South Carolina Librarian v.12 n.2 03/1968

Abstract
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South Carolina Library Association, 1968-69

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Past President: Miss Josephine Crouch, Director, ABBE Regional Library, Box 909, Aiken, S. C. 29801; Bus.: 648-8961; Home: 648-1543.

ALA Councilor: Mrs. Marguerite G. Thompson, Librarian, Florence County Library, 1012 Woodstone Drive, Florence, S. C. 29501; Bus.: 662-8424; Home: 662-5158.

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Chairman, Public Library Section: Miss Patricia Mercer, Librarian, Lancaster County Library, 120 Gladstone Road, Lancaster, S. C. 29720; Bus.: 283-4600.


Chairman, Special Library Section: Mrs. Sarah S. Harris, Librarian, S. C. State Hospital, 2867 Stratford Road, Columbia, S. C. 29204; Bus.: 256-9911, Ext. 386; Home: 256-3097.

Chairman, Trustee Section: J. Frank Nolen, P. O. Box 406, Florence, S. C. 29501; Bus.: 662-5762; Home: 669-6423.

Editor, South Carolina Librarian (not a member): Herbert Hucks, Jr., Archivist, Wofford College, P. O. Box 5193, Spartanburg, S. C. 29301; Bus.: 585-4821, Ext. 212; Home: 582-5851.
EDITORIAL

We congratulate and thank Miss Josephine Crouch, SCLA President 1966-1967, and all who helped her during our first biennium, culminating with the First Biennial Convention at Myrtle Beach October 5-7, 1967.

To Mrs. Carol S. Scott, SCLA President during the 1968-1969 biennium, we extend best wishes — and to those who will help her. It’s not an easy task! Help her when she asks you!

We thank all who furnished copy for this issue — speakers at the Convention; the Secretaries; Section Chairmen; Committee Chairmen; Book Reviewers; Mr. Charles H. Busha, who has not forgotten us while he is in Indiana; and Miss Nancy C. Blair, Editor of the S. C. State Library Board’s News for Public Libraries (we’d have a hard time for “Personal” and “Library” news without her help.

On page 3 is the Resolution by the SCLA Executive Committee concerning the late Miss Mary E. Frayser, long-time library leader in our state. Miss Frayser almost reached 100 years! For her consistent efforts many owe her much.

To Mr. Merle Bachtell, who has retired from his usual duties with our publisher, JOSEPH RUZICKA, Inc., but who continues helping with the periodicals RUZICKA publishes, including the South Carolina Librarian, we wish good health and happiness in his retirement. Again we thank JOSEPH RUZICKA, and our printers, SIMPSON-WOODELL, Inc., for their interest and help.

Several years ago efforts were made to try to make our periodical a “more scholarly” one. Remember “put your thinking cap on” and come up with a library-connected article for the October, 1968 issue — Deadline will be September 1, 1968.

EDWIN S. GLEAVES, Director of the Peabody Library School, requests that graduates wishing to contribute to a Memorial Fund to the late A. STAN RESCOE send contributions to him. A Medal will be awarded each year to the outstanding student in Cataloging.

PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE

Two years ago, when Miss Josephine Crouch took office as president of the Association, many problems of reorganization lay ahead because of the changeover to a biennial structure. Thanks to her keen interest and indefatigable effort, the transition has been made smoothly and the problems have been worked out.

This leaves me in a much more enviable position than she was in in 1966, with a secure foundation already laid, and a biennial pattern set.

Now I feel we can afford to branch out a little.

The first year of the biennium offers leeway in planning that the second year, with its culmination in the convention, does not. I hope that we can make this a year of Involvement.

Involvement is a term we have heard much in the various media and one which I think of in two ways in our South Carolina Library Association.

First, we all need to become more involved in activities in our Sections in this non-convention year, through workshops and other meetings. To provide more time for
these was one of the purposes in going into a biennial structure.

At the final open meeting of the Myrtle Beach Convention, the question was asked: "What do South Carolina Library Association members expect from their Association?" Many of the answers were similar, all expressing a strongly felt need: "In non-convention years have more vital activities with carry-through for all type of libraries. "Have more action committees." "Strengthen the sections during the off years." "Have more speakers of note both at the convention and in off years."

The time has come now, I think, for us to act upon these suggestions, through our Section Chairmen, who are listed elsewhere in this publication and who are all members of the Executive Board.

Secondly, we need to involve more people in the work of our Association. This was a suggestion made at that same convention session and one about which I happen to feel strongly. The old adage about the more you put into a group the more you get out of it is still true, and, in addition, the group itself benefits from the greater participation. Some of our hitherto uninvolved members should become more active, thus having a bigger stake in SCLA.

I hope we can involve more new, younger members of the Association in its activities and I have tried to appoint some to standing committees. Through their Sections I hope others will be placed in positions of active participation. This way we develop leadership in the Association.

As I looked around at the Executive Committee meeting on January 27, I was profoundly pleased to see so many experienced members. Their competency will insure a good biennium for us. But I thought also that they had arrived there because of earlier and lesser experiences in SCLA, which we must continue to provide to others to insure always a reserve of able people to help us in the work of the Association.

**CARE AND REPAIR OF BOOKS**

The Library Technology Program of the American Library Association has announced the publication of *Cleaning and Preserving Bindings and Related Materials*, the first pamphlet of a series that eventually will constitute a manual on the care and repair of books and other library materials.

Mrs. Carolyn Horton, of New York, a hand bookbinder and an expert in the field of conservation of library collections, prepared the main part of the text which is devoted to techniques for cleaning and preserving bindings and related materials.

Orders should be addressed to: Publishing Department, American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611. $3.50. (S. C. State Library Board's *News for Public Libraries*, September, 1967)

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**MISS MARY E. FRAYSER RESOLUTION**

**WHEREAS,** Librarians and friends of libraries throughout South Carolina feel a keen loss in the death on January 9, 1968, of Miss Mary E. Frayser, who for many years was a staunch advocate of libraries and library legislation;

WHEREAS, We recall with great appreciation Miss Frayser's contributions to the development of public library service not only in South Carolina but throughout the Southeast; when in 1929, she was influential in having passed the first state library law and the legislation making it possible to establish the South Carolina State Library Board; when from 1941-50 she served as chairman of the State Library Board; when she served terms as both president and vice-president of the South Carolina Citizens Library Association; and when on many other occasions she was a friend and supporter of libraries;

RESOLVED, therefore, that we the members of the Executive Committee of the South Carolina Library Association, acting on behalf of the Association's membership, do hereby express our deep regret and sense of loss upon the death of Miss Mary E. Frayser, and

RESOLVED, that this expression be entered in the official minutes of the Association and that a copy be sent to the family of Miss Frayser and to the two state-wide library publications, *The South Carolina Librarian and News for Public Libraries*.

January 31, 1968

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**YOURS FOR THE ASKING**

Mrs. Joan R. Faunt, Librarian, the State Library, has duplicates of the *Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly* and the *Reports and Resolutions* (report of State agencies to the General Assembly). Some of the volumes date back to the Confederate War but the files are not complete. Mrs. Faunt also has bound volumes of *The State* and *The News and Courier*, 1905-to date. These are offered to libraries on a first-come, first-served basis. Indicate the years desired. The library will be responsible for the postage.

The State Library Board has a supply of *The Senate of the State of South Carolina* 1776-1962 (paper back). This roster of senators of South Carolina was compiled by Mrs. Emily Bellinger Reynolds and Joan Reynolds Faunt. Please let Lois Barbare, Technical Services Librarian, know the number of copies you wish. (S. C. State Library Board's *News for Public Libraries*, October, 1967)
STANDING COMMITTEES OF SCLA

Construction and By-Laws:
1. Mrs. Catherine Lewis, Conway P 1969
3. Miss Josephine Crouch, Aiken P 1970

Editorial:
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1. Mrs. Verona M. Thomas, Spartanburg C 1969
2. Mrs. Mary H. Benson, Fairforest S 1970
3. Mrs. Sarah C. Smith, Spartanburg P 1970

Legislative:
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2. Miss Margaret Mosimann, Charleston P 1969
3. Mrs. Thelma Mayer, Rock Hill C 1970

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1. Mrs. Carrie T. Rice, Bamberg P 1969
2. Mrs. Bertha S. Cain, Mount Pleasant S 1970
3. Mr. E. L. Inabinett, Columbia C 1970
5. Mrs. Clyde B. Rowntree, Johnsonville T 1970

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2. Miss Carrie Gene Ashley, Aiken P 1969
4. Miss Naomi Derrick, Charleston Heights S 1970
5. Miss Jane Wright, Greenville C 1970
7. — 1970
8. — 1970

Recruiting:
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2. Mrs. Lila W. Morley, Walterboro P 1969
3. Mrs. Jacqueline Bridges, York S 1969
4. Miss Rachel Ellis, Charleston Heights P 1969
5. Miss Myra Armistead, Clemson C 1970
6. Mrs. W. H. Williams, Jr., Rock Hill S 1970
7. Miss Libby Patton, Florence P 1970
8. Miss Lillie S. Walker, Orangeburg C 1970

A. L. A. COUNCILOR’S REPORT

By Marguerite G. Thompson

It was springtime at Miami Beach for the January Midwinter meeting. I hadn’t quite trusted friends who said I need take no winter clothes. They were right, of course, except that my winter sweater was a lifesaver in the air-conditioned meeting rooms at the Americana Hotel. These rooms were almost as cold as the weather back home!

Council meetings were calm and business-like — a distinct change of pace from the tempestuous meetings of the San Francisco conference.

Of real concern to Council and Executive Board are the changes being proposed in Congress in the copyright laws. Copyright Revision Bill H 2512 passed the House in April, 1967. Its Senate counterpart, S 597, is now being prepared for introduction in the Senate. Resolutions proposed by ALA’s Committee on Copyright Issues and the Legislation Committee were adopted by Council. These resolutions seek amendments to the Bill declaring it is not an infringement of copyright for a non-profit library to reproduce, works, or portions of works, provided these reproductions are not used for commercial advantage. A second resolution declares it is not an infringement of copyright for a non-profit library to reproduce, without permission of the copyright owner, a work, or a portion, for replacement purposes. A National Commission has been proposed by Congress to study the relationship of the new technology to copyright. Council adopted a resolution supporting this Commission.

Council adopted the Membership Committee’s report incorporating several changes in Article I (MEMBERSHIP) of the BYLAWS. Institutional voting privileges were withdrawn, and membership was extended to nonlibrary organizations.

One of the most significant reports received by Council was a proposed National Library System and was made by the Ad Hoc Joint Committee on National Library/Information Systems (CONLIS). Council endorsed its recommendations that “there be established within the federal government a single agency with the responsibility to assure that there is ready access to information by all elements of the economy, to develop the most effective techniques and methods for accomplishing this goal, and that it be given the continuing budget support and operating authority that will enable it to fulfill this responsibility.” It certainly has exciting possibilities.

Announcement was made that Frederick H. Wagman, ALA past president, had been appointed by President Johnson to his 18-man Commission on Obscenity and Pornography. The purpose of the Commission is to conduct a thorough study of the effect of obscenity and pornography upon the public and its relationship to antisocial behavior. Its report is due no later than January 31, 1970.

Council adopted the resolution submitted by the Committee on Legislation urging Congress to appropriate funds for construction of the proposed Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building.

Contributions to the ALA Washington office from about a dozen state library associations were announced. We are, indeed, fortunate to have Miss Krettek and her staff in Washington to inform Congress of the programs Madison Memorial Building.

ALA is concerned with its relationships with its Chapters and has appointed a special committee to work toward a closer relationship between the two. A discussion meeting
was held at Midwinter with Chapter councilors and presidents. Another is planned for the Kansas City conference.

The "International Reading Year" proposed by ALA president Foster Mohrhardt was discussed at an interesting general program meeting open to everyone. Sir Frank Francis, Director of the British Museum, was one of the speakers. Sir Francis is also the current president of the International Federation of Library Associations.

I am sure you have noted with high interest that Archie L. McNeal of the University of Miami is one of the two nominees for president-elect of ALA. Dr. McNeal is the immediate past president of Southeastern Library Association and has shown a vital interest in libraries of all types.

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**THIS IS THE TIME FOR ACTION**

*by J. Frank Nolen*

*Chairman, Trustee Section S.C.L.A.*

In 1967 library trustees, librarians, and Friends of Libraries working together were able to have State Aid to public libraries increased to 20¢ per capita. The goal set by the Trustee Section was 25¢ per capita, and we are going to make a determined effort this year to get the additional 5¢ per capita needed to reach that goal.

The State Library Board has included in its budget request for 1968-69 the amount necessary to provide the additional 5¢ per capita. This request was presented to the State Budget and Control Board and will come up in both the House and Senate during the next session of the Legislature. Our job is to make sure that the State Legislature approves the increase.

Be sure your Legislators have a complete understanding of the importance of library service to the people in their respective counties and fully understand what the additional 5¢ per capita in State Aid will mean in improving local library service. Your active participation in the drive for additional funds will insure its success.

The "dollar gap" that is depriving our citizens of the library materials and service they need can easily be seen by glancing at the chart below.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>PER CAPITA LIBRARY EXPENDITURES</th>
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<tr>
<td>Recommended Min. Standard</td>
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<tr>
<td>$3.85</td>
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What can we do to remedy this situation? A good start has been made at the local level. During the last ten years, local library support has doubled, rising from $927,-133 in 1955, to $1,815,137 in 1965. However, if our libraries are to meet the needs of our fast-moving state, this basic local support must be supplemented by additional State Aid.

I wish to urge strongly everyone who is interested in continued growth of our Libraries and Library services to use his or her influence and contact his or her Legislators in behalf of this additional 5¢ per capita State Aid.

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**A STATE PLAN FOR LIBRARY EDUCATION**

*by Louis Shores*

Dean Emeritus, Library School, Florida State University
Editor-in-Chief, *Collier's Encyclopedia*

(A paper read to the College Section of the South Carolina Library Association, Myrtle Beach, October 5, Thursday, 2:00 P.M.)

Innovation in Library Education is as inevitable as it is in college education. Within the past 18 months I have participated in no fewer than four major national meetings concerned with experimenting higher education. At Wakulla Springs, eleven colleges and universities described shifts from classroom-centered teaching to carrel-concentrated independent study.1 In Jamestown, North Dakota, some 30 consultants met with the Jamestown College President, Dean, Librarian, selected faculty and students to explore activating a prototype library-college on the Jamestown College campus.2 Magnolia, Massachusetts, was the setting in May, 1966, for a U.S.O.E. funded conference on innovation.3 It attracted some 40 presidents of experimenting colleges, and their deans, librarians, selected faculty and students, as well as representatives of foundations, professional associations, computer and other equipment manufacturers. Then, in Philadelphia last December, Drexel Institute sponsored an entire conference on the Library-College, a college which is entirely a library. Library Education is overdue on a truly innovative movement.

But Library Education is hardly more tardy on innovation than is Library Practice. If you will forgive me, though the profession has been most critical of our Library Schools, I believe Library Education has been more courageous in reexamining our professional role, by and large, than has Library Practice. Before automation, and tremendous technological advances in hardware are cited, let me point out that innovation in higher education is essentially concerned with concept. No less than Libraries, colleges and universities are developing, utilizing and welcoming computers, machines and electronics of all kinds. But more than we librarians, I am concerned, they are giving more attention to software, to theory and philosophy, to ultimate, to role. I fear our pragmatic outlook, our passion...
for the grass roots and keeping our feet on the ground is preventing us from seeing the grand forest because of our concentration on the separated trees.

So I propose to speculate with you on 1973, and beyond. The time is now to design a better professional education for the next generation of librarians. Several signs are propitious. Even though the Commission on a National Plan for Library Education was recently discharged, it will be replaced by a smaller working committee. Our A.L.A. Committee on Accreditation, as well as our Division of Library Education, now have two of the most creative library educationists — Dr. Lester Ashheim and Dr. Agnes L. Reagan — to direct their efforts. We can now expect less emphasis on the conservative, policing function, which characterized all accrediting agencies before World War II, and more encouragement to Library Schools to experiment, without fears of reprisals.

As a charter member of the National Commission, I had once described my own plan for library education. I suggested the possibility of developing regional and state plans first. At the recent Atlanta University meeting on library education, indeed, a regional plan was passed on to the executive committee of the Southeastern Library Association. Innovation, however, proceeds less rapidly, usually, than impatient innovators wish. Experience in higher education indicates climate for experimentation improves in smaller units. For that reason, a state plan for Library Education appears to offer more opportunity for innovation than either a regional or a national plan; and a state with no A.L.A. accredited school, at present, such as South Carolina, might well produce a prototype for the other eight states of this region, and who knows, for the other states of our nation.

**Overview for a State Plan**

Higher education cooperation, in the form of state systems of public universities, colleges, and junior colleges, is spearheading innovation. California, New York, Florida, Michigan — leaders a few years back in statewide plans, now have company in a majority of the United States. Neither libraries nor library schools have yet dared to experiment solely in role and scope on a state scale the way at least 100 colleges and universities in the U. S. do now. There is a hardly a major industry today that does not write off a portion, even though small, of its budget for experimentation.

That some libraries do experiment and innovate all of us are fully aware. But overwhelmingly these involvements relate to library management rather than to library role. They produce gadgets, procedures, and lately, what we call systems. Rarely do these experiments involve a whole new place for the library. The Library-College idea does. It proposes to stop supporting classroom teaching and start initiating library learning. It accepts Chancellor Branscomb’s challenge in *Teaching with Books*, that libraries come up with an education of their own.

The first component of a state plan for library education is a courageous reexamination of the Library’s role, community by community, as served by our now sacred four types of libraries. For example, should academic libraries be content only to support classroom instruction, classroom faculty research? Or should libraries lead the independent study trend, since librarians are basically better prepared than most classroom faculty for that kind of education? Can Academic Librarians, because of their greater resourcefulness in literature search, also become more active partners in the actual investigation? If this were a general session, I should ask school, public, and special librarians comparable questions. The purpose of all these questions is to reinforce the first component of a state plan for library education. We must prepare the next generation to perform in libraries as they are now, of course. But we must also take into account certain trends, and prepare our students to exploit them. We may, in Library Education perhaps, if not in Library Practice, be permitted by our profession to dream a little bit. Because, to quote that melodic *South Pacific* song, “if we don’t dream, how can we make our dreams come true.”

**Manpower for Two Roles**

A second component of our state plan is manpower study of a somewhat different complexion from any we have ever undertaken before. Perhaps Paul Wasserman’s investigation will accomplish this nationally. Ahead of that, a prototype state study could be accomplished more quickly and economically. To begin with, it should be courageous on the qualitative side. Shortage figures of 100,000 upward, may not be a myth; but they are certainly misinforming for library education. With more perspective than even the pre-war Telford study, which started, probably, the whole professional concern with personalities, competencies for various library tasks now performed, as well as some functions indicated or contemplated by trends, belong in this reexamination of manpower needs.

Not because the types are really that sacred, but only because the profession is in the habit of dividing by academic, public, school, and special, it might be desirable to study the manpower needs of each of these communities served. Somewhere along the types highways, crossroads might reveal the fundamental unity of our profession, the probability that school librarians may perform adequately in special, academic or public libraries; or special libraries in all of the other types of libraries. But above all, this kind of manpower study should indicate the levels of library education required within the state to meet library personnel needs.

**Levels of Library Education**

Not through research by the hallowed scientific method, but rather through observations in library practice; not alone in the United States, but on all of the continents of the world; the trend toward levels of library performance is marked. Based on probably one of the longest experi-
ence in library education of anyone now in the profession, I have inclined toward five levels of professional library education and five levels of layman library education. Perhaps, research, that recourse of our contemporary frustrations, will find otherwise. But pending such findings, these Charts of Library Education Levels are offered.

Chart I identifies five levels of professional education, beginning with the A.L.A. accredited Master, which requires five college years divided:

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<th>LEVEL</th>
<th>ED PRE-REQ</th>
<th>ED REQ</th>
<th>CREDIT</th>
<th>AIM</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(A) Prof</td>
<td>Bachelor's*</td>
<td>A.L.A. 5th Year</td>
<td>A.L.A. Master's</td>
<td>General Practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B) Prof</td>
<td>Associate**</td>
<td>N.C.A.T.E. 3rd &amp; 4th Yrs.</td>
<td>N.C.A.T.E. Bachelor's</td>
<td>School Practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(AA) Adv Prof</td>
<td>A.L.A. Master's</td>
<td>Planned 6th year</td>
<td>6th year Master's</td>
<td>Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(AAA) Prof</td>
<td>A.L.A. Master's</td>
<td>6-7th years Dissertation</td>
<td>L.D. or Ph. D.</td>
<td>Administration</td>
</tr>
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</table>

* Or the equivalent.
** The degree or title granted by Junior Colleges for the first two years of college.

for its mediocrity. At Florida State we drafted a proposal for a new dimensional doctorate — innovative and creative, and in my opinion, worthy of being called "the highest degree in the academic world." It did not conform, and so it languished on the table of the Graduate School's administration until it could be cut down to the size of the procrustean bed.

Chart II identifies five lay levels of library education, to be articulated among themselves, just as we are trying to articulate the various levels of professional education to each other. Furthermore, it is hoped as another assist to recruitment, to accomplish articulation, also, between lay and professional education, (Please note that nowhere do I use the two terms found in some of our library literature: "sub-professional"; "non-professional.")

This chart begins with Teacher library education, and specifies a basic "Instructional Materials" course, that unifies the three offerings found on many campuses, namely, (1) Children's Literature; (2) Library Use; (3) Audio-visual education. My book, Instructional Materials (Ronald, 1960) illustrates the content.

Next comes a "literature search" for senior colleges and graduate students. The Syllabus of Course 500 at Florida State, or my article on "Literature Search" in Collier's Encyclopedia will describe the content.

As to the "Library Use" courses or units or orientations for college undergraduates, high school and elementary school pupils; the numerous texts, like Library Key, or texts, like my Peabody Library Information series are only a beginning. A new concept awaits an innovator, a concept that will convert curriculum developers, teachers, students to the essentiality of the Library Art in independent study and learning.

If new standards for library education are developed every twenty years (1933, 1953 for the previous two A.L.A. sets), then we should expect the results of the National
Commission's successor to replace present guidelines by 1973. Until then, the present A.L.A. graduate, and A.L.A.-N.C.A.T.E. undergraduate criteria can for an adequate foundation. Regardless of the recent epidemic of letter to the editor and Library Practice's tendency to make Library Education its favorite scapegoat, fairness and perspective will underwrite the comparatively solid job library schools have done in preparing a new generation for revolutionary new roles. If you have any doubt, literature search just a little in other educations. Certainly we are all aware of the campus revolt against the smug, classroom-centered liberal education with its predatory disciplines. What has been done to our elementary and secondary schools by way of criticism via such best sellers as those by Conant, Rickover, et al., shouldn't happen (to enlist contemporary improved English) to a trainer of dogs. And as for other professional educations, just read what it says about the making of our doctors, lawyers, engineers, teachers, preachers, especially if you enjoy satire as a form of literature, which I do not.

In the present pattern of library education, therefore, we begin with the A.L.A. accredited master's program. There should be one such school in each state. For example, in South Carolina, if leaders do agree to establish this school at the University of South Carolina, then it should aim for A.L.A. Accreditation. There should also be N.C.A.T.E. undergraduate programs agreed upon in conference among public and private institutions. For example, in South Carolina Winthrop has always had a strong program for the education, particularly, of school librarians. This belongs in a state system of library education, closely articulated with the A.L.A. accredited graduate program. Other undergraduate programs should be as carefully related to the state plan for preparing professional personnel to man the libraries of all types in this type as revealed by the manpower study.

Articulation as a movement was begun for the nation in this region. The first Articulation Conference ever held was the one at Peabody in 1941, the proceedings of which were edited by Dr. B. A. Wright. Go back to that document and realize how early the South anticipated a problem which the rest of the nation resisted before World War II. Articulation, subsequently, merely refined the Peabody beginnings. Most of the recent articulation effort has concerned itself with graduate-undergraduate program relationships.

But other articulations need urgent attention now. The first of these relates to our expanding peripheries. The first periphery to cause us a professional headache was the audio-visual movement. In 1946, Florida State University's Library School became the first to require all librarians to be audiovisually educated. Out of this innovation, came the whole concept and movement of instructional materials and the Materials Center, more recently renamed, Learning Resource Center. Sometimes, as Dean of that Library School, I was accused of having accomplished a shotgun marriage between librarians and audiovisualists, and I have no end of good natured ribbing about my "generic" book. The serious point is that in Florida the term non-book materials is anathema. All media are books, whether they are films or filmstrips, tapes or transparencies, responses on the computer console, etc. The audiovisual articulation, therefore, is basic in the curriculum of modern library education.

We are currently going through another articulation struggle with the Information Science Movement. At Florida State, we have been able to effect a modulation between traditional reference and Modern Information Science, largely because the reference teacher was excited by the Information Science area, and the Information Science Professor is a research chemist, who then went on to get an accredited A.L.A. Library Science Degree, as well as a Doctorate in both areas. And this articulation is fundamental for a solid library education curriculum.

There are other articulations that must be effected and probably before 1973, when presumably we will have a new set of standards for Library Schools. Archivism is another growing area, and we at Florida State have already made our rapprochements with the archivists. And there are
some level articulations which must be made for the first time, and which our profession is far from accepting.

The first of these articulation struggles is now underway in the debate over the Junior College Technician program. A feelingly written article in opposition was read at the special Library’s Association Convention and published in the Library Journal this summer. The New York State Report also recommended against, although I confess that my first and subsequent reading of this report led me believe that New York State favored until I read the conclusions, which seemed to contradict the findings. Now another state, Texas, committed to the Technician Concept, proposes to go on with it and find a carefully articulated set of syllabi for the curriculum content.

A final articulation to be considered here, although undoubtedly there is more, is with what I call “lay education.” Librarians are almost unanimous in reasserting that researchers, teachers, college, high school and elementary school students need to know better how to use the library. But thus far, we must confess, our efforts to teach library use have been less than gratifying. Certainly the medical profession has done more with its Hygeia program than we have done in our efforts to sophisticate the library user.

