South Carolina Libraries

Volume 0
Issue 59 South Carolina Librarian v.10 n.2 03/1966

3-1966

South Carolina Librarian v.10 n.2 03/1966

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

Part of the Library and Information Science Commons

Recommended Citation
Available at: https://scholarcommons.sc.edu/scl_journal/vol0/iss59/1

This Complete Issue is brought to you by Scholar Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in South Carolina Libraries by an authorized editor of Scholar Commons. For more information, please contact dillarda@mailbox.sc.edu.
South Carolina Librarian v.10 n.2 03/1966

Abstract
South Carolina Librarian v.10 n.2 03/1966

Keywords
South Carolina Library Association

This complete issue is available in South Carolina Libraries: https://scholarcommons.sc.edu/scl_journal/vol0/iss59/1
OFFICERS FOR 1966-1967


Photo by Toal's Studio, Columbia, S. C.
EDITORIAL

Momentarily we look backward to 1965, under the leadership of Miss Susie N. McKown and Miss Josephine Crouch, and thank them for a fine year. They were ably aided by committees: Treasurer George R. Linder (until he went back home to North Carolina! — he will long be remembered for getting our membership over the 500 mark); Acting Treasurer Miss Frances B. Reid; the National Library Week leaders: Mrs. Donald S. Russell, Honorary State Chairman; Mrs. Beverly R. Ulmer, Executive Director; and Miss Laura Smith Ebaugh, Assistant Director; the faithful Secretary, Mrs. Retha D. Mark; the hard-working Exhibits Chairman, Miss Desmond Koster; Dr. Robert C. Tucker and all who helped him as Local Arrangements Chairman, at our 44th Annual Meeting and Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of the Association; and all others who helped in many ways (We know we cannot name all, lest we leave someone out!)

Miss Josephine Crouch assumed her duties for our first “biennial session” January 1, 1966. She should lead us in many new ways, having more time to give to certain projects—not that she has more time, but there will be more time to get certain things done, which cannot be done in one year. With increased membership and more new members joining, under her leadership the Association should advance!

“We” are a bit concerned about the South Carolina Librarian. In the “off year” when there is no “Annual Meeting” unless more members “sit down and think” and offer articles for publication, two of the four issues in the biennium may be “slim.” So please resolve to “come up with” professional articles and literally cause the Editorial Board to have to consider and choose from the many articles offered! It can be done—and remember: don’t wait to be asked—”put your thinking cap on” and mail the articles to the Editor! Section Chairmen are asked to keep us informed of activities in each Section.

With every member interested in the South Carolina Librarian we can improve it!

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Josephine Crouch

The South Carolina Library Association was founded “to arouse and stimulate an interest in the building and development of libraries in the State,” as stated in the first constitution adopted in 1915. Now, fifty-one years later, we continue to develop and implement this main purpose—the present constitution states, “Its objective shall be to promote libraries and library service in South Carolina.” Today, the SCLA program endeavors to help all of our librarians to be knowledgeable about the changes and problems that constantly confront them and to aid, through group participation, in coping intelligently and adequately with these common situations.

Members should be familiar with the objective of the SCLA as stated in the Association Constitution and By-laws and should work together diligently to carry out this purpose. Noteworthy programs, over the years, have been focused on related interests such as cooperative projects on a regional and national basis, financial support, establishment of standards, accreditation of librarians, implementation of effective policies and procedures, recruitment of librarians and legislation. Projects and programs, outstanding in quality, will interest and benefit current members and attract and entice new members.

Growth and improvement in library service over the state in the last decade has been reflected in the increased membership in the Association—over five hundred members in 1965. This evidence of interest and of taking part in the activities of our professional organization is most stimulating and gratifying. The progress and future of the SCLA depends upon new members, the cooperation of all members in the program and, most important, the contributions and active participation of the individual member.

A few simple words “... to promote libraries and library service in South Carolina” — but words that enthrall, to each of us, a job consisting of many complexities and challenges. A job that demands active participation in a state association so that we, as a strongly organized professional group, may communicate with other librarians and gain the “benefits of a free flow of ideas aimed at the solution of problems.”
The SCLA—the only library assemblage that can closely focus its objectives and functions on the predominant interest of various types of libraries their situations and conditions, and their problems.

SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE 1966-1967

President.......................... Miss Josephine Crouch
                              P. O. Box 909, Aiken, S. C. 29801

Vice President
AND President-Elect........... Mrs. H. A. Scott, Jr.
                              622 Hanover Court, Rock Hill, S. C. 29730

Secretary.......................... Miss Norma L. Lightsey
                              1830 St. Michael's Road,
                              Columbia, S. C. 29210

Treasurer......................... Lt. Col. James M. Hillard
                              The Citadel, Charleston, S. C. 29401

Past President..................... Miss Susie N. McKeown
                              965 Cherry Road, Rock Hill, S. C. 29730

ALA Councilor...................... Mrs. Marguerite G. Thompson
                              1012 Woodstone Drive,
                              Florence, S. C. 29501

SELA Representative.............. Miss Frances B. Reid
                              104-A Abbie Apts., Spartanburg, S. C. 29301

Chairman, College Section...... Miss Desmond Koster
                              205 Broad St., Charleston, S. C. 29401

Chairman, Public Section....... Mrs. William A. Foran
                              1420 Hagood Ave., Columbia, S. C. 29201

Chairman, School Section....... Miss Mary L. Hetherington
                              Chicora High School,
                              Charleston Heights, S. C. 29401

Chairman, Special Section..... Mrs. Sarah T. Kirven
                              Fort Jackson Library,
                              Columbia, S. C. (Home address:
                              1039 Elm Ave., Columbia, S. C.)

Chairman, Trustee Section..... Miss Jean A. Galloway
                              P. O. Box 2048, Greenville, S. C. 29602

Editor
S. C. Librarian................ Mr. Herbert Hucks, Jr.
                              (Not Official Member)
                              470 Hampton Drive
                              Spartanburg, S. C. 29301

(Editor's Note: Committees for 1966-1967 will be announced in this issue, if possible; if impossible, in the October, 1966 issue).

A. L. A. COUNCILOR'S REPORT

By MARGUERITE G. THOMPSON

I attended both Council meetings and also the Informational meeting of Council and Executive Board. The Information meeting was an informal breakfast meeting and was concerned with clarifying items to be presented for action at the two regular Council meetings. A special Council Committee presented suggestions for improving communication between Executive Board and Council.

President Vosper opened the first Council meeting with a resume of Association activities since the annual convention. He announced that ALA had more than $900,000 in grant funds this year. Of special interest is a $25,000 grant from U. S. Steel Foundation made to ACRL for allocation to academic libraries in the South.

Much discussion was had concerning the Institutional Membership resolution which proposed an amendment to the Constitution to deny membership in ALA to institutions discriminating among users. Vernon Clapp reported his committee's study of this resolution and its recommendation that the proposed amendment be rejected. On its first vote Council rejected this proposed amendment on Institutional Membership.

Upon recommendation by the Committee on Legislation and the Executive Board, Council voted to confer an honorary life membership to Senator John Fogarty of Rhode Island at the New York conference for his decisive support and unflagging successful effort in behalf of libraries.

An important item on the agenda of Council's second meeting concerned a reconsideration of the function of the Midwinter meeting. A special study committee recommended the authorization by Executive Board of a limited number of program meetings at Midwinter. They also recommended that Midwinter remain in Chicago at least in alternate years but that Executive Board authorize occasional movement to various parts of the country where some worthy purpose of program, regional recognition, or public relations warrants meetings elsewhere. Council approved both of these recommendations.

Council voted to establish a new ALA division to be known as the Information Science and Automation Division. An ALA Publishing Board was also created by vote of Council.

The Georgia Library Association applied for Chapter status in ALA, and the Mississippi Library Association re-applied. Both were unanimously accepted.

Council also approved two resolutions submitted by the International Relations committee. One concerned the appointment of a special committee on libraries in international education to stand ready to serve the Federal government to implement and realize the aims expressed in President Johnson's call at the Smithsonian Bicentennial for a program of international education. The other resolution reaffirmed ALA's belief in the necessity to maintain a free flow of books and information, and its conviction of the value of libraries in the information program of the U. S. government. These resolutions will be printed in full in the next issue of the Bulletin.
SCLA'S FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY CAKE

Miss Susie N. McKeown, SCLA President, 1965, and Miss Josephine Crouch, President, 1966-1967, observe "The Book" on "The Cake" before the cake was served at the banquet, October 19, 1965, in the Jack Tar Poinsett Hotel, Greenville.

(Photo: Courtesy Mr. Ronald L. Copsey, Leslie Advertising Agency)

SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Members Enrolled at Organization, Oct. 27, 1915

* 1. K. B. Trescot, Librarian, Clemson College.
* 2. Laura M. Bragg, Curator of Books and Public Instruction, Furman University, Greenville, S. C.
* 3. Alberta Malone, Librarian, Furman University, Greenville, S. C.
* 4. Elisabeth D. English, Ass't. Librarian, University of S. C.
* 5. Louise M. McMaster, Librarian, Marion Public Library.
* 7. Mrs. Rebecca Dial, Librarian Nebbet Free Library.
*10. Mrs. Henry Warren Richardson, Director from Timrod Library.

*12. W. Perry Brandenburg, Student Asst., Library, University of S. C.
*13. R. M. Kennedy, Lib., University of South Carolina.
*15. Mrs. Pratt Pierson, Librarian, Gaffney Carnegie Free Library.
*16. Ellen M. Fitzsimons, Librarian, Charleston Library.
*17. Ida J. Dacus, Librarian, Winthrop College.
*20. Mrs. T. C. McGee, Librarian, Latta Library.
*21. Miss Sallie Burgess, Librarian, Nellie Scott Library, Clinton, S. C.
*22. Mary M. Baugham, Lib., Kennedy Free Library, Spartanburg, S. C.
*24. George A. Wauchope, University of S. C.
*25. Lewis Parke Chamberlayne, University of S. C.
*26. Patterson Wardlaw, University of S. C.

*According to the Minutes, these 14 persons were present at the organizational meeting on October 27, 1915.

Panel Discussion:

WHAT THE FUTURE HOLDS — A CHALLENGE TO LIBRARIES

First General Session, Friday, October 29, 1965, 11:00 a. m.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES


A. A brief overview of implications of school libraries in the National Defense Education Act, Titles III, XI; Vocational Education Act; Economic Opportunity Act. Two publications available from the U. S. Office of Education which summarize these programs:

2. School Library Service in the NDEA Title III Program, by Mary Helen Mahar and Ilo Remer, 1965.

B. Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965
   Purpose: "To strengthen and improve educational quality and educational opportunities in the nation's elementary and secondary schools."
   Title II. School Library Resources, Textbooks, and Other Instructional Material.
   Titles I and III—Relationship to School Libraries.

C. Further needs for school libraries—personnel, facilities.
PUBLIC LIBRARIES

By Raymond E. Williams, Director, McIntire Public Library, Charlottesville, Va.

My fellow participants and I are each taking a separate area of libraries to comment on. My assignment is to indicate what I feel the challenge or challenges are to Public Libraries. For Public Libraries, particularly, it is a multiple challenge because we have multiple publics. We need to provide a fair portion of all of America's tremendous cultural approach to understanding and, on the other hand, to provide multiple avenues of access to the broadening sweep of our information explosion. In our collections and in our reader's guidance, for example, we need to place in the hands of our readers a book like "Thomas" by Mrs. Mydans, as well as "Moby Dick," and at the same time, answer both broad and minute questions about the design of the new giant cyclotron. We must get in the hands of our children "The Day After Yesterday," by Phyllis Rowland, and books on rocks and minerals. We must do this within reasonable reach of our many publics who are often both physically lazy, or short on time, and mentally alert.

When I studied Africa in school we knew about the Sahara and Egypt, Cecil Rhodes, and Dr. Livingstone and South Africa. My children, and their parents, must know the implications as well as the facts about the new developing nations in Africa, they must know and we must know because of the impact of these new countries is a part of our every day life. And, through it all our approach to Public Library service must provide a place for Dr. Schweitzer and Mr. Nkrumah. The contributions of both are real and important to us.

Ten years ago there were about 12,000 titles published in the United States each year, now we are rapidly passing 24,000 titles a year—standards based on the book production of a decade ago which indicate that an efficient library should add at least 4-5,000 titles a year. But, what is the proper number for a production that has doubled? Ten years ago, although regional technical centers were being proposed, for most places a strong state collection was sufficient to back up a quantitatively adequate regional collection. Now we must answer the challenge of decentralized industry and decentralized major intellectual abilities.

Within the past year the General Electric Company established an office of 23 people in Charlottesville. This is the control section for the electronics division for General Electric. They do the planning for that part of the company that employs 35,000 (of which 18,000 are over seas) and with a plant commitment and a management commitment they will attempt to be a major supplier in an electronics market that is at present $6 billion dollars and by 1970 is estimated to reach a 10 billion dollar figure. Again, our 23 person planning section, 11 men and 12 ladies, are the planning section for this tremendous enterprise. This can be duplicated in many parts of our country in greater or lesser degree, but with these self same implications. The home plant will provide technical information, the University of Virginia will provide research data, but the Public Library will also be called on, small as it is, to provide some information, either through its own resources or the State Library of Congress and like larger collections.

More importantly for the Public Library, is the necessity to provide general background and cultural information for these people to use in arriving at judgments in the exercise of this industrial power which resides in so few. It is important to the use of industrial power that the background information of the men and their wives and their children is both full and valid, for when we get down to the basic decisions about where a plant should be put, what markets should be tapped for Americans to enter, what kind of people one should be dealing with, a knowledge of the world's aspirations and prejudices, it becomes a very personal and individual judgment. None of us can be fully aware of what effect on far reaching industrial decisions a casual comment at dinner, a question from a son or daughter, an uninformed expression of opinion or any other of our daily contacts may have.

The Public Library has a tremendous impact for good as we do all in our power to enrich education for the children and provide a full program of cultural enrichment for the community at large. General Electric indicated this by building in Charlottesville and by the building that they built in our city, that this was important to them. The building is a modern brick building, but it has a sloping slate roof and white columned portico that is reminiscent, at least, of the bequest of the necessity for free inquiry that Mr. Jefferson gave us and which still pervades our community.

We have long since passed the point when a nice strong little library was a good and desirable thing. Our special challenge is the inescapable necessity of providing, through working relationships with the major general and technical collections a reliable, good, broad, and aggressive Public Library service to every one in our communities.

RUSSELL MAKES DONATION TO S. C. LIBRARIES

A collection of inaugural addresses by American presidents has been presented to every South Carolina public library system by Senator Donald S. Russell.

Published by the U. S. Government Printing Office, and recently released by the Superintendent of Documents, the collection is illustrated with presidential portraits. It bears the full descriptive title, "Inaugural Addresses of the Presidents of the United States, from George Washington, 1789, to Lyndon Baines Johnson, 1965."

Of particular value to students of political science, the addresses also should interest the general public. Problems anticipated by various presidents, and goals set forth by each are a means of measuring changes in public attitude toward the executive branch of the nation's government. A thoughtful reading of representative addresses from earliest times to the present therefore can make clear, it was noted, some of the ways in which the office of President has come to carry broadened responsibility.

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

By Dr. Jerrold Orne, Librarian, University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill

It is clear from the organization of this panel that my task is to discuss the impact of recent legislation in support of libraries insofar as it concerns the college and university community. In the normal course of events, college and university librarians are intensely aware of any activity which promises to bring them additional resources. Undoubtedly every person present who is concerned with an academic library knows, in fine detail, the content of HR9567 as well as the present status of this legislation and its funding. At least you are familiar with Title II, that part of the legislation which has to do with College library assistance.

In case anyone has not seen or does not know of the last steps up to today, let me review rapidly those parts of this legislation which affect the future of academic libraries. There are three parts which represent very considerable sums of money and will have a far-reaching effect. They are respectively, Part A, having to do with college library resources; Part B, which is concerned with library training and research; and, Part C, which relates to the cataloging of library materials. An amendment (Sec. 701) to the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 would have the simple effect of doubling the amount of funds available for Library building construction. There are in addition some parts of the act which will have long-range effects upon the programs and functions of the college library. Although not directly assigned to library funding, these concern (Sec. 512) the National Teacher Corps and (Sec. 521) Fellowships for teachers, the improvement of undergraduate instruction (Sec. 601), and (Sec. 541) grants for improving teacher education; all these will have their effect. Let us now consider each of these parts in its relation to the future.

The section of this Act which has to do with college library resources involves a sum of 50 million dollars each year for five years. Considering that a good part of this money will have to be matched equally or by at least one-third, there will be close to 100 million dollars a year to be poured into additional library resources. Three-fourths of the total sum is to be devoted to individual standardized grants of $5000 each and to supplementary grants designed to equalize development as between very large libraries and the small libraries. This part of the legislation may be said to provide for additional and duplicating resources which every institution needs. A part of these funds are to be devoted to special-purpose grants and these demand our special attention. The 25% set aside for special-purpose grants should be used in such a way as to assure the greatest possible extension of non-duplicating resources, either regional or national in character, and the Act includes some indication of this intent. What this means to the future of academic libraries is a very considerable improvement in the broad base of material available for a rapidly expanding student population. In the second place, it means that we must plan for infinitely better coordination of specialized resources which are found only in one of two libraries. At the least, this should enable us to develop regional resources of considerably finer quality than we have in the past.

The section of this Act which provides funding for library training and research also looks in two directions. The first is to fill the library schools with many more candidates for training in librarianship on a paid basis. It also offers encouragement to the establishing of traineeships or apprentice work which may improve our recruiting considerably. In another direction funds are provided for research and demonstration projects relating to the improvement of libraries or of training for librarianship. This section looks particularly to further studies in applying modern methods of machine analysis and other applications of machinery to the simplification of our work. What this means to our future is, in its simplest form, far from numerous personnel to choose from and to work with. Discriminating selection of candidates for library school must be rigorously observed or we will undoubtedly have a multitude of well-supported misfits in library schools, and a vast increase of relatively unqualified students.

