, in the Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, the SELA Executive Board Members, Committee Chairmen, Section Chairmen, and the South-Eastern Library Development Committee members, are to meet, at the SELA WORKSHOP. The Development Committee’s functions are to study the present resources of libraries in the Southeast; to determine needs; and to recommend plans, projects and activities and to explore sources of financial aid. Scheduled to attend from South Carolina are Herbert Hucks, Jr., SELA Executive Board member from South Carolina; and Alfred Rawlinson, member of the Development Committee.
In August 1955, a Gallup poll revealed that 61% of American adults had not read any book, with the exception of the Bible, during the previous year. 82% of those who had attended only grammar school, and 26% of those who had attended college, could not remember reading a single book during the preceding twelve months. These were some of the facts, about an American people with more education and more time for reading than at any time in their history, which have prompted the observation of National Library Week.

It will be rewarding for us to look together briefly at these libraries in our country, beginning with the largest. The Library of Congress has the largest active collection of books in the world, and in some senses serves the entire country. The in-between libraries mean nothing to you now, but for some they already stand like distant castles in a fairy tale. One day it will be of great pleasure and value to you to know and use the libraries of large universities, states, and cities.

Before you started to school, and I trust ever since, your nearest public library has been a main source of your knowledge of books. Well over three-fourths of your lifetime library use will be of public libraries, statistics tell us; so it should be a matter of both pride and self-interest with you to be a registered borrower in your home town library or bookmobile. This is the library, by the way, which can be most responsive to what you would like it to be. By your interest, intelligent use, and support with time and money it will be a good reflection of what you and your community value, and really are at heart.

Each of you has enjoyed the benefits of a high school library, and will I am sure join with me in the pleasure of knowing that libraries are rapidly being added in grammar schools everywhere.

And so we come to our own college library. It is no accident that in the objective evaluation of colleges the ideal is set up that the library should be at the heart of the academic program. The broad and rich content of the curriculum as planned by administration and faculty is quite dependent for its effectiveness, both ideally and literally, on the library and its functioning. For this reason the librarian as a matter of course is considered to be faculty.

Aside from your professors' knowledge and personal qualities, and from your textbook, there is a next step you as a student must take to have a firm grasp of the essential facts in any field and to put the flesh of personalities, details, and values on the bare factual bones. This step is to find your way around in, and to be at home in, the world of books. These open up the entire field of knowledge to you, are the stuff on which your abilities are tried and proved, and is the food for your imagination.

Often the smallest, but always the most satisfying, library of all is your own personal collection of books, acquired by gift and purchase. These should be shelved within easy reach of wherever you do the kind of relaxing into which even occasional reading can be fitted. Certainly college students should have a bookshelf of personal posesessions, cherished both as pleasant experiences and for re-reading.

The tremendous flow of cheap paperback reprints and new books, growing larger every year, is a golden invitation to purchase. This mass of inexpensive books has, we read in librarians' and publishers' literature, put the complete edition of Shakespeare's plays in many lunchboxes, and copies of "Crime and Punishment," "Ulysses," and "Walden" in many back pockets and glove compartments. The average reading public has responded enthusiastically to the availability of great and important books; it behooves the college community not to take over the old escapist fields of mystery and adventure books as our sole personal-choice reading. This would leave the world of the mind in actual possession of the officially "uneducated!"

We have glanced at every type of library; it is time now for a broader view. What is the challenge of American higher education? What of the 26% of persons who have been to college, and who did not read a book of any sort last year? Is it true as one hears that most conscientious employers brush aside as mere indications a person's college record, and really decide by personal interview and their own tests of ability and fitness? How many students are in college as sullen tribute to the prestige and job-getting necessity of a college degree, or in reluctant submission to parental will? Can such students waterproof their minds completely to the successive waves of knowledge and thought poured upon them year after year?

Apparently they can do just that if they are so determined, and can tuck the diploma in an unused bookcase. There it may be dusted often, and glanced at with pride occasionally, but never jarred by a neighboring book being taken down to be read, or shifted to make room for a newly acquired volume. This surely is part of the unmet challenge.

This I conceive to be the real challenge of American education as a whole. As parents we are to read widely and well, to ourselves and our children, who learn these habits both by example and by practice. As teachers and librarians we are to make the wisdom of the past and the facts of the present available, alive, and meaningful to ourselves and our students. And as students we are to be open-minded and alert to ideas for their own sake, unashamedly seeking out and reading books on every subject under the sun that catches our fancy.