There have been many frustrations in my overwhelming satisfying life of some five decades in this profession of ours. I have written many times that if I were to choose a life work all over again, there is no question, my choice would be librarianship, because I believe it is the profession of destiny, that we will do more than any other occupation to save this world from the catastrophies that hover over our lives. Perhaps because of this faith in the work we do, I have borne many professional crosses. One of them has been the struggle to incorporate my lay library education into the program of an A.L.A. accredited library school. There have been colleagues and close friends of mine on the A.L.A. Committee on Accreditation and its predecessor, the B.E.L., who have differed with me, and I respect their difference, but I am fervently committed to advancing lay library education as an integral and articulating part of library education.

Consequently, in Chart II, I briefly indicate my present concept of lay library education and its five levels, beginning with a literature search course at the top for research, followed by an instructional materials program for teachers, and library use programs for college, high school, and elementary school levels. Nor should even these be blind alleys for the student who is so aroused that he wants to become a professional librarian and is discouraged by the amount of repetition he will have to undertake in the early professional courses.

Certain curriculum adaptations might be considered even in advance of 1973 without violating present standards. Our fifth year now generally divides into two parts: Part I, General; Part II, Special. The five basic areas in Part I are usually: (1) Book Selection; (2) Organization and Administration; (3) Reference; (4) Cataloging and classification; (5) Foundations. It is proposed to convert the Book Selection area into an area to be called Media, in which the generic book, rather than the hard cover alone, will be treated in perspective with increasing accent on other formats besides print. It is suggested that the second area be called Organization and that it incorporate beginning Classification and Cataloging, as well as other technical processes, and considerable attention to automation, the computer, and keypunch techniques. The third area might be designated Information, or Information and Reference, in which a modulation is effected from the start between traditional Reference and modern Information Science. Thus, the beginning Reference or Information course will add to the content of my textbook, Basic Reference Sources, for example (and I still favor this basic pattern with the accent on Reference as literature, rather than the accent on contrived Reference problems). This beginning course should include contrasts, for example, between traditional subject heading patterns and contemporary so-called thesaurus descriptors, groups, fields. Acquaintance with terms like S.D.I., Interest Profiles, Systems Design, Print-Out, etc. become part of the reference librarian’s augmented vocabulary. Almost the first week, beginning Reference students go to the computer center, keypunch, literature search, observe the 1401, the 709, and soon, we hope, the 360. There is much more, of course, but these are evidences of the changing instruction in the Reference Area.

What we sometimes call Foundations, and at other times Principles, or the Library and Society, or even more courageously Philosophy of Librarianship, is a rapidly changing area. We do not minimize our attentions to the History of Books and Libraries, or to professional ethics and organizations, and the other units which have typically composed this area. But now we are also deeply concerned with changing role, and the revolt against the “ancillary”, traditionally assigned to librarianship, not only by society, but almost inexcusably by members of our own profession. The Library-College, in which independent study in the classroom replaces classroom instruction as a learning mode, warns the younger generation that unless they accept Chancellor Branscomb’s challenge to devise an education of our own, others will take away our most creative opportunities. And there is, of course, considerable attention to Federal funding opportunities, and the new meaning of “titles”.

As for Part II of the basic program, specializations by library types and kinds of work will probably continue for some time. Counselling usually takes the form of advising the student to concentrate on one of each: for example, Academic Libraries and Reference; or Special Libraries and Technical Processes; or School Libraries and Media; or Public Libraries and Foundations; with all sorts of variations of these combinations. What about other disciplines? As long as we don’t suffer from an inferiority complex, as long as we hold our heads high, believe that the library art is as substantive as any of the predatory subjects, then of course, we should advise our students to combine with
any of the sciences or social sciences or humanities to reinforce their elected specialisms.

Perhaps this is enough on curriculum. But innovation in learning mode is unlimited in opportunity. Independent study has not begun to touch our Library Schools the way it has the seventy-five experimenting colleges. We should contemplate an honors program under which a superior library staff member could stay on the job, and with a syllabus like the one published by the Library Association of the United Kingdom, and periodic campus visits, master the basic curriculum, and demonstrate competence through written examinations and skilled performances.

We have made only meager beginnings with the Work-Study idea, which we copied from the Cincinnati engineering Co-op, at Peabody Library School as early as 1955. Much more can be done with Library-Library School exchanges, not only with students, but with faculty and practitioners. We proposed years ago to exchange our cataloging teacher with the head of the Cataloging Department at Enoch Pratt Library. More of this should be done. I have chuckled during many a summer session when we have employed a practitioner deliberately because he was so critical of Library Schools, and then when he had studied our syllabus, ended up by preferring our content after all.

But our basic part of the State Plan is articulation, among all levels thus far indicated, with a minimum of repetition for students who progress up the ladder from lay through professional Library Education. There is not time for detailed devices here. But one of my pet efforts is to provide non-academic credit, “catch-up” courses, in which students who have not had the advantage of instruction at the lower level can, through greater maturity and sometimes experience, be brought up to the same preparation as other students. I mean, if a student transfers from an N.C.A.T.E. undergraduate program to an A.L.A. graduate Library School, he has certain information and preparation, probably, that the Liberal Arts College graduate without N.C.A.T.E. education has. The “catch-up” course, tailored to the individual student, should provide a vehicle to transport each student to the starting point with all other students. The same device should be developed for the transition from Junior College Technician level to N.C.A.T.E. or A.L.A. levels.

You can see that innovation is inevitable in any future for Library Education. I think the framework for such innovation can best be provided in a State Plan. The prototype for such a state plan will probably come out of a state like South Carolina, where there is no A.L.A. Accredited Library School. I believe C.O.A., the climate of our education generally, and the crisis that confronts the world are all favorable to a bold, new, but solid, Library Education. From what I know of South Carolina, I am convinced that library practitioners and library educators who comprise the Association, as you consider a State Plan for the education of South Carolina librarians.

(Editor’s Note: Citations for footnotes were not included).

BUDGET FOR 1968

South Carolina Library Association

ANTICIPATED INCOME

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BUDGET COMMITTEE: Col. Hillard, Mr. Hucks, Mrs. Thompson, Chairman.

Approved by Executive Board December 2, 1967
Marguerite S. Thompson, Chm.
ANIMIS QUIBUSQUE PARATI

by Hoyt R. Galvin, Director of Libraries

Most of my conference days have been spent out where you sit wondering if the speaker would say anything worth the time to be spent. I assure you that your position is the most relaxing. During the three months since Margie Herron seduced me into this assignment, I have sought a way to make this time useful for you.

Over the Labor Day weekend, I curled up with the 'S' volume of a recent encyclopedia and began reading about South Carolina. Facts tumbled out before my eyes and I quickly learned that among the fifty states that South Carolina ranked:

1st in dyeing and finishing of textiles.
2nd in the manufacture of textiles.
26th in total population in 1960.
40th in total square miles.
49th in school years completed by the adult white population.
49th in school years completed by total adult population. (A tie with Kentucky.)
50th in school years completed by adult non-white population.

We can be certain that a close relationship exists between the low per capita buying power and the low school achievement of the adult population.

The Center for Research in Marketing has projected population trends for Negroes to 1970 showing that South Carolina will have only a slight increase in the total number of Negroes and a declining percentage of Negroes for the total population.

Your percentages of Negroes in the total population are 43% in 1940; 39% in 1950; 33% in 1960; and 31% is projected for 1970. South Carolina, therefore, has been exporting some of their poorly educated citizens as well as many of the educated youth. We must wait until the publication of the 1970 census to know if South Carolina managed to climb up the educational scale as compared with other States. The 1966 data on per capita buying power would indicate that comparatively little progress has been made.

All my encyclopedia had to say about libraries was that public library services in South Carolina are still below national standards, but that steady improvement is narrow-ring the gap. If my years with similar conditions in your neighbor State to the North gives me a clue, the encyclopedia statement about narrowing the library gap may be overly optimistic. I fear both states may be getting increasingly behind in libraries and education.

Quite obviously these educational and library ratings were not the intent of early South Carolina leaders according to the motto adopted for the State: "Prepared in Mind and Resources" (English translation of Animis Opibusque Parati). Something went wrong. I will leave the reasons to the historians. I will consider what we as library officials might do to correct the deficiencies.

"Prepared in Mind and Resources" — Let's think first about resources. South Carolina has the usual list of flora, fauna, forests, virtually no minerals except kaolin, clays, sand and gravel, fair soils, etc., but in my view the three most valuable resources are climate, water and people.

The wonderful climate of South Carolina is to be enjoyed the year around with today's supplement of air conditioning. With the world's finest beaches, your climate provides the structure for a great recreation industry: it provides a long growing season; and inexpensive heating conditions. This climate needs no conservation — just exploitation — tell the world.

Your plentiful water supply needs conservation to avoid the conditions which prevail in some of our more industrialized states. I spend about half of my week ends traveling. More and more my consulting is in the New York area since the New York airports are just a meal away from Charlotte. New York ranks high in most of the categories in which we in the Carolinas rank low, but New Yorkers have been careless with their water resources. Over the years they permitted industries and cities to convert their rivers into sewers. Two summers ago during a serious drought when their reservoirs were low, the great Hudson River, a modern day sewer, flowed by the New York City doorstep.

We must be on guard to preserve our great water supplies from pollution for someday the word will get through to the masses that the desirable features of the Carolinas are here — they will learn of the wonderful climate and water supply. We must be ready, but saving our water is not enough.

Most important, we must have an educated, skilled labor supply, the third of our important resources. This educated labor supply must have access to the store of men’s recorded knowledge, a necessity for successful contemporary, industrial society.

Every state and community is seeking industry today. Some succeed and some fail. Some get the low wage industry, and some get the high wage industry, but more and more all successful industry is becoming sophisticated.
through automation and complex machinery requiring more highly skilled employees.

There is a true story about an American city over a thousand miles from Myrtle Beach. This city, like most today, was seeking industry. They had a good prospect, and a representative of the prospective firm flew into the city for an inspection. To be sure, this representative was met at the airport by a local committee prepared to give him the key to the city. To the surprise of the reception committee, he first asked to see the public library. The library building was old; it had about 1.5 books per capita, and about $1.50 operating income per capita. You know that top flight library service cannot be provided under these conditions. Their industrial representative saw this quickly, and he deduced that he did not wish to bring his employees into that community. To the consternation of his hosts, he asked to be taken back immediately to the airport. The city has lost its prospect, but the representative knew that ready access to recorded knowledge is a necessity for a successful contemporary society. He assumed the public library's condition was an indication of the community's attitude.

The invention of printing made mass education possible. Today, a torrent of printing is recording the new insights for new minds, and a massive problem has arisen for every community to evolve a means for the people of all ages and stations to have access to this vast array of new knowledge — for a view into the past and a means to understand and cope with the technological and sociological changes — a means for continuing lifelong education.

A library is the most economically effective means to provide this ready access to man's knowledge. Like all business and service institutions, the effective library must adapt its methods and acquisitions to meet current needs. Too many libraries continue to operate with methods and policies of the early twentieth century, and fail to serve contemporary conditions.

The successful library, the library which truly brings a positive return in the development of a community's human resources, must be noticeably and enticingly accessible, continuously publicized, and refreshingly satisfying if it is to serve a wide cross-section of the people in our free choice of society — a society which requires a highly knowledgeable citizenry for success.

Time and again we see under-nourished, uninviting, out-of-the way public libraries so rarely used as to be a community extravagance. Conversely, there are striking examples of prominent, inviting, thriving, expensive, well-stocked and staffed public libraries throughout our land serving as effective and economical necessities in their communities.

A good public library is the one place in a community where all types of information are accumulated, organized, and ready for use — the brain, memory or data bank for the community immediately available to every person by telephone or in person from 9 a.m. until 9 p.m. This up-to-date idea center will include hundreds of new magazines received in the reading lounge. Few of these quality magazines will be on newstand sale or received in home subscriptions, but the ideas recorded therein should be available to every citizen.

Too, the main public library will be the one place where the back files of these magazines will be kept, and indexing services will give the user the exact issue and page for needed material in the back issues — a gold mine for the community.

For the general reader interested in science, philosophy, the arts or recreation, a well stocked library will offer a cross section of the world of knowledge exploding around us and which is pouring from the presses of the world at the rate of 1,000 new book titles each day.

For young people of high school or college age, the main public library should offer a wider variety of books, magazines and pamphlets than will be found in the school or branch libraries. Just the experience of using the extensive collection is an educational experience for young adults as they begin to comprehend the extent of man's recorded knowledge.

Younger children will have part of their needs satisfied by the school library, but the main public library will expand their view and stimulate their interest with displays, story hours, puppet shows, and a wide variety of the world of books for children and adults.

The modern public library should provide educational films, recordings of good music and foreign languages, picture files illustrating a world of items, framed prints of art masterpieces, all freely available for loan as readily as books. The building should have facilities for listening and viewing the audiovisual materials, and the meeting rooms should be available for educational, cultural, civic and governmental groups to hold their meetings adjacent to the city's informational service station.

The last third of the twentieth century will be most notable by a rapid expansion of a smokeless, information industry. Although automation, which libraries must embrace and utilize, will play a part in the expansion, the printed page will continue as the dominate medium because of its convenience, efficiency and economy. Remind those who doubt of the enormously automated telephone industry and their thousands of handy directories.

The library, an organized collection of knowledge, will become increasingly important in every community to allow the citizenry to progressively maintain the pace of change made possible by the information industry. Small, independent libraries will become less able to serve the demands of the people. In this respect, we have an advantage in the Carolinas with our county and regional library systems. We have too many small, inadequate libraries, but they are not independent. We have good sys-
tems. We simply need the money and the competent librarians and board members to get the job done.

Each of these county or regional libraries needs a strong main library. In this regard, I wish to quote from S. Gilbert Prentiss speaking on Central Library Development Plans in Albany, New York on December 9, 1967:

"... It wasn’t so very long ago in New York State that we thought there was something magic about putting libraries together into county systems. Actually, while it seems self-evident now, the magic ingredient existed only where the alliance happened to contain a strong library ...

The job of building good libraries in the Carolinas is vast, and this fact is so little realized by most of our clients. Of the 1,000 new, hard backed book titles being published in the world every day, over 100 are published in the United States. The majority of these titles are substantial contributions to man’s knowledge. In addition are thousands of paperbacks, pamphlets, magazines and newspapers. To be effective in the decades to follow, a successful library must acquire, organize and provide a wide cross-section of this cascade of new knowledge.

The public library buildings in which this new knowledge is made available must exemplify the spirit of service, and they must provide a compelling invitation to enter. They must have facilities to merchandise the educational services without a single step from the sidewalk into the buildings. Steps create a psychological barrier and an obstruction for the handicapped.

These buildings must not appear austere and monumental, but inviting. Those passing on the sidewalk or by auto should be able to see inside; to see displays; to feel an invitation to stop; and to know without question that the building is a library.

In 1954, I had the interesting experience of serving on a Conference Committee during a four day meeting at the Congress Hotel in Chicago when we wrote the first draft of the 1956 public library standards, the publication we have known for a decade as the little, blue backed, "Public Library Service: A Guide to Evaluation, with Minimum Standards."

Even though few, if any, public libraries in the south east had achieved the 1956 minimum standards in 1965 the 1956 publication was out-of-date. Many of our nation’s libraries in 1965 were exceeding those standards, but more important the output of our presses had doubled and man’s accumulated knowledge had doubled from 1956 to 1966.

A revision of the standards was advisable. Again, I had the challenging, invigorating, educational experience of serving on the Committee. Although my specific assignment was as Chairman of a subcommittee to rewrite the chapter on physical facilities, I sat at the conference table for several two day sessions and engaged in the deliberations and debates as every sentence in every chapter was polished from the rough drafts to the finished document. These new standards were published in the spring of 1967, and called by a new name, "Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966".

What do we in the Carolinas do with these new standards? We have not nearly succeeded in achieving the 1956 standards. My answer is to file the 1956 standards in the archives; to distribute copies of the 1966 standards to every library official; to have workshops and institutes on the 1966 standards; and to do everything that is reasonably honest and legal to achieve these standards for the upgrading of the greatest resource in the Carolinas, the people.

We must remember, human nature being as it is, that the average Joe and Jane given a choice between a book and a beverage will take the beverage. Important as we know libraries to be, we must recognize that the drive to use them for the average human is not as great as for soup, sex, shelter and swank. It isn’t easy for an individual or a community to put first things first; to put reason over emotion; and to put education over taxes.

In our day of technological advancement, however, the universal achievement of your State’s motto, “Prepared in Mind and Resources,” will not assure the great society, but it is certain that it will not be otherwise achieved. As representatives of the most economically effective educational institution in your communities, you must with heads held high demand and secure the understanding of the need; the funds to acquire the resources, personnel and physical facilities so your libraries will meet the minimum standards that South Carolina may truly become “prepared in mind and resources.”

THE PORTRAIT OF A LIBRARY TRUSTEE

by MRS. DOROTHY D. CORRIGAN

Consultant, Illinois State Library; Lecturer, Past President, American Library Trustee Association, Rockford, Ill.

TRUSTEE SECTION, October 5, 1967

Outline

A. Description
1. The Library Trustee in theory
2. Actual library trustees and what they are doing
3. The portrait is changing
4. My own board — typical

B. The Value of a Library Trustee
1. Trustee responsibilities and value
2. Concept of the U.S.A. of democracy — examples of strength of voting
3. Trustees are representatives of the people
4. Trustees are non-professionals who need training
C. The portrait shows a trustee in motion
   1. Local Board — goes — speaks up, knowledgeable
   2. Overall concern for all libraries
   3. Active in state
   5. Certain individuals must commit themselves to libraries

D. The Library Trustee reads:
   1. Standards
   2. Small Library Project Pamphlets — A.L.A.
   4. The Library Trustee — Ed. Virginia Young
   5. The Public Library and the City — Ralph W. Conant
   6. Public Library Policies — The Public Library Reporter — No. 9
   7. The Library Reaches Out — Kate Coplan and Edwin Castagna

E. Difficult Portrait
   1. Non-professional area
   2. Keep aware of large issues and take overall view
   3. Long Range Planning
   4. Prepare for future — quote “Alvin Toffler”
   5. Infinite possibilities of library service
   6. Aware of new materials

F. Challenges to complete the portrait
   1. Amount of people
   2. Access to libraries
   3. Promotion
   4. Personnel shortage
   5. Material shortage
   6. Building shortage
   7. Intellectual Freedom
   8. Change for libraries
   9. Change for the individual
   10. Leisure time
   11. Students
   12. Money
   13. Meeting the needs of all groups and people in community

G. Trustees
   1. All meeting the challenge
   2. What if no trustees?
   3. Maybe changing concepts of trusteeship
   4. It is up to you — You are the library trustee

HELP FOR THE WORLD OF PEANUTS
OUTLINE

by DOROTHY D. CORRIGAN

Consultant, Illinois State Library; Lecturer, Past President, American Library Trustee Association, Rockford, Ill.

FIRST GENERAL SESSION, October 5, 1967.

I have chosen to introduce my talk thru the dear characters of PEANUTS comic strip created by Charles Schultz. His wistful people are known as good ol’ Charlie Brown, Linus, Lucy, Beethoven, Schroeder, and Snoopy, the dog. They are individuals representative of those who live in the changing world and representative of those who use the libraries. As library trustees and librarians, we face complex and assorted problems planning policy for our libraries today. We discuss and promote library systems, interstate compacts, material networks, information centers, intellectual freedom, learning resource centers. All these are important, but only in relation to the human being, the individual and his needs. We need to start our thinking and planning with people and meeting their needs. Is there help for the world of PEANUTS? How did good ol’ Charlie Brown feel when he lost his library card? Will Linus be able to drop his blanket and pick up a book at the bookmobile? Will Lucy be lost in the world of information retrieval, or helped by the new instructional material? Yes, the wistful people of PEANUTS are representative of people in the world today. How do libraries meet the needs of the very young — the student — the illiterate adult — the searching adult — the worker — the businessman — the poor — the disadvantaged — the senior citizen?

Some people say not to worry so much about one person, but concentrate on people in groups. I don’t think we should stop serving the individual entering the library, but we can reach many more new people through organizations. Let’s think in groups for a minute.

A VERY YOUNG CHILD

Dr. Benjamin Bloom in his book, “Stability and Change in Human Characteristics” states that ½ of a child’s total intellectual capacity that he will have as an adult will have been developed by the time he is four years old. By the time he reaches eight years old, 80% has been developed. After eight years a child continues to learn, but schooling and environment can only alter his mental abilities by about 20%, and by the time high school is reached the opportunity has almost passed to increase a student’s basic ability to learn. The young years are very important to prepare and develop abilities, stimulate interest, and help develop potential. They are a fertile field.

While I was in Kansas I heard an expert on mental
health speak on the idea that retarded children are not always programed right. He said that they are deprived — not motivated or stimulated — and there is no growth of the mind. He knew of one case of a girl almost seven years old. She had been kept in a silent, dark, remote room by her mother, who was deaf and mute. The child could not talk and attached no meaning to words or sounds. She hardly responded to noise, was fearful of strangers, and seemed more like an animal than a human being. At first it was thought that she was retarded or mentally deficient, but the Doctors found there was nothing missing, that there was nothing physically wrong, that she had sufficient mentality. But she had never been exposed to books, school, teachers, bookmobiles, a branch library, materials, church school, movies, comics, funnies, papers, magazines, no materials of any kind.

Building the mind of a person is a cumulative process. What happens today unlocks and prepares for tomorrow. We need books, magazines, films, filmstrips, maps, charts, globes, models, records, in order to relate through exploring, touching, listening, seeing, repeating, identifying, taking apart and putting together. The mind needs to be fed like a machine with input, throughput and feedback in order to achieve memory and learning. Plus, there is a chain reaction where questions and materials lead to answers, which lead to more questions and answers, with no end to curiosity, imagination, zest, and creative inquiry.

Describe "Operation Head Start" a program of the Queens Borough Public Library. Refer to: Neighborhood Library Centers and Services, pages 44-45-46.

THE TEEN-AGER

This is one of the most difficult groups to reach out to, but recently I heard the Director of the Arts Council in Illinois speak on this matter. He said they had found teen-agers were very responsive to programs involving films and folk songs.

ILLITERATE ADULTS

I should like to read a quote from the book by Gilbert Highet, "The Unconquerable Mind". "Three areas of human effort in which we can hope for massive progress that will surely benefit humanity, are literacy, land use, and public health. Of these, the one in which most progress is possible is surely literacy. Together with that, we may hope for the steady expansion of libraries throughout the world. No library is useless. The smallest local collection of books may contain unique treasures or inspire a genius. Every library is an assertion of man's durable trust in intelligence as a protection against irrationalism, force, time and death. A town, or school, or church without an adequate collection of books is only half alive. Indeed, libraries are far more necessary now than benefactors like Carnegie ever imagined, because, in the constantly growing flood of useless distracting appeals to our surface attention — they provide a place to rest, be quiet, step off the moving platform of the moment and think."

Libraries are now much more than this and there is no limit to their future in the strengthening of man's unconquerable mind . . . but the limits are those we ourselves impose thru lack of understanding, resistance to experiment and lethargy.

Refer to: Article by Craig Senft, "Library Trustees and the Literate Society".

A SEARCHING ADULT

Refer to: Article by Mortimer J. Adler, "Adult Education".

WORKERS

Here is where programmed instruction has been very helpful through the techniques of easy small steps, an active response, immediate confirmation of what has been learned, and self-pacing. While many have started with how-to-do-it type of programmed instruction, it has led to higher mathematics. A small percentage has even gone on to reading and understanding poetry through programmed instructions.

LOW INCOME PEOPLE


THE SENIOR CITIZEN

When I have talked to this group I have found they have unique problems due to failing health. Often they cannot come to the library, and when they do come they are frightened by the largeness and timid about asking questions. They need large print books, much encouragement, and materials other than books.

Refer to: Article by Rose Vainstein, "The Role of the Public Library in Education for The Aging".

THE CHANGING WORLD

Previously we have been thinking about groups and individuals as members of groups. But now let us think a little bigger. Since the library is the only place in the community able and ready to meet the educational, reference and informational needs of all the people, what are the real needs of people in the world today?

John W. Gardner, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and author of the book, Self Renewal, gave a remarkable speech recently to a women's organization in Washington. He said: "The world I deal with every day is one in which the old, familiar categories and labels
aren't of much use. It's a world in which the problems are not all obvious. And the solutions certainly aren't obvious... School boards, parents, teachers and local officials all have been brought into the difficult and exciting business of redesigning the educational system... This is a difficult and painful moment in the country's life... an enormously crowded and complicated world... When we look outward, we see complexity where we yearn for simplicity. When we look inward, all too often we see fragmentation when we long for wholeness." He said that people learn to accept the complexities of the world so that individuals "may be whole and not fragmented... may have the maximum amount of meaningful choice, some sense of controlling events rather than being controlled by them, a decent amount of privacy, and the opportunity to set their own goals."

Alvin Toffler spoke in Rockford last year at an Illinois Library Association Conference. He said the greatest need for people is to prepare for the future. That where we have been is important, but where we are going and looking ahead is more important. We should be ready and prepared.

There is now an American attitude toward arts and culture turning from apathy and indifference to eager and enthusiastic craving for more understanding. There is a booming business in books, art galleries, libraries, and music — a sudden rise in mass need and mass media. But Toffler also went on to talk about the future and future shock. "Future shock is a time phenomenon, a product of the greatly accelerated rate of change in society... Unless intelligent steps are taken to combat it, I believe that those humans alive today will find themselves increasingly disoriented and therefore, progressively incompetent to deal rationally with their environment. I believe that the mass neurosis, irrationalism and free floating violence already apparent in contemporary life are merely a foretaste of what may lie ahead unless we come to understand and treat this psychological disease."

