Abstract
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BETTER LIBRARIES FOR
NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK—
AND EVERYDAY LIVING!
EDITORIAL

This issue could well be called a "building issue," as evidenced by the "growing pains" of South Carolina libraries—public, school, college and university! To those lucky librarians concerned (it is really the library's clientele which is most fortunate) we say: Congratulations! May the list of new libraries increase!
The new Furman University Library is given the "full treatment" by its librarian, Dr. Robert C. Tucker. It is presented in that manner so that others may benefit, in many ways, in future planning. Read it well!
Many thanks to those who have written articles for this issue—especially the library histories. They will be used whenever possible. Send in more of them, and don't forget the items on librarians' hobbies!

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The theme "Forward With Libraries" seems most appropriate for our 1959 convention. Library activity in the State has been most encouraging. When I discussed the South Carolina Librarian earlier in the year with Mr. Hucks, Editor, he felt that the fall issue might well

American Association of State Libraries were interested in using the occasion of the A. L. A. meeting in Washington to have a luncheon for congressmen. The main purpose of the luncheon being "for each constituent to have an opportunity to entertain and visit with his legislator during the busy conference week." The luncheon was held in the Mayflower Hotel on Thursday, June 25, at 12:30 p.m. Congressman Robert T. Ashmore and William Jennnings Bryan Dorn were guests at the South Carolina table. In a few brief remarks President Emerson Greenway spoke of library development throughout the country. He emphasized how much had been accomplished by the Library Services Act and thanked congressmen for their support of the legislation which made this accomplishment possible.
The annual meeting of SCLA promises to be another of our excellent conventions. The line up of guest participants on the program is most impressive—Dr. B. E. Powell, President, A. L. A., Dr. R. D. Bass, Miss Evaleine P. Jackson, Mr. Guy R. Lyle, Dr. Fred Andrus, Mr. Dr. G. Maybank, and Dr. J. K. Williams. Mr. John Goodman is in charge of local arrangements.
As President of the SCLA I wish to thank all who have contributed their time and talents to make this a successful year as far as the work of the Association is concerned. The many members of the Association who have participated in the work of committees, workshops, conferences, etc., both directly and indirectly have done so on top of already full schedules. However, it has been and will continue to be through such unselfish effort that library work in South Carolina will continue to grow and expand. I am looking forward to what I think will be an outstanding convention and hope to see as many of all of our members at Clemson on October 30-31.

J. W. Gordon Gourlay,
President, SCLA.
SCLA SPEAKERS
The Clemson House
October 30-31
1959

First General Session Dr. Jack Kenny Williams,
Professor, Clemson College: “The Librarian and the
Book Reviewer”
Banquet Dr. Benjamin E. Powell, Librarian,
Duke University, and President,
American Library Association
“New Horizons”
Luncheon Dr. Robert D. Bass, Professor,
Furman University

Miss Evalene P. Jackson, Director, Division
of Librarianship, Emory University, will be
speaker for the School Library Section, Friday,
October 30. She will discuss the psychological
aspects of children’s reading. Other Section speak­ers
include Guy R. Lyle, Librarian, Emory Uni­versity; and The Honorable Burnett R. Maybank,
Lt. Governor of South Carolina.

PUBLIC LIBRARY SECTION

The Public Library Section of the South Carolina
Library Association is most fortunate in having as its
speaker for the October meeting at Clemson College, Mrs.
Eulalie Steinmetz Ross, Director of Work With Children
at the Cincinnati Public Library. Her talk, “Vitalizing
Dead Wood,” will touch on book talks to children, read­
ing interests of boys and girls, and some old and new
children’s books. Mrs. Ross, who will act as consultant for a
workshop sponsored by the Public Library Section just
prior to the convention, comments: “I am always dis­
tressed when I go into a children’s room and find all the
good books sitting on the shelves. I have my ideas why
they do so and also how to get them off the shelves and
into the hands of the children.” Mrs. Ross’ visit will be
a real treat for South Carolina Librarians.

Pre-Convention Workshop
Public Library Section, S. C. L. A.
Children’s Work in the Public Library
Consultant: Mrs. Eulalie Steinmetz Ross, Director Work
With Children, Cincinnati Public Library.

Thursday, October 29, 1959
9:00-11:00 Registration
11:00-12:15 Why Read?—Mrs. Ross
12:30-2:00 Lunch
2:00-3:15 Book Selection—Panel
3:30-4:45 Interpretation of Literature to the Child—
Discussion led by Mrs. Ross
6:30-9:00 Dinner
Storytelling—Mrs. Ross
Friday, October 30, 1959
9:00-10:30 Reaching the Non-Reader—Mrs. Ross

The James Buchanan Duke
Library Building
of Furman University

By Dr. Robert C. Tucker, Librarian
Drawings by Ernest C. Bolt, Jr. from the architect’s plans

Two major factors had to be considered in planning
the library building for the new campus of Furman Uni­versity: the rate of growth of the student body was
unpredictable, requiring a larger building than is now needed,
and a small staff would have to be able to supervise the
building for an indefinite time. The current enrollment is
between 1,300 and 1,400, including the women, some of
whom will remain on the old Woman’s College campus
until sufficient dormitories are built. Both factors pointed
to the flexibility and openness of modular construction.
As needs change, the interior arrangement can be modi­fied,
and a large reading room can be supervised from a
strategically located circulation and reference desk.
The module chosen is 24 by 24 feet, and it has proved satis­factory.

In 1954 and 1955, the library staff had several con­ferences with the architect, Mr. Robert C. Dean of the
firm of Perry, Shaw, Hepburn and Dean of Boston,
Massachusetts. The resulting plan was presented at the
ACRL’s Sixth Library Building Plans Institute at Rose­mont College, Pennsylvania, on July 3, 1955. Criticisms
and suggestions received there were taken into account in
drawing the final plans. cornerstone laying ceremonies
were held on April 24, 1956, and the building was com­pleted by the Daniel Construction Company in time for
the move from the old campus in downtown Greenville
to be completed before the opening of the fall, 1958 se­mester. The building was under construction for a long
time, but there was no hurry since it could not be oc­cupied until all college operations could be moved. The
steel book stacks were supplied by Library Bureau of
Remington Rand and the wood shelving and furniture
by the Myrtle Desk Company.

The basement and first floor are identical in size,
289’ 10” by 176’ 8”. As can be seen from the drawing,
reproduced herewith, offices across the front of the first
floor and the glassed-off Bradshaw wing reduce this over­all size to approximately 192 by 96 feet in the first-floor
reading and stack area. It was feared that such a large
room would be noisy, but cork tile on the floor, egg­crate baffles for the luminous ceiling, and treatment of
wall and ceiling areas with acoustical plaster has kept the
noise level down. The portion of the basement to
which the public has access contains four rooms of as­sorted sizes, designated as seminars, a small room for
the public use of typewriters, toilets, a curriculum (or
textbook) collection for the use of students in the Educa­tion Department, and a small lobby with soft drink and
other dispensing machines. Floors are of vinyl tile; light­ing is fluorescent in part and incandescent in part. The
remainder of the basement consists of a staff lounge;
rooms for maids and janitors, storage, mechanical equip­ment, and trash; and a large unfinished and unfloored
area for future expansion. A driveway leads to a loading
platform at the left rear of the basement. Through
necessity, most of the basement is occupied by “ten­ants” until the fine arts, military science, and student
union buildings are constructed. One seminar room is used as a day students' lounge, the Music Department has two others and the typing room, and the Speech Department has the fourth. Student publications occupy one storage room and the military supply room is across the hall in an area that is partly finished. Originally, it was intended that there should be a central heating and power plant for the new campus. This plan was temporarily abandoned, with the result that two oil-fired furnaces and boilers (to heat the dining hall as well as the library) are in the unfinished basement area until the central heating plant is built. The chimney passes through the first floor where the card catalog was to have been located. Here, necessity was the mother of invention. The catalog cabinets were installed in a square around the chimney, an arrangement which has worked well and is attractive.

The second floor is considerably smaller than the other two, being 193' 8" by 995' 3". Most of it is taken up with fixed, steel book stacks, a wire cage enclosing that portion which will house special collections when the John Douglas Pitts room is furnished and a special collections librarian employed. In the meantime, special collections are housed in caged shelving on the first floor. Also on the second floor are six faculty studies and a number of individual study carrels. The latter are not assigned, but steel shelves with expanded metal doors are located near the carrels and can be assigned to graduate students who request them. When needed, a second level of book stacks will be installed above those now in place on the second floor. Mechanical equipment occupies the attic space of 72 by 54 feet.

The total cost of construction, including book stacks and fixed equipment, was a little over $1,700,000.00. The cost per square foot was $20.20. Per cubic foot it was $1.42. The furniture and miscellaneous equipment and furnishings cost $88,210.35.

The building is centrally located, facing southeast to a mall which contains the spray pool for the air conditioner. To the left of the mall is the James C. Furman classroom building and beyond it is the administration building. To the right of the mall is the science building and (to be built later) the field house. Looking from the terrace at the rear of the first floor, the dining hall is near the lake in front, to the right, and the men's dormitories are to the far left. When built, the student union will be near the lake between the dining hall and the men's dormitories, and the girls' dormitories will be to the right of the dining hall.

On the southeast side of the building is a large porch, from which glass doors open into the entrance vestibule. Both entrance and exit doors swing in only one direction. On the porch, to the right of the entrance doors, is a night depository. Two exhibit cases face each other across the entrance vestibule, another is built into the wall inside the reading room, just to the right of the entrance, and a flat exhibit table is nearby. An electric eye counter for recording attendance is located at the doors leading from the vestibule into the reading room. Two motor switches located in the vestibule control all lights except those in the basement halls and in the dome of the front porch; they have proved invaluable.

Turning left immediately upon entering the reading room, one faces a hall leading to the work areas. First on the left is the head librarian's office, followed by his secretary's office, the processing room, and, at the far end, the receiving room. All floors in the work area are floored with vinyl tile except the head librarian's office, which is carpeted. The receiving room will be used by the order librarian when one is employed; at present, order work is done by the secretary under the supervision of the head librarian. On the right of the hall, opposite a portion of the processing room, is the office of the assistant librarian, which she shares with the reference and serials librarian. Nearly opposite the entrance to the receiving room is a small supply room.

The hall then turns to the right and leads in to the cork tile floored first floor stack area, with recent, bound periodicals to the right, microfilm shelving to the left, and the main first floor book stacks in front. Special collections are shelved temporarily in caged stacks between the assistant librarian's office and the supply room. Along the southwest wall—which is of brick pierced by windows, as is the southeast wall on the front of the building—are a microfilm reading room, a microcard reading room, five small listening rooms, and, at the rear, occupying one full module, a large listening room which is carpeted and treated with acoustical plaster. Record shelving is located just outside this last room. A balcony extends the full length of the seven small rooms along the southwest wall; it probably will be used for government documents. Free standing steel shelving for approximately 30,000 volumes is located between the small listening rooms and the wooden reference shelving, occupying an area of four modules.

A word about the division of the general book collection is necessary. Over 70,000 volumes are housed in the new building, the remainder at the Woman's College Library. Since it was impossible to shelf all 70,000 on the first floor, it was decided to divide the collection chronologically, with some exceptions. Books copyrighted in 1944 and since are shelved on the first floor, plus reference and reserve books and certain others—e.g., Shakespeare. The exceptions to the rule are indicated by encasing the cards in the catalog in plastic jackets and attaching a small, round, adhesive signal to the spines of the books. This method obviates the use of a symbol on the cards themselves which would have to be removed if the books are later shelved on the second floor, and the adhesive signal is easily peeled off the spines of the books. We have found that undergraduates, in particular, frequently are not discriminating in their choice of library materials. By making the latest, most up-to-date books most easily accessible, they are more likely to be consulted first. However, the stacks on both floors are open to library users.

Turning right outside the large listening room and facing across the building toward the Bradshaw wing, a row of individual study tables extends along the fiber-glass-draped rear, glass wall which permits a view across the terrace, and tables and book stacks are on the right. This is the area where students who need to be near the book collection will work. Beyond these tables are sloping wood shelving for current, unbound periodicals and a large Replogle geographical globe. Continuing, one crosses an aisle one module wide and enters the principal reading area which is furnished with assorted sizes of tables and chairs and leather-upholstered lounge furni-
First floor
Scale: 1" * 30'

LEGEND

FIRST FLOOR

1 Porch
2 Entrance vestibule
3 Head librarian's office
4 Secretary's office
5 Processing room
6 Receiving room
7 Assistant librarian's office
8 Supply room
9 Women's staff lounge
10 Bound periodicals
11 Microfilm shelving
12 Book stacks
13 Special collections
14 Microfilm reading room
15 Microcard reading room
16 Listening rooms
17 Music room
18 Record shelving
19 Fire escape
20 Open terrace
21 Covered terrace
22 Periodicals shelving
23 Reading area
24 Bradshaw Memorial room
25 Bradshaw wing
26 Women's lounge and rest room
27 Men's lounge and rest room
28 Juvenile and browsing collections
29 Newspaper racks
30 Loan desk
31 Reference desk
32 Reference collection
33 Periodicals index table
34 Card catalog
35 Vertical and picture files
36 Elevator
37 Main stairs

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ture. It is a large area, broken up by counter-height shelving on the northeast at the line of the clerestory window. Many of our students use the library as a study hall. It is intended that these should use this area.

Upon entering the Bradshaw wing, the Bradshaw Memorial room, one module in size, is on the left. This is one of the three rooms that has wall-to-wall carpeting. It has a marble fireplace, drapes at the windows, and built-in shelving, with cabinets beneath, reaching to the ceiling. It has not yet been furnished. Little-used sets will be shelved here.

The principal portion of the Bradshaw wing is furnished with lounge furniture. It has a glass exterior wall and another glass wall, pierced by two sets of doors, separates it from the main reading area. Students may study together here, since the noise is cut off by the interior glass wall. The room has not been as popular as was anticipated but we expect its popularity to increase. At the opposite end of the Bradshaw wing from the Bradshaw Memorial room is a table designed to take earphone listening equipment which has not yet been installed. Its primary use was expected to be for listening to language records; now that a language laboratory has been set up in the classroom building, it is questionable how much use will be made of the library equipment for that purpose once it is installed. Each end of the Bradshaw wing is panelled in wood with a walnut finish, adding to its attractiveness.

Reentering the main reading area, facing the loan desk in the distance, the principal, public lounges and rest rooms are on the left, the walls faced with built-in wooden shelving on which are shelved the juvenile book collection and a small browsing, or recreational reading, collection. New books are displayed in the same general area before they are shelved. On the right, at the edge of the main aisle, are lounge chairs and a small coffee table beside the aproned racks for current newspapers. Since we often have students and faculty who enter the building only to read the newspapers, we thought it best to locate them near the entrance.

Crossing the aisle, one comes to the long, curved loan desk. There is one station for charging and returning books in regular circulation and another for reserve books. Reserve books are indicated by colored bands around the front covers, on which are printed the reserve regulations, and book cards of the same color. One-day and one-hour reserves are shelved at the loan desk. Three-day reserves are shelved in the first-floor stacks.

Continuing along the loan desk and past a swinging gate, one comes to the reference desk which is the same height as the loan desk. As the reference librarian sits at the desk, she has a few shelves to her left for ready-reference and to her right are two three-drawer wooden filing cases on which is located a visible file record of periodical holdings. This file is on a turntable so it can be easily used by either the librarian or students. The reference librarian faces a map case and two atlas stands. The major portion of the reference collection is shelved on both sides of high wooden shelving, following the line of the clerestory window above, which divides the free standing steel book stacks from the circulation and reference area. In front of the reference shelving is a periodicals index table and in front of the reserve
book charging station of the loan desk is the card catalog, arranged around the four sides of the chimney, as described above. In front of each section of the card catalog is a catalog reference table. Filing cabinets for vertical and picture files are located between the main aisle and the card catalog.

