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The South Carolina LIBRARIAN

Vol. 19, No. 1 Spring 1975

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The South Carolina Librarian

VOLUME 19, NO. 1
SPRING, 1975

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Lester E. Duncan

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Deadline for the Fall 1975 Issue will be
August 1st, 1975.

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SCLA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ACTIONS

In its September, November, and December 1974 meetings, the Executive Committee of SCLA acted on the following:

—Approved a Statement of Goals prepared by the Planning Committee for SCLA.

—Approved a $100.00 contribution to the ALA Washington Office as has been done in the past.

—Heard a report on the continuing plans for the Biennial Meeting to be held at the Francis Marion Hotel in Charleston this October.

—Agreed to cooperate with the Smithsonian Institution in the compilation of their Catalog of American Portraits. This will be a bicentennial project of the Association.

—Welcomed Mr. Neal Martin as the new SELA Representative from SCLA. Mr. Martin will serve a four-year term.

—Approved the SCLA Budget for 1975.

ANNUAL MEETING REPORT

The South Carolina Library Association held its second one-day meeting on October 4, 1974 at Capstone House, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

Mr. Kenneth E. Toombs, Director of Libraries, University of South Carolina, welcomed SCLA members and guests.

Miss Estellene P. Walker, President of the South Carolina Library Association, presided at the business meeting. The following was voted on and adopted by the Association: to change Article VI of the Constitution and Articles I, II, III, V, VII of the By-laws to provide for “annual” meetings of the Association in place of “Biennial”, and to adopt the South Carolina Interlibrary Loan Code as presented. It was announced that, as a Bicentennial Project, the South Carolina Library Association will participate in the Smithsonian Institution’s Catalog of American Portraits Project. As another project, a committee will investigate the possibility of the Association’s publishing a history of libraries in South Carolina.

Miss Betty Callaham introduced the speaker, Dr. Mary Edna Anders, Head, Basic Data Branch, Georgia Tech. Dr. Anders’ topic was The Southeastern States Cooperative Survey two-years-later findings.

Dr. Edward G. Holley, President, ALA, and Dean, Graduate Library School UNC, was the luncheon speaker. His topic was The Centennial of Librarianship in America.

After the luncheon, the sectional meetings were held: The Junior Members Roundtable had a business meeting. The Public Library Section and Trustee Section held a joint meeting. Mr. John Hills, Executive Secretary, S. C. Bicentennial Commission, was the speaker. His topic—The Bicentennial in South Carolina. The College Library Section’s program was presented by Dr. Edward G. Holley, who spoke on Standards for Tomorrow’s Academic Libraries. The School Library Section’s program featured panelists: Dr. Cyril B. Busbee, S. C. Supt. of Education; Mrs. B. G. Ehrhardt, S. C. Dept. of Education; and L. Roger Kirk, Richland County Schools. Their topic—Standards, Panic or Panacea. Mr. Bob Woodward, Director, Management Services, Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle and Wolff, was speaker at the Special Library Section meeting. He spoke on LBC&W Doc Sec system.

THELMA B. MURTHA, Secretary

SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION STATEMENT OF GOALS

The basic purpose of this Association is to promote the development of quality library service freely available to all citizens of South Carolina and to provide for the needs and welfare of the members of the Association. In furtherance of this end we adopt the following goals and objectives:

1. To work for greater public understanding and support of the principles of intellectual freedom as enunciated in the Library Bill of Rights, the School Library Bill of Rights, and the Freedom to Read Statement as adopted by ALA and SCLA.

2. To encourage a commitment by the State of South Carolina and its subsidiary governmental units to the support of superior library service as a means of raising the educational level and increasing the economic competency of its citizens.

3. To monitor state and national legislation affecting libraries and to actively promote those measures which further the advancement of libraries and library service.

4. To promote the professional growth of librarians through:
   a. Quality academic programs
   b. Association - sponsored continuing education activities
   c. Informal exchange of ideas among the members
   d. Recognition of outstanding achievement.

5. To mount a vigorous and continuing program of public relations to make the South Carolina public increasingly aware of the library services available to them and of the contributions libraries make to our society.

6. To encourage cooperation among all types of libraries to facilitate the optimum utilization of South Carolina library resources.

7. To maintain close working relationships with regional and national library associations and support their programs and policies when they agree with the goals and objectives of this Association.

CHAPTER COUNCILORS REPORT

Over 2900 people attended the Midwinter Conference of the ALA in Chicago this year. Much work was accomplished. Midwinter is ALA at its most impressive. Anyone who has the chance to attend one should.

In Council a “Statement on Professional Ethics” was passed. This new statement replaces the old Code of Ethics of 1938. The “Statement” is very much more general. It is hoped that it will be more adaptable to changing times. Many parts of the old code are out of date. To interpret the “Statement” a Committee on Ethics is to be formed.

THE STATEMENT

A librarian

has a special responsibility to maintain the principles of the Library Bill of Rights. A librarian

should learn and faithfully execute the policies of the institution of which one is a part and should endeavor to change those which conflict with the spirit of the Library Bill of Rights.

must protect the essential confidential relationship which exists between a library user and the library.

must avoid any possibility of personal financial gain at the expense of the employing institution.

has an obligation to insure equality of opportunity and fair judgment of competence in actions dealing with staff appointments, retentions, and promotions.

has an obligation when making appraisals
of the qualifications of any individual to report the facts clearly, accurately, and without prejudice, according to generally accepted guidelines concerning the disclosing of personal information.

A new set of guidelines for control of government documents by state agencies was passed. GODORT, the organization which drew up the guidelines, polled the states and used the practices which were used by 75% of the reporting bodies. It is hoped that the guidelines will lead to more uniform control of documents throughout the nation.

The American Library Association has a new set of goals and objectives. The goal of the American Library Association is the “Promotion of Libraries and Librarianship to Assure the Delivery of User Oriented Library and Information Services to All.” There are five objectives which seek to aid ALA in meeting the above goal. They are to provide leadership for interlibrary cooperation nationally; to cooperate for increased access to library and information resources throughout the world; support of Intellectual Freedom; development and support of library personnel and trustees. Practical guidelines for achieving the goal and the objectives were included.

The effect of the new dues schedule is still to be felt. But the divisions met with the ALA Executive Board in October to plan a transition period in which the divisions will begin to support themselves from dues income. The transition period will last for two years. There are ten pages of details on such matters as budgets, personnel policies, provision of office space, etc.

