South Carolina Librarian v.20 n.1 Spring/1976

Abstract
South Carolina Librarian v.20 n.1 Spring/1976

Keywords
South Carolina Library Association
"This Always Worked On Books"
From the Editor ............................................. 2
Highlights from Executive Committee Meetings ............. 3
Executive Committee Mailing List .......................... 5
1976 Budget .................................................. 8
Dr. Walter Smith Speech .................................... 9
Sam Clay Speech ............................................ 16
First Annual Friend of Libraries Award .................... 21
The South Carolina Children's Book Award Program ...... 22

SOUTHEASTERN SURVEY APPLICATIONS:
College—Davy-Jo S. Ridge ................................ 25
Public—Betty E. Callaham ................................ 27
School—Margaret Ehrhardt ................................ 29
Special—Maude Dowtin .................................... 32
Library Resources in S. C., by Ellis Hodgin ................ 32

SCLA Conference Reports .................................. 34
Libraries and Librarians .................................... 48

Deadline for the Fall 1976 Issue will be
August 15, 1976

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:
LESTER E. DUNCAN
CENTRAL LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29208
FROM THE EDITOR:

Jerrold Orne, author of the annual survey of academic library building in *Library Journal*, is now contacting each and every academic library ever listed in his annual surveys and asking for a check on the figures then reported. Dr. Orne is also asking for comments on the successes and failures of library building planning in hopes of providing a useful synthesis of this information for future academic libraries. Any four-year college or university which has had a building completed in the 10-year period 1967-76, and which has not been contacted by Dr. Orne with a copy of his survey is asked to send word to him at the School of Library Science, U.N.C., Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514.

Please mark on your calendars the dates of October 21-23, 1976. This is when the 50th Annual Meeting of SCLA will be held at the Wade Hampton Hotel in Columbia. Plans are already underway to make this an event you won't want to miss. Any ideas or suggestions from the membership are welcome. Give them to one of the board members listed in this issue.

SCLA dues were due in January. Members should have already received renewal notices from the treasurer. The annual dues are five dollars and should be mailed to Treasurer, SCLA, P.O. Box 5026, Florence, S.C. 29501. Checks should be made payable to SCLA and a membership form should accompany payment. Members who have not yet paid 1976 dues should note that this is the last issue of the *South Carolina Librarian* they will receive.

There is a new national organization on the horizon - the National Librarians Association (NLA). It's for professional librarians only. Dues are $20.00 per year. The NLA seeks to attack the needs and problems of librarians on a personal level as opposed to the institutionally oriented organizations already in existence. If you are interested you may contact Ellis Hodgin, Director, Robert Scott Small Library, College of Charleston, Charleston, S.C. 29401.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

The Executive Committee of SCLA met four times since last September taking the following actions:
- moved the appointment of a committee to create a Library Education Section and prepare to organize it during the coming year. Bill Summers, USC School of Librarianship, will chair the committee.
- approved a budget for 1976 totaling $8,685.00.
- moved to appoint a committee to consider the reorganization of the South Carolina Library Association.
- received the resignation of Miss Josephine Neil as President due to her retirement and detachment from the library profession. Vice-President/President-elect Kenneth Toombs assumed the duties of President.
- elected Mrs. Margaret Ehrhardt as the new Vice President/President-elect.
- reduced travel expenses for board members from 10¢ per mile round trip to 15¢ per mile one way.

COMMITTEES - SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION 1976

**Constitution and By-Laws Committee**
- Mrs. Frankie H. Cubbedge, Chairman
- Mr. E. L. Inabinett
- Mrs. Lenora Stork
- Mrs. Esther K. Witherspoon

**Editorial Committee**
- Mr. Lester E. Duncan, Chairman
- Ms. Kitty C. Daniel
- Dr. William Summers
- Miss Kendra Witter

**Legislative Committee**
- Mrs. Davy-Jo S. Ridge, Chairman
- Mrs. Helen L. Callison
- Miss Helen Ann Rawlinson
- Mrs. Mary Bostick Toll

**Membership Committee**
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- Mrs. Libby P. Law
- Mrs. Jean C. Ligon
- Mr. Frank J. Nolan

**Nominating Committee**
- Miss Estellene P. Walker, Chairman
- Mrs. Juanita Brantley
- Mrs. Verena Bryson
- Mrs. Thelma Elkins
- Mr. David A. Lyon
- Mr. Donald N. Mercer
- Mr. Martin R. Pautz
### SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

**MAILING LIST 1976-77**

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Name and Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRESIDENT</strong></td>
<td>Mr. Kenneth E. Toombs</td>
<td>777-3142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Business:</strong></td>
<td>Director of Libraries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>McKissick Library</strong></td>
<td>University of South Carolina</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Miss Desmond Koster</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mr. Frank Hite</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Miss Margaret Sites</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mrs. Drucilla Reeves</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Home:</strong></td>
<td>16 Garden Springs Road</td>
<td>776-0431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Columbia, South Carolina 29209</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VICE-PRESIDENT-PRESIDENT ELECT</strong></td>
<td>Mrs. Margaret W. Ehrhardt</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Business:</strong></td>
<td>S. C. Department of Education</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rutledge Building, Room 706</strong></td>
<td>Columbia, South Carolina 29201</td>
<td>758-3696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Home:</strong></td>
<td>227 LaWand Drive</td>
<td>772-8481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Columbia, South Carolina 29210</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SECRETARY</strong></td>
<td>Mrs. Carol Cook Duggan</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Business:</strong></td>
<td>Richland County Library</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1400 Sumter Street</strong></td>
<td>Columbia, South Carolina 29201</td>
<td>799-9084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Home:</strong></td>
<td>2110-A Apple Valley Road</td>
<td>772-2267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Columbia, South Carolina 29210</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TREASURER</strong></td>
<td>Mrs. H. Paul Dove, Jr.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Business:</strong></td>
<td>James A. Rogers Library</td>
<td>669-4121</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Francis Marion College</strong></td>
<td>Florence, South Carolina 29501</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Home:</strong></td>
<td>P. O. Box 5026</td>
<td>423-6170</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Florence, South Carolina 29501</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PAST PRESIDENT</strong></td>
<td>Miss Estellene P. Walker</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Business:</strong></td>
<td>Librarian</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>South Carolina State Library</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>P. O. Box 11469</strong></td>
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<td>758-3181</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Columbia, South Carolina 29211</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Home:</strong></td>
<td>3208 Amherst Avenue</td>
<td>253-5528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Columbia, South Carolina 29205</strong></td>
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</table>

### Planning Committee
- Mrs. Dorothy Ackerman
- Mr. Barry B. Baker
- Mrs. Gerda M. Belknap
- Mrs. Peggy H. Cover
- Mrs. Mary Frances Griffin
- Mrs. C. E. Hardin, Chairman
- Mrs. Marguerite G. Thompson

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- Dr. Duane Johnson, Chairman
- Mr. John Landrum
- Miss Rachel S. Martin
- Miss Julie Zachowski