The area just described is the one that required the most thought and revision. This is where practically all contacts with the library's patrons are made. By locating the reference desk at one end of the loan desk, one professional staff member on duty at slack times can quickly get from one station to the others as needed. The reference collection is fairly conveniently located as are the card catalog and the vertical and picture files. Also, the cataloging personnel, by using the swinging gate between the loan and reference desks, is fairly near the card catalog. With our present organization, order personnel is conveniently located, but this will not be the case when the receiving room is put into use. However, we saw no way to avoid this without causing greater inconvenience elsewhere.

Lighting throughout the first floor, with minor exceptions, is fluorescent. The area under the second floor, approximately three by five modules, has a luminous ceiling eighteen feet high with a clerestory window surrounding which admits daylight to the interior of the area. The only problem with the clerestory has arisen on the southwest where the early afternoon sun causes glare. This has been partly taken care of by fogging the clerestory. Strip lighting, flush with the ceiling, lights most of the other first-floor areas.

Staff access to the other two floors is by way of an elevator in the loan desk area. Public access is by way of the main stair, located immediately to the right of the main entrance, shielded from the main reading area by double doors. The John Douglas Pitts Room is at the head of the main stairs. This room, with the adjoining fire-proof vault, is built under the roof of the porch and is about seven feet below the main second-floor level. The room has glass enclosed built-in shelving on all four walls with cabinets beneath and busts in niches above. It has not yet been furnished but will later become the reading room for special collections. A flight of seven steps leads up to the main second-floor level from the Pitts room. On the left is the special collections librarian's office (this position has not yet been filled) and on the left is a small room, lined with glass enclosed built-in shelving with cabinets below, named the Richard Furman room in honor of the man for whom Furman University is named. A separate system air conditions these three rooms. Immediately behind the office and the Richard Furman room is a caged section of fixed steel book stacks for special collections which contains a map case, two steel filing cabinets, and a microfilm reader.

The main portion of the second floor is entered by turning right at the head of the stairs and ascending an additional seven steps. The central portion of the floor is filled with fixed, steel book stacks with individual study tables or carrels located at strategic points throughout. Along the southwest wall is a row of study carrels, built-in benches at table height to be used as carrels are along the back, northwest wall, and six faculty studies are located along the northeast wall. Fluorescent lighting is used throughout. The floor is vinyl tile. Men's and women's toilets are on or near the main stairs. A drinking fountain is located on each floor.

One year has passed since the new building was occupied. What changes would we make if we were able to plan again? The most important one is that exits would be better controlled. Students use the fire escapes as exits and they may—and do—use the steel doors opening on to the front porch (installed so that the basement would be available for use when the library is not open) without having to pass the loan desk. The architect was asked to install doors on the fire exits that could not be opened without breaking a glass and setting off a fire alarm. Instead, plungers were set into the door jambs which cause a signal at the loan desk to drop when the door is opened. The system is worthless, however, for the person who used the door is gone by the time anyone can get there from the loan desk. We know we have had losses as a result of these uncontrolled exits and fear that they may have been large, but we will not know until an inventory is taken after the Woman's College library is absorbed. The situation will improve when a special collections librarian is employed; at present there is no staff member located on the second floor. We also expect to cut the number of losses when we are permitted to place a check point at the main entrance and when the steel doors opening onto the porch are walled up. Although the special collections suite has not been occupied, we expect difficulty there because the difference in floor levels does not permit the use of book trucks. The faculty studies should have been located there and the special collections shifted to the northeast end of the second floor. The processing room has proved too small to accommodate the increased number of books that is being acquired, but an increase in cataloging staff to increase the flow of books in process or the use of the receiving room when an order librarian is employed, or both, will alleviate that condition. The cork tile has proved more difficult than other floor surfaces to maintain, but its advantages are greater than this disadvantage, which should become negligible when we have had more experience with it. Built-in shelving should be used sparingly, if at all. We have a great deal too much of it. After the building was practically completed, we were authorized to proceed with interior planning. By then it was too late to make even minor adjustments (e.g., in the location of thermostats) in the building to accommodate equipment and furniture.

Nothing under the sun is perfect, of course, but if more perfect library buildings are to be constructed, those who plan them must know the pitfalls into which others have fallen if they are to be avoided. (Even then, not all will be avoided, if our experience is typical.) The impression may have been left that the James Buchanan Duke Library building is not a success. This is not the case. The list of flaws above is short and all but one are minor. In short, we are pleased with the building, its equipment and furnishings. We cannot anticipate what problems we will encounter if the student body increases greatly or if the rate of growth of the book collection increases rapidly. We believe, however, that the flexibility of the building will permit solutions of housing for the foreseeable future.

Come and take a tour. We enjoy having visitors.

By Robert C. Tucker
1. Overall Dimensions of the Building
   a) At Basement Level
      Main Block
      N.W. Wing
      S.W. Wing
      Unexcavated Spaces
      Under
      Terrace
      Under
      Portico
   b) At 1st Floor Level
      Main Block
      Music Room Wing
      Bradshaw Mem. Wing
      Unenclosed Areas
      Covered Terrace
      Open Terrace
      Portico
   c) At 2nd Floor Level
      Main Block
      Front Portion
   d) At Upper Stack Level
   e) At Attic Level

2. Square Footage of the Building
   a) Basement
   b) 1st Floor Main Level
      Balcony S.W. Wall
   c) 2nd Floor
   d) At Upper Stack Level
   e) Attic Floor Mechanical Equipment
      Total Area

3. Cubic Contents of the Building
   a) Basement
   b) 1st Floor
   c) 2nd Floor & Upper stack level
      Finished Spaces
      Unfinished Spaces
      @½
      Total
      Contents

4. Total Cost of Construction
   Including Book Stacks & Fixed Equipment
   Building Contract
   Professional Services
   Other Costs at the Site handled by the University
      Total
      c) Overall cost including above plus University Expenses but excluding movable furniture

5. Unit Costs Per Square Foot
   a) Building Contract
      (included Book stacks & fixed equipment
      $18.40 Sq. Ft.
   b) Building Contract
      Professional Services
      $19.50 Sq. Ft.
   c) Overall cost including above plus University Expenses but excluding movable furniture
      $20.20 Sq. Ft.

6. Unit Costs per Cubic Foot
   a) Building Contract
   b) Building Contract plus Professional Services
   c) Overall Cost including above plus University Expenses but excluding movable furniture
      Corrected figures for construction furnished by Ralph Flint August 27, 1959: $1,700,104.43.
book charging station of the loan desk is the card catalog, arranged around the four sides of the chimney, as described above. In front of each section of the card catalog is a catalog reference table. Filing cabinets for vertical and picture files are located between the main aisle and the card catalog.

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By Robert C. Tucker
Furman University — Duke Library

1. Overall Dimensions of the Building
   a) At Basement Level
      Main Block
      N.W. Wing 30'11" x 26'-8"
      S. W. Wing 30'11" x 26'-8"
      Unexcavated Spaces
      Under Terrace 168'-0" x 48'-0" Avg.
      Under Portico 72'-0" x 28'-0"
   b) At 1st Floor Level
      Main Block
      Music Room Wing 30'-11" x 27'-0"
      Bradshaw Wing 30'-11" x 27'-0"
      Unenclosed Areas
      Covered Terrace 168'-0" x 25'-6"
      Open Terrace 168'-0" x 24'-0"
      Portico 71'-0" x 28'-4"
   c) At 2nd Floor Level
      Main Block
      Front Portion 122'-8" x 74'-8"
   d) At Upper Stack Level
   e) At Attic Level

2. Square Footage of the Building
   a) Basement
   b) 1st Floor
      Main Level 29,822
      Balcony S.W. Wall 680
   c) 2nd Floor
   d) At Upper Stack Level
   e) Attic Floor Mechanical Equipment
   Total Area 84,354 Sq. Ft.

3. Cubic Contents of the Building
   a) Basement
      Finished Spaces 463,000 Cu. Ft.
      Unfinished Spaces 515,788 Cu. Ft.
   b) 1st Floor
      Finished Spaces 171,100
      Unfinished Spaces 80,850 @ ½
      40,425
   c) 2nd Floor
      Finished Spaces 211,525 Cu. Ft.
      Unfinished Spaces 36,936 @ ½
      18,468 Cu. Ft.
   Total Contents 1,208,781 Cu. Ft.

4. Total Cost of Construction
   Including Book Stacks & Fixed Equipment
   Building Contract a) $1,548,991.40
   Professional Services 96,240.26
   Other Costs at the Site handled by the University 57,962.65
   Total b) $1,645,231.66
   Corrected figures for construction furnished by Ralph Flint
   August 27, 1959: $1,700,104.43.

5. Unit Costs Per Square Foot
   a) Building Contract (included Book stacks & fixed equipment
      $18.40 Sq. Ft.
   b) Building Contract Professional Services
      $19.50 Sq. Ft.
   c) Overall cost including above plus University Expenses excluding movable furniture
      $20.20 Sq. Ft.

6. Unit Costs per Cubic Foot
   a) Building Contract
      $1.28 Cu. Ft.
   b) Building Contract plus Professional Services
      $1.36 Cu. Ft.
   c) Overall Cost including above plus University Expenses but excluding movable furniture
      $1.42 Cu. Ft.

   First Floor Reading Area — Catalogue At Extreme Left
"RLM": An Unintentional Librarian

By the Staff of the South Carolinian Library

The late Dr. R. L. Meriwether, founder and director of the South Caroliniana Library of the University of South Carolina, was not a professionally trained librarian and, in his general plan for his life, there was no intention of becoming one. The work, in Uncle Remus' words, "just cropped up on him."

He had been a teacher of American history for many years, and head of the University's History Department. That post had automatically made him a member of the State Historical Commission. He was a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, and one of the founders of the South Carolina Historical Association. His long and happy friendship with Professor Yates Snowden of the University exposed him to the dangerous virus of bibliomania. The twenty-five slow years spent in amassing material on the settlement of the up-country and writing his book, The Expansion of South Carolina, 1729-1765, took him into national and many state archives as well as the colonial manuscript and printed collections of universities and private and public libraries up and down the seaboard states. But none of these activities and influences thrust him into librarianship. The unsuspected leverage came from a routine appointment to the faculty's South Caroliniana Committee, a rather inactive group supposed to encourage the growth of the University library's collection of South Carolina books and newspapers.

The University of North Carolina's ambitious and well-financed program for its southern historical center had made great progress under Dr. J. G. deRoulhac Hamilton's skilled guidance. South Carolina had its fine low country collections in the Charleston Library Society and the South Carolina Historical Society, but the University had no appropriation to spare for a competitive campaign of acquisition. Early in the new century one of the library's reading-room alcoves had been set off with a grilled gate to house the most valuable books of special South Carolina interest, and when the fireproof wings were added to the building in 1927, the narrow top floor of the west wing was given over to reading room and stack space for all South Carolina material. To add to this department was the purpose of the Caroliniana Committee, whose unsuspecting new member would find himself, fourteen years later, in charge of the entire century-old library, by then stuffed exclusively with South Caroliniana, much of it collected by his own efforts.

The surprising growth began very slowly. Developing the History Department to meet the expanding University's needs, and the seemingly unending work on his book, absorbed all of Professor Meriwether's thought and energies, but it was impossible for him to assume a responsibility and do nothing about it. A chance-heard remark about "an old lady in Georgia who had some Timrod letters" set him to thinking that South Carolina should have them. Correspondence with Charleston friends showed that the libraries there had no funds for such a purchase. The University could offer only a pittance, but a two-day automobile trip and a natural weakness for old ladies who were—fortunately for South Carolina—inclined to trust this unassuming young man with prematurely white hair—brought the letters and some other interesting papers back to Columbia and the library.

In 1932 Mr. Snowden died and his splendid collection had to be sold. President and faculty combined with the committee to urge its purchase for the University, and the removal and sorting of this largest treasure—up to that time—were Mr. Meriwether's task. The question of labor was beginning to be a pressing one. The library staff could deal with books and bound newspapers but what was to be done with all the manuscripts and the bales of loose periodicals this man was hauling in? Where and how could they be stored?

In 1933, the W.P.A. provided an answer. One after another, until there were half a dozen, "Projects" were launched under Meriwether sponsorship, and cleaning, sorting, binding, boxing of thousands of papers were gradually accomplished—each process worked out first by "The Boss," taught to a supervisor, then to the untrained workers. He studied types of paper and binding-board, even string and tape; went to New York, Philadelphia and Washington to learn ways of manuscript preservation and mending; and invented his own dust-proof filing box, made by WPA workmen for a few cents each when the only type to be bought cost dollars. Paste and glue became an obsession, at one time, and various "sweat-boxes" and presses for crushed
papers were made, tried, and discarded before a satisfactory one was perfected.

All this was accomplished without impairing his academic standards for himself and his students, and a little progress was regularly made toward completing the Expansion, which was finally published in 1940.

The depression years had brought many family papers and valuable books to his notice as treasures had to be turned into cash, and though appropriations suffered also, the University stretched the committee's allowance as generously as possible. But many good things were lost for lack of means, and Mr. Meriwether began to wonder how a larger group, on and off the campus, could be interested in Caroliniana and contribute regularly to a purchase fund. The University South Caroliniana Society came into being in 1937 and has become not only a financial bulwark to the collecting but a source of direct gifts of books and manuscripts of inestimable value. Special contributions have occasionally been subscribed to secure particularly desirable material.

When the old library, over-crowded and inadequate to the student body of thousands, was being replaced, in 1940, by the new building at the head of the campus, the Trustees planned to convert the 1840 structure into business offices. A room in the new library was assigned to Caroliniana.

Knowing the great stacks of newly bound newspapers, boxed manuscripts and still unaccessioned books he had stored in vacant basements and attics on the campus, and envisioning a steady increase in coming years, Mr. Meriwether pleaded earnestly for the old building to be kept for the purpose for which it was conceived and built, and for the South Carolina collection to be housed in it, making the University not only the first American college to have a separate library but the first to have a separate library devoted to the state's history and literature. It was one of the great satisfactions of his life when his request was granted. His appointment as director of the library, with no increase in salary and a frugal budget on which to launch the new enterprise, was a consequence of this success which he accepted with characteristically ironical amusement. His teaching schedule was reduced and in 1949 he voluntarily resigned the headship of the department. The library, the Society and the concentrated research following his appointment as editor of the papers of John C. Calhoun fully occupied the last nine years of busy life that were granted him.

As an amateur librarian he was of course, equipped with unusually wide experience in the use of libraries. The South Caroliniana Library is a specialized one, strictly limited in scope, and geared primarily for the use of mature students though ready to be of use to every one with South Carolina interests. Professor Meriwether had worked in South Carolina history from his undergraduate years at Wofford College under Dr. D. D. Wallace, and during his graduate work chose South Carolina subjects for most of his long papers. He knew what scholars would need and set up the library's system of operation to supply the patrons' needs as simply and quickly as possible. But he was at every turn keenly conscious of his responsibility as custodian of a collection of irreplaceable things which needed to be protected from their users, and his security measures were stringent. To run on a limited budget, the trained staff has had to be a very small minority while the majority of assistants are University students who must supplement their incomes by work during regular and summer sessions. These youngsters — though some have worked in the library all four college years, and a few through graduate school — have justified their employment and contributed a fine share to the accomplishment of the library's planned program. The students, and to an even more marked degree his senior staff, found "The Boss" a firm task master, but found also that he was harder on himself than on them. When he wanted a thing done he stayed with it till it was done, or gave it up as a bad idea and started something else, probably more difficult. His idea of giving an annual dinner in the library to the Society, for instance, with an exhibit of the year's acquisitions, was accomplished with universal groans at first, but the occasions proved so gay, so memorable, that no one grudged the work, after all. His convictions and enthusiasms took hold of the whole staff, and "we," not "I," is the usual Caroliniana pronoun.

The accessioning of books is the simplest of this library's tasks, for there are comparatively few new South Carolina titles published in a year, and the book collection is very comprehensive for the past. But the processing of pamphlets, periodicals and newspapers requires prodigious labor, most of the binding being done in the building by students, who also run the various reproducing machines — typing, photostating and microfilming. The most exacting work of all is in the manuscript division, where technically skilled mending and mounting are beautifully done, and meticulous cataloging makes each piece available by date and name. The methods of handwork and the form of manuscript cataloging were achieved through Mr. Meriwether's patient planning of years, and now put this library, young as it is and modest in its endowment, on equal footing with research centers older and far richer. The greatest individual collections are the papers of William Gilmore Simms and John C. Calhoun, and there are now hundreds of smaller sets of personal papers, plantation books, church, institutional, county, and business records. Scholars in the Southern field come to consult them in increasing numbers.