The possibility of organizing programs of trainees in the library is exciting. We have had our greatest success in bringing able people into the library school with a large program of fellowships. We have here an opportunity to provide more and better students to the Library Schools and at the same time to benefit our staff by early contact with the Librarians-to-be.

Funds for research and demonstration projects are obviously designed to encourage the use of machinery in libraries. We have already seen some minimal application of machines in large libraries. We have all been hearing for decades about the marvelous things that machines can do in libraries. It seems likely that the infusion of large sums of money into this kind of investigation will inevitably lead to some reduction in the cost of this machinery and the improvement of machines available. Except for very large libraries, it is difficult for me to see how the future can change the work of the college library very much. Yet the machinery of communication is making great strides. It does indeed seem possible that networks of information between large academic libraries, the national library system, and the small colleges may lead to the provision of a far greater mass of material in remote areas than has ever before been possible. An obvious first step is seen in the present planning for central cataloging which will be discussed under another heading.

The part of this Act which relates to the improvement of training for librarianship has applications far beyond academic libraries. It is easily possible to see, however, the immediate application of additional training for the provision of science librarians, medical librarians and improved training for specialists not now adequately provided for in the library school program.

The third and largest funding area of this Act is that which has to do with higher education facilities. One amendment proposes to double the funding for the building of libraries. Inasmuch as this part of the act requires two-thirds matching funds, the end result is that three times the amount of money appropriated will be expanded in building new libraries. This imposes upon us a requirement for improved planning for library construction and ever-closer examination of the purposes for which the space is designed.
Since we can readily foresee progressive conversion of certain library materials to smaller size, we should also anticipate increased availability of space for readers. Our libraries will become much more study hall and residence-like space with less space provided for the growth of collections. The combination of this and several of the above parts of the Act point to far greater concentration of resources in large libraries and far wiser limitation and use of small-volume resources in the smaller libraries.

All of this now represents a purely academic discussion, since we know that the funding of these proposals has not yet been approved. Nevertheless, it is inevitable in our present climate of federal support that they will be funded in time. We must, therefore, prepare for a new future in academic libraries. We live in a period of rapid change, and the directions of this change are clear.

This large infusion of federal funds for library resources, designed mainly (75%) to reach as many institutions as possible, will serve primarily to provide additional copies for the greatly increased numbers of students at each school. This will not and is not intended to build up great collections at small colleges. It should make them more self-sufficient for the usual needs of students. The smaller part of the funds (25%) assignable for special-purpose grants will improve state and regional control collections, usually in larger institutions. This marks a clear path for a future sharpening of the scope of collections in these differing types of institutions. One might forecast a standardized type of collection and content for all undergraduate schools, and the establishment of state or regional academic centers with complete bibliographic control and depository functions. This is not new, of course, but the acceptance and establishment of the pattern will be new.

The part of the Act proposed for expanding training for librarianship will surely lead to new views of personnel functions and types. There is a limit to the number of Administrators our libraries can support; increased numbers of available personnel will surely lead to better planning for professional time use and sharper definition of sub-professional or clerical tasks. If the numbers are great enough, our future might well see the clear definition of training on more modest levels for sub-professional library work and even specialized training for clerical library functions. A part of the Act specifically designated for Traineeships could move us in this direction.

That part of Title II designed to promote rapid central cataloging of research library material will affect all academic libraries, large or small. Systems now being discussed should provide up to 100% of cataloging copy in usable form and adequate speed. This should minimize the time lost in technical processing in any library, and consequently free increasing professional staff time for work with the users. In the future, academic librarians will be more available and the commonplace image of the college librarian, seldom seen and never heard, should perish from this earth.

The effects of less extensive or less expensive sections of the new legislation will reach us all in varying degrees, once these funds begin to flow. The net effect will be a greater volume of activity for most of us. The future of academic libraries and librarians is both brighter and tougher. There is now promise sufficient unto the need for our growing population, in our field as in others.

THE LIBRARIES OF VIET NAM, AN UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRY

By Dr. Jerrold Orne, Librarian, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; at College Section, Friday Afternoon, October 29, 1965

From my own point of view there could never be a more propitious time for me to talk to you about the libraries of Viet Nam. This small country now dominates the news media; my own experiences in Viet Nam are still fresh in my thoughts; and most of you will have acquired excellent background preparation from Lester Asheim's article on University Libraries in Developing Countries in the latest ALA Bulletin, Dr. Asheim has said everything, and his observations reflect his experience in numerous countries. My experiences are more limited geographically and in time.

There is one fundamental difference between the official ALA view and mine which must be recognized. The International Relations Office choice for a title speaks of "Developing Countries." My title can plainly state my personal conclusion, Viet Nam is an "Undeveloped country," and its development hangs in the balance.

The present state of Libraries in Vietnam leads very swiftly to academic libraries, for in fact, there isn't much more to speak of. Public Libraries, as we know them, are almost completely absent. There is one recognizable public library in the mountain town of Dalat; there is no other. There is a bookmobile out of the USIS Library in Hue, near the border, but the Viet Cong make its occasional trips afield real adventures.

Government Libraries comprise the main body of available resources; since all education is under government control, academic libraries are also classed here. Virtually the only libraries not under the government are a few Seminaries and cultural centers maintained by other countries. The latter are found only in a few major population centers.

The only government library of any size is the National Library in Saigon. With an estimated 100,000 volumes, this is the largest library in Viet Nam. Do not be deceived by its name, however; this is not a national library in the sense that we think of such an institution. It is housed in an ancient office building, using only the basement and the second floor. The book collection is closed; no publics access is permitted nor could it be useful. The collection is not classified; it is arranged in original French fashion by serial number order in three series by size: small, medium, and large. The shelving stands about fourteen feet high. It is made of wood, with fixed shelves. There is no real problem of accessibility because there is very little use. There are no trained librarians; the staff consists of a few self-trained clerical civil servants. They see their functions as essentially of two types.

First and above all, they are the keepers of the books. Every book is accounted for in place on the shelf, and
they are there to assure this. This would not seem so strange to you if you understood that they are required by law to do a complete inventory annually, and they are held personally responsible for every loss. When you add to your thoughts an annual salary of less than $100.00 per month, a few lost books can be pretty serious. Obviously they are not eager to promote the extensive use of the library's collections, and it troubles them not at all to close up the library for a month every summer to carry out their inventory.

The second function of this library is seen in the reading room, which is essentially a study hall for college students. They have only one reading room with seats for about one hundred readers. The reader must be identified by an I.D. card and he can take a place only by presenting it when a seat is available. The discipline is rigorous; any noise or misuse results in immediate ejection. The need for any kind of useful study space is so great in Saigon that this is certainly the most important function of this library today.

Before leaving this library, let me say that I have sketched out this rough picture only as an introduction to the academic libraries, and not with any aim to deprecate the national library. This library has not had support or leadership in the past, and the present staff, or even the present government, cannot be blamed for its inadequacies. On the contrary, there is now a strong impetus within the government to organize and support a major national library program, and new leadership is available and ready to move.

There are only two fully organized universities in Viet Nam, one in Saigon and the other at Hue. There are also two others, somewhat less organized or recognized. The University of Dalat is evolving from a former Jesuit college encouraged during the Diem regime. The newest is the Van Hanh University, founded by the Buddhists, and now in the ascendant because of the political influence of the Buddhists at the present time.

Before looking at the Libraries of these institutions, let us consider the problems they have to contend with. All of the difficulties cited by Asheim are represented plus some others.

The language problems are considerable. Publishing in Vietnamese is at a minimum. The total book production of the country is scarcely 600 titles a year. Books in French are still used in preference to English, but most French books must be bought and there are serious problems of funds and import permits. At the same time, facility in the French language is slipping steadily while the use of English is not growing fast enough to fill the gap. The net result is a compulsion to work in three languages, all of which are inadequate.

Bibliographical tools, reference books, even textbooks are either completely lacking or in short supply. There are no bookdealers of size, no jobbers, and no real system of distribution. Communications with other countries is always unpredictable.

Add to this the tradition of rote learning and the European lecture system, and there scarcely remains any reason for a library of books. College courses are open to any eligible registrant, and hundreds register for them. Attendance is not compulsory and very few attend classes regularly. The lectures are sold in mimeographed or offset form; no additional reading is either required or encouraged. The year-end examinations are state-wide and based exclusively on the text. Until just recently there was no limit on the number of times one could come up for an examination, and there are people still taking secondary school exams in the middle years of their life. These are some of the major problems; it is encouraging to find any kind of a library or acceptance of a library in theory in this educational pattern.

There is no Faculty or School on the University of Saigon which does not have or claim some form of library. These range from an excellent, well-organized and equipped library at the Faculty of Pedagogy to the stuffy study hall with repository attached in the Faculty of Law. The Education library has had the considerable advantage of American Aid for both materials and staff development for a number of years. The result is a model collection, completely modern organization, and a service potential almost completely ignored. The library reading room is a study hall; the stacks are closed. At the other extreme, the Faculty of Law library has no organization worthy of the name, minimal staff with no qualifications other than tenure, and a large historical collection. The stacks are closed, of course, and the reading room is a study hall. It is, nonetheless, adequate for the demands placed upon it. These and other Faculty libraries in Saigon claim collections of from 3000 to 20,000 volumes; there are no distinguished libraries and there is no central library.

At the University of Hue there is a central library by name, but every Faculty also has its own library or plans for one. There is an essential difference, however, between this University and Saigon. Hue is the nearest town to the northern border of Viet Nam, and its University is traditionally a hotbed of political action. There are frequent student strikes and you almost feel that education is a purely incidental item. At the same time, there is an amazingly youthful, energetic, and brilliant faculty, with administrative officers to match. Although both Hue and Saigon Universities are subject to the same state regulations and examinations, their individual approaches are 180 degrees apart. The same can be said of the libraries. Where Saigon may have larger collections, the material is out of date, unused and remains a depository. In Hue the libraries are small, modern and alive, when the students (? ) deign to sit still for a few days.

The University of Dalat is only now emerging as a full-fledged state supported institution. It received a great impetus during Diem's rule when Catholic institutions were favored. A number of new buildings were constructed on a very beautiful site, including a modest central library. The second push developed out of a major influx of students who were earnestly seeking some relief from the constant politics and unrest in Hue. Lacking housing at Dalat, hundreds of these students literally camped out in fields adjacent to the University last year.

The Library at Dalat has about 15,000 volumes, of which possibly ten thousand are useful. There are seats for about one hundred at the most. This summer the idea of a classi-
fied and open shelf collection was accepted and work began towards these goals. For lack of trained personnel the task will be long. There is in this university an ideal situation for development. It has a handsome site in a quiet, peaceful mountain area. It has solid tradition from its Jesuit founders and a humanistic view to the future which is also characteristic with them. It has the feeling of solidarity and stability commonly found in isolated mountain peoples. It was not unexpected when I found the finest Seminary library in Viet Nam on the crest of another hill adjacent to the University site. There, in a Jesuit Seminary led by a small group of men driven from China, was an excellent library of religion and philosophy numbering more than thirty thousand volumes in just these two subject fields. Well housed and organized in the Western manner, the whole task had been completed in less than eight years by one self-trained Chinese Father with some volunteer help from seminarians.

The Van Hanh University in Saigon is another emergent institution, though it may be premature to call something you can't see an institution. Since the present ruling regime in Viet Nam is Buddhist and the Buddhists represent 90% of the population, their leadership has chosen this point in time as a good one for developing their own university. The Buddhists have a very powerful and broadly-based system of religious education. Their schools range from the primary grades up through the long years of training for the church and there are an enormous number of young people in the channels. Only in the last few years have they undertaken to establish their own university and to seek personnel and material support. They have done a fair amount of planning and have produced a printed catalog announcing programs which include a wide range of academic pursuits. In these programs religion is minimized and an effort is made to present the university as non-sectarian. At the present time there are no buildings, not even an administrative office. The classes which are held in the classrooms attached to one or another of the numerous pagodas in Saigon. One larger pagoda has provided some office space and a small library space in one of its buildings. The library itself has fewer than 2000 volumes. There is no Librarian; seating capacity allows for no more than 30 students. This doesn't deter the planners, however, nor the publicity. They speak of the university as if there is one and the library as if it is an important building and collection. This is a part of the politics of organization in Viet Nam since the Buddhists are now powerful and they can and do make demands upon the government and others in a position to help.

These are then the sum total of academic libraries in Viet Nam. It is not a very extensive base to build on. One might seriously question whether there is any future for education or libraries in this country. Yet, Viet Nam is a country geographically twice the size of South Carolina. Its 14 million inhabitants have traditions and learning as venerable and honorable as the ancient Chinese; they are now possessed by a desire for freedom and advancement that cannot be denied. They have learned from the French that education is important. They have acquired as a birthright the oriental respect for the printed word. They have seen glimpses of western civilization and have every prospect of steadily learning more about it. It is inevitable that their educational system will grow and that their understanding and use of libraries will advance very rapidly. You may be interested in knowing that what plans were made for promoting the introduction of good libraries and library practices.

Since everything starts with the government in Viet Nam and this fact is not apt to change, the starting point is in the organized system of libraries within the government structure. At this time there is a function within the Ministry of Education called the Office of Archives and Libraries which serves as an administrative control of all government (i.e. national libraries) and national archives, as well as personnel and funding for all academic libraries. It will take time to alter this pattern, but one can immediately provide a strong centralizing influence for the organization and funding of libraries by strengthening the national library and making it responsible for a broad program of activities as a National library, comparable to our Library of Congress and its program. We have discussed this with the Minister of Education and plan to introduce one of the total of three professional librarians in Viet Nam to western practices through a visit to this country. This man will provide the leadership for the national library and become the Melville Dewey of Viet Nam.

The second leading personality is an architect who is currently deeply involved in planning the new university city on the outskirts of Saigon as a centralized university campus for the most of the faculties which are now scattered throughout the city. Included in this plan is a central library on a dominating site within the area. We plan to bring this architect to the United States and to orient him to the best practices in the design of academic libraries so that this new library can be a prototype for other academic institutions.

The two remaining full-trained librarians are to be involved in a planned series of graduated levels of training for librarianship in Viet Nam leading to a terminal period of extended training in the United States. It is essential that a corps of perhaps 50 trained librarians should be developed over the next ten years to provide the backbone of the profession for their country. At the earliest stages the training will be clerical and subprofessional. At the late stages, it will be professional on modest levels. Only the brightest and ablest will be encouraged to go on it and when they do, their basic training will be solid.

Together with the training programs, there are now planned a number of primary library tools designed for the country and its needs. A modified classification system adapted from Dewey will become standard. A modified subject heading list adapted from the Library of Congress list is now being developed. The physical production of simple library material such as catalog cards, book cards and other such items of support is to be gradually introduced into the commerce of the country. Photographic copying is almost impossible in Viet Nam. No library has microfilm or copy equipment. One library that has some microfilm has no reader. This lack is also now to be remedied. Library equipment, as we know it, does not exist. The whole in-
dust must be developed internally since it will be many many years before there is free movement of material and funds between Viet Nam and the West.

These thoughts, which may appear to be random, should come together at some point in time to bear out the intent of the State Department when it sends someone to study a situation such as we have in Viet Nam and to make plans for the future. They are convinced, and the trend of American public opinion is rapidly moving in the same direction, that only by helping these people to help themselves can we ever hope for a durable peace for them and the possibility of living in peace ourselves in our own part of the world.

REGIONAL LIBRARY CO-OPERATION
—A STUDY IN INFORMED PATIENCE

By Raymond E. Williams
Director, McIntire Public Library, Charlottesville, Va., at Public Library Section,
Friday Afternoon, October 29, 1965

I hope that I don’t look or sound like a venerable pioneer but when I look back at the record growth of Regional Libraries I realize that the history is new, not that I am old; and, that I can, with a real sense of contribution, talk about Regional Libraries as a pioneer. When I graduated from Library School in 1939, the regional concept was just beginning to make itself felt. There had, of course, been the early Regional Libraries like Frazer Valley in 1930, and Prince Edward Island in 1933, but in the United States, even in 1937, there were only two multi-county units. As you know, the strong early growth of the multi-county units came in the southeast. We had gone through a period of some studies of library administration in the 20’s, a period of library survival in the 30’s, and it wasn’t until just before the war that there were stirrings — Dr. Joeckel taking the lead — that we really began to examine the efficient size of a library operation.

During the war, while much of our energy was devoted to furnishing materials for the war effort, the post-war standards for Public Libraries were published and immediately after the war that amazing document known as the “National Plan for Public Library Service.” It all made excellent sense with its concept of Federal, State, and Local co-operative planning and financing and with its delineation of the Regional Library as a normal unit of service. I can remember being a part of the old Library of Extension Division of ALA when almost everyone interested in multi-county or Regional Libraries could sit down together at a National Conference in one small room. We had an idea of the direction libraries could go and like other small fanatic groups we raised a ruckus far in excess of our numbers. It was in the same period that I had the opportunity to work with the State Library group in New York State as we generated through directed research work an outline of the county and regional systems for that State and with a very small group and much bravado presented the concept for inactment into legislation to an amazed group of State Regents and still unconverted legislators. But, to back up our claims for what a Regional System could do was the very solid research work of the Education Department of the State and the obvious efficiency of the approach won the day and we were allowed to start one state supported Regional Library Service Center in the state.