### Intellectual Freedom Committee
- Mrs. Betty Foran, Chairman
- Col. James M. Hillard
- Mr. Michael Newman
- Mr. Larry Nix
- Mrs. Lillie S. Walker

### Public Relations Committee
- Ms. Barbara Burns
- Mr. Ronald Copsey
- Ms. Jane D. Griffin, Director
- Miss Ilene Nelson, Chairman

### Local Arrangements Committee
- Mrs. Davy-Jo S. Ridge, Chairman
- Mr. John Landrum
- Miss Betty Callaham
- Miss Jean Rhyne
- Miss Ilene Nelson
- Mrs. Gerda M. Belknap

### Sub-committees

#### Exhibits
- Mr. John Landrum, Chairman
- Miss Desmond Koster
- Mr. Frank Hite
- Miss Margaret Sites
- Mrs. Drucilla Reeves

#### Registration
- Miss Jean Rhyne, Chairman
- Mrs. Jean C. Ligon
- Ms. Beverly Brooks
- Ms. Susan Derrick
- Mr. Bernard Leach
- Mr. Paul H. Dove, Jr., Ex Officio

#### Hospitality
- Miss Betty Callaham, Chairman
- Mr. James B. Johnson
- Ms. Anna Horne
- Mrs. Frances Stuart
- Miss Lucille Roberts

### Publicity
- Miss Ilene Nelson, Chairman
- Ms. Barbara Burns
- Mr. Ronald Copsey
- Ms. Jane D. Griffin, Director
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Name and Address</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
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<td><strong>CHAIRMAN, COLLEGE LIBRARY SECTION</strong></td>
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</table>
| Miss Thelma Elkins          | **Business:** Mendel Rivers Library  
Baptist College at Charleston  
Hwy. 78 at Interstate 26  
Box 10087  
Charleston, South Carolina 29411 | 797-4317 |
| **Home:** 2604 Cameron Blvd.  
Isle of Palms, South Carolina 29451 | 886-6521 |
| **CHAIRMAN, PUBLIC LIBRARY SECTION** |
| Mrs. Verena Bryson          | **Business:** Greenville County Library  
300 College Street  
Greenville, South Carolina 29601 | 242-5000 |
| **Home:** 127 Howell Circle  
Greenville, South Carolina 29607 | 244-4641 |
| **CHAIRMAN, JMRT**          |
| Mr. David A. Lyon           | **Business:** Cherokee County Public Library  
300 E. Rutledge Avenue  
Gaffney, South Carolina 29340 | 489-4381 |
| **Home:** 201 York Drive  
Gaffney, South Carolina 29340 | 489-1648 |
| **CHAIRMAN, TRUSTEE**       |
| Dr. Donald N. Mercer        | **Home:** 1718 Madison Road, #203  
Columbia, South Carolina 29204 | 787-3097 |
| **CHAIRMAN, SCHOOL LIBRARY SECTION** |
| Mrs. Juanita Brantley       | **Business:** Varenes Elementary School  
Highway 29 South  
Anderson, South Carolina 29621 | 225-1228 |
| **Home:** 114 Poole Lane  
Clemson, South Carolina 29631 | 654-5778 |
| **CHAIRMAN, SPECIAL LIBRARY SECTION** |
| Mr. Martin R. Pautz         | **Business:** Greenville Technical College Library  
5 Pleasantburg Drive  
Greenville, South Carolina 29607 | 242-3170 |
| **Home:** 226 Lake Fairfield Drive  
Greenville, South Carolina 29607 | 244-8792 |

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SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
PROPOSED BUDGET, 1976

INCOME

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Committees:
- Planning .................................. 50.00
- South Carolina Librarian .............. 2250.00
- Membership ................................ 50.00

Other:
- Writers' Map ................................ 50.00
- Portrait Survey ........................... 50.00
- History of Libraries ...................... 200.00
- Outstanding Awards ....................... 400.00
- Miscellaneous ............................ 150.00
- ALA Wash. Office .......................... 100.00
- Workshops .................................. 200.00

EXPERIENCES

Memberships:
- ALA ........................................ $150.00
- SELA ....................................... 25.00
- Freedom to Read ........................... 10.00

One-time Expenditures, 1976:
- Handbook revision ......................... 1500.00
- PL Standards Rev ........................... 300.00

**Total Expenditures** ........................ $8685.00

1976 CONVENTION INCOME

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EXPERIENCES

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THERE WAS A TIME*

by
Dr. Walter D. Smith
President, Francis Marion College

There was a time when meadows, grove and stream
The earth, and every common sight,
To me did seem
Apparelled in celestial light,
The glory and freshness of a dream.
-Wordsworth

Wordsworth was surely referring to the days of the 1958-1968 era, just prior to
my leaving South Carolina for a two-year stay in Maryland, when public higher
education in South Carolina (and its libraries) lived in, some might say, "a
degree of genteele poverty", but disturbed by hardly any of the disturbers of
1975. Library collections in our colleges and universities amounted to some
3,041,083 volumes in 1968 with annual library expenditures of $4,506,907. By
1973 the figures had been increased to 4,491,489 volumes and an annual
expenditure of $9,848,171--an increase of 1,450,406 volumes (47.8%) and
$5,341,264 (118.5%) which in real (1967) dollars amounted to an increase of
$2,802,303, some 66.5%. (In the ten-year period an increase of 47.8% in
volumes held and a real dollar increase of 66.5%--we have improved.) How-
ever, our libraries are still second rate if compared with our neighbors in North
Carolina. I will return to that comparison, but let me take you away from your
favorite subject, libraries, and go back to the pre-1968 days.

Those pre-1968 times were the days before: The peak of concern over
Vietnam--Campus rioting--a very active Commission on Higher Education--
Forma1 budgeting--Francis Marion College, College of Charleston, and Lander
becoming state institutions--Bigness at USC and Clemson--TEC Community
Colleges--Third and fourth year programs in USC regional campuses--State
tuition grants--A 1202 Commission--Before OSHA, Affirmative Action Plan, a
State Personnel Department, EEOC reports, lengthy HEGIS Reports--before-
well, what did we do to keep busy from 1958-68--other than teach students?

At least in my memory Wordsworth's line, "The glory and freshness of a
dream," may describe the decade of 1958-68. I remember it as a busy period,
genernally uncluttered by duties not directly related to my job as the academic
dean at Winthrop. Librarians were librarians, professors were teachers (or
researchers), and administrators generally handled the rest of the work. Our
time was spent largely doing what we wanted to do, and what we thought we
were supposed to do; and we were not constantly bombarded by requests and
demands to use our time making reports to give some agency staff enough work
to defend its existence--which offers me a chance to tell a story State Senator
Riley brought to Florence a few weeks ago:

*Address delivered before the South Carolina Library Association, Thursday,
October 9, 1975, Charleston, South Carolina
It was about a man from up east who was driving through the North Carolina hills where he saw a burly farmer holding a sizable hog in his arms under an apple tree at such a height that the hog could eat apples from the limbs.