Where else are people in our community going to learn about the future, get ready for life and keep up with the information explosion, know more about themselves and the world they live in then at the library where all materials are available to all people. We have an important job to do. Potential library service has infinite possibilities.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

What has been accomplished lately in the public library? The growth of the public libraries and the development of library systems has been called one of the most significant educational developments of the past decade. Stimulated by the Library Services and Construction Act, much has been done. Library services have been provided for 40 million rural and small-town citizens: 27 million books have been placed on public library shelves; 75 million citizens are now enjoying new or improved library facilities. Today, nearly 1,000 communities across the nation are building new library facilities assisted by these Funds. The LSCA Amendments of 1966 authorize $575 million between now and 1975 to raise the physical standards of libraries. This legislation now authorizes $50 million to support inter-library cooperation and it establishes a $75 million grant program to provide public library services for those who are physically handicapped or institutionalized; persons in state orphanages, hospitals, prisons and training schools; those who are blind or who cannot read conventional printed matter. Federal expenditures for library services for all types of libraries in 1966 totaled $610 million, including $260 million for library construction and $10 million for books and materials.

ILLINOIS

Describe what is going on in Illinois
Illinois Library Systems
Flying Trip Around Illinois
Trustee Consultant Program
A Look Into the Future

WHAT IS A LIBRARY?

A library is not a computer or an automated machine. These are only helps to accomplish purposes; not ends in themselves. I am sure a man could build a big box that you could telephone, or drive up to, which would hand out materials, collect them, answer questions, and so forth; but the trouble is that we don't always know what we want. A library is not just a storehouse of knowledge, but a place for dissemination of knowledge, a place to give it out to people. A library is a place to stimulate the minds of people, to whet their appetites, challenge, and encourage them. A library provides recreational and leisure time activities as well as formal and self-education. A library is a workshop, where you program yourself. It will supply guidance and materials, but the planning and goals are your own. A library is a place to know, to grow, and to go. A library is a meeting place — a place wherein you can meet and converse with the most exciting minds of the ages and of today. A library is a storehouse of energy. A library is, because it is needed.

BACK TO PEANUTS

Linus: Look, a library card! I've taken out a library card!
I have been given my citizenship in the land of knowledge!

Lucy: How pompous can you get?

Linus: What in the world is so great about having a library card? It's what it stands for. They trust me. They're honoring my desire for knowledge with their trust. In return I'm showing my faith in their library by reading their books... it's a common bond of trust.

Lucy: You haven't got a library card... you've got a treaty.
And as good ol' Charlie Brown would say, HOW CAN WE LOSE WHEN WE'RE SO SINCERE?

Additional reference:

The Public Library and the City by Ralph W. Conant
The Library Reaches Out by Kate Coplan and Edwin Castagna
Economic Opportunity Program Kit
Minimum Standards For Public Library Systems, ALA Chicago.
The Small Library (A Series of Guides for Community Librarians and Trustees), Library Administration Division, American Library Association

THE MAKING OF A BOOK OF HOURS

by Dr. Luigi C. Borelli

Foreign Languages Dept., University of South Carolina

SPECIAL LIBRARY SECTION, October 6, 1967

Last Christmas the publishing house of George Braziller in New York brought out an edition of the miniatures which decorate the Book of Hours of Catherine of Cleves. This new volume contains the reproductions of what at first had seemed to be two different manuscripts, one in the Guennol Collection and another, very similar, but not identical, in the Pierpont Morgan Library.

This book of miniatures, numbering more than a hundred and fifty, is preceded by an introduction in which the art historian, John Plummer, gives in detail all the steps, the studies, the comparisons that were made in order to reach the conclusion that, in all probability, the miniatures in the Guennol Collection and those in the Morgan Library are simply two parts of one and the same original manuscript.

The first mention of the manuscript dates back to 1856, when an art dealer put it on the market for the first time. The work then seemed fairly homogeneous, although it consisted of separate sheets that had been glued together, as though some book-binder in a past age had made an effort to save the miniatures from becoming scattered and lost.

In 1963, the Pierpont Morgan Library was offered a similar volume, with the same title, but different in content. That is, it was still a devotional book, the Book of Hours of Catherine of Cleves, with miniatures apparently by the same hand as the other, but with quite different prayers. The two volumes were compared and it turned out that, when they were put together, they became a single, complete book, quite obviously illustrated by the same artist. The process of investigation and comparison took a very long time but, with the help of such elements as identical stains in the two manuscripts that could allow pages to be matched, the two collections have now been fused into one complete whole. Thus, we have today, from two different libraries, the production of a single, new volume, which will be of the greatest importance in shedding fresh light on Dutch art of the 15th century and on the art of the miniature in general.

Scholars are of the opinion that the work dates back to about 1430. That was the time of the greatest flowering of Dutch miniature painting. The artist of this work is unknown.

For a long time before the mid-fifteenth century, the Dutch had been famous in the whole of Europe for their skill as miniaturists, even to the point of exercising considerable influence on France. You will remember, for example, that at that time or a little earlier, the art of the miniature was very flourishing in France, due to the patronage of great lords such as the Duke of Berry. The artists of the Very Rich Hours of the Duke of Berry (Les Tres Riches Heures du Duc de Berry) were the Limbourg brothers, who were originally from Guelder, the very duchy of Catherine of Cleves. The Dutch miniaturists of the Guelder-Utrecht center may have been less famous than the Limbourg brothers working in France, but they were certainly no less important in their own way.

The history of the miniature, as the art of book illustration, follows very closely the history of manuscript writing. For technical reasons that are quite evident, with the invention of printing the miniature had to give way to illustration by xylograph and engraving, systems which lent themselves more readily to large-scale reproduction.

The art of the miniature has a long history, which goes far back in time and we know that it was an important part of manuscripts of the classical age. It reached its peak, however, in the late Middle Ages, when a solid, wealthy society, that was well-established also from the religious point of view, began to appreciate the manuscript, not only for its content, but also as an object of art.

Medieval miniature painting was practised wherever manuscripts were copied. Sometimes the illustrations were reproduced with an assembly-line technique, with teams of artists copying from a single model. But where there was a rich lord to become a patron of an individual illustrator, the work became personal and truly artistic. In Holland, where, in the 15th century, there was such a great revival of religious life, a large number of prayer-books were compiled, and it is for this reason that the religious miniature acquired such enormous importance at that time. The Book of Hours of Catherine of Cleves is an outstanding example of this.

The prayers in a Book of Hours were in Latin. Our volume contains a great variety of these, arranged in groups, as for example: prayers for the Virgin, the Holy
Cross, the dead, the Holy Spirit, the offices and suffrage.

A very old tradition has given the name Book of Hours to a prayer-book of this kind. The early church fathers already spoke of certain daily periods of worship and prayer, which they called hours. At first the periods, or hours, were three in number. Then others were added. And soon they appeared as seven, this number apparently having been chosen to conform to the words of the psalmist: “Seven times a day do I praise Thee, because of Thy righteousness”.

At first these observances were intended for individual spiritual exercise. But soon communities of a religious character, the earliest form of cloister life, came into being. And then the spiritual exercises were introduced as part of the daily program of the cloister services and were appointed to be used at definite hours of the day and night.

Benedict of Nursia (the St. Benedict of the Benedictine Order of monks) was the first to establish the regular observance of the spiritual exercises now known as the Canonical Hours. This was in the year 529. The official names of the seven periods are: MATINS, PRIME, TERCE, NONE, VESPERS, and COMPLINE. Each covers a period of three hours. For example, PRIME is at six o’clock in the morning, TERCE is at nine, SEXT is at noon, NONE is at three. VESPERS came in the evening and COMPLINE, which means completion or conclusion, took place during the night. The so-called hours are distinctive in their elements of praise and each contains, for example, psalmody, hymody, scripturalness and prayer. Our book contains other terms as well, such as litan, which is a supplicatory and intercessory form of prayer and suffrages, which are individual petitions, used as versicles and responses.

Of course, the prayers in a Book of Hours would show individual differences, according to the intentions of the person using them. The whole collection was really a kind of lay breviary. The text in Latin was quite lengthy, so that it was not always easy to memorize it. Many people had to depend on reading it and this, of course, meant very large books that would contain prayers to cover every occasion in day-to-day living.

Books of Hours were for many centuries a need and also a fashion, especially in France and in Holland. And when we find a book of this kind illustrated with beautiful miniatures, it become an object of real value, not only historically, but also artistically. Such is the case of the beautiful Book of Hours of Catherine of Cleves.

(Editor’s Note: Dr. Mary Borelli, Department of Foreign Languages, University of South Carolina, showed, with excellent commentary, 66 slides of illustrations from the book).

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The Rabbit in the Hat

by Jane B. Wilson

Director of Libraries, Durham, N. C., City Schools

LUNCHEON MEETING, October 6, 1967

I. Introduction
   A. The analogy
   B. The challenge

II. The magician: the library staff, present and future
   A. Self-study and re-evaluation
   B. Plans for retraining and training
   C. The team approach

III. The hat: materials and equipment

IV. The hat: total service projection

V. Summary
   A. Recruitment
   B. Copyright dilemmas
   C. The promise

Even from the deepest springs, babblings answer still The hews but not the why of things. And after travel long a path of dusty roads Clear water calls with magical insistence; Yet while beckoning with the quiet sounds of death It leaves the gasping traveller unsatisfied. Would water at the source have sweetness — purity — No, known in far off places Where the weary stoop? Perhaps, Yet such wandering may not be indulged in by the worn. So, bend down and drink swiftly of the hews And let the answer (Sought over darkest plains in heat and drought) Be yet a land untravelled. See the sun and thirst again; Wipe gritty dust and sand Both from the mouth and eyes and faint only For the heights beyond. Curse not the dampened clay Which can no longer assuage your pain: Such is a part of things to know, And then let go.

The Rabbit in the Hat

Now and again there appears upon the stage a man with a magic so forceful and incomprehensible that thought is stimulated to exceed itself whether or not the thinker is in accord wholly with the plausibility of the act.

A great audience today is stirred by a Canadian philosopher whose very name is becoming a household word whose connotation is change and re-evaluation of libraries and librarians. That he has aroused professionals and laymen alike to tot up their assets and to lament their lia-
bilities is powerfully evident. His skillful scheme to enthrall and to enchant by making use of a new magic has brought a modicum of fear to become a part of the audience's reaction: they view with distrust the rabbit in the hat: a world of machines and no books.

In order to catch a view of the rabbit, librarians are moving in three directions. The pressing forward, the stepping backward, the moving toward the center of the stage have fragmented librarianship. Hesitancy to accept the man-machine systems (with or without books) has degenerated into a dearth of activity on the part of many: a moment of sucking one's paws from sheer hunger for data and direction has retarded the movement of a large segment of librarians from embracing the magical substitution of necromancers for librarians, and the rabbit in the hat for the halcyon days of discovering in the cool of a county evening, a bunny sitting quietly alert making green lace of a lettuce patch.

Our natural dilemma is that neither rabbit alone is representative of our involvement with the need to bring together the lettuce and the hare. Let us introduce, then, a third lagamorph. Since science and technology will be introduced into our thesis, I should like to tell you a first-rate rabbit tale that is comparable to the poisoned watermelon story.

My father, a research chemist, once used two dozen white rabbits in an experiment. To establish as nearly as practicable a natural environment the rabbits were brought to a wired pen and box combination set up in our backyard. Half of the rabbits were inoculated with the experimental solution; the second twelve were to serve as controls.

The yard, enclosed by a post and mesh fence, was visible to passers-by along an alley used by neighborhood children and adults who meandered day and dusk. The alley gate, for all its padlock, could be easily scaled, and rabbits began to disappear. Immediately my father passed the word that anyone who ate certain of the rabbits was courting disaster: the rabbits were not playthings nor ingredients for stew: their blood streams were carriers of deadly poison whose chemical reaction promised either a breakthrough in chemistry or instant death. The word must have gotten around because the remaining rabbits were allowed to do their work in peace, and to make their contribution to biochemistry once the results were studied by a trained observer.

The bunny in the cool of the evening is concerned with satisfying his hunger. He is doing what comes naturally. The experimental rabbits are useful as they aid in furthering man's knowledge. The rabbit in the hat brought forth by a magician — is a means to an end — to proffer a service worth the price of admission.

It is the rabbit in the hat that has begun to stimulate excitement and to point the way to magic yet to come. The mystery he represents, however, has confused the very audience to which he has chosen to reveal himself. We are not frightened — we say — by the rabbit: it is the magician who has thrust his magic upon us without warning. But nothing is farther from the truth. We have had abundant notice.

Since the embryonic ancient abacus — meaning dust — was first used thousands of years ago, Man has been evolving this magic. Pascal's mechanical adding machine, Babbage's rudimentary calculator, and Hollerith's coding concepts for punched cards and his sorting and counting machines, at the turn of the century, gave us sufficient warning that electric accounting machines and the computer, completely electronic, would mold our future.

As librarians, we must welcome, understand, and use all resources. We must exhibit, demonstrate, and insist on the use of any means — mechanical and magical — to get the job done. A profession that fails to take advantage of any tool — be it paper or steel — that will improve its service is one that will eventually lose its identity to a more enlightened one with another name and another face. Librarians must not continue to bear the image of those who pass a commodity across a counter. By so doing we would be forced to give way to ignominy and be denied the glory of change.

Chemistry, as a scientific procedure and discipline, had its origin in the study of alchemy. Now, however slow its growth, however long awaited by mathematicians and physicists, through orderly experimentation and a desire to seek Truth in scientific manner, to reveal Nature's ways, finally, it has emerged to take its place with sister subjects.

Sciences, and sound new services must evolve slowly. Violent upheavals giving no warning are seldom found in Nature. A failure to recognize her plans, and the inability to diagnose them, are the destroyers of faith in ourselves and in each other, and in new movements whose success devolves upon us.

But back to our rabbit. For the nonce, let us indulge ourselves in some role playing. Let us assign the character of the magician to libraries and librarians. The hat, through which bright, alive, new magic comes, is the materials and equipment we will learn to use. The total service may be our rabbit. With such a rearrangement the black magic aspects will vanish. Role playing as a technique in the demonstration of certain communicative skills may be used here — in verbal form — to portray three points: preparation for understanding, acceptance, and making use of our new sophistication. Becoming agitated by the harsh, excoriating dictums and abysmally gloomy prognoses of our profession by caustic critics (if it does not make a lightening change) is like giving way to the charlatan and being hynotized by his magic. We must not be mesmerized by the hum of the wheel however far removed it may be from the wooden ones of Cro-Magnon man; nor may we refuse to see it. Sanity insists that we consider coolly the influencing factors that are obvious to the library administrator but not always to the inventor, the scientist,
the graduate student, nor the college professor, be he humanist or scientist, bent on beating his colleagues to the research carrel or laboratory.

In accepting the new man-machine age it may behoove us to look twice, if we read writings by Buckminster Fuller and Marshall McLuhan. We would not want to misinterpret their theses. We would not like to wonder if Man will be outmoded. Television writers, however, would have us believe he is already!

The present library staff must be assured of the service of personnel who can serve as administrator, coordinators, specialists in government programs and projects, and in finance and management. There must be subject specialists, content-programmers, systems analysts, media specialists, engineers, technical and electronic assistants, punch card and telephone operators — and someone to make the coffee!

Loughary's suggestions for the team approach — and his notion of certain positions to be filled — gives us a simple blueprint for the future in staffing libraries to be expanded to serve as research and information centers. Some of the staff may double as public relation specialists, writers capable of formulating projects for funds to underwrite these extensive programs for the future.

Self-evaluation by each librarian is the first step. He must set up a timetable for himself; he must evolve guidelines for examining every facet of his training and examine each of his skills. Girded with the belief that no staff member is too young or too old to learn new concepts; no assistant too ill-prepared to set himself a career ladder; no assistant too highly-trained to adapt himself to a multiplicity of jobs, the entire staff may be retained to grow with the changes in extrapolative services. It is a matter of screening in and not screening out library personnel.

But who is to train these ambitious professionals and technicians? Already, problems are arising for library administrators in that new librarians are being prematurely trained or that they are being ineptly matched with their positions. Without abundant opportunities for observation of computers in action, without an adequate literature free from fears and bias, even their forwarding-looking skills cannot be used. The present — often traditional — library has to train them for the new tasks and opportunities to serve. Some recent graduates have not been encouraged to learn the simple skills that would enable them to work productively in small libraries until the time when computer facilities are ready for them. (It could be that the shortage of professional librarians influences poor placement.) It may be that in this area alone there is an over-abundance of trained librarians. These new librarians may have a long wait. Then, it will be necessary for them to retrain themselves again, for change is the order of the day.

Far be it from me to suggest that we go back to on-the-job training for librarianship. But those of us in the field have had to resort to recruiting our staffs; why should we not train them? At the large library level — or at the small for that matter — it will be exciting to offer short courses for one's own staff — or to arrange a community effort for the upgrading of librarians long out of professional school. Studies and surveys before installation of new mechanical and electronic equipment will, of course, be made. Why not studies of the coping strategy of library staffs? My concern is for basic training now that will prepare traditional librarians to go about self-evaluation and personal inventories. We must have librarians to match our libraries.

Librarians should not be shocked nor alarmed that they must upgrade themselves. For almost half a century, directly and indirectly, I have watched teachers return to formal classes. I have seen them struggle with the study of statistics, guidance, multi-media, and reading, through words in color. I have seen them flounder — but with courage — toward the new approach to the old math. School librarians and teachers and school administrators have pushed against almost overwhelming odds to procure for themselves and their students enough know-how to offer all pupil personnel a variety of non-book materials and the equipment necessary to their use. There have been new approaches; new techniques to the teaching of languages; to the teaching of geography and history.

The Drennan-Reed report reveals the sorry state caused by the failure of some professionals to keep up through continuing, formal education. We must not, however, frown on the efforts of our colleagues to study in disciplines other than Library Science. With the standard prerequisite, today, adhered to by our accrediting and advisory bodies, of the master's degree in library science for most positions, we may be weeding out a generative source in our profession. The imaginative thinker, the creative teacher, and the subject scholar whom we may entice to join us in ancillary positions, help us to be more than mere peddlers of obscure formulae and little used documentation. That master's degrees in other disciplines seldom are considered (in want ads) to be equivalent to the M. S. in L. S., may force us to change our policy. This practice may be found not in sympathy with the needs of staffing future libraries where content-programmer specialists will be all-important. Knowing subject content and bibliography may become more necessary to some librarians than their being able to explain the functions of a computer that are much more accurately defined by fellow members of the future library team. Each of us need not learn all of everything.

There are so many new, exciting concepts: so much to learn, there should be no time for panic. Like Freddy the curious cat, we can watch, and wait, and wonder, but we should add reading, studying, and working which will include active experimentation through committees and teams.

Not all our patrons are in a hurry. Many of them are, again, like Freddy? Let me take a moment to introduce you to Freddy if I insist on talking about him. Freddy was concerned over his not knowing who lived in the hole...
under the hollyhock leaves. He watched, waited, and wondered until one day, when he was investigating a dragonfly, he came upon a mole flashing into the hole. Just through being 'in the right place at the right time' — by happy accident — Freddy discovered the one bit of evidence he needed to make him knowledgeable about who lived in that particular hole.

The race for an unknown quantity is for the few. The discovery of an unknown element is partially accidental. The creation of a melody, a painting, a poem, a homely phase of humor — or knowing what animal lives in what hole — devolves upon the many because Man, by nature, must be curious to survive. Genius is selfish. Scientists are visionary but often impractical. In preparing a library staff for a computurized culture we must not forget to make him knowledgeable about who, having to be away from his class, left its classroom at the usual hour. Instead plans were changed unexpectedly, it is amusing to read the Arabian Nights versions of events when the machines take over our world. These tales are even more fantastic than the story of the professor, who, having to be away from his class, left a tape of his lecture to take his place while he was gone. When his plans were changed unexpectedly and suddenly, he went to his classroom at the usual hour. Instead of his students listening to the tape (which was grinding away merrily to itself) there was a small tape recorder placed squarely in the center of each of the twenty, otherwise empty, chairs.

A cartoon in a recent issue of the New Yorker also illustrates the fairy-tale quality of our world-almost-here-and-yet-to-come. It depicted the artist's version of how a great library could be reduced in size by the man-machine system. It was a handsome, marble structure approximating the size of a double outside telephone booth bearing a chiseled legend: the Library of Congress.

To prepare our profession to acknowledge and to accept the changes — here in essence — and soon to be here in truth, and to help him in offering a new, total service, there must be funds, facilities, materials, equipment, programs, and a great deal of flexibility. The greatest of these are flexibility and funds.

No library can make the change from catalog tray to book catalog; from typewriter, adding machine, and calculator to Zer0x 420, IBM 360, Model 20, NCR500 and 735 without money, assistance, and preparation. Librarians must still struggle together to communicate with their controlling lay element. No other profession is quite so at the mercy of the laity. No other profession however, has made less effort to exhibit to the public its easily measurable services. Librarians are great searchers, but almost never researchers. They are sometimes students but seldom scholars. Most of us read little; few of us write much. We say we believe in communication in all its forms, but many of us do little more than talk to substantiate our claim.

It is little wonder we feel inadequate and that we develop ties and psychoses over choosing the correct button to push. We must learn to ask the questions; answer are easy. Old ways of doing the job are often shabby and cheap. Perhaps here we may discover the reasons our profession is not so well-favored as others. We are slow to demand equipment and facilities for our patrons. We are reluctant to demand the price, personally. Evidently we wish to appear genteel but shabby, to be able to do the impossible: to prepare a gourmet banquet for our patrons from a wilted cabbage and a pound of ground meat. We stretch a dollar to do the work of two, little realizing that what we give of ourselves is more than we can afford and is still less than we need to satisfy our public. Too many of us have become drained, apathetic, enervated, and just plain tired.

Neither Nature nor government; science nor war abnegates itself so much as the one profession that tries to aid each human being in his individual search to satisfy his specific needs and desires for comforts and joy; to encourage him to refine this desirable wealth so it can become a self-perpetuating resource. And all this is offered for little less than a handful of tax dollars. Our appreciation for a little learning has made us dangerous. Our undernourished egos have led us to make-do, to over-expend ourselves and our programs. Our ragged failures are less than fashionable and chic. We have threatened our own security and that of those we have sworn to protect against ignorance. On the other hand, some of us have used our talents and our influence to erect marble statues to ourselves. Yet we must not be lured toward the sirens, the Circes with their moly. That there is a place for the library and the librarians as we know him at his best is overwhelmingly ascribed to by those of us who must span the years between the pen, typewriter, telephone, and the broad, smooth sides of a steel machine that (for all its glamorous speed) must be fed, nourished, and corrected by a human hand and a human brain. The machine will replace only those librarians who prefer to file cards, send overdue notices, search for snags — and clip the local daily.

Librarianship must devote itself to the advancement and acceptance of technological progress; it, too, must be cognizant of the many other facets of the development of the human personality: recreation, the arts, and the exploration of individual human needs and desires. The tools for aiding limited self-expression are not important to a machine-centered culture. Machines can answer questions, but the principal activity of the educated man is to ask the right questions. Documentation is only the base upon which a philosopher, an artist, build their great truths, the thrilling symphony, the new design of grace and majesty.

The machine, programmed through the word "lonel-
ness” may not print out for the jubilant young poet the stunning verses of Walt Whitman’s ode to his thrush, or his lines to his canary!

To rush headlong in any one direction is to cut off phases of society which are necessary to the whole. Those who want to know Walt Whitman, Thomas Wolfe, and Carl Sandburg, or the sensitive thoughts and writings of Michael Faraday, or the secrets of Johann Sebastian Bach, may never be able to unlock the combination nor press the button that gives them the word rather than the bibliography, and the score, the tone, rather than the dehydrated content.

“O you singer solitary, singing by yourself, projecting me,
“O solitary me listening, never more shall I cease perpetuating you . . .

"By the sea under the yellow and sagging moon,
“The messenger there arous’d the fire, the sweet hell within,
“The unknown want, the destiny of me.

“O give me the clew! (it lurks in the night here somewhere,)
“O if I am to have so much, let me have more!

“A word then, (for I will conquer it,) 
“The word final, superior to all,
“Subtle, sent up — what is it? — I listen;
“Are you whispering it, and have been all the time . . .?8

Perhaps we as librarians have been worshipping the writer and not the writing; the form, not the content; the format in place of thought.

Our first consideration in staffing libraries for the future should be to provide stimuli for the recruitment of keen, alert youth; for competent adults. We should show there are many doors through which they may enter. There should be dedicated leadership at each entrance and for each activity. There will have to be powerful librarians to whom we may turn for help. With the variety of knowledge and skill that is already being called for, we accept the thesis that the team approach is the best known solution. Eventually, teacher, professor, and librarian may move toward the exchange of positions on the team. It is evident that the library is already swallowing the classroom. Teachers, knowledgeable in techniques and learning processes, in acquisition of skills, and in practice, well acquainted with writing instructions and directions, may better serve the machine: the teacher turning over her students to the librarian to sort his packet of the computer’s output.

Traditional librarians must realize that all the problems are not theirs. Perhaps one of the gravest dilemmas facing the new computerized culture is that of the question of copyrighting material. No decisions stemming the flood of written or drawn and painted thoughts and feelings must be made by scientist or publisher or government. From whom will these decisions come?9

Men have been pushing buttons and flipping levers for generations. But the recruits we should stir ourselves to attract are the glowing minds who can stimulate a nation to read, to think, to discover new truths, sharpen new facts, and to make studies and do research whose results will offer true contributions to the expanding knowledge of Man. And to help it — this restless world — to hold in wonder (as well as to measure) the stars.