When I arrived at Watertown, as Regional Librarian, I had two wastebaskets and one cardboard box full of supplies, a document saying the Service Center idea could work and a borrowed desk in one of the upstairs rooms of the Watertown Library. We did have a budget of 100,000 dollars for each of three years, to test out the idea. My first secretary had to bring her own typewriter to work. The concept was right and if you give a missionary both an efficient plan, a goal which will add to the public good and some money, amazing things can happen. Within a short time our Service Center was sending out good fiction and solid non-fiction to 53 libraries in our 3 counties on a regular weekly delivery. We were able to start our professional advisory service to each of the libraries, to begin workshops for in-service training, to start our regular radio broadcasts about books that could be found in the affiliated libraries and to talk to groups in the area about the service that was now theirs. The first eight months the Watertown Library was reluctant to use the services of the Center. We offered to do their cataloging along with that of the other libraries, and to deposit indefinite loans of one copy of every title purchased. This would triple their effective book budget and in return we asked that their collection be used as the basic reference collection for the area. To help with the reference work, one of our librarians would make the search for all reference requests from other libraries. Finally I was asked to a special Board Meeting and questioned again about the program. When one of the Board members of that largest library in the region decided that our catalog cards (3 x 5) would look the same as their catalog cards (3 x 5) we were granted permission to serve Watertown Library and through it to establish a reference center for the area.

This Regional Center was used as a true experimental testing of the idea. We had as consultants and idea producers, people like Lowell Martin and Bernard Berelson and a political economist, Dr. Beyl. We were checked and counter-checked by the research division of the Department of Education. At every turn the librarians of the State, the Regents and the legislators were intensely interested in how this might work out. We had searching, but friendly, support from the local newspaper, the Watertown Times, one of the most important and vital newspapers in New York State. From it all we learned where our original ideas were inefficient, we learned how this concept might apply to the three big libraries in New York City, we learned how we could vary the concept to make multi-county systems that were more federations of libraries than a single system, we learned that if libraries in the various regions felt they were getting equal support that the precise pattern of service could vary.

It was early in the start of our center that an incident happened which illustrated what many of us had to go through to reach our present state of grace. A boy in New York City had taken the Civil Service Exam for library
service, all on his own, and he knew what the salary scale was, but when his name came up on the civil service list for a position at the center he wrote me a most amazing letter. He took me to task for having the temerity to offer such a pittance when bus boys and truck drivers in New York City were able to get so much more salary and saying that since he was such a wonderful product of the cultural system in New York, it was an insult for me to be a party to this offer. The only answer I could give him was that he should go on being a bus boy or a truck driver so that he could enjoy the concerts in New York, and that after some of us had worked for 20 years in this field it might be worth his while to return to the library profession. The time estimate turned out to be pretty good. All during these early days we were able to talk about the standards of service we hoped to obtain, but we had to fight every inch of the way to get funds. Buildings were inadequate, staff was hard to get and the going was tough, but we learned. We gathered more people to our cause and they contributed more knowledge and more hypotheses and more public support and then we began to see development of more regional libraries in that State and in this State and others from one end of the country to the other. In 1950 there was a post-conference workshop at Columbia, Dr. Robert Leigh presiding. A small but intense group (mostly State Extension agency people) from all over the country gathered in New York. Then the group came to Watertown and we could all go in one bus on a tour of our Regional Library System. At the time this was the major portion of those interested in Regional Systems in the country. Out of this missionary group came the Federal Aid contingent and the first library service act and then the second library service act, so that now our ideas of major research centers, adequate state library agencies, increased citizen interest in libraries and commitment in the political role by both major political parties matured.

At this time our countrymen seem to be more aware of the need for strong libraries. It is almost a parallel pattern to that movement which made possible the initiation of our first Public Libraries in the late 1890's through 1920 when it began to be obvious to individuals that they could not purchase all the books they needed and so a community library was a reasonable thing. We are in the middle of the second step whether we now realize that community libraries can't possibly, except in the greater metropolitan areas, provide a reliable sample of our present tremendous flow of printed information. How can even 100,000 people cope financially with a book production of 24,000 titles a year, how can they possibly provide even reasonable sampling of the needed and available films and film strips, and recordings and video tapes, and how can they meet the cost of a communication system that makes this available to the people of any area rapidly enough to satisfy the public needs. I would like to refer you to the January issue of Library Travels on Regional Libraries to get a picture of our current state of progress where different systems are being used and to the problems that still have to be met.

At this point the parts of my title come back together. We have information on how to handle the problem of gathering, organizing and dispensing this information. We have exhibited aggressive patience for these 20 years and now it is time for us to put our information to full use because we do have the tools with which to accomplish what we need. Do we have imagination enough to use them? We have strong financial help to develop our state library agencies, and money for books and buildings through the Library Services and Construction Act. We have various parts of the economic opportunity act that makes it possible for us to obtain the personnel that we need. For instance, there is the work training program where we can get part-time help at various advanced educational levels for work in our libraries. There is a program for training our non-professional workers and there is a program that libraries can use for initiating library service in deprived neighborhoods as they did in New Haven. There are the VISTA Volunteers that can help carry the word to areas of our country where library service is needed. We can have scholarships for the training of library personnel and we can have library schools which train teachers of library science. We can upgrade the professional proficiency of the teachers in our library schools, through in-service training grants. We can get help for the libraries in the promotion of literacy programs, reminiscent of that golden era in American libraries when we contributed so much to the teaching of the foreign born. We can get help in the library portion of the training of juvenile delinquents. We can get money for education research for surveys and demonstrations.

It's now possible to do these things that we know how to do. We can make our dream of the library as the People's University come true. One time an aid to a governor told a few of us that the librarians were an odd group at the state capital because every other group that came to him and the governor came with threats of pressure and reprisal if their plans were not accepted but the librarians had come with their information in order and gently but firmly suggesting that their plan could bring adequate library service to everyone. He said that the very uniqueness of the approach probably would insure its acceptance. It did and now there are 22 Regional Systems covering 98% of the people in that state. There are now 200 Regional Libraries in 41 states. That proves it can be done. The time for patience is passed and the time for action is upon us.

**FEDERAL PROGRAMS FOR SCHOOL LIBRARIES**

*By Mary Helen Mahar, Specialist*


A number of Federal programs now in operation provide directly, or indirectly, assistance to school libraries and contribute to the professional education of school li-
brarians. Some of these have been interpreted in publications such as Federal Aid for School Libraries, by Francis Keppel, U. S. Commissioner of Education, in School Library Journal, January, 1965. This article summarizes the possibilities for school libraries and school librarians in the National Defense Education Act, Vocational Education Act and Economic Opportunity Act. A bulletin, School Library Services in the NDEA Title III Program, U. S. Office of Education, OE 15054, by Mary Helen Mahar and Ilo Remer, describes in some detail the relationship of school library services and materials to the amended Title III, both in local school districts and in State departments of education.

In addition to the programs described in these publications, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 includes a number of titles which have significance for school library service in education. Title II of ESEA is most directly applicable — “School Library Resources, Textbooks, and other Instructional Materials.” However, it should be noted that the purpose of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, as stated by Congress, is “to strengthen and improve educational quality and educational opportunities in the nation’s elementary and secondary schools.” Since good and superior school library service to instruction is an essential element of educational quality, the various ways by which school library service can be invigorated through the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, should be understood. Furthermore, the school library should develop as part of the total effort to upgrade education so that it will function as a vital component of instruction.

Title II is a five year program of grants for the acquisition of school library resources, textbooks, and other instructional materials for the use of children and teachers in public and private elementary and secondary schools. For fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, $100,000,000 has been appropriated. No matching is required. It is a State plan program, administered by State departments of education, and 5 per cent of the amount paid to each State may be used, in the first year, for the administration of the State plan. (After the first year, the amount is 3 per cent.) Grants to the States are based on the number of children enrolled in the public and private elementary and secondary schools of the State in relation to the total number of children enrolled in such schools in all of the States.

The State plans for Title II constitute the designs for the programs of making the materials available to children and teachers, and include criteria for providing materials on the basis of relative need; for equitable distribution on a loan basis to the private school children and teachers; and for the selection of materials. The State plans also describe the programs for developing and revising standards for school library resources, textbooks and other instructional materials, and the policies which will be adopted to insure that funds from Title II will be used to supplement and not supplant State, local and private school funds for materials.

Title to school library resources, textbooks and other instructional materials must be vested in a public agency, and materials must be those used, or approved for use in a public elementary or secondary school of the State. Materials are available to private school children and teachers on a loan basis, and no materials to be used for religious instruction or worship are eligible. Equipment and supplies are also excluded in the Title II program.

Both “school library resources” and “other instructional materials” include books, periodicals, documents, pamphlets, photographs, reproductions, pictorial or graphic works, musical scores, maps, charts, globes, sound recordings, processed slides, transparencies, films, filmstrips, video tapes, and other printed and audio visual materials of a similar nature. The differentiation between these two categories is that school library resources are those processed and organized for use, and “other instructional materials” are not. (The necessary costs of processing and delivery of materials are allowable in the acquisition program.) Textbooks are defined as books, reusable workbooks or manuals intended for use as a principal source of study for a given class or group of students.

State departments of education have a variety of ways for administering the Title II program, and local school districts will be informed by the State departments of the methods to be used in obtaining materials. In some States, local public school districts will be asked to submit project applications for funds to purchase school library resources, or other materials which are needed in instructional programs, including those needed by children and teachers in the private schools located in the districts. Approval will be granted on the basis of the State departments’ criteria. In other States, the State department will, after application from local schools, order the materials for delivery. The materials may be pre-processed, or processed in the local schools, and then made available through school libraries or materials centers.

Whatever method the States adopt for making materials available, it is important that school library supervisors, librarians, teachers and other professional staff concerned with materials assess their present provision of materials, and in developing projects, request materials which are needed to serve various aspects of the school’s program and satisfy the requirements of pupils and teachers for instructional materials. A school, for example, which lacks materials for slow learners, or visual materials to enrich the social studies, or advanced materials in the arts, and has been unable to meet these needs, can use Title II funds to fill these requirements.

In some States, high priority will be given to the development of elementary school libraries where none exist at the present time. Some school districts in the United States have been seriously handicapped by lack of funds to provide elementary school libraries. In obtaining materials to establish elementary school libraries where there are none, many school superintendents and principals are faced with a dilemma—they have no library staff or facilities to organize and make these materials available. Some of these school districts, those eligible for funds under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, may elect to remodel schools to provide school library facilities and to employ librarians in order to serve the special needs of educationally deprived children. Others may decide to provide library staff for extended hours of school library service—after school, evenings and summers.

Title I of ESEA provides financial assistance to local education agencies for the education of children of low income families. Eligibility for grants under Title I is determined by the number of children of low income families in the school district. For Fiscal 1966, the appropriation for Title I is
$750,000,000. Local public education agencies may develop projects to meet the special educational needs of deprived children in the area, and submit these projects to the State education agency. These projects can include many types of assistance to the education of deprived children, employing teachers for remedial work, inservice training of teachers, special materials, remodeling of school facilities, as examples.

Many schools, particularly elementary, which have large numbers of deprived children, lack school libraries and librarians. If school superintendents determine that such provisions are important for these children, school library personnel, facilities and materials could be provided for in Title I projects. It is therefore important that school library supervisors and other school personnel concerned with materials contribute to the development of Title I projects in relation to the needs of children for library services and materials. Title I projects may include services for deprived and handicapped children in private schools.

Title III—Supplementary Educational Centers and Services, has two purposes as stated in Public Law 39-10: "To stimulate and assist in the provision of vitally needed educational services and assist in the development and establishment of exemplary elementary and secondary school educational programs to serve as models for regular school programs." Title III is a five year program, and the appropriation for Fiscal 1966 is $75,000,000. Title III projects must be submitted by local public educational agencies. They may be planned jointly by a number of local school districts, intermediate units, and interstate combinations of school districts. Applications for grants for the development of supplementary educational centers and services are submitted to the U. S. Office of Education for approval. State departments of education can participate in the planning of Title III projects, and also receive copies of the applications for review.

Title III projects may utilize not only local school resources, but also those of other educational and cultural institutions of the community such as museums, libraries, and theaters. They may serve public and private school pupils and adults.

The dual purpose of Title III projects should be noted: To provide needed services, and to serve as exemplary and innovative educational programs. Schools in communities without adequate school resources, such as science and modern language laboratories, or instruction in music and the arts, can be provided with these facilities and services. The supplementary educational center can also serve as a teaching device for educators, providing them an opportunity to study modern and imaginative educational techniques. There are obviously many possibilities for demonstrations with materials in Title III projects, and it is hoped that school library personnel will contribute to their planning. A model elementary school instructional materials center is a possibility for a Title III project.

Title IV of ESEA with its expanded opportunities for research also has broad implications for studies such as the relationship of school library materials and services to learning and achievement. Title V, which is designed to strengthen State departments of education, can be used to augment State school library supervisory services.

In general, in federal progress opportunities abound for the school library profession, in cooperation with all educators, to advance school library service. The policy statement of the Chief State School Officers, Responsibilities of State Departments of School Library Services, 1961, concludes with this statement: "In the years ahead the school library will occupy an even more strategic place in the schools of the nation. As our knowledge expands and learning becomes more complex, our libraries must be prepared for the demands which will be made upon them. The achievement of excellence in school library services should constitute one of the major objectives of State school systems." Federal programs can now contribute to this objective.

**REMARKS OF SENATOR DONALD S. RUSSELL, D-S. C.**

at Banquet, Friday Night, October 29, 1965.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The privilege and pleasure of being with you tonight is a very special one for me, for during my tenure as Governor, the cause of libraries, their expansion and improvement, was paramount. The change in my status from Governor to Senator has done nothing to alter my admiration for the work of the libraries of the State. I am increasingly aware of the great contributions which the libraries of this state, public and private, make to the general educational development of all our people, and I am devoted to expanding the resources of the libraries and the influence which they exert throughout South Carolina.

South Carolina is a state which is growing rapidly, much more rapidly than the rest of the country, economically. As it grows in wealth and industry, as the educational level of its people rises, the influence of its educational and learning institutions will inevitably grow also.

That means, of course, that the libraries of the state, one of its principal intellectual resources, will perform an increasingly important role in the development of South Carolina. It is right and proper that the local communities, the state and the nation devote adequate resources to the development and improvement of libraries—public libraries, private libraries and school libraries.

The action of the General Assembly during its last session in approving a new state library building headquarters is evidence of its desire to assure that the state's obligations in the field of library services are discharged. The Governor's Conference on Public Libraries, summoned in the early spring, provided ample evidence of the support which the people of South Carolina are willing to offer to the libraries of the State.

The federal government, first in 1956, recognized its responsibility in the field of library services with the adoption of the Library Services Act of 1956. Amended in 1964 to expand and broaden its provisions, the Act now provides for federal financial assistance to promote the further extension of public library services to urban as well as rural areas which are without such services or with inadequate services.

It provides, under a second major provision, for federal financial assistance for the construction of public library facili-
ties to serve areas which are without the means to develop library services.

Under this legislation, for fiscal year 1966, $25-million has been allotted for public library services and $30-million has been allotted for public library construction. Of these totals, South Carolina will be entitled to $358,519 and $417,877, respectively.

But this is not the entire story of the impact of this federal program, for the federal money requires state and local matching and will stimulate an additional $400,000 investment under the matching formula for South Carolina.

One feature of particular interest to those of us who are interested in insuring maximum local and state control over governmental programs is the manner in which these library funds are administered. The state library administrative agency, our own guided by the able Estellene P. Walker, is charged with preparing two state plans, one for services and one for construction. The state plans are submitted to the U. S. Commissioner of Education for approval. The determination of the best uses of the funds is thus reserved to the States and their local subdivisions, and I am wholeheartedly in favor of that principle. I only wish that more federal programs would be fashioned along that line, and I have supported those measures in Congress which would insure maximum local and state control over all governmental programs. (I must confess, however, that those of us with such ideas do not often prevail!)

Another federal act which can have profound significance in our library improvement program is the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, Public Law 89-10.

Title II of that act recognizes that, at all levels of education, teaching programs have become increasingly dependent upon effective school library materials and services, high quality, up-to-date textbooks, and a variety of other instructional resources. Basic courses in nearly all areas of instruction depend upon good school libraries and instructional materials.

Yet, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has found that almost 70 per cent of the public elementary schools and 56 per cent of the private elementary schools are without libraries.

Title II of the act provides that school library resources, textbooks, and other printed and published instructional materials should be made readily available on an equitable basis for the use of the children and teachers in all schools which provide elementary and secondary education as determined under state law; that school library resources, textbooks, and other printed and published instructional materials should be of high quality; that they should be suited to the needs of the children and teachers in elementary and secondary schools.

The U. S. Commissioner of Education is authorized to make grants to states for a five-year period, beginning July 1965, and the authorization for the first year is $100-million.

I mention these two particular programs to you to emphasize in concrete fashion the growing importance of books and libraries, of learning resources and intellectual endeavor in our modern world and in the governmental affairs of the Nation.

Your own devotion to the intellectual improvement of the people of this State and Nation predates federal action in this field, and the response of government, both at the local, state and federal level, is largely due to the leadership which many of you have given over a long period of years.

Tonight, I salute you for what you have contributed to the intellectual life of South Carolina, and I urge you to continue and expand your efforts, taking best advantage of all those programs, public and private, which might prove beneficial to South Carolina.

And I conclude by promising anew my wholehearted cooperation, as you work creatively and unselfishly, for the improvement of your community, your state and your Nation.

MR. JOHN DICKSON CARR

Luncheon Speaker, Saturday, October 30, 1965.

(Editor's Note: We think that Mr. Carr's entire letter should be a part of the record. We wish that all of his speech could be reproduced here, but the following letter will suffice to bring back this memorable occasion to those present, and give those absent an idea of what they missed!)