He stopped his car, curious about the sight, approached the farmer and said, "Hello, I stopped to ask why you are doing that." The farmer quickly replied, "To fatten my hog." The traveler then said, "That's a funny way to fatten a hog; it seems to take so much time." The farmer replied, "Well, what's time to a hog?

Today the attitude seems to be, "What is time to college and university people?" We must now do our share to fatten our bureaucracy. I must admit that those limbs with the apples become higher and harder to reach each year.

Because I am making this talk away from home and only friendly librarians, and friends of librarians, are here, and I know that nothing I say will be repeated, "nor long remembered," I shall speak with the authority assumed by a college professor, or president; therefore I would like to have the freedom to speak "wisely" about educational positions taken by governors, legislators, universities and the Higher Education Commission; but I shall not extend my folly to the point of advising librarians about libraries!

I shall set the tone for my remarks by saying that higher education in our State is a house in considerable disarray. Warren Bennis, of the University of Cincinnati, referring recently to higher education in the United States described it as "turbulent, tumultuous, chaotic." Sometimes his choice of adjectives describes the situation in South Carolina.

Whatever the chaos that exists I must acknowledge that our State offers greater educational opportunities to the citizenry than ever before. Perhaps there are as many accomplishments that could be singled out for praise as there are performances which earn our criticism. However, I did not come here tonight to praise higher education! My mission is to focus attention on trouble-some matters which cannot go unnoticed.

Higher education costs South Carolina citizens a large share of their tax dollars, some $200,000,000 this year.

--And for that money we have better trained and better paid faculties and staffs than ever before--and indeed better libraries even though the triangular oasis which exists in the Chapel Hill-Durham-Raleigh area can claim some 6,000,000 volumes in the aggregate in its libraries as compared to total academic library holdings of some 4½ million volumes in 28 academic libraries in South Carolina.

But a large share of the costs of higher education now goes for non-productive purposes educationally--not for library books or library professionals--but for compliance with all sort of rules and procedures imposed by state or federal regulatory agencies.

--And by virtue of those controls I suspect we have a steadily increasing number of blacks, and other minorities, and women in higher education; and, for better or worse, computer printouts, after analysis of our many reports, can now provide a considerable array of information not available ten years ago--even though the reports may be five years out of date by the time they are compiled and distributed.

The organization of higher education in South Carolina resembles those handmade quilts my grandmother once made, unrelated pieces of cloth held together only by stitching along their edges.

--but that stitching holds together a vast array of educational opportunities available to our people:

-6 public four-year colleges
-3 public universities (now including two medical schools)
-20 private, four-year colleges
-5 private two-year colleges
-8 regional campuses of USC (two of which, at least, now offer four-year programs)

-16 technical colleges or centers, some of which offer college parallel work.

We have just achieved all these wonders and yet we worry if we have gone too far and if the next step will expose us to new and fearsome consequences. With all our abundance, the country and higher education are facing hard times, and I detect among my colleagues a dampening of spirits, a sense of uneasiness, and often of frustration, as I see them employ behavior patterns which are repetitions of past responses, attempts to solve new problems with old techniques. Some of the old dogs are finding it hard to learn new tricks; and if there is something new around the next bend in higher education's road, and I think most people believe there is, it will surely take new tricks to win, and perhaps to survive.

For example, at the very heart of our problem, a promised decline in the pool of 18-21 year-olds is being met today by many by simply increasing competitive recruiting efforts; but unlike the five loaves and two small fish with which Jesus fed the multitude, that projected decline in the pool of 18-21 year olds is a certainty--because those youngsters have already been born. Inflation and a declining pool of students is a fearsome combination, and a traditional growth philosophy isn't likely to provide solutions.

Likewise, it seems improbable that college professors will be able to face the coming decade without making significant adjustments in their professional roles. Although undergraduate teaching has always been our major thrust, and higher education in our State has avoided many of the problems occurring elsewhere, South Carolina's higher education has not escaped "the blame" when universities and colleges elsewhere misbehaved or were guilty of excesses. Ours is a labor-intensive enterprise. It requires a great deal of money to maintain salaries of 100 or 500 Ph. D's. at the "B" level of the AAUP's Committee "Z". But as salaries have climbed, our productivity has evidenced no appreciable gain; and when our students violate community mores, when our professors fail to take the lead in maintaining the academic climate of the campus, when our newspapers write of expansionist efforts and institutional rivalries, and when college faculties turn toward unions and collective bargaining, we become hardly distinguishable from other groups in society and therefore lose that distinctiveness which has been ours during most of this century.
Some people blame much of this situation on the fact that the profession's membership now includes many new, young, uncommitted members who have been thrown into the academic life without the benefit of some sort of smooth induction process, who don't really have a professional identity as a teacher. I expect that description of new, young faculty is correct. Also, I think it was correct in 1950 when I was a new and much younger faculty member. Therefore, I cannot attribute too many of our professional problems to the age of our professors.

I would like to retain that distinctiveness which has been ours because I have been so very proud since 1950 to be a college teacher and administrator. I know, however, that if, there is nothing in our professional conduct to distinguish us from the employees at Belk's Department stores, the Highway Department, or Parks and Recreation (none of whom I wish to demean), we can almost be assured of being entrapped on day (soon) by the rules of the games played on main street. Then, merit, tenure, institutional autonomy, and academic freedom may become only old memories in the minds of the older members of our profession.

Already it appears that we can expect support for higher education to be provided more grudgingly each year and more and more inquiries from off-campus as to how the money is spent. Off-campus controls and calls for accountability are now becoming a matter of daily concern to all educational institutions. South Carolina's public college librarians bristled a year or so ago when CHE staff members proposed use of the Clapp-Jordan formula which I am told, in NO uncertain terms, has no credibility as a guideline for library holdings. It may be unrealistic now to believe that 1976 will bring anything other than new inquiries which you may view as new restraints on your efforts to provide good libraries.

Perhaps Columbia University professor, Charles Frankel's damning description of the professariat applies to our ranks in South Carolina, "a community in tatters and its principles, in disarray". Perhaps our ranks are in tatters. Indeed, there is no clear voice speaking for higher education today. Mostly, instead of the calm voice of a strong leader we hear agonized pleas as to how the money is spent. Off-campus controls and calls for accountability are now becoming a matter of daily concern to all educational institutions. South Carolina's public college librarians bristled a year or so ago when CHE staff members proposed use of the Clapp-Jordan formula which I am told, in NO uncertain terms, has no credibility as a guideline for library holdings. It may be unrealistic now to believe that 1976 will bring anything other than new inquiries which you may view as new restraints on your efforts to provide good libraries.

Today educational leadership in South Carolina seems to reside, not in people, in individuals, but in agencies--state and federal. On page 1 of the September 22 Chronicle of Higher Education the lead story was "Politics, Not Formulas, Now Cutting Budgets." We are a few years late compared with others, but it appears that bureaucracy in our State government is developing at an exceedingly rapid pace, and control is just as rapidly being shifted from our campuses to Columbia. Someone has remarked that the quasi-feudal status of colleges and universities is fast disappearing. It is surely true in South Carolina.