How sad to let the old flesh go:
So deep the grief that all mind staggers at the blow
Of flooding knowledge it is so
That change has come.
This casting off felt-thoughts
Before a visible sign may show
The damming of the strength
For one last Thermopylaen stand
(Encompassed round with purpose)
To present the day already written in the stars.
Not to stand between the two — this new, this old —
Does Nature bend to aid the weakening mind,
But strong compassion makes it so,
And then she ministers kindly to the blind.
With one last thrust into the new
She waits and watches yearling growth
And steps aside to hinder not,
Yet smiling stays to back and cheer.
Her beauty she enriches with the dreams of serfs.
(She summons up from each his all.)
For them she sings or adds the scent of sweetest flower;
Her eyes glow — and softest raiment covers just enough.
Arrayed so, she, mindful of her maker and her mind,
She presses on while standing still
And those who come — some older than the rest —
(Some more learned through longer days of use and tears)
Strain to seize the beauty that she is.
No passing one is she to face at their approach,
But (glowing in her knowledge of their true affections)
Is ready to their hand and eye,
With larger eye that sees more than the pair.
Lose not the agony in her grace
For though such action there is lost
The knowledge why she reappears when sought.
Forget not why she stands and waits.
Rise up, dust — not obliterate but to adore.
And now with less to carry even though its weight is less
Than weighs a shadow, seek her kindest ministrations
Free to all and better lighted in the sun;
Then seek not the darkness
For remembering is part of knowing it has gone.
It makes continuous preparation for a possible return.
This loss is gain if we could
But grateful be that such a miracle has passed,
And how the gracious hand so gently offered:
Read the pleasant lessons in such a face
That changes, that constant ever is.
She is the one so long you sought
But knew her not and passed her — searching in the crowd.
But (not with baggage cast aside)
You’re free to comprehend, then recognize — as kin —
And run to and embrace, and let her take you in.

7. Ibid.

TOMORROW’S TEAMMATES
(Highlights and Excerpts)

by RAY M. FRY

Director, Division of Library Services and Educational Facilities, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

AT BANQUET, October 6, 1967

Thank you very much, Mr. Hucks.

Madame President, distinguished guests at the head table, fellow librarians, and I might say, fellow publishers, trustees, and other friends of libraries, you do not know how much I appreciate this invitation to be with you.

This evening I would like to very informally discuss with you three principal items. First, I would like to discuss “your” Division, and I say “your” Division of Library Services and Educational Facilities in the Office of Education. A day of two after I had first arrived in Washington, I was in a taxi cab and had no sooner started moving when the taxi driver, thinking that I was an out-of-towner, started talking about “the” Federal Government. I thought to myself: of all people that should certainly identify with the Federal Government, someone living and working right in the District of Columbia should. I think it would be good if all of us used “our” and “your” in talking of the Office of Education and our other Federal Programs.

The second thing I would like to discuss briefly is Tomorrow’s Teammates. I want to narrow that to two groups: first, the new professionals, the new people coming into the field, and second, those of us who are already in the field. I don’t know about you, but I plan to be a member of Tomorrow’s Team.

The third thing I would like to discuss is how several of our Federal Programs, some of them new and some of them several years older, are helping with the manpower shortage, with supplying more teammates for tomorrow. In January 1967, we reorganized the Division of Library Services. As of last January 1, there was only one Library Services Branch. We now have three Branches, two of which are concerned with grants management. (Since the date of this speech, the Division has added a fourth branch, the Library and Information Science Branch).

The Library Services and Construction Act Program is now administered in one of these grants management branches, the Library Program and Facilities Branch. We have positions for a Branch Chief and a director for each of the four Titles of the Act: a Title I Director for the Public Library Services Program; a Title II Director for Public Library Construction; a Title III Director for Interlibrary Cooperation, and a Title IV Director for State institutional library services and library services to the physically handicapped.

Our second Branch is also a grants management branch. This is the Library Training and Resources Branch. The Higher Education Act, Title II-A and II-B programs are administered in this Branch. For those of you who are not well acquainted with the College and University Field or the Library Education Field, Title II-A is the College Library Resources Program, running now about $25,000,000 a year for grants to college and university libraries for the purchase of books and other library materials. The Title II-B program includes the graduate library school Fellowship Program, and this year we are taking over the former NDEA Institute Program for school librarians. The institute program has been expanded to include institutes for all types of librarians, not just school librarians.

Our third Branch is our Library Planning and Development Branch. Through this Branch we hope to help assess the needs of libraries across the country, work on New legislative proposals, and help you solve the nation’s library problem. This Branch will have all of the specialists — the consultants. We expect, when fully staffed, that there will be three Public Library Specialists, two College and University Specialists, two School Library Specialists, two Library Education Specialists, and two Special Librarians.

We have now started regionalizing a part of our Library Program as have many other programs in the U. S. Office of Education. This does not mean that we do not always expect to have a strong staff in Washington. As of August 28 we have four people in the Regions, three of whom were on our staff at headquarters in Washington and transferred to Charlottesville, Boston, and San Francisco. (As of January 15, 1968, eight of the nine regions have been assigned library services program officers. Miss Shirley A. Brother is in the Atlanta Regional Office serving the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee). Our Regional Library Program
Officers will administer the Library Services and Construction Act Program, and although the II-A and II-B programs of the Higher Education Act of 1965 will continue to be administered from Washington, the regional offices will have information about them and will offer guidance on them also.

This has been a big year for recruitment for me. You haven’t seen much evidence of staff yet, but we are hoping. We have added to the staff Dr. Katharine Stokes, an eminent College and University Librarian, who has been President of the American College and University Library Section of ALA. Until she joined us, she was Director of the Western Michigan University Library. We are about to announce the appointment of a person who is a Library Education Specialist and an Information Science Specialist. (Paul C. Janaske has subsequently been appointed Chief of the Division’s new Library and Information Service Branch.)

Most of us are getting a little alarmed, I think, at all the new technology, and I’m reminded of a story, of a true incident, that happened to me a few days after I got to the Office of Education. We were in the process of writing the guidelines for the Title II-A program of the Higher Education Act and we had to work on Saturday. We have very good cafeterias in most of the Federal Buildings, but I had heard they were closed on Saturday. Being a person who enjoys eating, I was a little concerned about the Saturday work. As the morning wore on the two lawyers and the Deputy Commissioner of the Bureau of Adult, Vocational, and Library Programs did not seem to be too concerned about lunch and I finally had the nerve, being there only a few days, to ask where we were going to eat. One of the young lawyers said, “Oh, you don’t have to worry, we have the ‘Iron Mother.’” One of the things you have to get accustomed to in Washington, the first few months, is that everybody enjoys not spelling out the agency or the unit or the program they are talking about. They just use initials, or they use some words like the “Iron Mother.” I would not admit that I did not know what they were talking about, I just followed them. We went down where all the vending machines were and I learned what the “Iron Mothers” were. Yes, I think we’re a little over-concerned about the new technology, and all the new machines. We won’t be asked to repair a computer or even a vending machine. We must face the age of the “Iron Mothers” with complete confidence. We will embrace the new technology and master it for the improvement of library services.

How about the new teammates of tomorrow? What will they be like? What should they be like? What are the talents we’re looking for, the attitudes, the personalities? Certainly we’re looking for better educated people, better than we are. Why shouldn’t we? I think we are getting better and better people into the profession. The Deans of the Library Schools tell me this is so. Recently I talked with Father Kortendick out at Catholic University, which of course is a very convenient place for us to go out and test ideas or find out what’s happening, and he said that they gave 15 Fellowships this year in their Fellowship Program. They had 75 applicants, most of whom were top-notch applicants. It looks encouraging.

We have got to get more librarians in the field with specialized backgrounds. We certainly need more people with scientific backgrounds if we are going to handle the new technology in information science. In talking to a group of Deans of Engineering Schools last week, I suggested to them that if they really wanted to help us solve the library problem, if they really wanted better libraries in their Engineering Schools, they should encourage some of their students, after getting their degree in Engineering, to come to the library profession.

We also need to get more librarians who are interested in the social significance of libraries. I think we have lots of people who really have a concern, a real true sense of what libraries can mean in society. I went to the dedication of a new branch of the D. C. Public Library in February 1967. At the meeting a young girl in her mid 20’s made one of the most inspiring ten-minute talks about what books and libraries should mean to people that I’ve heard. I couldn’t resist going up afterwards and speaking to her. She was listed on the program as the President of the Lincoln Community Association. I came up to her and I wanted my turn because several of the other people were equally impressed with her, and I said, “Miss Patterson, did you mean what you said?” And she said, “Well, of course I did.” And I said, “You’d be a perfect librarian.” She had a real concern about what libraries should mean to society.

We certainly need more extroverts in the field. And I think our is a profession which needs both good introverts and good extroverts. We need good people. But I think in the future, as our Readers Advisory Work becomes more important, as we need more and more people to work successfully with the general public, we are going to need more extroverts in our field. We may need more people who have a greater love and knowledge of people, than of books, although that is hard to say.

I think we need more librarians who can think library service rather than types of libraries. I think we have got to be thinking of service in the broadest sense. I wonder if we do not need to look at total library service more and more through the eyes of the intelligent taxpayer. I think it is hard for us to get a perspective on just what we mean by total library service, just what we mean when we say “think library service” rather than “types of libraries.” I think getting out of librarianship into the publishing field for seven years gave me a new perspective, and certainly having children of my own, gave me a new perspective. As a public librarian for many years, I thought pretty much solely about public libraries. After our children came along, I became a lot more interested and concerned that we have good school libraries in our neigh-
borhood. But good school libraries are not enough for my
children either. I want to take my children to a public
library. I do not believe it is the school librarian's and
the teacher's job to do all the bringing of my children and
books together. I think children, I think families, need
good school libraries and public libraries.

But borrowing books at the library is not enough, and I
think librarians need to promote book ownership. That may
be my commercial background coming out a little. I was
very pleased two nights ago when my little ten year
old, who had checked out a book in the school library
called The Island of the Blue Dolphins, came to me and
said, "This is the most wonderful book I've ever read and
I want to own it so I can read it over and over again."

I think we are going to need more librarians who are
really imaginative, particularly when it comes to serving
the disadvantaged, and as we see it at the national level,
this is one of the great needs in this country. We are not
serving the disadvantaged, but we must. What would you
say if you had an imaginative young staff member who
confronted you with this question: "Can I take a kit of
books and go door-to-door in a disadvantaged neigh-
borhood?" Would you let him, or her? Or if you were of-
fered the financial backing to make it possible, would you
be willing and ready to offer home delivery service? I am
saying you have got the money.

What is it that those of us already in the field must
do in order to make our best contributions in the years
ahead? In 1965, I was working on a science publication
with Glenn Blough, whom many of you know as one of
the top people in the field of teaching of Elementary
Science, in addition to having written about 35 or 40
books in this field. He said to me that any teacher in the
field of Elementary Science who had received his degree
more than ten years ago could not adequately teach in to-
day's school unless he had continued to educate himself
in the ten years since he had graduated. It gives me some
food for thought. I certainly finished Library School more
than ten years ago. You and I are going to have to go back
to school. We are going to have to take a Fellowship, or
at least take three months off for an Institute. I am hop-
ing that libraries — and if there are Trustees in the room,
I address this remark particularly to them — all kinds of
libraries are going to have to give sabbaticals. Most of
us cannot afford to take a year off without pay to get an-
other degree, or participate in a sixth-year program. I think
libraries have an obligation, and communities have an obli-
gation, to give librarians sabbaticals to go back for further
training so they can serve their public better.

To do the job in tomorrow's library field, we are going
to have to gain a background, an experience, if possible,
final types of libraries. It is too bad that the library schools
do not advise young graduates to get experience in more
than one type of library in their early years. It becomes
more difficult to do this as you move ahead.

I think we must also be more active in library associa-
tions and community associations. Certainly a meeting of
this kind can be tremendous in-service training.

I think we are going to have to read, and read, and
read, particularly books in the field, for example, of Docu-
mentation and Information Retrieval.

How many of us have read, for example, Allen Kent's
book called Specialized Information Centers, or Carl
Overhage's Intex: The Report of a Planning Conference
on Information Transfer Experiments, or Jesse Shera's
Documentation and the Organization of Knowledge? We
are going to have to read new books in administration,
and new books in the multimedia approach to education.

I think we need to continue to read for inspiration as
well. All of us have the book that occasionally we re-read
for inspiration. The one that I always come back to is Carl
Sandburg's Always the Young Strangers. I wondered to-
day when Jane Wilson mentioned Sandburg if that was
the book she perhaps had in mind. To me, this is probably
one of the greatest autobiographies ever written. I believe
one of the New York reviewers said this too when the book
first came out in the fifty's. He said it was the greatest
autobiography ever written by an American, with no apolo-
gies to Benjamin Franklin. If you have not read this book,
go back, I think it will give you inspiration and show you
what books do mean to people. It is the story of Carl Sand-
burg's boyhood up through his service in the Spanish
American War.

I especially recommend Chapter Two called "The House
on Berrien Street," in which Sandburg discusses his own
status and says "I would have thought my fate a hard one
if I hadn't been reading the Youth's Companion with its
stories about miners and breaker boys who didn't have it
so good as I had it. They worked all day and came out
with black faces and the coal dust in layers. One winter
week I rigged up a small tin can, fastened it to my cap,
and went into the dark coalbin playing it was a mine and
I had a head lamp like a regular miner." Or "School Days",
Chapter Six, in which he says, "We read Gray's 'Elegy
in a Country Churchyard.' I learned it by heart and never
forgot five or six of the verses. They had a music which
stayed with me and was many a time a comfort. Miss Gold-
quist kept at us about getting 'the reading habit,' saying,"You
don't know what good friends books can be till you try
them, till you try many of them." Books do inspire not only
readers, but also librarians.

What are the Federal programs that are helping with
our manpower problem? The American Library Associa-
tion's National Inventory of Library Needs in 1965 stated
that we had a shortage of 100,000 librarians. The biggest
shortage is, of course, in the school library field. At present
we do not have enough faculty members in our library
schools to train more librarians. Several schools are look-
ning for Deans and have been for years. Two years ago
there were less than 15 students in the entire county grad-
uating with a Ph.D. in Library Science.
One of the programs that I think is going to remedy this is our Title II-B Fellowship Program made possible by the Higher Education Act of 1965. I'm sure many students from South Carolina have already received these Fellowships. In fiscal year 1966 awards were made for the first time: 24 institutions received training grants to support 139 Fellowships under the program of which 52 were for Doctoral fellows. The priority in these Fellowships is given to students who want to get a post Master's degree or a Ph.D. and go into teaching in a library school. In fiscal year 1967, 501 Fellowships were awarded to 38 institutions and 116 were for Doctoral fellows. In fiscal year 1968 we again expect to give over 500 of these Fellowships. At the Master's level these awards were worth $2,650 for the academic and summer session. At the post Master's and Doctorate level, they are worth approximately $6,000 a year for the student. In the Master's post Master's and Doctorate programs, the institution the student attends is given a $3,000 grant for tuition for the academic year plus summer.

This coming year we will be taking over the Institute Program which has been administered under the NDEA Program. You school librarians are certainly aware of the fact that there have been School Library Institutes, I believe this will be the fourth year for them. These institutes are being expanded to include Institutes for Public Librarians and for Academic and Special Librarians. The purposes of these Institutes are to train new personnel and to make continuing education available for those already in the field of librarianship. They are to provide an opportunity throughout the nation for upgrading and updating the competency of those in, or preparing for, professional service in all types of libraries, and for those engaged in, or preparing for, positions in Library Education. There will be about $41/2 million available for these Institutes during fiscal 1968.

I thought you might be interested in a summary of letters of intent that we sent out this summer. We sent a letter, enclosing a letter of intent to be returned to us, to all the institutions throughout the country. We had 224 of the Library Schools with Graduate Library Programs and Undergraduate Programs return the forms expressing an interest in 307 institutes during the summer of 1968-69 school year. As you might expect, because School Library Institutes have been going on for a few years, the majority of the 307 proposed institutes were for School Librarians. We are disappointed to see only 20 in the thinking stage for Public Librarians, and only 16 for Academic Librarians, and 9 for Special Librarians. There were a total of 61 Institutes being thought of on special topics, and of course the special topics might cut across all kinds of librarianship. Now these are not the ones that have been funded, but from the letters of intent, these are the ones in the thinking stage.

You might be interested in some of the topics proposed for these institutes: One was for School Librarians in Poverty Areas; one was called Introduction to Data Processing in Library Applications; another: Computerized Bibliographic Systems Design: and still others in Documentation and Information Science, A/V Media and Computer Technology for School Librarians, Junior College Libraries, the Motivation of Learning through Library Services Programs, State Library Service, the School Librarian and the School Administrator: Role Clarification for More Efficient Library Service, and Public Library Service to the Disadvantaged. I am certain your library leaders here in the state would like to see people from this state in Institutes next summer all across the country; and the institutions like to have a cross-section of people in their programs.

In 1969, provided Congress comes through with the authorization, our Division will have a program making grants available for new and developing library school programs. As it is now set up, there will be four million dollars available. There are no guidelines yet, but grants will probably be in amounts of one-hundred to two-hundred thousand or more. What we are trying to do is to dovetail this new program with the Fellowship Program, so that by the time these grants are made to establish new library schools or to make it possible for some of the unaccredited schools to become accredited, the Fellowship Program will be graduating enough Ph.D.'s to be on the faculties of these new schools.

Another program that you are probably more familiar with than I am, is the LSCA Title I, Public Library Services Program that has allowed scholarships. I believe you have taken good advantage of that program to get well-trained public librarians.

The University of Maryland is doing a very exciting study on the Manpower Requirements in the Library and Information Profession, which is being funded by several Federal programs. According to Paul Wassermann who is the head of the study, the thin stream of creative and enterprising individuals entering the ranks falls short of what is needed to influence change, to foster innovation in existing systems and to fashion new alternatives. There are eight major aspects of the library and information profession that have been selected for study: the economics of the library and information profession; image and status; the factors influencing the choice of a career; concepts and attitudes toward authority; the role of the librarian and information worker; the sociology of the information profession; education and training patterns in the information field; and last, the environmental factors influencing library and information development. What are the anticipated research results of this big study, which is being funded at over $300,000? According to Paul Wassermann, we hope that it will permit the field to deal with its manpower needs and problems on the basis of empirical evidence and careful analysis, rather than on intuition and pragmatism as it has in the past.

Efforts are under foot at all levels to see that we have manpower capable of giving better library service to a
citizenry that is rightfully demanding it. We must make certain that every citizen has access to books which may awaken and challenging him, even challenge him to ask questions to which there are no apparent answers.

As we move toward the final quarter of the 20th century we must assume greater leadership and responsibility for helping to solve society's problems. To do this we must constantly be re-educating ourselves and be recruiting the most capable and personable young people to be our teammates of tomorrow. We know what the truth and beauty found in good books can do to help people realize the best in themselves, but our knowing this is not enough. We must carry this message from Myrtle Beach to Puget Sound and from San Diego to Orono, Maine. We must build the kind of total library service that will help evolve and enlighten new worlds of peace and happiness. We must never forget what the books in our libraries can do for people. The books are there. We must eternally improve our talents for bringing books and people together. We must recruit top talent to help us.

In the early 50's, I took a job as a young Adult Librarian in the Enoch Pratt Library in Baltimore. On my first day off I visited the Greenmount Cemetery where Sidney Lanier was buried. Sidney Lanier has been singing to me all of my life. I had a premonition that there was a message in that graveyard for me. I was not disappointed. His epitaph was not of the usual type. On a rough stone there was a rising sun with these words, "I am lit with the sun." It is a message for all of us. This great work of ours demands our talent and enthusiasm. May we all be "lit with the sun."

Thank you.

THIRD GENERAL SESSION
October 7, 1967

PANEL DISCUSSION: BRAINSTORMING

(Editor's Note: Not written for publication, but we think these notes reflect well the discussions of the day, and are interesting reading!)

Miss Crouch turned the meeting over to Madeleine Mosimann. She gave 4 topics for discussion: (1) Library education in South Carolina, its needs, direction, etc; (2) Is National Library Week on the state level still needed? (3) Can public libraries really be all things to all people? (4) What do its members expect from SCLA?

J. W. Gordon Gourlay introduced the first. Thought he would discuss whether S. C. should have a graduate library school but the idea was not well received. Library work becomes more complicated daily. There are no short cuts to the discipline, and the number of competent librarians is declining. He is skeptical of gadgets, fearing they may kill creativity. He asked for comments.

Nancy Jane Day: There is a great need for a graduate library school and she has encouraged the University of South Carolina to establish one for many years. Some prospective students cannot leave the state to study. If they go off to school, some don't come back. Many positions are open and we need to be training people in the state.

Catherine Lewis: The Association should support the University in its efforts to establish a graduate library school. A show of hands indicated that most thought this was a wise course. A few indicated, also by show of hands, they thought the idea is not a practical one.

J. H. Landrum of the State Library Board: Did not think the state could support it.

Estellene Walker: Wants a graduate library school but fears one established at the University would not be first rate. The staffing problem would be severe.

Day: We should have faith in the University and not assume they would give us a second rate program. We can't have such a school this next September, it will take time to plan and establish it.

Alfred Rawlinson: The newspaper reports that President Jones has asked for 8½ million dollars for a graduate library and about ½ million dollars for a school of social work and a library school. The University administration is thoroughly committed to a program accredited by ALA as soon as possible.

Kenneth Toombs: He knows only what he reads in the paper. He is not interested in being associated with a second rate school and doesn't think the University administration is. South Carolina needs a first class library school.

Sarah Kramer (?spelling) of Sumter County Library: She came from North Carolina because she wanted to see libraries develop in South Carolina. She wants to see a library school in the state.

Rawlinson: Made a motion that an official of SCLA write President Jones that SCLA approved of the establishment of an ALA accredited library school at the University. Barbara Williams seconded. Passed.

The second topic was introduced by Mitchell Reames. Everybody claims to be busy. We can get rid of one bit of business by dropping National Library Week on the state level. It has been going on for ten years, all the gimmicks and volunteers have been used up. For at least a decade, let's stop it. It has served its day. Now let's get down to our main duties. (Applause)

Naomi Derrick: She tries to celebrate library week every week.


Rawlinson: Thinks, originally, it was to be limited to a life span of five years. Now we have had a second five year plan.
Catherine Lewis: We ought to tell ALA we don't want to do it. Made a motion that SCLA inform ALA we do not favor continuation of NLW celebrations. Lois Barbare seconded the motion. The motion carried, though not unanimously, and many did not vote.

Herbert Hucks, Jr., pointed out that this is no reflection on Mrs. M. H. Mims, Executive Director of 1967 NLW in S. C.

Mrs. Mims asked for the microphone. She said, if you want to drop a project, do it when you are ahead, and we received recognition for our 1967 effort. But if we go on record now, it may jeopardize a project that is still in the developmental stage. (Referred to a Mr. Cauthen.) Called for comment by E. Walker, who said she saw no such jeopardy.

Reames: His opinion and comments are no reflection on anybody involved in National Library Weeks. He has been involved in them himself.

Coffee break lasted until 11:22.

M. Mosimann said we would omit point 3 but she said a bit about it. She thinks books must come first in a library. Can the library be a substitute for the Y. W., Y. M., public welfare agency, etc.? If our middle class culture is so wrong, as we are being told so often now, where are we trying to take the disadvantaged?

Topic 4.

E. Walker: We meet only every other year now, it is hard to keep up with what everybody is doing. Can the Executive Committee publish a quarterly news bulletin? South Carolina Librarian comes out too infrequently.

James M. Hillard: This suggestion would cost at least $70.00 a quarter and we are already operating on a tight budget.

Marguerite Thompson: What about a survey of libraries in S. C.? Other states have done it.

Gourlay: We'll want to know what progress is made in USC's plan for a graduate library school.

Josephine Crouch: The non-conference year needs more vital planning by the various committees and sections.

N. J. Day: Try to broaden participation in the Association's activities, holding of office, etc.

Gourlay: We haven't tapped the resources of new people in the state.

Rawlinson: We need a directory of members. Hucks: It is in the October issue of The South Carolina Librarian which is now being mailed.

Susie McKeown: Two years ago we were asked to work hard to make sections meetings strong in the non-conference years. Public and school libraries do this. College and special library sections have not. The Executive Committee should encourage sections to work hard in the "off" years. We need to publicize what we are doing.

Betty Foran: When finances permit, we should employ a part-time executive secretary.

Genevieve Reidy: In setting dates of meetings, we should try to avoid the Jewish holidays.

Hillard: SELA should operate a clearing house for dates.

Betty Martin: The Planning Committee should establish long range goals for state-wide library service.

Mrs. John A. McLeod, Jr.: What about the talked-about raise in dues? School librarians have to belong to NEA, etc., and already pay a lot in dues.

Gourlay: Ideas expressed will be passed on to the Executive Committee.

The meeting adjourned at 11:45.

WHEN A GOOD THING HAS DONE ITS BEST...LET IT DIE

by J. Mitchell Reames

McKissick Memorial Library, University of South Carolina


Modern man, living in the latter part of the 20th Century, enumerates many agonies — one frequently articulated — or sometimes just mumbled — is that he is so busy he doesn't know what to do. Part of the problem undoubtedly is the complexity of the society in which we live. I want to suggest one way for us as librarians to extricate ourselves from at least one piece of business.

There appeared on the horizon in 1957, a decade ago, a publicity phenomenon known as National Library Week. Conceived in noble and honest intent, nurtured, cultivated, and promoted with vigor and imagination, it has served a high purpose: to make the national mind aware of books and libraries — their existence, or their non-existence — their real value as well as their potential value for the enrichment and ennoblement of life. Indeed, so good was the idea it has been emulated beyond our shores in foreign lands.

Here we are 10 years later, with 10 celebrations of the blessed event behind us, and here we are, exhausted, depleted, and actually without any more creative or effective ideas for the upcoming ten events. We've run the gamut from governors and their wives to business magnates and theirs for honorary chairmen. We've used up all the "volunteers" among our own profession and can hardly think
of any technique to inveigle a new committee for another year.

But another aspect of our modern predicament, as I view it, is our extreme reluctance to eliminate an organization or a structure once we have, in our brilliance, created it.

To me, the solution to this is simple. When a good thing has done its best, and the results have been reaped, let it die. For a decade in the future, STOP National Library Week. It has accomplished its purpose; We’ve done a good job; We’ve promoted libraries . . .