33 Knoxbury Terrace, Greenville, South Carolina, September 20th, 1965.

Miss Josephine Crouch,
South Carolina Library Association,
P. O. Box 909,
Aiken, South Carolina,

Dear Miss Crouch:

Many thanks for your letter. I shall be very happy to address the South Carolina Library Association on October 30th. Permit me to answer some of the points you raise.

I regret that it will be impossible to supply a copy of the speech. No matter how carefully my material is prepared, it is never written beforehand. This is in accordance with principles laid down by my late father, an eminent trial-lawyer and brilliant speaker, who taught me everything he knew: except, I fear, his great skill.

"Know exactly what you are going to say," he used to tell me, "but not the precise words in which you will say it. If you can't think on your feet, you will never be a speaker at all. Never write an address and commit it to memory. Each audience is different; each must be sized up on the spot, as I size up a jury. If with a memorized speech you find yourself before the wrong audience, or even the right audience in a wrong mood, you're finished."

However, perhaps Mr. Hucks may get what he wants from a few words about the subject-matter.

October 30th is the day before Hallowe'en. I had thought of calling the speech Hallowe'en and the Tale of Terror. This will not do, being misleading. The material I shall use is not grim; quite the reverse. Ghost stories must be as old as human speech; possibly Ug the Caveman told them round his winter fire. In 1764 they were crystallized by Horace Walpole into the tale of Gothic terror, which remains with us today. But Anglo-Saxon people, though fascinated by fear, will not have it unduly prolonged; they must exorcise the
PRESIDENT'S REPORT  
By Susie N. McKr<on

This year, our fiftieth anniversary year, has been marked by several "firsts." Building on last year's growth, the membership of the Association passed the 500 mark for the first time. There are still many potential members who should become active members. We hope the rapid rate of growth of the last several years will continue and will result in a stronger Association and greater development of libraries and library services.

A committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. Joanne Harar, has studied ways of implementing the suggestions of last year's Committee on Library Relationships and Responsibilities. These specific suggestions for definite ways of library cooperation will be passed on to the incoming Executive Committee.

Another "first" this year was the First Governor's Conference on Public Libraries, sponsored by the Trustees Section of SCLA. Many people worked very hard to make it the great success it was. Special commendation should go to Miss Jean Galloway and Miss Betty Callaham.

At the request of the Executive Committee, the Planning Committee, with Mrs. Catherine Lewis as Chairman, investigated the cost of having an outside consultant survey the library needs of the state. The finding of the Committee have been considered and discussed. Plans are being made to try various possibilities of having such a survey sponsored.

A new committee was appointed this year, a Committee on Intellectual Freedom. Mr. George F. Townes, an attorney of Greenville, is Chairman of this Committee, which will set up guidelines for libraries to follow in the event of any cases of censorship. We hope no such case will arise, but we want to be prepared in the event it does.

The Executive Committee approved the establishment of a Special Libraries Section of SCLA. Miss Maude Dowtin has represented this section at Executive Committee meetings this year. This section held an organizational meeting on Friday, October 29.

At the suggestion of Miss Betty Callaham, Chairman of the Public Libraries Section, and Miss Carrie Gene Ashley, Recruiting Committee Chairman, the Executive Committee agreed to expanding the Recruiting Committee and suggested that this Committee work with the state guidance counselors.

Letters were written to the chairmen of the Senate and House Education Committees in the State General Assembly, urging them to support the budget requests of the State Department of Education and the State Library Board. Letters were also written to the United States Senators from South Carolina urging support of aid to education.

The Executive Committee requested Miss Nancy Day and Miss Estellene Walker to urge administrators to encourage their staff members (professional and non-professional) to attend professional meetings as one means of improving professional spirit.

The accomplishments of this year have been brought about by the efforts of many people. You, as an organization, and you, as individual members, have worked diligently "to promote libraries and library service in South Carolina" which is the objective of the South Carolina Library Association.

COLLEGE SECTION  
By E. L. Inabinett, Chairman

The College Section held its Spring Workshop in Columbia on April 2-3, 1965, with forty-seven persons attending, who represented sixteen college libraries. The Workshop Theme was the "Production of a Scholarly Book," and the program featured a tour of the R. L. Bryan Printing Department and talks by Mrs. Louise Jones DuBose, Director of the University of S. C. Press and Dr. W. Edwin Hemphill, Editor of the Papers of John C. Calhoun.

For its annual meeting yesterday afternoon, the Section was indeed fortunate to have as its guest speaker, Dr. Jerrold Orne, the University of N. C. Librarian, who has just recently returned from a three month State Department Assignment in Viet Nam. Dr. Orne gave us a fascinating talk and discussion period on "The Libraries of Viet Nam, an Underdeveloped Country.

Forty-eight persons, representing eighteen colleges, attended.

Officers elected for the new year were: Desmond Koster of the Medical College of S. C. as Chairman, and Dr. Robert C. Tucker of Furman University as Vice-Chairman and Chairman-elect.

Miss MARY E. FRAYSER is the only South Carolinian to receive the ALA Trustee Association Citation. Miss FRAYSER was Chairman of the S. C. State Library Board for a long time, and is now an honorary lifetime member; she received the Citation in 1947.
FEDERAL RELATIONS COORDINATOR
By Mrs. William A. Foran

As you know, this has been a very full year in terms of federal legislation concerning all types of libraries. Each issue of the Newsletter was a fat one.

If you have not seen it, I urge you to note the summary in the current issue of the Southeastern Librarian. It shows, in tabular form, the status of current federal legislation.

Your Coordinator received one SOS from the Washington ALA office to urge the House members from South Carolina to support the Teacher’s Corps title of the Higher Education Act. It might interest you to know that only Mr. Dorn and Mr. Gettys acknowledged receipt of the telegrams.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

Letters were written to state senators and representatives requesting the repeal of the law requiring libraries-public to pay sales tax on books.

Letters were written to our U. S. Congressmen requesting additional funds for LSCA.

Nell Garrard, Chairman
Mrs. Carol S. Scott

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE
By Madeline Hays, Chairman

The Membership Committee of the South Carolina Library Association was not able to get together as a group during the spring and summer. However, contacts were made with individual members of the committee and with the Treasurer, Mr. George Linder, with a profitable exchange of ideas.

A suggested membership brochure was prepared for discussion by members of the committee. Since plans for a meeting of the membership committee went astray, this suggested brochure, along with estimated cost for publishing, has been turned over to the Executive Committee of the South Carolina Library Association for its suggestion and recommendations.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The Nominating Committee presents the following nominees for officers of the South Carolina Library Association for 1966-67:

Vice-President and President-Elect—Mrs. Carol S. Scott
Rock Hill High School
Secretary—Miss Norma L. Lightsey
South Carolina State Library Board
Treasurer—Lt. Col. James M. Hillard
The Citadel

Elizabeth Hinton
Charles E. Stow
Betty Martin, Chairman

PLANNING COMMITTEE
By Mrs. Catherine H. Lewis, Chairman

The Planning Committee held its second 1965 meeting on October 29 during the annual conference. The Chairman reported to the meeting on the status of two committees appointed last year. The reports of the committee on the training of subprofessional personnel, Mrs. Margaret Scay, chairman, and of the committee on a procedural handbook for SCLA, Miss Nancy Burge, chairman, will be sent directly to the president. The Planning Committee voted to recommend to the executive committee that the training of subprofessional personnel be made a continuing concern of the association and that a person or committee be appointed to promote such training.

With this meeting Miss Nancy Burge, Mrs. Elizabeth Hinton and Mrs. Catherine H. Lewis retire. Mrs. Lewis asked Miss Madeline Mosimann to hold the records of the committee until the organizational meeting in 1966.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES SECTION
By Betty E. Callaham, Chairman

The Public Libraries Section cooperated with the Trustees Section in sponsoring South Carolina’s First Governor’s Conference on Public Libraries on April 28, 1965. The conference was followed by four regional meetings for the purpose of studying specific means by which public libraries of the state may achieve the Standards for South Carolina Public Libraries adopted in 1964. The publication of these standards was made possible by a grant from the Association, and they have been distributed to public libraries and library trustees throughout the state.

The Legislative Committee of the Section, headed by Mrs. William Foran, took part in efforts to obtain legislative approval for the exemption of libraries from the state sales tax. The Committee also made a study of state aid to public libraries in the Southeastern states and prepared a report on the subject which will be used in the continuing effort to obtain increased state aid for South Carolina public libraries.

Prior to the 1965 meeting of the South Carolina Library Association, the Public Libraries Section held a one-day workshop on “The Bookmobile and the Public Library Service Program.” Miss Phyllis Snyder, Library Consultant from the North Carolina State Library, was consultant for the workshop which was planned by Frances Reid (chairman), Mary Cox and Annie Frances Blackman.

At the annual meeting of the Section on October 29, Mr. Raymond Williams, librarian of the McIntire Public Library, Charlottesville, Virginia, spoke on the subject “Regional Library Cooperation—A Study in Informed Patience.”

Officers elected for the following year are:

Chairman—Mrs. William A. Foran, Richland County Public Library
Vice-Chairman—Miss Margie Herron, Aiken-Bamberg-Barnwell-Edgefield Regional Library
Secretary—Miss Sara Henry, Spartanburg County Library
SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE

The Scholarship Committee received one application during the year. After checking records and references, it was found that the applicant did not satisfy the terms approved by the Executive Committee.

The scholarship is for $1600.00. The candidate must be or have been at one time, a citizen of South Carolina, under 45 years of age. He must have had two or three years of successful and significant experience in library work, with an educational background and personal qualifications that indicate a potential for leadership in the library profession. The funds must be used for a year of uninterrupted study in a graduate library school accredited by the American Library Association. Preference will be given to a candidate for study beyond the master’s degree, but candidates who plan to work for a master’s degree will be considered. The applicant must be recommended by a professional librarian, preferably a supervisor who is familiar with his work and his potential for advancement. The recipient must return to the state for a period of two years following the completion of his study or repay the amount of the scholarship, plus interest.

The announcement of the scholarship was published in the South Carolina Librarian; Newsletter to School Librarians; News Letter, South Carolina State Library Board; and the Southeastern Librarian.

Nancy Jane Day
Jessie Ham
Lois Barese, Chairman

SCHOOL SECTION

By EDITH MYERS, Vice-Chairman

Since the Chairman, Miss Mary Grey Withers, was suddenly stricken this month with a critical illness, it is impossible to submit a detailed report of this year’s activities.

A workshop was held in October, 1965, in Columbia at which time the new legislation concerning schools and library supplies and services was thoroughly discussed.

One hundred twenty were present for the School Library Section of the South Carolina Library Association meeting Friday afternoon, October 29, 1965 in Greenville.

Miss Mary Helen Mahar, Specialist for School and Children’s Libraries, United States Office of Education, Washington D.C. discussed new Federal legislation that is applicable to school libraries. Miss Mahar and Miss Nancy Jane Day, State School Library Supervisor, answered questions following the discussion.

The following officers were elected:
Miss Mary L. Hetherington, Chicora High School,
Charleston, Chairman
Mrs. Eva Mae Ward, Spartanburg High—Vice Chairman
Miss Elizabeth McDavid, Ellen Woodside High—Secretary

SECTIONS REPORTERS ARE URGED TO SEND IN NEWS OF THEIR SECTIONS BEFORE SEPTEMBER 1, 1966.

SELA REPRESENTATIVE

Your representative attended the SELA Executive Committee meeting last March in Atlanta. An outgrowth of this meeting was the provision of $500.00 for state workshops on in-service training.

Plans were discussed for the 1966 Convention.

Minutes of the Executive Committee meeting have been published in the Southeastern Librarian.

Frances B. Reid
S. C. Representative

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

By MAUDE C. DOWNIN, Acting Chairman

The Special Libraries Section of the South Carolina Library Association was approved by the Executive Committee at its meeting in December, 1964.

An organizational meeting was held on October 29th, 1965, at the section meeting. Sixteen librarians attended this meeting. The following officers were elected:
Chairman: Mrs. Sarah T. Kirven
Vice-Chairman: Mrs. Sarah S. Harris
Secretary: Mrs. Polly Keyserling

(Note added January 30, 1966, by Mrs. Sarah T. Kirven, Chairman: Discussion of interests for this section included active participation in National Library Week, encouraging members to attend meetings of library associations, such as ALA, SELA, SCLA, etc., and recruitment of new members).

SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

MISS FRANCES REID, Treasurer
Spartanburg, South Carolina

Dear Miss Reid:

We have audited the books and records of the South Carolina Library Association for the period from October 1, 1964 to November 30, 1965.

In our opinion the annual treasurer’s report fairly presents the records, cash transactions for the period indicated and the resulting cash balances at November 30, 1965, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to a non-profit organization on the cash receipts and disbursements basis.

Respectfully submitted,
G. Ray Harris, CPA
Pinewood Mall, Spartanburg, S. C.

THIRD GRADERS VISIT LIBRARY

Third graders visited the CHAPIN MEMORIAL LIBRARY (MYRTLE BEACH) during Book Week and Mrs. Shirley W. Boone, Librarian, and Mrs. O. C. Callaway, assistant, received letters of appreciation from several of the visitors. One illustrated letter expressed a heart pierced by an arrow and the caption "I love the library," and another said "They are good librarians. And you got a pretty library."

(S. C. State Library Board’s News for Public Libraries, December, 1965)
SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARIAN

By Herbert Hucks, Jr., Editor

Statement of expenses in connection with the SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARIAN:

Stamps on hand October 16, 1964 .......... $0.09 1/2
Cash on hand October 16, 1964 .......... 0.00
Received from Treasurer, SCLA, Nov., 1964; Feb. and Sept., 1965 for postage .......... 15.00
Received from Treasurer, SCLA, Oct. 12, 1965 (refund for Telephone call) .......... 2.09

Total .......... $17.18 1/2

Spent for postage, including mailing copy and corrected proof to printer for March and October, 1965 issues; for complimentary copies to writers for October, 1964 and March, 1965 issues; for copies to certain old and new subscribers .......... $10.92
Telephone call to Dr. Keyes D. Metcalf for permission to use his article in Oct., 1965 issue of S. C. Librarian .......... 2.09

Total .......... $13.01

Stamps on hand Oct. 27, 1965 .......... $ 4.17 1/2
Cash on hand Oct. 27, 1965 .......... 0.00

Net Worth .......... $ 4.17 1/2

Increase in expenses shown in 1964 report over 1963 .......... $ .60 1/2
Increase in expenses in this report over 1964 report .......... 5.79

More than last year's increase .......... $ 5.18 1/2

TOUR OF MARYLAND LIBRARIES

A group of five South Carolina public librarians visited three Maryland libraries November 15-19, 1965. The purpose of the trip, made possible by a special grant from the South Carolina State Library Board, was to provide an opportunity to study the feasibility of centralized book ordering and processing and to investigate the new book catalogs now being used in several large library systems.

Librarians on the tour were Mrs. Sarah C. Smith, Librarian, Anderson County Library; Gloria Lindler, Extension Librarian, Spartanburg County Library; Mrs. Thelma Murtha, Technical Processing Librarian, ABBE Regional Library; Elizabeth Fogarty, Head of Technical Services, Charleston County Library; and Lois Barbare, Technical Services Librarian, State Library Board, Columbia.

They visited the Eastern Shore Processing Center at Salisbury; Baltimore County Library at Towson; and the Enoch Pratt Public Library in Baltimore.


TREASURER'S REPORT

FISCAL YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1965

CASH BALANCE

SEPT. 30, 1964 .......... $3,446.92

ADD RECEIPTS

Personal Membership .......... $1,404.00
Institutional Membership .......... 173.00
Conventions—Registration & Tickets .......... 2,995.00
Conventions—Exhibits .......... 1,205.00
Subscriptions to Magazines .......... 57.45
Miscellaneous .......... 12.13
Interest on Savings .......... 74.21 5,920.79

TOTAL CASH AVAILABLE .......... $9,367.71

DISBURSEMENTS

Contingency Fund .......... $ 35.84
Association Membership .......... 113.00
School Section .......... 31.75
Trustee Section .......... 121.73
Public Section .......... 195.66
National Library Week .......... 189.37
S. C. Librarian .......... 22.24
Recruit .......... 9.63
S. E. Library .......... 25.00
Association Rep. .......... 25.00

Conventions:
Local Arrangement .......... $ 15.97
Exhibit Committee .......... 295.00
Association Expense .......... 2,556.02
Association Speaker .......... 983.62 3,850.61

Officers' Expense:
President .......... $ 21.08
Vice President .......... 33.95
Treasurer .......... 348.54
Secretary .......... 25.00
Executive Committee .......... 311.42
ALA Counselor Travel .......... 250.00 989.99 5,584.82

CASH BALANCE

NOVEMBER 30, 1965

Citizens & Southern National Bank .......... $1,921.50
First Federal Savings & Loan Assoc. .......... 1,861.39 $3,782.89

Mrs. Robert Evander McNair, wife of the Governor of South Carolina, entertained on Wednesday afternoon, the ninth of February, 1966, at four o'clock, in the Governor's Mansion, in honor of the South Carolina State Library Board, the South Carolina State Library Board Staff, and the Library Supervisor, S. C. State Department of Education.
MINUTES OF THE GENERAL SESSIONS
OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY AND
FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

Jack Tarr Poinsett Hotel, Greenville, S. C.  
October 29-30, 1965

By Mrs. Retha D. Mark, Secretary

THEME: "THE LIBRARY AND SOCIETY — A NEW PERSPECTIVE"

FIRST GENERAL SESSION: Gold Room, 11:00 A.M., October 29.

The first general session of the forty-fourth Annual Meeting of the South Carolina Library Association was called to order by the president, Miss Susie McKeown. She asked Mr. Herbert Hucks, Librarian of Wofford College, to deliver the invocation.