Federal rules and regulations have become a way of life for most of us; State regulations have always, until lately, been rather gentle in their application, and most of us have felt that Columbia wanted to leave us as free as possible to operate our institutions. But times are changig and a Watts line allowing toll free calls to Columbia has become indispensable. I'm sure there is no one person in Columbia to blame for this; I know there is no sinister plot. Perhaps it is an inevitable consequence of bigness and complexity.

A Personnel Department created to bring order into the state employees' system will not be content to leave colleges and universities functioning outside its structure. Such a giant system cannot be operated inexpensively, and, like a computer, it costs too much to leave it idle. And like a computer, once you have it in place, it is easy to increase its functions. Therefore, a new "lag" time must be included in all the personnel operations of a college as well as new cost factors which these requirements will incur.

Most certainly the major off-campus control body that has the most influence on public higher education in South Carolina is our legislature.

In years past the public institutions' representatives have appeared before generally friendly legislators and received kind, if not always generous, treatment. And that relationship doesn't seem to have changed greatly--but our legislators may have become confused by our requests (perhaps they have heard too many pleas based on the threat of imminent loss of accreditation) and they have attempted to set up an agency in the Commission on Higher Education to filter our proposals and provide objective advice. But the CHE has been only partly successful in its efforts. There are several reasons for its record which some people describe as unimpressive:

1. First its members may not always have the fullest confidence in each other (as members) because several serve ex officio due to their roles as chairmen of one or another of the institutions' boards of trustees. Parochial interests are as evident here as elsewhere. As in the case with all such boards, its members do not always have experience in higher education and unfamiliarity with the problems to be dealt with seems not to be unusual there.

2. Second, the legislature has not evidenced any great willingness to abide by the CHE decisions and recommendations. Its budget recommendations and those concerning institutional expansion frequently have been ignored. Perhaps our unique state government which accords major power to the legislature accounts for that situation. Legislators have been known to push through local higher education bills even with CHE opposition.
3. Third, the CHE has over the few years of its existence taken a position that it is a "watchdog" agency, an adversary rather than advocate of the colleges and universities, and consequently has never had the full confidence of the college and university presidents, deans, business officers or librarians. Surely, the relationship between individuals is generally good; however, as an organized body, the adversary role is rather clearly revealed.

4. Fourth, the CHE is still a relatively new agency and its self proclaimed correctness in any position does not carry the weight of tradition. Perhaps that deficiency will be remedied in time.

Perhaps there are other reasons for its failure to function more impressively. Personalities also may have played a part in its operations through the years.

But the fact is, in 1975, the public colleges and universities must report to and obtain approval for their hiring, for their budgets, for salary schedules, for new buildings on campus, and for most phases of their operations directly or indirectly from the Budget and Control Board. Indeed, no one expects the CHE to spearhead any major changes in 1975-76. But, whatever its strengths and weaknesses, it is there as a screening device to be used by the legislature as it sees fit.

I have spoken of a need for leadership in higher education and indicated that higher education leadership in South Carolina in 1976 appears to be vested in governmental agencies. Indeed, there have been those who offered their services; but those services have been rejected and no leader (individual or group) has emerged.

Warren Hill, at the 1974 ACE conference, presented a paper entitled, To Keep from Being King, in which he pointed out that in our present state of uncertainty many are tempted to offer themselves as "King" to manage higher education--university presidents, governing board chairmen or directors, legislators, and I suppose even governors. Perhaps we have had our offers in South Carolina. Our CHE's proposals have frequently been rebuffed by the legislature. Dr. Bortolazzo flew in from California, offered himself as our leader, was rejected--"marched up the hill, and marched back down again"! Last spring the TEC system made a vigorous bid for a new role in handling federal educational money and vocational education programs and was soundly rebuffed. Our two universities now have proposed a new independence, and, it would appear, a more dominating role in higher education. But opposition to the plan seems too strong to be discounted.

Quite clearly there is no strong voice speaking for higher education in 1975-76 and no "King" has yet appeared on the horizon.

I shall end my remarks by suggesting that higher education in our State is catching up with others--improving vastly, but not yet equal in quality and reputation with the best. But in its forms, its procedures, its general characteristics, its limitations, its problems, its bureaucracy, and its public image, South Carolina's higher education is beginning to look a great deal like Illinois, Michigan, and even California and New York. And that is not all good!
MOTHERHOOD, APPLE PIE, THE FLAG — AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES

by
Edwin S. Clay, III
Assistant to the City Manager for Public Information
Virginia Beach, Virginia

[A talk delivered to the Public and Trustee Sections SCLA, October 10, 1975]

The Bible was right. It said “Don’t build your house upon the sand,” but it didn’t say anything about building new branch libraries on old sewage lagoons. Though the lagoon had been unused for approximately 18 years, here was the foundation of a new branch library slowly sinking into 3 feet of the richest compost on the east coast.

I was not to be comforted by remarks from the contractors on the order of, “Well, if we ever get the damn thing to stop sinking, and if we ever get the library built, you’ll have the greenest grass in all of Virginia Beach!” When I returned to the office, my assistant indicated that all was not lost. She had something that she knew would cheer me up. With that, she presented me Gerda’s invitation to speak to you all this morning. Needless to say - it saved my day!

It was with great pleasure that I accepted, and it is with equal pleasure that I appear before you. My library has been stabilized - thanks to 30,000 cubic yards of cement forced into the compost; the flight down was delightful, as was your hospitality of last evening.

Knowing your fascination for anything connected with the Bicentennial, I attempted to come up with a snappy title that would immediately catch your attention and pack the room at some point, and banks of viewers. But - and it’s a sincere but - we almost forgot that there should be books on the shelf also. I hope you haven’t forgotten books, too.

O.K. So now I hope you have a little idea of my perspective and my philosophy of public libraries. Accept it, reject it, sneer at it, or laugh at it. Take your choice.

So where are we as public libraries on Friday, October 10, 1975? Statistical answers abound in numbers. There are 9652 systems, with a combined circulation of 459.3 million. We serve more than 100,000,000 patrons, whose ages, background, etc. completely fill the demographer’s handbook.

With such a following, and the staggering amount of services offered, one would think that we enjoy paramount status. But of course this is not the situation. Unlike the ALA statistics, the answer to the question of “Why not” is harder to discover.

1852 was a landmark year for public libraries. In this year, the Boston Public Library was established. For the first time, a library was to be open to all and supported by tax dollars.

Think about this - long before localities were supplying housing for citizens; prior to cities providing mass transportation for residents; in advance of municipalities distributing employment opportunities; and more than 125 years ahead of governments making food available to the people - before all of these municipal services today we take for granted - the public library had been formed.

The goals of this new public library were considered so important that hundreds of other cities quickly followed. In the words of Madison Avenue - they must have been doing something right.

But what’s happened since 1852? Is it something we’re doing wrong? Is it that different a society? Have American goals and aims changed that
drastically? What has happened to change our priority on a community’s needs list from near top to near or at the bottom?