When its founder's working life ended last August, the South Caroliniana Library was not all that he wanted it to be. He hoped for many more years of perfecting his schemes, and there is much for his successors to accomplish. But what he did, stamped with his individuality as each Babylonian brick is impressed with the king's seal, makes a dependable foundation. He brought to his work not only honesty and thorough scholarship, ungrudging patient labor, and sound common sense, but two things that do not always accompany plain virtues: courage and ardor. He needed courage, to start a new research center long after other such libraries were well established, and to pit his bare determination and abounding energy against the handicaps of the University's poverty and the general public's indifference. And he could not have overcome both handicaps without the ardor — his true love for his state's history, his college's fame, and the potentialities he saw in a beautiful old building.

(Editor's Note: "Last August" was August, 1958.)
INABINET NEW
SOUTH CAROLINIANA LIBRARIAN

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Edwin L. Inabinet has been named director of the South Caroliniana Library at the University of South Carolina.

Acting director since the death last year of its widely known former director, Dr. Robert L. Meriwether, Inabinet has been associated with the library since 1950.

He is a native of Charleston, and received the bachelor of arts degree from George Pepperdine College, Los Angeles, where he majored in history.

After graduation he became associated with the South Caroliniana Library and from 1950 until last August served as Dr. Meriwether's chief assistant.

While at the university Inabinet has continued graduate studies from time to time whenever his schedule permitted.

Since coming to the university he has been active in the South Caroliniana Society, an organization of outstanding citizens whose objective is to obtain additional treasures for the library. He is now secretary-treasurer of the society.

South Caroliniana Library specializes in collecting material relating to South Carolina—books, pamphlets, manuscripts, maps, newspapers and so on—and has the most extensive holdings of this state-related material to be found anywhere in the world.

Alfred Rawlinson, university librarian, said, "Mr. Inabinet's high qualifications for his new position are evident to all who know him. His appointment as director of the South Caroliniana Library is well deserved recognition of his fine services in the past, and an indication of the high regard in which he is held, personally and professionally."

LIBRARY-MUSEUM at THE CITADEL

By Captain James M. Hillard, Librarian

The picture on front cover gives an artist's conception of the new Library-Museum building now being built on the campus of The Citadel. The picture is not entirely correct in all exterior appearances but it is close enough to show how well the library will blend in with the traditional military appearance of the rest of the campus. The building was designed, as was most of The Citadel campus, by the architectural firm of Lockwood Greene in Spartanburg, South Carolina, with the assistance of Mr. J. Russell Bailey, library consultant, of Orange, Virginia. The construction of this building will complete the encirclement of the parade ground and will add not only beauty but efficiency to The Citadel campus.

The present library is located on the third floor of Bond Hall, an academic building. As a result, the library has been cramped not only for book space but also for seating space for the corps of cadets. The new building will relieve both of these problems. It is planned to seat approximately 450 students, excluding lounge areas, and will provide a working shelf room for 180,000 volumes which can be extended to 250,000 volumes as needed. At the current rate of expansion, this building should be adequate to meet Citadel needs for the next 20 to 25 years.

The first floor of the building will have the Reference Room, the Recreational Reading Room, the Rare Book Room, the main body of the book stacks and the library work space consisting of the Receiving Room, the Catalog Room, the Librarian's Office and the Acquisition Department.

The circulation desk is located in the lobby so that it can act as a check point for all students entering or leaving the library. An unusual feature of the library is a study patio which can be reached from either the Reading Room or the Reference Room.

The second floor has another large study area and the remainder of the stacks. On the second floor are also found three faculty studies, a seminar room and two conference rooms one of which is wired for listening to foreign language and other recordings.

On the third floor there is the museum and an auditorium seating 125 persons as well as the staff lounge for library personnel. The color scheme for the entire library is being coordinated by the outstanding interior decorator of Greensboro, North Carolina, Otto Zenke.

The Library-Museum building will be fully air-conditioned and has a floor area of 59,432 square feet, 7,500 of which will be devoted to the Museum. The average ceiling heights in reading rooms and stack areas is 9 feet but to add a feeling of spaciousness, the Reference Room and the Recreational reading room have 20 foot ceilings and the second floor reading area overlooks these two rooms.

The building will be furnished throughout with new equipment. The Art Metal Corporation of Jamestown, New York, are supplying the metal stacks and furnishings and the Myrtle Desk Company are providing the wooden equipment. The two elevators will be provided by the Otis Elevator Company. In all, the total cost of building and equipment will be in excess of $1,200,000.00.
LIBRARY-WISE AND LIBRARY-WAYS

Aiken-Barnwell-Edgefield
Regional Library

During the month of June, the paintings of Mrs. Robert Adams of Columbia were on exhibit at the Barnwell County Library. Mrs. Adams, the former Helen Calhoun of Barnwell, is a student of Gil Pet- roff at the Richland Art Gallery and was honor alumna at Converse Commencement this year where her paint- ings were displayed at the Gwathmey Library. After only fifteen months in class, she won with her first original oil painting, first prize in the 1956 Craftsman's Fair.

On June 15, Mrs. Adams delighted a group of 35 or 40 who met her at the Barnwell County Library and heard her talk informally about her paintings and how she came to take up this "outside interest" in recent years. All library patrons were pleased and inspired by the paintings and especially enjoyed those with Barnwell scenes as subjects such as the Church of the Holy Apostles, the Sun Dial and Mrs. Adams' family home. Earlier in the year Aiken County Library, another part of the Regional System, also, presented several art exhibits featuring local artists, both adult and juvenile, with work in oil and water color.

The Edgefield County Library was recently the recipient of a gift of one dozen steel folding chairs from the City Council of Edgefield. This gift will add materially to the usefulness of the auditorium now being prepared as a civic service meeting place. The small auditorium is in the basement of the Tompkins Library Building which houses the County Library, a part of the Aiken-Barnwell-Edgefield Regional System. Also, provided by the Council were two handsome Windsor chairs for use in the periodical reading area of the main library room.

Business reference material recently acquired by the Aiken-Barnwell-Edgefield Regional library has received most gratifying use. In August a local investment club met in the Aiken County Public Library to introduce the material to members, and a forum sponsored by an Augusta brokerage firm is planned for the late fall. Especially popular in Aiken are the manuals of Moody's Investor's Service and various individual investment books such as Crane's SOPHISTICATED INVESTOR and Kamin's MAKING PROFITS IN THE STOCK MARKET. Also, in demand are books and pamphlets on small businesses and material on state and federal taxes.

Regional Library Inaugurates
Business Reference Service

Aiken — A new business reference service, which will make it possible for business firms to find the answers to specialized questions in their fields by simply picking up the telephone, has been inaugurated by the Aiken-Edgefield-Barnwell Regional Library.

Announcement of the new services was made by Miss Josephine Crouch, regional library director.

The major collection of business manuals and directories will be housed in the Aiken County Public Library, but information from them will be available on request through each of the three county libraries and the eight branch libraries.

"We will answer questions by telephone whenever possible," said Miss Crouch. "If patrons prefer, they may consult the manuals on the library shelves—or they may obtain some of them on loan."

"If any business firm needs a special volume, and uses it frequently, we will try to add that to our collection. We shall appreciate any suggestions from business men and women as to how we may help them."

Directing the new services will be Miss Carrie Gene Ashley, reference and adult services librarian for the region. At the Aiken County Public Library, Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, librarian, and Mrs. Kathleen Turner, are prepared to answer business inquiries.

Among the prime reference manuals now in the Aiken Library are Thomas' Register, which lists all products made in the U.S., by manufacturer, locality and subjects, and Moody's investors' service, which includes five large manuals published annually, with twice-weekly supplements.

Moody's service gives many hard-to-find facts about industrials, municipals and governments, banks and finance, public utilities, transportation, and stocks and bonds.

Telephone directories for Manhattan, Washington, D.C., and Chicago are also available at the library, through the courtesy of Southern Bell Telephone Co.

In addition, a large collection of general business books has been distributed equally between the three county libraries in Barnwell, Edgefield and Aiken.

If a business inquiry cannot be answered locally, it will be referred to the state library board's interlibrary loan service, Miss Crouch said.

Last year over 3,000 requests were filled through this service. There is no charge for such information—except for a small fee on photostats, when requested.

"Libraries are not just for recreational reading," explained Miss Crouch. "We want to serve industry, educators, bankers, lawyers and individuals who are interested in research. If they will ask for what they need, we will do our best to provide it."

Among the business books now on hand in the three county libraries and available on request through branch libraries and bookmobiles are: handbooks on investment, income tax and accounting methods, secretary's handbooks and encyclopedia, textile manuals and books on business management and merchandising.

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, May 14, 1959

Under the junior intern program sponsored by the State Library Board, Miss Frances Byrd of Edgefield, a junior at Converse College, worked during the summer at the Aiken-Barnwell-Edgefield Regional Library. She was a most welcomed addition to the staff and by working in central headquarters as well as in main libraries, branches and on bookmobile in the three counties, she had the opportunity of experiencing varied phases of library work. Special events in which she participated included a visit to a Y-teen group and attendance at a Vacation Reading Club library party.
CHESTER COUNTY LIBRARY
Chester, S. C.

Bound volumes of two old newspapers are among the few valuables rescued from the fire which destroyed the Chester County Library in July, 1929, and even these were badly scorched. They are: The Chester Standard, January 12, 1854—December 27, 1855; and the Southern Intelligencer (published in Charleston) January 5, 1822-March 22, 1823.

The Southern Intelligencer (formerly the Southern Evangelical Intelligencer) carries in column one of the January 5 issue the statement that its new management . . . "Will be under the control of an Editor of competent talents, who will devote his labours in making it useful to the cause of religion, acceptable to men of taste and a faithful advocate of sound learning."

An announcement by Bethel Academy in the January 26 issue states . . . "Good Boarding obtained at $75.00 per annum. The rates of tuition are—for Languages and Sciences, $25.00 per annum; for English Grammar, $15.00; for Reading, Writing, etc., $10.00."

In browsing through these yellowed pages, we note that newspaper headlines have not changed greatly since 1822: In the May 11 issue we find, under the heading Arkansas Territory, "Robert Clinton, Esq. Secretary, who in the absence of Governor Miller, administered the affairs of the Territory of Arkansas has just arrived in this County, and from a conversation we had with him on the subject of the strength of that country, not the least danger is to be apprehended from the Indians."

Also in the May 11 issue the character of the Russians is analyzed in an article of the same title by Madame de Stael:

. . . "The silence of a Russian is altogether extraordinary. This silence is solely occasioned by what he takes a deep interest in. In other respects they talk as much as you will; but their conversation teaches you nothing but their politeness; it betrays neither their opinions nor feelings. Poetry, eloquence and literature are not yet to be found in Russia; power and courage are the principal objects of pride and ambition."

Frances Jane Porter,
Librarian

GREENVILLE, S. C., IN-SERVICE TRAINING

MRS. BETTY MARTIN, Library Consultant,
School District of Greenville County

This spring our group of twenty-four librarians were interested in seeing in operation some of the principles of effective library service which had been discussed at our meetings. We divided into four groups which, on different days, visited one of our libraries in action. The principals were most cooperative in releasing the librarians from their duties from 9:00 a.m. until 1:00 p.m. We met together for half an hour before the observation for discussion and explanation of the schedule.

During the observation each librarian felt free to talk with teachers and students who happened to be in the library, to examine files of materials and administration records, and to investigate the work of the student assistants.

After the observation we met together again to discuss various elements of library service, ask questions, and make suggestions and evaluations. One member of each group took notes. From these notes came the following compilation of outstanding values of these observation periods:

EFFECTIVE USE OF THE LIBRARY RESULTS FROM PRE-PLANNING BY TEACHER AND LIBRARIAN

At Bryson High School we visited a class to which the librarian had been invited to point out various library sources of material and to suggest subject headings in card catalog and Readers Guide for a study of the Constitution.

At Greenville Jr. High School we saw the result of pre-planning between teacher and librarian for a class which needed help and encouragement in their recreational readings. The teacher had given the librarian information on the reading levels. Through a simple questionnaire the librarian had found the interests represented in the class. The librarian had also consulted the permanent records for some of these pupils. We observed the interest and enthusiasms of the pupils as the librarian displayed and talked about the books especially suited to their needs.

At Greer Senior High School we saw how careful pre-planning by the teacher and librarian enabled a whole class to come to the library and carry on their research work without their teacher who was absent on account of illness.

At Parker High School we were interested in the cooperation between teachers and librarian in teaching special library tools. The science teacher required up-to-date material on solar energy. The librarian was called in to teach his students how to use the Readers Guide to Periodical Literature. This is the best way to teach library skills when the need for their use arises in the classroom.

THE LIBRARIAN SHOULD ALWAYS BE AVAILABLE TO ASSIST PUPILS AND TEACHERS

We observed in all the libraries that librarians were out working with the pupils and teachers. It was pointed out that pupils need much individual follow-up work after lessons on library skills have been taught to the class.

THE LIBRARY SHOULD PROVIDE MANY DIFFERENT TYPES OF MATERIALS

We noticed in all libraries an attempt to encourage pupils to go to sources other than encyclopedias. Pupils were using special reference books, pamphlets, clippings, magazines, mounted pictures, and film strips. In one library we learned how the librarian schedules rented films and supervised the use of the projector.

THE LIBRARIANS CAN MAKE A REAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE READING GUIDANCE OF THOSE PUPILS WHO ARE EXPERIENCING DIFFICULTY

We saw at Greenville Jr. High how this can be handled with a whole class.

At Greer High School the librarian told us about some students who had been referred to her for special help. She had investigated their reading levels and interests and to arouse an interest in reading, had suggested that the boys select some new books for the library. One of the new books had arrived and she gave it to the boy while we were there.
At Bryson High School, the librarian worked with a non-reading group from a class.

**A WELL-TRAINED STAFF OF STUDENT ASSISTANTS IS INDISPENSABLE TO A WELL-ORGANIZED LIBRARY**

Many observations were made concerning the student assistant in all the libraries—their efficiency, independent work, courtesy, friendliness, and interest in their work. Some assisted other students with reference work; others worked on bulletin board displays, or carried on their scheduled duties. It was concluded by our group that it is essential for the librarian to have some time to meet with her student assistants as a group to facilitate their training.

**SPECIFIC SUGGESTIONS BY GROUPS:**

Have out of print material on Greenville and South Carolina mimeographed for all our libraries.

Give principals a monthly report on how many classes have used the library and for what purpose.

Encourage teachers to give instruction in library skills as it is needed in their classes.

Be aggressive in pointing out ways in which the library can contribute to better teaching.

All of our librarians were enthusiastic about these observations and felt they were worthwhile, and stimulating.

**GREENWOOD, S. C.**

A total of 1,064 young boys and girls were given special tours of the new Greenwood City and County Public Library in the past school year. These visitors included 36 grades in 11 schools and two kindergarten groups. Miss Agnes Mansfield conducted each group through the building, pointing out special features, explaining various library services, and including a story period for the youngest groups.

A weekly story hour for children in the first three school grades was a popular summer feature at Greenwood City and County Public Library through June and July. Held Friday mornings from 11 to noon, the story hour was an outgrowth of one such program given as a special attraction in National Library Week. Three members of the library staff—Agnes Mansfield, Mrs. Leo Wilson, and Riley Claire Langley—took turns conducting the summer story programs.

The national Kiwanis Magazine, in its August issue, pays tribute to the close tie between the Greenwood Kiwanis Club and the children’s department of the Greenwood City and County Public Library. An article titled “Continuity of Interest” tells how Greenwood Kiwanians have been godfathers to the local library for 30 years, the club having initiated the children’s department in 1928 with gifts of cash and books, continued its support for a number of years, and last year gave $2,000 to provide children’s room furniture in the new building.

