J. MITCHELL REAMES
President, SCLA, 1970-1971

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South Carolina Library Association — 1970 - 1971

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PAST PRESIDENT
Mrs. Carol S. Scott
Librarian
(Continued On Page Four)
EDITORIAL

We feel that SCLA is in good hands for the 1970-1971 biennium, under the leadership of J. Mitchell Reames, Director of the Marion State College Library, Florence. He is already making history: this is his second term as President — he served in 1949—and, although not the first to serve more than one term, he is the first since Fant H. Thornley served in 1938 and 1939. We believe that he, other officers, Section and Committee Chairmen and members; Mrs. Marguerite G. Thompson, ALA Councilor; and Mrs. Elizabeth Foran, SELA Representative, will lead us well! It will take more than “good luck and best wishes” to do so, but we wish them well!

Congratulations to Miss Estellene P. Walker, Director, South Carolina State Library, on the completion of the new South Carolina State Library Building! Dedication service was held February 18, 1970. We remember back in the late 1940’s when the S. C. State Library Board’s Headquarters were slightly cramped! Under Miss Walker’s leadership the State Library Board — now the State Library — has come a long way. Not only should she and her staff over the years be congratulated, but the citizens of the state as well. (See pages 29-30)

We thank our growing number of contributors of articles for this issue. There are still many untouched subjects which would be interesting reading — think about your library — its history, its problems, its more-than-ordinary everyday happenings — send us those unusual anecdotes!

Again, as usual, we thank the S. C. State Library Board for many items gleaned from Miss Nancy C. Blair’s News for South Carolina Libraries; and our publisher, JOSEPH RUZICKA, Inc.

ALA AWARDS: all members of the ALA are urged to recommend candidates for the ALA AWARDS, CITATIONS, and SCHOLARSHIPS presented for distinguished service to the profession, publication, study and research. Most of the awards will be made during the ALA Annual Conference in Detroit. For readers of the South Carolina Librarian there is still time for entries for the following: BETAPHIL MU: Deadline is April 1, 1970; JOHN COTTON DANA PUBLICITY: Deadline for entries: April 1, 1970 — for scrapbooks: April 14, 1970. FREDERICK G. MELCHER SCHOLARSHIP: Deadline for applications: April 1, 1970.

A. L. A. COUNCILOR’S REPORT
by Marguerite G. Thompson

President William Dix and Second Vice President Hoyt Galvin were commended on all sides for their efficiency in presiding over the three Council sessions at the January Midwinter meeting in Chicago.

Several special rules were adopted by Council at its first session on Tuesday, January 20. At the same time, the agenda proposed for the three sessions was adopted. Both actions of the Council paved the way for orderly procedure and business-like conduct of meetings.

Newly-adopted rules included the issuing of appropriate identification badges to Council, to non-Council members of ALA, and to non-members of the Association; and the designation of special seating areas for the various groups.

Debate was to be limited to three minutes and no speaker would be allowed to have the floor twice on the same question until all who wished to speak had spoken. Non-Council members of ALA might be recognized by the presiding officer and allowed to speak on questions

The South Carolina Librarian

Editor Herbert Hucks, Jr. Archives, Wofford College Library, Spartanburg, S. C.

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being discussed by Council; non-members of the Association would not be permitted a voice in discussion.

A ruling was also adopted requiring all main motions, amendments, and resolutions to be submitted in written form.

Perhaps the most important subject of discussion at Midwinter concerned the interim report of the Activities Committee on New Directions for ALA. Subtitled “A preliminary report,” it was presented to Council in summary form for information only by the Chairman, Frederick Wagman. The President’s Program on Wednesday night, however, was a lively discussion of the report and included a question-and-answer period.

Suggested by the Committee as the Association’s highest current priorities were the following six categories: Social responsibilities; manpower; intellectual freedom; democratization and reorganization of the Association; legislation; and planning, research, and development.

Council approved a motion by John Lorenz that we instruct the Committee on Program Evaluation and Support to set up a contingency amount in the 1970-71 budget so allocations could be made without delay on priority goals recommended by this Activities Committee on New Directions which might be supported by Council.

“The question,” the report stated, “is not whether ALA should endeavor to improve the personal situation of its members but HOW.”

Three resolutions proposing Council reforms and referred to Council by the Atlantic City membership meeting were approved. These require that a statement of the candidate’s professional concerns accompany ALA ballots for the position of Councilor and President; that a complete report of votes cast for these candidates be published; and that action of Council on policy matters be taken by roll call and votes published.

Acting upon its decision to vote by roll call on policy matters, Council passed a resolution that libraries or librarians who support racist institutions through services or materials be censured by the American Library Association.

Intellectual freedom was at the forefront of Council sessions, and announcement was made that the Freedom to Read Foundation had been legally established with a 17-member Board of Trustees. ALA members were urged to contribute to its support by joining the Foundation and paying regular membership dues ($10 to $50), or through making larger contributions as sponsors, patrons, or benefactors.

A controversial discussion centered on updating the Association’s 1950 Resolution on Loyalty Programs was resolved through the approval of a motion to recommit the document to the Intellectual Freedom Committee for further study and report.

A recommendation by the Committee on Organization that the office of Second Vice President be abolished was adopted and referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws for implementation.

The downtown location of the Sherman House provided easy access for shopping and sightseeing between meetings, but it took courage to leave the warmth of the hotel and get out into the snow and face the icy wind. Chicago is indeed appropriately named the windy city.

J. MITCHELL REAMES, DIRECTOR
MARION STATE COLLEGE LIBRARY


Mr. J. Mitchell Reames, Director of the Undergraduate Library at the University of South Carolina’s main campus in Columbia and Associate Librarian has been appointed Director of the Library at Marion State College. This appointment, to become effective on February 1, 1970, was announced today by Dr. Walter Douglas Smith, President of Marion State College.

Dr. Smith said that the new college will be fortunate to have a man of such wide experience directing the development of the new library. He pointed out that at the University Mr. Reames took major responsibility for developing the undergraduate collection which now has a collection in excess of 50,000 volumes. His assignment at Marion State College will be to develop a collection well in excess of 100,000 volumes over the next five to ten years.

Mr. Reames is a native of Sumter County. He received the BA degree at Furman University in 1941 and the BS degree in Library Science from the University of North Carolina in 1942. He was awarded the MA degree in Library Science at the University of Michigan in 1954.

Mr. Reames’ library experience began when he served as a Library assistant at Furman University, 1937-41. He has worked in the libraries at the University of North Carolina, Clemson University, Northwestern State College (Louisiana) and the University of South Carolina.

He is a member of The American Library Association, the Southeastern Library Association, the South Carolina Library Association, of which he is currently President, and numerous other professional organizations. His publications have appeared in various professional library journals over the last twenty years. Mr. Reames has been active in the affairs of the United Methodist Church in recent years and is now a member of the Official Board of Trenholm Road United Methodist Church, Columbia, S. C.

Mrs. Reames, the former Mary Beall Hall of Dothan, Alabama and their son, James Alan, who will complete high school this year, will remain in Columbia until the close of the school year.

( Editor’s Note: Congratulations, MITCHELL!)
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
South Carolina Library Association
1970
(Continued From Page One)

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In response to a growing demand for both newspaper indexes and a central clearinghouse for such indexes, the Newspaper Indexing Center has been established in Flint, Michigan. The Center will provide indexing and consulting services on a contract basis. Norman M. Lathrop is Director, and the mailing address is P. O. Box 83, Flint Michigan, 48501. The staff of the Center have six years experience in indexing the Flint Journal newspaper for the Mideastern Michigan Library Cooperative, Flint, Michigan.
MINUTES
SECOND BIENNIAL CONVENTION
FORTY-SIXTH MEETING
Jack Tar Poinsett Hotel, Greenville, South Carolina
October 9-11, 1969

by Margie E. Herron, Secretary

FIRST GENERAL SESSION:
Gold Room, Jack Tar Poinsett Hotel,
October 9, 8:00 p.m.

The first general session of the second biennial convention, forty-sixth meeting of the South Carolina Library Association, opened at 8:00 p.m. in the Gold Room of the Jack Tar Poinsett Hotel, with the president, Mrs. Carol S. Scott, presiding.

Miss Edith Sayer, Local Arrangements Chairman, introduced Mr. Gus Smith, the mayor pro-tem of Greenville, who, in the absence of the mayor, welcomed the South Carolina Library Association to his city.

Mr. J. Frank Nolen, chairman of the Trustee Section, introduced the speaker for the evening, Dr. Lawrence Allen, Dean of the School of Library Science, University of Kentucky. Dr. Allen, in his speech entitled “How to Live Under Water” talked about, among other things, library education, creative change, and the relationship in the library world between what is actual practice and what could be done.

After Dr. Allen’s speech, the meeting was adjourned by the president.

SECOND GENERAL SESSION:
LUNCHEON MEETING
Poinsett Room
October 10, 1:00 p.m.

A luncheon meeting was held in the Poinsett Room at 1:00 p.m. on October 10, with Mr. J. Mitchell Reames, SCLA vice president, presiding.

The invocation was given by Mrs. Thelma Murtha, chairman of the Public Library Section.

After the luncheon, Mrs. Sarah Harris, chairman of the Special Library Section, introduced the luncheon speaker, Mr. Ted Slate, Chief Librarian, Newsweek magazine. Mr. Slate chose for his talk the title, “Special Libraries — Why So Special?”

The meeting adjourned after Mr. Slate had completed his “slide-talk.”

THIRD GENERAL SESSION: BANQUET
Gold Room
October 10, 8:00 p.m.

The banquet was held in the Gold Room of the Jack Tar Poinsett Hotel at 8:00 p.m. on October 10. Mrs. Scott presided. The invocation was given by Mrs. Helen Callison, chairman of the School Library Section. Dr. Robert Tucker, chairman of the College Library Section, introduced the speaker for the evening, Dr. Jesse Sherar, Dean of the School of Library Science at Case Western Reserve University. Dr. Sherar’s topic was entitled “What Is a Book that a Man May Know It?”

After Dr. Sherar’s speech, Mr. Reames rose to pay tribute to Miss Ellen Perry, retired librarian of the Greenville Public Library.

FOURTH GENERAL SESSION:
ASSOCIATION BUSINESS MEETING
Poinsett Room
October 11, 9:30 a.m.

The fourth general session was held in the Poinsett Room of the Jack Tar Poinsett Hotel at 9:30 a.m. The Association business meeting was presided over by the president, Mrs. Carol Scott. Dr. Robert Tucker served as parliamentarian.

Approximately 100 Association members were in attendance at this business meeting.

The reading of the minutes of the 1967 biennial business meeting was dispensed with since these minutes had already been published in full in The South Carolina Librarian.

TREASURER’S REPORT: Colonel James Hilliard’s report indicated that as of October 1, 1969, the budget showed an amount of $3,218 (including $1,600 collected from Exhibitors). Cash balance was $1,608.50. Total membership for 1969 (not including those joining SCLA at this Convention): 709.

PRESIDENT’S REPORT (Appendix A): Because it was felt that the membership of SCLA might not all have a clear understanding of how work of the different parts of the organization is interrelated, it was decided that this year, instead of individual reports from committee chairman, there would be one, synthesized report, which would try to show the relationship of the various parts, and their accomplishments during the past biennium. This change was reflected in Mrs. Scott’s report. According to her report, accomplishments for the past two years are transacted in two major areas — the work of the Association as a whole, and the work of its five sections.

As described in the president’s report, the major accomplishments of the sections and the standing and special committees are outlined below:

Name of Committee
1. Editorial (Standing) Appendix B
   Herbert Hucks, Jr., Chairman
Four issues of the *South Carolina Librarian* compiled and published

2. Recruiting (Standing) Appendix C
   Myra Armistead, Chairman
   Recruiting article in *S. C. Librarian*, recruiting brochures distributed, article on library profession published in school newspapers.

3. Constitution and By-Laws (Standing) Appendix D
   Josephine Crouch, Chairman
   Proposed three amendments to Association for its approval.

4. Planning (Standing)
   Jane Wright, Chairman
   Proposed approximately ten recommendations which have been or will be acted upon by the Executive Committee.

5. Legislative (Standing)
   Inactive

6. Membership (Standing)
   Inactive

7. Handbook Revision (Special)
   Mrs. Marguerite G. Thompson, Chairman
   Revised old SCLA Handbook and published new one.

8. Archives and Records (Special)
   Les Inabinet, Chairman
   Worked out procedure for storing Association records in South Caroliniana Library.

9. Tri-Centennial (Special) Appendix E
   Betty Callaham, Chairman
   Presented to State Tri-Centennial Commission three proposals for possible adoption and funding in connection with the Tri-Centennial.

10. Intellectual Freedom —Appendix F
    Susie McKeown, Chairman
    Referred copies of ALA I F Committee’s correspondence to SCLA president.

**Name of Section**

1. Trustee (Appendix G)
   J. Frank Nolen, Chairman
   Workshop (October 1968)

2. College (Appendix H)
   Robert Tucker, Chairman
   Workshop with two sections

3. Special (Appendix I)
   Mrs. Sarah Harris, Chairman
   Two workshops

4. School (Appendix J)
   Mrs. Helen Callison, Chairman
   Cooperated with workshops sponsored by State Department of Education.

5. Public (Appendix K)
   Mrs. Thelma Murtha, Chairman
   (from Dec. '68 - Dec. '69)
   Cooperated with Trustee Section in sponsoring its workshop; also assisted Trustee Section in its efforts to obtain an increase in State Aid for public libraries from 20c to 30c per capita; revision and reprinting of “Standard for Public Libraries.”

   The Executive Committee, which has the responsibility of running SCLA, held about six meetings per year during the biennium.

   Mrs. Scott concluded her report by expressing her amazement at how much the Association had attained and grown over the past two years.

**CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS CHANGES (Appendix D):**

   Josephine Crouch, chairman, read the proposed changes in the Constitution and By-Laws and presented them to Mrs. Scott for further action by the Association. The three amendments were acted on one by one:

   **Amendment I:** Desmond Koster made the motion that the first amendment be approved. Dr. Robert Tucker seconded the motion, and it passed.

   **Amendment II:** Mrs. Dene Adams made the motion that the second amendment be approved. Naomi Derrick seconded the motion, and it passed.

   **Amendment III:** Mrs. Betty Martin moved that the third amendment be approved. Betty Callaham seconded the motion, and it passed.

   Miss Crouch and her committee also submitted an additional recommendation to the next Executive Committee: That complete review and revision of Constitution and By-Laws be made and that new printing of them be done.

   **ELECTION OF OFFICERS:** The Nominating Committee, Josephine Crouch, chairman, presented the following slate of officers for 1970-1972 (Appendix L):

   President J. Mitchell Reames
   Vice-President and President Elect J. Frank Nolen
   Secretary Mrs. Margaret W. Ehrhardt
   Treasurer Colonel James M. Hillard

   There were no nominations from the floor. Dr. Robert Tucker made a motion that the slate of officers be accepted as presented by the Nominating Committee. Miss Desmond Koster seconded the motion, and it passed.

   **OTHER BUSINESS:** Dr. Kenneth Toombs (USC) presented to the Association, a resolution regarding the Copyright Law (See copy of Senate Bill No. 543). An amendment Appendix M to the bill had been proposed to protect libraries and other educational institutions (Section 108). A suggestion was made that telegrams from the Association be sent to the S. C. Congressional Delegation requesting that Senators Thurmond and Hollings vote
against Senate Bill 543 and in favor of the amendment (Section 108)—see Appendix M.

Mrs. Helen Callison, who was very concerned about the reduction in Federal funds to school libraries, read a resolution to this effect. After a brief discussion of Mrs. Callison’s resolution, Miss Estellene Walker (State Librarian) and Mrs. Callison retired to the back of the room to work on re-wording of the resolution. Miss Walker was anxious to have all education funds included in the resolution proposed by Mrs. Callison. The revised version of the resolution was read:

“Resolved, that the S. C. Library Association urge Senators Thurmond and Hollings to support full funding for ESEA, NDEA Title II, The Library Services and Construction Act. A reduction in funds for library purposes will cripple S. C. school, public, and college library service.” (Appendix N)

Jane Wright, chairman of the Planning Committee, recommended the establishment of a Library Education Roundtable. No action was taken on the recommendation at this time.

Mrs. Scott expressed her special thanks to Miss Edith Sayer and her Local Arrangements Committee.

Shortly before the meeting was adjourned, Mr. Carse McDaniel (Clemson University), presented a resolution (Appendix O) about the national moratorium on the war in Viet Nam which was to be observed on October 15, 1969. Mr. McDaniel moved that the Association go on record as endorsing the resolution. At this point, Mrs. Scott read the stated purpose of SCLA which is “to promote library service.” Since this resolution conflicted with the purpose of SCLA, the chair ruled the motion out of order. Mrs. Scott further stated that she felt that the membership should act on this matter as individuals.

There being no further business, Mrs. Scott made her farewell remarks as outgoing president of the Association.

The gavel was then turned over to the new president, Mr. Reames.

After a few brief remarks by Mr. Reames, the meeting was adjourned at approximately 10:45 a.m.

The School of Library Science of the UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA will offer a course in Law Library Administration in the first term of the 1970 Summer Session, June 6-July 15, 1970. Enrollment for the course will be limited, and applications to register for it must be submitted by May 1, 1970. Application forms and information may be obtained from Miss Jean Freeman, Assistant to the Dean, School of Library Science, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 27514.

BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

(Appendix A)

Because it was felt that the membership of SCLA might not all have a clear understanding of how work of the different parts of organization is interrelated, it was decided that this year, instead of individual reports from committee chairmen, there would be one, synthesized, report, which would try to show the relationship of the various parts, and their accomplishments during this past biennium.

These accomplishments are transacted in two major areas — the work of the association as a whole, and the work of its five sections.

In electing an executive committee, or board, as we will do shortly, the organization delegates to these people the responsibility of running the SCLA for two years. As Dr. Shera said last night, we are working for you. This task is carried out by seven standing committees and by special committees as needed to carry out special projects. All of these, of course, are appointed by the president with the approval of the executive committee, and they report back to the executive committee at its meetings, held about six times a year.

Most of our standing committees have been active this biennium.

The Editorial Committee headed by Herbert Huck's, Jr., has given ample evidence of its activity in the form of its excellent semi-annual publication, “The South Carolina Librarian.” Because complete minutes of Executive Committee meetings, and biennial convention and committees are printed here in full, it is an excellent source of information about the organization's work. I found it invaluable in preparing this report. Also, because it will print anything, or almost anything, you care to send in, it is a good source of information about what is going on in the library world of this state.

One of the pleasures of the old method of individual reporting was Herbert's inimitable statement of expenses in connection with “The South Carolina Librarian,” which I hereby read in full — though it's not the same as when he was doing it (this is printed elsewhere).

The Recruiting Committee, of which Miss Myra Armistead has been chairman, has engaged in three activities. The first was to publish in the News for South Carolina Libraries a rousing article written by Mrs. Lila Morley, urging libraries to encourage promising young people in their communities to enter the library field. The other two were aimed directly at the young people themselves. In March of this year, recruiting brochures were sent to the South Carolina High School Library Association's annual meeting for distribution to each student attending the
meeting. And an article on the library profession was sent to the librarians of the 70 largest high schools in the state, with a request that they submit it to their schools newspapers for publication during National Library Week.

The Committee recommends that any plans of the SCLA for scholarship programs should include the consideration of undergraduate financial assistance for prospective librarians.

The culmination of the work of the Constitution and By-Laws Committee will be presented by its chairman, Miss Josephine Crouch, later this morning.

The Planning Committee, I regard as probably the most important committee of this organization, for it suggests undertakings for the organization as a whole, and prods it into action through its constant recommendations to the executive committee. Some of these recommendations are acted upon, some are not. All are considered. One, left by the Planning Committee of the preceding biennium, you have seen acted upon this week. It was that outstanding speakers be obtained for the association.

Dr. Jane Wright has headed the committee during this biennium. Several of the recommendations made by her committee this time also related to the convention that the School Library section meeting be scheduled for the convenience of school librarians (possibly Friday); that school superintendents be sent a letter prior to the convention telling about the program and urging them to send their librarians to a meeting; that attendance at exhibits be promoted; that Special Library section membership be increased (and the board added that we take them into consideration when planning the convention program); and that a Library Education Roundtable be established.

The latest suggestions of this committee, made at its meeting yesterday were: that procedures be worked out for the recognition of Round Tables as a part of SCLA; that section meetings be scheduled in “off years” of SCLA during the second weekend of October, the now permanent date of the biennial convention; that efforts be made to have the “Sandlapper” indexed; that negotiations be continued to have combined meetings with library organizations of other states; that the Planning Committee have as its meeting dates, the same days in March and September or October as the Executive Committee, and that other standing committees select regular meeting dates also.

These matters are to be considered at the next executive meeting in December.

The Legislative and Membership Committees were inactive during this biennium.

The board itself appointed several special committees to carry out special short term projects of the association.