This is one of the many ways you and I can give a "yes" answer to one of life's great and constant questions. Human life has always carried a large burden of ignorance, pain, fear, hate, poverty, and cruelty. I must ask myself often how I stand in relation to this: am I part of the problem, or part of the answer? We all can look back to times when we knew we were part of the problem. How well we absorb our education, both as life being lived and as preparation for lifelong growth and usefulness, will furnish that answer for us in the present. And the future has no other basis than the present.
The Institute of Student Opinion, rated the country's most accurate school survey system, will conduct a poll in March with NLW, to determine the reading habits of teenagers. The results will appear in Schoolastic and will be reprinted for school distribution.

The Oxford Paper Company has set part of the NLW advertising campaign in motion by agreeing to run a full-page, color advertisement on the power of the printed word in the New Yorker and Business Week, to tie in with Library Week.

Religious groups are in gear with NLW, too. The Protestant Church-Owned Publishers' Association, representing 32 denominational magazines, has pledged full cooperation with NLW. The NCWC News Service, with an aggregate circulation of four million, has scheduled a syndicated article by Father Harold C. Gardiner to appear simultaneously in America. In the Jewish field, Rabbi Samuel Silver, representing the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and affiliates, has officially endorsed NLW.

And NLW will go network. Three network radio and television shows are already scheduled: "Invitation to Learning" (CBS) with Lyman Bryson; "Christophers" (ABC) with Father James Keller, and "Christians in Action" (ABC). Half-hour CBS and NBC "specials" are under preparation.

National Library Week is not an end in itself but a means of helping libraries to attain many objectives. It is not a separate, isolated project, merely to be observed, but an integral part of an effort to strengthen support for libraries, to encourage their use, and to stress the importance of reading.

Prepare now to make the most of it!

Notable Trustees: C. Moye Padgett
By Mrs. Marguerite G. Thompson

"It is the realization of a dream come true," stated C. Moye Padgett at the dedication service on April 28, 1957, of the new Colleton County Memorial Library in Walterboro.

It had been a special dream of Mr. Padgett's since he first became chairman of the County Library Board in 1949. In that year he had taken over the reins of Colleton County Superintendent of Education, an office he still holds. By virtue of this office, he became a member of the Library Board and was soon elected its chairman. He was subsequently elected chairman of the County Memorial Library Commission upon its official organization in 1955. This Commission, whose first undertaking was the building of a $100,000 library for the county, is composed of former members of the boards of the County Library and the Walterboro Library Society.

With a degree from The Citadel and post graduate work at Clemson and the University of S. C., Mr. Padgett taught in the schools of his native county until assuming his elective position. From his first years of work with the people of Colleton County, he has been interested in the availability of good reading material for everyone. "An informed public is an enlightened public," he believes.

His belief has always been strong in the importance of the library to the farm families as well as to the townpeople. His perseverance in this area has resulted in broadened public library service to the rural areas of the county. Bookmobile service in Colleton County today accounts for approximately two-thirds of the total library circulation.
It is evident that Mr. Padgett believes that true leadership is the art of sharing responsibility with others. Every member of the Library Commission is assigned to one or more of the Commission's committees. He believes in the employment of a qualified library staff and advocates the division of responsibility between the Librarian and the Commission.

All work and no play is contrary to Mr. Padgett's life. On holidays and afternoons off, he loads his car with family, friends, and rod and reel, and heads out for his choice low-country fishing spots. He enjoys hunting also, and, like Dr. Havilah Babcock of the University, finds that his "health is better in November." He is a lover of nature and a flower-grower. He takes special pride in his zinnia blooms.

Mr. Padgett is a person of energy and enthusiasm and is a tireless community worker. In addition to his work with the library, he has served as president of the Walterboro Lion's Club, and chairman of the Red Cross drive and March of Dimes for the county. He is a deacon in his church and for the past 22 years has served as teacher of the men's Bible class. He has filled the pulpit at churches temporarily without pastors and says he has found great joy in the endeavor.

Mr. Padgett is married to the former Mary Kathryn Everett. They have two children and three grandchildren.

Mrs. W. L. Norton
By Mrs. Elizabeth B. Green

October 1948 saw the birth of the Oconee County Library. This was no fly-by-night occurrence, but the end result of ceaseless work on the part of Oconee citizens led by Mrs. W. L. Norton of Walhalla. When the library opened its doors it was backed by a board of three members, the secretary of which was Mrs. Norton. Fanatical interest can more often than not be a detriment to an organization, but keen, intelligent, active interest that does not wane can be the life line of an organization. The latter proves true of the service of Mrs. Norton as she maintains her post as secretary of the board, in this the tenth year of library service to the county.

Keen interest is shown by Mrs. Norton as she openly expresses the needs of the library in order that it render the best service possible. This interest never wanes as opposition is met, but it ever increases as the need to educate the people is realized.

Intelligent service is rendered by Mrs. Norton as she gleams from the endless supply of materials available to inform herself of good library service and the role of the trustee. Mrs. Norton is exceptional proof that to inform the public one must first inform oneself. Mrs. Norton is open minded enough to discuss with the staff all library affairs and to be at all times willing and anxious to hear each opinion though they may differ from her own. Regardless of how minute the problem may seem she is always willing and ready to hear it.