Housing space for a pamphlet, clipping and picture collection of the Greenwood County Historical Society is provided in the Greenwood City and County Public Library, and the reference librarian will supervise the collection. The Historical Society, organized in 1928, purchased two vertical filing cases, with locks, to match cases already in use at the library and its collection is slowly building up through gifts from present and former residents interested in preserving information about Greenwood’s past.

New framing for a map of Abbeville District, surveyed in 1820 and improved in 1825 for Mills’ Atlas, has added a decorative and locally interesting item to the reference room of Greenwood City and County Public Library. Much of Greenwood county is included in old Abbeville District. The library had the old map and the new frame was made possible through a gift from Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Anderson and Mr. and Mrs. J. Perrin Anderson, in memory of the late Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Watson.

Greenwood City and County Public Library won first place, in a classification according to population served, on its 1958 publicity scrapbook in the John Cotton Dana Publicity Awards contest, sponsored jointly by the American Library Association Public Relations Committee and the Wilson Library Bulletin.

Twenty-four winning libraries in this annual contest were honored at the ALA Conference in Washington last June, and presentation of framed citations was made Thursday, June 25, by the Wilson Company at the Shoreham Hotel. Miss Elizabeth Porcher, librarian at Greenwood, received the citation for the South Carolina winner.

The award to the Greenwood library was for top rating in the group of county libraries serving a population between 25,000 and 100,000, and was made “for good newspaper publicity highlighted by the move to the new building.” Greenwood’s new library building was occupied in September, 1958.

“Our scrapbook included many clippings from The Index-Journal of news stories, pictures, special features and editorials about the public library,” says Miss Porcher. “The Index-Journal,” she adds, “is always generous in its news reporting and editorial support of the library, and in 1958 there was an unusual amount of such publicity because of the new building. The newspaper’s coverage of library activities and services has done much to strengthen the community’s pride and interest in its library, and all of this was reflected in the material available for our scrapbook.”
RECRUITING—AN URGENT MESSAGE TO ALL PUBLIC LIBRARIANS

Miss Mary Berry, Chairman of the Recruiting Committee of the S. C. Library Association, sends this message marked urgent:

"At all library meetings—ALA, Southeastern, and SCLA—we hear about the need for more librarians. We read articles, appoint committees, attend meetings and discuss the best ways to attract young people to the library profession. As a result most of us shudder and say, "so what?" when the word recruiting is heard or seen.

"Regardless of our personal feelings we DO NEED more librarians—many more, and as Lawrence Powell says, "Young people with good health, good sense, and good nature".

"Gather, assemble, refresh and revive are some of the synonyms of recruit. So—let's gather some of our most attractive young people to revive and refresh the profession!

Some Suggestions

1. Books and articles may be written and speeches made with bands playing . . . nothing but nothing will attract man and women more than a real, live librarian with a dynamic personality. "The best recruits are those who are inspired by the librarian for whom they work . . . to see in Librarianship a dynamic service profession. Love of books is not enough. Its successful practice calls for normal—not average—men and women. Good health, good sense and good nature—look for these qualities." Lawrence Powell

2. When making up your budget set aside a small amount of money for employing during the summer—full or part-time—college or high school students who meet the above requirements, whether or not they have expressed an interest in being a librarian. Sell them on yourself and your work!

3. In the fall invite the high school library assistants for a party. Show them the library, discuss its services with all your charm showing. (This might even help to ease the re-search paper scramble later on!)

4. Stay in touch with the guidance counsellor in the local high school. Sell yourself and your job to the counsellor so that when a boy or girl with 'good health, good sense, and good nature,' asks for career advice, she won't even hesitate to say, 'BE A LIBRARIAN'.

Miss Ellen Lyles, Supervisor
Vocational Guidance
Department of Education
State Office Building
Columbia 1, S. C.
will give you the names of guidance counsellors in your area.

5. On Career Day be on hand with books, posters, pamphlets and personality.

"All other ideas will be appreciated. Keep a record of your activities as you will hear from me in the fall . . . a report must be made at SCLA in October."

Aids

Three new items that may be useful in recruiting are:

1. Discovering a New World in Librarianship, a seven-page pamphlet by Rose Z. Sellers.

2. A ten-item packet of informational materials on librarianship as a career, compiled by the Recruitment Committee of the Indiana School Librarian's Association.

3. A three-page bibliography of information on librarianship as a career, compiled by the same committee. For more information see the Wilson Library Bulletin, May 1959, pp. 625, 628.

South Carolina State Library Board
News for Public Librarians.
(Editor's note: We would mark through public in the headline.)

THIRD NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK TO BE CELEBRATED APRIL 3-9, 1960

The Steering Committee for National Library Week has announced April 3-9 as the dates for the observance in 1960. This will mark the third year of the reading promotion program which is sponsored by the National Book Committee, Inc., a non-profit independent citizens organization, in cooperation with the American Library Association.
OH SAY, CAN YOU SEE?

Quoted from the News Letter, Division of Library Extension, Massachusetts Department of Education, March 1959)

Adequate lighting for the library is a problem which is always with us. And when technicians begin expounding about 'footcandles', things can get pretty complicated. So let us devote a paragraph or two to this mysterious subject right now.

A 'footcandle' is the amount of light furnished by a candle at a distance of one foot. Proper lighting within the library is measured by footcandles. According to a recent article in the Wilson Library Bulletin, the various rooms in your library should be provided with the following amounts of light:

- Reading Rooms .............. 30-50 footcandles
- Workroom .................. 30 footcandles
- Stacks ....................... 10-30 footcandles
- Corridors ................... 5-10 footcandles
- Lavatories .................. 10 footcandles
HAMPTON COUNTY LIBRARY
GREAT BOOKS PROGRAM

(Editors' note: Miss Emily Sanders, Librarian, Charleston County Librarian, tipped us off on this. Thanks, Mrs. Goreau and Mrs. Atkinson, for a fine program!)

Box 344
Hampton, South Carolina
August 27, 1959

Mr. Herbert Hucks, Jr.
Librarian, Wofford College Library
Spartanburg, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Hucks:

Earlier this month you wrote to Mrs. Arthur Atkinson, Assistant Librarian of the Hampton County Library, to invite her to submit an account of the activities of the Great Books group here, which is now in its third year. Mrs. Atkinson was very much pleased by your invitation. Since she was leaving town very soon for a three-weeks' vacation, she asked me to write the account. I did not have time to discuss it with her and, unfortunately, am not familiar with the South Carolina Librarian. I do hope, however, that what I have written will be suitable because I know that Mrs. Atkinson will be most gratified if you choose to publish it. I am sure, too, that if she is not a subscriber to your magazine—as she may not be since she is a lay rather than a professional librarian—she would like to have a copy.

Thank you for your recognition of our little band.

Yours truly,

Eloise K. Goreau
(Mrs. Theodore Goreau)
Assistant leader,
Great Books

The Great Books discussion group sponsored by the Hampton County Library will begin its third year in September, a fact of which its organizer and leader, Mrs. Arthur Atkinson, assistant librarian in Hampton, is justifiably proud. Even she regarded the group's chances for survival with skepticism for some time. Hampton, a town of perhaps twenty-five hundred, has many civic, social, and garden clubs but has in the past been most inimical to organizations devoted chiefly to intellectual pursuits. An eager reader and student of ideas, Mrs. Atkinson had been involved over the years in a number of previous unsuccessful attempts to form such a group. It was the rather impertinent question of a newcomer in the town library one day which inspired her to try again: "What's the matter with Hampton that it doesn't have a Great Books program?" The questioner never joined the group, but the Great Books format proved capable of creating and sustaining enthusiasm for informed discussion of ideas.

Mrs. Atkinson's method of procedure was elementary: she spoke to a friend who liked to read, the friend spoke to another, who spoke to another. In this manner, seven people were recruited. A notice in the county newspaper produced an eighth. Inasmuch as the Great Books program was entirely new to most of those present at the first meeting, every effort was made to simplify the organization of the group. Nobody was willing to serve as leader of the discussions; so it was agreed that leadership would be rotated. There were objections to buying the abridged, paper-bound editions of the Great Books published by the Foundation; so Mrs. Atkinson undertook to borrow the books from a larger, more prosperous library. But her most inspired idea was to bring to that organizational meeting a copy of the Declaration of Independence, the first reading in the Great Books curriculum, and to ask somebody to read it aloud. The two-hour discussion which followed proved on the spot that reading, thinking, analyzing, exchanging ideas is an exciting and valuable experience.

The number of the Hampton group is small, but their enthusiasm is great indeed. In the beginning it was agreed that meetings, which are bi-monthly, would begin at eight and end promptly at nine-thirty. No single discussion has concluded earlier than ten; often it is eleven before everyone has had his say about Socrates or Thoreau or Lycurgus. The regularity of attendance also attests to the intense interest; only illness or absence from town prevents members from coming, and usually the absentee checks up on the conclusions reached about the reading he has missed. It is this loyalty as well as personal satisfaction which has motivated Mrs. Atkinson to overcome a great many obstacles in preserving the Great Books program. Unexpectedly, the Library Board raised objections to sponsoring the group. Mrs. Atkinson persuaded them that the Great Books met a need for adults just as the summer reading club did for children. The library which lent books the first year was able to supply only four sets. Mrs. Atkinson arranged to supplement from personal libraries or to share the available copies. On a few occasions the library was scheduled by another group; several times it turned out that because the books were not uniform, the members had read different selections; at least twice the questions for discussion provided by the Foundation proved to be for different selections from those read by the group because they were using out-of-date books. One member repeatedly urged at first that other books be substituted for those suggested by the Great Books Foundation. Another deplored that no "action" resulted from all the talk.

As the Great Books begins its third year in Hampton, however, growing pains have for the most part subsided. Most of the members have elected to buy their own Foundation-published sets of the third-year readings. The Library Board has voted to buy a set for the town library. Three new members have joined, attracted by the good reports. All the old members are dedicated to the program outlined by the Foundation, convinced by their own experience of the value of its selections and advice for conducting discussions.

When the Great Books Foundation began its million-dollar fund raising drive last spring, it solicited the Hampton group, a minute outpost in the "non-quota" area. Every member gladly contributed to the fund, and Mrs. Atkinson sent the check promptly and proudly. She would have liked, at the time, however, to send along a request that her group not be favored by a visit from the adviser from the Foundation, whose services, the letter had assured, would be available to all once the financial goal had been reached. It was an unsettling thought that a professional should sit in on one of those sessions when a discussion of Antigone had de-
teriorated into a wrangle about women’s rights, or a consideration of Plato’s Apology had brought on a long monologue about Socrates’ irresponsibility as a family man, or Oedipus had been ignored in favor of Freud. In retrospect, however, it is apparent that even the most irrelevant-seeming discussions have had value, even if only to demonstrate the skill of the members in reading; and as they gain in skill, they are more eager to confine the discussion to the text itself and therefore able to achieve still more understanding from the interpretations of others. It is perhaps not too optimistic to foresee a day when the Hampton Great Books will welcome an adviser from the Foundation. In the meantime, there are seven housewives and an electrical engineer who are profoundly grateful to Hampton’s assistant librarian for her determination to keep them together and guide them toward the understanding and confronting of the great issues of human life.

**NOTABLE TRUSTEES: MRS. ELIZABETH G. HINTON**

One of the most useful citizens in the town of Gaffney is Elizabeth Gore Hinton.

Mrs. Hinton, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin Library School (’28), was employed in the public library of Gary, Indiana, from 1928 to 1932. In 1932 she was married to Everett V. Hinton, of Gaffney, and is the mother of two children, Donald and Margaret. She served as district library supervisor under the Works Progress Administration from 1935 to 1942. In 1942 she was appointed to the board of the Cherokee County Public Library, and served as its chairman 1951-1958. She served as chairman of the Trustee Section of the South Carolina State Library Association from 1956 to 1957. She is now Librarian at Limestone College.

Mrs. Hinton is an active worker in the Methodist denomination. As president of the Woman’s Society of Christian Service of the Buford Street Methodist Church of Gaffney from 1953 to 1957, she rendered unselfish and dedicated service. She is at present the district secretary of Christian Social Relations of the Spartanburg District of the Methodist Church. Deeply concerned about education, Mrs. Hinton helped to organize the Parent-Teacher Association of the Central Grammar School of Gaffney, and served as its first president. She is a past president of the Lions’ Club Auxiliary of Gaffney, and is past Worthy Matron of the Queen Esther Chapter No. 159 Order of the Eastern Star and has served as its secretary since 1955.

Mrs. Hinton was named Gaffney’s Woman of the Year in 1955. She and her husband are greatly beloved for their many benevolences and their gracious hospitality and unfailing kindness.

**W. B. S. WINANS**

By Carrie Gene Ashley

Mr. W. B. S. Winans is chairman of the board of the Aiken-Barnwell-Edgefield Regional Library which went into operation on October 1, 1958. A graduate of New York University and originally from New York, Mr. Winans is now claimed by Aiken as a native, having lived here for the past twenty years. He is president of the Southeastern Clay Company which ships South Carolina kaolin to all parts of the world, and for twenty years has been president of the Kaolin Clay Producers Association of America.

Long associated with library board work, he has served on the Dibble Memorial Library Board for fifteen years and he continues now as its president. In 1952 when the Dibble Library and the Aiken County Library were consolidated, he became chairman of that board, and in 1958 with the formation of the Regional Library, Mr. Winans was named chairman of the regional board which is composed of representatives from the three county library boards. In addition to these offices, he is chairman of the Trustee Section of the South Carolina Library Association. That group named the Aiken-Barnwell-Edgefield Regional Library Board “The Board of the Year” for 1958 in recognition of its achievements during the past twelve months.

Always active in many capacities, Mr. Winans is past vice-chairman of the Aiken County Recreation Board and has also served as president of the Aiken Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club and as head of United Fund Drives. He is a member of St. Thaddeus Episcopal Church and served on its vestry for several years. For a period of four years he served on the board of directors of the South Carolina Chamber of Commerce. Former Governor Johnston appointed Mr. Winans a member of the advisory board of the South Carolina Aeronautics Commission.

Aside from business and civic affairs, he finds time for golf, fishing, vegetable gardening, tree farming and camelia growing. Although his favorite reading falls in the financial field, the Aiken County Public Library reports that his library number appears on quite a few golfing book cards.

Mr. Winans is genuinely enthusiastic about the regional library project and states that the splendid cooperation shown by board members, County Delegations and civic leaders of the three counties is most gratifying. Without this fine spirit, the project could never have been initiated. Commenting further upon his past experience in Aiken County library work as well as on the present enlarged program, Mr. Winans states, “The efforts of the board have been wholeheartedly supported by the County Delegation and the staff of the South Carolina State Library Board. Otherwise the advancement of library service, not only in urban areas but in rural areas as well, could not have been accomplished. The library is the property of the tax payers who support it with their money and their patronage. It becomes the pleasure of the library board and the staff to serve the best interests of the people of the counties in the region. Our aim is to develop good reading habits and to give the reference service as required on historical, technical and other topics of special interest.”

The staff, patrons and supporters of the Aiken-Barnwell-Edgefield Regional Library feel most fortunate in having Mr. Winans as board chairman. In spite of his many responsibilities and various activities he is vitally interested in every person connected with the library and in every phase of its service. His enthusiasm, availability and willingness to help in any matter, large or small, are truly appreciated and are a continual inspiration to all those associated with the library.

(From South Carolina State Library Board News for Public Librarians)

(Editor’s Note: Used without Mr. Winans’ consent)
History of the Spartanburg High School Library

The Spartanburg High School Library was started in 1927. There were a few books for parallel reading, a dictionary and a set of encyclopedias in a vacant classroom. The secretary of the principal took charge at odd moments. In 1928, when the duties of a full-time librarian were required for accreditation, Miss Sara Cudd, now Mrs. Lee Gaskins, took charge. She received a certificate in library science from Columbia the following summer and had charge of the library again in 1929. Often she was called on to do substitute teaching, as there wasn’t enough to keep her busy as librarian! Mrs. Carolyn Leonard, now Mrs. John Law, Jr., had charge of the library from 1930-1933. She had a summer’s training at the University of Virginia, but spent much time in the library knitting and with disciplinary problems—there were only a few books. In 1934 Miss Ruth Thomason, now Mrs. Hamish Turner, came to the Library. She was the first to have a full year’s graduate work, receiving her degree from the University of North Carolina. At the end of the year she resigned to be married. Miss Olive Branch, a graduate of Emory Library School, was in charge from 1935-1940; Miss Harriett Todd, another Emory graduate, from 1947 to the present time.