The Handbook Revision Committee had to be in existence during two biennia, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Marguerite Thompson, to produce, after much labor, the greatly needed new “Handbook”, of which each member is supposed to have a copy (let Col. Hillard know if you don’t have one).

Mr. Les Inabinett headed an Archives and Record committee which worked out a procedure for storing records of the Association in the South Caroliniana Library, then sorted out and stored those records already on hand.

A Tri-Centennial Committee, headed by Miss Betty Callaham presented to the Tri-Centennial Commission three proposals for possible adoption and funding in connection with the celebration of the state’s 300th anniversary. At last word the proposal for the writing of a book “The History of South Carolina Libraries” was still up for consideration.

Records of all of the foregoing can be found published in “The South Carolina Librarian” in greater detail.

Meanwhile, on another level, the work of the individual sections was going on at the same time.

One purpose of the biennial structure of SCLA is to allow ample opportunity for section meetings in the non-convention years, thus, it was felt, strengthening the sections themselves.

This was done by several sections. The trustee section held a highly successful first workshop, the college libraries section held a workshop with two sections and the special libraries section held two workshops. The school libraries section cooperated with workshops sponsored by the State Department of Education. Due to an unfortunate set of circumstances, the Public Libraries section was without an active chairman until last December and could not have an “off year” meeting.

Each section was meanwhile pursuing its special interests in other ways.

The public libraries section and trustee section, working together as their related roles would cause them to do, are now engaged in an important campaign to have state aid increased from 20c to 30c per capita, effective July 1, 1970. This will be a real boom to public libraries with the rising costs of everything. Talk to your legislator about it. Last year these sections were successful in having the state tax removed from books purchased by the public libraries (this has resulted in an even greater saving since sales tax has been increased).

The Public Libraries section has also revised the salary schedule for professional and non-professional librarians, revised its standards for South Carolina Public Libraries, and reprinted these standards with the salary schedule included. The SCLA has underwritten the cost of this printing.

The School Libraries section also surveyed interest in the number of school librarians interested in having avail-
able at the University of South Carolina courses leading to a 5th year library degree, and the tabulated results were given to the university. Another survey is being made of the percentage of school librarians attending this convention, and whether it was on released time, with other financial help from their districts, or whether it was entirely on their own.

The new section officers for the next biennium are listed elsewhere in this publication.

I must say that as I put this report together I am amazed and impressed, as I hope you are, at how much our organization has accomplished in the span of two years. No matter how active one may be on one level, there are other levels of activity of which we can be completely unaware, and taken all together, the accomplishments on all levels represent not only a lot of work by many individual members of the association, but also a great deal of growth and attainment for the SCLA.

Carol S. Scott
President 1968-1969

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARIAN
(Appendix B)

Income:

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<td>Stamps on hand October 1, 1967</td>
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<td>Cash on hand October 1, 1967</td>
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<td>Net Worth, October 1, 1967</td>
<td>2.35½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received from Treasurer, SCLA 1967-1969</td>
<td>32.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$34.35½</strong></td>
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Expenditures:

Spent for postage, including mailing copy and corrected proofs to printer of March and October, 1968, and March and October, 1969 issues; for complimentary copies to writers for above issues; and for copies to certain old and new subscribers: $32.00

Stamps on hand October 6, 1969                          | 2.27     |

(Note: the ½c stamp finally lost!)

Cash on hand October 6, 1969                            | 0.00     |

Net Worth, October 6, 1969                              | 2.27     |


Increase in this Report over 1967 Report                 | 12.00    |

1969 Increase over 1967 Report                          | 5.01     |

(RECRUITING COMMITTEE
(Appendix C)

The S.C.L.A. Recruiting Committee submits the following report:

The Recruiting Committee met on October 19, 1968, to discuss plans for the next year.

The first undertaking was to publish in the *News for South Carolina Libraries* a rousing article written by Mrs. Lila W. Morley. The article urged librarians to encourage promising young people in their communities to enter the library field.

In March 1969, recruiting brochures were sent to the South Carolina High School Library Association annual meeting for distribution to each student attending the meeting.

The Committee also sent an article on the library profession to the librarians of the 70 largest high schools in the state asking that they submit the articles to their school newspapers for publication during National Library Week.

The Committee would like to recommend that any plans of the S.C.L.A. for scholarship programs should include the consideration of undergraduate financial assistance for prospective librarians.

Myra Armistead, Chairman

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE BY-LAWS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
(Appendix D)

In accordance with Article VIII, of the By-Laws, notice is hereby given to the membership of the South Carolina Library Association, that the following changes in the By-Laws will be presented for consideration and approval at the Biennial Business Meeting called on October 11, 1969 at 9:30 a.m.

Amendment I.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE III,
Section 2 OF THE BY-LAWS.

"To Amend ARTICLE III, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Section 2, POWERS AND DUTIES, by the addition of a subsection 'g'.

"IF AMENDED, the section will read: Section 2, POWERS AND DUTIES, g, 'To approve and make
awards of recognition to noteworthy individuals based on outstanding achievements and/or contributions which have promoted the progress of the Association.” Amendment II.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE VI,
Section 2 OF THE BY-LAWS.

“To Amend ARTICLE VI, DUES, Section 2, by the revision of the institutional dues structure as to category and as to scale.”

“IF AMENDED, the section will read: Section 2, ‘Institutional or member clubs shall pay annual dues, based upon the annual operating income, on the following scale:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Category</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Up to $4,999</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5,000-9,999</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,000-29,999</td>
<td>6.00</td>
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<td>$30,000-49,999</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000 and Above</td>
<td>10.00</td>
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</table>

Amendment III.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE VI,
Section 4 OF THE BY-LAWS.

“To Amend ARTICLE VI, DUES, Section 4, by the addition of the sentence: ‘The funds from life membership dues to be placed in a trust fund, the income to be used for current expenses only.’

“IF AMENDED, the section will read: Section 4, ‘Any person upon payment of $50.00 shall be entitled to life membership in the Association. The funds from life membership dues to be placed in a trust fund, the income to be used for current expenses only.’”

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS COMMITTEE
Josephine Crouch, Chairman
Nancy Burge
Norma Lightsey
Charles Stevenson

TRICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE
October 11, 1969
(Appendix E)

In May 1968 a committee was named by the SCLA president for the purpose of developing and presenting to the South Carolina Tri-Centennial Commission proposals for library-related projects to be carried out during the State’s Tri-Centennial celebration. Three proposals were presented to the Commission’s Committee on Scholarly Activities in May.

The proposals and resulting actions were:

1. That a core collection of Caroliniana materials be placed in one public library in each county to facilitate study and research in the history of South Carolina. The Committee endorsed this proposal but did not recommend funding by the Commission. Instead, it was included in a list of recommended projects to be undertaken by local county commissions.

2. That a source book and study guide, entitled ‘The Rise of Historical South Carolina in the Modern World,’ be developed for the use of students. Upon investigation, it was learned that such a project was already being developed by the University Press and this proposal was withdrawn.

3. That a history of South Carolina libraries be written and published as one of the Tri-Centennial historical publications. A qualified writer agreed to undertake this project if it was funded. The Committee on Scholarly Activities recommended approval of this project, but the Commission did not have sufficient funds to underwrite it. The chairman of the Committee on Scholarly Activities later indicated partial funding might be possible if the South Carolina Library Association would provide the balance of the funds needed. The Executive Committee indicated its willingness to do so, but no further report has been received from the Commission. Because of its known financial difficulties, the committee does not anticipate approval of the project now.

Respectfully,
Margaret Ehrhardt
Mitchell Reames
Betty E. Callaham, Chairman

INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM
October 9, 1969
(Appendix F)

The only activities of the SCLA Committee on Intellectual Freedom were the following:

Obtained copies of bill HR6186, co-sponsored by Rep. Tom S. Gettys. Wrote to Mr. Gettys concerning the dangers of censorship. Sent a copy of the bill to Mr. Neal Austin, Chairman of SELA Committee on Intellectual Freedom, and requested that he also contact Mr. Gettys.

Called and talked with one of the organizers of a local group concerned with the type of printed material available on newsstands, etc.

Sent to the President of SCLA copies of all communications from Mrs. Judith F. Krug, Director, ALA Committee on Intellectual Freedom.

Respectfully,
Susie N. McKeown, Chairman
TRUSTEE SECTION
(Appendix G)

The public library services in South Carolina have made significant progress in the past two years due to the combined efforts of local and state governments, good library personnel, trustees and the outstanding leadership and assistance of our State Library Board.

The Trustee Section with the assistance of the State Library Board conducted a workshop on November 13, 1968 for the trustees. There were over 100 registered from all parts of the state for this meeting. I believe this was a highly successful meeting judging from the many favorable comments from those attending. A large number of trustees have expressed a feeling that other workshops should be conducted.

Last year we were successful in having the South Carolina sales tax removed from books purchased by the public libraries.

A campaign has been organized to have state aid to public libraries increased from 20c to 30c per capita beginning in 1970. We have already appeared before the Budget and Control Board of our State Legislature and made our request. It is important now that every trustee, librarian and friend of the library contact the members of the State Legislature and secure their support. If the public libraries are to continue their progress more funds must be provided as the cost of salaries, books, supplies and bookmobiles have increased materially.

Trustees, trustee boards and the trustee organization of our state should continue to improve their knowledge of library needs, library operation and the value of libraries to the citizens and the economic growth of their communities.

J. Frank Nolen, Chairman

REPORT OF THE COLLEGE SECTION, SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
(Appendix H)

The College Section of the South Carolina Library Association held a workshop meeting at Clemson University on Friday, April 5, 1968, which was attended by eighty-five members from twenty-four institutions. The larger group divided into six smaller groups for tours of the new Clemson University Library building. Following lunch, two discussion groups met. Mr. R. Max Willocks, Librarian of Columbia College, led one group in discussing automation in the small college library. At the same time, Mr. Kenneth E. Toombs, Director of Libraries at the University of South Carolina, led the other group in discussing changing patterns in staffing. In the middle of the afternoon, the two groups exchanged places so that all who wished were able to participate in both discussion groups.

The College Section did not meet again until 3 p.m. on Thursday, October 9, 1969, in the Poinsett Room of the Poinsett Hotel in Greenville, South Carolina. 101 were in attendance from 35 institutions at that meeting. Dr. Jesse H. Sera, Dean of the Library School of Case Western Reserve University, addressed the group on A Prolegomena to the New Academic Librarianship.

At the business meeting, Dr. H. Joanne Harrar, Librarian of Winthrop College, was elected Vice-Chairman and Chairman-Elect and Secretary. Miss Barbara J. Williams, Librarian of South Carolina State College, who had held this position for the biennium, automatically became Chairman of the Section for 1970-1971.

Respectfully,
Robert C. Tucker, Chairman
College Section, S.C.L.A.

SPECIAL LIBRARY SECTION
(Appendix I)

According to the Treasurer's report as of February 23, 1968, all members of the Special Library Section had renewed their memberships. We hope this continues to be true for all members on all reports.

The fourth annual meeting of the Section was held on Saturday, October 19, 1968, at Horger Library, South Carolina State Hospital. A panel of four library consultants gave an interesting discussion of the role of special libraries and special librarians. The panelists were: Mrs. Mildred K. Hulme, Reference Consultant, South Carolina State Library Board; Mrs. Jean R. Steele, Atlanta, Georgia; U. M. Steele, Library Consultant, Georgia State Library Agency; and Leon Bernstein, Consultant for Special Problems, South Carolina State Library Board. After luncheon, four librarians described the functions of their particular libraries. These were: Mrs. Marjorie P. Deabler, Professional Library, William S. Hall Psychiatric Institute; Mrs. Gloria Munsey, Library for Student Nursing Education, South Carolina State Hospital; Mrs. Jean C. Ligon, Library for Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle and Wolff, Architects and Engineers; and Miss Mary C. Ulmer, State Board of Health Library. There were 31 members present.

CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY
School of Library Science has initiated a training program in Medical Librarianship and Communication in the Health Services. Ten stipends of $2,400.00, plus dependency allowance and full payment of fees are available for 1970-1971. Information can be secured from Professor Alan M. Rees, Director, Training Program in Medical Librarianship, 10831 Magnolia Drive, Cleveland, Ohio 44106.
On Saturday, April 12, 1969, the Special Library Section held its first Spring workshop in the Post Conference Room at Fort Jackson. Three panelists, representing business and industry, armed forces, and technology, gave excellent presentations of what management expects of special librarians, stressing especially various techniques of communication. The panelists were: Francis W. Greencough, Administrative Assistant to the Vice-President, Cryovac Division, W. R. Grace and Company; Gene B. Andress, Commander USN, Staff, Submarine Flotilla 6; and William L. Shachte.

Miss Josephine Neil, District Librarian, 6th Naval District, was moderator. There were 28 present.

Our goals for this biennium were: to secure additional members; to build up program interests; and to encourage members to attend meetings. We feel we have achieved these goals to some degree, but all three need to be continued for the future success of this Section.

Mrs. Sarah S. Harris, Chairman

SCHOOL LIBRARY SECTION

(Appendix J)

During the two years of this biennium the school libraries of our state were afforded several opportunities for professional growth through attendance at the regional meetings planned by Miss Day, State School Library Supervisor. These provided the type information and inspiration an off-year program would have attempted.

Your chairman attempted to provide a voice for the needs and aims of school librarians on the SCLA Executive Board. Attendance at these meetings gave her a broader view of professional library activity in the state and region.

As a means to planning future work, inquiry concerning program and activities of the School Library Section of Florida Library Association and North Carolina Library Association were made.

Because of the need of school librarians for advanced education and because there is less financial aid available for them to get a fifth year degree, we attempted a survey of the section to determine interest in having such work provided by the University of South Carolina. The survey also attempted to establish some idea of the number who really wanted to avail themselves of this study. The results were tabulated and given to the university to use when talking to prospective department heads.

As a prelude to the fall meeting, a letter was sent to all school superintendents in the state, explaining the purpose of our fall convention and requesting their cooperation in providing released time for attendance at the convention and any possible additional help, such as transportation funds, money for tickets to the programmed luncheon or banquet, or even funds to pay for a room so that the entire convention could be attended.

A panel discussion concerning the future program of the school library section was scheduled, so that more widespread participation of our membership in planning worthwhile, valid programs could be utilized.

Helen L. Callison, Chairman

PUBLIC LIBRARY SECTION

(Appendix K)

With the resignation of Mrs. Mitchell Patton (Gloria Lindler), Chairman of the section, and Mrs. Marvin Jackson (Pat Mercer) Vice Chairman, Mrs. Thelma Murtha was appointed in December, 1968 to the duties of Chairman for the remainder of the biennial term. Miss Carrie Gene Ashley was appointed secretary pro-temp.

The Standards Committee met in March, 1968 to revise the salary schedule for professional and non professional librarians. A new schedule was approved. In April, 1969, the committee met to consider a complete revision of the Standards for South Carolina Public Libraries in view of the possibility of reprinting. Few changes were made, the new salary schedule included and the Standards have now been reprinted. The South Carolina Library Association has assumed the cost of the new printing.

Groundwork is being laid for a campaign to have State Aid increased to .30c per capita, effective July 1, 1970. The Trustee Section has taken the initial effort and the Public Library Section has been asked to assist in this effort. In support of this request, Mrs. Marguerite Thompson and Mrs. Thelma Murtha represented the section at a meeting with the State Budget and Control Board on September 30, 1969. At this hearing the proposed increase to .30c per capita was presented in the State Library Board’s request to the Board.

At the biennial meeting of the section on October 10, 1969, Mr. Richard B. Moses, Regional Coordinator, Northern Interserated Library System, Pawtucket Regional Center, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, was the speaker. His topic “More Pogonotrophy in the Library”.

The following slate of officers presented by Miss Norma Lightsey, Chairman of the Nominating committee were elected for the next biennial term:

Chairman ____________ Mrs. Betty Ragsdale, Beaufort County Library
Vice Chairman ____________ Mr. John Landrum South Carolina State Library Board
Secretary-Treasurer ____________ Mrs. Dene Adams Pickens County Library

Thelma B. Murtha, Chairman

12
TO: Committee on Nominations
Mrs. Helen Callison, Mrs. Sarah S. Harris, Mr. J. Frank Nolen, Dr. Robert C. Tucker

FROM: Josephine Crouch, Chairman


The following nominees have consented to have their names placed on the slate for nomination:

Mr. J. Frank Nolen, Vice President and President-Elect
Colonel James M. Hillard, Treasurer
Mrs. Margaret W. Ehrhardt, Secretary

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to each of you for your excellent cooperation and valuable interest rendered while serving on this Committee.

SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
(Appendix M)

"The South Carolina Library Association requests that the South Carolina Delegation in the U. S. Congress support continuation of the doctrine of fair use where photocopying by libraries is concerned in its consideration of its Bill 543 and to approve the proposed amendment known as Section 108."

Approved by SCLA
October 11, 1969
Biennial Convention
Greenville, S. C.

SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
(Appendix O)

"Resolved, that the South Carolina Library Association endorses the nationwide moratorium on the war in Vietnam, to be observed Wednesday, October 15, 1969."

Read by Carse McDaniel
Clemson University
October 11, 1969

RULED OUT OF ORDER 10/11/69

SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

1970 BUDGET
(Approved February 7, 1970)

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*These items are not budgeted since they are not normally used for operating expenditures.
OFFICERS FOR THE SECTIONS FOR THE 1970-71 BIENNIAL

College
Barbara J. Williams, Chairman
Joanne Harrar, Vice-Chairman, Chairman-Elect, Secretary

School
Mrs. Ruth Gregg, Chairman
Esther McKinney, Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Claudine Ross, Secretary

Trustees
Dr. L. A. Schneider, Chairman
Romaine Barnes, Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Mary Finney, Secretary-Treasurer

Public
Mrs. Betty Ragsdale, Chairman
Mr. John Landrum, Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Dene Adams, Secretary-Treasurer

Special
Mrs. Meta Jones, Chairman
Mrs. Dorothy K. Jones, Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Meg Ezell, Secretary

FINANCIAL AUDIT
JAMES R. WHITNEY
Certified Public Accountant
Charleston, South Carolina
January 21, 1970

Executive Board
South Carolina Library Association

Gentlemen:

I have examined the books and financial records of the South Carolina Library Association for year ended December 31, 1969. 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, 1969, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to non-profit organizations on the cash basis.

Respectfully submitted,
James R. Whitney, CPA

The article by Emilio A. Cosio, Supervisor of Library Services, S. C. Department of Corrections, Columbia, in the March, 1969 issue of the South Carolina Librarian, was requested by Miss Mary E. Mason, Los Angeles, Calif., for a course in Library Science; she found it in LIBRARY LITERATURE!
INNER SPACE & OUTER SPACE DIMENSIONS FOR MEDIA CENTERS

By Dr. Alice G. Smith, Chairman,
Library Education-AV,
University of South Florida, Tampa,
to School Library Section,
SCLA Convention, October 10, 1969.

If you were to look in any good dictionary for a definition of the word dimension, you would find that it not only means measurements such as length, breadth, thickness, extent, size and degree but it also means scope and importance. Although the first definitions are useful for my purposes, emphasis must be placed heavily upon scope and importance. In other words, the importance of the Media Center and the extent of its scope in terms of quality and service. This is why I think of Media Center Dimensions as being “inner space,” and, “outer space.”

Inner space obviously has to do with quality: the exciting concepts which boys and girls may discover in the materials housed in Media Centers. “Outer space,” with equal obviousness, has to do with the expensive hardware which seems to be such a glamorous part of educational technology.

Everyone thinks the Space Age (outer space, that is) began in 1958 with the advent of Sputnik. But that isn’t true, as every child or young person ought to be able to tell you if he has been taught a few things about inner space — that world of dreams within man that is the seed of forthcoming reality.

The child bred on the myths will tell you of Icarus, who went beyond the moon and was defeated by the heat of the sun. The teenager who reads science fiction by stealth or with the approval of his librarian, will tell you that Lucian of Samosota, a Greek writer in the second century, has his interplanetary travellers tossed to the moon on a waterspout.

Since the times of Lucian, each century has had its own dreams of space travel and its own attempts. Even the staid Victorian (if Victorians really were staid) was equally excited over real balloon ascensions and the magazine stories of Jules Verne. In similar fashion, today’s teenager often considers real space exploits on a par with the adventures chronicled by such masters as Isaac Asimov and Ray Bradbury.

At first glance, such a mixture of fact and fantasy presents a paradox. But many psychologists and other educators tell us that inner space and outer space cannot be separated from each other without real danger to the healthy existence of man. 20th or even 21st century “Outerspace” might well be a name for the handmaiden — Technology — who promises to make every task lighter.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES SECTION of SCLA will meet in Columbia, S. C. at 9:30 a.m., April 4, 1970, to participate in a workshop including P. M. Smurthwaite of the Office of State Technical Services; Estellene Walker (or a delegate) of the S. C. State Library, who will conduct a tour of the new building, and Mrs. D. S. Ridge of the Reference Section of the library of the University of South Carolina, who will conduct a tour of their special libraries. Details of the meeting will go to members of the Special Libraries Section soon, but any interested librarians are welcome to join us for the day. Meeting is scheduled at Rutledge Building, corner of Senate and Bull, conference room in basement. Parking in immediate vicinity. Lunch at a nearby cafeteria ($1.50). Object of workshop: to learn information resources within the state. Later programs: to learn information resources outside the state. Project: compilation of resource libraries and organizations for aid to special librarians of all kinds.