Perhaps I should pause for a moment to allow us to reach some type of consensus. I assume first that we all agree that our present status as a municipal amenity leaves something to be desired. Not hearing shrieks of derision, I shall assume.

I assume, secondly, that we are concerned about this slip in our ratings and that this concern motivates us to take some type of action designed to change the situation - hopefully for the better. Again your silence is interpreted as agreement.

Back to my prior point, this time quoting from Joseph Heller, who said, “Something happened.” To this I should like to add a quote from Sam Clay, “And How!”

Since the good old days of the founding of Boston Public, the country and public libraries have gone through tremendous changes. Some are worthy of note.

While the primary emphasis of public libraries was focused upon educating the masses, a fantastically extensive and expensive system of public education has developed and taken this role. Now in its, I believe, last phase of development, the community college system is the last link in a complete program of kindergarten to PHD. Which leaves us with pre-school story hour services, summer reading programs, and in one or two isolated experimental situations, adult education programs. The score: Them 1 - Us 0.

With a better educated public, however, there comes a greater demand for library services. Well it does, doesn’t it? Do I detect a master degree’s thesis here?

Perhaps next the greatest change impacting upon us public library people has been the revolving philosophies and funding committments of the federal government. From “Full speed ahead” of library services and construction act funding - our city had three branches constructed from these funds - to today’s next to nothing funding, we’ve slipped politically. Have you tried to find the Federal Bureau of Library Services in the government organizational manual? My real belief is that the status of public libraries is directly related to the changing position of this office/bureau within the confines of the office of education.

Obviously the two preceeding factors that affected the place or role of libraries in a community were somewhat beyond our - or anyone’s - control. Our own profession’s approach to the changes, however, rests with us. To repeat an old refrain; something happened. The American trinity - apple pie, motherhood, and the flag - slipped, and we either didn’t see it happen or if, we did, we did nothing.

Even after we discovered that apple pie had DDT in the apples and harmful preservatives in the crust: Even after is was shown that motherhood was not the natural state or reason for being of all females: Even after we saw the American flag defaced in Chicago and destroyed in Vietnam - after all of this we still clung to this fake trinity and pointed to it as our right, as our justification for community support. We continued to cry - motherhood, apple pie, the flag - and public libraries. Who could possibly be against us? While we took ourselves for granted, no one else did. We learned we were worrying about an image that we never had. We tried to be all things to all people. Our theme song should have been a “Little dab will do ya!”

Now that we have relived our meteoric rise and fall as public institutions within the community, where do we go from here? Referring to our consensus that we want to improve our rating so that we may better serve our patrons, I offer the following suggestions.

1. Prepare an environmental impact statement.

That’s right, you heard me, prepare an environmental impact statement. In so doing, you first have to create two lists. List one should be composed of those people, institutions, groups, etc., that you impact upon in a community. That is, write down all those groups that you currently serve. As you write them down, mentally ask these questions: Who are they? Where are they? Why do you serve them? How do you service them? Should you service them? Are they worth the cost? Who have you not touched? Why? Once list one is completed, ask your staff to compile its list. Dare you compare them?

List two should be a compilation of those agencies that impact upon you. Such as - state library, public schools, garden clubs, newspapers, planning agencies, book jobbers, county commissioners, etc., etc. As you are writing them down, again mentally ask some questions: How do they affect me? Why? Positive or negative results? Which negative impacts can I change to positive? Who really impacts the most? Are they for or against me?

I think you will be surprised with your second list, particularly if you have never before stopped to consider those agencies and/or individuals that affect your library. First you will discover that it is considerably longer than list one. Second, you will - I hope - begin to realize the many, many factors that influence your daily operations.

Once aware of these factors, however, plan a method of making them work for you. In short, how do you get them under control. How do you use them to aid you in developing more support.

Now that your two lists are prepared, place side by side and examine. What will you find? Initially you will see that lots of people/institutions are duplicates. This is good - you’re in a two way situation. You assist them, they affect you. As you write them down, again mentally ask some questions: How do they affect me? Why? Positive or negative results? Which negative impacts can I change to positive? Who really impacts the most? Are they for or against me?

I hope - begin to realize the many, many factors that influence your daily operations.

Once aware of these factors, however, plan a method of making them work for you. In short, how do you get them under control. How do you use them to aid you in developing more support.

Now that your two lists are prepared, place side by side and examine. What will you find? Initially you will see that lots of people/institutions are duplicates. This is good - you’re in a two way situation. You assist them, they affect you.

But what about the non-matches? That’s where some of your troubles lie. Do you find your county commissioners on the list that affects you but not on your service list? At the risk of sounding simplistic, could this explain why your budget wasn’t increased? Does this mean they don’t know much about your services? I’d make it a point to find out why.

If you will take the time to prepare such an impact statement, I guarantee you, you will bring benefits to your system. You will be much more knowledgeable about your situation, you will be more in control, and you can sure plot better after having identified your adversaries.
2. Establish a new outreach program.

Now that we have programs for the minority groups in our community - from senior citizens to jail inmates to the disadvantaged - I would guess there's one group we've missed. Accordingly, I would recommend one more. Entitle "Reaching the powerful minority," it should be directed, quite frankly, to the power brokers in your community. Let's face it - there are certain individuals who because of politics and/or financial resources are able "To get things done." Identify them, mark them, and go after them. If we spend 1/1 of what we spend on other minority programs in attracting this group, our return is certainly going to be greater, both in dollar and cents and in political clout!

3. Monitor all possible funding programs.

You may already be the world's foremost authority on polish libraries of the 18th century. Why not round out your general knowledge by spending time and effort becoming your area's expert on avenues of library funds. Establish a routine of reading daily the Federal Register. Know, use and cherish the Urban Affairs Quarterly. Memorize by heart the provisions of revenue sharing. Marvel at the intricacies of the Community Development Fund. Practice so that you can throw around LEAA, RSVP, and CETA like a pro. But above all - get for your library the money these acts provide. Be prepared with your requests a week before your local government learns about such a program. Don't we preach about information power? Let's practice it.

4. Develop within your system a community information mechanism.

Recently our system completed a task force report in the role of a community information mechanism within our system. One of the task force members summed up the importance of such a mechanism when she stated: "We spend hundreds of dollars on reference texts to be able to inform patrons as to the capital of Ghana and how long it takes a giraffe to swallow a leaf. But we aren't able to tell a new resident where to register to vote, or when the city's next well-baby clinic will be held. Now I ask you - what's more important?"

My response - information about the local community. I believe the public library is the natural dissemination point for this information. Our role is to collect it, update it, and alert patrons that we have it available.

By now you, I hope, are beginning to see my drift. We as public librarians need not stand behind any other community facility. We should lead. We have the staff, the access to information, and the training to use it.

The time truly has come to sever our tie to apple pie, motherhood and the flag. We no longer assume status from our own innate purity, we earn it because of the return we bring to the community's investment in us. As we strive to become an indispensable ingredient in our locality, we witness as our institution's status grows accordingly.