Active interest is shown by Mrs. Norton who has never failed to attend a local board meeting during her years of service. She has missed only one meeting of the South Carolina Library Association in ten years and that one due to the birth of her first grandchild. Mrs. Norton has served as head of the trustee section of the South Carolina Library Association and organized and held a successful workshop for trustees. She attended the Trustee Section of the American Library Association at its Midwinter meeting in Chicago, last winter. Not only does Mrs. Norton attend all official library meetings, but is a staunch library patron, using its facilities at all times, and has even visited each of the library's five branches.

One trustee rendering keen, intelligent and active service is indeed a rare phenomenon and the Oconee County Library is fortunate to possess so rare a board member. An organization is only as strong as those who operate it and a weak board member can destroy what is in today's society a bare necessity—a well founded library rendering a good service.

Microfilms Added To Interlibrary Loan Collection

The State Library Board has recently added seventy-two periodical titles on microfilm to its Reference and Interlibrary Loan Collection. All of these titles are currently indexed in the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, and holdings generally cover the years 1952 through 1957. Standing orders have been placed for these periodicals so that volumes will be added as they are microfilmed by University Microfilms.

As soon as available the State Library Board plans to purchase a Thermo-Fax Microfilm Reader-Printer. This reader will make it possible for the State Library Board to make printed copies from the microfilm. Meanwhile the State Library Board will fill requests from those libraries with microfilm readers.

The following libraries now have microfilm readers: the Aiken County Public Library, the Anderson County Library, the Charleston County Free Library, the Chester County Free Public Library, the Colleton County Memorial Library, the Horry County Memorial Library, the Laurens County Library, the Lexington County Circulating Library, the Newberry-Saluda Regional Library, and the Rock Hill Public Library.

Postage Rate for Educational and Library Materials

There is some ambiguity in the new postal law regarding the minimum weight limit for books. The State Library Board understands that the Post Office Department will permit packages of books weighing less than 16 ounces to be sent at the first pound rate under the educational materials and library material rates (9¢ and 4¢ respectively). If any difficulties are encountered on this point with individual post offices, the local postmaster should be requested to secure an official ruling on the question from the Post Office Department in Washington. It is understood that such rulings will be as outlined above. Attention is also called to the fact that, under the new postal law, materials other than books are eligible for the rates formerly called book and library book rate respectively (see News for Public Librarians, July 1, 1958). Because of these additional categories, the rates are now known as Educational Materials Rate and Library Materials Rate and mailings should be so identified.
1905  Miss Mary Sydnor Du Pré 1953

I should like to borrow a few words from the dedication of the BOHEMIAN of my class of 1934: “Loving and laboring for forty odd years in the same old place, doing the same old thing; ever seeking, not one’s own, but another’s good; being faithful, day by day, even in little things; never growing weak in well doing; but ever growing bigger and better and finer and sweeter with the years . . .” Those words were applied to the memory of Dr. Arthur Gaillard Rembert — but how well they describe our own Miss MARY SYDNOR DU PRÉ librarian for Wofford College from 1905 through 1953.

To use “Miss Mary’s” own words from last year’s Wofford Centennial Edition of the local papers: “In the fall of 1905, the dear old Wofford bell rang out its beautiful tones, calling the students and professors to classes, and me to assume my duties as the . . . librarian. At 8:30 o’clock that September morning, I entered the library rooms in the main college building in the east wing across from the chapel (now numbered rooms 207 and 210). I had played as a child around and in this building, so I was naturally interested and excited to have a position in the wonderful place that I loved . . . On this particular morning, Dr. D. D. Wallace, chairman of the Library Committee, greeted me, and after giving me some advice, turned over to me the Library keys . . . On my desk was a small bell which Dr. Wallace told me to tap if the students talked out loud. After a few days of tapping, I decided to remove the bell, and instituted the unwritten law of whispering and tiptoeing in the Library . . . One of the boys told me that he once saw me still tiptoeing out on the campus after closing the Library.”

In 1909 the Whitefoord Smith Library was built, and in January of 1910, with Dr. Wallace’s help, you supervised the transfer of the contents of the library to its new quarters. In 1948-1950 the library was enlarged to its present size. You helped it grow from approximately 15,000 volumes in 1905, to 21,000 in 1910, and to 52,000 in 1955.