Miss McKeown introduced The Honorable David G. Traxler, Mayor of Greenville, who gave the South Carolina Library Association a warm welcome to the city of Greenville.

The president read greetings from Dr. Archie McNeil, President of Southeastern Library Association, and from Miss Helen Hagan and Dr. Frances Lander Spain, past-presidents of the South Carolina Library Association.

Mrs. Betty Foran introduced Miss Germaine Krettek, Associate Executive Director of American Library Association who brought special greetings from A.L.A. Miss Krettek also served as Panel Moderator for a discussion on "What the Future Holds—A Challenge to Librarians." The participating panel members were:

- Mr. Raynond E. Williams, Librarian, McIntire Public Library, Charlottesville, Virginia
- Dr. Jerrold Orne, Librarian University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
- Miss Mahar explained the various Library Services Acts.
- Mr. Williams discussed some of the effects of this Act on public library service.
- Dr. Orne spoke on the role of the academic libraries, and some of the effects of recent legislation on them.

There followed a question and answer period, after which Miss Krettek summarized the two main aspects of the morning discussion: the need for cooperation and the need for quality, both in materials and personnel.

The president announced that 296 had registered for the Annual Meeting.

Announcement was made that the Library Relationships Committee will not meet.

Announcement was made that the Intellectual Freedoms Committee would meet in the Palmetto Room on Saturday at 9:30 A.M.

Miss McKeown thanked Mrs. Alex Meyers and the members of her club for serving coffee during the registration hours this morning.

The meeting was adjourned.

SEL A will meet October 26-29, 1966 in Atlanta, Ga., in the Marriott Motor Hotel.

SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARIAN  
Vol. 10, No. 2

We have examined the Treasurer’s records of the S. C. L.A. for the period October 1, 1964-November 30, 1965, and other books kept by Mr. George R. Linder, Treasurer, and Miss Frances B. Reid, Acting Treasurer.

We find that these records were accurately kept and reflect credit on the treasurers.

We have also examined and accepted the Accountant’s Report of G. Ray Harris, C. P. A., Spartanburg, S. C., dated December 9, 1965.

Chairman, Auditing Committee
Herbert Hucks, Jr.
Alice P. DePass
Verona M. Thomas

TRUSTEE SECTION

By Jean A. Galloway, Chairman

In my report last year, I stated that it was my hope upon taking office as Chairman of the Trustee Section to accomplish two things. First, to build up the membership of the Section and secondly, to lay the groundwork for a future program of action in order that the Section would offer something constructive to its members, to the South Carolina Library Association and to the State of South Carolina.

In seeking to accomplish the first objective, the Section published a membership brochure entitled "Help for you in a Major Civic Job," a copy of which is attached hereto. These brochures were distributed at the Governor’s Conference on Public Libraries in April of this year and also at the annual Section meeting. It is hoped that wider distribution of the brochures will be made in the coming year.

The major effort of the Section in 1965 was devoted to the planning and execution of the Governor’s Conference on Public Libraries held April 28, 1965, during National Library Week in Columbia, South Carolina. Over three hundred trustees, librarians and interested citizens attended this conference, which I believe was tremendously successful and has done much to raise the interest of trustees and other lay personnel in the library field, not only on a local level but also on the state level as well. A tremendous amount of hard work and dedication by a great number of people went into this conference, but I think every person who had a hand in it thought that all the effort was worthwhile and that the results would be long lasting.

As a followup to the Governor’s Conference, regional workshops were held throughout the State of South Carolina. These workshops were made possible through the joint efforts of trustees and librarians within the various section of the state. The workshops dealt with the new standards for public libraries, were very well attended and were indeed educational.

The incoming officers of the Section will be announced at a later date.

It is my belief that the Trustee Section has made great strides this year, and it is my desire and hope that it will continue to move forward in the future and make a substantial contribution to this Association.
SECOND GENERAL SESSION

BANQUET—THE GOLD ROOM—8:00 P.M.
OCTOBER 29, 1965

Miss Susie McKeown, presiding. The meeting was called to order, and the president asked Lt. Col. James M. Hillard of The Citadel to offer grace.

Special music during the meal was provided by the Furman Trio, composed of Mr. Paul Enderfer, violin; Mr. Richard Maag, cello; and Mr. David Gibson, piano.

The president introduced the officers of the South Carolina Library Association who were all seated at the head table. She also introduced the chairman of each section.

In recognition of the fiftieth anniversary of the South Carolina Library Association, Miss McKeown read a brief history of the Association, and gave special recognition to Miss Elizabeth English as the only living person who was present at the first organizational meeting. Miss English had been invited to be the special guest of the Association at this convention, but declined with regret because of ill health.

At this time the lights were lowered and a giant 50th Anniversary cake, decorated in gold and white, and lighted by many candles, was rolled to the front of the head table. This cake was cut and served to all present.

Miss McKeown recognized all past-presidents of the Association and asked them to stand. Two newly retired members, Mrs. Ben W. Aiken and Mrs. Elizabeth G. Stephens were given Honorary Memberships.

Mrs. Donald S. Russell was awarded a certificate of Merit for her work as National Library Week Chairman for 1965.

The president introduced Miss Estellene P. Walker, Director of the State Library Board, who introduced the speaker for the evening, Sen. Donald S. Russell. Following a most enlightening speech, Miss McKeown presented Sen. Russell with a specially inscribed copy of Beneath So Kind a Sky.

Miss McKeown reminded everyone of the Social Hour in the Statesmen's Room, sponsored by the Greenville County Library and the Woman's Division of the Greater Greenville Chamber of Commerce.

The meeting was adjourned by the president.

THIRD GENERAL SESSION

BUSINESS MEETING—THE GOLD ROOM, 10:30 A.M.
OCTOBER 30, 1965

(Editor's Note: Reports precede Minutes, beginning with the President's).

The president, Miss Susie McKeown, opened the third general session and annual business meeting.

Miss Nancy T. Burge served as parliamentarian.

Mrs. Betty Foran moved to omit the reading of the minutes of the forty-third annual meeting, and that the Minutes as printed in THE SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARIAN be approved. Miss Frances Reid seconded this and the motion carried.

The president asked that all reports be accepted as information, unless immediate action was needed.

Miss McKeown presented the President's Annual Report.

Mr. George F. Townes, Intellectual Freedoms Committee Chairman, reported on the committee's plans to propose an amendment to the bill recently passed by the legislative regarding obscene literature in the hands of under-aged persons. The amendment would relieve libraries of this responsibility. Miss Estellene Walker recommended that the committee substitute "public institution" for "library" in preparing the amendment. Mr. Townes then recommended that the committee be allowed to go ahead with its work on a general recommendation for an amendment to be presented without specific wording—the wording to be worked out by the committee. Mrs. Marguerite Thompson moved that Mr. Townes' recommendation be accepted, and the committee be given the authority to take the steps necessary to accomplish its purpose. Miss Frances Reid seconded this and it passed.

Mr. George Linder presented the Treasurer's report.

The president announced that the books of the Association would be audited and appointed the following Auditor's Committee to work with the auditor and receive his report: Mr. Herbert Hucks, Jr., Chairman; Mrs. Alice DePass; and a third person to be named later.

Mr. Herbert Hucks, Jr., Editor of THE SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARIAN, presented his report. He announced that February 1, 1966 will be the deadline for material for the next issue. He urged members to contribute material more than ever, as the publication will become more important than ever to maintain contact with the various sections, and keep all members informed in the years when there is no Annual Meeting.

The report of the Legislative Committee was presented by Miss Nell Garrard.

The report of the Membership Committee was read by the secretary.

Mrs. Catherine H. Lewis, Chairman of the Planning Committee, presented the report.

The report of the Recruiting Committee was presented by Miss Carrie Jean Ashley, Chairman.

There was no report from the Trustee Awards Committee.

The report of the Constitution and By-Laws Committee was made by Mr. Charles E. Stow. He announced two changes in the By-Laws: to delete material referring only to the Revolving Loan Fund: Article 11, Section 3 delete: "The treasurer shall be an ex-officio member of the Revolving Loan Fund Committee" and Article IV, Section 2, delete "Revolving Loan Fund."

Miss Frances Reid made a motion to amend Article V, Section 1 of the By-Laws by the addition of the word "Special" to the list of sections. This was seconded by Carolyn A. Harper, and passed.

In order to correct a typographical error in Article V, Section 8 of the By-Laws, Mr. Stow moved to change "Article III" to read "Article V." This was seconded by Miss Frances Reid, and passed.

A proposal to amend Article VI of the Constitution was followed by general discussion, after which Mr. Charles E. Stow moved that the following change be accepted: Article VI of the Constitution shall read: "There shall be a biennial meeting, with special meetings as authorized by the By-Laws." Dr. Bob Tucker seconded this and the motion carried by a majority voice vote.

The following changes in the By-Laws were moved by Mr. Charles E. Stow: The word "Annual" appearing in Article I, Section 2, Article III, Section 2a, Article IV, Sec-
tion 6, and Article VII, Section 1 shall be changed to read "Biennial." This was seconded by Mrs. Betty Foran, and passed.

Mr. Stow then called attention to the fact that Article VI with reference to dues was NOT changed.

In the absence of Mrs. Beverly R. Ulmer, Chairman of the National Library Week Committee, Miss Laura Ebaugh gave the report.

Mrs. Marguerite G. Thompson, A.L.A. Councilor, presented a short summary of her report which had been previously printed in THE SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARIAN.

Miss Frances Reid, Southeastern Library Association Representative, reported on the work of committees during the year.

Miss Carrie Jean Ashley, A.L.A. LAD Representative, made her report.

The report of the A.L.A. Coordinator was made by Mrs. Betty Foran.

Miss Betty E. Callaham, Chairman of the Public Libraries Section, made her report and announced the election of the following officers for the next term: Chairman—Mrs. Betty Foran, Richland County Public Library Vice-Chairman—Miss Margie Herron, A-B-B-E Regional Library Secretary—Miss Sara Henry, Spartanburg County Library

In the absence of Miss Jean A. Galloway, Chairman of the Trustee Section, her report was read by the secretary.

Mr. E. L. Inabinett, Chairman of the College Section, presented the report and announced the election of the following officers:

Chairman—Miss Desmond Koster, Medical College of South Carolina
Vice-Chairman—Dr. Robert C. Tucker, Furman University

Due to the illness of Miss Mary Grey Withers, the Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Edith Myers, presented the report of the School Section and announced the following slate of officers:

Chairman—Mary L. Heatherington, Chicora High School
Vice-Chairman—Mrs. Eva Mae Ward, Spartanburg High School
Treasurer—Miss Elizabeth McDavid, Ellen Woodside High School

The report of the Special Libraries Section was presented by Miss Helen Windrow. The following slate of officers will serve this newly formed section:

Chairman—Mrs. Sarah T. Kirven
Vice-Chairman—Mrs. Sarah S. Harris
Secretary—Mrs. Polly Keyserling

The State Library Board made no report.

Miss Nancy Jane Day, State Supervisor of School Library Services introduced her new assistant, Mrs. Margaret Wright Ehrhardt. She reported on the South Carolina Education Association, Library Section, workshop held at A. C. Flora High School on October 16, 1965. The purpose of the workshop was to acquaint school librarians with possibilities available to them under new N.D.E.A. legislation. Registration for the workshop was 143.

Mrs. Betty Martin, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, presented the following slate of officers to serve the South Carolina Library Association for the 1966-67 term:

Vice-President and President-Elect, Mrs. Carol S. Scott
Mrs. Betty Foran moved to accept the committee's nomination for Vice-President and President-Elect. Miss Garrard seconded, and it passed.

Secretary—Miss Norma L. Lightsey
Miss Frances Reid moved the acceptance of the committee's choice for secretary. This was seconded by Mr. Stow, and passed.

Treasurer—Lt. Col. James M. Hillard
Dr. Bob Tucker moved to accept the committee's nomination for Treasurer. It was seconded by Miss Elizabeth Allan, and passed.

Mrs. Betty Foran, Federal Relations Coordinator, presented her report.

Mr. Mitchell Reames moved that the Constitution and By-Laws Committee be given authority to make any changes in the By-Laws required to accommodate changes made in the Constitution. Mrs. Martin seconded this, and it passed.

The appointment of a person to be presented to Senator Donald Russell for recommendation for appointment to the Commission to advise the U. S. Commissioner of Education on Libraries was discussed. Col. Hillard suggested either Miss Estellene P. Walker or Miss Nancy Jane Day. This was received as information.

Mr. E. L. Inabinett announced that the South Carolina Library Association will co-sponsor, with the South Carolina Library Board, the publication of a book A Guide to South Carolina Resources. (For details see Minutes of the October 28, 1965 Executive Committee Meeting, Appendix "A").

Announcement was made that Miss Barbara Hawkins of State College was awarded the John Cotton Dana Award for Publicity.

The president announced that 340 persons had registered for the Annual Meeting. She thanked Miss Nancy Burge for serving as parliamentarian for this session. She thanked all who had served on committees during the year, and all local arrangements committees who had served so willingly and helped to make our 50th Anniversary Meeting one we will always remember. She thanked the Poinsett Hotel Manager and Staff, Mayor Traxler, Joseph Ruzicka, Inc., and all the exhibitors for their help in making this Annual Meeting a success.

The meeting was adjourned.

FOURTH GENERAL SESSION—LUNCHEON,
DINING ROOM—12:30 P.M.
OCTOBER 30, 1965

Miss Josephine Crouch, President-Elect, presided over the luncheon. She introduced the officers seated at the head table. She emphasized the 50th Anniversary theme of the Annual Meeting, and the tables were beautifully decorated, using this theme in combination with Hallowe'en colors.

Miss Crouch introduced Mr. Romayne A. Barnes of the Greenville Chapter, Friends of the Library, who introduced our guest speaker, Mr. John Dixon Carr. Mr. Carr, a noted author of mystery stories now makes Greenville, S. C. his
home. His topic, "The Other Side of Hallowe'en" was a very interesting review of the history of ghost story writing in America from the time of Washington Irving to the present. Following his address, the 44th Annual Meeting of the South Carolina Library Association was adjourned.

---

**SCLA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
**

**ACTIONS AND ACTIVITIES**

**September 18, 1965: Moved that** the annual audit of the Treasurer’s books be made as of November 1, 1965, for this year only, as the resignation of George R. Linder as Treasurer will be effective at the end of the Annual Meeting, October 30; that an Audit Committee, composed of members of the Association, be appointed to receive and review the official audit of the books of the Association, and to report thereon at the Executive Committee meeting following the receipt of the audit, and that a copy of its report be published in the *South Carolina Librarian*; that the Executive Committee give Miss Frances B. Reid a vote of thanks for taking over the work of Treasurer for Mr. Linder until after the Annual Meeting; that action be delayed on making transcriptions of tape recordings made during the Annual Meeting, pending receipt of typed copies of speeches; that the Executive Committee not provide entertainment after the Banquet; that a copy of *Beneath So Kind a Sky* be presented to Senator Donald S. Russell, Banquet speaker; that Miss Josephine Crouch, incoming President of SCLA, appoint a committee to continue work on the proposed Workshop on "Automation, including Information Retrieval, Bibliographic Control, and various Labor-Saving Devices," in connection with a Southeastern Library Association grant, and a request that SCLA match it—the Workshop to be held before the fall of 1966; that $50.00 be given to Miss Laura Smith Ebaugh, State Chairman of National Library Week, to cover initial expenses. **Heard** Miss Desmond Koster, Exhibits Chairman, report that 31 Exhibitors had reserved 37 spaces for the Annual Meeting; that the Augusta Road Community Club, Mrs. Alex Myers, president, would serve coffee on Friday morning, during Registration, at the Annual Meeting; Mrs. Marguerite G. Thompson, ALA Councilor, report briefly on the ALA Convention in Detroit (Editor's Note: see October, 1965, issue of the *South Carolina Librarian*, for her full report); Miss Betty E. Callaham report that the *Proceedings* of the Governor’s Conference on Libraries were being printed, and would be distributed to all Conference participants; that Miss Elizabeth English, a foundation member of SCLA, and Governor Robert E. McNair could not attend the 1965 Annual Meeting; that Mr. George F. Townes, Greenville, S. C. attorney, had agreed to serve as Chairman of the Intellectual Freedoms Committee; a letter from Miss Nancy Jane Day, S. C. State Supervisor of Library Services, stating that she had attended a meeting of the Council for the Common Good, and requesting that information concerning legislative items be passed on to her; that there would be no Resolutions Committee at the Annual Meeting, and that the President would thank everyone who helped in any way; that a report: *A Survey of Research Resources in South Carolina*, by Dr. John H. Moore, formerly of Winthrop College, may be published by the S. C. State Library Board, and that SCLA consider co-sponsorship of the report; that plans were complete for a Public Library Workshop preceding the Annual Meeting, October 28th, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.; that Dr. Archie McNeal, SELA President, would be invited to attend the Annual Meeting.