First Annual Friend of Libraries Award

This year the South Carolina Library Association is initiating an award to recognize a South Carolinian outside the profession who has by his support made a significant contribution to South Carolina libraries. This award seeks particularly to recognize individuals who have given unselfishly of their time and talents over a sustained period of time. The nominee may be any lay person who is a friend of libraries, whether he be associated with school, public, academic, or special libraries in the state. The award will be presented annually except in years when the judges feel that no truly meritorious nominee has been presented. If you would like to nominate someone for this award which will be presented at the Association's meeting in October, please make application on the form provided.

Nominations may be submitted by any member of the South Carolina Library Association.

1. Nominee ____________________________

2. Resume of Nominee ________________________

3. A concise statement of specific contributions of the nominee that demonstrate his distinguished service to libraries. (Attach additional pages if necessary)

Submitted by __________________________

Title __________________________

Address __________________________

Date __________________________

Submit to:

South Carolina Library Association
Public Relations Committee
c/o Ilene Nelson
McKissick Memorial Library
University of South Carolina 29208

Deadline: June 1, 1976
THE SOUTH CAROLINA CHILDREN'S BOOK AWARD PROGRAM

by

Edna M. Bedenbaugh

Librarian
Lexington Elementary School

In 16 pilot schools over South Carolina, school children in grades 4-8 have just completed selecting their favorite book, thereby concluding the first year of the South Carolina Children's Book Award Program. Following the examples of Georgia, Kansas and Indiana, South Carolina has initiated a Children's Book Award Program for the first time. This project is sponsored by the South Carolina Education Association's Division of School Librarians and directed by a Committee composed of school librarians, coordinators, state library consultants, college professors of children's literature, a school principal, a classroom teacher and a public librarian.

Even through there are already numerous award books for children, this award program is unique in that the children themselves vote on the book they like best. This program is helpful in fostering the kind of personal relationship which aids a child in understanding, relating to and enjoying his life through experience with literature. In other words, it helps children make the discovery of what reading can offer; it gives recognition to those who read and write children's literature and provides a basis for mutual interest for those interested in children and their literature.

The winning author and other prominent persons in the field of children's literature will be honored at the culminating event, the SCEA-SLA Convention on April 23 at the Town House Motor Lodge in Columbia. At that time the author will be presented a bronze medal that has been designed for the South Carolina Book Award by Elizabeth O'Neal Hamilton and Laura Peck from Charleston. Certificates will be awarded to the 16 participating schools. One pilot school from each of the 16 judicial circuits in South Carolina was chosen to participate in the program this first year. Due to the enthusiastic acceptance by principals, teachers, librarians and students, the project will become a state-wide annual event beginning with the coming year in any schools (grades 4-8) that wish to participate.

All 16 schools that were invited to participate this first year chose to do so. They are: Alston Summerville Junior High School, East Aiken Elementary School in Summerville; East Aiken Elementary School, Chester Junior High School, Blackstock Elementary School in Moore, Martha Dendy Middle School in Clinton, Berkeley Middle School in Moncks Corner, Calhoun Elementary School in Anderson, Lexington Elementary School, J. S. Lynch School in Coward, McKissick Elementary School in Easley, Mossy Oaks Elementary School in Beaufort, Lakewood Elementary School in Myrtle Beach, and Foster Park Elementary School in Union.

The joint effort of principals... who initiated the program in their particular schools; the librarians... who served as coordinators; the classroom teachers... who put the program into action; the children... who were the enthusiastic participants; and the public librarians as well as other schools who helped supply the books and who became excited about the program are all closely involved in an effort that concerns reading, enjoying and evaluating contemporary children's literature.

The following procedures take place in order to put this program into action in the schools:
1) The committee spends unlimited time selecting titles from which a master list of 20 books is formed.
2) This list, along with the invitation to participate, is mailed to all principals of schools that include any of grades 4-8.
3) The principal in turn discusses the invitation with the school librarian and teachers. If the invitation is accepted, the librarian, sometimes with cooperation from a public librarian, agrees to coordinate the program. This entails securing a minimum of twelve books from the list for school circulation, helping teachers promote the program in their classrooms, helping children procure books, and preparing and submitting the official ballot. Classroom teachers who elect to participate provide time within the curriculum framework for book talks, reading aloud, independent reading of nominated books, and other program-related activities.
4) Any child may vote for his favorite selection if he is in grade 4-8 and has read for himself, or has had read to him, at least three of the nominated books. These books are examples of contemporary and realistic literature concerned with a variety of subjects that relate to children's lives today... humor, death, divorce, inner disturbances, family relations, the Indian community, the black community, etc.

The master list for this year contained these titles: Secret of Telfair Inn by Idella Bodie; It's Not The End Of The World by Judy Blume; Doodle And The Go-Cart by Robert Burch; The 18th Emergency by Betsy Byars; Socks by Beverly Cleary; Grover by Vera & Bill Cleaver; My Brother Sam Is Dead by James & Christopher Collie; Incident At Hawk's Hill by Allan W. Eckert; And Then What Happened, Paul Revere? by Jean Fritz; Julie Of The Wolves by Jean George; Isabelle The Itch by Constance Greene; The Hundred Penny Box by Sharon Mathis; Annie And The Old One by Miska Miles; The Best Christmas Pageant Ever by Barbara Robinson; How To Eat Fried Worms by Thomas Rockwell; Hang Tough, Paul Mather by Alfred Slote; A Taste Of Blackberries by Doris Buchanan Smith; The Witches Of Worm by Zilpha Snyder; The Bears House by Marilyn Sachs; and Teetoncey by Theodore Taylor.

The winner for this year is How To Eat Fried Worms by Thomas Rockwell with 649 votes. Second place went to A Taste Of Blackberries by Doris Buchanan Smith with 428 votes. Ballots from 3888 children were sent to the Book Award Chairman on January 31st.

As early as December, The Book Award Committee was hard at work preparing the list for next year. Titles were submitted by committee members...
and persons in participating schools. On February 14, the new list was made final. This list along with the participating requirements and an invitation to participate will be sent this spring to all schools in the state that include any of the grades 4-8. This list is made up of the following titles: Tales Of A Fourth Grade Nothing by Judy Blume; Dominic by William Steig; Carrie's War by Nina Bawden; Me Too by Bill And Vera Cleaver; Summer Of My German Soldier by Bette Greene; The Ears Of Louis by Constance Greene; Soup by Robert Peck; A Billion For Boris by Mary Rodgers; Who Comes To King's Mountain? by John & Patricia Beatty; When The World's On Fire by Sally Edwards; Ramona The Brave by Beverly Cleary; The Tales Of Olga Da Polga by Michael Bond; House Of Wings by Betsy Byars; The Toothpaste Millionaire by Jean Merrill; Hut School And The Wartime Home-Front Heroes by Robert Burch; Felicia The Critic by Ellen Conford; The Lion In the Box by Marguerite De Angeli; The Mulberry Music by Doris Orgel; Kate by Jean Little; and Song Of The Trees by Mildred Taylor.

Assured by enthusiastic response to the first year's efforts, every indication points toward an exciting chapter in the history of The South Carolina Children's Book Award Program.