The library now has approximately 9,000 volumes, and the librarian doesn’t have time to knit or do substitute teaching! By 1951 it had increased in size to four classrooms and every available inch of space was bulging. A clerical assistant was employed in 1948 and one has been on the staff ever since. As we move into the new school, we will have a trained assistant librarian, Mrs. Dorothy Wallace. Approximately thirty student assistants have been on duty every year. They were organized on the local, district, and state level in 1949 and have taken an active part in these associations at all times. Their services have been voluntary but most of them have learned by doing and their contribution has been great.

When plans for building a new high school were started, our superintendent, Dr. J. G. McCracken, asked for suggestions from all faculty members. We worked on plans, visited other schools, selected equipment—so we naturally feel that we have had an important part in the new building we are moving into September 1959. The library is a dream—spacious, colorful, well-equipped and well-stocked. The moving was a tremendous job—and there again the student assistants played an important part. They gave freely of their time helping to pack books and supplies, labeling boxes, and assisting in arranging them when they had been moved.

In 1959, Dr. Rice, principal, and the librarian worked out a plan to keep the library open two nights a week for two hours and this has been very helpful to the students. We hope to continue this service. If possible, we plan to have the library open at least two mornings a week during the summer. For the last six years, it has been kept open during the eight weeks of summer school. A student assistant has been trained to do this and has been paid a nominal sum.

Elizabeth G. Stephens
Librarian

May, 1959 — Packing Up to Move
Council at Midwinter approved a report from the Council Committee on Chapter Alternates recommending the continuation of the existing Constitutional provision designating a single representative to Council from ALA chapters.

An important change in ALA By-Laws was approved providing for a new method of nominating candidates for the positions of president-elect and second vice-president. Hereafter the names of candidates for each office except those of president-elect and second vice-president will be presented in blocks of two names each. "Names of candidates for the offices of president-elect and second vice-president shall be presented in a single block of two names. Members of the Association shall vote for only one name from each block" . . . "In the block of names of candidates for the offices of president-elect and second vice-president the candidate receiving the largest number of votes shall be elected president-elect and the candidate receiving the largest number of votes shall be elected second vice-president".

This action prevents two capable people who under the old procedure were not elected from being "lost" to the Association for some years; it also simplifies the work of the Nominating Committee.

After spirited debate at the Washington Conference a proposal was defeated which would have eliminated from the By-Laws of ALA the provision that "A Division have have authority to act for the ALA as a whole on any matters determined by Council to be the responsibility of the Division."

Also at Washington, Council accepted the request from the American Association of School Librarians that it seek departmental status in NEA while remaining a division of ALA.

Council adopted a comprehensive Federal Legislative Policy statement which includes all aspects of legislation affecting libraries of all types. To support this statement John Eastlick, new ALA second vice-president, will conduct the fact-finding study of the needs of libraries authorized by Council at Midwinter 1959.

Council also adopted a Goals for Action statement covering standards of service and emphasizing the crucial importance of books and information to the "security and well-being of our country".

National Library Week will be continued annually through 1962 and the 1960 observance is set for April 3-9. National Library Week will be evaluated in 1961 and at the Cleveland Conference a decision will be made on its continuation after 1962.

Fine progress is being made on ALA's new headquarters building, and construction may start in 1960. The new building will be on the present site in downtown Chicago, and most of the staff will remain in the old building until the new one is completed. Then the old building will be torn down and the space used as a parking lot for staff and visitors.

It is expected that there will be substantial contributions towards the cost of the building from trusts and foundations. Other possible contributors will be friends, members, sections, divisions and chapters of ALA. The Headquarters Building Committee has plans for proper recognition of all contributions.

Emily Sanders, ALA Councilor, Librarian, Charleston County Library.
RENOVATIONS AT McKISSICK
By George Dreher

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The University of South Carolina is greatly increasing the efficiency of McKissick Library with large-scale renovations.

Alfred Rawlinson, university librarian, described the results this way: "We have achieved horizontal and vertical alignment of our work flow, making the library procedures approximately twice as efficient as they were before the alterations."

Rawlinson explained that vertical and horizontal alignment means that as books are received by the library they will move through the various departments—order, cataloguing, etc.—in a vertical flow and then horizontally to their last stop, the book stacks.

Prior to alterations, Rawlinson said, books were often shuffled up and down the floors of the 18-year-old library as many as four times before reaching the stacks. But, to achieve this new efficiency, many changes were necessary in the physical plan of the library.

The ground floor of McKissick, formerly dotted with small work areas, has been converted into a spacious central work room, brilliantly lighted and air conditioned.

The check-out desk, where students receive their books, and the card catalogue file containing thousands of book listings have been moved from the second to the first floor.

A special feature on the first floor is a new lighting system installed above the card catalogue files. More than a hundred fluorescent lights, shielded by removable plastic panels, flood the area with shadowless illumination.

The lobby of the second floor will soon be changed into a comfortable reading lounge.

And not the least of the alterations, which are still in progress, is the air conditioning of halls and rooms on the first and second floors and the ground floor work area.

Other changes include moving the rare books to the south end of the second floor and installation of microfilms, cards and prints in this area; installation of exhaust fans in stack areas; and repainting of the entire interior of the library.

Renovation plans were made three years ago when university officials foresaw that McKissick was in danger of being outgrown by the student population. It was then decided to build the new undergraduate library, and at the same time to renovate McKissick.

All of the work is being done by university employees under the direction of chief engineer E. M. Henderson and his assistant, W. S. Turbeville.

Southern States Work Conference
Daytona Beach, June 8-12, 1959
By Nancy Jane Day

Supervisor of Library Services, South Carolina State Department of Education

The Committee on School Libraries of the Southern States Work Conference met for the third summer to discuss "What Is A Good School Library Program and What Does It Do For Boys and Girls?" About sixty people from twelve states participated. In addition to the group meetings each summer at Daytona Beach, the twelve states through strong state committees have been working during the school year in their own states. In this way a great number of people have had an opportunity to look at the school library program. Mr. Arthur Smith, Superintendent of the County Schools, is the South Carolina state chairman. South Carolina school librarians were represented by Mrs. Jacqueline Sallenger of Moore Junior High School of Florence and Miss Nancy Jane Day of the State Department of Education.

There have been four main areas with which the group has been concerned. One has been the pre-service and in-service education of librarians and of teachers and administrators in so far as their understanding of a school library program and of materials is concerned. The Committee has been concerned also with the study of and evaluation of the patterns of school library service found in the South, the areas of service and the relationship of the librarian to the administration, the teachers, the pupils, and the community, and evidence of the effects of a good school library program upon boys and girls. In other words: What evidences do we have that a good school library makes a difference in the lives of boys and girls? What kind of practices contribute to making this difference? What kind of relationships must exist if the library is to make this contribution? What skills and understandings must the librarian, the administrator and teachers have if the library is to make this difference? The School Library Committee has been particularly effective in having representatives from all school personnel. Participating in this study have been superintendents, principals, general supervisors, library supervisors, professors of education, professors of library science at both the undergraduate and graduate level, public school teachers, librarians at the elementary, secondary, and college level, and public librarians.

Longtime Charleston Librarian Dies
By Emily Sanders

Librarian, Charleston County Library

Mrs. Susan Dart Butler, who in 1957 retired from her position with the Charleston County Library, died in Charleston in June, 1959.

Mrs. Butler had been associated with the Charleston County Library since 1931, and was in charge of the Dart Hall branch for most of that time.

Born in Charleston in 1888, Mrs. Butler attended Atlanta University, McDowell Millinery School in Boston, and Hampton Institute.

For several years before the Charleston County Library was opened, she maintained, at her own expense, a public reading room and library for high school students at the Dart Hall building.

Mrs. Butler was active in community and church work, serving on the boards of many organizations.

In 1959 Mrs. Ethel Evangeline Martin Bolden prepared a thesis on the life of Mrs. Butler in connection with a degree in Library Service from Atlanta University.

In 1958 Mrs. Butler was cited as Woman of the Year by the Charleston Chapter of Links of America, Inc.
SELA WORKSHOP, March, 1959
By Mrs. Anne Page Bugg, Executive Secretary

The Southeastern Library Association's Nineteenth Biennial Conference has been set for October 13-15, 1960 and will be held in Asheville, N. C. Meetings will be held at the Asheville Auditorium, the George Vanderbilt and Battery Park Hotels, with no headquarters hotel designated. This was announced by Miss Lucile Nix, president of SELA, at a Workshop Conference held in Atlanta on March 6 and 7.

The workshop, the second in the history of Southeastern, was held to conform with a recommendation made by the Activities Committee to hold such a meeting in off-conference years. The first workshop was held in February of 1958 and was so successful that it was decided that it be continued.

Attending the two-day sessions, held at the Piedmont Hotel, were officers, members of the Executive Board, chairmen of Sections, chairmen of Committees, and a number of committee members. Attending from South Carolina were Mr. Herbert Hucks, Jr., Wofford College, member of the Executive Board; Miss Nancy Jane Day, State Dept. of Education, chairman Handbook committee; Mr. Alfred Rawlinson, University of South Carolina, member Library Development Committee; Miss Virginia Rugheimer, Charleston Library Society, member Southern Books committee; Miss Mary Berry, Spartanburg Public Library.

There were two main items of business to be discussed at the workshop: (1) the program for the biennial conference and (2) projects in which the Association should participate now and in the future: and how committees, sections, and members of the Executive Board might accomplish these. Miss Virginia McJenkin, program chairman, outlined plans for the conference. It was decided that well-known, inspirational speakers be secured, that three general sessions be held rather than four, that more time and larger meeting rooms be allowed the sections, and that time be provided on the program for tours of craft shops and industries around Asheville. Other conference chairmen were announced as follows: Miss Margaret Ligon, local arrangements; and Mr. Hoyt Galvin, exhibits.

Miss Sarah Jones, SOUTHEASTERN LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT chairman, said her committee was charged "to study the present resources of libraries in the Southeast, to determine needs, and to recommend plans, projects and activities and explore possible sources of financial aid." Miss Jones said that many librarians in the area had written for their opinions and that suggested activities came from the field and not from her committee. A list of twelve proposed projects was read and, following a discussion, it was decided that several proposals fell within the province of special committees and would be further studied by the latter.

Mrs. Anne Page Bugg, Executive Secretary and Membership chairman, announced that a double-the-membership campaign is being conducted and that the 1316 members reported at the Workshop represent the largest number of paid members in the history of the Association. She remarked that the campaign is young and that SELA still hopes to double its membership. (NOTE: Since the Workshop, an additional 200 members have been added to the SELA membership roster.)

Mr. Porter Kellam, Editor SOUTHEASTERN LIBRARIAN, was given a round of applause for his work with the Journal. It was revealed that Mr. Kellam has been editing the official publication, at no cost to the Association, since 1952.

Following reports of other committees, the two-day sessions ended. Thirty-seven representative librarians from the nine-state region attended the Workshop.

(Editor's note: The above will serve as your SELA Representative's report.)

STERN FAMILY FUND RECIPIENTS
By Nancy Jane Day

Two schools in South Carolina have been recipients of the Stern Family Fund administered by the American Association of School Librarians for purchase of periodical subscriptions to be used as teaching material. Carolina High School in Greenville County and Belton High School are receiving approximately $100 worth of magazines. One school has been invited to participate as yet we do not know whether it has accepted the invitation or not. A grant of $5,000 for the purchase of magazines which would give a presentation of world affairs and international point of view was made to be administered by the American Association of School Librarians. These magazines will provide a means of reaching the gifted students especially. The American Association of School Librarians is making a study of the value of such magazines in an education program.

According to the information from the American Association of School Librarians it is hoped that these periodicals which are usually beyond the budget of a high school library will open doors and windows upon the world, to get the students to see something of its problems, which are often too simple extensions of the problems of his own smaller world and to make him more aware and understanding of these problems. Some of the specific objectives and desired outcomes are as follows: (1) To develop a better informed youth on world affairs, world problems, and contrasting cultures. (2) To criticize constructively the presentation of ideas and issues in various periodical articles. (4) To obtain an objective and impartial viewpoint of other peoples of the world. (5) To establish the habit of reading the best of periodical literature. (6) To gain a better knowledge of the periodical field to the end that young people can evaluate and appreciate the worth of various periodicals. (7) To extend the use of current periodicals in schools for the purpose of supplementing textbook study, reference work, research work, debating, etc. (8) To develop the ability to outline, take notes, and to report both orally and in writing the major ideas in periodical articles. (9) To acquire an interest in journalism as a vocation.

The subject areas covered by the magazines are useful to the teachers in the fields of Social studies, language arts, science and foreign languages. The Stern Family Fund is a non-profit educational and charitable foundation located in New Orleans.
HISTORY OF THE ABBEVILLE COUNTY CIRCULATING LIBRARY

The Abbeville County Library was organized in 1936, in the City of Abbeville, as a Works Progress Administration project with Mrs. Amy Brownlee as the driver of the “Bookmobile.” In 1937 Mrs. Brownlee was succeeded by Miss Pearl Hawthorne who served in this capacity until 1942. During this time she was joined in the work by Mr. Hood Moore, and the Library was moved to Due West. At that time there were not enough books to completely fill the truck. These books were donated by private libraries, individuals and local business enterprises, while some were purchased by the W. P. A.

Mrs. Marilla Johnson and Miss Mary Graham worked in the Library for a short time while it was located at Due West. Mrs. Talitha Van Gelder replaced Mr. Moore in 1941 and served as librarian until her death in 1955. Miss Margie Murdock succeeded Miss Hawthorne in 1942 and served for eleven years. On her resignation in 1954, Mrs. Alma McClain was appointed in her place. Mrs. Lavinia McDill was elected librarian in 1955, and on her resignation was replaced by Mrs. Isabel Bowie in 1957. Mrs. Bowie and Mrs. McClain are the librarians at the present time.

The County’s first “Bookmobile,” purchased by the W.P.A. and fitted with an appropriate body constructed by the late Mr. Andrew May of Donalds, was replaced by a new vehicle in 1948, which equipment is still in use today.

The Circulating Library covers almost every community in the county, stopping at community centers, many private homes, The Abbeville Public (City) Library and the kindergarten and library of the First Baptist Church of Abbeville. Also, it serves the public schools at Donalds, Due West, Antreville, Callhoun Falls and Lowndesville, these schools having requested the services of the Library. The “Bookmobile” having a carrying capacity of approximately 1,600 books can serve the entire county adequately, since the Library contains more than 10,000 books covering fiction and non-fiction in adult, youth and juvenile brackets. Nineteen communities were served during the summer months. Also, there are four Community Deposits which have been capably handled by Mrs. John Hughes (Abbeville Public Library), Mrs. John Miller, Callhoun Falls, Mrs. Charles Hannah, Central-Shiloh, and Mrs. Marion Parker, Campbell. The Bookmobile also serves seven of the county schools.

During the past fiscal year 763 new books have been added, bringing the total County Library books to 10,688. The circulating Library building recently completed is open to the public every Thursday 9-3:00 o’clock, and is located adjacent to the Grange Lodge on the Due West-Donalds Highway.

The Donalds Grange No. 497, Patrons of Husbandry, revived interest in, and sponsored the Circulating Library as its project, by moving it to Donalds in 1942 and giving it housing facilities in the Grange building.

Through the united efforts of the Grange, other organizations and individuals, a new building is now under construction adjacent to the Grange Hall. This building will be used solely as a permanent home for the Abbeville County Circulating Library.

The Library is open to the reading public every Thursday during the hours from 9:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. for the issuing and exchanging of books.

The Library is under the direction of the following board of six members:

Miss Clara A. Bonner, Due West, S. C.
Miss Myrtle Crowther, Antreville, S. C.
Mrs. Zelma M. Mann, Abbeville, S. C.
Mr. Erle Hodges, Lowndesville, S. C.
Mr. Joel S. Morse, Abbeville, S. C.
Mr. W. M. Agnew, Donalds, S. C.