Now — let’s get down to some honest-to-God work — and do the basic things that must be done if these libraries we have been promoting are going to be real and authentic: Namely, attend to the main business to which we are committed: interpreting library materials to our patrons and providing services to patrons, and acquiring and processing new materials to enrich our collections. And, maybe, in the process we may re-gain a sense of integrity.

AN EVALUATION OF FOUR BOOK REVIEW MEDIA COMMONLY USED BY PUBLIC LIBRARIES FOR ACQUISITION WORK

by Charles H. Busha

Fellow in the Doctoral Program of the Graduate School of Library and Information Sciences at Indiana University.


Our era of “instant foods” ranging from coffee to mashed potatoes has also brought about a demand for instant information. Hardly does a new invention make newspaper headlines or a television newscast until a library patron wants to know the intricate details of the new device, along with complete sketches and diagrams. As the population of the nation becomes more and more complex, comprised of individuals having highly specialized and varied interests, public libraries are faced with the task of providing current information about an almost unlimited range of subjects. In an electronic age which produces almost daily improvements in mass communication techniques, libraries are turned to for current information almost as fast as the information itself is generated.

Coupled with the challenge of providing immediate information is the library’s problem of book selection from the ever-increasing mass of publications flowing from trade, government, and private presses of the nation. This situation, sometimes called “the information explosion,” is both a godsend and a dilemma to the librarian. While the range of printed information has never been greater, the problem of developing and maintaining book collections is one which must now be attacked in a thorough, almost scientific, manner. The present situation demands a prompt and systematic evaluation of newly-published books.

In 1966 more than 30,000 titles were published by 1,650 firms in the United States.1 We may point with justifiable pride to the fact that more books are being published and sold in the United States than in any previous time. Many regard the rapidly increasing book publication rate as a healthy sign of heightening literacy and an increased awareness of book reading. At any rate, increased book publication creates a greater problem in selection for the librarian.

Most public library book selection policies are based on the review method: reviews of newly-published books in newspapers, magazines, professional journals, and other serials form the backbone of public library acquisition work. Unlike university libraries, special libraries, and information centers, whose faculties and staffs represent reservoirs of expert advice concerning book selection, the public library must depend, for the most part, on the various available book review media, whatever their strengths or weaknesses may be. Library Journal, a semi-monthly publication of the R. R. Bowker Company (purchased in January, 1968, by the Xerox Corporation) has an enormous say as to what Americans find in their public libraries. In 1966 this publication reviewed a total of 6,987 new titles.2 Although Library Journal serves as the most comprehensive review medium available, its coverage is small in comparison to the total annual title output. The table below, extracted from information in The Bowker Annual of Library and Book Information 1967, shows for the year 1966 the total number of reviews contained in the four review media commonly used by public libraries.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publication</th>
<th>Adult</th>
<th>Juvenile</th>
<th>Young Adult</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALA Booklist</td>
<td>2,072</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>2,816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Journal</td>
<td>4,959</td>
<td>1,548</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>6,987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York Times</td>
<td>1,881</td>
<td>695</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book Review</td>
<td>1,443</td>
<td>277</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,720</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In order to determine how well the four general review media listed in the chart above serve as book selection tools for building public library book collections, a study was made of their reviewing policies, promptness in publication of book reviews, and quality of reviews. The study began with the random selection of 15 titles from the annual “Notable Books” lists for a three-year period. Five titles were selected from each “Notable Books” list for the years 1964, 1965, and 1966. Titles for this study were
obtained by a random selection of numbers corresponding to the numerical order of "Notable Books" as they are listed in Booklist and Subscription Books Bulletin. It was felt that by using titles from the "Notable Books" lists more reviews could be located, consequently the accuracy of the study would be improved. "Notable Books" lists are compiled by the Notable Books Council of the Adult Services Division of the American Library Association. The stated purpose of these lists is "to call attention to those titles published during the year which are significant additions to the world of books."4

Since one of the aims of this study was to determine how promptly the four review media published book reviews of the 15 randomly-selected titles, the next step was the location of the nearest possible date of publication of each title. This was accomplished by a systematic search through all "Weekly Record" section of all issues of Publishers' Weekly for the years 1964, 1965, and 1966. The publication dates of the 15 selected titles were obtained from the date of issue of Publishers' Weekly in which the books were listed in the "Weekly Record" section. Without writing to the publishers of the 15 selected titles, there is no method of determining the exact day within a given week on which books were actually released.

The second major step in the project was the location of reviews for the 15 books in the four general review media: Booklist and Subscription Books Bulletin, Library Journal, The New York Times Book Review, and Saturday Review. Using An Index to Book Reviews in the Humanities, Book Review Digest, and Book Review Index as guides, 54 book reviews of the 15 titles were found in the review media being evaluated. Had the search turned up a total of 60 reviews, the rate of review coverage by the four review media would have been 100%. That is to say, had 15 reviews representing the 15 book titles been found in each of the review media, the reviewing record for books selected in this study would have been perfect. However, 54 reviews out of a possible 60 represents a review coverage of exactly 90%. Reviews for all 15 titles were published in both Booklist and Subscription Books Bulletin and Library Journal; however, The New York Times Book Review contained reviews for all but one. Saturday Review fell at the bottom of the review-coverage list with only 10 reviews for 10 of the 15 books selected for the study. It is interesting to note that three of the five books not reviewed by Saturday Review are scientific and technical in nature.

By comparing the dates of reviews with the dates of publication for each title, it was possible to determine the mean number of days which lapsed between publication and review for each periodical. The mean period of time between publication and review for Library Journal was 8.5 days. Saturday Review's mean for the 10 titles it reviewed was 9.5 days. The lapse between publication and review for the other two review media was considerably more: 31.9 days for The New York Times Book Review and 39.5 for Booklist and Subscription Books Bulletin. It should be pointed out that the means listed above were determined on the basis of the actual number of reviews found in each periodical for the 15 titles used. Table 2 provides a tabulation of publication and review dates for the four media used in this study.

The next step in evaluating the four review media was an analysis and comparison of the 54 located book reviews. First, the length of reviews was considered. The lengthiest reviews were found in The New York Times Review, which averaged 1,015 words per review. Reviews in Saturday Review averaged 828 words in length. The average length of reviews in Library Journal was 184 words, and Booklist reviews were found to be the shortest, with an average of 90 words. While length proves nothing of the quality or dependability of the reviews, it is of importance to the book selector whose time is valuable.

Based on a study of 15 reviews located in Booklist, it was found that the book reviews in this medium tend to be more descriptive than evaluative although the publication strives to review new, recommended books with balanced objectivity. It should be noted, however, that Booklist and Subscription Books Bulletin includes and reviews only those books published annually which, because of their content and style, are appropriate for library purchase. Thus, every book listed in the Booklist portion of this periodical is recommended for library purchase. Booklist and Subscription Books Bulletin is published twice a month, September through July, and once in August, by the American Library Association. The Booklist staff at the American Library Association selects books for inclusion with the help of a group of librarians, many of whom are specialists in various areas of knowledge. Reading and annotating of books is also accomplished by the permanent staff, which also does the final selection of books to be included in the publication. Votes and comments are received from staff members and librarians on books included in a checklist of books received from publishers by the periodical during the current week.

Despite the fact that Booklist and Subscription Books Bulletin reviewed only approximately 10% of the new titles published in 1966, its coverage of recommended books is relatively good. As a service of the American Library Association, the publication provides librarians with informative reviews of outstanding books. While the publication is intended to serve best as a selection aid for small and medium-sized public libraries, larger libraries could use Booklist as a checklist for important titles omitted. Back copies of Booklist actually form retrospective and eclectic bibliographies, which can be used by librarians developing new collections for selecting books published in the past. As shown in Table 3, this study found an average time lag between the publication date of a book and the review date of the book in Booklist to be 39.5 days, making it the slowest of the four review media evaluated. This factor, plus the relatively small review coverage of the annual total book title output is indeed unfortunate. Despite these drawbacks, Booklist and Sub-
## TABLE 2

**PUBLICATION AND REVIEW DATES OF FIFTEEN TITLES SELECTED FROM "NOTABLE BOOKS" OF 1964, 1965 & 1966**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of Book and Publication Date</th>
<th>Library Journal</th>
<th>New York Times Book Review</th>
<th>Saturday Review</th>
<th>Booklist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bad Characters Nov. 2, 1964</td>
<td>Oct. 15, '64 +18</td>
<td>Oct. 11, '64 +22</td>
<td>Oct. 17, '64 +16</td>
<td>Nov. 1, '64 +1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Dream to Reality April 27, 1964</td>
<td>June 1, '64 -35</td>
<td>May 10, '64 -13</td>
<td>July 18, '64 -33</td>
<td>Dec. 1, '64 -21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life of Lenin June 15, 1964</td>
<td>June 1, '64 +14</td>
<td>June 14, '64 +1</td>
<td>Oct. 31, '64 -26</td>
<td>July 1, '64 -16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markings Oct. 5, 1964</td>
<td>Sept. 1, '64 +34</td>
<td>Oct. 18, '64 -13</td>
<td>Nov. 15, '64 -41</td>
<td>Nov. 15, '64 -41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewel in the Crown June 20, 1966</td>
<td>Oct. 1, '66 -103</td>
<td>July 17, '66 -27</td>
<td>May 1, '66 -6</td>
<td>May 1, '66 -6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language of Life April 25, 1966</td>
<td>Sept. 1, '66 +129</td>
<td>Oct. 9, '66 -167</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Clemens and Mark Twain July 4, 1966</td>
<td>June 1, '66 +33</td>
<td>July 3, '66 +1</td>
<td>June 18, '66 +16</td>
<td>July 15, '66 -11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Subscription Books Bulletin* is a popular reviewing medium for smaller libraries. The publication's list of subscribers totals more than 12,000. The *Subscription Books Bulletin* portion of this publication reviews primarily reference books, in which both recommended and non-recommended works are reviewed. Reviews are prepared by members of the American Library Association staff and represent the combined opinions of a special reviewing committee.

*Library Journal*, the reviewing medium with the highest percentage of review coverage of the annual title output, reviewed in 1966 approximately 23% of newly-published books in the United States. The greater part of reviews published in *Library Journal* are not written by permanent staff members but by librarians, teachers, professors, and others, most of whom could not be classified as professional book reviewers. *Library Journal* gives considerable freedom to its reviewers for expression of personal opinions, and book selectors must take this into consideration in acquisition work. Since many of the books reviewed in *Library Journal* are not recommended for library pur-
chase and since reviews reflect the opinion of only one individual, book selectors should exercise caution in making selections for purchase from the pages of this publication. The use of this review medium is enhanced with an awareness by the library book selector of the periodical’s reviewing methods and the wide range of opinions reflecting differences in technique, perception, literary sophistication, and style.

A study of the 15 book reviews used which appeared in Library Journal shows that this semi-monthly journal, distinguished by its attractive format and professional appeal, has many notable characteristics which are of value to library book selectors. On the basis of Library Journal’s promptness in reviewing books, an average of 8.5 days after publication date as determined by this study, and on the relatively high percentage of books which are reviewed from the annual United States total title production, this review medium can be considered as perhaps the most important for libraries. When used with consideration of the good and bad points mentioned above, Library Journal can be an excellent selection tool for building general and reference collections of libraries.

Continuing the evaluation of review media in alphabetical order, The New York Times Book Review, a weekly supplement to the New York Times newspaper, reviewed the 15 titles of this study in an average of 31.9 days. Following Booklist, this publication had the second longest period of delay between book publication date and review date. Its book reviews, which averaged 1,015 words, are the lengthiest of the four media evaluated, and the style of a number of the reviews is quite literary, representing in some cases an excessive infatuation with words on the part of the reviewer. Reviews in The New York Times Book Review are written by authors, professors, or specialists who are in one way or another connected with or interested in the subject of the book being reviewed. Most of the reviews are signed by reviewers; however, the “In Brief” section includes somewhat shorter reviews, which are unsigned. Apparently, these are written by staff reviewers.

In recent years The New York Times Book Review has come under serious attack from a number of quarters, including the library profession. Robert Lekachman, in an article reprinted in Wilson Library Bulletin, in 1964, attacked this review medium by charging that:

“The Times Book Review ‘covered books’ in much the same fashion as the real estate section ‘covers’ houses, giving maximum space to the larger products of the well-established firms.”

He went on to state that The New York Times Book Review praises too many of the books reviewed, that the reviews were sometimes “unfortunate, boring blandness,” and that the “glow” of some books is obscured by highly-literary or “dazzling” reviews.

Brett Daniels, writing in National Review, also criticized The New York Times Book Review for “sloppiness of style, triviality, commercialism, and smugness.” In his attack, he quotes some choice examples representing the above undesirable qualities. These brief passages are indeed bad; however, an analysis of the 14 book reviews found in The New York Times Book Review shows that the bad examples cited by Daniels do not represent the overall style of writing of the majority of the reviews appearing in this publication. There is evidence in all issues of this review medium a considerable amount of annoying advertising; however, that is a feature of all four of the review media evaluated in this study with the exception of Booklist.

Dwight MacDonald, a provocative writer, claimed in 1963 that there is a tendency in American reviewing to confuse criticism with market analysis, and he called the New York Times Book Review “essentially a tip sheet.” He also charged the publication with being more interested in book promotion than in literary criticism. While this was not immediately noticeable in the fourteen reviews of this study, an examination of numerous issues of this medium leads one to the conclusion that Mr. MacDonald could very well be correct in his attack. It appears as though books representing the establishment and books of particular mass appeal are given review priority, whereas less popular and more esoteric works are given second-rate and third-rate consideration.

Despite the charges that have been leveled at The New York Times Book Review, we cannot ignore the relatively good record of review coverage that this publication has in comparison with other review media. This medium’s coverage of newly-published titles in the United States is

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not matched by any other newspaper in the nation. It is, without a doubt, among the leading publications for book reviews, which is demonstrated by the newspaper's weekly sale of over 12,000 copies of The New York Times Book Review, in excess of the regular weekly printing of the Sunday edition. These extra copies are sold to educators, libraries, book stores, writers, book clubs, etc. More than any other review medium, The New York Times Book Review probably reaches the masses and is read by more of the general public than any other review publication. Although it is impossible to count the numbers, many book requests are received by libraries from patrons who have "read the review in The New York Times." Although lengthy, the reviews included in this publication can greatly supplement briefer reviews for books considered doubtful for library purchase by book selectors. Keeping in mind that these reviews are not written specifically with libraries in mind, but for the general reading public, library book selectors, always in need of additional review media, can find The New York Times Book Review a valuable book selection tool.

The final review media selected for evaluation is Saturday Review, a weekly periodical edited by Norman Cousins. According to the Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information 1967, this publication had the lowest review ratio of newly-published books of the four media under consideration in this evaluation. In terms of promptness of review publication, however, this study determined that Saturday Review's average lapse in reviewing books after publication is only 9.5 days, which makes it, among the four media considered here, second only to Library Journal in respect to promptness. The average number of words contained in the reviews found for this study was 828, excessively high in comparison to Library Journal and Booklist.

The similarity of reviews appearing in Saturday Review with those of The New York Times Book Review is striking. Most reviews in Saturday Review are also written by authors, professors, or experts in areas related to the book under consideration. The tone of most reviews is knowledgeable and scholarly, and most of them represent authoritative opinions about the publications being evaluated. In addition to book reviews, Saturday Review provides useful information and criticism of the performing arts. This aspect of the publication enhances its value to librarians beyond its usefulness as a book selection tool. The section entitled "SR Goes to the Movies" is valuable for film criticism, and Saturday Review's special departments such as "Trade Winds," "Music to My Ears," and "Booked for Travel" are of value not only for book selection but for criticism and news of the performing arts. The periodical's annual report on the movies is also of considerable usefulness for reference departments of libraries for its excellent coverage of the cinema. A weekly index of books reviewed also aids library book selectors.

It is evident that the urgency of book selection for library collections in order to meet current demands for information and the anticipated demands of the immediate future requires assiduous attention to all book review media, despite idiosyncrasies, strengths, or weaknesses of these media. The important things for book selectors to keep in mind in using any reviewing tool are the medium's basic characteristics. It is important, for example, to remember that the general policy of Booklist for selecting books to be reviewed is twofold: it reviews only those books which it recommends for library purchase, and it selects those books with the assistance of practicing librarians. On the other hand, Library Journal's appraisals are not intended to be definitive literary reviews, nor an attempt to pick out the most outstanding books of the year. In comparison to The New York Times Book Review and Saturday Review, the two most library-oriented review media considered in this evaluation, Booklist and Library Journal, are intended to be practical buying tools to give book selectors of libraries guidance for intelligent book selection and purchase.

The study of review promptness made in this evaluation points to the problem of keeping abreast of current book publishing. Unfortunately, the four review media considered here are not as quick as alert book selectors would like. The speed with which review media report on new titles should be greatly improved if libraries are to hold true to their claims of providing up-to-date and accurate information to those patrons who turn to public libraries for the printed word. Of particular significance to book selectors is also the fact that so few of the total titles produced annually in the United States are reviewed, and that there is in the major review media a very large overlap, namely, duplication of book reviews. While some duplication is important for book selectors in order to obtain objective and balanced book criticism, the space taken up with duplication in the major review media is indeed unfortunate.

Short, concise, and evaluative reviews are more important to library book selectors. In this respect the two review media considered here which best provide these are Booklist and Subscription Books Bulletin and Library Journal. While Booklist reviews tend to be concise and evaluative, its review coverage of newly-published titles is much too slow. Of the four media evaluated in this study, Library Journal best fills the needs of book selectors. Despite the brief space to which each review is confined in Library Journal, the publication manages to provide annotations which are generally more valuable than more "definitive" and lengthy reviews found in other review media.

Of the 54 reviews located for the 15 titles selected from the "Notable Books" lists of 1964, 1965, and 1966, only two unfavorable book evaluations were found. Since all book reviews located were published before the decisions were made by the Notable Books Committee, reviewers had no way of knowing the decisions to be reached by the committee. The record of 52 favorable reviews from a total of 54 sounds quite high; however, this is as it should have
been for the 15 titles selected. We would naturally expect all books selected for inclusion in the “Notable Books” lists to have received favorable reviews. The two unfavorable reviews found in this evaluation were published in The New York Times Book Review and Saturday Review of Literature. They were both for the same book, Winslow Homer at Prout’s Neck. Objections were raised primarily to the poor quality of illustrations contained in the book. Based on the reviews used in this evaluation an dt he evaluative record of the four media used, a fair criticism was made of the fifteen titles by all four media.

The problem demonstrated by this study is not primarily one of quality of reviews but one of slowness in review coverage and the comparatively small ratio of coverage of the nation’s total book title output per year. It is indeed unfortunate that the most comprehensive reviewing media, Library Journal, reviews only approximately twenty-three per cent of new titles published annually in the United States. While the ratio of book reviews to new titles might be entirely satisfactory for the general public and for most scholars, who find many reviews in their areas of specialty in professional journals, it is quite low for librarians. There is a definite need for a greatly expanded Library Journal or a new publication containing more than twice the number of reviews published during the year than is now made available by the most comprehensive review medium.

In conclusion, it would be wise to echo the cry made by Helen F. Silverman in a letter to the editor of Library Journal in 1963, in which she prosed that librarians band together and initiate their own monthly book review medium. Monthly is not frequently enough: libraries need a faster, more inclusive, weekly publication which would evaluate new books with the same persistency and thoroughness that is accomplished by Publisher’s Weekly in its weekly record of the publishing field. Whereas it is now necessary for book selectors to use the four review media discussed in this study such a Wilson Library Bulletin, Virginia Kirkus Service, Choice, Horn Book, etc., a better general reviewing medium covering more than 50% of the new title output would be an outstanding aid to librarians in their attempt to keep abreast of the printed word.

3. Ibid.
Executive Director's award and expressed her appreciation for the cooperation of libraries during the 1967 observance. South Carolina received a national Honorable Mention for its activities. Mrs. Mims then presented seven awards to libraries for outstanding NLW work in various categories. These were:

College Section: Wofford College for "responsible transmission of our cultural heritage" based on feature written by Miss Margaret Wright.

(Editor's Note: Article appeared in March, 1967 issue of the South Carolina Librarian and featured the Wofford College Archives and the Historical Society of the South Carolina Conference of The Methodist Church, housed with the Archives in the Wofford College Library.)

Public Library Section: Chester County Library for "outstanding publicity coverage bringing public attention to the library as the cultural center of the community".

School Library Section: Union County for "stimulating and creative planning and programming of NLW in schools".

Special Library Section: Charleston Air Force Base Library for "creative awareness of the special library's potential as a meaningful and inviting center for the military public".

For excellence in over-all NLW planning, Anderson County Library for "distinguished organization and countywide planning in a calendar of activities stimulating local initiative" and Greenville County Library for "extensive and comprehensive use of NLW to advance library service and leadership".

After lunch, Dr. H. Joanne Harrar, Winthrop College librarian, introduced the luncheon speaker, Miss Jane B. Wilson, Director of Libraries, Durham City Schools, Durham, N. C. Miss Wilson chose for her talk the title "The Rabbit in the Hat".

The meeting adjourned.

* * *

SECOND GENERAL SESSION: Ballroom, October 6, 2:45 p.m.

The biennial business meeting was called to order by the President. Mr. Alfred Rawlinson served as Parliamentarian.

Since the Minutes of the 1965 annual business meeting had been published in the South Carolina Librarian, the President asked that they be accepted as printed. The Parliamentarian reminded that this called for a vote. Betty Callahan so moved, Mrs. H. A. Scott, Jr. seconded the motion, and it was passed that the Minutes be accepted as printed.

In her President's report, (Appendix A) Miss Crouch reviewed some of the major changes that had occurred during 1966-67 as a result of the change to a biennium and also some of the programs and activities carried on by the sections during the first non-conference year. She completed her report with five recommendations for future consideration.

The Treasurer's report (Appendix B) indicated that when all bills were paid, including the obligation for the publication of Research Materials in South Carolina, there would be an approximate balance of $1,400 in the savings account and in the checking account. He reported a total membership of 625.

The following Standing Committee reports were given:
Constitution and By-Laws (Appendix C). Mrs. Catherine Lewis, Chairman, reported that the only matter referred to this committee was one concerning an increase in dues, and that the Executive Committee had decided at its September 9 meeting to review the entire dues structure before bringing the matter before the convention.

Editorial Report (Appendix D). Mr. Herbert Hucks, Jr., gave his usual interesting report concerning the South Carolina Librarian during the Biennium.

Legislative Committee (Appendix E). Nell Garrard, Chairman, gave nine recommendations for future consideration in her report. These included, among others, enlarging the Committee to include one person from each Section, reactivating previous recommendations which had not been completed, and keeping the members informed of library legislation.

Planning Committee (Appendix F). Madeleine Mosimann, Chairman, reported that during the Biennium, her committee had reviewed the studies made by the former committee and decided to terminate them unless instructed otherwise by the Executive Committee. The major considerations which they had discussed were (1) a re-evaluation of National Library Week, (2) the extension of functions of the library, and (3) the obtaining of outstanding convention speakers. The Planning Committee had prepared a program for the last general meeting.

Recruiting Committee (Appendix G). Margie Herron reported for Helen Jordan, Chairman. The Committee had revised and printed 5,000 copies of a brochure designed for attracting personnel to South Carolina libraries and had begun distribution during the Biennium.

Auditing Committee (Appendix H). The report of the auditing committee, Miss Emily Sanders, Chairman, had been submitted earlier. The 1967 audit will be completed in December.

Special committee reports were given as follows: Library Relationships and Responsibilities (Appendix I). Dr. H. Joanne Harrar, Chairman, reported for the committee.

Committee on Intellectual Freedom (Appendix J). (Not available) Mrs. Betty Martin, Chairman, reported for the committee.
Budget Committee (Appendix K). Mrs. Marguerite G. Thompson, Chairman, reported on the activities of this special committee appointed in 1966.

Standing Rules Committee (Appendix L). Norma Lightsey, Chairman, reported that a list of standing rules had been compiled by the committee and that a copy would be given to the Handbook Revision Committee and a copy filed with the Secretary's official records.

Handbook Revision Committee (Appendix M). Mrs. Marguerite G. Thompson, Chairman, reported that work had been started on updating the Handbook but because of the large task, the Committee had requested continuation of their work for a second term.

Scholarship Review Committee (Appendix N). Miss Betty Callaham reported that the Committee had carefully reviewed past reports and future needs and were making the following recommendations: (1) that the Scholarship Fund not be reactivated in 1968; (2) that consideration be given to a bylaw legalizing a scholarship fund; (3) that this fund be provided through increased dues and other sources at the direction of the Executive Committee.

Publication Committee (Appendix O). John Landrum, reporting for Charles Busha, reviewed the terms of the contract for the publication of Research Materials in South Carolina: A Guide, which had just been published by the University of South Carolina Press.

The ALA Councilor reported on her activities (Appendix P). The Southeastern Representative submitted a written report (Appendix Q).

Miss Estellene P. Walker, Director, State Library Board, reviewed briefly the outstanding achievements in public libraries during the Biennium. Leading these was the increase in state aid from $1,500 per county library to 20¢ per capita. New library buildings, made possible through LSCA, were also mentioned, including the new State Library Board building. She asked that all scholarship graduates stand and be recognized.

Miss Nancy Day, State School Library Supervisor, reported that 92.4% of all elementary schools in the state had central school libraries with an average of 8.4% books per child. Audio visual materials were being added in many libraries. NDEA funds had been used to add many needed materials and personnel. 270 positions, including library aids, had been added during 1967.

Section Chairmen made their reports as follows:

College Section. Desmond Koster, Chairman, reported (Appendix R) that two meetings of the College Section had been held during 1966-67. Dr. Louis Shores was the Section speaker for the Convention. Officers for the 1968-69 Biennium were Robert C. Tucker, Chairman, and Barbara Williams, Vice Chairman and Secretary.

Public Section. Margie Herron, Chairman, reported (Appendix S) briefly on the successful state aid campaign. A workshop was held in April, 1967. Mr. Hoyt Galvin was the Section Convention speaker. Officers elected were Gloria Lindler, Chairman, Patricia Mercer, Vice-Chairman, and Mrs. Thelma Murtha, Secretary-Treasurer.