The Affiliation of Ukrainian Librarians’ Association with ALA was accepted by Council. The Guam Library Association was dropped with regret. GLA has paid no dues since 1972. ALA protested the action of UNESCO in denying Israel regional affiliation. ALA is a member of the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO. A resolution directing that future publications of ALA avoid the use of sex stereotyping terminology. This is primarily directed against the universal use of the masculine gender to denote a position or person whose sex is unknown.

The Washington Office reported that the Congress was looking at results of Revenue Sharing. Unfortunately, not many libraries have applied for R. S. They did not think they would receive these funds. Eileen Cooke urges that libraries apply even if they do not receive anything. This will allow her to demonstrate that there is need for Revenue Sharing for libraries and that libraries are not getting their fair share. If this cannot be demonstrated libraries may be dropped from the list of priorities.

The Committee on Copyright reported that the bill which passed the Senate last year but which did not pass in the House before Congress ended has been revived by Senator McClellan. The Bill permits single copying on coin operated machines and single copies for normal interlibrary loan use. However, there is an amendment which prohibits “systematic” copying. This is copying done by a library which agrees to suspend its subscription to a journal and depend on another library for its material. This amendment has created confusion. At a meeting between copyright proprietors and librarians, the proprietors defined the “systematic” copying amendment as being in force when a library utilized the Union List of Serials to order on interlibrary loan. This would seem to be in conflict with other parts of the bill. If this approach is taken it will add royalty payments to the cost of operating libraries. This and other problems are to be worked out by a National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works.

Dr. Frederick Burkhardt, Chairman, National Commission on Libraries and Information Services, and Al Trezza, director for the White House Conference, reported on the Conference. It is to be held by 1978. It is to be preceded by 56 State/Territorial Conferences. However, because the funding authorization will not be as much as was hoped for, the States may have to support their own conferences. Ironically, it is felt that the State conferences will be the most important. It is stressed that persons who are not librarians or trustees be sent to these conferences. Preferably politicians and other influential citizens would become representatives. These are the people who must be convinced that libraries are important and can provide the support for them.
Bibliographer's Corner

CURRENT SOUTH CAROLINA PERIODICALS: A PRELIMINARY CHECKLIST, II
(AIKEN, SPARTANBURG, AND UNION)

This checklist of current South Carolina periodicals is the second installment in a series which began in the South Carolina Librarian last year with the publication of "Current Columbia Periodicals." Made by permission and with the cooperation of the officials in various local post offices around the state, these lists have been compiled from their second class permit files. Postal Service regulations governing the issuance of such permits automatically establish certain standards of quality for periodicals which are allowed to pass through the mails under this designation. A summary of these regulations can be found on page 29 of the Spring 1974 issue of the South Carolina Librarian.

Aiken

Aiken Standard
P. O. Box 456 29801

The Baptist Beacon
P. O. Box 869 29801

The Booster
155 Sharyn Lane 29801

The Bulletin
St. Paul's Lutheran Church
P. O. Box 2234 29801

Spartanburg

The Beta Reporter
P. O. Box 730 29301
Bimonthly (September, November, January, March, May)

Boiling Springs First Baptist Church Bulletin
Rt. 8 29303
Weekly

Frequency of publication was not indicated on the Aiken source list. With the exception of the Aiken Standard, it is an ecclesiastical one.

I wish to thank the following persons for their kind assistance in supplying information of the Aiken Standard, it is an ecclesiastical one.

I wish to thank the following persons for their kind assistance in supplying information and accommodation in their respective post offices: in Aiken, Postmaster J. D. Price and Mrs. Gloria Fogle, administrative assistant; in Spartanburg, Postmaster A. F. Riser and Hughston Gilmore, general clerk; in Union, Assistant Postmaster E. E. Fowler.

SPARTANBURG

The Bulletin: Bethel United Methodist Church Bulletin
245 S. Church St. 29301
Weekly

The Bulletin: Trinity United Methodist Church
P. O. Box 2947 29302
Weekly

SPRING, 1975

THE CALVARETE
577 N. Church St. 29303
Weekly

CENTRAL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH BULLETIN
P. O. Box 5055 29303
Weekly

CONVERSE COLLEGE BULLETIN
580 E. Main St. 29301
January, February, April, July, August, September, November

THE FEEDER
Spartanburg County Health Department
E. Wood St.
Bimonthly

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH BULLETIN
250 E. Main St. 29301
Weekly (except week preceding New Year's)

THE MISSION AND MESSAGE OF CEDAR SPRINGS BAPTISTS
3005 Cedar Springs Rd. 29302
Weekly

MORNINGSIDE MESSENGER
700 S. Converse St. 29301
Weekly

THE NATIONAL BETA CLUB JOURNAL
P. O. Box 730 29301
Semimonthly (September-May)

THE NEWS AND VIEWS
New Pigsah Baptist Church
Rt. 7 29303
Weekly

THE PALMETTO LEAF
South Carolina School for the Deaf and Blind
Cedar Springs 29302
September, October, November, December, January, February, March, April, May

THE PALMETTO POST
115-117 Schuyler Office Building 29301
Monthly

PARISH PAPER
P. O. Box 2901 29302
Weekly

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SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARIAN

PARK HILLS INFORMER
Park Hills Baptist Church
778 Reidville Rd. 29301
Weekly

THE PROCLAIMER
Cudd Memorial Baptist Church
1301 Boiling Springs Rd. 29303
Weekly

RAMBLER
Piedmont Area Girl Scout Council, Inc.
300 E. Henry St. 29302
Quarterly (January, April, July, October)

ST. CHRISTOPHER'S CHURCH BULLETIN
400 Dupre Dr. 29302
Weekly (except biweekly in July and August)

ST. MATTHEWS EPISCOPAL CHURCH BULLETIN
1490 Greenville Highway 29301
Weekly (except one week in July and August)

SOUTHSIDE SPARTAN
316 S. Church St. 29301
Weekly (except Christmas week)

SPARTANBURG COUNTY BAPTIST
1704 E. Main St. 29301
Monthly (except August)

THE SPARTAN WEEKLY AND CHESNEE-COWPENS NEWS
P.O. Box 2502 29302
Weekly

SPARTANBURG HERALD
P. O. Box 1657 29301
Daily (except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays)

SPARTANBURG JOURNAL AND THE CAROLINA SPARTAN
P. O. Box 1657 29301
Daily (except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays)

SPARTANBURG HERALD AND JOURNAL
P. O. Box 1657 29301
Weekly (Saturdays and Sundays)

SOUTH CAROLINA BULLETIN
Spartanburg Junior College 29301
Bimonthly (February, April, June, August, September, October, December)