GREENVILLE LIBRARIAN TO LEGISLATOR

(Editor's note: The first five paragraphs of this letter to Mr. Gentry, Representative from Pickens County, appeared in the Greenville, (S.C.) News, February 1, 1959, under the heading: "Ban 'Trash? No! Build Libraries!" under Gil Rowland's by-line. We prevailed on Charles Stow to let us use the entire letter. Since the writing, some progress has been made.)

January 12, 1959

The Honorable John T. Gentry
608 West 3rd Avenue
Easley, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Gentry:

Several times in recent weeks there have appeared in Greenville papers accounts of your concern over the quality of magazines being sold on newsstands. The most recent reports your intention to introduce in the General Assembly a bill to govern the sale of such magazines.

Since I feel your concern in this matter is commendable, I am taking the liberty of making a suggestion in which I hope you will be interested.

Instead of the negative approach to the problem with a law which would prohibit the sale of such magazines and which would certainly bring charges of censorship, etc., why not take the positive approach and give the influence and support of your position to the public libraries of the state which are struggling desperately to make available worthwhile reading material to all South Carolinians? Good literature readily available would certainly supplant much of what is presently being read by those who have nothing better or who do not have access to a public library.

Since your record in the General Assembly makes it evident that you are anxious to make South Carolina a better place in which to live, I can assure you that by helping to improve public libraries you would be making a tremendous contribution and one which would earn you the respect, admiration and appreciation of all thoughtful citizens.

At this time, there is not one member of the General Assembly who is actively supporting the cause of public libraries in South Carolina. There are, perhaps, a few members who are opposed to public libraries, but the majority have a passive interest in their welfare. I am sure it would be possible to arouse their interest and undertake a dynamic program for the improvement of our public libraries. You will also find upon investigation a large number of citizens who are ardent, if not vocal, supporters of public libraries who would be eager to help you launch such a program.
Should you have any doubts concerning the value to the state of a good system of public libraries, I should like to say that public libraries have been referred to, among other things, as "universities of the people." Henry Ward Beecher said, "A library is not a luxury but one of the necessities of life." Carlyle has said, "The true university is a collection of books." You will find, also, that industrialists seeking new locations for plants are keenly interested in good public library service both for themselves and for their employees. The increasing use being made of public libraries throughout the state gives further evidence of their place in modern society.

As you know, funds have been made available by the federal government to assist in the development of public library service to residents of rural areas. Many counties in South Carolina, among them Greenville and Pickens, are taking advantage of this opportunity to improve their library service. I understand there is also an opportunity for Pickens and Oconee to carry out a demonstration of a regional library. I hope that opportunity will not be lost, for it was as a result of just such a demonstration, originated and financed by Mr. Thomas F. Parker, a man of wisdom and dedicated to the improvement of his city, that Greenville was able to have one of the first county libraries in the South. For many years it was a model institution and librarians and library trustees came in large numbers to study its organization and operation. It was wonderful publicity for Greenville. Just this morning I received an inquiry from a student at the University of Mexico, Mexico City, concerning the early history of the Greenville Public Library. A regional library in Pickens and Oconee Counties would bring them much favorable publicity.

In closing, I should like to urge you to give careful consideration to this suggestion and assure you that, if you will undertake to launch a program for public libraries, you will receive the support and cooperation of every public librarian in South Carolina, as well as the assistance of the State Library Board which is even now doing a splendid job throughout the state.

Sincerely yours,
Charles E. Stow
Librarian

LIBRARY NEWS IN REVIEW

The School Library Section of the South Carolina Education Association held a luncheon Friday, March 13, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Parish House, Columbia. Miss Louise Meredith (Emory University) Supervisor of Instructional Materials and Libraries, Tennessee State Department of Education, was the guest speaker. Officers for 1959-1960 will be Miss Margie Brissie, Librarian, Abbeville High School, President; Miss Margaret Cromer, Librarian, Carolina High School, Greenville, Vice-President; Mrs. Elsie B. Hiers, Librarian, Hampton Elementary School, Hampton, Secretary.

The South Carolina High School Library Association held a successful meeting at Winthrop College the week end of April 10 and 11. Approximately 300 were present. On Friday evening, Major Frank Durham, from The Citadel, spoke to the group on "Education Down Under" a discussion of his year as a Fulbright lecturer in Australia. On Saturday morning discussion groups were held. The topics for discussion were: (1) How to make your district meetings interesting (2) How to make the library attractive to students (3) New books suitable for high school libraries (4) The influence of newspapers, books and movies on our daily lives (5) Ways of raising the prestige of the school library.

The new officers elected for 1959-60 are: Linda Johnston, Rivers High School, Charleston, President; K. C. Ryan, St. Andrews High School, Charleston, Vice-President; Betsy Jane Garrett, Dreher High School, Columbia, Secretary; Jane Walter, Bamberg High School, Treasurer and Mary Condon, Bishop England High School, Charleston, Reporter. Pictures of the new officers appeared in "The State" newspaper Tuesday, April 14.

While the students held their business meeting, the librarians met for a talk by Dr. Carlisle Holler, Director of the Division of Instruction of the State Department of Education and on the National Defense Education Act and the School Librarian.

Scholarships

The South Carolina High School Library Association which awards annually a scholarship to a college junior or senior in South Carolina studying library science and planning to go into school library work has increased the award from $100 to $200. Last year Miss Duane Batson, who is now a senior studying at Winthrop College, received the award. She was formerly a student assistant in the James F. Byrnes High School. Miss Ann Foran of the University of South Carolina has been named as recipient for the coming year. Miss Foran is the daughter of Mrs. Betty Foran, librarian of the Dreher High School, Columbia.

Miss Emily Sanders, Librarian, Charleston County Library, reports circulation for Jan.-Dec., 1958, was 564,669, compared with 493,893 for Jan.-Dec., 1957.

Student librarians of the Elizabeth Stephens District (Union, Cherokee, and Spartanburg counties) met for their annual supper meeting at Union High School Library February 19, 1959. Miss Lucile Huggin, mathematics teacher in the Spartanburg High School, held the group spellbound with her vivid description and beautiful slides made during her recent tour of Europe. Each club reported on its projects for the year. Union High librarians were responsible for the supper and registration; Chesnee High librarians for the program.

Captain James M. Hillard, Librarian, The Citadel, was State Chairman for South Carolina for National Library Week in 1959. His report to National Library Week headquarters included: State committee members: Mrs. Anne King, Chairman, President State Parent-Teachers Association; Sydney T. Wise, Editor, South Carolina Magazine; Henry E. Losse, Librarian, Charleston News and Courier; Mrs. John H. Childress, President of the Federation of Women's Clubs; Gerald Paulk, State Junior of Commerce; Frank H. Bailey.
President S. C. State Bar Association; Laymon Harmon, Commander S. C. Department of the American Legion; John Rivers, President of Television and Radio Broadcasters for South Carolina; and the Rev. Feltham S. James, member of the executive council for South Carolina on the Council of Churches. Captain Hil-Iard stated: “the governor was contacted and published a proclamation concerning National Library Week. We were lucky here in that his mother-in-law is a prominent librarian of the state.” 16 daily newspapers carried notices of committee appointments and usually an editorial on observation of the week. 75 weeklies carried notices of the events. 10 radio stations gave broadcasts; four locally-planned programs of 15 minutes and fifteen half-hour programs were reported.

From J. B. Howell, Circulation Librarian, The University of Georgia Libraries: “It is interesting to note that the picture which appeared on the cover of the April, 1958, issue of The South Carolina Librarian was reprinted as an illustration for an article on school library service in the February issue of the ALA Bulletin. Reference, of course, is made to the picture of the two sixth graders using the library of Spartanburg’s Park Hills Elementary School.”

Monday afternoon, March 2, 1959, the St. Stephen, S. C., Branch Library (of the Berkeley County Library) was formally opened to the public. Mrs. Hazel Stacey will have charge of circulation on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 3:00 until 5:00 o’clock. It was sponsored by the Federation of Women’s Missionary Societies and the local school board of St. Stephen, and is located in the old Athletic Field House. Mrs. Georgie I. Adams is Berkeley County Librarian.

The Spartanburg County Library building bond issue has been increased to $560,000.00. Bids are expected in October, 1959.

March 1, 1959 the renovated and reorganized Belton, S. C., Library was re-opened with an informal reception. Miss Nell Payne is the Belton librarian. Special guests were Mr. Joe King, Mayor of Belton, Miss Estellene P. Walker, Director of the S. C. State Library Board, and Mr. J. W. Gordon Gourlay, President of the South Carolina Library Association.

The Dillon County Library held its first coffee hour February 12. Mrs. C. E. Bethia is librarian.

April 12, 1959, an Open House and Tea were held in the Berkeley County Library. Mrs. Marguerite G. Thompson, Librarian, Colleton County Memorial Library, and Vice-President, South Carolina Library Association, and her husband, Mr. Ralph Thompson, were guests.

Miss Estellene P. Walker, Director, South Carolina State Library Board, was the author of an article in the May, 1959, issue of the Wilson Library Bulletin. The Board’s Reference and Interlibrary Loan Service was discussed.

Mr. Henry Ravenel Dwight, of Pinopolis and Charleston, S. C., has presented the Berkeley County Library many valuable books and framed pictures, of historical nature.

The South Carolina State Library Board has received an appropriation for 1959-1960 of $104,572.00.

On June 29, 1959, the Charleston County Library’s new building was begun and is scheduled for completion 300 days from the starting date. The building is of curtain wall construction, two stories high, with 47,342 square feet of space. It is located on Marion Square in downtown Charleston, on the corner of King and Hutson streets.

A Landrum, S. C. branch of the Spartanburg Public Library was opened May 27th, 1950. Mrs. P. E. Christopher has been appointed branch librarian, and Mrs. Marcella McDowell, County Librarian of the Spartanburg Public Library, is advisor.

**RECENT SOUTH CAROLINIANA — A PARTIAL LIST**

Compiled By

J. MITCHELL REAMES,
Director, Undergraduate Library,
The University of South Carolina

Here are some items of South Caroliniana gleaned in recent months from various trade bibliographies. The compiler has not examined all of these items and bibliographic entries are for the most part from standard lists. Likewise, no claim is made that this is a complete list.

ALADDY, EVELYN

South Carolina: evil shadow; how a woman’s charges of corruption and vice led to her commitment to a mental hospital. Exposition Press [1959] 177p. $3.25

BASS, ROBERT DUNCAN

Swamp Fox: the life and campaigns of General Francis Marion. Holt [1959] 275p. $4.50

COXER, ELIZABETH BOATWRIGHT

La Belle: a novel based on the life of the notorious southern belle, Marie Boozer. Dutton, 1959. 320p. $3.95

GRAYDON, NELL S.

Another Jezebel. R. L. Bryan Co., 1958 219p. $3.50

HARRIS, WALTER ALEXANDER

Here the Creeks sat down. J. W. Burke Co., 1958. 166p. $2.00

MOLLOY, ROBERT

The reunion. Doubleday, 1959. 331p. $4.50

MYRTLE BEACH, S. C. Ocean View Memorial Hospital, Women’s Auxiliary.

COASTAL CAROLINA COOKING. MYRTLE BEACH [1958] 37p. $2.75

OFFICERS’ WIVES CLUB, Myrtle Beach Air Force Base, S. C.


QUATTLEBAUM, PAUL

The Kingston Presbyterian Church, Pee Dee Presbyterian, Conway, South Carolina, 1858-1958). Conway, Kingston Presbyterian Church [1958] 126p. $3.95

Savage, JR., HENRY

Seeds of time: the background of Southern thinking. Holt, 1959. 312p. $4.50
BOOK REVIEWS


By Sam P. Manning,
Attorney, Spartanburg, S. C.

In writing Swamp Fox, The Life and Campaigns of General Francis Marion, Dr. Robert D. Bass has made a notable contribution to South Carolina history and to the field of historical biography of the American Revolution. The book is written in an authoritative and interesting manner. It is a worthy successor to Dr. Bass' earlier work The Green Dragoon on the lives of Colonel Banastre Tarleton and Mary Robinson. In both books the reader is conscious of the author's mastery of the subject matter, a mastery acquired through years of historical research in America and England.

In choosing to write on the life of Francis Marion, Dr. Bass chose not only one of his childhood heroes, but one of the genuine folk heroes of America. Dr. Bass has sought to remove Marion from the realm of legend to the field of reality. He studied all of the available original manuscripts and has read with care both Horry and Weems' and James' early biographies. Dr. Bass' final product mirrors both his diligence and his entertaining and descriptive style.

General Francis Marion emerges as a forceful, dedicated, and courageous leader of men—a man with both an indomitable will and a generous heart. One can sense the inspirational effect of his brilliant strikes against British tyranny. Engagements which were masterfully executed from the point of view of guerrilla warfare, which gave hope to a prostrate state and struck fear into the heart of the enemy.

From August, 1780, to September, 1871, Francis Marion as the leader of a group of small but valiant soldiers was to keep alive the flame of hope in the South Carolina low country. From the Edisto River to the North Carolina line and inland to the High Hills of Santee he moved by quiet and deathly strokes, striking the enemy when least expected. His efforts were to play a vital part in the final defeat of the British forces. But when the British were finally defeated, he raised his voice in defense of the fallen foe, willing to forget the bitterness of the war, he sought to heal the bitter wounds of civil strife.

Francis Marion was one of the genuine heroes of the American Revolution and one of the greatest leaders of partisan warfare which America has produced. It is to be regretted that some of the guerrilla leaders of today have not learned the greatest lesson of Marion's life, that of forgiveness to the fallen foe and the peaceful unification of the state.

Francis Marion may again, however, escape into the realm of legend, of poetry, and song. Dr. Bass' able efforts notwithstanding. We must wait with patience, however, and see what effect Walt Disney's new television series on General Francis Marion, the Swamp Fox, will have. It is to be hoped that it will have the virtue of Dr. Bass' scholarship and insight.

Dr. Bass himself a native of South Carolina was raised near Britton's Neck and Snow Island in the Pee Dee section of South Carolina, an area in which Marion's revolutionary exploits still live in the minds of the people. Through the years while a professor at the University of South Carolina, the United States Naval Academy, and Furman University and while studying in London, Dr. Bass continued to study the life of Marion. He desires our gratitude that he has given us the opportunity to share with him the life of a great American, the inspirational story of General Francis Marion, the Swamp Fox.

By VIOLET I. MENOHER, Reference Librarian, Science, Technology and Agriculture Library, Clemson College, Clemson, S. C.

This book is appealing for the romantic story of three gallant young patriots, and for its historical interest. Miss Bristow's descriptive powers bring history alive. The Battle of Charleston, the sack of Bellwood Plantation, details of a beautifully made cravat, or a garnet velvet dress, skillfully reveal what life was like during the American Revolution in Charleston. Although characterization is not one of the strong points of the book, excitement, adventure and good descriptive writing contribute to make this a book that people like to read, as has been proven by its continued place on the best seller lists.

Celia Garth is a spirited, well-bred, orphan girl who learned to sew well at the plantation home of her uncle. This experience was very helpful, for when she discovered that all of the money her father left for her had been depleted, she took a job in a dressmaker's shop in Charleston to earn her own way. There she met two young men who helped to shape her future. Captain James de Courcye Rand was a promising young lawyer in civilian life, and Luke Ansel, a daring wagon train runner and fighter with Colonel Marion, the Swamp Fox. Her engagement to one of these men ended in tragedy but ultimately she was able to find hope again. The romance is interwoven with troop movements, espionage, and evacuation from Charleston as the British ships and troops move in. Celia herself takes an exciting and dangerous part in the war. It is her duty to listen unobtrusively to the banter and casual conversation of the Tory ladies and gentlemen who patronize the shop and the British troopers who sometimes accompany them. Through a clever system of signalling, Celia transmits her bits of information, hoping always that some of what she has learned will make some difference to her compatriots.