Meta Jones, Chairman
At times I have had cleaning women for whom I have first cleaned the house, and then cooked their meals. I also kept the children quiet and out of their way. My house shone when they left, but I was exhausted and the children were unhappy.

It was my fault because I did not let my helper help. I allowed her to become the tyrant.

This makes me sound as though I believed that technology is a tyrant, and that, therefore, educational technology should be done away with. This is a strange thing for the Chairman of a Library Education-Audio Visual Department to say. Especially when I, as Chairman, have come here to discuss ways of making media centers out of the "barely born" school library.

Night before last, I made this very statement to a group of young adults who are in my class on "Books and Related Materials for Young Adults." To my amazement, they understood me because they were Ray Bradbury devotees. He inspires them and reflects what they believe.

He tells them they live in an age as exciting as when Christopher Columbus discovered America. But he warns: "... the selves we put into space must be better than the selves we are here. There's not much use in traveling to other worlds if we don't do better than we've done on earth."

_He also shows his own love for books._ He has the Martians be great readers. They read singing books as they sit in their crystal houses that are cooled by gentle sprays of water from fluted pillars.

_He warns against losing books out of our lives._ This hits home to us. Most of us are in libraries because we love books. We are afraid that if we become media centers, we will be so surrounded by machines and their cacophony that neither room nor quiet will be left for books. And if the children grow up not knowing books, what will happen to civilization as we know it?

The young people in my class read aloud what Bradbury so skillfully said in his beautifully written but frightening _Martian Chronicles:_

"The technologists said every man must face reality. Everything that was not so must go. All the beautiful literary flights of fancy must be shot in mid-air! So they lined them up against a library wall one Sunday morning in 1975; they lined them up, St. Nicholas and the Headless Horseman and Snow White and Rumpelstiltskin and Mother Goose — and shot them down, and burned the paper castles and the fairy frogs and old kings and the people who lived happily ever after, and Once Upon A Time became No More! And they spread the ashes of the Phantom Rickshaw with the rubble of the Land of Oz; they filleted the bones of Glinda the Good and Ozma and shattered Polychrome in a spectroscope and served Jack Pumpkinhead with meringue at the Biologists' Ball! The Beanstalk died in a bramble of red tape! Sleeping Beauty awoke at the kiss of a scientist and expired at the fatal puncture of his syringe. And they made Alice drink something from a bottle which reduced her to a size where she could no longer cry, "Curiouser and curiouser!"

A new film I showed in another class last week is a poignant reminder of this same thought. It was called _Footprints of the Mayan Gods._ In the centuries-old ruins of the Mayan Temples, we could see hieroglyphics that would tell a story — that would transmit some understanding of a culture if anyone could read the language. _BUT NO ONE CAN._ The people forgot.

Such ideas are among the "bogies" that frighten us and inwardly block against the idea of turning libraries into media centers. At this point, let me remind you that in varying degrees, libraries have always been media centers and, therefore, librarians have always been media people.

By this, I mean that _books are a medium._ We forget this. We think that media applies only to the more modern technological devices: hardware and software. Consider these things: maps, globes, pictures, posters, display articles which are certainly realia, the film (once called the movie).

These have all been used by librarians without their ever thinking about it. These are media. Recognizing this, we should no longer be frightened by a prophet such as McLuhan saying, "The Message (or the Massage) is the Medium." Instead, if we read him right, we realize that the book medium gives the message with one interpretation; the film gives it with another; the record, disc or tape with another.

Remember the old story of the blind man trying to describe the elephant? Using it as a parable we see that perhaps we need all the senses to describe our messages so that we may see them in their entirety. Vivid repetition is reinforcing. Reinforcement tends to mean learning, and learning for children has been our stated goal.

Even though we accept such valid reasoning about the use of multi-media, five things confuse us in this changeover year:

1. The new terminology;
2. The quantification in standards;
3. The intense advertising by almost everybody in the areas of educational technology;
4. The equal advertising of the myth that children and young people are different than they used to be;
5. And, finally, the many changes in methods of teaching that are occurring in some places and being given lip service in others.

In discussing these five aspects, I hope that I can give
you some clues that you may follow or handles that will enable you to grasp some new packages of ideas.

We need to remind ourselves that it takes time to get used to new names. Thirty-one years ago, when I became Mrs. Smith, delighted though I was at being married I couldn’t immediately get used to my new name. The children whom I taught had the same problem. Perhaps their problem intensified my problem. This is true of you and me today. The children call us “librarians.” We have not even attempted to teach them to look for the media person. How odd it sounds. We must give ourselves time, remembering that even our own names repeated over and over again sound strange.

So we need time —.

Now what about the quantification element in the standards? “The numbers game” tends to frighten us. We cry out, “How can we afford this?” “How will we get the money?”

Here there are things we must tell ourselves. First of all, standards are goals, stars for hitching wagons of desire, direction signs that point the way, road markers which prove that someone has travelled here before us. Some of us will travel more slowly. Some of us may suddenly gain speed. Some of us are further along than we realize.

This brings me to my second point. For school people who have never had a media center, just taking inventory of existing equipment and gathering all pieces together in one place can be a revelation. In one school which I recently visited the librarian and principal put the gathered equipment in the library. There are so many pieces that the library tables were pushed against the windows and the children could not get into the room. The principal agreed that some nearby room needed to be commandeered as the AV equipment room. Now this is only one part of the story. All of you can envision other steps that needed to be taken before the library and its adopted territory could truthfully be called a media center. However, it was a step in the right direction. It was one way to begin.

Let me stop right here for a moment to assure you that I am not going to tell you what to do. No one can tell anyone what to do with any reasonable degree of success. The doer must be involved in the process of deciding what to do and how to do it. If you do not “feel” inside of yourself any meaning for the things that we examine here, then you will do nothing. What I do hope is that you will say:

“Oh, I’ve done that, only better . . .”

OR

“That gives me an idea. I’d like to try this, or I’d like to change that.”

If I start you thinking about what you want to do so effectively that you begin to do it and keep on doing it, then I will be successful.

Such thinking needs to be applied to evaluation of the kinds as well as quantities of the materials you will have in your centers. You will remember that page 29 of the new Standards stresses that materials must meet qualitative standards for selection. Quantity, especially of poor quality, is never enough. There are always a few people who forget this. In a neighboring state which for a time stressed quantitative standards a principal of my acquaintance attempted to meet these standards by soliciting books from anywhere and anyone in his school district. He met the specified numbers of books but by actual count had ninety-nine copies of a 1910 printing of the Bobbsey Twins. By meeting quantity he missed the point and lost out on quality. You all know, of course, that your principal is, or can be, your best friend. Without him it is difficult to achieve your goals. Together you can accomplish miracles. In fact, we need to remind ourselves (and sometimes our principals) that both the Department of Elementary School Principals and the National Association of Secondary Principals are among the educational associations that are instrumental in designing and attempting the implementation of our present media standards.

I will only briefly touch upon the intense advertising

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**INTERN PROGRAM**

Summer interns and their supervising librarians from sixteen participating libraries throughout the state met in Columbia, Wednesday, August 13 in the House, Ways and Means Committee Room of the Capitol. The annual meeting and luncheon, served at the Wade Hampton, climaxed the summer internship program for twenty-one college students. The program, sponsored by the South Carolina State Library Board, gives students an opportunity to work and learn in a public or institutional library.

Marie-Therese Boyer, Personnel Librarian with the South Carolina State Library Board, presided over the meeting which included informal remarks to the aspiring librarians from Betty E. Callaham, Director of Field Services. The purpose of the meeting was to review and evaluate the summer’s work and to learn more about librarianship as a career. Dr. Joanne Harrar, Librarian at Winthrop College, delivered an inspiring address on *Librarianship in a Changing World*.

Following lunch, the library interns toured the Caroliniana Library, the original library building at the University of South Carolina, which now houses various collections of historical documents and letters. A tour of the Undergraduate Library concluded the day’s activities. (S. C. State Library Board’s *News for South Carolina Libraries*, September, 1969)
done in the area of the newer education technological devices. Let me alert you to the fact that the Standards warns us to remember that much hardware is still in the expensive testing stage. We elect according to the need done in the area of the newer education technological development of the curriculum and the state of our pocketbooks both present and as hopefully projected into the future. In fact, to keep our balance here we need to refer to the role of the media specialist as a teacher. We are charged with helping to teach the inquiry skills which involve evaluative procedures. We must use these skills ourselves in determining what kinds of quantity are best for our media centers.

The scope of our teaching charge is closely connected with the other two items which I mentioned earlier as statements that worried us: the myth that today's children are different from yesterday's children; the ongoing changes in curriculum and teaching methods.

Listen for a moment to the evocative summation of the chapter on objectives and scope of the library program in the 1960 Standards:

"The school library is a materials center . . . the school librarian is a materials specialist . . . in a richer sense as well. For the school library, through books, films, recordings, and other materials, goes beyond the requirements of the instructional program, and unfolds for the many private quests of children and young people the imagination of mankind."

The means we use to aid the quest of children and young people make up "outer space." But the quests in search of the rich "imagination of mankind" are conducted in "inner space."

Page 1 in the body of the 1969 Standards distills this beautiful sentence from the 1960 Standards into desirable goals that are steps in the learning process for everyone:

1. Developing a spirit of inquiry
2. Becoming self-motivated, self-disciplined, self-evaluative

Self study, promotion according to individual achievement at the individual's own rate; team teaching; modular scheduling; large and small group teaching — all these are predicated upon the accessibility of well-chosen materials and the successful teaching of the investigative and inquiry skills.

To teach children and young people these skills we must know how to pursue our own inquiries, and believe firmly that to survive in today's exciting, beautiful but rather terrifying world, everyone must know how to identify and solve problems.

Doing this is more difficult in complex societies made up of multitudes of people. Let me give you an example.

Some of our young people are so concerned over our world's problems that they deliberately kill themselves in startling ways so that we will listen and change our ways. We haven't helped those youngsters discover that a better gift to the world would be to live and develop their own potential. If the world had fewer people and every life was needed for the instant well being of small groups of people, such suicides would accomplish their purpose. In giving up his own precious life, the young person would shock us into lasting awareness. We would listen. We would do something.

But today — although we are shocked and grieved, there are too many of us. The impact on us is not enough.

What have we done as librarians to help children and young people discover new ways of attacking old problems? How can we help them discover that sometimes it is not only more difficult but more important to live for and do something about our values rather than to die for them?

Helping young people build a satisfactory and ultimately thrilling hierarchy of values is and always has been our task. It does not necessarily depend upon our having great masses of money at our disposal. Yes, money helps. We live in that kind of world but there are still many things that we can do right now today, and tomorrow, and all the tomorrows after that, without money.

Here are some of the things. Let us recognize that national standards are fine to have. They stretch us. And

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**TALKING BOOK PROJECT**

To provide better service to blind and physically handicapped people, the State Library is planning for collections of talking books to be placed in the Charleston, Greenville and Spartanburg County libraries.

The books will be selected and supplied by Mrs. Marian Leith, Librarian, North Carolina-South Carolina Library for the Blind and they will be exchanged on a regular schedule. The libraries will provide space accessible to the blind and physically handicapped and will appoint a staff member to supervise the service.

These will be browsing collections which will aid the borrower in selecting books and supplement the service of the Regional Library in Raleigh. The borrowers will benefit from guidance and assistance of a library staff member.

The service is free of charge to blind or partially sighted people and to those who have other handicaps which prevent their using conventional reading material. There is no charge for Talking Book Machines, which are supplied by the Regional Library. (S. C. State Library's News for South Carolina Libraries, January, 1970)
how we need that stretching! But we need intermediary standards, too. Unfortunately, Southern Association standards are too vague. They’re a little dusty. They have few specifics. They can be interpreted either for too much or too little. Not one of us can afford to be a Will-O-the-Wisp.

I understand that you are in the process of investigating new state standards for yourselves. Many other states have gone through several stages in developing their own. My adopted state of Florida is one of these. I am proud of the progress the leaders in Floridian librarianship have made.

Our standards are based on quantitative levels designated as level one, level two, and level three. One is the low base for all school libraries. The new standards now in the process of refinement still use the framework of the three levels but contain a broad spectrum of achievable ideas. If you have not already done so, I suggest that you acquire a stockpile of such blueprints from other states. Use them as tinder for your own fires.

Often when I discuss standards with my people I recommend the following beginnings in terms of inexpensive implementation of standards.

1) Keep a Human Resources File. When I was an elementary school librarian the start of my resource file was a young mother who had been raised to the sound of The Trumpeter of Krakow. Through her intelligent nostalgia, her halting speech, her native clothes, she sold The Trumpeter to my school. She improved her own speech, Americanized herself and brought in other adults with undreamed of riches for “inner space.”

2) Teach library skills in context to both teachers and students.

Many teachers don’t know the skills and you insult them by telling them that they don’t know. But if they must help you teach as skills are needed they, too, learn. Emphasize this team approach of teaching in context, never without it.

3) Develop policies in terms of everything with teachers and principals but think out your own ideas first. Be able to defend those ideas without giving offense.

4) Visit innovative schools and library or media programs, analyze parts that you can use. Yes, you need demonstration centers and you must get them. BUT — What do you know about Shaker Heights? About the Knapp schools?

a. Arrange for at least one media person a year to visit on school time (out-of-state) and when they return have them share with you by talk or film or both, what they discovered.

b. If no one can send you, go at vacation time. Go out of state. Go some place far away you’ve read about. Find out what other people are doing. Read, discuss. Visit vicariously through reading, films and filmstrips.

5) Bring in people who have done things and are willing to share. I have a class in the selection of Latin American materials suitable for children and young people. In it I have students from Honduras, one from Paraguay, one from Brazil, one from Panama, one from Puerto Rico. For many of them, Spanish is their native language. The class is almost a tower of Babel but everyone shares. Other people have heard of the class and come to share as well. The class never ends. It goes on over breakfast and continues with a midnight snack.

6) Adapt. Don’t be afraid of the many expensive things that other people do. Select what you can do right now.

7) Then do those things so well and excitingly that they advertise themselves.

8) You must advertise. The only way to get that sometimes necessary money is to sell your product. And it’s worth selling. Believe it.

9) Cooperate — Persuade. Library and AV. Teach the children to blend the two — in doing so, you’ll blend yourself — you always have. Work with the public library, encourage the public library, insist on collections for children and young people in the public library. Again — SHARE. It’s the only way.

10) Keep up your courage. You need it.

11) Read aloud to all ages of children — enjoy it.

12) Enjoy at least one book, one film, one record, no

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**TWO NEW LIBRARY SCHOOLS**

Two graduate programs of library education have been officially accredited by the American Library Association according to an announcement issued by the Association's Committee on Accreditation at the ALA Midwinter Meeting in Chicago. The newly accredited programs are offered by the Graduate Department of Library and Information Sciences, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah (H. Thayne Johnson, Director) and the Department of Library Science, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb (La Vern A. Walther, Head).

This brings the number of library schools offering programs accredited by the American Library Association to 50, the highest number yet recorded under the Revised Standards of 1951. (American Library Association *NEWS*, January, 1970.)
less than once a week. *Enjoy. Enjoy.* Reward yourself by this enjoyment. You work hard. You deserve it. And it rubs off on "the kids."

13) Try a little survey now and then about the attitudes of our teacher clientele towards the library as they perceive it, the media center as they believe it will be, and you as the agent of change and service.

To get you started, consider some of the printed checklists already available for you. One of these is a questionnaire for student teachers in terms of such attitudes, constructed by Dr. Jerry Walker. For example, we condensed and adapted the document to a one-page instrument and received similar responses.

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**PUBLIC RELATIONS COUNCIL AWARDS**

The 1970 Awards Competition of the Library Public Relations Council is under way, and all types of libraries are invited to submit their best printed materials. Entries are being received from large and small public, special, college, and school libraries throughout the United States.

Categories for the 1970 Competition are, (1) the best annotated book list on a current issue, (2) the best publicity piece for special activities or service to the disadvantaged, and (3) the best item of publicity for a program or series of programs (films, lectures, etc.) presented at a library.

Six (6) copies of the entry must be submitted. The materials must have been produced since January 1966.

All entries, postmarked *not later than May 1, 1970*, should be sent to:

Walter Haber, Director
New Milford Public Library
New Milford, New Jersey 07646

Winners will be notified by mail, and the Awards will be presented at the ALA Conference in Detroit.

The Library Public Relations Council is a national organization devoted to the discussion and promotion of all phases of library public relations. LPRC is a membership organization, though a library need not be a member in order to enter the competition. Information about membership may be obtained from Mrs. Betty Rice, 2 Middle Lane, Westbury, New York. 11590.

(Editor’s Note: It’s worth a try!—South Carolina could have some winners!)

Too many teachers feel that librarians are nosey when they ask for unit plans as a guide in helping them gather materials for the teacher. Too many teachers still feel that the library is a place in which classes may be babysat. The corollary to this is: "The librarian is a baby-sitter." Such a belief, in turn, diminishes respect for the profession of librarianship.

A different checklist, *Criteria of Excellence*, for your own program analysis has been prepared by Robert N. Case, Director of the School Library Manpower Project.

Remember, these are only suggestions. You’ll develop better ideas of your own. That’s the prerogative of the creative person, the hope of the world.

Perhaps it will help you to keep your courage up and your goals in mind if you carry with you a little acrostic that explicates what you are: the MEDIA PERSON:

- Meditate on every means
- Explore
- Devise
- Interest and insist
- Adapt and accept what can’t be changed today, remembering that you might ADAPT it tomorrow
- Persist
- Explore again (this is ongoing)
- Relate
- Subsist with patience, remembering that you are Only a
- Novice in life’s experiences.

We cannot do this without considering the wise use of “outer space.” But I would like to leave the importance of inner space in your minds. The poet Harry Behn exemplified this in his poem "Inner Space: Books":

- What might-be someday
- Some books are,
- Space ships zooming
- Far, far
- Beyond our planet
to a star.
- Some books remember
- How children grew
- Ages ago
- When the world was new,
- And from them we know
- What still is true.
- Some books are adventures
- And battles won
- For all the world’s children
- Or only one
- Happily humming
- In the sun.
- Some books are as simple
- As early Spring . . .
- Seeming to tell us
- Everything —
- What was, and is
- And still might be . . .

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"Tentative Standards for Educational Media Programs." Sept. 1968. (Media Standards of Florida.)


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School Library Manpower Project
American Association of School Librarians
American Library Association
50 East Huron Street
Chicago, Illinois 60611


Norman D. Stevens, of Storrs, Conn., requested permission to use Lester J. Pourciau’s “The Placid Puddle Rest Home: a Proposal,” which appeared in the October, 1968 issue of the South Carolina Librarian, for inclusion in an anthology of library humor he is compiling.

FIE ON THEE, DR. ALLEN! A REPLY

By Mrs. Davy-Jo S. Ridge, Head, Reference Department, McKissick Memorial Library, University of South Carolina

The Thursday night session of the October S.C.L.A. convention will long be remembered. The speaker, Dr. Lawrence A. Allen of the School of Library Science at the University of Kentucky, proved to be most controversial. Many of those who heard him present his philosophy of library education felt his remarks should not go by without rebuttal. Only two or three attempted to “hook horns” with Dr. Allen after the speech that night. Some of us preferred savoring his philosophy in solitude before challenging his concepts.

Dr. Allen held us spellbound for almost an hour with his rambling discussion of library education. However, his jocularity did not successfully sugar-coat the tenets of his philosophy. Dr. Allen said a great many things. The most disturbing were his recommendations that the foundations of librarianship and history of books be taught on the undergraduate level and that reference and cataloging techniques be taught on the job — perhaps the most shocking statement made! When asked by one college librarian what curriculum would be followed to attain a graduate degree in library science, Dr. Allen replied that the degree should consist of courses in the behavioral sciences!

College and university librarians are distressed by the Allen philosophy. We feel our purpose is to furnish books and information to our patrons. The more knowledge we have about books, the better we can serve. Dr. Jesse Shera, Dean of the School of Library Science at Case Western Reserve University, reminded us that as librarians we need to return to an emphasis of books — our chief product. The name of our profession is derived from the Latin words “Liber” (book) and “librarius” (transcriber of books). If our profession should have as its basis the study of behavior, then perhaps Dr. Allen would have us called “behaviorists”, and we would hold M.S. in Bh (Master of Science in Behavioralism), M.B.S. (Master of Behavioral Science), or M.Bh. (Master of Behavioralship) degrees! Imagine the consternation this system would cause within the ranks of the social, political, and psychological science faculties on our campuses. If a student desires to become a librarian, he should rightly expect to study the art of books; were he interested in becoming a behaviorist, he would take his graduate degree in the departments of sociology or psychology. The library science graduate student could benefit by taking some of his elective courses in behavioral sciences, but not to the extent that his instruction in the book sciences suffers.