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**SEL A SURVEY: COLLEGE LIBRARIES**

by

Davy-Jo S. Ridge
Associate Director of Libraries
University of South Carolina

A quick glance at the 1947 survey of Southeastern libraries and the present 1972 survey shows that a fantastic growth has taken place among academic libraries in South Carolina. Unfortunately, growth in academic libraries developed at a terrific rate regionally also and libraries in South Carolina have still to attain the regional average in many ways.

Among the nine states represented in the survey, South Carolina had the highest return of questionnaires for academic libraries - 87%. It should be pointed out that the statistics, unfortunately, for South Carolina academic libraries are highly suspect. The survey was sent to 61 institutions, a puzzling number since the state had only 56 academic libraries in 1972, including the regional campuses of the two state universities. However, one can assume that the 55 returns pretty well give a complete picture of academic libraries in South Carolina.

Unfortunately, a list of institutions returning the questionnaire is not available. The statistics for university libraries are very questionable since the results list four private universities in South Carolina, an indication that two private institutions incorrectly classified their status. Obviously, there are only two private universities in the state, Furman and Bob Jones. These incorrect listings caused South Carolina university library statistics to reflect poor performance for the state. For example, three university libraries report a budget of less than $100,000, a pitiful figure for maintenance of a library of university status. It should be kept in mind that the reliability of a survey is determined by the degree of conscientiousness of the respondent.

The survey shows that Southeastern states, particularly South Carolina, are supporting too many academic libraries. The philosophy that each citizen should have access to higher education near his home is a wonderful theory but it has caused South Carolina to divide its support among too many institutions. Obviously, there are only two private universities in the state, Furman and Bob Jones. These incorrect listings caused South Carolina university library statistics to reflect poor performance for the state. For example, three university libraries report a budget of less than $100,000, a pitiful figure for maintenance of a library of university status. It should be kept in mind that the reliability of a survey is determined by the degree of conscientiousness of the respondent.

As in other states, the largest category of academic libraries in South Carolina is the "other classification" which includes technical institutions and community colleges. Although some of the community college and technical college libraries have impressive collections, many appear to lack the quantity of material needed to support post-secondary education. These libraries, however, are using non-print media to a greater extent than has been the case with colleges and universities. For volumes per student on the university level, South Carolina ranks third in the Southeast with 59.5, four above the regional average;
but in the "other" category (non-degree granting institutions) South Carolina rates rock bottom with 9.9 per student enrolled. Our private institutions are also woefully lacking in this area.

The total number of volumes held in South Carolina institutions in 1971-72 was 3,700,000 and two institutions held almost half of these volumes. One institution holds over 40% of all microforms and 65% of all other types of microforms in South Carolina academic libraries. For the reporting year 294,000 volumes were added in the State and over 50% of these were in two institutions. Statistics show that South Carolina institutions are weak in use of non-print facilities. The State as a whole ranks fifth or sixth in the region for utilization of microform facilities of various types.

The survey shows that academic libraries in South Carolina made use of library consultants more than any other state. Seventeen libraries had building consultants, the highest number recorded in the survey. We were building libraries, in fact, 31 academic libraries in South Carolina were built, or remodeled since the 1947 survey. South Carolina ranked fifth in the Southeast for funds spent on library buildings. We just need to put books in these buildings.

It is interesting to note that 33 libraries in South Carolina indicated they had no problem recruiting professional staff! Only two libraries felt that salaries were a problem! Such satisfied attitudes can not be reconciled with the facts. The average beginning salary for an academic professional librarian in South Carolina in 1971-72 was $5,436, - $3,400 under the national beginning salary! Surely this figure is a misprint in the survey tables! Of the 192 professional librarians reporting from South Carolina 45 made less than $9,000 and 49 made over $12,000.

Academic library administrators in South Carolina need to improve some areas of staff development and welfare. In more than twenty academic libraries in South Carolina, the librarians are not eligible for tenure, but in only ten libraries do librarians lack faculty status. About half of the libraries have staff orientation, performance reviews, and grievance procedures. No library in South Carolina reported a staff association - hopefully, an indication of contented personnel.

All types of academic libraries in South Carolina need increased financial support to maintain their present strength in the current period of inflation. Total income for academic libraries in South Carolina was $8 million of which 25% was for one library alone. We are making progress, however, as 35 South Carolina libraries reported a higher income in 1971-72 than the previous year. Endowment for South Carolina academic libraries is only $400,000 which ranks the State only above Alabama and Mississippi. It should be noted that unlike many other states, South Carolina institutions do not charge fees to off-campus users. We must pursue possibilities for gifts and bequests on a continuing basis to supplement institutional funds.

Statistics show that South Carolina academic libraries are cooperating with other institutions to give better service. Twenty-seven libraries have direct borrowing agreements with other libraries. Only six libraries report to a union catalog of any type - a very poor showing compared to other Southeastern states. Of the 4,330 items borrowed by South Carolina libraries on interlibrary loan, 51% were borrowed by the University of South Carolina. Of the 3,154 items loaned by South Carolina libraries, 79% were loaned by the University of South Carolina.

As has been repeatedly pointed out in this summary, two institutions in South Carolina spend a large part of the total academic library funds, hold almost half of the collections, and add yearly a substantial portion of the additions to academic libraries in the State. In the future it is obvious that the resources of these two libraries will be needed even more by off-campus users. As requests for non-university use increase, the role of Clemson and the University of South Carolina in extending service needs to be reviewed in terms of protecting the priorities of those libraries but securing maximum benefit from their resources. Other academic libraries in the State should study plans for future use by off-campus users, as well. Acquisitions should be planned cooperatively when libraries are near each other. Academic libraries in South Carolina need to work together to strengthen resources, not compete among themselves. Strong consideration should be given to various methods of providing additional financial support for academic libraries, especially Clemson and the University of South Carolina, in compensation for their external services.

Other suggestions for improvement of academic library service in South Carolina will result from the survey now underway by the South Carolina Commission of Higher Education. Dr. Edward G. Holley, Dean of the Graduate Library School at the University of North Carolina, is chairman of the survey team which will study state-supported academic libraries during 1975-76.

We should all keep in mind that this survey which highlights the last two decades of libraries in South Carolina, covers a period of library affluence, a glorious era for academic libraries which we may never witness again. Now the emphasis is changing from ownership to access. As one academic librarian put it, "Evolution or revolution". We must be prepared to meet that challenge.

SELA SURVEY: PUBLIC LIBRARIES

by
Betty Callaham
Deputy Librarian
South Carolina State Library

My remarks today will be directed primarily to the public librarians of the state, but one point is applicable for all librarians. That is, the value of the Southeastern States Cooperative Library Survey depends upon the use we make of it. It may be only another exercise resulting in another document on the shelf; or it may be a useful tool for evaluation, planning, and growth.