Gwen Bristow, a journalist turned novelist was born in Marion, South Carolina. She received her AB from Jolson College, Alabama and her training in journalism from Columbia College, New York. She was a reporter for the NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE when she met her future husband, Bruce Manning, who was a reporter for the ITEM. They were grim professional rivals, doing their best to beat each other on exclusive stories. Bruce Manning later became a screen writer in Hollywood. Miss Bristow wrote several mysteries and novels before she began work on her successful trilogy about Louisiana, take the same family from pre-revolutionary days to the World War. (DEEP SUMMER, 1937; HANDSOME ROAD, 1938; THIS SIDE OF GLORY, 1940) JUBILEE TRAIN was another very successful novel. It tells of the Americans who traded in California before the Gold Rush, and was later made into a movie prepared by Bruce Manning. Miss Bristow's home is now in Northridge, a suburban village in the San Fernando Valley of California.

Colonial and Revolutionary History of Upper South Carolina, by Dr. J. B. O. Landrum, originally published in 1897, reprints now available from Reprint Company, 154 W. Cleveland Park Drive, Station B, Spartanburg, S. C. 384 pages, $5 plus 50c for sales tax, postage, handling.

Much of the fighting in the Revolutionary War in the upper part of South Carolina, with the exception of the major battles of Cowpens and Kings Mountain, pitted the colonists committed to freedom against the settlers who remained loyal to the British crown.

The Cherokees, whose lands included those areas now known as Greenville, Anderson, Pickens and Oconee counties, were incited against the settlers and a major Indian war was fought within the revolution. As a result of this the Cherokees ceded to the state their remaining lands in northwestern South Carolina.

These and many other facts of the early history of the upper state are detailed in Landrum's Colonial and Revolutionary History of Upper South Carolina. The author, a native of Spartanburg, wrote and published the history in 1897. Only a limited number of copies exist and these are highly prized by the owners.

The Reprint Company of Spartanburg is undertaking the republishing of a number of old histories, particularly those dealing with the revolutionary era. The Upper South Carolina volume is its first venture.

The book should prove of interest to schools as supplementary material and particularly members of the Daughters of the American Revolution with Upper South Carolina ancestry.

The original printing and binding order has been limited to 500 copies and over 140 of these have been booked in advance sales to Spartanburg and county schools.

The volume covers both in text and with maps the Upper State government organization at the beginning of the Revolution, pinpoints the battlefields in the region and details each engagement. Special chapters are devoted to the battles of Kings Mountain, Cowpens and the Star Fort at Ninety Six. Maps are used in explaining these battles.


By HERMAN M. FELDER, JR.

Associate Professor of English, Clemson College, Clemson, S. C.

Earl Mazo, formerly a resident of Charleston and a student at Clemson College but now a veteran Washington correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune, has written a best-selling biography of Richard Nixon, generally considered one of the most enigmatic figures in national politics. It is a sympathetic interpretation, and like Nixon's recent visit to Russia, is likely to further Nixon's political career.
Richard Milhous Nixon was born in 1913 to humble Quaker-Methodist parents in Yorba Linda, then a small town on the outskirts of Los Angeles. In 1922 the family moved to Whittier, a nearby college town where Nixon's father opened a gasoline station and a general store. Nixon was graduated from Whittier College and Duke Law School, did a stint in the Navy, and in 1946 won his first election over popular Congressman Jerry Voorhis in a hard-fought campaign in which he and his backers more or less "smeared" Democrat Voorhis by linking him with the Political Action Committee of the CIO. Nixon first gained distinction in Congress when his persistent probing as a member of the Un-American Activities Committee culminated in the exposure of Alger Hiss and gave weight to the charge that the Truman administration was employing countless Communist sympathizers, if not card-carrying party members. Taking advantage of Democratic party rifts between the organizations of Senator Sheridan Downey and Helen Gahagan Douglas, as well as Mrs. Douglas's "soft" attitude toward Communism, Nixon won the 1950 senatorial election by a surprising margin of 680,000 votes. The support of Herbert Brownell, Thomas Dewey, and other powerful Republicans, coupled with a strategic geographical advantage, got him a place on the Eisenhower ticket at the 1952 convention and kept him there in 1956 despite the opposition of Harold Stassen.

Nixon's political career, winding through the maze of national and international crises during the past thirteen years, offers the biographer an excellent opportunity to describe the major scenes on the Republican stage as well as one of its most important performers. The dramatic personae are Eisenhower, Dewey, Knowland, Warren, Stassen, Adams, McCarthy, Herter, and Dulles; the principal scenes are centered around the impact of the Nixon fund on the Eisenhower "Crusade," the Chambers-Hiss episode, two Republican conventions, the McCarthy spectacle, Eisenhower's illness, and Nixon's facing up to the rioting anti-American mobs in Caracas.

What kind of man is Richard Nixon? William S. White has called him "a hard, acute, operationally brilliant politician." Mazo, comparing him with Truman, shows him to be a rough campaigner, a natural trouble-shooter, and a loyal party man. No intellectual, he is most valuable as a party strategist. But behind this political front he is a sensitive, unpretentious man, and essentially a fatalist who believes that the "times," not the man, will determine the success of a politician. In domestic affairs, he thinks of himself as a liberal Republican; in foreign affairs, an implacable foe of Communism and an exponent of aid rather than guns for America's allies. Privately, he retains his Quaker reserve and a high respect for ethical conduct.

Mazo's extensive use of Nixon's personal records and the recollections of campaign managers and public officials gives a lively authenticity to his work. Despite an occasional lapse into repetition and an unnecessary inclusion of trivia (what difference does it make if Nixon can dress in two and one half minutes?), the biography is good reading. As for Mazo's attitude toward his subject, like Mrs. Nixon, he finds that 'Dick is usually right.' Thus, should Nixon become the next Republican candidate for the presidency, Mazo has provided him with an acceptable campaign biography.

Economic Readjustment of an Old Cotton State:
South Carolina, 1820-1860. By Alfred Glaze Smith, Jr. (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1958. Pp. viii, 239. Tables, charts, appendixes. $5.00.)

By Dr. Charles E. Cauthen,
Head, Department of History,
Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C.

The general scope of this valuable study of South Carolina's ante-bellum economy is indicated by its title and its six chapter headings: "The Old Order Changes," "Migration," "Agriculture," "Manufacturing," "Internal Improvements," "Banking." From extensive sources, mainly primary, the author has obviously become thoroughly familiar with the economic history of the period but although he includes in the book a great amount of historical data his interest and emphasis is not a detailed historical narrative. Rather, as an economist, he has undertaken to analyze the forces at work and to explain the purposes, successes and failures of public and private efforts to solve the economic problems of the era. To this reader the great contribution of the book lies in its authoritative interpretation of the historical facts.

Efforts to readjust the economy were dictated by the ending of the spectacular prosperity of the generation before 1820. As cotton prices collapsed there began a migration to the richer western lands which in forty years drained the state of over 200,000 whites, nearly 175,000 slaves and of much capital which helped finance western economic development instead of that of South Carolina. Competition of the Southwest made agricultural readjustment desirable if not imperative. Some improvement of agricultural techniques occurred but South Carolina fell far short of a real agricultural revolution. In comparison with earlier times and with other sections cotton staple agriculture remained unproductive but in the opinion of the author not a losing business as some then and since believed.

The failure of the state to develop extensive manufactures as a solution for economic stagnation was not primarily the result of opposition on political grounds, or capital scarcity, or unavailability of labor. In the author's view it was simply the difficulty of getting a start and the fact that agriculture was more natural before land became scarcer and population larger. The dream of economic salvation through internal improvements was also largely unrealized. The 1818-1827 program for extensive state-financed canals and pikes was disappointing and was abandoned as enthusiasm turned to railroads. The Charleston-Hamburg road failed to divert large shipments from Savannah to Charleston and the transmontane project founded chiefly from insufficient capital. Rapid extension of mileage in the prosperous 1850's, however, was a stimulating influence for Charleston business and the growth of inland towns, and strengthened the importance of cotton in the economy by extending its area of cultivation. The banking system was notably sound and solvent and served reasonably well the needs of merchants and large planters but the author concludes after careful analysis of its operation that it furnished inadequate credit for economic expansion and development.

Professor Smith deserves high praise for producing an excellent book.
SOUTHEASTERN SUPPLEMENT to the
UNION LIST OF SERIALS

By Alfred Rawlinson,
Librarian, McKissick Memorial Library
The University of South Carolina

For $20—no discount—you can purchase one of the
600 copies issued in April, 1959, of SOUTHEASTERN
SUPPLEMENT to the UNION LIST of SERIALS
from the publisher—Southern Regional Education Board,
130 Sixth Street, N. W., Atlanta 13, Georgia. The total
cost of publication—excluding reporting costs absorbed
by the 36 contributing libraries—was $28,500 so you can
see what a bargain your money will bring.

As the subtitle states, this is a 447-page, 9 by 12-inch
hardbound “Regional union list of serials commencing
publication before January 1, 1950, supplementing the
UNION LIST OF SERIALS of the H. W. Wilson
Company.” Institutions represented include colleges,
universities, theological seminaries, state and special libraries
and are located as follows: Alabama—4; Florida—3;
Georgia—4; Kentucky—4; Louisiana—2; Mississippi—2;
North Carolina—3; South Carolina—3; Tennessee—4;
Virginia—5; and West Virginia—1. Clemson, Furman,
and the University reported from South Carolina.

Under the direction of the editor, Dr. Edward Graham
Roberts, Library Consultant of the Southern Regional
Education Board, over 150,000 cards were combined into
about 32,500 entries; photolithoprinted about 70 to a
page in reduced but legible type. Holdings reported
supersede those reported by the libraries to the UNION
LIST of SERIALS, 2nd edition and its two SUPPLE-
MENTS since they include both those reported to the
ULS and any additions or changes. But, holdings listed
in the ULS not added to or corrected are not included.
This means that the SOUTHEASTERN SUPPLEMENT
must be used in conjunction with the UNION LIST OF
SERIALS. Cut-off date for reporting was October 15,
1958 and some titles not in the ULS are included. Also
included in the listing are items in the microfilm series
AMERICAN PERIODICAL SERIES, 18th Century;
AMERICAN PERIODICAL SERIES, 1800-1850; and
ENGLISH LITERARY PERIODICALS.

Sponsoring agencies for the publication were the
Association of Southeastern Research Libraries, the South-
eastern Interlibrary Research Facility, and the Southern
Regional Education Board while the Southeastern Library
Association contributed about $2600 toward printing cost.

Although a work of this nature is slightly out-date before the ink dries, and although there are undoubtedly
errors in it—for example, the University of South Caro-
olina holdings of a complete set of the INTERNATIONAL
CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE was
not listed—and although the work will eventually be su-
perseded by the projected new edition of the UNION
LIST of SERIALS (which—incidentally—will undoub-
tedly cost a great deal more than $20) nevertheless this
publication can perform a most helpful function for some
years to come. It will be of great assistance in inter-
library loan of serial items by spreading the traffic, locating
closer sources, and making available material known.
South Carolina libraries with any pretensions in the field
of inter-library loan should purchase a copy.

Jack K. Williams, VOGUES in Villainy: Crime and
Retribution in Ante-Bellum South Carolina.
Columbia: University of South Carolina
Press, 1959. $5.00.

By Dr. Lewis P. Jones,
Professor of History, Wofford College

Studies of South Carolina history sometimes seem toall into four tight categories: ancestor worship, a cult
not unknown in the state; sentimental gush about a
time-that-never-was that now is portrayed as “the good
old days” (good perhaps only because they are gone);
 scholarly monographs that may be definitive but never-
theless are corpse-cold; and volumes that somehow en-
compass both sound scholarship and entertaining read-
ability. The blood, sweat, tears, and ink that have been
put into South Carolina historiography have been more
than considerable. (A North Carolinian has even observed
that deceased South Carolinians are probably doing re-
search in the celestial archives as they continued to grind
out books on their native state.) Unhappily, too few
South Carolina books fall into the fourth category. Happi-
ly, Vogues in Villainy does.

Professor (now Dean) Williams of Clemson has plowed
depthly in a field heretofore little scratched in South Carolina
history: crime and punishment prior to 1860. Wallace touches on it in his monumental work but lures
the reader mainly into a labyrinth of the court system
and its reorganizations. Blessed with a sense of humor,
William's delves right into the bloodstream and violence of
the era and makes vivid a scene that may shock the
modern reader who learns the extent of violence in “the
good old days” when South Carolina hip pockets constituted a
veritable walking arsenal. The little volume does more
than depict clearly a body-strewn state, however, for it
undertakes also a careful analysis of why crime and pun-
ishment were so prevalent in this era—giving both the
contemporary explanations and those of the modern
author. Contemporaries put tippling shops at the head of
their list, adding the almost-universal custom of “toting
a gun,” poverty, the public festivals (sales day, court
sessions, muster days, race week, and the frequent politi-
calls) that brought the rude folk together in a some-
times-monotonous, televisionless era, and the
swashbuckling attitude that was adopted by so many Carolinians
that it crowded the dockets of the courts and brought
prosperity to the undertaker. In other words, the author
has carefully treated crime and punishment as reflections
of the social background of ante-bellum South Carolina.

Although the ante-bellum days may have been marked
by violence, they were not marked by absence of law, for
both lawyers and judges were overworked coping with the
transgressors of society. The attorneys’ role receives con-
siderable attention here, and many figures well-known in the
state bar come alive—often amid fetching anecdotes.

In a gory opening chapter, “The Face of Crime,” the
vogues of the rascals are depicted and then the villains
themselves—the criminal type of the era. Juvenile delin-
quency obviously did not come with the modern teen-
ger, for many pre-1860 South Carolinians under sixteen
found themselves in the toils of the law, with a startling
number indicted for murder. Editors constantly deplored
and lamented this (though surfacing their readers with
graphic tales of crime), repeatedly editorializing that the
younger generation was going to the dogs.

A chapter "Catching the Criminal" also breaks ground in the history of law-enforcement agencies. One comes to appreciate the problems of deputy sheriffs, constables, and other police agencies in a state of violence. Their task—like that of the prosecuting attorneys—was too often made doubly frustrating by lax and lenient jurors who deserve much of the blame for the state of things.

The chapter "Punishment" does not tell the scholar much new but it does reveal that unhappy story as it appears to have been told to South Carolina. If there are any "gentle readers" any more (and we doubt it), they will be repelled by this chapter designed for those with a strong stomach.

Primarily the book is devoted to the white criminal since Negro slaves were not loose in society and hence not constantly involved in Saturday night "scrapes." Their misdeeds were mainly committed on the plantation and handled there by the master who did not leave behind the documentary evidence that would have led Professor Williams to the scene of the crime. Hence, the hoodlumism of this book is white.

Although the book is classed for libraries as "crime and criminals" this reviewer prefers that it be labeled "Social History—S. C." and thus enhance a shelf usually too slim and too dry. For this reason if for no other, the book is a valuable contribution to South Caroliniana.

Despite what appears to be a fantastic amount of research to underpin substantially a little book, this study should be palatable to the average layman as well as to the scholar. It gives flavor to the ante-bellum period and shows that everything was not good in the good old days. And sometimes a good villain can seem to have even more charm than a zealous reformer.

DOCTOR ZHIVAGO AND THE AMERICAN READER

By Mrs. Verona Thomas,
Spartanburg Public Library

DOCTOR ZHIVAGO, the only novel of 68-year-old Russian poet Boris Pasternak, was published in English in late 1958, shortly after the author's efforts to have it recalled from an Italian Communist publisher "for revision," in response to the Russian government's insistence, failed. It was translated into the European language outside the Iron Curtain countries, and created a great impression. Pasternak was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature last fall, because of his "important achievements both in contemporary lyrical poetry and in the field of the great Russian epic tradition." He has been denounced both by the Russian government and most other Russian writers, and he has refused the Nobel Prize, which therefore went unawarded. The English version, published by Pantheon for $5.50, has been a best-seller in the U.S. almost since publication, and as an alternate Book of-the-Month Club selection is heading toward a record quarter-million copies sold.