School Section. Mrs. Mary L. Hetherington, Chairman, reported (Appendix T) on the conferences on the school library program which had been held in various sections of the state. Dr. Milbrey L. Jones was the Section Convention speaker. Officers for 1968-69 were Mrs. Callison, Chairman, Elizabeth McDavid, Vice-Chairman, and Mrs. Dorothy Winstead, Secretary.

Special Section. Mrs. Sarah T. Kirven, Chairman, reported (Appendix U) on the activities of the newest section. Concentration had been on organizing the section and enlisting members. A meeting was held at Fort Jackson in 1966 with 20 persons present. New officers elected for 1968-69 were: Mrs. Sarah Harris, Chairman, Genevieve L. Reidy, Vice-Chairman; and Frances Harris, Secretary.

Trustee Section. Jean Galloway, Chairman, reported (Appendix V) on the successful state aid campaign from the Trustee Section's standpoint. Mr. Frank Nolen will be chairman of the Section for 1968-69.

The Nominating Committee, Susie B. McKeown, Chairman, presented the following slate of officers for 1968-69 (Appendix W):

President ............... Mrs. Carol S. Scott
Vice President & President-Elect. J. Mitchell Reames
Secretary ................ Margie E. Herron
Treasurer ................ Col. James M. Hillard
ALA Councilor ....... Mrs. Marguerite G. Thompson

Mr. Gordon Gourlay moved that these be elected, Nell Garrard seconded the motion, and it passed.

No item of Unfinished Business was brought up.

Under New Business, Miss Crouch explained that the question of raising dues had been included in the Call to Convention through a misunderstanding but that possibly the new Executive Committee would consider it another year.

Mr. Alfred Rawlinson quoted the section of the Constitution on amendments and the similar section from the By-Laws and moved that Article 8 of the By-Laws be amended to include the phrase "... majority vote of the members present providing notice of change has been included in the Call to Convention". Mrs. Betty Foran seconded the motion, and it passed.

Miss Crouch expressed her appreciation to all who had helped make the Biennium and the Convention a success.

Col. Hillard announced that 317 had registered for the Convention. He then led a standing ovation for Miss Crouch for her excellent leadership during the two years.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:45 p.m.
BANQUET: Main Dining Room, Ocean Forest Motel, October 6, 8:00 p.m.

Miss Crouch presided. Special music was presented by the Myrtle Beach High School Sextet. Carrie Gene Ashley introduced the guests at the head table.

Herbert Hucks, Jr., introduced the evening speaker, Ray M. Fry, who spoke on the subject, "Tomorrow's Teammates".

* * *

THIRD GENERAL SESSION: Ballroom, Ocean Forest Motel, Oct. 7, 10:00 a.m.

The Third General Session was opened with a panel discussion led by members of the Planning Committee, Madeleine Mosimann, Chairman. Mr. Gordon Gourlay acted as moderator. Four topics, stemming from the Planning Committee's biennial report, were discussed by the panel. (1) Library education in South Carolina (2) National Library Week and its importance, (3) can the public library be all things to all people, and (4) what do members expect of the Association.

Mr. Gourlay led the discussion on library education, and this was followed by lively discussion from the floor from those concerned over a graduate library school for South Carolina. Mr. Alfred Rawlinson moved that SCLA go on record as favoring the establishment of a top rate graduate library school. Barbara Williams seconded the motion and it passed.

J. Mitchell Reames led the discussion on National Library Week. This also brought lively response from the audience. Mrs. Catherine Lewis moved that the SCLA go on record and so inform ALA that the Association favored discontinuing National Library Week in South Carolina on a state wide level. Lois Barbare seconded the motion, and it passed. Mrs. M. H. Mims, 1967 State NLW Director suggested that the Association move slowly pending an announcement from Mr. Cauthen concerning some undisclosed project with libraries.

Because of lack of time, Miss Mosimann shortened her discussion on the public library to a few remarks.

Members were then asked to express their opinions on what they wanted from the Association. Some of the ideas expressed were:

- A quarterly news bulletin to keep members informed
- A survey of libraries in the state
- More varied and vital activities during non-conference years
- More participation by more people
- List of membership
- Speakers of note at Convention and workshops
- Stronger Sections, especially during non-conference years
- Examine possibility of part-time Executive Secretary

Avoid Jewish holidays when selecting meeting dates
Use SELA as clearing house for meeting dates
Consider development of immediate and long range goals for improvement of state wide library service

Mr. Gourlay closed the discussion.

Door prizes were then awarded and the meeting was adjourned.

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THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT

(Appendix A)

As Theodore Tilton once said, in giving counsel for any chance and change — "Even this shall pass away". A biennium of transition for the South Carolina Library Association will shortly become merely a period of change in the structure of the Association — a record for future reference. The Message from the President published in the South Carolina Librarian, 1966, 1967 issues, have noted these changes in policies and procedures.

The first half of 1966 was devoted, by the Executive Committee, to careful consideration and planning, endeavoring to ascertain the best methods and/or approaches to expedite the task of reorganization.

The first large item to be considered was the matter of changes in the SCLA HANDBOOK. The most significant changes were: The term of office for the Officers and the term of service for the Executive Committee automatically became two years; appointments to standing committees were made for four years with the terms of approximately one half of the membership expiring each December 31, immediately following the biennial convention; it was recommended that each section formulate and implement some type of program during the non-conference year and participate in the total program during the conference year. Also, the Association could operate on this same schedule of program planning if it so desired.

The functions of the Executive Committee and the Planning Committee, program procedures and appointment of committees will be continued on the former scheduled pattern, adjusted within the biennial framework. Membership dues and the budget will continue to be handled on an annual basis. The South Carolina Librarian will be published twice annually.

The SCLA Sections' activities for 1966 — the first non-conference year: The College Library Section held a Spring workshop in Charleston, South Carolina on Friday and Saturday, April 29-30, 1966; the Public Library Section and the Trustees Section cooperated in a campaign to have State Aid increased to $20 per capita during the 1967 Session of the South Carolina General Assembly; the School Library Section proposed plans for local workshops to be held in the Fall of 1966; the Special Library Section, although still in the organizational stage, focused attention and plans
or an active program; the National Library Week programs for 1966 and 1967 were most successful and received Honorable Mention for the 1967 program.

The Semianual Financial Report, January-June, 1966, submitted by the Treasurer, emphasized that the treasury was in better condition than it was at the beginning of the year and that every estimated budget allocation had been surpassed. The Treasurer’s report of September 9, 1967 stated that the Association had 608 members — this topped the membership of any previous year.

During 1967 the Association continued its efforts and programs endeavoring to plan a long-range program and initiate new and diversified activities. Not any program is all new every year; therefore, many programs must continue for several years to achieve their purposes. The First Biennial Convention (45th meeting) of the SCLA, held October 5, 6, 7, 1967, in Myrtle Beach, South Carolina at the Ocean Forest Hotel-Motel was the highlight for 1967.

There are several recommendations which should improve the status of the SCLA as a professional organization and increase the value of the Association for individual members.

1. Differentiate between the important and the unimportant in planning the types of programs and activities for the SCLA.
2. Promote more committee activities than have been promoted during 1966, 1967.
3. Evaluate an annual versus a biennial association structure in regard to total program results.
4. Emphasize long-range planning for varied activities rather than an organization only built around a convention program.
5. In the non-conference year plan vital and worthwhile programs and activities and provide the opportunity to carry these plans forward both by the Sections and at the Association level.

The thoughtful consideration, the valuable time and the wise decisions rendered by each member of the Executive Committee, and the generous cooperation of all members of the Association, in planning and implementing the SCLA structure on a biennial basis has been most sincerely appreciated and commended.

Josephine Crouch, President

TREASURER

(Appendix B)

The financial status of the South Carolina Library Association is in good shape. At the beginning of this biennium, the S.C.L.A. has assets of $3,782.89 which was made up of $1,921.50 in the checking account for current expenses and $1,861.39 in the saving account. At the present moment, the total assets are $5,353.06, of which $3,318.11 is in the checking account and $2,034.95 is in the savings account.

However, before you start thinking us too rich and begin spending money lavishly, let me hasten to explain that the expenses for this meeting have not yet been paid and these will amount to about $1,300; outstanding obligations that will have to be paid before the beginning of the new fiscal year will be about $200. This means that our assets are reduced to about $3,853.

The association also has agreed to underwrite a portion of the publication of the Research Materials in South Carolina. Our portion of that expense will be about $2,500 so that when all expenses of that project is paid, we will have a balance in both accounts of about $1,400. The money expended on the publication will be replaced as the volumes are sold and should result in a small profit for the organization.

James M. Hillard, Treasurer

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

(Appendix C)

No matters were referred to the Committee during the biennium until just prior to the conference. The President of the Association asked the Committee to submit a revision of Article VI, Dues. The text of the Committee’s recommendation was included in the call to the meeting, but the Executive Committee at its meeting on September 9, 1967, decided not to bring this matter before the membership until the entire dues structure of the Association could be reviewed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs.) Catherine H. Lewis Chairman
Charles Stevenson
Robert C. Tucker

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARIAN

(Appendix D)

October 1, 1967

Stamps on hand October 27, 1965 $ 4.17½
Cash on hand October 27, 1965 0.00
Received from Treasurer, SCLA, Jan. and Sept., 1966; Feb. and July, 1967 for postage 20.00
Total $24.17½

Spent for postage, including mailing copy and corrected proof to printer for October, 1965, March and October, 1966, March and October, 1967 issues; for complimentary copies to writers for above issues, except October, 1967; for copies to certain old and new subscribers 20.00

Total $20.00
Stamps on hand October 1, 1967 .......... $ 2.35
Cash on hand October 1, 1967 .......... 0.000

Net Worth .................................. $ 2.35

Increase in expenses shown on October, 1965
Report over 1964 Report ..................... $ 5.79
Increase in expenses in this Report over 1965
Report .................................... 6.99

More than increase shown in 1965 Report .......... $ 0.80

(Note: SCLA Treasurer's Reports for 1966-1967 indicates
an income of $128.00 in subscriptions, with expenditure
of $26.18, indicating at least a paper balance of $101.82, which it applied to Operating
Budget of SCLA).

Sincerely,

Herbert Hucks, Jr., Editor
South Carolina Librarian

SCLA LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE
(Appendix E)

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Enlarge Committee to include a representative from
each section of SCLA — this would coordinate the legis-
latitive interests of all libraries.

2. Study and be aware of pending and forthcoming legis-
latives measures which affect libraries, and follow closely
the work and progress of this legislation.

3. Be sure that the SCLA Executive Committee is properly
and accurately informed on all important legislation
make recommendations to the Committee on any
action that is necessary.

4. To prepare, each year, a list, with brief resume, of legis-
ation affecting libraries which was passed by the
General Assembly. Submit a copy of this list to the
President and the Secretary.

5. To reactivate, after thorough study, previous recom-
mendations that have not had action completed and
should be considered; i.e., support for an act exempting
libraries from the sales and use tax.

6. Keep the membership informed regarding status of
SCLA Legislative program.

7. Resolutions made by a committee have their place; how-
ever, a more active type of support and follow up is very
often needed in order to carry a measure through.

8. Consider the need of legislation suggested by any SCLA
Section and recommend a legislative program to the
Executive Board.

9. Coordinate Association support of legislative program
keeping membership informed of support needed, action
taken and results obtained.

Nell Garrard, Chairman
Margaret Mosimann
Mrs. Ben P. Davies
Estellene P. Walker

PLANNING COMMITTEE
(Appendix F)

The committee has met three times since the last gen-
eral meeting of the Association. One meeting held in
Columbia and two in Charleston.

After reviewing the studies made by the former com-
mittee it was decided to terminate these studies unless
directed by the Executive Committee to pursue them.
The need for in service training for sub professional per-
sonnel should continue to be of interest to the Association as
part of a general study of education for librarianship.

Other considerations discussed were:
A Re-evaluation of National Library Week
The Extension of Functions of the Library
The Obtaining of Outstanding Speakers

The Committee has prepared a program for the last
general session of this meeting.

The Committee feels that in the interim year the
Executive Committee can initiate some studies of general
interest, especially ways national trends can best be adapted
to South Carolina Libraries.

Madeleine Moismann, Chairman
Mitchell Reames
Margaret Seay
Sara Belle Brooks
Carrie Gene Ashley
J. W. Gordon Gourlay
Walter C. Plunkett
Chapman Milling

Mrs. SARAH HARRIS, Chairman Special Li-
brary Section, reports that interests of the Section this
biennium will focus especially on securing additional
members; building up program interests; and encour-
aging members to attend the various meetings of the
library associations.
RECRUITING COMMITTEE

(Appendix G)

The previous committee drafted a proposed recruiting brochure designed especially for attracting personnel to South Carolina libraries. This draft was revised by the present Recruiting Committee, and early last year, 5,000 copies were printed at a cost of $118.79.

It was felt that the State Library Board had the best facilities for distribution of the brochure, and the committee expresses its appreciation for the cooperation received from that agency. The brochure was used when recruiting at South Carolina colleges and universities and copies were also distributed to all public libraries in the state. In addition the brochure was sent out by the Library Board in response to inquiries received about librarianship.

Another activity of the Recruiting Committee was participation in the annual recruiting visits to the state’s senior colleges and universities.

Helen Jordan, Chairman

JAMES R. WHITNEY
Certified Public Accountant
Charleston, South Carolina

(Appendix H)

January 5, 1968

Executive Board
South Carolina Library Association

Gentlemen:

I have examined the books and financial records of the SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION for the period December 1, 1966 through December 31, 1967. The examination of Income was limited to recorded receipts and deposits.

In my opinion the accompanying statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements, Reconciled with Cash Balances, presents fairly the recorded cash transactions for the period and the cash balance at December 31, 1967, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to non-profit organizations on the cash basis.

Respectfully submitted,

James R. Whitney, CPA

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SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
RECONCILED WITH CASH BALANCES FOR THE PERIOD
DECEMBER 1, 1966 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1967

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECEIPTS</th>
<th>BUDGET</th>
<th>ACTUAL</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(For calendar 1967 only)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Membership</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
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<td>Institutional Membership</td>
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<tr>
<td>Publication Subscriptions</td>
<td>&quot;S. C. Librarian&quot;</td>
<td>70.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Convention Income:</td>
<td>Meals</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Registration</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Exhibitors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest on Savings</td>
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<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
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DISBURSEMENTS

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<td>President</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vice-President</td>
<td>35.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>250.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>25.00</td>
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<td>Executive Board Travel</td>
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<td>Special</td>
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<td>College, Public and Trustee</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committees</th>
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<tr>
<td>National Library Week</td>
<td>$125.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Publication—&quot;S. C. Librarian&quot;</td>
<td>17.00</td>
<td>15.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recruiting, Planning, and Membership</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Local Arrangements Committee</td>
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<td>Exhibit Space Rental</td>
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<td>Exhibits Chairman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meals and Coffee Break</td>
<td>$1,940.50</td>
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<td>Speakers</td>
<td>1,200.00</td>
<td>1,096.87</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$1,300.00</td>
<td>$3,299.49</td>
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<table>
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<th>Publication Costs—Special Project</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Disbursements</strong></td>
<td>$2,955.00</td>
<td>$6,944.62</td>
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| Excess of Disbursements over Receipts | $55.00 | $1,610.76 |

1968 Membership Dues Received
During 1967 | 374.00 |
Cash Decrease for the Period | $1,236.76 |
CASH BALANCE—December 1, 1966 | $3,882.97 |
CASH BALANCE—December 31, 1967
Citizens & Southern National Bank | $565.47 |
First Federal Savings & Loan Ass’n. | $2,080.74 | $2,646.21 |
AD HOC COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY RELATIONSHIPS AND RESPONSIBILITIES
Report: 1965-67
(Appendix I)

While the Committee has been in existence for three years, it has been relatively inactive until this fall. One meeting was held with the original membership of three in May, 1965. At that time possible concerns of the committee were discussed and questions for further exploration were enumerated. Earlier in the present year, at the request of the Chairman and with the compliance of the Executive Committee, the membership was increased from three to eleven persons in order to achieve a broader representation of the several types of libraries within the state. The enlarged Committee met for the first time at the Myrtle Beach conference on October 6, 1967. Initially questioning the need for and role of such a committee, the members finally concluded that there is indeed reason for its continuation, at least temporarily. Further, the following recommendations, which will be presented to the Executive Committee for its consideration, were made:

1. Be it recommended, that the SCLA sponsor the development of local library organizations. The purposes of these organizations would be:
   (A) to further understanding by all types of libraries of the functions, goals and problems of each;
   (B) to establish clear lines of communication and areas of responsibility among the member libraries of each organization;
   (C) to develop cooperative programs whenever possible and beneficial to the libraries within each organization.

2. Be it recommended, that the Committee on Library Relationships and Responsibilities serve as the organ through which the Association will encourage the development of such local organizations.

3. Be it recommended that this Committee further serve to:
   (A) increase interest in the development of local organizations;
   (B) provide suggested guidelines for the creation and development of these organizations;
   (C) indicate to local groups areas of mutual concern;
   (D) publicize local cooperative efforts.

In the event that the preceding recommendations are acceptable to the Executive Committee, it will be recommended that the Ad Hoc Committee on Library Relationships and Responsibilities be designated as a standing committee of the Association.

In line with the recommendation that suggested guide-lines be prepared, a subcommittee consisting of Mrs. Betty Martin and Dr. Robert Tucker was charged with this task. The resulting draft will, it is anticipated, be presented to the Executive Committee early next year.

Respectively submitted,
H. Joanne Harrar, Chairman

BUDGET COMMITTEE
1966-1967
(Appendix K)

At the first Executive Board meeting of the biennium, your president appointed Col. James Hillard, Mr. Herbert Hucks, Jr., and me as a Budget Committee. It was our responsibility to write a budget for operation of the State Association for 1966 and propose it for Executive Board approval.

Since our income for the year is based on the number of members joining the Association or renewing their memberships, we could only estimate our 1966 income. With this estimated income, we tried to budget approximate funds to the many activities of the Association. We found it difficult to "make ends meet" in this off-convention year.

1967 has been much brighter for the Association as well as for the Budget Committee as our membership has exceeded 600. Therefore, more funds have been available for the operation of the Association this year.

We recommend highly that you renew your membership in the Association every year, whether or not it is a convention year, not only in order that you might reap the rewards of continued membership in the Association, but also because your dues support the many Association activities. And, last — as well as least — it will mean a brighter year for your Budget Committee.

Marguerite G. Thompson, Chairman

STANDING RULES COMMITTEE
October 7, 1967
(Appendix L)

The Standing Rules Committee was appointed early in 1967. The Committee was asked to gather from past Executive Committee Minutes and SCLA records any adopted practices or procedures not incorporated in the By-Laws. The Committee met and drew up a group of proposed Standing Rules. A copy of these will be given to the Handbook Revision Committee for their consideration and a copy kept with the Secretary's official records.

Proposed Standing Rules, SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (Dates following Rules refer to Minutes from which taken)

1. An audit of the Treasurer's books shall be made by a local CPA at the end of the calendar year rather than before the Convention. (12-5-64)
2. There shall be a position bond for the Treasurer. (12-7-63)

3. Travel expenses at the rate of 9¢ per mile (one way) shall be paid Executive Committee members for all meetings other than the Convention.

4. No funds for travel shall be allocated to Association committees (other than Executive Committee), but upon presentation to the President, these expenditures may be considered by the Executive Committee. (1-9-65)

5. All Association records, Section and General, shall be stored at the South Caroliniana Library (10-28-62)

6. A Section may request and receive permission to carry forward its surplus funds for a given year to the following year if it is engaged in a special two-year project for which most of the funds shall be needed the second year. (1-28-67)

7. The President shall be authorized to have printed in quantity for future use appropriate certificates for National Library Week and Trustee Awards, and the Budget shall allow for suitable framing of the Awards. (9-19-64)

8. The *South Carolina Librarian* shall be sent to nonmembers by subscription only unless otherwise authorized by the Executive Committee. (12-4-65)

9. Convention exhibit space shall be provided without charge for ALA and SELA exhibits. (1-28-67)

10. The Chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee shall be an ex-officio member of the Convention Planning Committee.

   Proposed Standing Rules Committee
   Norma L. Lightsey, Chairman
   Sussie N. McKewon
   Herbert Hucks, Jr.

**HANDBOOK REVISION COMMITTEE
1967**

(Appendix M)

When the Association published its first edition of the HANDBOOK in 1963, we realized that revisions would have to be made periodically as the Association grows and develops. The HANDBOOK is especially in need of revision at the present time because of the change from annual to biennial sessions two years ago.

This year your president appointed Mr. J. Mitchell Reames, Mrs. Carol Scott, and myself as a Handbook Revision Committee with instructions to update the information therein. This is a project which will require more than a year of work, however, and, therefore, we request continuation of our Committee for a second term.

The first edition of the HANDBOOK was printed in sufficient copies for distribution free-of-charge to all members of the Association in 1963. This Committee will recommend this same free distribution of the Revised HANDBOOK when it is published.

Marguerite G. Thompson, *Chairman*

**SCHOLARSHIP REVIEW COMMITTEE**

(Appendix N)

This committee has reviewed the reports of the last Scholarship Committee 1964-1966. We considered the amount of money needed to make a scholarship worthwhile to a recipient in today's economy. We also considered scholarship and fellowships available through other sources. We recommend: (1) that the SCLA Scholarship Fund not be reactivated in 1968; (2) that consideration be given to a by-law legalizing a scholarship fund; (3) that such a fund be provided through an addition to membership dues and that additions from other sources be made at the direction of the Executive Committee.

Nancy Burge, *Chairman*
Betty E. Callahan
Elizabeth G. Hinton

**PUBLICATION COMMITTEE**

(Appendix O)

Research Materials in South Carolina: A Guide compiled by John Hammond Moore has been published by the University of South Carolina Press. The South Carolina State Library Board and the South Carolina Library Association shared equally the cost of the publication. The total cost of publication was $4,450.00. According to the agreement between the State Library Board and the South Carolina Library Association, the total cost for S.C.L.A. is $2,225.00.

The University of South Carolina Press published approximately 1,500 copies of the Guide. Of this number, the State Library Board received 250 gratis copies since it had sponsored Dr. Moore's study. Under the terms of the contract, S.C.L.A. will receive 50% of the net proceeds from the sale of the book not to exceed $2,000.00, after this time, the publisher shall pay the author 10% of the list price of every copy sold. The University of S. C. Press is to remit to S.C.L.A. all profits received from the sale or lease of subsidiary rights. The Guide will retail at $5.95 and is available through bookstores, the publisher, and standard library book suppliers. Totalling 346 pages, the Guide is divided into two parts. Part one, which is indexed, contains entries for public, special, and college and university libraries; information concerning files in newspaper and magazine offices; and data on the holdings of numerous historical societies, commissions, and museums. The arrangement is alphabetical according to municipalities of the State.
Part Two is a listing of periodical files in South Carolina libraries begun prior to 1941. Entries are alphabetically arranged according to periodical titles, followed by a coded indication of where the periodical can be found and the dates available.

John H. Landrum (for)
Charles H. Busha, Chairman
Publication Committee

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION COUNCILOR
(Appendix P)

I have reported to you on each meeting of the Council of the American Library Association through the pages of the SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARIAN. And, I'm sure you don't want a repetition of those reports today.

However, I hope every ALA member has taken time to cast your vote for or against the proposed move of our National Headquarters from Chicago to Washington, because this is an important decision in the history of the organization. Remember, October 15 is the deadline for casting your vote.

You will be interested in knowing that the ALA Executive Board and Council are initiating a study of relationships between the state library associations and the national association, with the idea of bringing about a closer working relationship between the two.

Whether or not you are a member of the American Library Association, every librarian in South Carolina is familiar with the federal funds that have come to our individual libraries through national legislation. These funds haven't just fallen like manna from Washington, but they have been secured through large efforts of the American Library Association, who undertook to convince Congress of the great need of libraries of all types all over the country. Our relationship with the American Library Association is very important to us.

I consider it a privilege to represent this Association on the governing body of the American Library Association. And I hope to be able to complete my term next year with a perfect attendance record by attending Midwinter at Miami Beach in January and the 1968 convention in Kansas City next June.

Marguerite G. Thompson
ALA Councilor

SOUTH CAROLINA REPRESENTATIVE TO SOUTHEASTERN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
(Appendix Q)

The membership of the Southeastern Library Association grieves the death of its President, John Hall Jacobs. Leadership of the Association is now in the efficient hands of the Vice-President, Miss Cora Paul Bomar.

Your representative attended an Executive Board meeting and workshop on March 13-15, 1967 and a workshop on Interlibrary Cooperation on May 15-16, 1967. South Carolina representatives at the workshop were: Mr. Alfred Rawlingson, Dr. Joanne Harrar and Mrs. Charles Busha.

As a result of the workshop, a committee is being appointed to study the establishment of a Southeastern Library Research and Development Institute.

Frances B. Reid

COLLEGE SECTION OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION — 1966-1967
(Appendix R)

The College Section of the SCLA held two meetings in 1966. The first, in April 1966 in Charleston, dealt with work simplification techniques. At this conference, it was decided to hold a meeting in the fall so as to put ourselves on a schedule of a fall conference each year.

The second meeting in October 1966 was held at the Southeastern Library Association gathering in Atlanta. It was a breakfast meeting followed by a discussion of some of the new college libraries and planned new libraries in the state.

At the 1967 meeting, held yesterday, the College Section was most fortunate in having as its speaker, Dr. Louis Shores, Dean Emeritus of the Library School at Florida State University.

The officers elected for the next biennium are Robert C. Tucker, Librarian of Furman University, Chairman and Barbara Williams, Librarian of South Carolina State College, Vice-Chairman and Secretary.