What a flood of memories must come back to you today, as you think of your childhood and life in “the house next door”! You must remember, as a child, Dr. Whitefoord Smith, Profs. and later Bishops W. W. Duncan, A. Coke Smith, and J. C. Kilko; Profs. J. B. Thomas, D. B. Easter, F. C. Woodward, Granville Goodloe, J. H. Marshall, A. W. Long, E. B. Craighead, C. B. Smith, S. R. Pritchard, and W. G. Blake. You were privileged to work with the following—and they with you: Dr. J. H. Carlisle, your father, “Uncle Dan” Du Pré, whom I never had the privilege of knowing, because he was buried the day I entered as a Freshman in 1930; “Uncle Gus” Gamewell; Drs. H. N. Snyder, A. G. Rembert, J. G. Clinkscale, D. D. Wallace; Profs. A. B. Cooke and M. L. Spencer; Drs. C. B. Waller and W. A. Colwell; Profs. J. B. Peebles and R. L. Wiggins; Prof. and later Dean and Dr. A. M. Du Pré; Prof. W. C. Herbert; Drs. W. L. Pugh, J. A. Chiles and A. M. Trawick; Mr. J. K. Davis, and Dr. W. K. Greene. They, their wives and families are a part of you.

Like “Mr. Chips” you had “thousands of boys”—with a few girls thrown in! YOU HELPED THEM ALL! — Ministers of many denominations, not only Methodist— from those “On Trial” to Bishop—Presiding Elders, District Superintendents—members of the General Board of the Methodist Church—Superintendents of Orphanages, and a Home for the Aged—Missionaries; Doctors—Surgeons—Dentists—Pharmacists—Radiologist; College Professors in many subject fields—one of whom returned to his native Japan to teach—College Presidents—Deans—Business Managers—Registrars—Alumni and Public Relations Men—Law School Dean; Teachers—School Principals and Superintendents — Supervisors—State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Farmers—Master Farmers; Scientists in many fields—some at Oak Ridge; Lawyers—South Carolina and Federal Judges—Chief Justice of the S. C. Supreme Court—Solicitors—Children’s Court Judge; Wofford College Trustees; Authors—Poets; Rhodes Scholars; Business Men in many, many fields—Executives in Insurance — Mills — Western Union; Newspaper Editors; Men and Women in the service of their country—from Private to Major General—Vice-Admiral—Congressional Medal of Honor Winner; Men in Politics—State and National Representatives and Senators—South Carolina Governor; Bankers; Athletic Coaches; Consuls—Postmasters—other government workers; Librarians—Folger Shakespeare Library; and in almost any business or profession one can think of—YOU HELPED THEM ALL!

All of us will long remember your tiptoeing, whispering, and trying to help make us gentlemen in the library. To complete the quotation from the 1934 Bohemian, and to paraphrase a bit: “You live and will ever live in the hearts and lives of those who knew and loved you.”

Herbert Hucks, Jr.
May 24, 1955

PASSING PARADE

By Carolyn Hodges

GOING WEST on January 30 is Monteen Manning of Starr, Anderson, and Columbia. Monteen has resigned after 13 years as librarian at Hand Junior High School to join the Long Beach State College, Long Beach, Calif., as reference librarian in the education library. She will report to her new work in Long Beach on February 9.

Monteen was librarian at Logan School for two years prior to going to Hand. She holds a bachelor of arts degree from Lander College and a bachelor of arts in library science from Emory University. She has also studied at the University of South Carolina. A native of Starr, she has also served as librarian at Hanna High School and has taught during the summer at the University of South Carolina. She also served on the library staff at Fort Jackson.

Monteen was the first chairman of the School Librarians of the Columbia city schools, is a past president of the library section of the South Carolina Education Association, and is a past president of the Columbia Library Club. Prior to her library career she taught fifth grade at North Fant School, Anderson.

—Anderson Independent, Anderson, S. C., Jan. 29, 1959
The student librarians of Spartanburg High School have been an active and interested group this school year. They have planned their program for the year using the Book Week theme, Explore With Books at the monthly club meetings. The same theme was used each day during Book Week in a series of book talks over the intercommunication system.

In addition to their regular duties at the circulation desk each day, they have attended the fall meeting of their district association, acting as hosts on this occasion; the club officers were present in the library to show the parents around on "Back-To-School Night;" they decorated two cars and rode in the Homecoming parade; they have visited and taken books to students who were absent from school for an extended period; and are now making plans for a Christmas party. In other words, they are carrying out the motto of their state wide association, "How Good It Is To Read, To Work, To Play Together."

As a group they have thought of others besides themselves, contributing to Care to send books abroad, sending a magazine subscription to the County Home for the Aged, and making plans to send books and Christmas dinner to a needy family.

Other plans for the year, include entertaining the faculty at a Drop-In to examine new books and materials received in the library during the year; attending two more district meetings; attending the state meeting; visiting another library; entertaining the Junior High Library Clubs at a regular meeting; and having an all-day outing and picnic together in the mountains. Every member of the Library Club will have taken part on one or more programs during the year—and most of them will have done it well.