THE WEST SIDE WITNESS
1700 Reidville Rd. 29301
Weekly (except one week in July and one week in December)

WOFFORD COLLEGE INFORMATION SERIES
WOFFORD TONDAY
WOFFORD COLLEGE BULLETIN
WOFFORD TODAY
P. O. Box 1657 29301
Quarterly (Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer)

THE BAPTIST ECHO
P.O. Box 147, 29379
Monthly

THE LINK
Pinckney St. 29379
Weekly

THE MON-AETNA CHURCH NEWS
P. O. Box 72 29379
Weekly

THOMAS L. JOHNSON
Assistant Librarian
South Caroliniana Library
University of South Carolina

SPRING, 1975

THE CENTENNIAL OF LIBRARIANSHIP IN AMERICA: SOME THOUGHTS ON LOOKING AHEAD

Edward G. Holley*

After the somewhat tumultuous, Midwinter conference of the American Library Association last January, one of our library journals quoted me as saying, "If we last for two more years, we'll celebrate our centennial." To understand that quote one must realize that it was made at the beginning of a session of the Budget Assembly which I insisted face up to the fact that we had been spending more money than the Association takes in. For the last four years and that our endowment resources would soon be exhausted if this activity continued unabated. More recently, after the New York City Conference, the same journal quoted from my address that, "I expect the American Library Association to be around for another 100 years". Perhaps my statements will go down in library history as what another journal has called the "Holleyisms" of the period, with which the editor suggested the profession was likely to be afflicted during the year of my presidency of ALA. To that charge I will rather cheerfully plead guilty, for I am convinced with all of the faith of the true believer, that librarians will always face difficult challenges realistically if they are given the opportunity, and that the ultimate result of this facing up to our fiscal problems will be nothing less than the survival of the American Library Association.

We have already made a good start: as opposed to a prospective deficit of $400,000 last year, the coming year's deficit is forecast at about $29,000 and with any luck at all will be zero. No doubt many changes will be necessary to assure continuation of this our oldest, largest, and, some would say, most prestigious library association in the world. Nonetheless, the days of raucous activism are probably over and future changes are not likely to be nearly as drastic as some have thought, though they will unquestionably be more in line with the traditions of our profession than many of our more vocal members have advocated.

Depending upon your point of view, you will either welcome these changes as a return to sanity or attack them as a sell-out to the evil forces of a decadent society. Even optimistic as I was I did not expect the new dues scale to pass by more than 60-40. The actual results in the largest mail vote since 1970, was 83.6% affirmative. As a result of this vote, I think we are well on our way toward recognition of a central fact about ALA: it is not a monolithic organization but a central holding company containing a host of satellite agencies with specialized interests. Moreover, this will indeed launch us on a new path for the American Library Association, and the recognition of this fact has caused a certain amount of nervousness on the part of some divisions who don't believe they can survive in a situation where the division must actively promote membership. Some individuals do not see the move to decentralize as a positive virtue. They talk about the unity of librarianship, the basic faith we all hold in common, and the enormous needs of society which librarians are not currently meeting. To them the federation approach is a step backwards and not a step forward. This view is held by a good many librarians who want all librarians in one major organization concentrating on such major principles as intellectual freedom, professional advancement, social responsibility (whatever that means), minority recruitment, etc. Federation implies for them not a stronger association but further splintering of the movement and weakening our major thrust. There is much to be said for this point of view, and I do not impugn the motives of those who hold it.

Nonetheless, the proponents of federation idea point out that a central issue of our time, whether we are talking about libraries or not, is the question of our cooperation, our unity, our common purpose. How can librarians ever expect to break down barriers to literature and reading if they are not themselves united as a profession? How can librarians ever expect to give effective leadership to the education of the American people if they have not combined their strength to that end? Again, our present situation, I believe, will be more in line with the traditions of our profession than those of our predecessors. It is only a step in the right direction, and perhaps not a step that many will immediately like. In any event it is a step that we can all take pride in. As Dr. Mildred Stuart Holley, the first woman president of the American Library Association said, "Throughout the centenary year, let us meet the challenge with confidence and enthusiasm."

*Dr. Edward G. Holley, Dean of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, is currently serving as president of the American Library Association. He gave this address at the SCLA One-day meeting in Columbia on October 4, 1974.
libraries or other social agencies, is how one can centralize certain activities for efficiency and economy and decentralize other activities for services. Whether you call this the “new federalism,” or “creative decentralization,” or whatever, this approach asks the fundamental question: how can we do together those things which only a large organization can accomplish and at the same time allow flexibility to do separately those specialized activities in which smaller numbers are interested? Many critics have pointed out that the federal government is highly effective in collecting taxes and waging wars, but is highly ineffective in providing services. Revenue sharing, whatever one thinks of its merits, is obviously a step toward decentralization of public services at a lower level than the federal bureaucracy. Size of the organization does make a difference in how one can organize effectively. An ALA with 34,000 members is a different organization from one of half that size, which is about where we were before the Second World War. Several of our large divisions now have more members than the total Association had in the Twenties and Thirties and that in itself poses some serious problems, especially in terms of annual conference format.