Desmond Koster, Chairman

PUBLIC LIBRARY SECTION
1966-1967
(Appendix S)

With the resignation, May 31, 1966, of the Chairman of the Section, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Foran, the Vice-Chairman, Margie E. Herron, assumed the duties of the Chairman for the remainder of this first biennial term.

Before Mrs. Foran's resignation, the groundwork had been laid for the successful increased state aid campaign. This campaign, sponsored by the Public Library Section and the Trustee Section of the South Carolina Library Association, was designed to obtain increased state aid for public libraries by 1967. The purpose of the increased appropriation was to achieve a higher standard of public library service throughout the state. A goal of $613,355 (25% per capita plus 3% for administrative persons) was set. The campaign met with enthusiastic support from individuals and organizations over the state. In July 1967 the South Carolina Legislature passed a bill increasing the state aid
to South Carolina public libraries from $1,500 per county to $478,519 (20¢ per capita). The Board of the South Carolina State Library Board has voted to attempt next year to get the additional 5¢ per capita, and the Public Library Section has gone on record as favoring this move.

One hundred fifty-five librarians attended a one-day workshop in Columbia on April 14, 1967. Through skits followed by discussion periods, the program, "As Others See Us," presented the library staff as seen through the eyes of the library patron. Mr. Richard Moses, librarian of a branch of the Enoch Pratt Library, was the luncheon speaker.

At the first biennial meeting of the Section on October 5, 1967, Mr. Hoyt Galvin, Director of the Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County, Charlotte, North Carolina, spoke on the subject, "Gear Public Libraries to the Age of Communication."

Officers elected for the next biennial term are:

Chairman ............... Miss Gloria Lindler
Spartanburg County Library

Vice-Chairman ............. Miss Patricia Mercer

Secretary-Treasurer ....... Mrs. Thelma Murtha
Aiken-Barnwell-Edgefield Regional Library

Margie E. Herron, Chairman

SCHOOL LIBRARY SECTION

October 6, 1967

(Appendix T)

Conferences on the school library program were held in various sections of the State to bring to local school librarians new ideas for a more effective library program. These ideas and ways of implementing them were presented to a representative group of school librarians at a conference conducted by Miss Nancy Jane Day, Supervisor of Library Services, State Department of Education, and her staff, March 1, 1967. Miss Mae Grahame, Supervisor of School Libraries, Maryland State Dept. of Education, was the speaker and consultant for this state wide conference. The "follow-up" conference held in the Charleston area for Charleston County school librarians was well attended and enthusiastically received. Follow-up conferences were held in other districts in the state.

Dr. Milbrey L. Jones, Program Specialist, School Libraries Section, Division of Plans and Supplementary Centers, Office of Education, Washington, D. C. was the speaker for the School Section Meeting at the SCLA Biennial Convention, Friday, Oct. 6, 1967, Myrtle Beach, S. C.

Dr. Jones spoke to the group on the importance and need for changing attitudes of the librarians to meet the changes in techniques and materials in the learning process. Stressing the importance for the librarian to become more involved in the learning process today's librarian is excited, involved and tired. One hundred and six librarians were present.

The following slate of officers presented by Mrs. Edith Myers, Chairman of the nominating Committee, were elected for the next term of office:

Chairman: Mrs. Helen Callison, Airport High School, West Columbia, S. C.

Vice-Chairman: Miss Elizabeth McDavid, Woodmont High School, Pelzer, S. C.

Secretary: Mrs. Dorothy Winstead, Myrtle Beach High School, Myrtle Beach, S. C.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. Mary L. Hetherington
Chairman of School Library Section

SPECIAL LIBRARY SECTION

(Appendix U)

This report marks the close of the first two years of the Special Library Section. We have concentrated on acquainting people of the section and on getting new members. Key members over the state have sent in names of people who qualify as members, and these people were contacted by letter and urged to join the South Carolina Library Association and to participate in the Special Library Section.

On September 24, 1966, we had our fall meeting at Fort Jackson, S. C. Twenty persons were present. The Staff Librarian, 3rd U. S. Army, Miss Annie Laura Etchison presented a very interesting talk to the group, explaining what the Army is doing about automation. Following this, a short business session was held prior to a luncheon at the N. C. O. Club. After luncheon, the group was taken on a short tour. Some interesting libraries in the Columbia area were visited, including the library at the Columbia Bible College, the library at the V. A. Hospital and the South Carolina Library at the University of South Carolina.

Letters were sent out prior to this convention reminding people of the meeting and urging them to attend.

New Officers:

Chairman .......... Mrs. Sarah Harris
Chief Librarian, S. C. State Hospital
Columbia, S. C. 29202

Vice Chairman ....... Miss Genevieve Reidy
Tech Librarian, Deering Muliken Corp.
Spartanburg, S. C.

Secretary ............... Miss Frances Harris
Medical Librarian, U. S. Army Hospital
Fort Jackson, S. C. 29207

Sarah T. Kirven, Chairman
TRUSTEE SECTION
(Appendix V)

The report of the Trustee Section of the South Carolina Library Association for this biennium of 1966-1967 points out what can be accomplished when the members of this Association all work together for the achievement of a common goal.

The goal — increased state aid for public libraries. The accomplishment — a 20¢ per capita state aid appropriation effective for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1967. A 200% increase in state aid for our public libraries.

The Trustee Section assumed prime responsibility for this work, but the goal was attained through the efforts of a wide cross section of the library minded people of this state, all giving of their best for a state-wide joint project forgetting for the moment "the leaky roofs back home", the personality differences with their cohorts and their own areas of special interest.

The appointment of a steering committee composed of trustees, librarians and citizens, followed by a most successful one day meeting in Columbia in the summer of 1966, the preparation of an excellent 20 page fact sheet on the matter, the publication and distribution of 10,000 copies of a brochure aimed at convincing our citizens and the Legislature of the desperate nature of "the cause", appearances before the Budget and Control Board, and the Ways and Means Committee, individual buttonholing at the Legislature while it was in session and visits by local groups on their Delegations at home, letters to members of the Legislature, endorsement by citizens clubs and groups throughout the state, regional dinners, etc., all culminated in the achievement of the goal.

The chairman of this section would like to express her sincere and deep gratitude as a trustee of a local library and more particularly as chairman of this section to each of you sitting out there today and those hundreds of people across this state who gave so much of themselves to this "cause" and made state aid a reality far beyond that of which we had dared to dream.

This section, under the leadership of Frank Nolen of the Florence County Library Board as chairman for the years 1968-1969, is certain to continue to contribute its share to library development in this state.

Jean A. Galloway, Chairman

NOMINATING COMMITTEE
(Appendix W)

The Nominating Committee presents the names of the following persons in nomination for officers of the South Carolina Library Association:

Mrs. Carol S. Scott ......................... President
Mr. J. Mitchell Reames .................. Vice-Pres. & Pres.-Elect
Miss Margie E. Herron .................. Secretary
Col. James M. Hillard ...................... Treasurer
Mrs. Marguerite G. Thompson ......... ALA Councilor
Miss Susie N. McKeown, Chairman
Mrs. Mary L. Hetherington
Mrs. Sara T. Kirven
Miss Jean Galloway
Miss Margie Herron

BOOK REVIEWS


Despite the considerable body of literature on South Carolina Reconstruction (which has benefitted from the recent re-issue of the Simkins and Woody masterpiece by Peter Smith), this study of the Freedmen's Bureau is a worthwhile additional monograph. Although cautious, the author successfully defends the agency from its contemporary and later critics who have been prone to depict it as simply an organization obsessed with embracing radical political goals and converting freedmen into Republican voters. This study does a thought-provoking job of leading the reader to put it in proper perspective.

Conceding that the Bureau did not succeed in all of its objectives, the book underscores the magnitude of the problems faced so that the author concludes that its accomplishments were actually rather remarkable — especially if one considered the small number of agents on the job. At its peak in 1867, there were only eighty-eight agents working in the state: forty in the field, eight in headquarters, eighteen under contract as doctors, and the remainder as clerks and laborers — hardly the horde that would have been essential to effect all of the horrible deeds ascribed to it.

Abbott, a professor at Oglethorpe College in Atlanta, gives a good summary of the transition to emancipation and a condensed, understandable account of the "Sea Island Experiment" (covered in Willie Lee Rose's significant Rehearsal for Reconstruction). He has an especially good appraisal of General Rufus Saxton, who was in charge of that wartime experiment in the Hilton Head area and later was to head the Freedmen's Bureau in the region. General Robert K. Scott, later to be "carpetbagger governor," took over in 1866 and appears more realistic than the earlier idealists in the organization. His colleagues were understandably discouraged: complex problems, inadequate personnel (one official, for example, for six
counties that contained 50,000 freedmen), interference, local hostility, and mountains of red tape. As to the last-named handicap, John William DeForest observed, "As I scribbled over these acres of vouchers . . . I decided that the Romans conquered the world because they had no paper."

The book gives the agents a good grade for integrity and intent. White Carolinians, appalled at the changes taking place, were prone to regard all Northerners as evil . . . and hence pounced on Bureau agents, they being handy and visible. In that atmosphere, white Conservatives assumed that they were necessarily agents of Radical Republicanism (an early-day guilt-by-association). Abbott attributes this tension to their fear of the Bureau as a force that would undermine white supremacy. He makes a useful contribution — heretofore much overlooked — that, despite this phobia about the Bureau, many white South Carolinians had quite kind words for individual agents, credited them with merit, and gave them considerable praise even for their efforts.

Denying with evidence the charge of the Bureau’s being subversive a political force, Abbott concentrates on a poignant picture of destitution and deterioration which confronted an organization that was basically a charitable institution with a relief program. His statistics are impressive: For example, in 1868, some 50,000 freedmen and 5,000 whites received medical attention — and yet the handful of Bureau agents could only scratch the surface of the need.

One chapter gives a clear and concise account of a complicated story that many readers of Reconstruction prefer to leap over: the thorny topic of the effort to provide land for the landless. The project, not generally understood by the freedmen (or students a century later), ended in frustration and disappointment for the Negroes, meaning therefore that “freedom would quickly prove a fragile thing.”

The education program likewise ended abysmally . . . a task too big for quick results. (Some of the efforts have interesting parallels with recent “freedom schools.”) But the emotionalism of South Carolina also appeared too big and led to enormous and under-informed criticism. Groundless rumors flew and made the Bureau a favorite and easy target for criticism and attack.

The author’s conclusion is that the effectiveness of the Bureau was limited by inadequate funds and personnel, by the fact that “social engineering” was ahead of its day, and by the brevity and uncertainty of its existence. As he puts it, the achievement was meager, the task large, but “the fault lies less with the Bureau than with the nation” unwilling to provide the commitment to “an endeavor that might have proved to be at least the half-way house to freedom” but which turned out to be “merely the point of departure for a people to begin the lonely walk down a long road that would lead well into the twentieth century.”

This conclusion seems justified by the facts presented in the judicious study which is both readable and scholarly and which should be on the shelves of South Carolina libraries.

RESEARCH MATERIALS IN SOUTH CAROLINA: A GUIDE by John Hammond Moore, Editor. Columbia, S. C., University of South Carolina Press, 1967. $5.95. 334 pp. By Margaret Wright, Librarian, Spartanburg Regional Campus, University of South Carolina, Spartanburg, S. C.

This volume of research materials in South Carolina, compiled and edited by Dr. John Hammond Moore of the Georgia State College, Atlanta, for the South Carolina State Library Board, with the cooperation of the South Carolina Library Association, came into being during the years from 1963 to 1965.

Miss Estellene P. Walker, Director of the South Carolina State Library Board, has written the Foreword, in which she says: “This book is another step in the State Library Board’s program to improve reference service at both state and local levels and to realize a coordinated network of library service throughout the state. The listings of specialized library resources, holdings of newspapers, periodical collections, and subject collections is a first attempt in this area to produce a bibliographic tool through which the specialized reader can locate available subject material and individual periodical and newspaper titles held by all South Carolina libraries.”

This, in brief, is what the book is about. But do not make the mistake of saying to yourself: “Oh, a bibliography — just a listing of reading matter; no story, no drama — this is not for me. I had rather read a novel, a biography or even a collection of essays, so I’ll just skip this one.” No librarian in his or her right mind would say this even to himself or herself, much less out loud, knowing the value it has as a quick reference tool for finding out who has what, where. But this reviewer is taking the hopeful assumption that there may be some who read the South Carolina Librarian who are the Laity, not dedicated librarians nor serious research students. It is the non-serious reader for whom I am browsing through this book, the reader with the dilettante taste who likes to nibble at this and savour that in all sorts of reading matter; who is just curious about things and people, and what makes them tick, or the wheels turn over. It is for the reader who can read between the lines, has a love of the Past, an interest in the Present, and a penchant for finding little oddities of thought and expression tucked away here and there in the printed word, like the long-lost mementoes one finds in going through the attic on a rainy day. If you are that type, this book can be as much fun as a treasure hunt. A quaint title here, an old diary there, a magazine long extinct but a mirror of the past, can make your curiosity mount, your imagination soar and your story-minded brain eager to see what history, what romance or what humorous
story might be hidden within the pages of these cloistered treasures.

But before you set out, to find out, save yourself time and mileage by perusing this Guide carefully by way of an Armchair Travel Trip. According to the season, you either curl up comfortably in front of an open fire, or loll languidly in a hammock by the magnolia tree where the mockingbird sings, and you go about this search systematically. You have as your seven league boots, the alphabet, by which this book is most conveniently arranged. You can go from Abbeville to York in minutes and the only reason you can't do an A to Z trip is because there are apparently no Z place names, (like Zanzibar) in our fair State. So you stop at York.

But you begin in Abbeville where you will find its newspaper, the Press and Banner, has files dating from 1846 and that these are on loan to Erskine College in Due West. Now, being history-minded, you will remember that Abbeville, an old town in the State, has all sorts of Confederate history ties with Secession, Jefferson Davis, and so on. You will at once be curious to know what the papers had to say on those stirring days between 1861 and 1865, not to mention all the social life that might have been going on away back in 1846.

Skipping over to York you find there a quarterly publication called South Carolina Turkey News. But the files begin as late as 1953, which, in a capsule, give the economic picture in this once all-cotton state. Agricultural and industrial diversification is the key-note now. Turkeys did not use to be news except at Thanksgiving and Christmas, the only time anyone took them seriously. But to merit a magazine quarterly about them must mean that there are, like Wanda Gag's Cats, millions and millions and millions of turkeys reaching the chopping block every day in the year. If you are turkey-minded you might find a half-day in York with the Turkey News very profitable.

On the other hand you may be a Garden Club Lady, or anyone who owns a spot of good earth and wonders what the horticulturists did about compost and mulches and insecticides away back when. You might find the answer in one of several periodicals such as The Annals of Agriculture and Other Useful Arts for the years 1784-1806, found in the Charleston Library Society holdings; or the Botanical Magazine from 1787-1800, at the Caroliniana Library of the University of South Carolina, or the South Carolina Agriculturist, from 1829-1846 in the South Carolina State Library at Columbia.

There are all manner of old diaries, scrapbooks, genealogies and family histories stashed away here and there, but mostly in the South Carolina Library. The gossip minded can have a field day here. You can read about the murder of Narciso Gener Gonzales in a scrapbook concerning same, and more, about him in personal papers and letters concerning political editorials. Every South Carolinian of an older day knows that N. G. Gonzales was a colorful figure and long-ago editor of our newspaper The State. Going to something somewhat milder, we hope, we come upon an entry that says "Golding, Carrie M. E. (2v.) Spartanburg Female College notes and scrapbooks. 1833, 1850-57." What was the college girl like in those far-away days? For one thing, she did not wear mini-skirts then.

One Joshua Gordon has a volume on "Witchcraft and Disease Remedies. 1784." With the witchcraft cult taking a sort of revival in England and maybe other places, it might be wise to look into this. Browsing through this absolutely fascinating bibliography could go on and on, but something must be left for you, gentle, or not so gentle, reader, and with a few more samples of old magazine titles we bid you post-haste to the nearest book store to buy this treasure for yourself, and poster-haste to take a real travel trip to all those places where these old treasures can be found.

Listed in the section on "Periodical Files Begun Prior to 1941" we find among many, many others such titles as these to stir the curiosity:

British Apollo, or Curious Amusements for the Ingenious. 1708-11.
Busy Body, or Men and Manners. 1759.
Charleston Spectator and Ladies' Literary Port Folio. 1806.
Columbian Lady's and Gentlemen's Magazine. 1844-49.
Compleat Library, or Newspaper for the Ingenious. 1692-94.
Mirror of Literature, Amusement and Instruction. 1823-29.
Mirror of Taste and Dramatic Censor. 1810-11.
American Moral and Sentimental Magazine. 1797-98.
Bouquet (Charleston). 1842-43.
Bower of Taste. 1829.
So . . . you see what I mean? Happy hunting if you are The Type.


A novel of fiction mixed with fact. Facts are bits of early history covering the coastal area from Myrtle Beach, S. C., to the picturesque old city of Charleston, S. C., and contains photographs of interesting places along the way. The history is narrated by one of the characters. Books are available at The Book Basement, 9 College St., Charleston, S. C.; The Hammock Shop, Pawley's Island, S. C.; Allen's, Inc., Myrtle Beach, S. C.; and the Jerry Cox Book Counter, Conway, S. C. Also from the author at P. O. Box 744, Conway, S. C.
South Carolina Library Association
Executive Committee
MINUTES
September 9, 1967

The Executive Committee of the South Carolina Library Association met on September 9, 1967, at 10:30 a.m., in the Meeting Room of the Richland County Library. Members present were Josephine Crouch, Mrs. Marguerite G. Thompson, Frances B. Reid, Mrs. Mary L. Hetherington, Desmond Koster, Mrs. Sara T. Kirven, Col. James M. Hillard, Susie N. McKeown, Margie E. Herron, Norma L. Lightsey, and Herbert Hucks, Jr., Editor, South Carolina Librarian. Also present was Mrs. Catherine Lewis, 1967 Local Arrangements Chairman.

The meeting was called to order by the President.

The reading of the Minutes was dispensed with, and they were approved as mailed.

The Treasurer’s report was accepted as information. As of September 1, the report showed a membership of 608.

Executive Committee reports were given as follows: 

ALA COUNCILOR: Mrs. Thompson briefly reviewed the problems and actions which faced the Council at the San Francisco meeting. Some of these were the contemplated move of ALA headquarters to Washington, the approval of the new Library Bill of Rights, and problems of copyright facing libraries. Mrs. Thompson also recommended that the Budget Committee consider a contribution to the ALA Washington office for 1968.

SELA REPRESENTATIVE: Miss Reid reported that she had written to the eight representatives from the SELA and had received replies from all concerning state association dues and travel expenses for ALA Councilors, SELA Representatives, and state association presidents. She will turn this information over to the proper committee.

SECTION CHAIRMEN:

COLLEGE: Miss Koster reported that Dr. Shores, who will continue his trip for the convention with a visit to the University concerning a graduate library school, will speak to the College Section on “A State Plan for Library Education.” Les Inabinet is chairman of the nominating committee.

PUBLIC: Mr. Hoyt Galvin, director of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg County libraries, will speak to the Public Section on “Gearing Public Libraries to the Age of Communication.” The nominating committee is composed of Carrie Gene Ashley, Mrs. Clara McCabe, and Mrs. Sarah Smith.

SCHOOL: Dr. Milbrey Jones from the U. S. Office of Education will speak to the School Section. A nominating committee had not been appointed.

TRUSTEE: No report was given in Miss Galloway’s absence.

SPECIAL: Mrs. Kirven reported that a nominating committee was being appointed and plans continued for the Convention.

Miss Crouch reminded all section chairmen to prepare a written report in triplicate to be presented at the business session and asked that the presentation be limited to three minutes.

South Carolina Librarian Editor: Mr. Hucks reported that copy had been sent to Ruzicka and that the Librarian should be out on schedule. He also reminded everyone of the February 1 deadline for the March issue.

Under Unfinished Business and General Orders, Miss Crouch asked that a report on SCLA Handbook changes be postponed. Mrs. Thompson and her committee will meet on November 4 to begin work on the revision.

An up-to-date report on Convention plans was given. Miss Crouch presented the Travel Arrangement Form to be used by speakers and arranged for mailing them. Mrs. Catherine Lewis reported briefly on local arrangements. Menus for the banquet and luncheon were approved by the Executive Committee. Table and room decorations and travel arrangements for speakers had been arranged. The Executive Committee agreed to asking a local high school sextet to offer entertainment during the banquet and to invite the members for the meal afterwards. The question of a corsage or a different kind of momento for speakers was presented, and the Committee agreed to presenting an appropriate momento for all speakers. Convention news coverage had been arranged.

After some discussion, the Committee voted to omit the Executive Committee Dinner for Visiting Speakers. The motion was made by Miss Reid and seconded by Miss McKeown.

Miss Koster reported that over $900 had been received from 29 exhibitors for 41 spaces.

The report of the Planning Committee was made by Miss Koster in Madeline Mosimann’s absence. This included final plans for the Saturday morning program which will be moderated by Gordon Gourlay.

Miss Herron reported for the Publications Committee in Mr. Busha’s absence. Five copies of the Moore study had been published and all were to be ready by October. The book will sell for $6.50, and all publicity and handling will be by the University Press. SCLA will receive 750 copies to sell while the State Library Board will receive 250 copies for distribution among public libraries.

The Scholarship Committee had met and sent a written
report in which several recommendations were made. A copy is attached. The report was accepted as information.

Miss McKeown, Chairman, Nominating Committee, announced the following slate of officers for 1967-68:

President ........................... Mrs. Carol S. Scott
V. Pres. & Pres.-Elect ........... J. Mitchell Reames
Secretary ............................ Margie E. Herron
Treasurer ......................... Col. James M. Hillard
ALA Councilor ..................... Mrs. Marguerite G. Thompson

Col. Hillard asked about the possibility of organizing a Europe travel group under the sponsorship of SCLA. It was suggested that he present the idea at the business session.

The contemplated increase in SCLA dues was brought up next. After some discussion, Col. Hillard moved that the Executive Committee request that the President appoint a committee after January 1, 1968, to review the complete dues structure and recommend such alterations as the committee sees fit and that the proposed amendment not be presented to the membership. Miss Koster seconded the motion, and it passed.

Mrs. Thompson asked if the Budget Committee should include an item for a contribution to the ALA Washington Office. Col. Hillard recommended that it not be considered until after the Moore study obligation had been financed.

Miss Crouch reminded the committee of the December 2 meeting of old and new members.

The meeting was adjourned at approximately 2:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Norma L. Lightsey, Secretary

South Carolina Library Association
Executive Committee
MINUTES
October 5, 1967

The Executive Committee of the South Carolina Library Association met on October 5, 1967, at 11:00 a.m. in the Ocean Forest Hotel. Members present were Josephine Crouch, Jean Galloway, Margie E. Herron, Col. James Hillard, Mrs. Mary Hetherington, Mrs. Sarah Kirven, Desmond Koster, Norma Lightsey, Susie McKeown, Mrs. Carol Scott, and Mrs. Marguerite Thompson. Also present were Herbert Hucks, Jr., editor, South Carolina Librarian, and Mrs. Katherine Lewis, Chairman, Local Arrangements Committee.

The meeting was called to order by the President.

The Minutes of the last meeting were accepted as printed after one correction was made. On page 2, paragraph 8, the motion was seconded by Miss McKeown rather than Mr. Hucks.

The Treasurer's report showed a membership of over 620 for 1967.

Executive Committee reports were given as follows:

ALA COUNCILOR: Mrs. Thompson reported that a questionnaire from the ALA special committee on chapter relationships had been received to be completed and returned. She asked for and received approval for Mrs. Betty Foran and Herbert Hucks, Jr., to work with her on completing the questionnaire.

SCLA Representative: Miss Reid was absent, so no report was given.

Section Chairmen:

College: Miss Koster reported that Mr. Shores, their speaker, had arrived and would stay for the week-end. No nominating committee had been appointed.

Public: Miss Herron reported that the nominating committee had met and selected the slate of officers as follows: Chairman — Gloria Lindler, Vice Chairman — Patricia Mercer, Secretary-Treasurer — Mrs. Thelma Murtha.

School: Mrs. Hetherington announced that the following slate of officers had been selected: Chairman — Mrs. Helen Callison, Vice Chairman — Miss Elizabeth McDavid, Secretary-Treasurer — Mrs. Dorothy Winstead.

Trustee: Miss Galloway reported that the State Library Board will ask for an additional 5c per capita for state aid for 1968-69.

Special: Mrs. Kirven announced the following slate of officers to be presented: Chairman — Mrs. Sara Harris, Vice Chairman — Miss Frances Harris.

The possibility of convention expenses exceeding the amount budgeted arose when it was discovered that some speakers were planning to remain for a longer period than had been anticipated. Col. Hillard reported that the treasury could handle additional expenses, but that the Executive Committee must authorize him to pay them. Miss McKeown moved that he be authorized to meet all necessary expenses of the 1967 Convention. Miss Galloway seconded the motion, and it passed. Col. Hillard asked that a copy of the motion be sent to him for his records.

Miss Koster reported that the question of employing a guard for the exhibits had come up. She felt that the exhibitors should not be asked to contribute money for that purpose. The Committee agreed and decided to drop the matter.

Miss Crouch announced that John Landrum would report for the Publication Committee at the business meeting. Reference was made to the November 19, 1966, Executive Committee Minutes in which the Committee
authorized Col. Hillard to withdraw from the savings account the amount necessary to meet the publication commitment. Miss Crouch asked Miss Herron to be in contact and report any action or information at the December meeting.

Col. Hillard reported that it was too late to initiate a European travel group for next year.

The problem of securing copies of convention speeches was brought up by Mrs. Scott. Mrs. Lewis offered the use of the tape recorded from the Horry County Library. Miss Galloway moved that the tape recorder be used wherever needed and that the Association pay for the tapes. Mrs. Scott added that each section should pay for additional copies. Mrs. Hetherington seconded the motion, and it passed. Mr. Hucks offered to make tapes if possible for any sections upon their request with the sections furnishing the tape.

Mrs. Lewis reported that a copy of Low Country Impressions would be presented as a memento to each speaker.