A.L.A. Program Participation Policy

(Editor's note: the following letter is published, for the record, and for the help it may give any of us concerning future programs)

January 15, 1959

To: State and Regional Library Association Presidents:

Frequently we are asked under what circumstances ALA Headquarters staff is available for attendance at meetings of state and regional library associations. Members of the Headquarters staff are always glad to attend such meetings, to assume whatever program responsibilities are assigned to their capabilities, to assist in planning, or to act in a consultative capacity to groups or individuals. Association officers may obtain the services of our staff by either writing directly to the individual whom they would like to attend their meetings, or by writing to Mr. Clift or myself, indicating what you would like to have done at your meeting and asking us to send a staff member who can assume this responsibility. All of the staff is available, beginning with Mr. Clift.

Having made such an open-handed offer I must now qualify it a little. There is much to do in the Office and it is not possible for us to cover all forty-nine states every year. In order for us to make the best use of staff time it would help us if you would get your requests to us as early as possible. We are often scheduled several months in advance. Furthermore, our travel budget is limited. It is always appreciated if those associations which are able to do so take care of a part, or all of the expenses of the trip, thus making it possible for staff to go to another association which is not able to assume the cost. The staff accepts no honoraria for services.

If any ALA staff member can be helpful to your program, do not hesitate to ask us and we will send someone if possible. This is one of the services extended to our chapters, and we feel it is a privilege to attend your meetings. It is one of the few ways we have of getting to know better the membership we serve.

Very Sincerely,

GRACE T. STEVENSON
(Mrs.) Grace T. Stevenson
Deputy Executive Director, A.L.A.

CONSIDERATION

From "The Stroller," by Seymour Rosenberg, in the Spartanburg Herald, December 2, 1958:

Miss Mary Berry, assistant librarian here, tells us this one. About every two weeks, a middle-aged couple would visit the library and ask for a different type book. One time, it would be Shakespeare; the next a book on humor and the third time famous quotations. The visits occurred regularly over a period of at least a year and Miss Berry got to know the couple quite well and looked forward to helping them get the books they wanted. What was the reason for the interest of the couple in books? It wasn't a planned course of self education or even a matter of light reading for entertainment purposes. "We use the different books to help us write more interesting letters to our son," they explained. "He's away in service and we just don't want to write ordinary things. Instead, we write a letter that gives him a little bit of laughter and a chance to think."
A Prayer For The Middle-Aged

"Lord, thou knowest better than I know myself that I am growing older and will some day be old.

Keep me from the fatal habit of thinking I must say something on every subject and on every occasion.

Release me from craving to try to straighten out everybody’s affairs.

Make me thoughtful but not moody, helpful but not bossy. With my vast store of wisdom it seems a pity not to use it all—but thou knowest, Lord, that I want a few friends at the end.

Keep my mind free from the recital of endless details. Give me wings to get to the point.

Seal my lips on my aches and pains. They are increasing and love of rehearsing them is becoming sweeter as the years go by. I dare not ask for grace enough to enjoy the tales of other’s pains, and a lessening cock-sureness when my memory seems to clash with the memories of others.

Teach me the glorious lesson that occasionally I may be mistaken. Keep me reasonably sweet. I do not want to be a saint—some of them are so hard to live with—but a sour old woman [man] is one of the crowning works of the devil.

Give me the ability to see good things in unexpected places and talents in unexpected people. Give me the grace to tell them so. Amen.”

—Phyllis Battelle, Calendar of the First Methodist Church, Albany, Georgia.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The activities of your President began in October of 1958. Miss Mosimann, President of SCLA, was unable to attend the Southeastern Library Association meeting in Louisville and asked me to represent her on a panel which discussed Relationships Between the SELA and State Library Associations. In the time available before the meeting, I consulted a number of South Carolina librarians as to their opinions on this subject. A summary of the ideas given to me and which I presented on the panel follows:

The regional association should concern itself with regional planning, regional projects, and a regional exchange of ideas. To elaborate a little on these statements:

A highly important function of SELA is to provide the organization whereby the librarians can get together and give time and thought to library problems of concern to the region.

Types of projects that should concern the association are (1) the regional association should be alert to developments on a national scale that can be applied to regional matters or state participation; (2) a committee of SELA could work constantly for the improvement of library standards within the region; (3) needed library legislation on a national scale could be approached through the regional association rather than as an individual state effort; (4) in education for librarianship the regional association, speaking for all states, could advise library schools on the need for special training or projects that could be investigated through the library schools.

One librarian emphasized the fact that regional library associations give us first experience in participating in affairs beyond our local and state level. Such experience gives the individual a chance for professional growth and development which in turn is reflected in the growth and improvement of the libraries back home.