Our profession deals with information — its location, classification, interpretation, and dissemination — regardless of the format. How our patrons react to the informa-
tion they receive may be of interest to us, and in some cases give us intense satisfaction or distress; but our primary responsibility is to furnish the book when it is needed—not to analyze the patron who needs it. To minimize the role books play in our profession is to destroy the very reason for which libraries have existed for centuries.

The advocacy of training librarians on the job is even more disturbing. We wonder if Dr. Allen has had any experience (beyond his survey work with the New York State libraries) with creating academic reference librarians and catalogers who have had no formal training in these subjects. Many experienced library administrators contend that the "green" librarian with traditional library education requires at least two years experience to become worth his salt. How many more years would be required before Dr. Allen’s in-service professionals would be assets rather than liabilities?

From the academic librarian’s viewpoint there are three serious weaknesses which would have to be overcome to make Dr. Allen’s plan workable. The first is that the plan would require that in-service training be under the supervision of experienced staff of superior quality with ample time to work with the “apprentice” each day. There are few librarians in the practicing profession who feel qualified to assume the responsibility of training an apprentice to become a professional librarian. A mediocre librarian would give give mediocre instruction. A dynasty of mediocrity would result with each generation being weaker than the one before. True, we may be adept at training clerical personnel to do elementary reference work or zip cataloging, but we recognize the limitations of our instruction and are realistic enough to know we can not produce librarians who could justly be called “professional.”

Dr. Allen’s plan would require that the apprentice work in a department which is not too busy to devote a great deal of time to professional instruction. The staffs of today’s libraries, or at least of the libraries at USC, are so busy attempting to meet the needs of their patrons that time does not exist for key personnel to be involved in professional training. In other words, libraries are the battlefields where the action is; to survive the troops who join our forces must at least have “boot camp” library school training before entering battle. We just do not have time to train librarians effectively while simultaneously practicing the profession.

The second weakness is the quality and quantity of the book collection required to train a professional librarian. Just as a medical student gains experience through assignment to all areas of a hospital, a librarian requires the advantage of a large book collection to learn his profession. There is no substitute for personal acquaintance with a reference book. To learn reference through Winchell without examining and using the books themselves is to admit heresy evidence into the courtroom. It is true that few libraries have all Winchell titles, but proper professional instruction can not be given at small and medium size libraries which have too few of the Winchell citations. It would be necessary to set up criteria for determining which libraries would be certified by their book collections to train professional staff.

An apprentice can not be taught the various aspects of cataloging if he is trained in a library which classifies only with Dewey and uses Sears subject headings. How would he learn the Library of Congress system and subject headings? Would only those libraries unfortunate enough to have both systems be qualified to train librarians? In that case, only libraries involved in reclassifying from one system to the other would be able to give suitable instruction!

The third weakness in the Allen plan is the self-limiting aspect of the in-service training received. The apprentice’s experience would be confined to a specific reference collection or to eccentricities of classification practiced by a certain library. This probably would not be a problem to those librarians who are trained in a small or medium size public library and plan to remain within that realm. However, the in-service taught professional who has ambition would be baffled on changing positions to a library with a larger collection of a different type classified by a system with which he is unacquainted. He would be no more useful in his new job than a library technician. In other words, he would have to undergo another period of intensive instruction on use of reference works or on cataloging practices.

Professional in-service training would bind the librarian to spend his professional life in the type of library in which he was originally instructed. He could not move with ease from a public library to a college library and vice versa. And he would dare not enter the university field if he were trained in a medium size public library. Traditional library education has an equalizing effect on practicing members of the profession. At the present time, librarians are free to move between types of libraries as opportunities present themselves, because basic education in reference and cataloging gives us a common foundation. Thus, we are able to adapt to and serve in any library whether it be public, college, or university.

If Dr. Allen’s philosophy were to influence library education enough to replace reference and cataloging courses with in-service training, the library profession would be endangering its professional status. Librarians have waged many battles since 1876 in attempting to get librarianship accepted as a profession. Webster’s describes a profession as “a calling requiring specialized knowledge and often long and intensive preparation including instruction in skills and methods as well as in the scientific, historical, or scholarly principles underlying such skills and methods, maintaining by force of organization, or concerted opinion, high standards of achievement and conduct, and committing its members to continued study and a kind of work which has for its prime purpose the rendering of a public service.” Librarianship fits all aspects of this definition.
Members of the learned professions (medicine, law, and theology) have yet to be convinced fully that librarianship is a similar calling. Librarianship will never achieve undisputed professional rank if a member of the profession may learn the principles of the practice through in-service training in lieu of intensive academic preparation. In other words, librarianship would not meet the criteria of professional classification. If librarians could be trained successfully by the Allen plan, our calling would be reduced from “profession” to “trade.”

To attempt to educate a reference librarian or cataloger through in-service instruction is tantamount to a medical student's being given the responsibility of a lung operation before he has had any cadaver experience! The modern young lawyer has the practice of moot court behind him before he tries his first case as a member of the Bar. But, Dr. Allen suggests the apprentice librarian become involved in professional practice without previous classroom practice with Winchell or Mann. The fact that a prominent library educator advocates this philosophy causes doubts to arise. Is he arguing that librarianship is only a trade which can be learned without professional academic preparation? If so, then library schools are not needed and librarianship is not a profession!

It should be noted that Dr. Allen has yet to put his plan into effect at his own institution. The current catalog from the University of Kentucky School of Library Science reveals a very traditional curriculum, in fact, more so than some of the other recently founded schools. Let us hope that the Allen plan is a lone straw in the wind and that we need not fear that others will follow.

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LETTER TO THE EDITOR

424½ Grace Street
Greenwood, South Carolina 29646
October 16, 1969

Mr. Herbert Hucks, Jr., Editor
The South Carolina Librarian
Wofford College Library
Spartanburg, South Carolina 29301

To the Editor:

My first month in the library profession was capped by the S.C.L.A. Convention which provided a very enlightening and enjoyable experience for me—as it did for my wife, who is also a new librarian.

I would add that it might have been an encouraging one if it had not been for an unfortunate incident which occurred at the final meeting of the convention. The last bit of new business, a motion to pass a resolution supporting the October 15 Vietnam Moratorium Day, was immediately overruled by the chair as being irrelevant to the work and purpose of the S.C.L.A., as stated in the constitution.

I did not then, and do not now, support the Moratorium because I do not believe that it, and its intent to harass, is the best means for bringing about an early peace in Vietnam. I would like to think that the more encouragement that could be given to the President for even the small amount of progress that has been made would do more to speed up the process of pulling-out than any “nation-wide strike” or so-called “moratorium.”

But, as I sat there expecting the motion to be voted down by the concerned delegates, I heard it overruled as irrelevant—to the gusty applause of those same “concerned” delegates. My friends, what can be more relevant to our library profession (or any other profession) than a war—a war which is robbing our profession of possible, much-needed funds and, more importantly, of manpower, the shortage of which is becoming desperate? Did it ever occur to anyone that would-be librarians are being killed in this terrible war, the same way they were in previous wars? Or is this just ignored because of the controversial nature of this one? I would contend that, if the profession is ever to escape the “timid” category in which Dick Moses observed that our patrons have placed us, we must not back out of areas in which there is likely to be confrontation. If we expect others to stand behind our profession in times of need, we must make our voices heard on bigger, wider-ranging things than “more money for libraries.”

Still, here I am, one week after that meeting in which I now wish I had had the words I am finding now, accusing myself of this same timidity. In my particular class in library school this past year, there were five of us boys. One was classified 4-F; a second had already served his time in the National Guard. The next two were both drafted and taken out of school in the middle of our program. So far, from one library school class, the profession has lost half of this year’s male manpower. I, the fifth one, after holding a position in the profession for four months, am to enter the U.S. Army in January, assured that many of my fellow librarians do not see any relation between our situation and the “work and purpose of the South Carolina Library Association.”

Sincerely,
Neal A. Martin

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SPECIAL LIBRARY SECTION

From META JONES, Chairman,
Special Library Section, SCLA

PIEDMONT SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION met February 18, 1970, at 7:30 p.m., at the Greenville Technical Education Center and heard a report on AUTOMATING THE LIBRARY by Martin Pautz, librarian at Greenville Tech.
VIDEO TAPE AND THE HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY

by Mrs. Carol S. Scott
Rock Hill High School Library

In the spring of 1969 our principal, Mr. Carl Burleson, informed the librarians that he had been fortunate enough to acquire extra funds with which to purchase for the school a video tape recording system, which was to be housed with the AV equipment administered by the library.

Mr. Burleson had learned how to operate this piece of machinery and would train a corps of students to both record and replay. This was to be for the use of the entire school — to tape special speakers, debates or other unusual events in one class for replay in other classes; to record basketball games or other sports events for later replay and self-criticism; to tape worthwhile programs on commercial TV for class use; and, said for our special benefit, to tape library orientation so the librarian would not have to repeat the same instruction for each of the incoming sophomore English classes in the fall.

This equipment was used a bit by various teachers during the remaining days of the school year, and met with enthusiastic response by both teachers and students. Mr. Burleson taped some of the historic Apollo II moon-shot during the summer. But the library had no real use for it until school reopened in late August.

Then, faced with the appalling prospect of having to give orientation to thirty different sophomore English classes as early as possible in the school year, the librarian decided that the video tape system — as Mr. Burleson had predicted — was just what was needed. Besides, by now there were several boys adept at using it, to cover for our complete ignorance.

Our usual orientation is a simple explanation of the rules of library usage, the location of various library equipment, and the arrangement of books in our own library, with some pointed remarks that indexes are used for encyclopedias and that there are three kinds of cards found in a card catalog. This, my own children who have been RHHS students, tell me, can be as boring for the students as it is for the librarian standing up before them. With video tape, a little variety could be introduced and the instruction made more appealing.

The study-hall next door to the library supplied about a dozen actors who wanted to make their debut in television. For three days, at the period when the student producer was free, we worked on our creation. The first day the librarian outlined what she had in mind and students volunteered for parts and made further suggestions. The second day, the librarian narrated the script and the actors noted their cues, then we all taped it once to get an idea of how we would look. The third day we made the finished production.

This was really a film of the library in full use, showing students involved in all of the regular activities of the library, from stamping permits in the electric timer on entering, to picking them up on leaving. As the camera focused on people checking out and returning books, browsing, and using the card catalog, reference books, dictionary and Readers' Guide, the rules were explained by the librarian's background narration. The library staff was introduced at the beginning, but thereafter they appeared only as they assisted students. This was a student production and, therefore, much more interesting to the student viewers.

The entire film ran about twenty minutes. It was used by each sophomore English teacher for a day at a time, and each student had a mimeographed diagram of the library to follow as the film was shown to his class. On the following day, the class made a visit to the library to put into practice the things observed on film. Some teachers assigned work to be done as a follow-up, some only required that a book be checked out for a book report.

This method was so much appreciated by both students and teachers, and was such a relief to the librarian, that video tape was immediately thought of again when it came time for term paper orientation for the 11th grade English classes. This paper is written in the field of U. S. History, but the English teachers give the instruction in method, and the library gives information about source material available.

An explanation of how to use reference materials for term paper research did not so readily lend itself to a group of actors, and it took a while to figure out a good approach.

In the end it was made with the librarian as the only actor, but she seemed to be talking to a student, as she said, "So you are ready to start writing your term paper. Your subject is 'The Underground Railway Before the Civil War.' You must have at least five references, only one of which may be a general encyclopedia, and one of which should be a periodical if possible. But you don't know where to begin. Let's start with the general encyclopedia to get an over-view of the entire subject. In the index we find . . ."

All the reference sources, periodicals (chiefly American Heritage magazine) and card catalog sources were explored in this film, showing how to exhaust the library's material on one subject in the field of U. S. History, and emphasizing that the principles are the same for research on any subject.

Seven English teachers were involved in term paper writing and each one planned to show the tape to his classes at the outset, when term paper instructions were
first being given. One teacher forbade anyone to write on the Underground Railway!

"Pride goeth before a fall," they say. These two orientations had been so successful, and the librarian had bragged so much, that she probably deserved the blow that fell when the third teacher was ready to use the term paper tape. It couldn’t be found! And when it did turn up, later, the first part had been erased by one of the coaches taping one of our early basketball games. The teacher filled in from notes given by the librarian, but this temporary solution had to be remedied for later use.

Fortunately, only a small part needed to be reconstructed.

The librarian and the student producer carefully figured where to start the tape to replace the missing part and join it as neatly as possible to the remainder. Then, to their consternation, they realized that the original tape showed the librarian in a sleeveless dress in August, but it was then December and she was wearing a long-sleeved blouse and skirt. This would never do. It is too distracting to a teenage audience to have a switch in costume in the middle of a search through the encyclopedia.

The solution was to have the librarian, with a completely different background along with her completely different costume, make an introductory statement about the film, leading up to the original by saying "The librarian tells the student to start with the encyclopedia, and they begin by looking in the index." The transition to the original is then fairly smooth.

All novices have problems. We have learned much about making formal video tape presentations, and expect to do a better job next year. In fact, we are looking for other uses for it before that time. But one of the most important things we have learned is to keep our library tapes under lock and key so some other eager producer — perhaps a coach — won’t erase something we know is important for something he thinks is more important!

SOUTHERN CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Executive Committee Meeting

September 6, 1969

(Approved October 9, 1969)

The Executive Committee of the South Carolina Library Association met on September 6, 1969 at 10:30 a.m., in the Meeting Room of the Richland County Public Library. The members present were Mrs. Helen L. Callison, Josephine Crouch, Mrs. Elizabeth Foran, Mrs. Sarah S. Harris, Margie E. Herron, Colonel James M. Hillard, Mrs. Thelma Murtha, J. Frank Nolen, J. Mitchell Reames, Mrs. Carol S. Scott, Mrs. Marguerite Thompson, and Robert C. Tuck-er. Also present was Herbert Hucks, Jr., Editor, The South Carolina Librarian.

The meeting was called to order by the president.

A motion was made by Mrs. Thompson that the minutes be approved as mailed. Mrs. Foran seconded the motion, and it passed.

TREASURER’S REPORT:

Colonel Hillard reported that the budget was in good shape. $1330 has already been collected for the Convention from the Exhibitors. In Colonel Hillard’s opinion, the Association should make money on the Convention. Membership in SCLA to date is 688 — 643 personal and 45 institutional.

ALA COUNCILOR’S REPORT:

Mrs. Thompson reported on her trip to the ALA Convention in Atlantic City this summer. Mrs. Thompson remarked that detailed accounts of Convention activities could be found in ALA Bulletin and L J; however, she had made the following observations which she thought might be of special interest to E. C. members:

1. Increase in ALA dues. Mrs. Thompson voted “yes” on this matter as directed by E. C. The dues proposal was passed by Council and Membership.

2. Proposal concerning Administration cuts in Federal funds. Telegram had been sent by SCLA.

3. Withdrawal of controversial 90-day amendment to ALA By-Laws. Mrs. Thompson said the issue might come up again at Chicago Mid-Winter meeting.

4. Report of Intellectual Freedom Committee — one of the most important issues discussed. Chairman Peter Jennison is especially concerned about intellectual freedom — thinks this will become a real problem in the future. Report of the Committee was passed but not funded. ALA will probably fund.

5. Referral of request from a California group for a statement on standards to Executive Board for detailed study.

6. Congress for Change demands.

Mrs. Thompson concluded her report with a statement that ALA will be doing some re-structuring and more than likely young people will be an important group in the re-structuring picture; the young people were especially vocal at the Convention, she added.

CORRESPONDENCE:

1. Letter informing Mrs. Scott about National Newspaper Week (Oct. 5-11) and asking for the Association’s cooperation.

2. Colonel Hillard’s letter to S. C. librarians regarding charter flight to Europe. Only five answers
were received. Colonel Hillard thinks the South Carolina area too small; he is thinking about extending his invitation to SELA for sponsorship.

(3) Mr. Reames' letter from Ruth Warncke (ALA) about the status of National Library Week in South Carolina; Mr. Reames quoted from the 1967 Convention Minutes in his reply to Miss Warncke: A motion was made by Mrs. Catherine Lewis that "SCLA go on record and so inform ALA that the Association favored discontinuing National Library Week in South Carolina on a state-wide level." Miss Warncke referred Mr. Reames' letter to Peter Jennison, who sent Mr. Reames a rather patronizing reply. Mr. Reames had written another letter to Mr. Jennison, but had not heard from him again.

(4) Mrs. Scott's letter from ALA Committee on Appointments requesting her suggestions for potential appointees from South Carolina.

REPORT FROM EDITOR,
SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARIAN:

October issue of "South Carolina Librarian" had gone to press. February is the deadline for the next issue.

Mr. Hucks had finally received a letter from Bell and Howell regarding his request that they microfilm The South Carolina Library Bulletin and The South Carolina Librarian. Bell and Howell are willing to undertake the project. Mr. Hucks raised the question of royalties. Mr. Reames made a motion that Mr. Hucks be authorized to negotiate this and to use his best judgment in making a decision — whether SCLA realizes any income from this project or not. Mr. Nolen seconded the motion, and it passed.

OLD BUSINESS:

(1) SLCA Handbook: Mrs. Scott commended Mr. Reames on the new Handbook. Mr. Reames reported that over 600 were mailed — remainder have been stored at USC. Two will also be sent to Library of Congress and Library Literature.

(2) By-Laws Changes: Miss Crouch reported that the proposed changes in the By-Laws would be mailed with the Call to Convention. For the Executive Committee's information, Miss Crouch read these proposed changes.

(3) "Standards for South Carolina Public Libraries: Mrs. Murtha reported that the Public Library Section's Standards Committee met in April and revised the "Public Library Standards." Mrs. Murtha had gotten two bids for printing of these "Standards." Mrs. Thompson made the motion that the Executive Committee approve the $287.50 bid (1000 copies) received by Mrs. Murtha and appropriate funds for the publication of "Standards for South Carolina Public Libraries." Miss Crouch seconded the motion, and it passed.

NEW BUSINESS:

Mrs. Scott introduced two guests — Miss Edith Sayer, Local Arrangements Chairman, and Miss Elizabeth McDavid, in charge of Convention registration. In the presence of these two guests, for almost the remainder of the meeting, the Convention program was gone over item by item, with corrections, additions, etc., being made. During the course of the discussion the following statements, requests, motions, etc., were made and probably should be noted in the minutes:

—If necessary, the Executive Committee will put in $100 to help meet the expenses of the Hospitality Hour on Thursday.

—The secretary was asked to call Dr. Lawrence Allen and Mr. Ted Slate to request that they send a picture of themselves immediately — the pictures to be used for Convention publicity.

—After a brief discussion of the matter, Mr. Reames moved that no registration fee be charged for Exhibitors. Mrs. Foran seconded the motion, and it passed.

Shortly before the meeting adjourned, Mr. Reames remarked that he still had had no response from NCLA concerning his proposal for a possible joint meeting with North Carolina in the future.

The next meeting of the Executive Committee will be at the Convention on October 9 at 11:00 a.m. in the Directors Room of the Jack Tar Poinsett Hotel in Greenville.

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

SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
Executive Committee Meeting
October 9, 1969
(Approved December 6, 1969)

The Executive Committee of the South Carolina Library Association met on October 9, 1969, at 11:00 a.m. in the Furman Room of the Jack Tar Poinsett Hotel in Greenville, South Carolina. Members present were Mrs. Helen L. Callison, Josephine Crouch, Mrs. Elizabeth Foran, Mrs. Sarah S. Harris, Margie E. Herron, Col. James Hilliard, Mrs. Thelma Murtha, J. Frank Nolen, J. Mitchell Reames, Mrs. Carol S. Scott, Mrs. Marguerite Thompson, and Robert C. Tucker. Also present were Herbert Hucks, Jr., Editor, The South Carolina Librarian, and Miss Edith Sayer, Local Arrangements Chairman.

The meeting was called to order by the president.
Since Col. Hillard had to return to the registration desk, he made a brief treasurer's report in which he stated that to date $1610 had been collected from the Convention exhibitors. Before Col. Hillard departed, there was a discussion of just who should be required to pay a Convention registration fee and how much. Mr. Reames made a motion that persons attending only one day of the 1969 Convention be allowed to register for $2 and that any time beyond that the fee would be $4. Mrs. Foran seconded the motion, and it passed.

A few questions regarding expense arrangements for speakers were brought up, but these were quickly dispensed with.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved as corrected.