**October 28, 1965: Heard** Dr. Robert C. Tucker, Local Arrangements Chairman, report that everything was in order for the Annual Meeting—he commended his committee for a job well done; Miss Desmond Koster, Exhibits Chairman, report that 38 exhibit spaces were sold to 32 exhibitors—she was commended by the Executive Committee for her efforts in making this a very successful Annual Meeting; Dr. Robert C. Tucker report that Mrs. Lucille Green and Mr. Ronald Copsey handled *Publicity* for the Annual Meeting, and had done a very good job; discussion on effects of the change from an Annual to a Biennial Meeting; Miss Betty E. Callaham, Chairman of the Public Library Section, report that 64 librarians from 32 counties registered in the Workshop on *Bookmobile Service*, Thursday, October 28 (she distributed a printed *Report* on the Governor’s Conference on Public Libraries); that Mrs. William Norton would serve in the absence of Miss Jean A. Galloway at the Trustee’s meeting; the report of the Nominating Committee (Mrs. Betty Martin, Chairman) (*Editor’s Note: see report in alphabetical list of *Reports* elsewhere in this issue); Miss Susie N. McKeown, SCLA President, report that she had secured framed Certificates of Award for Mrs. Virginia Russell, Honorary State Chairman, and Mrs. Beverly R. Ulmer, Executive Director, National Library Week for 1965 and they would be presented at the Banquet; Miss Desmond Koster read a report from Miss Madeline Hays, Chairman of the Membership Committee, that plans are being made to rework the *Membership Brochure*; moved that a telegram be sent to the family of Miss Mary Grey Withers, Chairman of the School Library Section, expressing regret that she could not be with us, and concern for her recovery; that SCLA underwrite one-half of the cost of the publication of *A Guide to South Carolina Research Resources*, by Dr. John H. Moore, in cooperation with the S. C. State Library Board, and that a committee be appointed to work with the State Library Board in its publication; that the ALA Goals Award application be accepted as information.

**December 4, 1965: Heard** that Miss Mary Grey Withers was improving and was to be transferred to a nursing home soon; the report of the Acting Treasurer, Miss Frances B. Reid; that Mrs. Marguerite G. Thompson, ALA Councilor, planned to attend the ALA Mid-Winter the week of January 24 (*Editor’s Note: as this is written Saturday night, January 29, 1966, we just heard that the temperature in Chicago was 16 below—looks like Mrs. Thompson did attend a *Mid-Winter*!); Miss Frances Reid, SELA representative urge all to plan to attend SELA meeting in Atlanta this fall; Miss Maude C. Dowtin report that the new *Special Libraries Section* has 16 members, and is making good plans for this year; the Editor of the *South
Carolina Librarian again urge all Section Chairmen furnish news of all activities; Mr. E. L. Inabinett report that the S. C. State Library Board is appointing a committee to work with SCLA on the project of publishing A Guide to South Carolina Research Resources; Miss Susie N. McKeown, SCLA President for 1965, thank all committee members for their cooperation; and Mrs. Marguerite G. Thompson, speaking for the Executive Committee, thank Miss McKeown "for a fine job, and expressed appreciation for all she has done to make the Committee's work so rewarding." Moved that permission be given to the Southeastern Librarian to publish the address given by Dr. Jerrold Orne at the College Section Meeting of SCLA October 29, 1965 (Editor's Note: also published as one of the Addressers in this issue of the South Carolina Librarian); that those requesting courtesy subscriptions to the South Carolina Librarian be invited to subscribe, unless (in rare cases) such subscriptions are authorized by the Executive Committee; that 1000 copies of the proposed Membership Committee's brochure be printed (after minor changes are approved by the incoming President), plates included (if plates are not available, more copies to be printed); that Mr. Alfred Rawlinson be asked to permit Senator Donald S. Russell to present Mr. Rawlinson's name to a committee to be named to work with the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare (Mr. Rawlinson agreed); and that in case alternates are needed, Dr. Joanne Harrar and Mr. Mitchell Reames be used.

January 29, 1966: Snowed out!—postponed until February 12. (If possible, will be included in this issue).

BOOK REVIEW

By Lester J. Pourciau, Jr., formerly Reference Librarian, Florence County Library; now on the Library staff of the University of Florida, Gainesville.

SOUTHERN SCHOLARS . . . Succor for Mrs. Cochran

Krumpelmann, John T. Southern scholars in Goethe's Germany.


In a recent issue of this publication (South Carolina Librarian 10:18 0 '65) there appeared certain comments concerning "the desirability of purchasing South Carolina written books and materials." While it is not necessarily the purpose of this commentary to agree or disagree with the writer of these comments, the above listed volume by Dr. John T. Krumpelmann, Professor Emeritus of Russian and German at Louisiana State University will serve in strong contrast to the publication assailed in the forementioned comments. It will suffice to say that this writer is of the opinion that Mrs. Cochran was rather kind in her review of For Love of A Rebel.

In the preface of his study, Dr. Krumpelmann sets forth his purpose in preparing the volume: "... to present in some systematic sequence a series of facts that have all too long lain undisclosed to critical observation." In doing so, he brings together a large number of facts concerning Hugh S. Legare, Thomas C. Reynolds, Basil L. Gildersleeve, James Woodrow, Oscar Lieber, David Ramsay, and Thomas Hart. His point of view is that of a scholar interested in the attraction to German universities of young Southerners during the early part of the 19th century. He states in his introduction that "Not even the South itself has generally realized what attraction German universities and German learning has long possessed for its gifted and privileged youth." Although the book is not restricted to South Carolinians, they dominate the text bringing new light to an aspect of their lives in a manner that is informative, accurately presented, and well documented. Dr. Krumpelmann's book is the result of solid scholarship and careful scrutiny of American and German documents, both here in the United States and in Germany. The preparatory work for this volume includes a year of research in Germany and consultation of a large amount of book and manuscript material in United States libraries. It thus abounds with footnotes and bibliographical references, providing a long list of materials for the interested researcher.

In keeping with the premise that South Carolina libraries are obligated to acquire materials pertinent to the history of the state and the individuals it has produced, Southern Scholars in Goethe's Germany should be a most welcome addition to their collections, not only for its relevance to South Carolina, but also for its contribution to the study of educational values in the early 19th century South.

PUBLIC RELATIONS SUCCESS STORY

Here's an outstanding example of how a well-organized publicity campaign can line up the community behind a drive for a better library. The place: North Augusta. The plan: to raise $50,000 within a month in a drive that would end April 1, 1965.

First came planning-careful behind-the-scenes planning that coordinated the entire drive's activities and produced a down-to-business slogan that eventually reached everyone in town: "Have It Done By April One!" Then, one week before Kick-Off, an invitation to all North Augusta to attend what may have been the most open "Open House" ever held—an inspection of the proposed library site. A comprehensive folder was printed and widely distributed, and, beginning March 1, all media—newspaper, radio, and television—were used to supplement personal appearances before countless groups.

As the pace picked up, schools sponsored benefit suppers and other events. A local firm supplied plastic banks decorated with the drive's slogan. Clubs and businesses were contacted with requests for immediate as well as future gifts. Everyone helped; and, always, the emphasis was on the individual. By April 22nd, a total of $50,775 had been raised or pledged for the new Nancy Carson Library, the North Augusta Branch of the Aiken-Bamberg-Barnwell-Edgefield Regional Library System.

Moral: Careful planning plus the use of printed materials, news media, and personal appearances are vital to any drive or campaign. They're almost always the "success ingredient" that puts a worthwhile goal over the top.

The Rare Book Room was officially reopened October 19, 1965 after renovation and reorganization. Dr. Hellmut Lehmann-Haupt, well-known bibliographer, author, and rare book authority, acted as advisor when the library purchased its new treasures.

Other books have been added to the collection by donors. Among memorial gifts is the renovation of the library's Audubon illustrations as a tribute to Frank F. Welbourne, former university treasurer.

Prof. Alfred H. Rawlinson, director of libraries at the University of South Carolina, defines the reason for the Rare Book Room this way, "We try to collect in this room and give special care and attention to those books which — because of their value in terms of age, scarcity, or unusual format — deserve that care."

Prof. Rawlinson explained that the reason the Rare Book Room's collection of nearly 5,000 volumes covers varied subject matter rather than a single specialized subject is that most of the books were not acquired for a "rare book collection."

Rather, he said, they were bought to stock a library. The books on history, English, natural history, theology, and art were purchased as the "cream of the scholarly material of the time."

In the early 1800's, the university's administrators had an ambitious library acquisition plan. Funds were provided for book-buying expeditions to Europe, and professors were commissioned to go abroad for this purpose.

The books were later assembled into a collection. Two years ago, a program under Prof. Rawlinson's direction was begun to reorganize the USC collection.

Many books recently brought into the collection were gleaned from the stacks of the graduate library in McKissick, and others will probably be added from this source.

Prof. Rawlinson explained that, just as there is no agreed-upon definition of an antique, there is no agreed-upon definition of a rare book. A book may be rare, but not necessarily valuable in monetary terms. Its cash value is governed by its intrinsic importance, its interest to collectors, and its scarcity.

According to Prof. Rawlinson, the rare book collection is valuable to the University of South Carolina for several reasons.

"These rare books have an intrinsic value in the actual information they contain," he said, "and in the contribution they make to scholarly research done here at the university. Many of them have an aesthetic value as objects of art because of their beautiful typography, lovely illustrations, interesting layouts, or unusual binding materials."

"The rare book collection can also contribute favorably to USC's good reputation, because it is an asset respected by other universities, by scholars and teachers, and by the public."

The curator of the Rare Book Room, Miss Cynthia...
Eland, is a native of London, England, who has been in the United States less than a month.

Miss Eland is in the room from 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Mondays through Fridays to welcome patrons wishing to browse through the books, look at the new treasures on display, or do research in the room.

All of the books in the room are listed in the library card catalogue and are available for use. The room is open to the public.

The recently redecorated room was designed by Jack M. Scoville of Scoville Associates, Inc. Its effect as a whole is that of a well-furnished library in a private home.

---

**A REPORT ON STATE AID TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES**

(Editor’s Note: We believe that the attached report should be printed in its entirety, because of possible use by many interested persons and organizations. We understand that Miss Helen L. Jordan, of the S. C. State Library Board, prepared the state-by-state report).

In March 1965 the Legislative Committee of the Public Library Section of the South Carolina Library Association sent a questionnaire to twelve southern states for the purpose of securing background information for our effort to increase state aid to public libraries in our state.

The questionnaire was sent to Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

It asked:

1. a. What is the present annual appropriation for state aid to public libraries?
   b. Is there a separate appropriation to the state library agency for administration of the state aid program? If so, how much is the annual appropriation?

2. What are the criteria for qualification for state aid; specifically, what conditions does each library or community have to meet in terms of population, structural organizational, service, local contribution of funds, ability to pay, etc.? If there is an ability to pay index, how is it formulated?

3. What formula is used by your state for distributing state aid to the eligible libraries, whether per capita, on an equalization basis, or other?

4. Why was this formula adopted in preference to some other plan?

Replies were received from all the state library agencies except Mississippi. It was the hope of the committee that the answers could be tabulated or charted to show at a glance where we fitted into the southern public library picture. This was, unfortunately, not possible for a number of reasons—changing formulas, wide variation in criteria, etc.

The committee was able to draw two conclusions, however. Each of the states replying gives more to its public libraries in state aid than South Carolina gives. Also, each of these states requires more from its public libraries to qualify for these greater funds. The essential points of each state’s program of aid to public libraries are summarized in the following report to facilitate comparison with South Carolina’s state aid program. In order to provide perspective for the information on state aid, figures on population, total public library income (local, state, and federal), and actual per capita expenditures have been added to each state summary. This data was derived from the *American Library Directory*, 24th edition (Bowker, 1964); and statistics refer to Fiscal 1963.

The Legislative Committee presents this information to the Public Library Section as a basis for reviewing South Carolina’s state aid and for consideration of measures which the Section may take to obtain an increase in state aid.

Elizabeth Foran, Chairman
Helen L. Jordan
Sarah Smith
Lila Morley

October 29, 1965

---

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

Population: 2,382,594
Total Public Library Income: $1,994,617
Expenditure Per Capita: $.84

For the fiscal year 1964-65, a total of $66,500 was appropriated for State Aid. Based on $1,500 per county library, $53,000 was allotted to 42 qualifying counties and $3,500 was designated for regional maintenance grants on the basis of $500 for each participating county. South Carolina has no separate administrative allotment. State funds are designated for the purchase of books, except when used to supplement the salary of a graduate librarian in charge of a county or regional library. Funds are distributed in the following manner: county libraries with a professional librarian receive $1,500 in direct allotment; libraries with pre-professional administrative personnel receive the same amount in books which must be ordered through the State Library Board. In each instance local funds of not less than $1,000 must be appropriated for book purchase and in no case can the State’s participation exceed one-fourth of the total library budget. Requirements for eligibility include: promotion of a consolidated county library system and increased local support or regional cooperation in the case of inadequate support; adoption of an acceptable budget; employment of a professional librarian whenever possible; book selection from standard library lists; distribution of books throughout the service area by means of bookmobiles; and the maintenance of a headquarters library meeting certain standards of service. In addition, the State Library Board requires statistical reports and annual audits of the libraries’ financial records.

---

**ALABAMA**

Population: 3,266,740
Total Public Library Income: $3,234,717
Expenditure Per Capita: $.99

Two forms of state aid are given in Alabama—book allocation grants and indefinite book loan. In 1964-65, $85,200 was appropriated for the grants and $27,100 for the book loans. Book allocation grants are made to county and regional libraries which meet all state aid requirements for the type of library—50c per capita from local appropriations being the key requirement. State aid is given in the form of indefinite loans of books to libraries failing to meet requirements fully.
and to those smaller than county units. The State Library has no separate administration fund.

Criteria for eligibility of state aid vary depending upon the type of library as well as the form of aid given. County libraries must be legally established; employ a qualified administrator; offer free service to entire population of area; operate free county-wide bookmobiles; have an adequate local budget to provide suitable facilities; keep headquarters library open at least thirty-six hours per week; and cooperate with the State Agency. Newly established county systems receive state aid of $6,000 for books for a three-year period. Thereafter, county libraries receive continuing aid in the amount of $1,800 per year for books. Where local requirements are not met, state aid is in the form of indefinite loan of books, equivalent to not less than $400 and not more than $900. Regional libraries must meet essentially the same requirements as county libraries plus additional stipulations concerning book collections and board meetings. Establishment grants of books amounting to $6,000 annually for three years are given to each participating unit. Upon termination of this grant, continuation aid in the same form and amount as received by county libraries is given up to $6,000 for any one region. Criteria for other libraries include, in addition to previously listed stipulations, an orientation period for new employees and an annual appropriated budget of not less than $100 to be spent for standard library books and professional periodicals. State aid to these libraries is in the form of an indefinite loan of books, the number equal to 1/3 total expenditures reported for the preceding year. The State Agency processes and catalogs all books received on indefinite loan.

ARKANSAS

Population: 1,786,272
Total Public Library Income: $1,503,636
Expenditure Per Capita: $9.4

Presently (1962-64) $160,000 is appropriated annually for state aid with an increase to $320,000 per year approved by the legislature for the biennium 1965-67. The appropriation for administering these funds will also be raised from $129,000 to $146,000 for that period. County and multi-county libraries are eligible for funds when the following criteria, established in 1947, are met: a legally established library; a local one mill tax; approval of the head librarian and the library budget by the Arkansas Library Commission; suitable library quarters; at least twenty per cent of the library's income spent for books; participation by the librarian in library associations; and quarterly reports submitted to the Library Commission. State aid is administered in the form of grants. Under the establishment grant, a library receives thirty-five cents per capita (1960 census) for the purchase of an initial book collection. A continuation grant is also given based on three cents per capita plus an additional $500 where the one mill tax is in effect. (Eight of the state's seventy-five counties lack a county-wide tax supported program.) Amounts allotted to multi-county or regional libraries vary depending upon the number of counties involved; however, the three cents per capita and the $500 for one mill tax are standard sums with other amounts ranging from $1,500 to $2,000 per county given according to number of counties served from one headquarters library. Multi-county units may qualify for a two-year period for purchase of books, equipment, and payment of salaries under demonstration grants, the amount varying based on need, area, and population served. Equalization grants for multi-county units are administered in the same manner. A maximum of $500 is given for scholarship aid, and expenses for in-service training programs are included in personnel grants.

FLORIDA

Population: 4,951,560
Total Public Library Income: $5,763,474
Expenditure Per Capita: $1.17

The annual appropriation for state aid is $100,000 with a recommended amount of $206,000 per annum for the biennium 1965-67. No separate appropriation is made for administering the program. State aid is given to county and multi-county units that employ a trained librarian; operate under a single administrative head; meet state standards of service; and provide a local income of not less than $20,000. Florida's formula for distribution of funds is based on the School Minimum Foundation Program and was adopted both because it is widely accepted and because it seems to furnish an accurate indication of county needs. Using this formula, the relative per capita index of tax paying ability is derived by multiplying the county ability to pay index figure by state population and by $1.00, dividing the results by county population. Operational, establishment, and equalization grants are available. Libraries meeting state requirements are eligible for operating grants not in excess of 25% of the area's local support. Every county shall be limited to receive a total of $50,000 for operating grants during any one year. An establishment grant is for a year's period only and is given in addition to other grants provided that it does not exceed $20,000. To qualify for an equalization grant, local support must be equivalent to the amount of a one mill tax or $1.00 per capita, whichever is less and have a relative per capita index of tax paying ability of less than $1.00. The total amount of this grant is computed by multiplying the county population by the difference between $1.00 and the relative per capita index.