If the SELA is to carry out such functions, questions were raised as to whether it would be possible to have a regular rotation of SELA meetings to the various states in the Association and whether or not it would be feasible to have the minutes of the Executive Committee discussed at each state association meeting. There seems to be no better way to keep abreast of the SELA activities.

In conclusion, the ideas expressed to me by the South Carolina librarians seemed to indicate that the regional association should be a coordinating unit for the various states. It should be like a middleman association between the national association and the state associations guiding them as they work together for their common good.

On November 28 Mr. Goodman and I spent a delightful evening at the “Open House” of the Greenwood City and County Public Library. Although the weather was cold and rainy, the large attendance at this opening indicated the enthusiasm for the new library and reflected the fine work of Miss Porcher and her staff. I hope that many librarians in the state will have an opportunity to visit this library for its careful planning and in its atmosphere which seems conducive to study, the library offers many suggestions to others who are planning buildings of this nature.

On January 17 I attended the Executive Board meeting of SCLA, my first meeting as President of the Association. In taking up my duties I relied on the experience of the immediate past president, Miss Madeline Mosimann, and reflected on the splendid feature of our constitution which placed the immediate past president on the Executive Board. The Board took some actions which will be of interest to you.

1. Our annual convention will be held at the Clemson House, Clemson, October 30-31. Mr. John Goodman is in charge of local arrangements and has already begun planning for the convention.

Mrs. Thompson, Vice President and President Elect, discussed her duties as Chairman of the Program Committee. I am certain that we can look forward to an excellent program at our fall meeting.

2. In discussing committee appointments and duties the Board felt that the Association should pay mileage (seven cents a mile) for an organizational meeting of each committee if such a meeting were necessary. If additional funds were needed for the work of the committee, then the chairman should apply to the Board for additional funds. I think that this was a splendid action for the Board to take since the work of these committees is of such importance to our organization.

3. Mr. Hucks, Editor of the South Carolina Librarian, had certain problems to discuss in relationship to his duties and responsibilities. Since our meeting he has set up his editorial board. As was expressed at the convention in October, we are very grateful to Mr. Hucks for taking on the responsibility of the editorship of The South Carolina Librarian. We trust that
the section chairmen will see that he receives news of each section. The Editorial Board, as well as being a policy making group, will assist him in whatever other capacity it is needed.

4. In order to facilitate sending notices to members and other work of such nature, it was decided that Mr. Hucks and Mrs. Turner would meet with the salesman from the Addressograph Company and purchase a portable addressograph, if such a model would meet the needs of the association.

In January 1958, a joint committee composed of members of the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries and the Southern Regional Education Board issued a report entitled Report of the Joint ASERL-SREB Committee on Research Library Cooperation in the South. In the section of this report entitled Specific Services Desirable Through Regional Library Cooperation the Committee listed projects that it considered feasible and desirable. Among these are (1) Southeastern Supplement to the Union List of Serials. (2) Regional survey of special collections or areas of concentration. (3) Survey and preservation of newspapers. A need was expressed for a Union List of Newspapers in the region. (4) Survey of foreign documents. A preliminary survey which indicated major areas of strength and acquisition programs showed the need for a comprehensive regional survey of foreign documents and coordinated acquisition programs. (5) Greater coordination of information about plans for and subscriptions to international, national, regional, and local microcopy projects is needed. Librarians on this Committee were W. Stanley Hoole, A. Frederick Kuhlman, Benjamin E. Powell, and Stanley L. West.

At the recent meeting of the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries which I attended during the A.L.A. Midwinter Meeting in Chicago, a main item on the agenda was to explore ways and means by which some of these projects could be carried out.

On January 7 I was present at a tea which was given by the English Department of Furman University honoring Professor Robert D. Bass on the occasion of the publication of his book, Swamp Fox; The Life and Campaigns of General Francis Marion. This tea was held in the library. In addition to having the pleasure of meeting Dr. Bass and many members of the faculty of Furman University, I had, also, the opportunity to discuss with Dr. Tucker some of the details of the new building. Miss Alice Adams, Chairman of the College Section, is making plans for a spring meeting of the Section. This meeting will be held in Furman University Library and will give many librarians an opportunity to inspect this beautiful new library.

J. W. Gordon Gourlay
President SCLA.

PERSONALS

Mrs. J. Francis Brenner is the new general library assistant at the College of Charleston Library. She began work on September 1, 1958.

South Carolina librarians join in expressing sympathy to Miss Josephine Crouch, Director of the Aiken-Barnwell-Edgefield Regional Library, on the death of her father which occurred November 1, 1958.

Mrs. Bessie DuBose, Custodian of the Ridge Spring Library for the past four years, has resigned her position with the Newberry-Saluda Regional Library branch. Mrs. Pauline B. McGee of Ridge Spring assumed the duties of custodian of the Ridge Spring Library January 21st.

Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Ehrhardt adopted a baby boy in June, 1958. His name is Benedict Glenn Ehrhardt. Previous to the adoption, Margaret was Children's Librarian in the Richland County Public Library. She and her husband are cat enthusiasts and in the recent Palmetto Cat Club Show held in Columbia, S. C., their red Persian kitten won the Best Kitten Award in the show.

Mrs. Lillian Howard, who has been sick for several months, has resumed her duties with the Allendale-Hampton-Jasper Regional Library.

Charles L. Jennings, until recently associated with the Richland County Public Library, is at Louisiana State University. He is working on his Master's Degree in English and is also working at the Louisiana State University Library.

Mrs. Ruby Johnson, Bookmobile driver for the Newberry-Saluda Regional Library, is especially happy these days over the arrival of a granddaughter, Rebecca Susan Grant. Rebecca, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs James Grant of Greenville, arrived December 13th.

Mary Love L'Heureux, who has worked in the Children's Library of the Richland County Public Library, Columbia, for the past two years, is entering Louisiana State University under the Traineeship Program in June, 1959. She will work towards a Master's Degree in Library Science and will also work at the new Louisiana State University Library which was completed this past October.

Our sympathy to Dr. Robert C. Tucker, Librarian, Furman University, on the death of his father, Benjamin Archer Tucker, who died in Baton Rouge, La., January 20, 1959, at the age of 74. He had retired from Southeastern Louisiana College in Hammond as Professor of Mathematics and Dean of Student Activities. He had been connected with that institution from 1926 until his retirement at the age of 68.
FIRST IN THE SOUTH—
UNDERGRADUATE LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

By J. Mitchell Reames, Librarian

College and university libraries, experiencing phenomenal growth, both in enrollment and the size of their collections in the past two decades, have evolved three schemes in an effort to better serve the needs of their institutions. Some have chosen to enlarge present buildings or build new ones, reorganizing their collections and their services to conform to what is commonly called the "divisional plan." Others have provided separate undergraduate collections within existing buildings, thus attempting to bring together for the undergraduate student a selection of material to meet his specific needs. Still other institutions have erected separate undergraduate library buildings to house these special collections for undergraduate students. In the latter plan, Harvard University, with the opening of the Lamont Library in 1949, was the pioneer.

The idea of a separate undergraduate library was not a new one for Harvard in 1949. As early as 1765, in the one hundred and thirtieth year of Harvard's existence, a need was expressed by the faculty for separate library facilities for undergraduates. But it was not until more than a century and a half had passed, in Harvard's three hundred and thirtieth year, that this notion became a reality in the completion of the Lamont Library. Thus, the oldest university in America, mother of many concepts in higher education, put into practice this new concept of university library service in this country.

Early in 1957, at the invitation of President Donald Russell, Mr. Keyes D. Metcalf, who had recently retired from the post of Director of the University Library at Harvard, came to visit the campus of the University of South Carolina to study library problems and to make recommendations for their solution. Working with the University Administration and with Mr. Alfred Rawlinson, University Librarian, Mr. Metcalf recommended long-range plans for the future development of the University's library facilities.

It was recommended by Mr. Metcalf, and subsequently decided, to maintain McKissick Library as a research library, at least for the foreseeable future. The building will undergo certain remodeling during the present year to accomplish these results: increase the amount of space needed for technical processes and re-arrange the areas devoted to public service in order to reduce personnel requirements and facilitate service. Present air conditioning equipment will be more fully utilized to cool all public areas of the building and most offices, and a forced air circulation system will be installed to ventilate the stack areas.

The other major recommendation evolving from Mr. Metcalf's study was to erect a new undergraduate library building in close proximity to the undergraduate housing facilities on the campus. This new building is to serve the dual purpose of providing adequate facilities for the undergraduate community, and at the same time to provide storage space for some 150,000 volumes of seldom used material from the McKissick Library.

The new undergraduate library at Carolina is rapidly becoming a reality; by the Fall Semester, 1959, it will be in operation. Thus, the oldest university in America with a continual and uninterrupted history of service to the state of more than 150 years, will become the first major university in the South to inaugurate a program of expanded library service by means of a separate undergraduate library. While dealing in "firsts" and superlatives, it might be noted that this development in the University's history parallels to a degree a noteworthy fact of earlier times. When the central portion of the building which now houses the South Caroliniana Library was erected in 1840, it was the first separate college library building erected in the United States. It served as the University Library until 1940 when the McKissick Library was completed, at which time it became the Caroliniana Library. South Carolina, traditionally first in many things, is still another notable way, is now expanding her library facilities to serve better the educational needs of her people.