Miss Crouch reported that only Mrs. Mims would be present to receive a NLW award. Mrs. Ebaugh, and Mr. Cauthen all sent regrets.

Mrs. Thompson reported that the Handbook Revision Committee would meet on November 4. She asked for section chairmen to suggest any changes they thought necessary.

Miss Crouch reminded the Committee of the next meeting on December 2.

The meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
Norma L. Lightsey, Secretary

South Carolina Library Association
Executive Committee
MINUTES
December 2, 1967

The Executive Committee of the South Carolina Library Association held its final meeting of the 1966-67 Biennium on December 2, 1967, at 10:30 a.m., in the Meeting Room of the Richland County Library. Members present were Josephine Crouch, Margie E. Herron, Col. James Hillard, Mrs. Sarah Kirven, Desmond Koster, Norma Lightsey, Susie McKeown, Mrs. Carol Scott, and Mrs. Marguerite Thompson. Also present were Herbert Hucks, Jr., editor, South Carolina Librarian, and the following incoming members of the Executive Committee: Mrs. Helen Callison, Mrs. Sarah Harris, Frank Nolen, J. Mitchell Reames, and Robert C. Tucker.

The meeting was called to order by the President who asked the Secretary to introduce the incoming Executive Committee members.

Corrections to the Minutes of the previous meeting were made and the Minutes accepted and corrected.

The Treasurer’s report was given to members and accepted as information. Total S.C.L.A. membership during 1967 reached 625.

Miss McKown, speaking for the Executive Committee, expressed appreciation to Miss Crouch, Miss Koster, Mrs. Scott, Col. Hillard, and to all who helped make the Convention a success.

Executive Committee reports were given as follows: Ala Councilor: Mrs. Thompson announced plans for attending the Mid-Winter Board Meeting in January. Her Committee had completed the questionnaire from the Special Committee on ALA Chapter Relationships and returned it to the Committee.

The SELA Representative was absent, and no report was given.

Section Chairmen:
College: Miss Koster had no report.
Public: Miss Herron had no report.
School: The Chairman was absent and no report was given.
Trustee: The Chairman was absent. Mr. Nolen announced plans by the Trustee Section for trying to obtain the additional $2 per capita for State Aid and also to remove the 3% tax on public library books. He also said plans would be made for strengthening the Section.
Special: Mrs. Kirven had no report.
Editor: Mr. Hucks reminded the group of the February 1 deadline for the next issue of the South Carolina Librarian. As in the past, available copies of Convention speeches will be printed in the South Carolina Librarian.

Several items came up under Unfinished Business and General Orders.

The President asked the Secretary to read the report of the Publication Committee, and a discussion followed concerning the amount of profit for S.C.L.A. The group felt that a clear statement should be obtained concerning the amount of profit as stated in the report. Mrs. Scott moved that Miss Crouch and Mr. Reames check into the matter, gather all information, and report at the January meeting. Mrs. Kirven seconded the motion, and it passed. Col. Hillard recommended that the Association’s share of expenses be paid from the checking account rather than the savings account since the checking account could easily take care of it.

A problem concerning the honorarium for Mrs. Cor-
rigan was next discussed. Col. Hillard read the letter from Mrs. Corrigan saying she had been promised $200 and his reply to her. Mrs. Scott said there had been no written agreement as far as she knew but that possibly there had been an oral agreement between Mrs. Corrigan and Miss Galloway. Col. Hillard moved that the Association pay the additional $100. Miss McKeon seconded the motion, and it passed.

Mrs. Thompson reported that the Handbook Revision Committee had met and begun work through Chapter 2. Mr. Reames was re-writing Chapter 1. In her report, she made five requests. The requests and committee action on each were:

1. To appoint a committee to establish an official depository for the Association records, formalize the agreement, and set up procedures. Miss McKeon moved that this be done, Miss Koster seconded the motion, and it passed. This would be a special committee.

2. To eliminate the Auditing Committee. Miss Koster moved to do this, Miss Herron seconded the motion, and it passed.

3. To extend the ALA Coordinator’s term of office to four years. Col. Hillard moved that this be done, beginning in 1968, Mrs. McKeown seconded it, and the motion passed.

4. To add the words “if requested” to the statement under duties of officers and committees: “Submits a biennial report in triplicate to the Secretary and an oral report to the biennial Business Meeting”. Miss McKeown moved that the words be added, Miss Koster seconded the motion, and it passed.

5. To request the Constitution and By-Laws Committee to prepare for the Handbook Revision Committee a perfect copy of the Constitution and By-Laws incorporating all changes and amendments made since 1959. No Executive Committee action was necessary.

Mrs. Thompson presented the proposed budget for the Budget Committee. Col. Hillard asked that, upon the recommendation of the auditor, several items concerning anticipated income be deleted. This was agreed. The President asked that the vote on the proposed budget be tabled until after a discussion of National Library Week. The Secretary read the motion concerning National Library Week which had come from the Planning Committee’s program at the Convention. Mr. Tucker reminded the Committee that the motion was not made at a business meeting. After some discussion, Mrs. Scott moved that the South Carolina Library Association discontinue sponsoring National Library Week on the state level. Mrs. Thompson then moved that the proposed budget be accepted with the deletion of the amount included for NLW. Mrs. Kirven seconded the motion, and it passed.

Under New Business, the President made several recommendations or suggestions, including making the Budget Committee a Standing Committee, having the President and Secretary from the same area or nearer each other, and having two copies of minutes and reports sent to the President.

There was no correspondence requiring Committee action.

The question of an LAD Representative was brought up by Miss Crouch which led to a discussion of the need for a membership directory showing libraries as well as home addresses for members. No action was taken.

Mrs. Scott announced that the first meeting of 1968 would be held January 27.

The President then expressed her appreciation to Committee members for their help during 1966-67.

The meeting adjourned at approximately 12:30.

Respectfully Submitted,

Norman L. Lightsey, S.C.L.A. Secretary

South Carolina Library Association
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
January 27, 1968

The Executive Committee of the South Carolina Library Association held its first meeting of the 1968-69 biennium on January 27, 1968, at 10:30 a.m., in the Meeting Room of the Richland County Public Library. The members present were Mrs. Sarah S. Harris, Margie E. Herron, Col. James M. Hillard, J. Frank Nolen, J. Mitchell Reames, Mrs. Carol S. Scott, Mrs. Marguerite G. Thompson, and Robert C. Tucker. Also present was Herbert Hucks, Jr., Editor, South Carolina Librarian.

The meeting was called to order by the President, who began her opening remarks with an announcement that as a result of Mrs. Gloria Lindler Patton's decision to leave the public library field, the chairmanship of the Public Library Section had been transferred to Patricia Mercer, who had held the office of Vice-Chairman of the Section. The President continued her remarks by expressing a desire to get more young librarians to serve on committees in order that the Association might benefit from their enthusiasm. Mrs. Scott also recommended that the Executive Committee try to keep its meetings short, aiming for a 10:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m. schedule if at all possible.

The reading of the Minutes was dispensed with, and they were approved as printed.

Executive Committee reports were given as follows: ALA COUNCILOR: Mrs. Thompson reported on the January Midwinter Meeting in Miami, giving briefly some
of the highlights. The ALA Council adopted 2 resolutions regarding the Copyright Law: one, that it not be considered an infringement of the Law for libraries to copy materials if these materials are not used for commercial advantage; and two, that it not be an infringement of the Copyright Law for libraries to copy materials for replacement purposes. The Council also discussed the establishment of a National Library, a single agency that would not be a part of the Library of Congress. Frederick H. Wagneman, a former ALA president, has been named by President Johnson to serve on the President's Commission to study obscenity and pornography. An interesting sideline reported by Mrs. Thompson was the nomination of Archie McNeal, a Southerner, for president of ALA for next year. The questionnaire from the Special Committee on ALA Chapter Relationships was submitted to ALA. Mrs. Thompson reported that at the Midwinter Meeting ALA was complaining about not being asked for help often enough. Mrs. Thompson concluded her report by requesting that the SCLA president send the names of new SCLA officers to ALA. SELA REPRESENTATIVE: Miss Reid was absent and no report was given.

Col. Hillard came in late and was asked to give his report at this point in the meeting. The Treasurer's report was approved as submitted. Col. Hillard reported a total of 486 SCLA members thus far, with 450 personal members and 36 institutional.

SECTION CHAIRMEN:

COLLEGE: Mr. Tucker reported that tentative plans have been made for a spring workshop (possibly April 5), probably to be held at Clemson.

PUBLIC: No report was given in Miss Mercer's absence.

SCHOOL: Mrs. Callison was absent, so there was no report.

TRUSTEE: Mr. Nolen reported that the Section, with Miss Walker's assistance, is moving ahead with its plans to try to obtain for public libraries the additional $5 per capita State Aid and also to remove the 3% tax on public library books. In December a letter was sent to public librarians and board members asking that they contact their delegations about these 2 items; a few replies have been received. Miss Walker will be working with the Ways and Means Committee and will let Mr. Nolen know what steps should be taken next.

SPECIAL: Mrs. Harris reported that her Section continues to work on membership. She asked the Executive Committee for suggestions concerning workshops which this Section might conduct.

At this point in the meeting, Mr. Reames asked if anything could be done about contacting new librarians moving into the state about SCLA. Mr. Reames felt that this should not be the responsibility of the Treasurer. It was agreed that this was a matter which should be referred to the Membership Committee.

The South Carolina Librarian Editor: Mr. Hucks reminded everyone of the February 1 deadline for news to go in the March issue of The South Carolina Librarian. Section Chairmen were again issued a plea from Mr. Hucks to send him any news of their activities or items of interest about individual members.

Unfinished Business: The first item under unfinished business was a report on the Publication Committee project. Miss Crouch and Mr. Reames had investigated the problem concerning the amount of profit which SCLA could expect from the sale of Dr. Moore's Guide. After receiving a clarified statement on the matter from S. C. State Library Board, Miss Crouch asked Col. Hillard to go ahead and pay SCLA's share of the publication costs. The total amount, $2,250, was paid out of the checking account, and it was agreed that money received by SCLA from the sale of the book should go back into that account.

A report from the Handbook Revision Committee was the next item of unfinished business. Mrs. Thompson reported that this committee would meet on February 15 if possible and would work on revising chapters 3-6 of the Handbook. Mrs. Thompson asked that Executive Committee suggest any changes it thought necessary.

A final item of old business was a request from Col. Hillard that he be given a copy of the 1968 operating budget, signed by the chairman of the Budget Committee, for the auditor. Col. Hillard felt that a copy of this budget should also be in the minutes.

New Business: Under new business, the President first asked for approval of new committee members appointed and for suggestions of names to fill remaining vacancies.

The President then asked for opinions as to whether a one-day meeting involving the entire Association should be held in the off years. The consensus seemed to be that the Association not attempt such a meeting; Some of the reasons given for not having a meeting included the following:

(1) the off-year was supposed to give more librarians an opportunity to attend SELA;
(2) it is too difficult to find a subject of interest to all types of libraries;
(3) the biennial meeting is supposed to give librarians time to plan for more Section activities during the off-year.

Mrs. Scott asked the Executive Committee members for any suggestions that might be passed along to the Planning Committee which should meet in February. It was recommended that since Madeleine Mosimann had taken notes at the General Session of the SCLA Convention that she be contacted for ideas that were brought out during that meeting.
The next item for consideration was a discussion of a time and place for the next convention. Mrs. Scott suggested that the Committee consider setting a permanent date and place (if possible) for the biennial convention. This subject will be discussed more fully at the next meeting. The Secretary was instructed, in the meantime, to check with North Carolina and Georgia to find out if they had fixed dates for their state conventions.

The President reported that Miss Mary Frayser, longtime friend of libraries in S.C., had died on January 9, at the age of 99. Mrs. Thompson moved that the Secretary write a resolution noting how much Miss Frayser has meant to public library development in S.C. and that copies of the resolution be sent to Miss Frayser’s relatives and also to The South Carolina Librarian and News for S.C. Public Libraries. Mr. Reames seconded the motion, and it passed.

The following tentative schedule of meetings for the 1968 Executive Committee was announced:

| March 30 | Sept. 28 |
| May 25 | Nov. 30 |

Mrs. Scott reminded the Committee that the next meeting would be at 10:30 on Saturday morning, March 30, in the Meeting Room of the Richland County Public Library.

The meeting was adjourned at approximately 12:15 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Margie E. Herron, S.C.L.A. Secretary

DEADLINE for the October, 1968 issue of the South Carolina Librarian will be September 1, 1968.

LEXINGTON LIBRARY DEDICATED

Dedication exercises for the headquarters of the Lexington County Circulating Library were held October 29, 1967. The site, donated by Mr. and Mrs. Clyde M. Barr, is between Batesburg and Leesville. The brick, stone and glass building was constructed with appropriated funds and funds obtained by public subscription. The County Delegation voted $45,000 for the library, and donations accounted for the remainder to the $116,000 cost. In addition, the Delegation provided $15,000 for the equipment.

Woodrow H. Taylor, Chairman of the Building Committee, presided at the dedication exercises. Lorena Miller, Librarian, traced the history of the library, and William R. West, Jr., Minister, First Baptist Church, Batesburg, delivered the dedication address.

Among those present for the exercises were past and present members of the Lexington County Legislative Delegation, Lexington County Library Board members, city officials, and from the State Library Board, Estellene P. Walker, Director, and the following staff members: Nancy C. Blair, Betty E. Callaham, and Margie E. Herron.

Women of the community contributed refreshments for the tea which followed the ceremony. (S. C. State Library Board’s News for Public Libraries, November, 1967)

A PAMPLICO Public Library Committee has been formed to work with Florence County Library officials on the establishment and maintenance of a branch of the County Library in PAMPLICO.

December 1, 1967, construction began on the SENeca Branch of the Oconee County Library. Congressman W. J. Bryan Dorn was the speaker for the ground-breaking exercises. Others on the program included Dewey Sharon, Chairman of the Building Committee; Mayor Percy Wells; R. E. Hughes, Chairman of the S. C. Appalachian Commission; and Mrs. W. R. Ballenger, Chairman of the
Oconee County Library Board. Architects are Kirk R. Craig and F. Earle Gaulden of Craig and Gaulden, Greenville. Total cost is $99,500.00. Prime contractor is M. L. Garrett Construction Company, Greenville. The 4,400 sq. ft. building will be of brick veneered construction, with front and rear walls of glass. It will be financed by an LSCA Grant of $50,000.00 from the S. C. State Library Board, $13,860.00 from the Appalachian Commission, supplemented by $34,640.00 in local funds.

Groundbreaking ceremonies for the ST. ANDREWS Branch of the Richland County Public Library were held August 10, 1967.

Fourteen public librarians attended a special Cataloging Workshop in Columbia November 7-8, 1967, sponsored by the S. C. STATE LIBRARY BOARD, and conducted by Mrs. M. Thatcher Parris, Chief Cataloger of the S. C. State Library Board. A second workshop was held January 25, 1968; a third is scheduled later in 1968.

August 25, 1967, the S. C. STATE LIBRARY BOARD approved the awarding of a $976,495.00 contract for the new State Library Board building to Lafaye-Tarrant Construction Company of Columbia, S. C. ($16.10 per cost per square foot). Contract for bookstacks of $68,608.00 by Estey Corporation, Atlanta, Ga., was also approved. Geiger, Califf and Player of Columbia are the Architects. J. Russell Bailey, Architect, was Consultant. It is located at the intersection of Bull and Senate Streets.

WE BLUSH WITH PRIDE!

At its annual meeting on December 12, the Board of Trustees of the Charleston County Library adopted this resolution:

Resolved that the Board of Trustees of the Charleston County Library thank Miss Estellene P. Walker, Director of the S. C. State Library Board, and the Staff of the State Library Board for their constructive leadership and effective assistance to libraries in South Carolina and to the Charleston County Library. The Charleston County Library Board and Staff are deeply appreciative of the work of the State Library Board.

Mrs. C. E. Bethea, Dillon County Librarian in the Dillon Herald: "You have a great source of knowledge in being able to draw on the Extension Service of the State Library Board. It is filling a great need in lending Dillon County Library materials now available in the county. Many expensive, rare and unusual books have been used by our patrons to aid them in improving their educational status in colleges and in schools of the county. It is a great satisfaction to an educator to provide for those who need this service . . . ." (S. C. State Library Board's News for Public Libraries, January, 1968)

PERSONALS

Sympathy to the family of ARTHUR ATKINSON, who died in August, 1967. He was the husband of the treasurer of the Allendale-Hampton-Jasper Regional Library Board.

ROMAYNE BARNES, Trustee of the Greenville County Library, spoke to the Down Town Greenville Association, American Business Women's Association and the Northgate Community Club on behalf of the library in September, 1967.

Mrs. JAMES A. BELLAMY, Greer, has been appointed to the Greenville County Library Board.

LEON BERNSTEIN, M.L.S. graduate of the New York State University at Albany, joined the staff of the S. C. State Library Board January 2, 1968, as Consultant in charge of Special Programs, which includes the establishment of library services in State institutions and the development of services to the handicapped, and blind.

AUGUST 25, 1967 Mrs. HAGOOD BOSTICK was re-elected Secretary of the S. C. State Library Board. She is Librarian of the Richland County Public Library, Columbia.

Mrs. GRISELDA BOWDEN succeeded Mrs. BESSIE DeLOACHE as Librarian of the Hampton Branch of the Allendale-Hampton-Jasper Regional Library. Mrs. DeLOACHE has retired, after many years of service.

Mrs. JAMES M. BRADFORD, Branch and Bookmobile Librarian with the Chester County Library for some 20 years, joined the staff of the York County Library January 2, 1968.

Mrs. BOYD L. BRIGMAN, Assistant Librarian, Dillon County Library, is the Latta Business and Professional Women's Career Woman of the Year. October 21, 1967, a tea was given for her in the Latta Library by the B & P W.

JAMES E. BROWN, Camden, is a member of the Kershaw County Library Board.

Sympathy to Mrs. W. C. BUIST, of Blackville, on the death of her husband November 7, 1967. She is a member of the Barnwell (ABBE Regional) County Library Board.

Sympathy to the family of Mrs. NILS CHRISTENSEN, of Beaufort. Mrs. CHRISTENSEN was a member of the original Beaufort County Library Board and served as secretary until ill health caused her resignation.

Sympathy to the family of Mrs. R. M. COOPER, of Wisacky, who died November 4, 1967. She was an active member of the Lee County Library Board for many years, and was serving as president when she resigned because of ill health.

CHARLES CURTIS, McBee, has been appointed to the Chesterfield County Library Board.

Sympathy to Mrs. HELEN L. ERVIN, whose sister,
Miss Gerald Lowry, died September 22, 1967. Mrs. ERVIN is Librarian of the York Township Branch of the York County Library.

Mrs. ROBERT FINKLEA is Assistant Librarian of the Pamplico Branch of the Florence County Library.

LARRY FOSTER, Chesterfield, has been appointed to the Chesterfield County Library Board.

JEAN GALLOWAY, Trustee of the Greenville County Library, spoke to the Junior Palmetto Women's Club on behalf of the library in September, 1967, and to the Friends of the Greer Library, a Branch of the Greenville County system, October 31, 1967.

Mrs. ZACHARIA GELLMAN is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Charleston County Library.

H. CALDWELL HARPER is Chairman of the Greenville County Library Board, succeeding EDD A. BURCH. FRANK S. LEAKE, JR., is Vice-Chairman; H. Z. JONES, Secretary; and JEAN GALLOWAY, Treasurer.

DOROTHY C. HEARN, recent Rutgers graduate, has joined the staff of the Greenville County Library, in the Young People's Department.

Miss CAROLYNA HARPER, Librarian, Columbia High School, is working on an advanced library degree at Florida State University Library School.

Mrs. ROUSE HUFF, graduate of the University of North Carolina Library School, is a part-time Assistant in the Calhoun County Library.

Mrs. MILDRED K. HULME, recent Head of Reference in the Dearborn, Michigan Public Library, became the Reference Consultant of the S. C. State Library Board January 2, 1968. She received the library degree from Western Reserve.

CATHERINE ANNE JOHNSON, Winthrop College Student, and a 1967 summer employee at the Greenwood headquarters of the Abbeville-Greenwood Regional Library, attended the Goethe Institute in Bad Aibling in late 1967, and since October 22, 1967 has been attending the University of Heidelberg as an exchange student.

CONGRATULATIONS to Mr. and Mrs. CALVIN JONES on the birth of twin daughters December 17, 1967. Mrs. JONES has been Chief Secretary for the S. C. State Library Board for six years.

Miss HELEN JORDAN is Reference Librarian at Columbia College.

CARLISLE BEAN, of Spartanburg, was elected Chairman of the S. C. State Library Board on August 25, 1967.

ROSE JORDAN has joined the headquarters staff of the York County Library.

BEVERLEY KEARSE, a recent graduate of Columbia College, with a major in library science, joined the staff of the Florence County Library August 15, 1967.

CONGRATULATIONS to Mr. and Mrs. LOUIS T. KEYS on the birth of a daughter, ANNA THEODOSIA, born October 6, 1967. Mrs. KEYS has been a staff member and has acted at times as Librarian of Oconee County Library for 13 years.

Mrs. GEORGE S. KING (ANNE DAVIS) is head of Children's Services at the Richland County Public Library. She was formerly librarian at Creighton Elementary School, Columbia.

Mrs. SARAH T. KIRVEN is now with the Base Library at Shaw Air Force Base.

JOHN H. LANDRUM, S. C. State Library Board Reference Librarian, is on a six month tour in the Army Reserve.

Mrs. ANNE LEWIS, intern in the Sumter County Library, joined the staff of the library in January, 1968.

GLORIA LINDLER, Extension Librarian of the Spartanburg County Library, and Mitchell Patton, of Woodruff, S. C., were married December 10, 1967. Mrs. PATTON has resigned from the Spartanburg County Library and will live in Woodruff.

Mrs. KATHLEEN McCABE, member of the staff of the Greenwood County Library (now Abbeville-Greenwood Regional Library, for almost 35 years, was honored by the staff and the Greenwood County Library Board. She received a pair of silver candelabra from the staff, and a silver bowl from the Board. Although Mrs. McCABE retired officially December 31, 1967, she will continue as a part-time staff member.

VICTOR B. McGRAW, Cheraw, has been appointed to the Chesterfield County Library Board.

JOHN RUSSELL McLAIN, Chesterfield, has been appointed to the Chesterfield County Library Board.

Mrs. ETHEL T. MAPP has succeeded Mrs. EMILY G. ROLLINS as assistant at the Lake City Branch of the Florence County Library.

LOUISE MARCUM, Librarian, Oconee County Library, attended the Pilot Club International Convention in New Orleans in 1967.

Mrs. THELMA M. MEDLIN is Periodicals Librarian, Florence County Library.

CONNIE R. MORTON is serving on the York County Library Board.

Mrs. C. D. MUNN is Librarian of the Pamplico Branch of the Florence County Library.

Mrs. LEON PATTerson began her service as Bookmobile Librarian for the Union County Library November 28, 1967, when the Library inaugurated county-wide Bookmobile Service with a new bookmobile.
Mrs. CLAUDIA PEEPLES has succeeded ELIZABETH McNAB as President of the Barnwell (ABBE Regional) Friends of the Library.

JOHN D. PITZER, 1958 graduate of Florida State University Library School, has joined the staff of the Greenville County Library. He is in charge of Reference Service to business and industry.

ELIZABETH PORCHER, Director of the Abbeville-Greenwood Regional Library, and Louise WATSON, Reference Librarian, visited EXPO in September, 1967.

Mrs. D. A. QUATTLEBAUM, JR. is the Chairman of the Lee County Library Board, succeeding Mrs. R. M. COOPER.

Mrs. BETTY J. RAGSDALE is Librarian of the Beaufort County Library, succeeding RAY PEPPERS, who resigned in August, 1966. During the interim Mrs. L. B. MORLEY, Librarian, Colleton County, supervised the operation of the Beaufort County Library.

Mrs. PAULINE RALEY, Jefferson, has been appointed to the Chesterfield County Library Board.

RAMON SCHWARTZ, JR., Chairman of the Sumter County Library Board, is a member of the Interagency Council on the Aging.

Mrs. RAY SEEPIARS is Vice-Chairman of the Lee County Library Board.

CHARLES A. STEVENSON, Reference Librarian, Greenville County Library, was the subject of a profile in the Greenville Piedmont — in a series of articles on area public servants.

Mrs. DuBOSE STUCKEY joined the staff of the Abbeville-Greenwood Regional Library October 2, 1967. She received the library degree from Emory University; had worked in the Richland County Public Library and was Head of the County Department in Greenwood. She served as a member of the Library Board of Trustees for several years.

E. M. SWEATT, Cheraw, has been appointed to the Chesterfield County Library Board.

JERRY TEAL, Pageland, has been appointed to the Chesterfield County Library Board.

SALLY URBAN joined the staff of the Abbeville-Greenwood Regional Library October 2, 1967. She received the Master’s degree from the Library School of Washington in August, 1967.

CONGRATULATIONS to Miss ESTELLENE P. WALKER, Director of the S. C. State Library Board, on being selected by the Progressive Farmer as 1967 Woman of the Year in Service to Rural Families in South Carolina. The award was announced in the January 1968, issue of the magazine.

Mrs. BERT WALKER resigned January 8, 1968, as Librarian of the Senate Branch of the Oconee County Library after many years of service.

ROBERT M. WARD is serving on the York County Library Board.

R. MAX WILLCOCKS is Librarian at Columbia College. He is a Peabody Library School graduate, and was Director of Technical Services at Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio.

KITTY WARNER, Cataloger in the Anderson County Library, was the August, 1967 Career Girl for the Anderson Business and Professional Women’s Club.

Mrs. A. F. WOODHAM is Secretary-Treasurer of the Lee County Library Board.

BARBARA YONCE, Intern at the Greenwood Headquarters of the Abbeville-Greenwood Regional Library, is working nights in the Greenwood Library, while completing her senior year at Lander College.