In the American Library Association this argument on divisional vs. centralized programs has raged for several generations, led often by the dissidents from academic libraries who feel that their needs are not met by the programs of the central organization. Several steps at secession have been avoided at the last minute, usually by some grudging admission of the merits of the arguments of ACRL. Early in the Twentieth Century both law librarians and special librarians left the ALA fold, while the medical librarians were never an official part. Some of us would contend that American librarianship has not been as strong in speaking nationally to the problems we all share in common as a result of the separate existence of SLA, MLA, AALL, and others outside the major American Library Association. One of my friends in SLA noted recently that she had always felt it was a mistake for SLA not to support ALA’s Washington Office. The Association has had to ask itself very realistically whether or not it wished further fragmentation by encouraging ACRL and AASL to follow the example of our colleagues in the specialized associations. Those whose passions outrun their judgment have tended to say, “let things go; they are malcontents and we can do without them”. Such rhetoric sounds good on the Council floor but the realists among us are aware that you’re talking about two of the largest and most influential groups of librarians in the country. My own answer to this has been that we must find some level of accommodation which will allow us most of the freedom we need within specialized units but the strength of a united front on matters as crucial as intellectual freedom and support for libraries. In my opinion, the new personal dues scale will move us forward in this direction and I urge your support of its implementation. This seems to me a good compromise which should enable us to have the best of both worlds. Just as the new dues scale has been adopted, I hope then we can face our second century of service without the encumbrance of an issue which has been so divisive over a long period. It’s an issue dealt with by the 3rd A.C. in the late 30’s, the 4th in the late forties, and the management study in the mid-fifties. Unfortunately, in my opinion, it was not faced realistically by ACONDA. These problems of our professional association in many ways reflect the problems of our society as a whole which is morally weak and longs for a lowering of voices. Hopefully, the honesty and decency of Mr. Ford, coupled with a little integrity will succeed in this area as Mr. Nixon did not. You are fully aware of the problems of libraries and librarians these days. Unfortunately they come at the last minute, usually by some grudging admission of the merits of the arguments of ACRL. Early in the Twentieth Century both law librarians and special librarians left the ALA fold, while the medical librarians were never an official part. Some of us would contend that American librarianship has not been as strong in speaking nationally to the problems we all share in common as a result of the separate existence of SLA, MLA, AALL, and others outside the major American Library Association. One of my friends in SLA noted recently that she had always felt it was a mistake for SLA not to support ALA’s Washington Office. The Association has had to ask itself very realistically whether or not it wished further fragmentation by encouraging ACRL and AASL to follow the example of our colleagues in the specialized associations. Those whose passions outrun their judgment have tended to say, “let things go; they are malcontents and we can do without them”. 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We thought the battle against censorship had been won, that citizens had been convinced of the need for good library service, and that librarians had at last reached a point where their important contributions to a free society were being recognized by a more appropriate status and better remuneration. The lesson for all of us from recent Supreme Court decisions and from our neighboring state of West Virginia, I think, is that the battle for the freedom of the mind is never won and that those who take their institutions for granted are very likely to lose them.

Like most professional associations in the late sixties and early seventies, the American Library Association has experienced turmoil, strife, and consequent disillusion on the part of many members. Not a few members have dropped out of the Association altogether and many others are dissatisfied with its direction. The Association strove mightily to set some new paths in the last few years and the reports of ACONDA and ANACONDA recommended new priorities for the Association as a whole. Many of ALA’s critics felt the proposed changes were long overdue. Unfortunately, the setting of priorities is not only a difficult business, but the world moves much too rapidly to permit them to remain viable for very long. That fact has escaped some members who regard such priorities as set in concrete. However, the priorities which were established in the late sixties when libraries were still enjoying the benefits of Great Society programs certainly need re-examination in a period when the Executive Branch of the federal government has recommended zero funding for most library programs. This hasn’t been articulated very well by any of us, but it has certainly been a part of the restiveness of two of the Association’s major divisions, AASL and ACRL. Those divisions, in the words of Ben Frankowski, are the “sleeping giants” of the Association, and they now see their own programs imperiled by the shift of Association funding to the

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priorities established by ACONDA and ANACONDA. On that score they are right, and thus the battle has been joined with a plea for the Association to give more authority and fiscal autonomy to the divisions, and hopefully to move the Association toward a federation.

My own article in the February 1, 1974, Library Journal, "Federation: An Idea Whose Time Has Come?", was intended as a contribution to this movement and the passage of the new dues scale by the Council and subsequently the membership is yet another.

Now all of us wish that we didn't have to wage so many defensive battles at once. Moreover, anyone who faces realistically the problems with which librarians have to contend might be pardoned if he took the easy path of doubt, fear, and cynicism. The problems of libraries, librarians, and library associations all reflect a society in turmoil, a society very much questioning its basic values, and a society in which distrust and cynicism are very much a part of everyday life. Why, under these circumstances, should one want to be a librarian or a leader in his profession? This was a question put to this year's candidates for the presidency of ALA at Midwinter: "Why do either of you eternally young women want to be ALA president?" While admitting that maybe she ought to have her head examined, each generally gave an answer that indicated a sense of responsibility to assume a leadership role if asked and to serve her profession to the best of her ability. This reminds one of the famous quotation of Francis Bacon, which used to be quoted more than it is now:

"I hold every man a debtor to his profession; from the which as men of course do seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavor themselves by way of amends to be a help and ornament thereunto."

To save us from the temptation to despair perhaps we need to go back and examine the reasons we came into the library profession in the first place. Surely it was not for profit, though none of us objects to decent salaries, and certainly there is often little enough in the way of recognition. I suspect many of you came into librarianship, as I did, because it was a useful and effective means of rendering service to our society—a basic characteristic of any profession. For librarianship is an honorable calling, which has often been served by men and women whose talents were not so greatly different from our own. They made their contributions in the light of the time in which they lived and we need not be apologetic for their contributions or ours.

Last July, in Las Vegas, I was much struck by a vigorous and penetrating speech by Grace Stevenson, Deputy Executive Director of ALA Emerita, who said to the Junior Members Round Table:

"As long as you remain a librarian, it is impossible for you to do other than relate to your profession, either by action or default, for each of us is a part of that profession, for good or bad. The profession is what we make it. If, as individuals, we are not going to be an active force for good in our profession perhaps we should seek other fields where we could be more useful. If librarianship doesn't bring you satisfaction in your job and a reasonable amount of happiness with your colleagues and surroundings, by all means take your talents elsewhere. The bored, the apathetic, the too-good-for-the-job person is no asset to librarianship. We need people with interest and enthusiasm, willing to work, even to the point of giving some of your free time. . . . If you do not have real interest in, and get real enjoyment from, your profession, look elsewhere for a life work."

That's good advice for the new and the old, and one of the most tragic things I've heard about a librarian-editor in recent years was a comment by one member, "You know, the real trouble with Mr. X is that he hates librarians." That doesn't seem a very promising statement about librarian or editor, but I have known, and I suspect you have too, librarians who served an entire career in the profession and really didn't enjoy it. How tragic for them and for us!

Our distinguished alumna, Page Ackerman, was quoted last year as saying that to be a library administrator these days one had to be an "irrational optimist." Perhaps one has to be an "irrational optimist" to be a librarian, a library school dean, and certainly an ALA president. Let me confess such optimism, freely and unashamedly, I do expect the ALA to be around for another 100 years and I expect librarians still to be serving the informational and recreational needs of society with dedication and commitment. Even in the age of the anti-hero there are those who are dedicated to the advancement of our profession and they very much need our support. For that reason I should like to spend my few remaining moments talking about the opportunities which are before us. I shall try to do this without promising you any simple solutions, for there are none. Indeed, one of the major problems of our time is how to demonstrate the enthusiasm of the true believer without promising too much.