The author's mother was a Jewish concert pianist; his father, a painter, illustrated some of his friend Tolstoy's books. Pasternak was given a good education, forsaking music after six years' study for philosophy and literature. He established himself early as a poet, somewhat like T. S. Eliot, as an innovator and difficult writer in new forms; however, the reverence Russian students and audi-

ences show for him, in his rare public appearances, is more like that Americans would give Carl Sandburg or Robert Frost, who also established themselves two and three generations ago.

Due to a leg injury Pasternak did no military service in World War I, but worked in a chemical factory in the Ural Mountains, the locale of about half of DOCTOR ZHIVAGO. He lived in Moscow during the Revolution. Afterwards he lapsed into silence, while many fellow writers committed suicide, followed the Party line, or simply disappeared. He now lives in a two-story, many-windowed house surrounded by woods, in a suburb 15 miles from Moscow where many writers live, with his Italian second wife. Pasternak has three grown sons, a brother who is a Moscow architect, and two sisters who have lived in England since the 1930s.

The novel DOCTOR ZHIVAGO is 518 pages long, followed by 40 pages of poems attributed to Zhivago. It covers the time from 1903 to 1929, with two epilogues: one, an incident from World War II, and one, an incident in the early 1950s. It ranges over Russia, much taking place in Moscow, with the Ural Mountains in a large town and in the camp of the Red "Forest Brotherhood," and the rest near the Chinese border and at the fronts in World Wars I and II. It interweaves mainly the lives of three families. First is that of Yuri Zhivago, his mother who dies when he is 10, his wealthy father who commits suicide, his Oriental half-brother Efgraf, and his philosopher-uncle Kolia, with whom he goes to live. Second is that of Tonia Gromeko whom Zhivago marries, her mother Anna, her professor-father, and the two children she and Zhivago have. Third is that of Larisa, or Lara, Guishar, her Russianized French mother who owns a sewing factory, her dead father who was a Belgian engineer, her spendthrift brother Rodion, her husband Pasha Antipov who is younger than she and the son of a revolutionary railroad worker, and her two daughters. At least 50 other characters enter and leave the plot, some few reappearing during the 1905 uprisings, the 1917 and 1918 revolutions, the world wars, and the last decade. Many of these people, at appropriate times, express themselves on art, government, religion, death, poetry, and love; but mainly on the plight of man caught in a social revolution growing gradually more extreme and destructive.

Such are the bare facts behind this most important new novel.

How can we, as average Americans, find in ourselves the needed basis of identification to get from this book all it has to give?

A pleasant surprise is the case with which one can identify with three of the main characters, Zhivago, Lara, and Tonia. These are the sort of people we believe or hope—or least wish—we are: intelligent, sane, sympathetic, responsible, thoughtful, and loving; when they are not, it is obviously due to circumstances beyond their control. But so are the characters, and the decisive forces, in light love stories.

Some few of us can bring more, personally, to this novel than others. Veterans can, who have lived through or witnessed the horrors of war. So can persons who have lived under an oppressive government, or through a real revolution anywhere. Imagine a native Cuban reading it now, with the firing squad's shots still echoing? To a
lesser degree, persons can who are steeped in pre-Czarist literature, or completely at home with the broad panorama of the historical novel. The rest of us must make the heroic effort by careful, thoughtful reading.

Let us look to our own history and literary heritage for parallels. The nearest historical parallel comes from our own Civil War—the plight of the residents of Atlanta and Columbia after Sherman’s forces burned these cities. There are the homeless, destitute former pillars of city life faced not only starvation, but the elevation of their previous slaves to positions of economic and political power over them. Just so did Doctor Zhivago carry wood, after the revolution, for the former janitor of the house in which he had taken his bride to live. But this is too far away in time, and was experienced by too few people, to help us much.

However, a brief, mild parallel we can all remember and assess is available — the high-water-mark of recent mittee and its resultant character assassination and loss of position. Most of us did not, however, escape some emotional reaction of concern for liberty, and resentment, in thought control in America, the era of the “Red hunt” and McCarthyism in the late 1940s and early 1950s. Government workers and scientists probably felt most keenly the dismay and frequent intimidation created by the trial-without-jury methods of that legislative com- this abuse of the basic processes of legal justice. An affront to the dignity of the senate, a blanket accusation against Protestant ministers, and McCarthy went into eclipse. This was our bare taste of the permanent condition that arose out of the complete social and political overturn in Russia.

The deadly parallel we should all be able to imagine, even if we have not sent for the well-known Civil Defense bulletin, would be our total demoralization if a radio-active bomb were dropped in our midst. As in Russia in and after 1917, transportation and communication would be gone or totally unreliable (“put a short-wave radio in your basement”), food and water would be desperate problems (“stock your basement with distilled water and canned goods”), and there would be no recourse except personal effort for coping with injury and disease. Such pests of a broken society as rats would flourish, as they did in Doctor Zhivago to such an extent that their racing and squealing, even behind the broken glass piled up against their holes, forms one of the constant sound effects in “Doctor Zhivago.”

Turning from history, literature is of even more help. It is ironic that the great parallel in American literature is of more importance historically than as literature. It is the scene in “Gone With the Wind” where Scarlett digs desperately in the barren garden of her ruined plantation home of Tara for radishes. Compare with this Tonia and Zhivago’s first act after fleeing to her grand-father’s country estate Varykino, where the new-regime owners grudgingly grant them a corner: they hastily and desperately plant a garden, the symbol of continuing life.

The main parallel I see in English literature is with the overriding value Thomas Hardy attaches to landscape and the varying moods of nature. In one sense he makes nature, in “The Return of the Native,” if not the main character a most decisive force. Pasternak’s use of nature is not quite this basic to the plot; it is the background constantly filled in with the poet’s selective, vivid touch, and at times given mystic meanings that highlight ideas or events.

In Russian literature, one thinks at once of Tolstoy’s “War and Peace.” In this full-bodied novel of Napoleon’s invasion of Russia, a main character Bezukhov, is a prisoner of the French army. Napoleon’s ragged, demoralized, and pillaging army drags along in their forced retreat out of Russia. He becomes totally dedicated to sheer physical survival, and so cherishes food, shelter, and rest as ends in themselves, making the gradually more precious continuance of life possible. With this stands unforgettable Zhivago’s desperate journeys, usually along railroads cluttered with corpses, from the Forest Brotherhood to Varykino and from there to Moscow. Zhivago himself says, however, of his own reading, that he prefers the everyday, immediately human approach of Chekhov and Pushkin to the cosmic, moral aims of Tolstoy and Dostoyevsky.

On a minor note, one reviewer has truly compared the lecherous, middle-aged lawyer Komarovsky with the brilliant, half-mad adher of teenaged girls in “Crime and Punishment,” calling Komarovsky a “dissipated Svidrigailov.”

As a realistic war novel I think “Doctor Zhivago” stands with “War and Peace,” equalling it also in philosophical and religious depth if not in characterization. It certainly stands with such outstanding novels of other wars as Crane’s “Red Badge of Courage” on our own Civil War, and such World War I novels as Dos Passos’ “Three Soldiers” and Remarque’s “All Quiet On the Western Front.” I do not think that time will ever make it less than the outstanding novel of the Russian revolution.

As art and pure literature, let up apply the simile of tapestry to this novel. The continuing or recurrent themes if idealism and disillusionment; of harsh realism and most tender love; of despair and deep Christian faith, are carried forward on the threads of conversation of a few normally strong, thoughtful characters. They are woven out on a social “loom” which strains, groans, and stretches as its operation grows gradually worse and worse. The increasing pressure of violent historical events — war, revolution, and the Communist aftermath — threatens to break, and at times does break, the fabric of life for each of the main characters. Yet each remains recognizably intelligent, sensitive, and by his own standards, honorable, and the altered pattern moves on. The background colors in this tapestry, which gives it much of its Arabian-nights and uniquely luminous quality, are the colors of nature and cities in Russia — the constant white of endless snows, melting always into black or dark brown earth; the dull gray, tans, and rusts of city streets and buildings; the rare and vivid yellows of a fall leaf drifting past a sunlit hospital window; and the mingled reds of rowanberries and blood against the snow. The comparison cannot be pushed too far, but the complex, detailed scene on an Oriental tapestry could not reward careful study more than this rich, full novel would.

“Doctor Zhivago” has had longer, more painstaking reviews than has any book in recent years. I think the two outstanding ones are the unsigned one in Time magazine for Dec. 15, 1958, and Edmund Wilson’s searching analysis in the New Yorker for Nov. 15, 1958. The Time article has a brief, fact-filled biography, a good plot sum-
mary, and a good analysis of spiritual values. However, I do not agree with its writer that the novel is not a great one because “the characters are flat, the coincidences implausible, and it is shamelessly melodramatic.” Must the standard for greatness consist only of well-structured plot and well-rounded characters? By such a narrow standard any first-rate poet putting the extraordinary experiences of his lifetime into novel form, as Pasternak has done here, would be doomed failure before he started. I found more to the point Edmund Wilson’s analysis of “one of the very great books of our time.” Mr. Wilson criticizes the translation as rather sloppy and inaccurate, though readable, not doing justice at all to some important meanings in the book. To him it is basically a religious fable, full of symbolism. “Yuri” means “George” and stands, he feels sure, for St. George; “Zhivago” is close to the Russian words for life and vitality. Larisa becomes at times a symbol for Mary Magdalen and thus suffering, abused womanhood — though at least once she seems to be a symbol for Holy Mother Russia. Any serious reader should read these superb reviews in their entirety.

Most other reviews stress that the novel’s theme, of the supreme value of the individual soul, indirectly the entire sweep of modern civilization, the “organization man” of America just as fully as the Community party-liner of Russia. They agree that the novel has attracted attention mostly for the wrong reasons, such as the political, but that the book will survive on its own merits. It is not, for example, what one might expect from the publicity, or what it might have been in other hands. It is not a political tractate on the revolution, pro or con; nor a history or travelogue of Russia; nor a family-history, stream-of-consciousness, character-deterioration, nor horrors-of-war novel. It has some of all of this, but it is in essence the inner life, mental and emotional, of several sensitive, unselfish, city-bred characters under the stress of war and revolution. Of overriding importance is the power of love, next, perhaps, the necessity of self-reliance. The author affirms, through persons who constantly witness death and experience separation and change, belief in immortality, often expressed in terms of Christ’s last days on earth or of Greek Orthodox liturgy. The main theme remains the supreme worth of the individual.

Some writers in the United States have reproached Pasternak with cowardice in lapsing into silence under the unfriendly Communist regimes of the past two decades, and in pleading with Kruschev not to send him into exile because of “Doctor Zhivago,” saying that death would be preferable to leaving his beloved homeland. What patriotism could be greater than this latter? As for the former, Pasternak in a sense did what Doctor Zhivago did — he chose not to succumb to drink, suicide, or total conformity, but, though stripped down to the bare minimum of dignity and self respect, to keep at all costs time and space for solitary writing. Had the choice been otherwise, Pasternak would have been gone long ago and we would never have known “Doctor Zhivago.”

PERSONALS

Mrs. J. T. ADAMS is an assistant in the York County Library.

Miss MARY BERRY, Spartanburg Public Library, attended the Seventh Institute in Library Adult Education, sponsored by the Bureau of Studies in Adult Education of Indiana University and Purdue. She received a certificate for successful completion of the program and upon approval of her critical bibliography. “Assisting Individuals to Learn Systematically,” will also receive two hours graduate credit. Miss BERRY was the only South Carolinian among the twenty-two participants.

Miss ANNIE FRANCES BLACKMAN is library intern in the Anderson County Library.

Miss NANCY C. BLAIR, former director of the Spartanburg Public Library, and more recently librarian of two elementary schools in Columbia, has accepted the position of Consultant for Children and Youth on the State Library Board staff.

Mrs. SHIRLEY WALKER BOONE, librarian, reports that a children’s room has been added to the Chapin Memorial Library, Myrtle Beach; it was financed by the Chapin Foundation and the City of Myrtle Beach.

Miss MARGIA BRISSIE, President of the School Library Section of the South Carolina Library Association, attended the American Library Association meeting in Washington, as did Miss JANE WRIGHT, of Winthrop College, and Miss NANCY JANE DAY, State Department of Education.

Mrs. W. R. (ALICE) BROWN, Librarian, Pine Street Elementary School, Spartanburg, has been elected president of the Junior League of Spartanburg.

Serving as Junior Interns during the summer of 1959 were Miss FRANCES BYRD, Converse College, in the Aiken-Barnwell-Edgefield Regional Library; Miss MARVETTE COLSON, Texas Women’s University, in the Charleston County Library; and Miss HELEN STANLEY, Winthrop College, in the Colleton County Memorial Library.

Miss LURLINE COMANDER is librarian of the North Augusta high school.

Our sympathy to Mrs. BETTIE W. DALY, Librarian, Anderson County Library, on the recent death of her husband.

Miss NAOMI DERRICK is Librarian of the new Garrett High School in the Cooper River District of Charleston.

Mrs. EDGAR DesCHAMPS has retired as Bookmobile Librarian, Lee County Library.

Mrs. WILLIAM (BETTY) FORAN is Children’s Librarian, Richland County Library, Columbia.

Mrs. JANE PATE FEATHERSTUN is Librarian of the Hartsville Public Library.

Miss KATHLEEN GILLELAND, Librarian, Horry County Memorial Library, Conway, resigned, effective April 15. She is now director of a regional library near her home in North Carolina.

Mrs. R. R. McMEEKIN is a new assistant in the Fairfield County Library.
Gittman's Book Shop, Columbia, S. C., held an autograph party on July 27, honoring ELIZABETH BOATWRIGHT COKER, the day of publication of her LA BELLE, her fifth novel.

Dr. R. BRYCE HERBERT, Superintendent of the Greenwood Methodist District, is a new member of the Greenwood County Library Board. He was appointed in May by the County Board of Education to fill the unexpired term of the late Dr. S. A. TINKLER. The term will expire May 1, 1961.

Our sympathy to Mrs. PHIL D. HUFF, Librarian, Laurens County Library, on the death of her husband in March.

Miss MARTHA JONES is Librarian of the new A. C. Flora High School in Columbia.

Miss SUSAN JONES is Librarian of the Brunson-Dargan Junior High School, Darlington.

Mrs. MARY FRIERSON JORDAN is Bookmobile Librarian, Lee County Library, effective Aug. 15.

Mrs. MARGARET LANDERS, Librarian, Houston Elementary School, has been elected Chairman of the Spartanburg School Librarians of the Spartanburg City Schools.

Mr. GEORGE LINDER, Librarian, Spartanburg Public Library, attended the pre-ALA Buildings and Equipment Institute sponsored by the LAD Buildings and Equipment Section, in Washington in June.

Miss AGNES MANSFIELD, Cataloger in the Greenwood City and County Public Library, attended the six-week summer session at the library school of Rutgers University.

Mrs. VELMA MAYER, Librarian, Belton High School last year, is librarian at Hillcrest High School in Greenville County.

BOB MORRELL, son of Mrs. DOROTHY J. MORRELL, Librarian, Marlboro County Library, is learning the library business from the ground up, as an employee of the State Library Board.

Miss DENYSE MOSIMANN is Librarian of Ashley Hall.

Mrs. JOELLA S. NEEL has resigned as Librarian of the Newberry-Saluda Regional Library, effective Sept. 1, to become Assistant Librarian, Newberry College.

Mrs. JACQUELINE SALLENGER, Librarian, Moore High School, Florence, and NANCY JANE DAY, State Department of Education, attended the Southern States Work Conference at Daytona Beach in June.

Miss HARRIETT M. STURGIS, of Rock Hill, is Children's Librarian, Spartanburg Public Library, effective August 31. She received a degree in library science from Winthrop College in August.

Miss ESTELLENE P. WALKER, Director, South Carolina State Library Board, has been appointed to the Special Adult Education Advisory Committee of the South Carolina State Department of Education.

Mrs. HUBERT P. WILKES, of Decatur, Ga., was Cataloger in the Wofford College Library, Spartanburg, June 15-August 7, 1959. She will be an English teacher in the Decatur schools this year.

Miss SARA CATHERINE WILKINSON, who served the Greenwood City and County Public Library from May, 1958, to May, 1959, as an intern under the Library Services program, will attend the School of Library Science at the University of North Carolina for the 1959-1960 year.