Mrs. Scott remarked that she had had quite a hassle getting Ruzicka to print the Convention program this year. She finally had to have a second printing of the program done (500 copies) at a cost of $75.95. After living through this ordeal, Mrs. Scott's suggestion is that in the future it would probably be best to have a business arrangement for this job rather than depending upon Ruzicka to do this as a favor for us. Mrs. Foran made a motion that the S.C.L.A. Treasurer be authorized to pay the $75.95 bill to Ruzicka for the second printing of the 1969 program. Dr. Tucker seconded the motion, and it passed.

Announcements of last minute changes in times and locations of various Convention meetings were made.

Executive Committee members agreed to have dinner together on Thursday night, (Oct. 9) since three speakers would already have arrived by that time and would need to be entertained.

Mr. Hucks urged all Executive Committee members to get news items in to him for the March issue of The South Carolina Librarian.

Mrs. Scott reminded the Committee of the next meeting on Saturday, December 6, at 10:30 a. m., in the Meeting Room of the Richland County Public Library.

The meeting was adjourned at approximately 12:05 p. m.

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

Librarians wanting to know where to seek Federal funds to help alleviate their problems should write to: Miss Clem M. Hall, Assistant Director, ALA Washington Office, 200 C Street, S. E., Washington, D. C., 20003.

SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
Executive Committee Meeting
December 6, 1969
(Approved February 7, 1970)

The Executive Committee of the South Carolina Library Association held its final meeting of the 1968-1969 Biennium on December 6, 1969, at 10:30 a. m. in the Meeting Room of the Richland County Public Library. Members present were Mrs. Helen L. Callison, Mrs. Elizabeth Foran, Mrs. Sarah S. Harris, Margie E. Herron, Colonel James M. Hillard, Mrs. Thelma Murtha, J. Frank Nolen, J. Mitchell Reames, Mrs. Carol S. Scott, Mrs. Margaret E. Ehrhardt, Mrs. Meta Jones, Mrs. James E. Ragsdale, Jr., and Dr. L. A. Schneider.

The meeting was called to order by the outgoing president, Mrs. Scott; she welcomed the new members who are traditionally invited to the last Executive Committee meeting of the biennium.

A motion was made by Colonel Hillard that the minutes of the October 9th meeting of the Executive Committee be approved as printed. Mrs. Foran seconded the motion, and it passed.

TREASURER'S REPORT:

As Colonel Hillard passed out a printed copy of the treasurer's report, he commented that this year's budget shows an increase of $100 over last year's budget at this same time. Colonel Hillard also reported that SCLA had realized a profit from this year's biennial Convention. He said that as it turned out, there were more $2 registration fees than $4 ones at the Convention. After brief discussion, it was decided that there would be no further recommendations at this time about the $2 registration fees.

Compliments were paid Colonel Hillard for the excellent job he had performed as SCLA Treasurer.

ALA COUNCILOR:

Mrs. Thompson reported that there had been no mailings from ALA. There will be three meetings of ALA Council at Mid-Winter (week of January 18). Two Council members are to be elected to serve on the ALA Executive Board. When Mrs. Thompson asked Executive Committee which 2 of 4 Council members she should vote for, EC recommended that she use her own judgment. Since expenses are rising, the question of whether the budget should not include more money for ALA trips was brought up. Mr. Reames thinks this question should be considered in working up the next budget.
SELECT REPRESENTATIVE:

Mrs. Foran had no report. She did comment that plans for the European tour to be sponsored by SELA were in the making.

SECTION CHAIRMEN:

COLLEGE: Dr. Tucker had no report.

PUBLIC: Miss Crouch, Miss Walker, and Miss Callaham represented the Section at a meeting of the Council for the Common Good. A resolution supporting the increased State Aid proposal was drawn up and approved by the Council.

A question posed by Mrs. Gregg: Is there anything Executive Committee can do to push the writing and implementation of standards for school libraries? Suggestion was made that the Executive Committee draw up a resolution supporting the desire of school libraries to up their standards.

TRUSTEE:

Mr. Nolen reported that this Section was still working on the proposal to increase State Aid to public libraries by 10¢ per capita. Everything looks encouraging so far.

SPECIAL:

Attendance at this Section's Convention meeting was not as high as expected, according to Mrs. Harris, however, Mrs. Harris thinks the meeting was a successful one. A letter had been received from Mr. Slate, (Convention speaker) who thanked SCLA for inviting him to come speak in South Carolina.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARIAN, EDITOR:

Mr. Hucks reminded everyone that the deadline for submitting items for the next issue of The South Carolina Librarian is February 1.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS:

1. Tri-Centennial Committee: No report.

2. Questions from secretary about reporting on Convention.

3. Moratorium resolution: It was decided that this resolution read by Carse McDaniel at the Convention required no further action by the Executive Committee.

4. Ad Hoc Committee on Library Relationships and Responsibilities: Joanne Harrar, chairman of this committee, asked that it be discontinued. Dr. Tucker made the motion that the committee be discontinued. Mrs. Harris seconded the motion, and it passed.

5. Reames' letter to NCLA: had finally received reply from new president of NCLA, who will let Mr. Reames know later if there is any possibility of a joint meeting of SCLA and NCLA.

6. Convention Unfinished business:
   (a) Mr. Nolen moved that the Association buy a copy of Beneath So Kind a Sky for Mr. Slate, since he spoke at the Convention for no honorarium. Mrs. Callison seconded the motion, and it passed
   (b) Colonel Hillard reported that registration at the Convention was as follows:
      1st day — 179  ($4)
      2nd day — 256  ($2)
      Total 435 — a record!

Various EC members made suggestions which might prove useful when the next Convention is planned:

—Local Arrangements Procedures Handbook should state that a local arrangement person be in the vicinity of the Convention registration table at all times.

—Possibility of pre-registration might be considered.

—Estimates of number of people attending each Section meeting:
   College: 100
   Public: 250
   School: 250 (morning meeting)
   104 (afternoon meeting)
   Special: 25
   Trustee: 150

NEW BUSINESS:

Mr. Reames made motion that the Treasurer be authorized to pay Mrs. Anna King, (Richland County librarian) $10 to cover expenses for coffee (for EC meetings) for this past year. Mr. Nolen seconded the motion. After brief discussion and after a short confab with Mrs. King, Mr. Reames withdrew his original motion. He made another motion that the Treasurer pay $2.87 to Mrs. King for coffee. Mrs. Thompson seconded the motion, and it passed. The matter of tipping the maid will be taken up at the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

CORRESPONDENCE:

1. S. C. Arts Commission letter

2. Letter requesting that individuals interested in making Winthrop College coeducational sign a petition to that effect.

REPORT OF PLANNING COMMITTEE: (Each item was considered individually by EC):

1. That negotiations be continued to have combined meetings with library organizations of other states. Mr. Reames has already been in touch with N. C. about a joint Convention meeting of NCLA and SCLA in 1971.
2. That efforts be made to have the "Sandlapper" magazine indexed. Members of Planning Committee should be concerned with this. No further action will be taken by EC.

3. That section meetings be scheduled in "off years" of SCLA during the 2nd weekend of October, the now permanent date of the biennial convention. EC suggested that word "preferably" be inserted before "during the 2nd weekend in October."

4. That the Planning Committee have as its meeting dates, the same days in March and September or October as the Executive Committee, and that other standing committees select regular meeting dates also. This recommendation will be referred to the chairman of the standing committees.

5. That procedures be worked out for the recognition of Round Tables as a part of SCLA. Executive Committee decided that there wasn't much it could do about this recommendation.

BUDGET FOR 1970:

Colonel Hillard will present the budget at the next EC meeting.

REMARKS FROM NEW PRESIDENT: Mr. Reames made the following recommendations:

1. That letterhead design of SCLA stationery be changed; thinks this might improve the image of SCLA.

2. That SCLA give consideration to having paid publicity, particularly for the Convention.

After discussion of the two items: Mrs. Foran made a motion that Mr. Reames investigate the possibility of getting paid publicity and make a report at the next EC meeting. Mrs. Murtha seconded the motion, and it passed. Dr. Tucker made a motion that the possibility of having new stationery be investigated also. Mr. Nolen seconded the motion, and it passed.

Before the meeting ended, the Executive Committee gave Mrs. Scott a standing vote of thanks.

The next meeting of the Executive Committee will be at 10:30 on Saturday morning, February 7, 1970, in the Meeting Room of the Richland County Public Library.

The meeting was adjourned at approximately 12:35 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Margie E. Herron
Secretary

THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY

(From Dedication Program, February 18, 1970)

In 1929 the General Assembly established the State Public Library Association, better known as the South Carolina State Library Board, and charged it with the responsibility for the extension and improvement of public library service throughout the state. In 1968 the duties of the State Library Board were increased to include all the duties of a general state library and in 1969 the name of the Agency was changed to the South Carolina State Library.

The South Carolina State Library has the responsibility for creating and improving public and institutional library service throughout the State, for reference and research service to State Government and State Government agencies, for library service to the visually and physically handicapped; for the supervision of public library building construction in the State; for reference and interlibrary loan service; and for consultant service to public libraries and Federal funds under the Library Services and Construction Act.

Services to State Government

The new State Library building makes possible the development of reference and research facilities to serve State Government and State Agencies. The present collection provides a reliable reference resource and will be expanded to include all areas of interest to State Government. A collection of state, local and federal documents will add to the effectiveness of reference service.

Members of State Government and employees of State agencies are eligible to use the South Carolina State Library directly for reference and research connected with their work. Other individuals not connected with State Government may use the State Library upon written referral by their local library. Since the State Library is a research library it will not furnish recreational reading or provide service to children.

ABOUT THE BUILDING

The South Carolina State Library building was authorized by the South Carolina General Assembly in 1965. The building was financed with State funds and with a Federal grant under the Library Services and Construction Act.

The 60,000 sq. ft. building is of reinforced concrete. All of the exterior surfaces are faced with limestone with bronze tinted glass infills set in bronze colored aluminum frames. The mansard roof is also bronze colored aluminum.

The building is entered by way of a brick paved landscaped plaza with two bronze lions on either side of the wide steps.
The spacious reading area is two stories in height with an overall illuminated ceiling. The mezzanine is devoted to business reference and documents. Under the mezzanine are the main desk, reference and periodical area and the microfilm reading room. In the basement area are working and mechanical areas in addition to book stacks. Technical processing and cataloging are on the second floor together with spacious administrative offices. The building furnishes housing for some five hundred thousand books and seating for approximately a hundred patrons. Special electrical installations provide written as well as verbal communication between the seven levels of the building.

John Califf, of the architectural firm of Geiger, Califf and Player, designed the building which was constructed by Lafaye-Tarrant Construction Company. Design consultant was J. Russell Bailey and interiors consultant, Andrew V. Kerns, Jr., of the R. L. Bryan Company.

BANNED BOOKS

By Mrs. William J. Bryson, Reference Librarian
Greenville County Library, and Second Vice-President,
The Thursday Club, to The Thursday Club,
Greenville, S. C., October 16, 1969

In reading the slate of new officers last year Mary said in her poem that I was secondarily in charge of vice. Since I haven’t found any vice among The Thursday Club Members, I decided that the only way I could fulfill those responsibilities would be to give a paper on a subject that sounds somewhat wicked: “Banned Books.”

Seriously, since one of the stated objectives of our club is the mutual improvement of its members in literature, it is appropriate, I think, that we give some thought to the censorship or suppression of literature — or those writings which are claimed to be “literature” by their authors or publishers.

The appropriateness of censorship as the subject of a paper is heightened by the publication of such books as Portnoy’s Complaint, by the showing of such movies as “The Graduate,” the presentation of such plays as “Hair,” the use of the mails to advertise and sell books, films and photographs guaranteed to shock beyond belief, and the increasing number of riots and demonstrations.

As we know, the first amendment to the United States Constitution provides that Congress shall make no laws abridging the freedom of speech, assembly, or the press. And, by the 14th Amendment, this restriction upon the Congress is extended to the states and their subdivisions. However, under the general police powers of the federal, state and local government, laws have been enacted, and regulations have been promulgated, with the intention of protecting the public from such dangers as may result from treasonous or obscene actions and expressions — written, spoken or printed.

Until the relatively recent past, our domestic tranquility was rarely threatened by attacks upon our social order, and our sense of morality suffered no greater assaults than an occasional “damn” from such fictional characters as Rhett Butler.

In a very short period of time, however, we have become a country with experiences, almost daily, eruption upon eruption of the unrestricted freedom of expression. And, regardless of how enlightened, tolerant and open-minded we may try to be, some of these new forms and degrees of expression cause us concern.

Are we suffering, individually and collectively, from the circulation of materials that only yesterday were considered obscene or treasonous? Are our children being adversely affected by present day movies, and magazines? Have recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court placed us at the mercy of peddlers of pornography? Must society reverse this trend by imposing bans and censorship? Can our nation survive without tighter restrictions upon what can be printed, spoken, or otherwise expressed?

Are some people giving aid and comfort to our enemies while our boys die in Vietman?

We face many quandaries. We live in a time of crises. We live in times that try men’s souls. But, are we willing to sacrifice freedom for a sense of security? Are we so afraid of the expression of ideas and opinions that we would resort to bans, censorship and suppression?

A brief look at the history of censorship will help us to view our present day dilemmas with a more reasonable perspective.

Censorship is a phenomenon that has existed throughout the history of mankind. From the time of the Garden of Eden, when Eve was forbidden to eat the apple, thoughts and actions have been censored and suppressed.

The term “censor” comes to us from Roman times. Censors were the officials of the state who counted the population. In addition to enumerating people, however, they also checked on their morals. (The Census Bureau might cite this as precedent for some of the questions they wish to ask while taking next year’s census — such questions as, “With how many persons do you share your bath?”)

In ancient Greece, certain forms of poetry, music, and dancing were prohibited by the government on moral grounds. Certain writings and speeches were considered treasonous. And, as we are told by one of the most moving pieces of literature — Plato’s description of the drinking of the hemlock by Socrates — the penalty, for violating restrictions upon the expression of political views contrary to those of the establishment, was death.
The earliest censorship imposed by the Christian Church was the Apostolic Constitutions. These forbade Christians "to read any books of the Gentiles, since the scriptures should suffice for the believer."

Censorship, then, is the term applied to the actions of governments, or influential non-governmental organizations, to prevent people from reading, hearing, or seeing, whatever they please. Actions and expressions are, therefore, suppressed or restricted because they violate some authorities' views of what is religiously, politically, or morally proper. And, the offensive — in one place or another — been banned. (A random application to all forms of action or expression. We can acquire a word alone. By simply calling attention to the world's greatest literature.)

To evaluate censorship, it is not necessary to recite its application to all forms of action or expression. We can acquire sufficient insight as to its beneficial or detrimental consequences by considering its application to the printed word alone. By simply calling attention to a few of the multitude of publications that have at one time or another — in one place or another — been banned. (A random sampling of banned books sounds like a bibliography of the world's greatest literature.)

Homier's Odyssey: None other than our enlightened friend Plato attempted to expurgate the Odyssey for those readers he considered immature.

The Analects of Confucius were burned in China as early as 250 B.C. and those who read and attempted to follow the teachings of Confucius were buried alive.

Aristophanes' Lysistrata was banned in Greece in 411 B.C. and in the United States until 1939.

Ovid's Ars Amatoria was first banned in Rome in 8 A.D. His works were later burned by Savonarola and by the Archbishop of Canterbury and barred from importation into the United States.

It is perhaps fitting that the one book which has been most subjected to censorship is the great book — The Bible.

(One could do a paper simply on its suppression.)

As we all know, next year we will celebrate the 300th anniversary of our state's founding as an English colony. Not much more than 300 years ago, it was treasonous and heretical to publish, possess, or read the Bible in English. It was 1538 before an English translation of the Bible was permitted in England, and even then, only a translation approved by the Crown. The Kings James Version was not published until 1611.

Prior to that time, attempts to make an English translation of the Bible available to the people of England had met with imprisonment and death.

In 1526, Tyndale translated a portion of the New Testament into English, printed it in France and smuggled 6,000 copies into England. These copies were immediately seized and burned by the bishops of the church. Thus, Tyndale's translation of the scriptures had the distinction of being the first book banned in England and Tyndale suffered martyrdom for his efforts.

In 1535 Coverdale printed a complete Bible in English, but it, too, was seized and burned.

One of the well-known acts of Bible censorship is, of course, the condemning and burning of Martin Luther's German translation. And, finally, we are all aware of the fact that, today, the Bible is subject to restriction or suppression in China, Russia, and other Communist countries.

What would be the state of mankind today if the suppression of the Bible had been successful? What would be the state of mankind today if the Bible were printed in Latin only and was not available except to those occupying positions of authority in a highly structured church? These questions are, of course, beyond answering and are frightening to contemplate.

The censorship exercised by the church, during early periods of history, was not limited to the Bible or to England.

Dante's Divine Comedy, Boccaccio's Decameron, Machiavelli's The Prince, Erasmus' Praise of Folly, Rabelais' Gargantua, Montaigne's Essays, Cervantes' The Life and Exploits of the Ingenious Gentleman Don Quixote de La Mancha, and Galileo's Dialogues, to mention but a few, were banned books.

Back in England, even Shakespeare was censored and expurgated. Good Queen Bess ordered portions of Richard III deleted, and it was not until after her death that the play was printed as originally written. King Lear, originally published in 1608, was prohibited from being presented in England during the reign of King George III (1788-1820).

Incidentally, in 1818 Thomas Bowdler published an edition of Shakespeare's plays, omitting "Those words and expressions which cannot with propriety be read aloud in the family," "Bowdlerize" thereupon become synonymous with expurgate.

Like Shakespeare's immortal works, those of Francis Bacon, John Locke, Daniel Defoe, Jonathan Swift, Roger Williams and John Milton were suppressed as being heretical, treasonous and obscene.

Milton, like others, did not bow to censorship without objection. One of the greatest expositions for the freedom of the pen is his speech delivered to Parliament in 1644 which he entitled Areopagitica. It was in this speech, which he later printed in spite of prohibition by Cromwell and Parliament, that he said "As good to kill a man as kill a good book" and "Who destroys a good book kills reason itself."

On the continent, the works of writers of equal stature

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were banned and censored: Descartes, La Fontaine, Moliere, Pascal, Racine, Voltaire, Rousseau, Kant, and Goethe.

No writer of the 18th century contributed so many books to the flames as did Voltaire, which undoubtedly prompted his famous remark: "I disapprove of what you say, but I shall defend to the death your right to say it."

The extent to which books have been banned is perhaps best illustrated by the names of some modern authors who have been subjected to censorship:


What would be the state of mankind today if the works of these writers had been successfully banned or destroyed?

This question, too, is beyond answering.

We may, however, look to the Soviet Union to observe a modern society wherein the expression of ideas has been, and is, a crime, rather than a right.

Recently, Anatole Kuznetsov, a Russian writer who defected to England affirmed our beliefs about life in the Soviet Union. According to Kuznetsov, Russia, for most people, is nothing more than a large concentration camp. There is no freedom. One cannot trust another for he may be an informer. Kuznetsov left Russia because of the censorship and suppression of his writings.

The experiences of another Russian author, Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn illustrates the dangers of censorship. In the publisher's preface to Cancer Ward, one of his novels published in the United States but not in Russia, there is reproduced a letter written by Solzhenitsyn to the Fourth Congress of Soviet Writers on May 16, 1967. In it he decries the intolerable oppression that he has suffered as a writer and proposes that the Congress, "adopt a resolution which would demand and ensure the abolition of all censorship, open or hidden, of all fictional writings, and which would release publishing houses from the obligation to obtain authorization for the publication of every printed page. He asks the Congress to consider the interdictions and persecutions to which he has been subjected, recites many incidents in which he has been unjustly treated, and asserts, "Thus, my work has finally been smothered, gagged and slandered. In view of such flagrant infringements of my copyright and "other" rights, will the Fourth Congress defend me?" Yes, or no?

Solzhenitsyn concludes his letter with a clear statement of the creed of all great writers: "I am of course confident that I will fulfill my duty as a writer under all circumstances — even more successfully and more unchallenged from the grave than in my lifetime. No one can bar the road to truth, and to advance its cause, I am prepared to accept even death. But, may it come about that repeated examples will finally teach us not to stop the writer's pen during his lifetime. At no time has this ennobled history."

Yes, the freedom of expression is a powerful force against tyranny.

The pen proved mightier than the sword in the past, and it is mightier than the sophisticated weaponry and the concentration of political power of today. The writings of such men as Thomas Paine and Thomas Jefferson inspired American Colonists to revolt against, and defeat, the vastly superior might of the oppressive British crown. Today, it is the fear of the power of ideas that moves the Communist leaders to censorship and suppression. Communist dictators have not erected iron curtains and Berlin Walls as bastions against military invasion — but as barriers against thoughts, words and information. Communist power Lords and Russian writers know that truth emerges from the unrestricted flow of ideas, that truth sets men free, and that, someday, truth will free the millions oppressed by Communism.