GEORGIA

Population: 3,943,116
Total Public Library Income: $4,288,545
Expenditure Per Capita: $1.09

The amount appropriated for state aid was not reported, nor whether a separate appropriation is designated for administrative purposes. Four types of grants-in-aid are given. First is an establishment grant of $5,000 allotted only to regional libraries for materials. The library agrees to set up a cooperative library service under supervision of trained personnel and to give expanded and improved service throughout its area. Annual continuation grants of $3,600 are allotted to regional libraries with county libraries or counties in regional systems receiving a minimum of $450 to a maximum of $40,000 annually. County distribution is on the basis of the number of state paid teachers in each county. Regional eligibility requires continuous development of a cooperative plan of library service. Counties qualifying for continuation grants must be legally established; develop plans for service to rural
areas and work toward coordination of service; employ a certified librarian; maintain adequate local support; provide central headquarters from which free service to area is given; select materials from approved sources and place orders through the state agency; and furnish annual reports to the state agency. County and regional systems also receive achievement grants for salaries of qualified personnel, limited to one per county, in the amount of $4,939.20 which is the beginning salary; for travel up to $480 annually per state paid librarian; and $1,000 annually for each county beyond two in a regional library. Criterion for eligibility is that a region or single county have a local annual budget of not less than $10,000. In addition to the above grants, special state allotments are also made to county and regional libraries, the amount varying depending on reimbursement to the state agency from federal funds. Special state allotments are authorized for salaries, materials, equipment and supplies, rent, bookmobiles, scholarships, and operating costs. Formula for distribution is on the basis of area rural population to the state rural population, newness of program, and special needs. Libraries eligible for these funds must have qualified for all state aid available.

KENTUCKY

Population: 3,038,156
Total Public Library Income: $2,056,096
Expenditure Per Capita: $6.7

Cash state aid grants amounted to $140,000 in 1964-65 although other aid is provided in new bookmobiles, books, regional salaries, and materials. There is no appropriation to the state library agency for the administration of the program. To qualify for state aid, a county library program must be legally established by law; provide service to rural areas through bookmobiles or branches; have a certified librarian, be kept open 24 to 60 hours per week depending upon population of area served; present evidence each year of its overall progress; and maintain local support equal to that of the previous year. Kentucky has no ability to pay interest at the present time; instead state aid is distributed according to a formula based on population and per capita income of the area served. Although population served is the basic determinant of state aid, it was necessary to take per capita income into consideration as a means of equalizing library service.

LOUISIANA

Population: 3,257,022
Total Public Library Income: $5,677,749
Expenditure Per Capita: $1.48

Louisiana's state aid has always been basically an establishment grant; therefore, there is no annual appropriation for state aid as such. Rather, a state budget is submitted which includes the costs of demonstrations for the current year. Nor is there a separate appropriation to the state library agency for administering funds. Criteria for qualification for a demonstration are as follows: parishwide service: establishment of demonstrations under public library law of 1926; administration by a certified librarian; and token appropriation from local funds. Parishes with high assessments were first to show an interest in the demonstrations, but there is no ability to pay index. Since state aid is in the form of establishment grants rather than a continuing grant, a distribution formula for state aid is not necessary. The only continuing assistance given is leaving books and equipment in the parish, providing informational books by special request for a limited loan period, and advising with board and librarians on special problems upon special request.

MARYLAND

Population: 3,100,689
Total Public Library Income: $7,165,104
Expenditure Per Capita: $2.31

State aid was available to Maryland public libraries through two programs in 1964-65. Under Section 182A of the Public Library Law, effective since 1963, $1,368,278.67 was appropriated for the State's share of the cost of a minimum program of public library service. The State pays approximately thirty per cent and the local units seventy per cent of the cost of a minimum program at the rate of $1.20 per capita for current operating expenses. Actual percentages for each county (and Baltimore City) vary according to the county's ability to pay in relation to the ability of the State as a whole based on local assessments of real estate, provided that no unit receive less than twenty per cent of the $1.20 program from state funds. Local units have until June 30, 1966, to raise local appropriations to the level stipulated under the minimum program. In the interval, those not having provided the required support receive state aid according to the old formula which provided substantially smaller grants.

To receive state aid under either plan, a library must be legally established and must receive the local tax support specified by law. (Under the new formula a local tax levy of approximately 2 3/4 mills per $100 of assessment is necessary to raise the local share of the cost of the minimum program; under the old plan a minimum tax levy of 2c per $100 assessment was required.) Libraries receiving state aid must also meet other requirement including an annual report to the State Department of Education, an audit at least once a year, and a head librarian and staff who meet certification requirements.

In addition to the basic state aid program explained above, state aid for the financing of public library buildings became available for the first time in 1964-65. $316,373 of state funds is available annually on a matching fund basis for purchase of land, construction or renovation of buildings, and purchase of equipment and furniture. A proposed plan for state aid for financing area library services has not yet received legislative approval.

NORTH CAROLINA

Population: 4,556,155
Total Public Library Income: $4,156,782
Expenditure Per Capita: $8.9

North Carolina's present annual appropriation for state aid to public libraries is $472,753. No separate appropriation is given for the administration of these funds; however, administrative costs should not exceed 7% of the total amount. Due to special legislation, the 1964-65 percentage was in
excess of the standard rate and $47,753 of the total appropriation was designated for this purpose. Criteria for qualification for state aid are in two categories: those for libraries receiving initial funds and for those continuing to qualify. If receiving state aid funds for the first time a county must establish a free public library or secure service on a contractual basis; employ a certified librarian; provide a centrally located head-quarters and free library facilities to its entire population; appropriate or levy a tax to provide a minimum of $6,000 or 30c per capita, whichever is greater; and furnish the State Agency with an audit of financial records and other necessary data. In addition to these requirements, eligibility for continuation of funds depends upon the library's ability to secure local funds at least equal to those of the preceding year's for improved library service, and use of funds already available for library purposes. North Carolina state aid includes a $4,000 basic grant per county, plus an additional sum based on an Effort Index which is determined by dividing the total personal income of a county into its county library operational expenditures from local funds and multiplying the derived rate by population. State aid is distributed on a per capita basis rather than on assessed valuation since the state believes to be a fairer method of allocation. Additional state aid grants are available to regional libraries.

TENNESSEE

Population: 3,567,089
Total Public Library Income: $3,171,878
Expenditure Per Capita: $8.9

For the fiscal year 1964-65, funds in the amount of $400,000 were appropriated for state aid; $450,000 will be available for 1965-66. During 1964-65 a separate administrative fund of $33,000 was appropriated, to be increased to $49,000 in 1965-66 and $50,000 in 1966-67. State aid is expended for the operation of eleven regional library centers and for grants to metropolitan regions and multi-county regions.

A regional library center is a state-supported agency which coordinates library activities in a region and offers to the counties comprising a region materials and services which the counties cannot provide for themselves or which can be furnished more economically in a large area. State funds for the support of regional library centers are supplemented by LSCA funds. No breakdown of state and federal funds was available, but in 1964-65, each regional library center received a basic grant of $25,000 for two counties and $5,635 for each additional county.

Other state aid is allocated to metropolitan and multi-county regions. A metropolitan region is a single county which has been designated as region because its population and financial resources are sufficient to enable it to provide adequate public library service. Multi-county region refers to a group of counties served by a single regional library center. Before determining the amount of state aid per county, provisions are made for: (1) establishment grants to regional library boards for any new county added to the region; (2) an additional allotment for purchases of equipment made necessary by moving a regional center to a new location; and (3) expenditures which must be made on the state level for benefit of the total program. After these reservations, state aid is allocated to region on the basis of an equal amount for each county participating in the state's regional library program. To qualify for this state aid, a county must appoint a seven man board; give free county-wide service; provide qualified personnel and suitable quarters; cooperate with regional staff in interlibrary loans and in-service training programs; have an adequate system of records and reports; and provide local funds, based on ability to pay, for the support of the local library. A rising scale of minimum financial requirements specifies at least 22 cents per capita in local support in 1964-65.

VIRGINIA

Population: 3,966,949
Total Public Library Income: $3,906,142
Expenditure Per Capita: $1.21

The present annual appropriation for state aid to public libraries is $200,000 with a separate appropriation of $36,395 to the State Agency for the administration of funds. The criterion for qualification for state aid is adherence to the Standards for Public Libraries in Virginia. The standards cover legal organization, finance, personnel, building, and equipment service. The state has formulated an ability to pay index; however, the formula is in the process of revision and does not enter into the present allotment of funds. The distribution formula of state aid funds is based on population and type of library (regional, county, municipal) which was adopted primarily to encourage the establishment of larger units of service. Under the formula libraries receive grants equaling from ten to thirty-five per cent of local income. State aid in reduced amounts is available to libraries which meet all the standards except the one relating to the employment of certified librarians.

WEST VIRGINIA

Population: 1,860,421
Total Public Library Income: $1,148,344
Expenditure Per Capita: $6.17

West Virginia reported that they have no state aid program as such. With the exception of a small prorated cost for service to state government, their total appropriation, including state and federal, is used to develop local library service and to perform service directly from the State Agency. The amount of state appropriation during 1964-65 was $142,000 and will be increased to $174,500 for 1965-66.

LIBRARY ANGELS

Mrs. Eloise G. Gowder, Berkeley Memorial Library, reports that a patron of tender years requested "Little Angel's Underwear" for an older sister.

Josephine Crouch, ABBE Regional Library, says they have a filling station attendant who is most solicitous of the bookmobile staff. When a shiny new bookmobile appeared, he dashed in the station exclaiming, "Here come the angels of knowledge with their chariot of books!"

PERSONALS

EMILY ASKINS of the Lake City Public Library was guest speaker for the October meeting of the Sister Book Club, in Florence. She reviewed the history of libraries in Lake City from 1910 until the Lake City Library joined the Florence County System in 1964.

Mrs. ETHEL BAILEY retired September 30, 1965, from the Laura Towne Branch (Frogmore) of the BEAUFORT COUNTY LIBRARY. October 17, 1965, she was honored with an Open House in the library and received a silver tray.

December 19, 1965, Mr. and Mrs. JOHN BOYCE BAKER celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary in the home of H. Curtis Edens, Jr., in Dalzell. Mrs. BAKER retired in 1959, after 23 years as Librarian of the Kershaw County Library.

Mrs. ANNE BASHOR, Bookmobile Assistant for the Horry County Memorial Library for nearly 16 years, retired October 15, 1965.

NANCY C. BLAIR is Treasurer of the S. C. Council on Family Life.

CHARLES H. BUSHA, Reference Consultant of the S. C. State Library Board, and a liaison officer in the S. C. Army National Guard, received his battalion’s “Outstanding Officer of Summer Field Training” during two weeks of active duty at Fort Stewart, Ga. Captain BUSHA, in addition to his duties paid in the U. S. and S. C. National Guard Association, killed a 5½ foot rattlesnake with 18 rattles and a button—some librarian!

Mrs. O. C. CALLAWAY, member of the staff of the Chapin Memorial Library, Myrtle Beach, for nine years, became Librarian of the Myrtle Beach Baptist Church four years ago and began a library in the church, which has grown to over 2500 books. Open House is planned for the church, at which time a portrait of Mrs. Callaway will be unveiled, and the library will be named the Edna B. Callaway Library.

Our sympathy to GAIL CAMPBELL, Bookmobile Assistant, Florence County Library, on the death of her father, William H. Campbell, of Newport, Tenn.

Our sympathy to MARTHA CAMPBELL on the death of her father December 6, 1965. She is a member on the staff of the Anderson County Library.

Mrs. DENNIS CHRISTINE joined the staff of the Aiken County Library in September, 1965.

Miss LAURA SMITH EBAUGH, Greenville County Library, is Executive Director for South Carolina for National Library Week, 1966.

Mrs. GENE EDNEY is the new Librarian of the Salem Branch of the Oconee County Library.

Mrs. MARGARET W. EHRHARDT is Assistant Supervisor of Library Services, South Carolina State Department of Education.

Miss ROBBIE GROSS is Librarian of the North Augusta Branch of the ABBE Regional Library.

DRUCILLA GULLION joined the staff of the Aiken County Library in September, 1965.

Mrs. F. C. HAWTHORNE has been appointed Abbeville County Librarian.

Mrs. DORIS HUGHES is Abbeville Branch Librarian of the Abbeville County Library.

Our sympathy to Mrs. GRACE S. LaGRONE, Librarian of the Johnson Branche of the ABBE Regional Library, on the death of her husband.

Miss NORMA L. LIGHTSEY, S. C. State Library Board, is Secretary of the S. C. Committee on Children and Youth. She has been asked to serve on the S. C. ALA Membership Committee as a member of the Junior Members Round Table of the ALA.

Mrs. ALMA McClAIN is Donalds Branch Librarian of the Abbeville County Library.

LOUISE MARCUM is the State Chairman for Public Libraries for National Library Week. She is Oconee County Librarian.

ELIZABETH MORAN, a 1965 S. C. State Library Board scholarship recipient, began her graduate library work at Louisiana State University in September, 1965. She is sponsored by the Charleston County Library, to which she will return after completing requirements for the degree.

FLINT NORWOOD, Librarian, Chester County Library, is Vice-President of the Charlotte Trade Area Librarians; the area consists of 20 counties surrounding Charlotte in North and South Carolina.

Mrs. BOBBIE L. ORR is Circulation Assistant in the Horry County Memorial Library.

WALTER C. PLUNKETT, JR., Aiken, is chairman of the ABBE Regional Library Board. He succeeds Mrs. BEN P. DAVIES, JR., of Barnwell.
Mr. and Mrs. LESTER J. POURCIAU, JR., resigned their positions at the Florence County Library December 15, 1965. He joined the staff of the University of Florida Library and will continue post-graduate work.

Mrs. AMALIA V. PUGH is county Bookmobile Librarian for FLORENCE COUNTY LIBRARY.

Our sympathy to Mrs. MARY H. QUATTLEBAUM, Librarian of the Fairfield County Library, on the death of her sister.

Our sympathy to the family of CORNELIA (NEELY) SARTOR, who died October 26, 1965. In 1962 she retired as librarian of the Union Carnegie Library, after 42 years of service.

MARILYN SEARSON, a recent graduate of the School of Library Science of the University of North Carolina, is a member of the staff of the GREENVILLE COUNTY LIBRARY, as Young Adult Librarian.

Mrs. AGNES SHERMAN has joined the staff of the Laura Towne Branch (Frogmore) of the Beaufort County Library.

Mrs. BETTY T. SMITH, Reference Librarian in the Wofford Library 1963-1965, resigned January 20, 1966, and plans to remain in Nashville, Tenn., after completion of her library degree at the George Peabody Library School.

Mrs. JOHN SMITH has succeeded Mrs. James Hince- man as bookkeeper and Bookmobile Librarian of the Lancaster County Library.

Mrs. LEE STAPLETON is Bookmobile Librarian of the ABBE Regional Library.

Lt. Col. E. E. STECK, USA (Ret.) is Acting Director of Reader Services in the Horry County Memorial Library.

CHARLES STOW, Librarian, Greenville County Library, returned October 15, 1965, from a vacation in Ireland.

Mrs. FRANCES C. STUART, Cataloger, S. C. State Library Board, during a vacation trip to Oregon, visited the State Libraries in Salem, Oregon, and Olympia, Washington.

Mrs. MARGUERITE G. THOMPSON, Librarian, Florence County Library, spoke to the Twentieth Century Literary Club at its October meeting. Her topic was “Promotion of South Carolina through the Use of Libraries.”

Mrs. DONNA T. TODD, formerly Circulation Assistant, became Bookmobile Assistant for the Horry County Memorial Library in October, 1965.


Mrs. MARTHA E. WHARTON, formerly with the Spartanburg County Library, joined the staff of the Wofford College Library March 1, 1966.

Mrs. JOHN WILHELM has been appointed to the Hampton County Library Board.

Mrs. SAMUEL M. WOLFE is a new member of the Cherokee County Library Board.

JOHN FOWLER is the new Chairman of the Cherokee County Library Board.

Mrs. W. K. CONNOR is the McCormick County Librarian.

Mrs. REBEKKA WOODIN, a 1964 graduate of the University of Cincinnati, is Children’s Librarian of the Florence County Library.

LIBRARY-WISE AND LIBRARY-WAYS

The ABBEVILLE COUNTY LIBRARY Board held its second meeting August 30, 1965 to plan for the development of the new library system. Senator A. B. Carwile and Representative Charles Powell met with the Board; Misses Estellene P. Walker and Betty E. Callaham represented the S. C. State Library Board. The Surplus Property Administration released the Abbeville Post Office Building, which will become the headquarters for the ABBEVILLE COUNTY LIBRARY. Fletcher W. Ferguson is Chairman of the Library Board, and W. M. Agnew is Vice-chairman.

In January, 1966, the ALLENDALE COUNTY LIBRARY of the Allendale-Hampton-Jasper Regional Library began a series of Sunday afternoon musical programs. Books, pictures and concerts of recorded music will be featured. Local music teachers are assisting.

The Auditor had completed his audit of the ALLENDALE-HAMPTON-JASPER REGIONAL LIBRARY. He told Mrs. Vernon Brunson it had been a pleasure to work with such a dedicated person. Mrs. Brunson asked why he said that; he replied: “Anybody who can do so much with so little has to be dedicated.”
ANDERSON COUNTY LIBRARY has printed an attractive folder which gives a resume of its Annual Report.

October 14th, 1965, at the organizational meeting of the Barnwell Friends of the Library at the BARNWELL COUNTY LIBRARY, Dr. Francis W. Bradley, former dean of the University of South Carolina, Editor of “Carolina Folklore” in The State, was the speaker. Mrs. Nathan Roland, Barnwell artist, created a coat-of-arms for the group. (Editor’s Note: We wonder if there is another Friends of the Library group with a coat-of-arms). October 25, 1965, veteran South Carolina legislator Sol Blatt, of Barnwell, and John Cauthen, author of Mr. Blatt’s biography, “His Challenges Were Greater,” were honored at an autographing party in the library. Several hundred friends, including state governmental leaders, attended. Miss Estellene P. Walker, Director, and Mrs. Hagood Bostick, Secretary, represented the S. C. State Library Board.

A monthly series of book evenings, “What Makes a Book Live?” was begun in October, 1965, by the CHARLESTON COUNTY LIBRARY, and are scheduled through May 2, 1966. They are held on Monday nights at 8 o’clock in the Lecture Room. January, 1966 was “Fine-free Month” for the library system.