Earlier I have said that this profession has had a long and honorable history of devotion to the Ideal of intellectual freedom. This is one of the ways in which we have served a democratic society, recognizing with Mr. Thomas Jefferson that no society can be ignorant and free. The battles the library profession has fought for intellectual freedom have been consistent and effective. We are again seeing a rise in the specter of censorship in many parts of the country where, under the guise of repressing "dirty books", the censor is seeking to prohibit citizens from making their own choice of reading matter. Unfortunately, as often happens in censorship attempts, the books which wind up being repressed are not those of the corner bookstore, but books frequented by giggling adolescents, but those of the corner bookstore supposedly frequented by giggling adolescents, but represent some of the standard works of recognized literary merit. Last year, in North Carolina, under the pressure of legislative deadlines, we saw one of the six obscenity bills which had been introduced passed, though it did so over the opposition of the North Carolina Library Association. Fortunately, it was the least oppressive bill and gives protection to librarians. I remind you in the area of intellectual freedom that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

Well do I remember, as a young naval officer during the early fifties, when Robert B. Downs, then President of ALA, took a firm stand against the excesses of McCarthyism. The attitude of ALA in that time of stress and fear encouraged a vacillating president to issue a ringing statement encouraging and urging citizens not to join the book-burners. The ALA stance was thoroughly consistent with the basic ideals of our founding fathers and we can be proud of our actions in this field.

For in intellectual freedom, whatever else one may say, we stand squarely in the tradition of our founding fathers. In the next few years, as we prepare to celebrate the bicentennial, Thomas Jefferson will be often quoted. One of my favorite Washington shrines is his memorial on the banks of the Potomac and I rarely miss an opportunity to renew my democratic faith by reading again those superb words carved around the inside of the rotunda: "I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man." We shall do the whole country a service if we remind our fellow citizens that the freedom of the mind is a basic part of our heritage, and, however imperfectly we have often implemented it or however repressive some communities have often been, that ideal is always before us. It is a worthy ideal, and one to which none of us need be ashamed to give allegiance. History is full of examples of the loss to human dignity and personal worth when governmental officials determine what an individual shall read and what he shall think.

Allied to the respect for intellectual freedom is an appreciation for the worth of each individual regardless of race, color, or creed. Let us confess that we have not always practiced what we preach in this area. Nonetheless, we should not forget that it was at the Richmond meeting in 1936 that the American Library Association first confronted the issue of equal facilities for all members. While the decision of a sub-
sequent committee was somewhat equivocal, ALA did adopt a policy that "in all rooms and halls under the control of the Association for conference use, all members should be admitted in full equality," and did not meet again in the South for another twenty years. I'm quite sure that all of us could cite instances in the area of race relations of which none of us is very proud, but let us remember some of the successes as well as the failures.

That, of course, brings me to the long involvement of libraries in service to the disadvantaged. Nowhere is our lack of a sense of history more noticeable than in this area. In the spring of 1973, when I prepared an address for the Indianapolis Public Library centennial, I was impressed all over again with the long history of public library involvement in the life of its community. As early as 1873 Charles Evans at Indianapolis was supplying German books for the German immigrant citizens and encouraging Negro youth to use the library. At the turn of the century the Cleveland Public Library had deposit stations on fire boats, in engine houses, and in commercial and industrial establishments, while Grace Stevenson noted that she worked in a Mid-western library in the twenties which took books to the county jail, to laundry workers, and to rural slums. Luther Dickerson at Indianapolis was saying at the end of the Second World War that the glory of the public library was its impartial service to all:

"This public library seeks to be universal in its utility and its appeal. Except insofar as it adapts its wares to its users, its service is absolutely impersonal. It asks no question except "How can we help you?" in its service it recognizes no race, no faith, no economic level, and no social position; those of every level of education and those of every degree of economic dependency or independency are served without discrimination and to the extent that they desire assistance and guidance.

This brief, and sketchy history of our profession, raises some interesting questions as we face the centennial year of our organization as a profession. It also provides us with a major challenge: shall we let these values, important as they are, go by default? I suggest to you that the nation's bicentennial and our own centennial provide a marvelous opportunity for us to rally our supporters as we focus on the nation's heritage. We can remind the people of our commitment to the democratic values of intellectual freedom, of free access to recreational and informational materials, of the rights of free men to choose for themselves, and of the fact that men cannot be ignorant and free, to use Mr. Jefferson's phrase. As important social institutions in a free society, libraries therefore have a right to expect that society to continue to undergird their efforts with human and material resources necessary to accomplish their objectives.

In the Saturday Review/World last March Archibald Cox, reflecting upon his experiences last year with the Watergate scandal, noted that "...we risk forgetting the truths that we do not arow," and that one of our problems as a society has been our supposition "that the fundamentals would look out for themselves." But he went on to point out:

"The moral imperatives will not look out for themselves. We need to articulate and nurture them in the center of political life. It was the gradual erosion of the moral limitations to legitimate power that led to increasing abuse of the necessary agencies for gathering intelligence."

What Mr. Cox reminds us about the fundamentals is no less important for librarianship than it is for society as a whole. Several times I have alluded to the fact that the American Library Association's centennial and the bicentennial coincide. This provides librarianship with an unequalled opportunity to focus on its century of service to the American citizen as well as look ahead to the future. The U. S. Senate has already passed S. J. Resolution 40 calling for a White House Conference on Libraries in 1976. Congressman John Brademas has held hearings on H. J. Resolutions 734 and 766 on the same topic and while we lost a House vote in bypassing the Rules Committee, we now hope that the Rules Committee will grant a rule before the end of September and will pass it this time around. In contrast to the previous administration, HJRes 734 was introduced by then Congressman Gerald Ford so I assume that it will have no opposition from the White House now. If "Cap the Knife" Weinberger does leave HEW soon, we may be even more fortunate.

This White House Conference on Libraries, with conferences proposed in each state, to culminate in a final national meeting, would provide a marvelous opportunity for us to make the point that libraries are necessities, not luxuries, in a free society. Timing is important of course, and we must move ahead on this matter quickly if we are to get the legislation passed, and then secure the appropriations for the state conferences in 1975. There are some who think that it is too late for 1976 and indeed the committee report does make the date 1977.

Therefore, on the eve of the centennial of our organization as a profession, I suggest to you that we have both problems and opportunities. Because I believe in the value of my profession and am committed to its advancement, I stress the necessity for renewal of our professional faith. I do so with pride in our heritage of supplying free access to information for all citizens, with appreciation for our defense of the freedom of individuals to choose for themselves, and with gratitude for those librarians whose vigorous battles in the past have made American librarianship the envy of the world. Our challenge is not only to build upon their foundations but also to guide our profession into new channels of service. Ladies and gentlemen, fellow librarians, we are members of an important profession; let us exert every effort to be worthy of its high ideals.