As President Kennedy said: "The lock on the door of the legislature, the parliament, or the assembly hall by order of the King, the Commissar, or the Fuehrer has historically been followed or preceded by a lock on the door of the printer's, the publisher's or the bookseller's."

I do not mean to infer that truth, with its intendent freedom bursts forth in an atmosphere of serenity. History shows, I think, that the period of gestation for truth is, more often than not, prolonged and precarious. And, history shows that labor accompanying the birth of truth is severely painful. We must, however, encourage, not deter those actions that result in truth.

On the other hand, there are dangers inherent in the unrestricted freedom to write, publish, and circulate. There are those who would, and do, misuse the freedom of the press to subvert our nation’s security and morality. And, like many people, I am concerned.

I am more concerned, however, that we do not over react to that with which we disagree, or to that which we find objectionable. I do not believe that strict censorship or suppression of books is the solution to such problems as may result from some of the present offerings of the press.

Those who propose the banning of books should consider a statement adopted by the Council of the American Library Association and the American Book Publishers Council which reads in part:
"The present laws dealing with obscenity should be vigorously enforced. Beyond that, there is no place in our society for extra legal efforts to coerce the taste of others, to confine adults to the reading matter deemed suitable for adolescents, or to inhibit the efforts of writers to achieve artistic expression. It is the responsibility of publishers or librarians, as guardians of the people's freedom to read, to contest encroachments upon that freedom by individuals or groups seeking to impose their own standards or tastes upon the community at large. It is the responsibility of publishers and librarians to give full meaning to the freedom to read by providing books that enrich the quality of thought and expression. By the exercise of this affirmative responsibility, bookmen can demonstrate that the answer to a bad book is a good one, and the answer to a bad idea is a good one."

Another statement adopted by the American Library Association Council called The Library Bill of Rights says in part — "Censorship of books urged or practiced by volunteer arbiters of morals or political opinion or by organizations that would establish a coercive concept of Americanism must be challenged by libraries in maintenance of their responsibility to provide public information and enlightenment through the printed word and Libraries should enlist cooperation of allied groups in the fields of science, of education, and of book publishing in resisting all abridgement of the free access to ideas and full freedom of expression that are the tradition and heritage of Americans."

Presidents Hoover and Truman summed up my views on censorship when they said: "We Americans know that if freedom means anything it means the right to think. And the right to think means the right to read—anything, written anywhere, by any man, at any time."

THE INFLUENCE OF BOOKS AND LIBRARIES ON WALT WHITMAN

By Charles H. Busha
Fellow in the Doctoral Program of the Indiana University Graduate Library School (Formerly Reference Consultant, S. C. State Library Board)

Walt Whitman has been called a mystic, a pantheist, and a lover of humanity, and, without a doubt, he was one of America's greatest poets as well as the archetype of the present-day hippie. His formal education ended when he was eleven years old, and it is not surprising that many of his critics and biographers have expressed wonder that the poet's reading should have been so extensive and that his choice of books should have been so discerning. By his own admission, the author of Leaves of Grass liked listening to the roar of the sea better than hearing the most powerful epic.1

In sketches written by Whitman about his early life, the poet tells us that from 1824 until 1828 he attended public schools in Brooklyn and that at the age of eleven he left school to begin work as an office boy for a lawyer. The lawyer's son became a close friend of the young Whitman and subscribed for him to a circulating library. That library was to become a powerful force in the poet's life. Whitman has revealed the role of the circulating library in his formative youth:

Edward C. kindly help'd me at my handwriting and composition, and, (the signal event of my life up to that time,) subscribed for me to a circulating library. For a time I now revel'd in romance-reading of all kinds; first the "Arabian Nights," all the volumes, an amazing treat. Then with sorties in very many other directions, took in Walter Scott's novels, one after another, and his poetry, (and continue to enjoy novels and poetry to this day.)2

In 1839 and 1840, when Whitman alternated between teaching and typesetting at Jamaica, New York, he impressed the wife of his employer, the publisher of the Long Island Democrat. She said of Whitman: "He was a genius who lived apparently in a world of his own." According to Whitman's own testimony, that world was comprised of many books, including the Bible, Shakespeare, Ossian, the Greek tragic poets, the ancient Hindu poets, the Niebelungenlied, the poems of Scott, and Dante. Whitman was indeed a self made man. Where his formal education left off, he satisfied his quest for knowledge in books, newspapers, and periodicals. We know, for example, that Whitman obtained a copy of Epicetus when he was sixteen years old and that he seemed to have accepted much of that Stoic's philosophy.3 Although the poet had no real conception of organized knowledge, of the systematized learning in the libraries of his time, and of the extensive structure of classified information that we call scholarship, books and reading were very much a part of his life.

Whitman was known to have made a deliberate attempt to conceal the extent of his readings, but the poet was an avid reader of newspapers.4 He was not a scholarly bookman who spent hours systematically studying the literature of the past and reading the works of his contemporaries, but he was a man who read whenever he had the opportunity. He learned much of what he knew from his own selective spare-time reading. The following passage is found in Autobiographia:

Every now and then, (not often, but for a foil,) I carry a book in my pocket — or perhaps tore out from some broken or cheap edition a bunch of loose leaves; most always had something of the sort ready, but only took it out when the mood demanded. In that way, utterly out of reach of literary conventions, I re-read many authors.5

Much has been written about Whitman's love of music, especially the opera. Dr. Robert D. Faner notes in his book
Walt Whitman and Opera that a major influence on Whitman's taste for operatic music was the novel Consuelo by George Sand. There is considerable evidence to support the belief that Consuelo was for Whitman a powerful and absorbing story. During one of Horace Traubel's visits to Whitman's home in Camden, New Jersey, Whitman talked about the novel. Traubel noted that a volume of Consuelo was on a table in Whitman's home and that the poet had been repairing the loose covers of the book. Whitman told Traubel:

"I find I have all the volumes complete: five of them: three of the story proper: two of the sequel — The Countess of Rudolstadt. . . . I have had the books — or my mother — I think since '41 — nearly fifty years . . . I have always treasured it: read, read, read — never tiring. The book is a masterpiece: the noblest work left by George Sand — the noblest in respect on its own field, in all literature . . . I can say it almost has an historic preciousness to me, now I have had it so long. It is very decrepit — the sheets often loose, ready to drop out. I have been minded to bind it — so to preserve it . . ." 

In this passage we learn something of Whitman's reading habits, and the poet declares his enthusiasm for Consuelo. Whitman revealed that he had been reading the novel since 1841 and that he had literally worn it out over the years. The meeting took place only four years before the poet's death.

Another visitor to Whitman's home, Sadakichi Hartmann, a German-Japanese writer, also recorded his observations of the poet's book collection and his reading habits. Hartmann wrote that a table covered with books, magazines, newspapers, letters and manuscripts stood between him and the poet. Books and magazines also covered the floor of Whitman's living room. He observed an old edition of Sir Walter Scott's poems which contained Whitman's numerous marginal notes in red ink. Whitman told his visitor that he had read Sidney Lanier, Paul Hayne, Poe, Hawthorne, Shakespeare, Walter Scott, Homer, Emerson, Taine, Hugo, Voltaire, and Chinese literature. The poet also mentioned some of his likes and dislikes concerning writers and their works: "Poe had a tendency for the gloomy side of life," and, concerning Hawthorne, "The multitudes like him . . . I have read his novels . . . In my opinion they do not amount to much." Whitman thought that Hawthorne's works were too morbid: "He likes to dwell on crimes, on the sufferings of the human heart, which he analyzes by far too much." The old poet also told Hartmann that he liked those books which he had read as a young man: "Everybody who reads novels not for pleasure will admire Walter Scott . . . He had a Shakespearean variety of subjects . . . He did not analyze and anatomize his subjects." When Hartmann asked the poet which of Scott's novels he liked best, Whitman named The Heart of Midlothian, which he claimed to have read many times.

Whitman also told his visitor that he did not care for Victor Hugo's works and that Byron's poetry was full of a "desperate fierceness." He said to his visitor: "... I like something more free — Homer, Shakespeare, Walter Scott, Emerson."

From Whitman's own writing, particularly his Autobiography, from the observations of visitors to the poet's home, and from the findings of book collections, we know that "the Good Gray Poet" maintained a fairly extensive personal library. In "Some Personal and Old Age Jottings," a section of Autobiography, Whitman mentions his collection of books:

There are all around many books, some quite handsome editions, some half covered by dust, some within reach, evidently used, (good-sized print, no type less than long primer,) some maps, the Bible, (the strong cheap edition of the English crown,) Homer, Shakespeare, Walter Scott, Emerson, Ticknor's "Spanish Literature," John Carlyle's "Dante," Felton's "Greece," George Sand's "Consuelo," a very choice little "Epic-tetus," some novels, the latest foreign and American monthly, quarterlies, and so on.

Charles E. Feinberg, a collector of Whitman's manuscripts, books, and associated items, located and added to his collection thirty-seven books which were at one time or another in Whitman's personal library. At an exhibition held in 1955 at the Detroit Public Library of the works of Walt Whitman commemorating the one-hundredth anniversary of the printing of Leaves of Grass, the thirty-seven books were placed on exhibit and were listed in a printed catalog. Included in this collection from Whitman's library were classical works by Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, Euripides, Homer, Horace, and Sophocles. There were also volumes of poems by John G. C. Brainard, Frank Cowan, Shelley, and Swinburne. The collection also contained a personal gift copy of Thoreau's A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers. Two American history books, Thompson's The History of Long Island from the Discovery and Settlement to the Present Time and Dunlap's History of the New Netherland, Province of New York, were also owned by Whitman.

Several volumes of poetry criticism were included in the catalog of books from Whitman's personal library, among them: Studies of the Greek Poets, William Blake; A Critical Essay, and La Renaissance de la Poesie Anglaise, 1798-1889. Whitman's personal library also contained a copy of The Postal Laws and Regulations (1866), published by the U. S. Post Office Department. Notes in the margins of this book in Whitman's own handwriting indicate that the poet used it as a reference volume, most probably for determining postal rates for books, pamphlets, and letters which he mailed to England.

Concerning Whitman's books and reading habits, the poet's voluntary service as an unofficial nurse to Civil War
casualties is noteworthy, for he provided books and other reading materials to wounded soldiers. In the summer of 1864, while working among the confined soldiers, Whitman recorded in his notebook:

The men like to have a pencil, and something to write in. I have given them cheap pocket-diaries and almanacs for 1864, interleaf'd with blank paper — they are always available. Also the morning or evening papers of the day. The best books I do not give, but lend to read through the wards, and then take them to others, and so on; they are very punctual about returning the books. From 1841 until 1848, Whitman was associated with at least ten newspapers or magazines in New York and Brooklyn. In an editorial written for the May 22, 1846, edition of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, the poet-newspaperman urged Long Island school trustees and others who were charged with the duty of selecting books for school libraries to be "careful in constructing these libraries." Whitman also recommended the purchase of the Harpers’ New Miscellaneous, which contained, according to him, "the very best modern books in the English language." In another of Whitman's rare statements about libraries we learn that he appreciated the private book collection of a friend. In a letter to Peter Doyle written in 1870, Whitman tells of a visit to the Fifth Avenue, New York residence of a former soldier whom he had met while working in an army hospital. Whitman wrote: "... the dinners and good wines are attractive — then there is a fine library." We also know that even as a child in 1824 Whitman was aware of the existence of the Brooklyn Apprentices' Library, for the poet relates in Autobiography how he witnessed Lafayette's laying of the library's cornerstone:

He came over the Old Ferry, ... and was receiv'd at the foot of Fulton street. It was on the occasion that the corner-stone of the Apprentices' Library, at the corner of Cranberry and Henry streets — since pull'd down — was laid by Lafayette's own hands.

It is possible, indeed most probable, that Whitman made use of the Brooklyn Apprentices' Library. The young Whitman's interest in books might have led him to its doors. On the other hand, circulating libraries, which were popular sources of reading materials for city dwellers at that time, could have satisfied Whitman's immediate need for books. As the poet himself admitted, books from the circulating library to which his friend subscribed for him sparked an intellectual flame that was to burn until his death in 1892.

We have received a copy of the AUSTRALIAN SCHOOL LIBRARIAN, School Library Association of Victoria, for March, 1966. It is attractive and contains interesting articles.

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8. Ibid.
11. Hartmann, op. cit., p. 25.
15. Whitman, op. cit., p. 75.
18. Whitman, op. cit., p. 75.

The South Carolina Review: The First Three Issues

by Phillip L. Elliott, Department of English
Furman University, Greenville, S. C. 29613

In the first issue of the South Carolina Review, November, 1968, the editors announced two basic goals: to determine whether or not a magazine which "clarifies, moves, provokes, and inspires" will survive in its state and whether or not South Carolinians (native or adopted) are capable of supplying adequate materials for such a magazine. After the appearance of three issues, I do not think it premature to attempt to evaluate the artistic success of the magazine. Of course the question of survival can be answered only by the subscribers.

The contents of the first three issues are varied. There are articles of general interest such as Harry S. Ashmore's timely "Reflections of an Expatriate" and R. David's "Do You Really Understand What I'm Saying?" Paul Hamilton Hayne, Beatrice Ravenel, William Gilmore Simms, and Thomas Wolfe are the objects of specific critical studies. There are the expected short fiction and poems by established authors such as Max Steele and Larry Rubin and new talents such as Paulette Bates and Alouise D. Cope. In the third issue appears an unusual feature, a "Report From Greenville," an evaluative survey of "contemporary literary developments."

The scholarly articles have understandably been lim-
ited to those examining authors of regional ties and interests. By far the best of these is Louis Rubin's "The Poetry of Beatrice Ravenel," an attempt to revive interest in an undeservedly neglected Charleston poet. Rubin includes a biographical sketch and a critical evaluation which have at times an interest beyond the immediate subject as in his comparison of the aims and achievements of the Nashville Fugitive Poets and Miss Ravenel's. At the conclusion of his article Rubin includes a group of previously unpublished poems by Miss Ravenel, some of them powerful and disturbing. For example:

ELEGY ON A LOVER
The night closed round him like a candle
But I was the flaming bud on the wick.
The waves of the air ebbed from him full of my pulses,
His thoughts swam in my blood,
Why should he know my secrets?
He turned my arteries inside out.
He rasped my heart with his nails
And my own eyes looked at me, under his wing-shaped eyebrows —
Woman-eyed! Horrible . . .
I am glad that he is dead.

Two other energetic if less successful scholarly essays are Rayburn S. Moore's "Hayne the Poet: A New Look," and John C. Guilds' "The Literary Criticism of William Gilmore Simms." In his evaluation Moore freely admits Hayne's poetic shortcomings, but offers an enthusiastic argument that Hayne has "seldom received the attention he deserves" and "his achievement should not be ignored." Guilds' argument on behalf of William Gilmore Simms as a literary critic is not as convincing. Guilds marshals comments by Simms to demonstrate that he held the office of critic in high esteem. But excuse it as he may, Guilds is forced to admit that Simms relied heavily on public opinion and popularity as indications of quality and did not subject his art to the highest standards. Such practices cannot be explained away and hardly support the contention that Simms was a literary critic of "exceptionally high quality."

In the opening issue Max Steele in "The Ragged Halo" and Lodwick Hartley in "Daphne" set a high standard for short fiction. It would have been understandable if the quality had fallen off slightly in succeeding issues, but it is gratifying that subsequent stories have been consistently good.

There are occasional weaknesses in plotting, and there are instances in which character and motivation are not fully realized; but the stories are engaging and frequently quite powerful, especially Doris Betts' Burning the Bed, which combines the elements of twisted loves and frustrations with a final transfixed image:

There was a single click, then the long singing as emptiness rushed along the black highway, beside the asphalt road, by the rutted road, down the wires to Isabel, across the state of Virginia, humming inland over the muddy yard, into the house and through her ear and into her brain like that old tent peg the Hebrew Woman nailed through the brain of Sisera, when he took refuge in her tent.

After the short fiction, is it disappointing to consider the poetry. Not that the poetry is bad; it is simply not exciting. Far too many of the poems are derivative. Many rely on ironic situations, such as Mary Van Finley's "Porcelain Eggs" or Esta Seaton's "The Poet Speaker and His Wife." Although these and other poems are interesting and revealing, they seldom fuse situation and language, so that the poem quivers into life. The conclusion of Larry Rubin's "Spring Song" is one of the happier exceptions:

There is birth within man's spring
And death behind his eyes
But once the void is viewed he knows
What grows rotten in the ground
Which coils ripen in repose

I hope that the "Report From Greenville" will be followed by other similar articles since the benefits are quite good. Alfred S. Reid offers not only a survey of publications by Greenville authors; he also adds brief evaluations. For someone like Max Steele, judicious critical estimates already abound. But for Greenville poet Robert Adger Bowen a balanced estimate is overdue since most of the newspaper criticism of his work has become so entangled with local and personal appreciation that it is limited to fulsome praise.

In reference to the goals of the South Carolina Review which I mentioned earlier, I hope that I have indicated that the published materials do provoke and clarify. I am not assured that they move and inspire, but I am convinced the South Carolina Review has avoided the cardinal (and usually fatal) sin for any magazine: it definitely does not bore.

Co-editors of The Review are Alfred S. Reid of Furman University and Frank Durham of the University of South Carolina. Assistant editors are Richard J. Calhoun of Clemson and Rudolph D. Bates of Furman. The Review is published at Furman University twice a year, in May and November, and sells for $1.00 a copy; $2.00 a year; $3.50 for a two-year subscription. The business address is Department of English, Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina, 29613. Librarians would do well to consider subscribing for their libraries in order to keep their patrons up to date on the literary scene in South Carolina.
TRIBUTE TO JOSEPHINE CROUCH
by Mrs. Carol S. Scott, Librarian
Rock Hill High School, and SCLA President, 1968-1969

The December 6, 1969 meeting of the Executive Board of SCLA was the last meeting for a number of retiring two-year term board members — the secretary and the five section chairmen — but for one person it was the end of an era.

Josephine Crouch, the past president, had served a longer continuous term on the board than any other president, — one year as vice president, two as president and two as past president — because of the change over to the biennial structure during her term.

A reserved but conscientious person, and a hard worker and good organizer, Josephine accomplished several outstanding things during her term on the board. She was responsible for the fine program of the Greenville convention of 1965, the smooth transition to the biennial structure of SCLA, much of the initial work of the Handbook revision, advice on budget committees, and recent By-Laws changes. In addition she was always a knowledgeable, steady influence at Board meetings.

Let us give a rising vote of thanks to Josephine for her years of outstanding service to the organization!

COLUMBIANS PAY TRIBUTE TO MRS. BOSTICK
by Ginny Carroll, Staff Writer
(The State, Columbia, S. C., September 22, 1969)

"Devoted librarian and citizen whose zeal, initiative and resourcefulness contributed to the cause of books and libraries in Richland County and the State of South Carolina," reads the plaque in Richland County Public Library.

"Her faith in the development of sound character through the wise use of books is reflected in this library and its branches."

More than 200 Columbia citizens gathered at the library Sunday to pay a warm tribute through plaque, portrait and speech to Mrs. Lucy Hampton Bostick, Richland County librarian for almost 40 years before her death following an auto accident in 1968.

The names of Mrs. Bostick and the library had become synonymous since she became an assistant librarian in the mid-1920's, Julian Hennig, member of the library Board of Trustees, told the group in opening remarks.

R. Beverly Herbert, former president of the S. C. Library Association and a longtime supporter of libraries, delivered the dedicatory address, saying that Mrs. Bostick "had a heritage that implied great service."

When Mrs. Bostick joined the cause of books and libraries in Richland County, "the library had only a few hundred books housed in rented rooms and moved here and there as occasion required, kept alive by the efforts of a few dedicated people who in those bleak days gave their services for a pittance or for nothing," Herbert said.

But when the woman who was then Miss Lucy Hampton was made librarian in 1928, "almost at once this neglected rose began to bloom," he said. "Under her hand money seemed to come to the library almost by accident."

After several more years of struggle, the county levied a millage for library purposes, Herbert recalled, "so this one-time poverty stricken institution became under Miss Lucy's management the Cinderella of Columbia, and Columbia took a long step forward in education and knowledge and in the better things of life.

Mrs. Bostick's service was not confined to libraries, however, Herbert outlined, but "extended to all matters affecting the education and welfare of the people.

"When the names of the great women of South Carolina are recorded by some future historian, I am sure that the name of Mrs. Lucy Hampton Bostick will be high on the list," he said.

The plaque and portrait were unveiled by Mrs. Victor Barringer, Mrs. Bostick's twin sister. An approving murmur ran through the crowd as the portrait, painted by Oriental artist Itaru Nakao, came to light.

The acceptance was delivered by Dr. Daniel W. Hollis, vice president of the library board of trustees. Hollis said the plaque would be displayed by the circulation desk and the portrait would be hung at the end of the hall of the library.

James H. Ellison, past president of the library Board of Trustees, delivered the benediction in place of the Rev. James Stirling who was prevented from attending because of illness.