Underlying all planning for the new undergraduate library was the thought to bring together books and readers in the most attractive and convenient surroundings possible. The new building provides for a book capacity of 60,000 volumes on open shelves, in addition to the closed storage area for 150,000 volumes from McKissick overflow. The seating capacity is 600, increasing the total seating capacity of the University Library system to approximately 1350 (McKissick—450; Caroliniana, Law and Education—300; Undergraduate Library—600), or approximately 27% of the present University on-campus enrollment. This gives us a seating capacity within the minimum standard of 25% to 30% of the student body.

Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle & Wolff, Columbia architectural firm, in association with Edward Stone of New York, designed the building, with Mr. Keyes Metcalf serving as library consultant. Mr. Stone, who has received international recognition for his work on such buildings as the United States Exhibit Building at the World's Fair in Brussels, and on a number of college and university projects throughout the country, served with the Columbia architects primarily as a design consultant. Contractor for the building is John C. Hesley Construction Company; the contract price is $735,860. Bids have been received on equipment but at the time of this writing contracts have not been awarded. However, shelving and furniture will be of walnut finish.

The undergraduate library is located in the southwest corner of Davis Field, partly in Devine Street, which was closed to make room for the new building. This location is strategic and central, near the Russell House and the undergraduate residence halls, and at the center of the enlarged and expanding university campus.

Contemporary in style, the building is designed to blend harmoniously with the architecture of what has become known at Carolina as "old campus" and "new
campus.” East and west elevations are solid and faced with white marble. North and south elevations are glass from floor to ceiling, interrupted only by white marble columns and aluminum mullions. The glass area on the south side is faced with a decorative screen of anodized gold aluminum designed in a honeycomb pattern. This screen will serve not only for decoration, but also the practical purpose of keeping out the sun rays, at the same time not interrupting the view from the inside. Likewise, the screen will reduce the air conditioning load by keeping sun rays from the glass.

There is only one main entrance and exit to the building, at the front or north side, with additional exits for emergency use only. This will make possible the use of one central control to be handled with a minimum of personnel. The circulation desk is located near the front entrance, with offices for the librarian and staff adjoining. In this same area will be the card catalog as well as a reference collection; the reference collection will be on open shelves. Immediately behind the circulation desk is shelving for 3,000 books on closed reserve, the only part of the collection not on open shelves.

The interior walls are walnut-panelled and the ceilings are acoustically-plastered. Recessed fluorescent lighting fixtures in the ceiling provide 50-foot candles of glare-free lighting at all reading surfaces. The building is fully air conditioned.

The building is modular in design, in three levels: main floor, mezzanine, and ground floor. Smoking lounges and rest rooms are located on the ground floor. Lounge floors are of brick and these areas will be furnished with informal lounge furniture. An elevator will provide for servicing at all levels of the building.

The overall size of the building for the upper two levels is 75 feet by 150 feet; for the lower or ground level 100 feet by 200 feet. The interior comprises 40,000 square feet of floor space.

The initial collection of material will contain some 12,000 volumes especially chosen to meet the needs of undergraduates; the collection will be increased annually as new materials become available and as the need is felt for materials already out of print. Books for the collection have already been purchased and are being processed to go into the new building as soon as it is completed. The present reserve book collection in McKissick, some 3,000 volumes, plus the 12,000 new books, will comprise the initial bookstock.

Material is being classified by the Lamont Classification System, the scheme especially devised for the Lamont Library. It is a numerical decimal system, based on Dewey, using only one decimal for expansion. The system abandons the period divisions of the Dewey and uses an alphabetic arrangement under large subjects. It is a functional scheme, designed primarily to locate a particular book quickly and easily, and has been described as a logical classification of books rather than a classification of universal knowledge. We believe it will prove most satisfactory for our comparatively small collection which will never exceed 60,000 volumes.

We look forward with anticipation to the opening of Carolina’s newest library.

NEW ORANGEBURG COUNTY LIBRARIAN APPOINTED

Miss Becky Riley of St. Matthews, now a senior at Columbia College and a major in Library Science, has been named librarian for the Orangeburg County Free Library. She will assume her duties on July 1, according to the announcement made in early February by Miss Ellen Chaplin, chairman of the library board.

At Columbia College Miss Riley has been active in student affairs. She is treasurer of the senior class, vice-president of the International Relations Club, and a member of Phi Alpha Theta, honorary history fraternity. Her scholastic record makes her eligible for the Order of the Purple Seal.

Miss Riley will fill the position left vacant several months ago when Mrs. L. D. Adams resigned to become librarian of the Berkeley County Library.

(Editor’s Note: Miss Estellene P. Walker, Director of the South Carolina State Library Board, who sent us this announcement, added: “It is really encouraging to have such a pretty librarian and we think that the rest of the state will be interested in seeing her.” To Miss Riley we say “Welcome, and best wishes!”)