THIS WORLD WITHIN OUR WORLD

C. Hugh Holman

It is always a pleasure to come home again; and it is particularly a pleasure to come home on such an occasion as this, when my college is dedicating a new building to house its books and periodicals and to be, as a library always is, the true and permanent center of its intellectual life and the springs and perpetual source of its energy and its beneficent force.

For as Thomas Carlyle said more than a hundred and thirty years ago, "A true University of these days is a collection of books."

It is good to be back on this campus, to walk again the soil on which these buildings stand, and to relive in memory those fond and happy days of young manhood, days of opening doors, expanding vistas, and broadening horizons. In the shadows of at least some of these buildings, underneath the shade of trees whose branches still stretch across this campus, and in classrooms which are for both you and me places where we have shared the joy of learning, I have known happiness of a very special sort, first as a student and later as a member of this faculty. And very prominent among the sources of that happiness have been experiences associated with the library of this college.

When I came here as a student, well over forty years ago, the Library was located on the first floor of the Jacobs Science Hall. It had, I believe, a collection of less than 25,000 books. The librarian was Willard Jones, who served the college in that role until the Second World War when he was called to active duty in the Army, to be followed by J. Isaac Copeland, who, when he left to continue study toward a doctorate in history, was succeeded by Miss Marian Burts. Now Lennart Pearson and his staff are carrying on this splendid tradition.

Recollections of happiness finding Hemingway

Among my enduring recollections of happiness are memories fixed permanently
in my mind of events in that small collection of books in the Jacob Science Hall. I remember almost as though it were yesterday standing in the stacks of that library, pulling down a volume with the title A Farewell to Arms by a writer whom I had never heard of, Ernest Hemingway, opening it, and beginning to read that incredibly effective first chapter.

I had never encountered language used with that stark and forceful beauty before, and I stood there reading in amazement, a door opening to a directness and force, a simplicity and clarity that were totally fresh. I think I could walk this day to the library, reading in amazement, as I now do, the first page of that book is permanently associated with that stark and forceful beauty, as in magic preservation in the pages of books which the world has known: "Books never pall on me. They discourse with us, they take counsel with us, and are united to us by a certain living, chatty familiarity."

Learning and discovery, indulgence and escape

Or with Montaigne in the sixteenth century, "They relieve me from idleness, rescue me from company I dislike, and blunt the edge of my grief, if it is not too extreme. They are the comfort and the solitude of my old age. When I am attacked by gloomy thoughts, nothing helps me so much as running to a book. They quickly absorb me and banish the clouds from my mind."

And of course, too, reading is not only a source for learning and discovery; it is also an indulgence and an escape, as Logan Pearsall Smith knew when he spoke of "the nice and subtle happiness of reading ... this polite and unpunishable vice, this selfish, serene, life-long intoxication."

I cannot think of the library at Presbyterian College without somehow seeing it all of these forms. For to me, as they did for Francis Bacon, "the images of men's wits and knowledge remain in books, exempted from the wrong of time and capable of perpetual renovation."

My associations with this library are not only those of sharing its riches as a young man and using it as a tool as a teacher. Mine, too, was the privilege of participating in a small way in the campaign which led to the construction of the building that was vacated last August, when, as I understand it, the contents of the old library building were moved by a kind of vast book brigade to the new James H. Thomas Library, which we dedicate today, because of the wise generosity of Mr. Thomas and others. It is a building more than adequate to house the more than 80,000 volumes, plus the periodicals, the phonograph records, and the other accumulations of data which the small collection that I knew four decades ago has grown into. It has many reading stations for 400 students at one time; it has listening rooms, and the Eugene T. Wilson Learning Center. And it has sufficient space to house more than 175,000 volumes before its shelves are totally filled. These 175,000 volumes, if wisely selected, as I know they will be, can form the American Library Association's ideal college library collection.

The building we are dedicating today is actually the physical frame within which the library is housed. The library itself consists of that accumulation of legacies which the great geniuses of mankind have left to the rest of us as a permanent gift in the form of books.

An inscription was carved on the Berlin Royal Library in 1780 which might be carved above the portal of every collection of books which the world has known: "Nutrimentum Spiritus," which, being translated, is "food of the spirit." It refers, of course, to the contents of the building. But the housing of this accumulation of human knowledge, human aspiration, and human thought is an absolute essential to its usefulness. For what constitutes a student's necessary library has grown enormously since those days when Geoffrey Chaucer's fourteenth century clerk of Oxford wrote "... was Levere have at his beddes heed Twenty books, clad in blak or red, Of Aristotle and his philosophe, Than robes riche ...

Those twenty books consisted of handwritten vellum sheets glued together to make recto and verso pages and bound in a vast unwieldy volume that laid before the young and studious clerk a huge accumulation of human learning. It was an almost unattainable personal treasure in the fourteenth century.

Frantic effort to keep pace with knowledge

In contrast, today Harvard University has more than 9,000,000 volumes and is adding books at the rate of more than 200,000 a year, in a frantic effort to keep pace with the vast quantity of knowledge in printed form available to the world of scholarship. In a circumstance like this, no present-day clerk of Oxfenford can have at his "beddes heed" a library of the philosophical disquisitions which man has made. Instead, the shelving, the housing, the cataloging, the putting into useful form of vast accumulations of knowledge makes librarianship a subtle, skilled, and difficult craft. And the place where the books are housed, the catalogue which indexes their presence and defines their locations, and the bibliographies which teach us what they are and where we should look for others like them are essential tools in the storing and the retrieving of that finer world within the world which constitutes books.

Truly, as Carlyle said, "All that mankind has done, thought, gained or been is lying as in magic preservation in the pages of books." But locating it and getting it out from the enumerable mass of those bound pages is no simple task.

But there is abroad in the land a pernicious doctrine which would hold that a library is at best "a temporary stay against confusion." This doctrine holds that the present forms and accumulations of knowledge will give way to new forms and new devices, and that, with these changes libraries as we know them will pass into history.

Marshall McLuhan has preached this doctrine in one of its most insidious forms, insisting that "The Age of Gutenberg is dead" and in this post-Gutenberg world, the medium is the message, and that all knowledge, all thought is somehow bound...
intimately to the changing media through which it is transmitted, so that the message transmitted changes basically with the nature of the transmitter. In this view, the book is soon to be an antique curiosity, and today's newest best seller and also the finest product of a special press, are soon to become historical curiosities along with those carefully hand-lettered books at the head of the bed of the clerk of Oxenford.