Congratulations to CLAFLIN COLLEGE, Orangeburg, on its $1,000 ACRL grant!

A statue of U. S. Representative L. Mendel Rivers has been erected in front of the COOPER RIVER MEMORIAL LIBRARY, branch of the CHARLESTON COUNTY LIBRARY.

The EASTOVER Branch of the RICHLAND COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY has been moved from the rear of the Post Office to a building housing the Craft Appliance Company.

The FAIRFIELD LIBRARY BOARD, through W. B. McDowell, Chairman, and Mrs. Mary H. Quattlebaum, Librarian, offered to lend a collection of handsomely bound sets of classics to the South Carolina Governor’s Mansion. Mrs. Robert E. McNair, First Lady of South Carolina, was concerned over the lack of books in the Mansion. These books came from the Lauderdale Estate.

September 29, 1965, a Friends of the Library group was formed in Florence. Goals of the group include doubling the number of volumes (50,000) in the FLORENCE COUNTY LIBRARY, and assistance in efforts to secure a new library building. Dr. Berry Moore is president. The library has issued a folder entitled “Growing with Florence,” which describes in statistics and narratives the first year of progress of the library under its agreement to cooperate with the S. C. State Library Board in a demonstration of good library service. The contents of the library have been insured by the Board of Trustees under the model library insurance policy developed by the ALA and issued by the Hartford Company. This is the first policy of this type issued in the Carolinas.

During August, 1965, the Creative Arts Committee of the Greenville Art Association sponsored a showing of the works of Greenville artist, Alma Barkshadt, in the FOUNTAIN INN Branch of the GREENVILLE COUNTY LIBRARY.

GREENVILLE COUNTY LIBRARY, Charles E. Stow, Librarian, has issued a striking, illustrated brochure, which gives the Annual Report for 1964-1965. October 8, 1965, the Greenville Friends of the Library and Eastern Airlines co-sponsored a film forum on Bermuda and Puerto Rico. The films are available from Eastern Airlines. The Trustees of the library entertained Mr. Stow and his staff at a Christmas Party, 1965. The Greenville League of Women Voters, the Greer Chamber of Commerce and the Greer Friends of the Library group have unanimously adopted resolutions endorsing the request of the library Trustees to the Greenville County Delegation for $1,971,000 for the construction of a new central library. (Editor’s Note: keep on trying, in spite of later refusal to grant the request).

Liberty Town Council donated $1,000 to the Sarlin Community Library Fund. The Sarlin family donated a lot and $5,000 for the construction of the new building for the LIBERTY Branch of the PINCKENS COUNTY LIBRARY. October 31, 1965 was designated as “Library Day” in Liberty churches, and special offerings were taken to complete the library.

Mrs. C. D. Joyner, Librarian, MARION PUBLIC LIBRARY, has prepared a folder, “Information for Readers,” which gives pertinent information on the services of the library.

The formal opening and dedication of the new Nancy Carson Library in NORTH AUGUSTA was held November 14, 1965. Edward C. Cushman, Senator from Aiken County, was the speaker. A reception and tour of the building were held. Under the chairmanship of Mrs. J. William Thurmond, $53,000 was raised in 30 days for the purchase of a former church building. Renovations have made this library one of the most attractive in the area. It is a branch of the ABBE Regional Library. Mrs. John Gross is Librarian, and Mrs. W. P. Thompson, Assistant.

The OCONEE COUNTY LIBRARY has scheduled monthly art exhibits for 1966.

ORANGEBURG COUNTY LIBRARY BUILDING held its groundbreaking ceremonies November 16, 1965. Construction on the $100,000 building was to begin immediately.

September 20, 1965, a PICKENS Friends of the Library group was organized. A new library building for the PICKENS Branch of the PICKENS COUNTY LIBRARY is the immediate goal. Gifts include $1,000 from local women’s clubs, and $1,000 from a local family.

New draperies, a table, and chairs have been presented to
the SALEM Branch of the OCONEE COUNTY LIBRARY by the Iris Garden Club.

A library will be the first building in a proposed civic center complex for SENÉCA. The center was endorsed by civic leaders meeting with state and federal officials November 4, 1965.

DEADLINE FOR THE OCTOBER ISSUE OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARIAN WILL BE SEPTEMBER 1, 1966.

LIBRARY INTEREST STIMULATION

Here is an outstanding example of how library interest can be stimulated through community clubs and organizations.

Miss Laura Smith Ebaugh, adult education associate at the Greenville County Library, realized that a great percentage of people of all ages are active members of one or more community clubs or organizations. So, working through these groups, she began to enlist volunteers to co-sponsor programs, hostess meetings, and take charge of decorations, flower arrangements, displays, etc. At the same time, Miss Ebaugh was busy sustaining library interest by speaking at regular meetings of these organizations.

Other approaches to club men and women included the assembling and publishing of a Club Directory and Cultural Calendar. Both of these were quickly under-written by local organizations and have become regular publications attracting wide local interest.

As a result of these efforts, community groups now volunteer to assist the library and have become a great help in expanding library programs.

Moral: The clubs of your community can be a valuable tool in developing library interest. Work with them. (And find an enthusiastic leader like Miss Ebaugh to boost your efforts!)


SOUTH CAROLINA SCHOOL LIBRARY SERVICES

Of South Carolina's 967 elementary schools 72% now have central libraries, and 636 meet state standards of $2 per pupil expenditures for book collections. While all high schools have libraries, 18 are staffed with people without library education and 87 librarians serve less than four periods daily. Elementary schools average 5.84 books per child, and 283 meet state standards with seven volumes per pupil. High schools spend an average of $2.54 per student for books. Revised standards prohibit high school librarians from supervising study halls, and recommended that all school libraries remain open in the afternoons, evening, on Saturdays, and during the summer months.

Nancy Jane Day, Supervisor of Library Services, in Annual Report Highlights, Instruction Division, State Dept. of Education.

Under Title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, which provides for assistance to both public and private schools for more adequate provision of library resources, $1,320,000 in federal funds will be allocated to South Carolina school libraries. Allocations will range from $5,280 for Saluda County schools to about $102,600 for those in Charleston.


NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK

April 17-23, 1966
February 1, 1966

(Editor's Note: The following letter was sent to us at Wofford College. We think that all S. C. librarians should share it).

As you probably know, National Library Week will be observed from April 17 to April 23. As a member of the state committee I am writing to urge you to plan to observe this week in your library. The theme this year is "Keep growing—read." Last year's slogan "Know what you are talking about—read" will again be used for a special poster and for a T.V. film spot.

Some suggested activities for observation of the week are:

(1) suitable displays
(2) an assembly program to emphasize the importance of the library
(3) suitable articles in that week's edition of the college paper to emphasize the importance and use of the library
(4) cooperation with the public relations office in publicizing the library in the local papers.
Information regarding a display kit for the observance of National Library Week may be obtained from the following address:

National Library Week  
One Park Avenue  
New York, New York  
10016

Won't you please send to your county chairman a report on your activities for the week and a copy of any articles used for publicity. We need to have a full report of the observance in our state.

Sincerely yours,  
(Miss) Alice Adams  
Associate Librarian  
Furman University  
Greenville, S. C.

---

SLIDE COLLECTION OF NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDINGS

Since plans to have one professional photographer make slides of the outstanding new public library buildings in the state did not materialize, the State Library Board has requested librarians to engage local commercial photographers to make a series of eight or more colored slides of the outstanding construction features, equipment, or physical arrangements of their buildings.

The slides are now being made and will be assembled in a file at the State Library Board for loan to library boards and librarians concerned with the construction of a headquarters or branch library building or the renovation of a building.

The following library buildings will be represented in the collection: Beaufort County Library; Charleston County Library and 2 branches; Cherokee County Public Library (Blacksburg Branch); Colleton County Memorial Library; Greenwood City and County Library; Greenville County Library ( Mauldin Branch); Laurens County Library (renovation and addition); Lee County Public Library; Lexington County Circulating Library (R. H. Smith Branch); Oconee County Library (renovation); Richland County Public Library and John Hughes Cooper Branch; Rock Hill Public Library (addition); and Spartanburg County Library. (S. C. State Library Board's News for Public Libraries, December, 1965)

---

PROPERTY ACQUIRED FOR STATE LIBRARY BOARD BUILDING

Acquisition of property at Senate and Bull Streets for the site of the new State Library Board building was announced January 7 by Governor Robert E. McNair.

Adjacent to the State Archives and the Columbia Art Museum and less than two blocks from the McKissick and Caroliniana libraries of the University of South Carolina, the site was chosen after careful study of several alternate possibilities. A decisive factor in its favor, according to Governor McNair and Miss Estellene P. Walker, Library Board Director, is its convenience to other centers of cultural and educational activity.

The new State Library Board building, long in planning, was given new momentum last spring by inclusion in former Governor Donald S. Russell's State of the State recommendations to the Legislative. With 66% of its estimated $1,300,000 cost to be covered from Federal funds, the State's share in its total cost is expected to be $450,000. (Of that amount, $132,000 in earned funds is already available, and $317,000 has been provided by the S. C. General Assembly.)

Benefit from such an investment in library facilities will, according to Governor McNair, "be felt throughout the state and on many levels, making the new home of the State Library Board a very fine investment for all concerned."

While the Board has not previously had a building suited to its purpose, it has made the best possible use of space provided for it in three separate locations. This has included the development of reference collections of significant value to business and government which grow by some 10,000 volumes each year. In effect, Miss Walker explained, these collections, when assembled in the State Library Board's building, will be fully and conveniently available for the first time for use by State government and agencies and industry. (S. C. State Library Board's News for Public Libraries, January, 1966)

---

LIBRARY TOUR

During the month of November, 1965, staff members of the State Library Board and recent scholarship graduates visited fourteen colleges and universities of South Carolina to tell students about the opportunities available in librarianship. They spoke before student assemblies and classes, conferred with individual students who are interested in a library career, and gave information about the intern and scholarship programs to faculty members.

Staff members who participated in the recruiting program were Betty Callaham, Director of Field Services; Norma Lightsey, Field Service Librarian; and Helen Jordan, Professional Assistant. Miss Callaham visited Clemson University, Erskine, Lander, and Presbyterian Colleges; Miss Lightsey's itinerary included the Citadel, Coker, College of Charleston, Limestone; and Miss Jordan visited Columbia, Converse, Furman, Newberry, Winthrop, and the University of South Carolina.

Recent scholarship graduates who assisted with recruiting in their areas are: Gloria Lindler, Sara Henry, Patricia Mercer, Mrs. Lester J. Pourciau, Jr., and Mary Catherine Tanner. (S. C. State Library Board's News for Public Libraries, November, 1965.)
SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Proposed Budget, 1966

(Editor's Note: Approved by Executive Committee
March 19, 1966)

Balance from Preceding Year $1,921.50

ANTICIPATED INCOME

Membership Dues
- Personal $600.00
- Institutional 173.00
Subscriptions 57.00
1965 Annual Convention: Exhibitors* 300.00
Interest on Savings 75.00

TOTAL INCOME 1,205.00 $3,126.50

BUDGETED EXPENDITURES

Memberships
- SELA 25.00
- ALA 75.00
- ALA Exhibitors Roundtable 3.00
- SC Council for the Common Good 10.00

EXPENSES OF OFFICERS**
- President 50.00
- Vice-President 10.00
- Treasurer 250.00
- Secretary 25.00
- Others
  - Executive Board Travel 340.00
  - ALA Councilor 225.00
  - SELA Representative 25.00

Sections
- College 50.00
- Public 50.00
- School 50.00
- Special 50.00
- Trustee 50.00

Committees of the Association
- ALA Coordinator 25.00
- National Library Week 125.00
- Recruiting 150.00
- Planning 5.00
- Membership 5.00
- Editor, South Carolina Librarian 17.00

1965 Annual Convention Expenses:
- Speakers Honoraria 133.70
- Contingency Fund 0.00

TOTAL BUDGETED EXPENDITURES $1,748.70

ANTICIPATED BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 1966 1,377.80

SAVINGS ACCOUNT 1,861.39

TOTAL ASSETS $3,239.19

* Billed in 1965; paid in 1966
** Includes postage, supplies, telephone, etc.
***1965 Convention expenses paid in 1966

Josephine Crouch, Jim Hillard, Herbert Hucks, Jr., Margarette Thompson, Chairman Budget Committee.

SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

TREASURER'S REPORT

Cumulative, 1966

February 28, 1966

CASH BALANCE JANUARY 1, 1966
Citizens & Southern National
Bank $1,971.50
First Federal Savings & Loan 1,861.39 $3,832.89

ADD RECEIPTS (January-February)
Dues $118.00
Exhibits 300.00
Subscriptions 36.00
Miscellaneous (Refund of overpayment of bond for treasurer) 25.00

ASSETS $479.00

$4,311.89

DISBURSEMENTS
Association Memberships $113.00
Trustee Section 1.05
National Library Week 116.70
South Carolina Librarian 11.18
Association Speakers 133.70
Treasurer 125.00
Secretary 5.00
Travel-Executive Committee 119.70
A.L.A. Councilor 142.43 $767.76

CASH BALANCE MARCH 1, 1966
Citizens & Southern National
Bank—(Checking) $1,682.74
First Federal Savings & Loan—(Savings) 1,861.39 $3,544.13

LIBRARIANS EXCHANGE VOWS AT ST. PHILIPS, BREVARD

Brevard (N. C.) — Miss Mary Kent Seagle of Hendersonville and Robert C. Tucker of Greenville, S. C., were married Saturday (February 19) at 3:30 p. m. in the chapel of St. Philip's Episcopal Church.
Mrs. Tucker has been librarian at the Henderson County Public Library since 1956, and Mr. Tucker has been librarian at Furman University since 1947.
Mrs. Tucker is a graduate of the School of Library Science at the University of North Carolina ... Mr. Tucker received B. A., B. S. (library science) and M. A. degrees from Louisiana State University, and a Ph.D. degree in history from the University of North Carolina ... He is a past president of SCLA.
(Extracted from the Greenville News, Feb. 23, 1966) (Editor's Note: Best Wishes!)
SCLA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

ACTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

February 12, 1966: Heard the president stress the importance of this and the next meeting (March 19), and ask that as the Committee worked on the reorganization of the Association it plan to keep the good things of the annual program and to incorporate them in the biennial program; Miss Jean A. Galloway and Mrs. Marguerite G. Thompson speak for the Committee, promising its understanding and support and giving its full cooperation; that the Publicity Committee, of which Charles Busha is chairman, met February 9, 1966, began making plans for the printing of the Moore study (Guide to South Carolina Research Resources); recommendations for changes in wording in the SCLA HANDBOOK and approved them (routine, typographical, and others necessitated by change to biennial program); recommendations concerning off-year programs and/or Section Workshops; that and SELA sponsored workshop for the Association is being worked on, and will be held in the fall of 1966; that the Treasurer will proceed with mailing membership reminders annually; recommendations for nominations on Standing and Special Committees (list will appear in October, 1966 South Carolina Librarian); discussion as to whether the Scholarship Committee still existed legally; Mrs. Marguerite G. Thompson, ALA Councillor, report on ALA Midwinter meeting (see report in this issue); moved and voted that the president be allowed to make any additional necessary changes in wording concerning revisions in SCLA HANDBOOK and make other appointments to committees, if any appointees do not accept; to contribute to SELA this year, in keeping with SCLA Constitution.

TRUSTEE PROFILES

ELEANOR THOMAS MCCOLL

Eleanor Thomas McColl, civic and cultural leader of Bennettsville and Marlboro County, became chairman of the Marlboro County Public Library Board in 1960 upon the death of Alexina Evans. (Miss Evans had been connected with the library movement since the early 20's and chairman of the county library board since 1937.)

"She has long been an interested and loyal supporter of our library," says Mrs. Jess Myers, librarian. "How very proud we are of her — and what a great help she is to us all!"

Miss McColl served as acting librarian in the interim months of 1963 before Mrs. Myers became librarian.

Miss McColl has a wide variety of interests. She has served as a district director of the Federated Women's Clubs in South Carolina and is a member of Bennettsville's Twentieth Century Club. This Twentieth Century Club is credited with the organization and planning of the library, beginning with a small lending library in 1901. Miss McColl's mother, the late Mrs. Duncan Donald McColl (nee Henrietta Sheppard), was one of the members who helped establish the Bennettsville Library Association in 1922, from which the present library grew.

A native of Bennettsville, who is featured in the 1963 edition of South Carolina Lives: The Palmetto Who's Who, Miss McColl was educated at the University of South Carolina and is an active alumna of the University and of Pi Beta Phi social sorority.

She has served as president of the Women's Missionary Union of her home church, Thomas Memorial Baptist Church. As a member of the Board of the Marlboro County Tuberculosis Association, she has served as secretary.

Her memberships include Daughters of the American Revolution, National Society of Colonial Dames of America, and the Bennettsville Garden Club, a member of the Garden Clubs of South Carolina. She has been a main force, also, in providing instruction in life saving through the American Red Cross in Bennettsville.

The chairman of the library board is lauded by her friends and fellow citizens for her devoted assistance to the Red Cross, Friends of the School Libraries, and welfare work as a past member of the Bennettsville Junior Charity League.

Her friendliness and concern for others have endeared her to all, young and old. She is an amiable hostess, entertaining frequently and hospitably. She has followed in the footsteps of her late father, D. D. McColl, a prominent attorney and South Carolina statesman, who pursued and collected much historical data on Marlboro County.

All of her attributes, library friends and officials agree, have greatly influenced her leadership of the Marlboro County Public Library, and they take deep pleasure in presenting this salute to Miss Eleanor McColl, chairman of the board.

— Mrs. W. L. Kinney, Jr., Bennettsville, S. C.

(S. C. State Library Board's News for Public Librarians, June, 1965)