Mrs. Bostick was Columbia Public Library librarian from 1928 to 1934. She was Richland County Public Library librarian from 1934 to July 18, 1968 when she died. She also served as secretary of the S. C. State Library Board.

When Mrs. Bostick became librarian, the library contained 13,000 volumes. It now has more than 226,000 and the annual circulation has grown to more than 936,000.

During her tenure, the building was remodeled from a frame structure to the current brick building on Sumter Street. There are also three other library buildings and five stations in the city and county, plus two bookmobiles.
PIEDMONT SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION
October 18, 1969
Dear Members and/or Could Be Members,

Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: Martin Pautz, Director of Library at Greenville Technical

YOUR PROBLEMS
by Anne Library

Dear Anne Library:

Did you see the list of members of the Public Library Section in the October issue of the SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARIAN? There were only 107 members listed! On the other hand, there were 251 members of the School Library Section. And the Trustee Section listed 128 members.

Surely there must be several times 107 employees in our South Carolina public libraries! Why do you suppose so few have joined the State Library Association and the Public Library Section? Is there any other state organization vitally concerned with the welfare of libraries and librarians in South Carolina? Does anyone consider the small membership fee of $2 per year too costly?

The PL Standards have provided the basis for much improvement in our public libraries, schedules of salary raises, expansion of staff, etc. Too, the PL Workshops have brought us together for learning and discussion. Much else has been done by the Section through the years, as many of you know.

Don't you think we need to get up off our seat of apathy and at least show enough interest in our jobs to join the Public Library Section and the State Association?

Sincerely,
Concerned

Dear Concerned:

Thank you for pointing out this woeful dereliction.

It would seem that the new Executive Board of the Public Library Section has a job right off the bat. A membership recruiting program should be first on its agenda.

(South Carolina State Library Board's News for South Carolina Libraries, November, 1969)

(Editor's Note: We think that all sections, not only Public Library members, should read this article again — and double their memberships in SCLA!)

Education Center, was elected Vice President and President-Elect; James Berry of Zonolite Division of W. R. Grace & Company, was elected Secretary-Treasurer; Jack Pitzer, of the Greenville County Library, became President, replacing in this capacity our very able first President and organizing spirit, Mrs. Paul Jones.

NAMES IN THE NEWS. Two of our distinguished members have recently further distinguished themselves by being elected to offices in the Special Libraries Section of S.C.L.A. Meta Jones became the new Chairman and Meg Ezell, the new Secretary. In addition, Meta was elected to the Board of Directors of the South Atlantic Chapter of Special Libraries Association. Also Meta was in Montreal to the annual meeting of the Special Libraries Association, June 1-5.

AND. When this organization was formed, our first project was a union list of serials for the area. At that time the area was smaller and we began a nice little union list which has often been helpful. It is now probably out of date. If your library has never contributed, will you please consider doing so? It could be more useful as it grows and could be extremely useful in book form. We'll talk about it on November 5th.

We were sorry to hear of the death of a member, Shirley Hawkins, on June 3, 1969, and of Meta Jones' mother on September 23, 1969.

Especially yours,
Jack Pitzer, President
Piedmont Special Libraries Assn.

PERSONALS

Mrs. ARTHUR ATKINSON, Treasurer of the Allen-dale-Hampton-Jasper Regional Library, is the author of Names in Old Hampton County, which will appear in the forthcoming issue of Names in South Carolina, published annually by the English Department of the University of South Carolina. She made a careful study of deed books from 1878 to 1912 in preparing this organized list of names of churches, schools and communities.

Mrs. JOHN BARTLETT has been transferred from the Goff Street Branch to the Main Library of the Orangeburg County Library.

CHARLOTTE SALLEY BERRY is a professional assistant in the Abbeville-Greenwood Regional Library. She is a native of Union, S. C., a graduate of Winthrop College, and received the M. L. S. degree from Emory University. She received a S. C. State Library Board scholarship.

ANN FRANCES BLACKMAN became Librarian of Anderson College October 1, 1969. She was formerly Librarian of the Anderson County Library, since 1967.
October 1, 1969 MARY O. BOSTICK, a 1969 graduate of the Graduate School of Librarianship, University of Denver, became Documents Librarian for the S. C. State Library Board. She is a native of Georgia, and came to South Carolina from Louisiana, where she was a teacher 1964-1968, and received the A. B. degree from Newcomb College.

Mrs. HYATHA L. BRIGMAN has been nominated for the Handicapped Woman of the Year Award by the Pilot Club of Marion. She is Assistant Librarian of the Dillon County Library.

Sympathy to the family of OTTO BROCK, of Honea Path. He was a Trustee of the Jennie Erwin Library, Honea Path, branch of the Anderson County Library.

WILLIAM L. BROSS has been re-elected Treasurer of the Abbeville-Greenwood Regional Library Board.

ELEANOR FRANCES BROWN reported to the Extension Department of the Richland County Library in November, 1969, to serve as a Consultant for three months. She is the author of five juvenile books, Bookmobiles and Bookmobile Service, and The Modern Branch Library is in preparation. January 20, 1970, she accepted a temporary appointment as Head Librarian of the Anderson County Library. She has served in several capacities in county and regional libraries, and is experienced in the planning of library buildings.

Mrs. KATHRYN PATRICK BYARS is on the staff of the Furman University Library. She had served as Librarian of Augusta Circle School, and as an Assistant to the Supervisor of Children's Services at the Greenville County Library.

MARTHA C. CALDWELL became Reference Assistant on the staff of the State Library January 2, 1970. She is a native of Jackson, Mississippi, a graduate of the University of Mississippi, and received her library degree from the University of Denver.

October 1, 1969 BETTY ANN CHAPMAN became Children's Librarian for the Abbeville-Greenwood Regional Library. She is a native of Greenwood, and received the M. L. S. degree from the University of North Carolina Library School at Chapel Hill. She received a S. C. State Library Board Scholarship.

LILLIAN CAROL COOK, of Columbia, S. C., a 1968 graduate of Columbia College, received a S. C. State Library Board scholarship of $2,500.00, and is attending the Graduate School of Library Science of the University of Kentucky. She will return to the Richland County Public Library as Adult Services Assistant, where she served in the Reference Department.

Mrs. A. E. CORNETTI was elected Recording Secretary of the Friends of the Aiken County Library (ABBE Regional) October 30, 1969.

Mrs. GEORGE L. CRESWELL retired from the staff of the Lancaster County Library December 31, 1969.

EDGAR W. DAVIS, JR., has been re-elected Chairman of the Abbeville-Greenwood Regional Library Board.

Mrs. ALICE P. DePASS is Reference Librarian in the Gwathmey Library, Converse College, Spartanburg; formerly she was Librarian of the Parks Hill Elementary School and Head Librarian of the Spartanburg High School.

GERHARD DESSAUER was elected Vice-Chairman of the Friends of the Aiken County Library (ABBE Regional) October 30, 1969.

Mrs. ELIZABETH C. DIXON, Librarian of the Chester County Library, spoke on the library to the Chester Civitan Club in September, 1969.

Mrs. EARL H. DOUGLAS, formerly in the Stonewall County (Texas) Library, joined the staff of the Orangeburg Library October 1, 1969.

MARY CATHERINE DuBOIS is Librarian of Whitten Village, Clinton, S. C., Center of the S. C. Department of Mental Retardation. She was formerly Librarian in the Greenwood School District, and returned recently from Syracuse University where she studied in the School of Library Science.

FLETCHER FERGUSON has been re-elected Vice-Chairman of the Abbeville-Greenwood Regional Library Board.

Sympathy to the family of JOHN C. Fowler, who died October 4, 1969, in Gaffney. He was Chairman of the Cherokee County Library Board.

Mrs. LOIS FOWLER, long-time staff member, served as Acting Librarian of the Anderson County Library after the resignation of ANNIE FRANCES BLACKMAN until January 20, 1970.

Mrs. B. A. FRETWELL has succeeded Keitt Purcell as Chairman of the Newberry-Saluda Regional Library Board.

Sympathy to the family of SLOAN W. GABLE, who died December 27, 1969, in Columbia, S. C. Mr. GABLE was a Trustee of the State Library Board.

Sympathy to MARGARET GIVENS, Technical Proc
esses Department, McKissick Library, University of South Carolina, on the death of her father.

Mrs. GEORGE R. GRIFFIN (JANE DAVIS) is Assistant Librarian of the Lexington County Circulating Library. She is a graduate of Converse College, and received a scholarship from the S. C. State Library, and received the Master Library Science degree from Emory University December 13, 1969. She was a teacher in the public school system before joining the Lexington County Library in 1966.

Mrs. WALTER L. HEATH, acting Chairman of the Lancaster County Library Board, was guest speaker at the November, 1969, meeting of the Waxhaws Chapter, DAR. She gave a history of the Lancaster County Library, described its services, and showed plans for the new $350,000 library building now under construction; and told of the assistance received from the S. C. State Library and asked the group to support the proposed increase in State Aid for public libraries.

JULIAN HENNIG, JR. is the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Richland County Public Library, succeeding JAMES H. ELLISON, who resigned from the Board.

SARA HENRY, Children’s Librarian, Spartanburg County Library, has resigned to accept a school position in Charleston. She attended Simmons School of Library Science under the S. C. State Library’s scholarship program.

Mrs. CHARLES HICKS became Supervisor of the Bookmobile operations in the Extension Department of the ABBE Regional Library as of October 1, 1969.

Mrs. O. K. HIGGINS retired from the staff of the Pickens County Library after 34 years of service, where she served as first Librarian, and drove the first bookmobile, a converted $50.00 second-hand Ford pickup. She was named Career Woman of the Year by the Easley Business and Professional Women’s Club, and upon completion of 25 years of service was honored at a dinner by 125 persons.

FRANCOISE M. HIPP, of Beaufort, S. C., a 1969 graduate of the University of South Carolina, and a summer intern in the Beaufort County Library, received a S. C. Library Board scholarship of $2,500.00, and is attending graduate library school at Louisiana State University. She will return to the County Library as Extension Librarian.

Mrs. KATHERINE HUTTO has retired for the second time from the staff of the Orangeburg County Library — first in 1966 as Bookmobile Librarian, and last as part-time in the Circulation Department.

Sympathy to the family of Mrs. RUBY JOHNSON, veteran Bookmobile Librarian for the Newberry-Saluda Regional Library.

LINDA LOU JUSTUS is a professional assistant in the Spartanburg County Library. She is from Spartanburg, a graduate of Columbia College, and received the M. L. S. degree from the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor.

FRANK S. KEENE has been appointed to the Lancaster County Library Board for a term of four years. He is general manager of Springmaid Cafeterias, and fills the vacancy created by the death of Mr. H. DeWitt Plyer.

Mrs. LOUIS F. KENDRICKS is Assistant to Mrs. John G. Hughes, Librarian of the Abbeville County Library.

Mrs. JAMES LACKEY, formerly Extension Librarian, ABBE Regional Library, became Librarian of the Aiken County Library October 1, 1969.

NORMA L. LIGHTSEY spoke to the Satellite Chapter of the National Secretaries Association in Rock Hill October 16, 1969, on library services and facilities available to Rock Hill and York County residents.

Mrs. MARY CATHERINE McCLENDON, former Bookmobile Librarian for the Lee County Library, is on the staff of the Darlington County Library.

Mrs. MARY GAINES McCORD returned to work part-time in the Catalog Dept. of the Abbeville-Greenwood Regional Library October 1, 1969.

Mrs. J. E. MCCUTCHEON is Chairman of the Lee County Library Board, succeeding Mrs. D. A. Quattlebaum.

RICHARD H. MacMILLAN has resigned from the Hampton County Library Board.

BILLY McRAE, member of the Chesterfield County Library Board from Cheraw, resigned because he is leaving the county.

Mrs. NEAL ANDERSON MARTIN, the former CHARLOTTE SALLEY BERRY, became a member of the staff of the Abbeville-Greenwood Regional Library September 15, 1969. September 6, 1969, she became Mrs. MARTIN. She is librarian of the Greenwood Headquarters Library.

Sympathy to the family of WILLIAM M. MAULDIN, Jr., Board member of the York County Library, on the death of his mother.

Sympathy to the family of HENRY JACKSON MUN-
NERLYN, who died October 7, 1969, in Bennettsville. He was a Trustee of the Marlboro County Public Library Board.

JULIAN NEXSON is a new Trustee of the Board of Trustees of the Richland County Public Library.

Mrs. HUNTER PARK was Chairman of the Greenville Friends of the Library membership drive in September and October, 1969.

Mrs. WILLIAM H. PATTERSON, Librarian of the Hilton Head Branch of the Beaufort County Library, was the Islander of the Month in the August, 1969 issue of Islander, monthly publication of the Hilton Head Island Chamber of Commerce. Mrs. Ralph Hilton, wife of a Beaufort County Library Trustee, is the author of the article.

At the SCLA banquet on Thursday night, October 9, 1969 Mitchell Reames paid tribute to ELLEN PERRY, retired librarian of the Greenville Public Library. Miss Perry devoted many years to school and public library work until her retirement in 1952. She came to the Greenville Public Library in 1924 and served as assistant librarian and children's librarian before she was appointed librarian in 1941. She held various offices in the South Carolina Library Association including the presidency in 1931. She was the Association's ALA Councillor for a number of years. Since retirement Miss Perry has become a world traveler and spends much of her time abroad. She has never lost her interest in the South Carolina library program and attends every conference of the South Carolina Library Association when she is not out of the country.


February 1, 1970 J. MITCHELL REAMES, SCLA President, and former Director of the Undergraduate Library of the University of South Carolina in Columbia, and Associate Librarian, became Director of the Marion State College Library, Florence, S. C.

Mrs. HENRY RICHARDSON, Chairman of the Union Library Board, has been appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of State College.

JAMES A. ROGERS, of Florence, is a Trustee of State College. He has served as a member and Chairman of the S. C. State Library Board.

Mrs. WILLIAM ROGERS took charge of Branch Libraries in the ABBE Regional Library October 1, 1969.

Mrs. DOROTHY L. Sapp, Librarian, Horger Library, South Carolina State Hospital, retired June 27, 1969, with which she had been associated since 1954.

Mrs. SANDRA SELLERS, Ruby, has been appointed assistant to Colonel E. B. Stevenson, Chesterfield County Librarian.

Mrs. SYBIL L. SELLERS is Bookmobile Librarian for the Lee County Library.

Mrs. MARIE SIMPSON began work in the Technical Services and Extension Departments of the Anderson County Library January 20, 1970.

Sympathy to Mrs. JOHN W. SMITH on the death of her mother. Mrs. SMITH is Bookmobile Librarian and Bookkeeper on the Lancaster County Library.

Mrs. MELBA SPRAGUE was Public Relations Chairman of the Florence Friends of the Library membership drive in September and October, 1969.

Mrs. LANGLEY STREET is on the staff of the Williamsburg County Library.

Mr. FRANCES STUART, Librarian, Richland Technical Education Center, attended a workshop authorized by the Executive Council of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools' Commission on Colleges September 29-October 1, 1969. She participated as a member of the discussion group concerned primarily with the standards affecting libraries.

Mrs. DuBOSE STUCKEY returned to work part-time in the Catalog Dept. of the Abbeville-Greenwood Regional Library October 1, 1969.

Mrs. PAMELA TEMPLE is Circulation Librarian in the Gwathmey Library, Converse College, Spartanburg. She received the M. L. S. degree from Peabody, and was Librarian at Marge Helm Library at Western Kentucky Library.


JOHN TWOMBLEY was elected Chairman of the Friends of the Aiken County Library (ABBE Regional) October 30, 1969.

SALLY URBAN resigned effective September 31, 1969, as Extension Librarian of the Abbeville-Greenwood Regional Library, where she had been since October, 1967.

KITT V ARNER is on the staff of the Lexington County Library. She was formerly Head of Technical Services, Anderson County Library, where she had been on the staff since September, 1965.

Mrs. CHARLES WASHINGTON is Secretary of the Abbeville-Greenwood Regional Library Board.

Effective July 1, 1969, Mrs. KAYLINE WILBER became Junior Librarian at the Spartanburg Branch of the University of South Carolina. She is a native of Pennsylvania, received the B. S. degree from Clarion State, Pa., and the M. L. S. from Western Michigan.

SARA CATHERINE WILKINSON is Head of the Extension Department of the Abbeville-Greenwood Regional Library. She received the M. A. L. S. degree from the University of North Carolina.

November 3-7, 1969 BARBARA J. WILLIAMS, Head Librarian; Mrs. GRACIA DAWSON, Periodicals Librarian; and Mrs. VERA STALEY, Acquisitions Librarian, all of the Miller F. Whitaker Library, S. C. State College, attended a five-day institute on library automation in Atlanta.

Mrs. S. W. WILLISTON, President of the Chesterfield Civic Club, has volunteered her services to the Chesterfield County Library, assisting in preparing books for circulation.

VIVIAN WISE, a native of Newberry, is Bookmobile Assistant in the Newberry-Saluda Regional Library.

Mrs. NED R. WORKMAN, Plum Branch, is the new Assistant in the McCormick County Library.

LIBRARY-WISE AND LIBRARY-WAYS

$500 has been donated to the ABBEVILLE Headquarters of the Abbeville-Greenwood Regional Library by a civic organization.

JOSEPHINE CROUCH, Director of the AIKEN-BAMBERG-BARNWELL-EDGEFIELD (ABBE) Regional Library, in the 1967-1968 Annual Report, notes that the regional library is now ten years old, contrasts the statistics and programs for 1958 and 1968, points out that much progress has been made, and looks to greater achievements in the future.

The Extension Home Economists decorated the ALLENDALE COUNTY LIBRARY of the Allendale-Hampton-Jasper Regional Library as their holiday house again in 1969.

Final inspection of the BAMBERG COUNTY Headquarters of the ABBE Regional Library was held September 3, 1969, by Alex Dickson, Architects for the project. Total cost, including furniture and equipment, was $80,042.00, which included a $50,000.00 LSCA construction grant from the S. C. State Library Board. Hartley and Dicks, Barnwell, had the construction contract.

The Episcopal Churchwomen of the Church of the Holy Apostles held a Christmas Candle Exhibit and sale at the BARNWELL COUNTY LIBRARY (ABBE Regional) the week of December 1, 1969. The exhibit included candle molds and books on candle making.

The CALHOUN FALLS Branch of the Abbeville-Greenwood Regional Library has been moved to a downtown location on a lot deeded to the town by the Rocky River Mills Corporation.

Norma Lemon, Worthy Advisor of the Myrtle Beach Order of the Rainbow, has presented a check to be used for furnishing the CHAPIN MEMORIAL LIBRARY, Myrtle Beach. Miss Lemon initiated the project. Open House for the renovated library was held November 2, 1969.

The CHARLESTON COUNTY LIBRARY continued its Great Books Discussion Groups meetings: October 15, 1969 Dr. Wiley E. Hodges led the discussion on Locke's On Education; October 29, 1969 J. Kinloch Rivers on Jonson's Bartholomew Fair; November 12 Joe Shisko on Pushkin's Captain's Daughter; and December 3 Dr. W. E. Hodges on Newman's Idea of a University. In the Book Evening programs November 3, 1969 Richard Coleman spoke on The Turn of the Screw, by Henry James; January 5, 1970 John Bennett, Charleston author and illustrator, was the subject of a panel discussion. February 2, 1970 four books by Charlestonians were discussed: Josepiphone Pinckney's Three O'Clock Dinner; Richard Coleman's Don't You Weep; Don't You Mourn; Robert Molloy's Pride's Way; and William H. Barnwell's In Richard's World. March 2, 1969, Dr. Frank M. Durham discussed Heyward's Porgy.

In the 221st Annual Report of the CHARLESTON LIBRARY SOCIETY Miss Virginia Rugheimer, Librarian, reports 1,588 members; 27,908 circulation; 1,124 volumes added to now estimated 76,894 collection. "1969 has brought us even more than our usual quota of visitors, some of them sightseers, others professional librarians, most of the genealogists and scholars. Our letters of inquiry have increased from 185 in 1968 to 207 in 1969."

CHESTER COUNTY LIBRARY now has a new 3-M Automatic, which makes it possible for the public to copy material for 10c a sheet.
The newspaper accounts of the exhibit of local artists at the CHESTER COUNTY Memorial Library prompted John Bitterman, associate director of the South Carolina Arts Commission, to visit Chester "to see for himself." He complimented Chester for having one of the best art programs in the state and the library for encouraging the artists.

Mr. Bitterman asked that the library continue this cultural activity. He stated that the Chester area can benefit from the cultural programs available under the auspices of the Arts Commission.


Colonel E. B. Stevenson, CHESTERFIELD COUNTY Librarian, issues weekly his "Notes by the County Librarian" for the three newspapers in Chesterfield County.

H. H. Willis, from whom the Friends of the CLEMSON Community Library (Branch of the Pickens County Library) have been renting a building used for the CLEMSON PUBLIC LIBRARY, has donated the property to the town of CLEMSON for its continued use by the Friends. The property will be improved, with some of the necessary money coming from the former rent expense. January 5, 1970, the town accepted officially Mr. Willis' gift, in a public ceremony.