McLuhan is wrong: It's message not

Let me say it emphatically; Mr. McLuhan is wrong. He is wrong popularly, attractively, almost cutely, and he is wrong in the way that historians of change so often are—he has become lost in the process and has lost sight of the substance. That is what the doctrine that the medium in the message really means.

In perhaps the most famous single comment on the book that has ever been written, John Milton in the Areopagitica said, "A good book is the precious life-blood of a master spirit embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life." Note that Milton is not claiming that a book is a physical object. He is not discussing the value of bindings, vellum pages, copper plates, quality of ink, quality of paper, or any of the other things which on first glance appear to be the book. He is talking rather about what is in the book, what the book communicates. He is talking about the message, not the medium.

The poet Homer's medium was the human voice fed from the stores of memory. In order to fix the verse in that memory and ease the poet's recall—what today I suppose we would call "storage" and "retrieval"—Homer's lines, like all great oral literature, consist in substantial part of repetitious formulas which help to keep the pattern and the flow of the verse together.

The medium by which this incredibly magnificent memory of Homer's was presented to his audience was the spoken word, not recorded, not amplified, not even preserved as sound. What would we give for a thirty-minute cassette of Homer speaking the Iliad?

Yet what Homer has communicated to men of many tongues and many countries over many centuries has remained reasonably constant and infinitely valuable regardless of how it has been recorded, whether on cuneiform tablets, on papyrus rolls, on vellum, on paper, on parchment, on sheepskin, on pulp, on vinyl discs, on magnetic tape, or on microfiche cards. It is the vision of human experience, the sense of quality of human character, the perception of the nature, being, and destiny of man that is preserved and preserveable and important in Homer's work. The message to which millions upon millions upon millions of men have thrilled, been inspired, and been instructed for more than four millennia transcends its medium, indeed makes that medium worthwhile—and not vice versa.

The Greek playwright Sophocles proposed:

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There may have been microfiche into a small microfiche reader which they hold in their laps that, when the light is turned on and the eye has scanned the page, will transmit the message. The microfiche reader, the microfiche cards are merely the medium, and that intimate, intense, and so often profoundly inspiring communication between an author and a reader will still take place. Its product will be the same.

So, don't despair or be misled or be deceived by the changes which are an inevitable part of the process of culture and civilization. The fundamental things about man, life, and the world do not change, and one of the fundamental things which never changes is the absolute importance of the communication that we can establish with the greatest minds and the greatest sources of knowledge which have existed in the human past.

The book is important for what it contains. Indeed, the book may be a transitory medium, and what constitutes a library may—in almost certain fact, will—continue the long history of change which it has had in the past.

There was a great library in Babylon 4,000 years ago; it was made up of cuneiform clay tablets. In the seventh century before Christ there was a magnificent collection of clay tablets and papyrus rolls at Assur-Bani-Pal in Nineveh. The first Greek public library, established in the fourth century before Christ, was a great collection of the manuscripts of the Greek dramatists. The two royal libraries at Alexandria had more than 700,000 papyrus scrolls.

Vellum sheets began to be bound as books in the second century after Christ, and throughout the Dark and Middle Ages libraries were accumulated in monasteries, among the notable ones being that at Monte Cassino, whose preservation became a matter of international concern during the Second World War.
There are great university libraries, private collections, such as the Huntington in Pasadena and the Folger in Washington, and there are the great national libraries such as the British Museum, the Bibliothèque Nationale, and the Library of Congress. So, libraries change; they adjust to media, but they are faithful to the message.

Seekers of truth not worshipers of paper

So, I would urge upon you that you be lovers of learning, passionately committed to the acquisition of knowledge, not bibliophiles, not lovers of the physical book, though physical books are beautiful. Be seekers of truth, not worshipers of vellum or parchment or paper or bindings.

Associate yourselves through the medium of print and all other means with "the precious life-blood of the master spirits that are embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life" within the worlds and the stacks of the James H. Thomason Library. For this building—valuable, beautiful, new—is no separate thing. It is a part of that vast library that is man's accumulated heritage from his past. It stretches back in intimate brotherhood to those cuneiform tablets at Babylon, to that collection of papyrus scrolls at Alexandria, to those manuscript books at Monte Cassino. And it reaches forward to those unimagined libraries of the future. It takes its proper and excellent place in the seamless continuum of man's efforts to know his world, himself, and his God.

Drink deep at its springs. And may you all be like the one of whom Emily Dickinson wrote:

"He ate and drank the precious Words—His spirit grew robust—
He knew no more that he was poor,
Nor that his frame was Dust—
He danced along the dingy Days,
And this Bequest of Wings
Was but a Book—What Liberty
A loosened Spirit brings—"

(Reprinted from The Presbyterian College Report)

C. M. BACHTELL DIES IN GREENSBORO

Cliffton Merle Bachtell, 73, of 2907 Northhampton Drive, Greensboro, N. C. died December 1, 1974 in a Greensboro hospital following an extended illness.

He was a native of Baltimore County, Maryland, but had lived in Greensboro for the past 48 years. He was a sales representa­tive for Ruzicka, Inc. for 40 years, and was Business Manager for the SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARIAN for many years prior to 1972. He was a graduate of Maryland Mechanics Institute, a member of Starmount Presbyterian Church, and the United Way Pacesetters.

SCLA PUBLICATIONS STILL AVAILABLE

The following two publications of the South Carolina Library Association are still available for purchase:

Sandlapper Index, 1968-1972. Compiled and edited by the Sandlapper Committee, Junior Members Round Table, South Carolina Library Association, 1972. Available for $2.00 from Sandlapper Press, Greystone Executive Park, Columbia, South Carolina (779-8824). The index is a 5-year cumulative index to Sandlapper magazine, volumes 1-5.

"Map of South Carolina Writers from the Beginning to 1972" and its "Biographical Companion to a Map of South Carolina Writers." Compiled by the Map Committee, Junior Members Round Table, South Carolina Library Association, 1973. Can be obtained for $5.00 from Paul Dove, Treasurer, South Carolina Library Association, Library, Coastal Carolina Regional Campus, University of South Carolina, Route 6, Box 275, Conway, South Carolina 29526.

LBC&W DOC. SEC. SYSTEM

(COMPUTERIZED REFERENCE)

ROBERT E. WOODWARD

Ladies and gentlemen, I appreciate the opportunity to be with you this afternoon. Jean Ligon invited me here to tell you about our computerized reference system in LBC&W. Our system hardly seems worthy to discuss in this audience of experts, except for one fact. It works! The final measure of any collection and reference system or library is; Does it work? Do the people use it effectively?