Leroy Swindell, of New York City, presented a collection of microfilms, including the U. S. Census, 1790 to 1900, to the COLLETON COUNTY LIBRARY. Mr. Swindell, a great-grandson of James Goodwin, of Bamberg County, made the donation in behalf of the Goodwins now living in Colleton County as part of the Tricentennial celebration.

The COOPER Branch of the Richland County Public Library has expanded its service to include the loan of cassettes, as well as records. Posters, charts, maps, globes, filmstrips and slides have also been added to the collection.

The Estill Reading Club has contributed $50.00 for the purchase of Children's books for the ESTILL Branch of the Allendale-Hampton-Jasper Regional Library.

The FLORENCE COUNTY LIBRARY sponsored a story-telling workshop on September 10. Margaret Mahon, retired Director of Children's Services, Greenville County Library conducted the workshop. The kindergarten, 18 five-year olds, from All Saints Episcopal Day School was brought in for a demonstration story-telling session. Following the demonstration the workshop participants discussed techniques and asked questions.

The staff of the Florence County Library, including the branch librarians who were attending an in-service training session conducted by Mrs. Libby P. Law, Extension Librarian, attended the workshop. Also present were volunteers, who tell stories in the Children's Department, and two children's library assistants from the Darlington County Library.


Library Day, October 17, 1969, in FORT MILL, was a big success, and netted over $600.00 for the building fund. Libraries, Inc. staged the event at Frank Epps' farm. Mr. Epps and his staff of experienced chefs prepared and sold over 100 gallons of beef and chicken stew. The Fort Mill Senior Citizens Club donated cakes, pies and ceramics to be auctioned. Many other items, including a pony, were donated for the auction. A turkey shoot also was held. Bob Swanson, President of the fund-raising committee, reported that about $10,000.00 has been collected since April, 1969. The Elliott White Springs Foundation will match dollar for dollar up to $50,000.00 all funds collected. September 12-13, 1969 a Golf Classic was held to aid the building fund. Two adults caddied all day both days and contributed their earnings to the fund. An out-of-town golfer donated $10.00, and another paid $5.00 for a sandwich and asked that the change be added to the library fund. When the Fort Mill Moose Lodge planned a horse show to raise funds for the library, most of the horses appearing in the show were badly in need of shoes. There was no local blacksmith, so Ed Smith came over from Clover to do the work. He worked all day, charged his customary fee and then donated everything he took in over the cost of actual expenses, to the library fund. His contribution was approximately $50.00. The total amount contributed to the library from the show was over $700.00. In January, 1970, Mr. Swanson reported that 70% of the 1969 goal had been reached, with a contribution of $1,000.00 from the Bank of Fort Mill. The Fort Mill Woman's Club has begun a series of projects to raise $1,000.00; and the members of the Girl Scout Troop 238 of Fort Mill are collecting bonus gift coupons for the new library.

GREENVILLE COUNTY LIBRARY

ENJOYS GOOD PUBLICITY

"I do hope the board members are aware of the wonderful coverage the library is having in the mass media. Three of the radio stations carry a book review each week. We have a general chat on library news each week on Emily Lite's "Light 'n Lively" program. Mrs. Denny has had several programs for us on her "Today in the Piedmont" program. WFBC made a special slide of one of our posters advertising weekly Children's Story Hour and shows it at various times. The Greenville News and the Piedmont carry the weekly bookmobile schedule and news releases as we send them. The Story Hour attendance has
been about 70 every week. They also give us special stories and reports on board meetings and other activities. Much of this coverage was requested, but some I requested and had most cordial response. The Library is more popular than ever and is therefore newsworthy."

—Laura Smith Ebaugh, Adult Education Associate, Greenville County Library


The Friends of the GREENVILLE COUNTY LIBRARY are supporting a drive to raise funds for the Margaret Mahon Children's Room in the new library.

HANAHAN Memorial Building, in which the HANAHAN Branch of the Berkeley County Library is housed, was formally opened and dedicated November 3, 1969. Mrs. Alice Nolte, Field Service Librarian of the S. C. State Library, was one of the speakers. The building is on the site of the first HANAHAN Library, a building constructed with public contributions of money, materials and labor.

The JOHNSONVILLE Branch of the Florence County Library is in its new quarters — a frame building contributed by Wellman Industries, and moved two miles to the lot purchased with public donations. Mrs. E. V. Altmann is the Librarian. Mrs. Clyde Rowntree, a Johnsonville resident, and a member of the Florence County Library Board, and Peter Knoller, of Wellman Industries and Chairman of the local Library Board, played key roles in procuring, renovating and equipping the building. The JOHNSONVILLE Woman's Club has made an additional donation of $500.00 for further improvements of the library building.

The construction contract for the LANCASTER COUNTY LIBRARY has been awarded to the Phillips Construction Company of Lancaster, for its low bid of $249,749.00. Funds of $350,000.00 are available for the completion of the building, which include $150,000.00 from Lancaster County, a $75,000.00 LSCA grant from the S. C. State Library Board, and $25,000.00 raised through public subscription, which enabled the library to qualify for a $100,000.00 grant from the Springs Foundation.

The LANDRUM Branch Library of the Spartanburg County Library was formally opened November 30, 1969 with an Open House. Among those attending were Spartanburg County James B. Stephen and Representatives J. C. Duncan and Harold Davis, and Miss Frances Reid, Head Librarian of the Spartanburg County Library. An LSCA grant of $50,000.00 from the S. C. State Library Board made possible the $80,000.00 building.

A teletype has been installed in the McKISSICK MEMORIAL LIBRARY, University of South Carolina. It is used primarily for interlibrary loans with colleges and universities. The USC libraries have shipped approximately 600 basic books from the duplicate, mostly gifts, collection to the Gulfport, Mississippi, Library. Maria Person, Gulfport Librarian, wrote that the library was almost completely wiped out by hurricane Camille.

Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm J. Woods, Jr. have presented the MARION PUBLIC LIBRARY two prints in memory of Captain William Power Woods, U. S. N. (Ret.), a native of Marion and a brother of Mr. Woods. Mrs. William Power Woods is the artist. One of the prints is a pencil sketch of Pint Haven, the stately home of Judge Charles Albert Woods, a pioneer in promoting public library service in South Carolina. The other print is a scene from LeGette's Pond, a Marion County landmark.

The MAULDIN Friends of the Library sponsored a handicraft show at the Langdon Cheves Memorial Library, branch of the Greenville County Library, October 20-24, 1969. Needlecraft, woodwork, ceramics and paintings by area residents were on display. October 20, 1968, Lance D. Card, of Seneca, and Harbing McClure, of Pendleton, spoke on the organization of a community craft guild. The MAULDIN Jaycees have contributed a book return slot to the library.

The headquarters building of the NEWBERRY-SALUDA Regional Library in Newberry was featured in the W. R. Ames Company's ad in the October, 1969 ALA Bulletin.

The Nancy Carson Library, NORTH AUGUSTA, Branch of the ABBE Regional Library, has utilized an annex to the building as a separate Children's Room. The Lions Club donated $1,200.00, which was used toward the purchase of shelving. A gift in memory of Lt. Dick Ulmer will provide for furniture. The North Augusta Women's Club is making draperies for the room, and will carpet it. The Carolina Hospitality Club made a contribution toward equipping the room. In 1965 a campaign was conducted in the NORTH AUGUSTA area to raise funds to purchase a church building and to convert it to library use. In 30 days, under the chairmanship of Mrs. J. William Thurmond, $53,000.00 was raised.

The PICKENS COUNTY LIBRARY enlisted volun-
teers to assemble 500 cardboard cartons in preparation for
the transfer of books from the library's temporary location
in the EASLEY First United Methodist Church to the
renovated and expanded library building. December 2, 1969, the volunteers formed an assembly line to cut, fold
and staple the cartons. Hot chocolate and doughnuts were
served.

ST. STEPHEN LIONS UNDERTAKE PROJECT
TO RENOVATE LIBRARY

The St. Stephen Lions Club has recently undertaken a
project to renovate the town's public library. The existing
building is an old building formerly used by high school
athletes.

Albany Felt Company, world manufacturer of paper-
makers felts, has contributed $1,000 to help fund the
project, and will also lend engineering assistance as well
as co-ordinate the construction efforts.

Georgia-Pacific Corporation has donated all wood prod-
ucts produced at their Russellville facility that can be used
in the reconstruction.

Additional funds have already been received from the
St. Stephen Federation of Women and local business
leaders.

Nearly $1,600 of the $2,000 needed for the work has
already been raised, with the balance of the necessary funds
to be raised by the Lions. (The Berkeley Democrat, Moncks
Corner, S. C., January 28, 1970.)

American Legion Post 120, its Auxiliary and the Wiz-
ard of Tamassee Chapter of the DAR presented flags of
South Carolina and the United States to the SENECA
branch of the Oconee County Library.

November 15, 1969, the SOUTH CAROLINA COUN-
CIL for the COMMON GOOD, at its annual legislative
meeting, included an increase to 30 cents per capita in
State Aid to public libraries in the five major objectives
of its legislative program for 1970. Estellene P. Walker,
State Librarian, and Betty E. Callaham, Director of Field
Services, represented the State Library at the meeting. The
Council is comprised of the Legislative Chairman and
other representatives of twelve major state organizations.

The Honorable James R. Mann, Member of Congress
from the fourth South Carolina District, has presented to
the S. C. STATE LIBRARY a United States flag and a
certificate that it has flown over the U. S. Capitol. It will
be first flag to fly over the new State Library building.
The move was scheduled for November 15, 1969.

The SPARTANBURG COUNTY LIBRARY and the
Arts Council of Spartanburg County, Inc., are sponsoring
jointly a series of lecture-discussions and a series of travel
films. The lecture discussions, In Depth: Seven Explorations
into Literature are offered on Thursday evenings in the
meeting room of the library. English professors from the
four local colleges are the lecturers. Around the World
on Film, travel-film series, is presented by the SPARTAN-
BURG COUNTY LIBRARY in cooperation with Diners/Fugazy Travel and the Arts Council, Sunday after-
noons at the library. The library won an award in the
Landscape Beautification Contest jointly sponsored by the
Spartanburg Chamber of Commerce and the Spartanburg
Men's Garden Club.

October 19, 1969, Mrs. George M. Brown, national
President of Alpha Xi Delta social sorority, presented $700
worth of books to the medical library of the STATE PARK
HEALTH CENTER. The gift was made possible through the
Grace Ferris Foundation of the sorority. Miss Ferris,
a member of the sorority, died from tuberculosis in the
thirties, and each year the sorority makes a contribution
to a tuberculosis sanitorium in her memory. Geneva Cobb,
Librarian, and the medical staff of the center, selected the
books. The only chapter of Alpha Xi Delta in South Caro-
olina is at Newberry College; Sharon Roberts, an alumna,
represented the sorority on the occasion.

The S. C. Arts Commission has made a grant of $500.00
to the SUMTER COUNTY LIBRARY for the purchase of
framed reproductions of great paintings. The library budget
had $1,500.00 for this project. Approximately 60 reproduc-
tions will be in this circulating collection.

LIBRARY SERVES UNION FOR 65 YEARS

by RALPH GREER, JR., Staff Writer
(Spartanburg Herald, October 30, 1969)

UNION — For almost 65 years, the building at the
corner of South and Gadberry streets in Union has served
the reading needs of the citizens of Union County.

And don't think 65 years is old. Both the exterior and
interior have undergone a facelifting in recent months with
more yet to come.
The building was constructed in 1905 with the help of a $10,000 grant from Andrew Carnegie. It was the first of 14 such libraries to be built in South Carolina with Carnegie's aid and is one of eight still in existence in the state.

Union officials had to add $5,000 to the grant, and the building was constructed at a total cost of $15,000. Replacement costs on today's market for such a building would be many times that amount.

One of the notable features of the library building is a hidden guttering system, with the guttering constructed inside the eaves of the building rather than hanging outside. Stained glass windows are located over the main entrance, and inside the lobby is an octagon-shaped stained glass ceiling fixture. Light from the dome atop the building filters through the multi-colored glasses to give a special effect inside the building.

Other major changes within the coming months will include air conditioning and carpeting of the entire building.

More than 21,000 volumes line the shelves on two levels of the library with an average of 2,000 to 3,500 being loaned out each month.

For the first 59 years or so of its existence, the building was known as the Carnegie Free Library. In 1966, it was decided that libraries located in the county courthouse and the Kress Building would be consolidated with the Carnegie Library. This resulted in a tongue-twisting name for the facility known as the Union County, City, Carnegie Free Library. This name lasted until 1968 when the name was shortened to the Union Library.

VOORHEES COLLEGE, Denmark, has received $700,000.00 from an anonymous donor and a grant of $300,000.00 from the HEW for the construction of a library building. Private contributions bring the total available for this purpose to $1,109,439.00. Construction began in December, 1969, and completion is scheduled for January, 1971. Claude Green is the Librarian.

A new county library at WALHALLA has been recommended to the Oconee County Legislative Delegation by Jones and Fellers, Architects and Engineers of Augusta, Ga., and Columbia, S. C.

The WARE SHOALS Branch of the Abbeville-Greenwood Regional Library was opened to the public on Sunday, September 21, 1969. The Reigel Corporation donated the building and the lot to the town. The town of Ware Shoals provided $2,000, which has been supplemented by donations totalling $2,309, toward renovating and equipping the library. Fabrics for draperies were donated by the Reigel Textile Corporation and the draperies were made free of charge by the Pilgrim Curtain Company of Ware Shoals. Drapery rods were given by Belk's Department Store of Ware Shoals. Paint for the building was a gift of the Olney Paint Company of Spartanburg.

A library had been operated by Reigel in the YMCA building for many years. When Ware Shoals joined the regional library the book stock was donated to the new town library. These books are supplemented by the Abbeville-Greenwood system.

Elizabeth Porcher, Director of the regional library and her staff supervised the organization of the library.

Major F. C. McLane and the Town Council appointed a local library committee of which A. C. Jones is chairman. Other members are Mrs. W. J. Holloway and Mrs. Stewart Thompson. Mrs. Louise A. Young is in charge of the branch library. (S. C. State Library Board's NEWS for South Carolina Libraries, October, 1969.)

A branch library at WESTMINISTER has been recommended to the Oconee County Legislative Delegation by Jones and Fellers, Architects and Engineers of Augusta, Ga., and Columbia, S. C.

October 18, 1969, the $2.25 million Ida Jane Dacus Library at WINTHROP COLLEGE was dedicated. Dr. Charles Davis, Winthrop President, welcomed the guests; and William H. Grier, Vice-Chairman of the Winthrop Board of Trustees, accepted the building. Dr. H. Joanne Harrar, Librarian, introduced Dr. Benjamin Edward Powell, Librarian of Duke University, who spoke on The College Library of Twenty-Five Years Hence. Mrs. Mildred Hulme and Barratt Wilkins represented the S. C. State Library Board. WINTHROP COLLEGE Trustees broke a precedent when they renamed their Carnegie Library for a living person. The building, now being converted into quarters for the Art Department, was named the Mae Rutledge Smith building. Mae Rutledge Smith is now Mrs. D. B. Johnson, widow of Winthrop's first president. Mrs. Johnson, now 92, has spent the past 73 years at
Winthrop, and is still active as Associate Librarian at the Ida Jane Dacus Library.

During September, 1969, an exhibit by a local artist, Mrs. Louise Few, was displayed in the YORK Public Library, a Branch of the York County Library. Mrs. Few's paintings have been included in the Springs exhibits and displayed in Lancaster, Rock Hill, Gastonia, Chester and Greenville.

PUBLIC RELATIONS PROGRAM
by Miss Laura Smith Ebaugh, Adult Education Associate, Greenville County Library

Until 1963 the Greenville County Library, like most public libraries, published annual reports along with special lists of books and bookmarks for adults and children. In 1963 a special Adult Education Associate was employed to publicize the programs and develop closed community cooperation. Volunteer leadership was consulted from which a special adult committee was organized to study the needs and develop programs. On the basis of a survey, the committee discovered that there was no complete up-to-date directory of cultural and community clubs and organizations and therefore no mailing list for publicizing local events to interested groups was available. So, with the cooperation of the Chamber of Commerce and the County Council of Women's Clubs, the Library Adult Education Associate and her secretary prepared a complete directory of these clubs with their presidents' names, addresses and telephone numbers. Included was a brief history of the county and a list of public officials. This booklet was co-sponsored by the County Council of Women's Clubs, the Chamber of Commerce, and the library, and was paid for by funds contributed by interested business firms, banks, and savings & loan associations. This directory has proven most useful, not only to the library, but to all community groups. A copy is given to each club and organization listed and others are sold by the Chamber of Commerce. It is in great demand, not only in Greenville but in neighboring communities. It is revised yearly.

Following this publication, the Adult Education Associate of the library wrote the presidents of the county clubs and organizations offering the library's assistance in program planning and research services along with program speakers. Included in the letter was a folder explaining library services. To further publicize the library and its services, a welcome letter was distributed through the Welcome Wagon and mailed to new U. S. citizens.

The next recognized community need was a yearly and monthly cultural calendar of events to prevent the existing duplication of program dates and to thus allow officials and the public to plan future events without so many conflicts. The Adult Education Associate secured the enthusiastic cooperation of the cultural organizations for this project as cultural leaders had longed for just such a service. So the library published a mimeographed calendar early in the fall of 1963. After the first edition was published, a local bank agreed to sponsor this brochure and has been doing so ever since. The September calendar lists not only September cultural events, but also an overview of the major events for the following nine months. Following this, a monthly events calendar is printed. For the three summer months, a Summer Recreation and Cultural Calendar appears. This publication is so popular, additional copies are purchased by the Chamber of Commerce for its members and the library. Then they are mailed to all newcomers in Greenville. The cultural groups are very cooperative in furnishing the library their scheduled programs early. Copies of this have been requested by the South Carolina Chamber of Commerce and have been mailed to Chambers of Commerce throughout South Carolina.

Following this, a request was received for a listing of community cultural and professional resources. So this was the next publication prepared. It is an annual list paid for by local savings and loan associations. This, too, is used by library patrons and the public at large — as well as educators in the county and also neighboring counties. In addition to these regular publications, the Adult Education Associate and her secretary assisted in the preparation of other smaller listings. One was the annual schedule of cultural events at the library, another a brochure on the services of the Greenville County Library which shows on a county map the locations of branches, sub-branches, and the services of five bookmobiles. This is to be reprinted when the library moves to its new buildings. A library handbook for all patrons was prepared by one of the reference librarians and has proven very popular with patrons. It explains the use of the various departments of the main library. Other special folders prepared were: "Know Your Government" folders distributed in cooperation with the Sertoma Club; special children's events and branch programs folders, along with programs for regularly scheduled meetings, etc. The Friends of the Library published a folder, "Library Is What You Put a Building Around."
Special Tricentennial brochures, to call attention to South Carolina art and literature during its 300 years of growth are being prepared at this time by the reference librarians, and will appear in 1970. The library will be the central distributing center for the Greenville Tricentennial Program.

In 1960 a group of historical minded citizens reactivated the local Historical Society and by 1967 had developed an organization with over 300 members. In 1968 Greenville County had a historical interest group of such size that the library with the Historical Society published a *Historical Tour Map* showing sites and places of historical interest. This map was taken from a local guide book written by the Greenville County Library Adult Education Associate. This map has been used by school and club groups and was the basis for several Pre-Tricentennial Tours in the county this fall.

In the Fall of 1967, the Adult Education Associate, other library staff members and a board member attended a regional workshop in Atlanta on *Services to the Disadvantaged*. A result of this was the compilation of a *Help For You* folder, listing in simple language and in categories services available to the disadvantaged in Greenville. This was done with the aid and full cooperation of all of the accredited social workers in the community. The cost was shared by the Greenville Community Council and the library. Ten thousand copies were printed of this folder and were so popular they were exhausted in less than a year. It has been brought up to date and reprinted this year. This brochure has been highly praised by a national library consultant and copies have been requested from many state and out of state libraries.

Through this series of popular brochures library programs are publicized and reach people from all walks of life and for the most part have been subsidized entirely or in part by business and cultural interests. They are all printed to fit into a number ten business envelope and are distributed throughout the county in library branches and bookmobiles, banks, motels and other gathering centers, and by mail — are very popular and are in great demand locally. The librarian has received requests for copies of several of these folders from librarians in other parts of the country as a result of praise from national library leaders of regional workshops.

The library board and staff have reached a wider public through these publications, but we do not neglect other news media. The library staff members present weekly book reviews on three local weekly radio stations, have a library services program on another station, and the local TV station is generous in making library spot announcements and interviewing staff members on special library events. The press is generous in carrying the weekly bookmobile schedules, story hour information, special announcements, etc. Thus the Greenville County Library public relations program has evolved and has opened many new avenues of service.

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