Regardless of the fine facilities, the number of volumes or any other measure of a library facility, these must be the final measures.

Our reference task in LBC&W is somewhat different from other organizations. We are a planning and management consultant firm. In this role we offer professional services to a wide range of state and local government agencies and private institutions. Some of the characteristics of our work and our clients that make our reference task different are:

- Most of our clients do not have organized reference materials.
- The majority of the information that we use is not published in textbook form.
- Most of our projects are initiated to collect a specific body of information for analysis. This task is accomplished by surveys, interviews, and library reference.
- Other than select groups of materials available in the State Library, the materials we use are not in any one place collected as a reference body.

Due to these factors we are almost forced to develop a suitable reference system. About three years ago when our staff and work load increased, we found that our card systems had fallen hopelessly behind our collection and was requiring a great deal of time. Documents, reports, and maps, were just sitting in piles.

Now I must make this clear. Our library information is separate from Jean Ligon's main library. Our two systems serve entirely different purposes with the company with only slight overlap of collection duplication. In every case if her library has a document, we do not duplicate it, we merely reference it.

Now when we realized how very dependent we were on our materials, we began to analyze just what we had in terms of types of materials and in just what we wanted a system to do for us. We found

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In terms of what we wanted to know about each of these materials, we decided on the following list of information items that would be needed for ease of reference:

- Multiple subject or topical categories for reference
- The author agency or organization
- The client agency or organization
- The date of the material
- The geographic reference of the material—state, city, region, etc.
- The title or description of the material
- A type code
- A size code

Now it is said that when a problem is well defined that it is half solved. We felt the problem was rather well defined at this point, and then we had some help in giving the problem a new level of definition. The budget said that we could not afford any additional personnel to set the system up and operate it. So we looked for a simple system that our staff could effectively operate without any assistance.

After exploring several mechanical and paper manual approaches we settled on harnessing our computer for the task. We then developed a very simple—one computer card layout for the information that we wanted on each item. A reduced copy of this form is attached. The forms contain the following information columns:

1. A five-digit sequence number—all materials are shelved or filed by this sequence or numbers.
2. Three subject “call symbols”—these are simple words or letter groups used to describe the functional areas of the material. Our call symbols are also divided into several major groupings as shown on the attached sheets.
3. A title or description of the material.
4. A six-digit number—alphabetically coded for author agencies.
5. A four-letter code to describe a client.
6. A two-digit year number.
7. A location reference—whether filed by shelf, file staff desk or other agency location.
8. A simple size code.

This system is so simple that any material item can be coded by any of our staff members or our secretary in about two minutes. Once these entries are made the computer takes over and gives us a three-line report on each item for a single line of entry. This is accomplished by use of author and client master file referencing by the system. A sample page of referencing from the computer is also attached.

Other advantages of our system for us are:

1. No attempt is made to place all materials in one location—staff members are free to keep any materials at their desk. This factor alone has promoted staff participation and increased use.
2. The computer lists any item in up to three different reports, thus increasing the opportunity to locate materials.
3. The system coding is more readable using alpha characters rather than numbers.

With only a short use period, staff members find no difficulty in “reading” the codes.

4. We can perform specific document searches by entering desired coded parameters such as: What materials do we have concerning sewer systems in Kershaw county dated after 1973? The system can then prepare a report of all material meeting just these criteria.

Our system has proven itself simple and low cost for our use. We currently have over 7,000 items in the system. We run it quarterly for new inputs and we purge it annually to remove old materials.

We also have introduced the system to several public clients who are currently using the system through our computer center.

It is a regrettable fact that many educated professionals in society forget how to effectively use a library or are simply too lazy to do so. Whatever the reasons, a system that works, that has participation, is a successful system. We feel that we have one in the DOC. SEC. System. . . . Questions.

Mr. Robert E. Woodward is the Director of Management Services for Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle, and Wolff. This paper was delivered at the one-day meeting of the South Carolina Library Association on October 4, 1974.

CALLAHAM NAMED DEPUTY LIBRARIAN OF THE S. C. STATE LIBRARY

Betty E. Callaham has been named to the newly created post of Deputy Librarian of the South Carolina State Library according to Dr. Carlanna Hendrick, chairman of the State Library Board.

Miss Callaham, a native of Honea Path, has been Director of Field Services for the State Library since 1964. She is a graduate of Duke University and holds master's degrees both in History and Librarianship from Emory University.

Active in professional associations, Miss Callaham is at present the chairman of the South Carolina Library Association's Planning Committee and Advisory Committee on the Southeastern Cooperative Library Survey. She has been chairman of the Public Library Section of the Association. In 1965 she was Conference Coordinator for the South Carolina Governor's Conference on Public Libraries and in 1964 served on the Library/USA Staff at the New York World's Fair. She has been a member of the South Carolina White House Conference Committee on Children and Youth. She is an active member of the Southeastern Library Association and of the American Library Association (ALA) and for two years was a member of the ALA Library Education Division's Scholarship Awards Committee.

Miss Callaham is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Winfred Callaham of Honea Path.

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The Junior Members Round Table is an official section of the South Carolina Library Association which encourages membership and active participation by junior members in professional organizations and attendance at professional meetings as well as encourage exchange of ideas among young librarians.

Membership is open to any member of the South Carolina Library Association who is 35 years of age or under or to anyone who has worked less than 5 years in the state.

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USC GETS COLONIAL PAPERS

The University of South Carolina has acquired an extensive collection of important papers of James Glen, colonial governor of South Carolina from 1738-56.

The papers, purchased for the South Caroliniana Library by the library and its patron organization, the University South Caroliniana Society, were acquired recently at a London auction of Sotheby & Co. They were previously owned by a descendant of Glen's niece, Elizabeth Glen Ramsay.

Covering the period from 1738 to 1776, the Glen papers contain about 100 items including autograph manuscripts written by Glen himself, official documents concerning his governorship and letters to him.

JMRT ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

Members of the Junior Members Round Table (JMRT) of the South Carolina Library Association voted on officers for 1975 during the Association's annual meeting held on October 4 in Columbia, S. C. A slate of nominees drawn up by the SCLA-JMRT Nominating Committee was presented to members and voted upon. Elected to serve during 1975 were: Sylvia Zack, Horry-Georgetown Technical Education Center Library, Chairman; David Lyon, Librarian, Cherokee County Public Library, Vice-Chairman, Chariman-Elect; Drucilla Reeves, graduate library science student, College of Librarianship, University of South Carolina; and Anne Middleton, Assistant Reference Librarian, South Carolina State Library, Treasurer.

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