I must confess that my first examination of the Survey Statistical Tables left me appalled by the sheer volume of information and disconcerted by various
omissions, discrepancies, or errors. Any librarian who attempts to place his own state and library in the picture provided by summary tables and statements can nit-pick as I did. The Survey is neither perfect nor complete, but is usable. Closer examination shows that the substantive information far outweighs the defects. It will require careful study and analysis on our part, however. We cannot use the Survey effectively unless we are familiar with it.

Speaking now to the public librarians and trustees, we may use the Survey report and statistical tables in three ways. First, we may compare the current report with the 1947 Survey, contrasting where we were then with where we are now. This is a gratifying exercise for South Carolina public libraries. In number of systems, percentage of population served, resources available, and services provided, we have made substantial progress. But there is danger in comparing ourselves with ourselves, lest complacency result.

To counteract any such danger, let me quote a statement by Mary Edna Anders from the Survey chapter on Public Libraries. She states: "Although some progress was recorded in every aspect of public library service during the period between the two Surveys, satisfaction in these accomplishments must not be allowed to obscure the continued major inadequacies of public libraries in the Southeast. The millennium has not arrived. Measured by the extent to which recommendations of the 1947 report have been met, by nationally accepted standards, by the status of public libraries outside the Southeast, and by 1972 Survey data, public libraries in this 9-state area still lag on every important measure."

Having been properly alettied by that salutary assessment, let us proceed. The second use which we may make of the Survey is to compare South Carolina libraries with libraries in other states. This is much more sobering for public librarians. To demonstrate, I quote three facts taken from the Survey. (1) At the time of the Survey of nine Southeastern states, only Kentucky and Mississippi spent less per year on total support for public libraries. (Mississippi has since passed South Carolina.) (2) Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee spend less per capita for public libraries; but five states spend more than we do. (3) South Carolina has the lowest per capita in the region for books and periodicals.

The third and potentially the most valuable use we may make of the Survey is to compare where we are now with where we should be and then to plan how we are going to get there. For all public libraries, 1976 should be a year of self study and evaluation. This will be timely because the tools are available to us. To measure where we are now, we have the Survey which provides regional information. For comparable state information, we have the South Carolina State Program for Library Development, the State Library's Annual Report, and your own reports and records. To determine where we should be, we have the revised Standards for South Carolina Public Libraries, the interim Goals and Guidelines for Community Library Services, and shortly we will have the Performance Measures for Public Libraries. ALA has promised the latter for publication in early 1976. If it lives up to expectations, the Performance Measures will be one of the most valuable tools made available in recent years.

In the Public Libraries chapter, Dr. Anders makes specific recommendations

in seven areas: staff, planning and cooperation, users, relationships with local organizations and agencies, management, measurement, and finance. Each librarian and library board needs to examine these recommendations, to measure the achievements and shortcomings of your own library in each area, to set goals and objectives, and to plan strategy for improvement.

At the State level, we at the State Library will be revising the State program and extending long range goals and objectives. We will need your assistance and cooperation in planning and in implementing Survey recommendations.

At a recent meeting, Dr. Anders stated that she fears Southeastern librarians are complacent. Certain survey responses indicated that they seem to be satisfied with working conditions and do not recognize obstacles to development of library service. I hope that it cannot be said that South Carolina librarians are complacent, so let me quote once again from Dr. Ander's summary recommendations:

"Although conditions vary with individual libraries, public libraries as a group appear to suffer from inadequate funding to a greater extent than do other types. Public libraries are committed to wider service responsibilities than any other type of library, and they must reach a larger population. Priority should be given to a region-wide campaign to focus attention on their services and their needs. In cooperation with the appropriate agencies, the SELA needs to explore means of increasing the financial support provided for public library service and to supply leadership for action that can be taken effectively on a region-wide basis to secure additional funding for these libraries."

Change SELA to SCLA and region-wide to state-wide, and that statement becomes a challenge to us to find the means to make South Carolina public libraries all that they should be. In this endeavor, the Southeastern States Cooperative Library Survey can be a reservoir of information and the base for future planning and development.

**SELA SURVEY: SCHOOL LIBRARIES**

by

Margaret Ehrhardt

Library Consultant

S. C. State Dept. of Education

In summarizing the sections of the survey which relate to school library media centers, it will be necessary to quote a few statistics, but I will keep them to a minimum. (You can read them in the Tables, which have just been published.)

The survey reported that over 90 percent of the public schools in the Southeast provided library media services for their pupils and teachers.

Eighty-four percent of the media centers were operated by a library media specialist holding either a library degree or meeting state certification requirements.
Most of the facilities were functional and attractive, and many of them were new.

Book collections met the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools' Standards of 10 books per child, but annual additions seemed to be inadequate. Audiovisuals were included as a part of the media center collections. Salaries of school librarians were the same as for other instructional personnel.

School librarians were commended for giving attention to the needs of non-users, and for broadening their programs to meet these needs. School librarians were found to be performing too many non-library duties. Some librarians in the region reported having study halls, and others homerooms.

Student assistants and adult volunteers were being used well, and 346 schools in the region had library/media clubs. Library skills were being taught to both classes and to individuals. Restrictions were placed on student use of other libraries, and the unavailability of interlibrary loans were reported.

Survey returns for South Carolina were based on 369 usable returns from 1,331 questionnaires mailed out. School returns from all of the states were low—in three states the percentage of returns was lower than South Carolina's. In most of the tables we ranked seventh—we did rank sixth in holdings, and fourth in professional collections.

Although the statistics are based on the academic year 1971-72, they do afford a basis for comparison with the other states in the region, and a measure of progress since the initial survey in 1947. You may find it interesting, as I did, to compare the results of the present survey with the earlier one. LIBRARIES IN THE SOUTHEAST, edited by Louis R. Wilson and published by the University of North Carolina Press in 1949, included the results of the 1947 survey.

In 1947 the average school librarian had from 10-13 semester hours in library science. The 1974-75 Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Education showed that all but 116 of the 1,160 school librarians in South Carolina held state certification and 366 had Master's Degrees.

Salaries for school librarians in 1947 were from $1,600 to $1,999. Last year the average school librarian's salary was $10,050.

There were 47 school librarians who were members of the South Carolina Library Association in 1947—currently there are 356.

In 1947 school libraries consisted primarily of one reading room, and few had auxiliary rooms. Now 33 percent of the librarians in South Carolina reported that their facilities were adequate, the majority of them having been constructed since 1956. One high school has as much as 35,000 square feet in the media center.

Audiovisuals in 1947 were not included as a part of the library collection, and book collections were reported to be based heavily on gifts and loans. The state average is now 12 books per child.

In 1947 we spent 56¢ per child in South Carolina for library materials, and were the lowest state in the region. The recent survey reported $3.29 per pupil and we were still the lowest state in the region, where the average was $4.18 per pupil.

The 1947 survey recommended local supervision. There are now 15 full-time and three part-time supervisors employed by the local districts and the number grows a little each year.

The earlier survey also recommended the establishment of a graduate library school in South Carolina. We now have this at the University of South Carolina.

Emphasis was then—as it is now—on flexible schedules and on meeting individual needs, and pointed to a high correlation between librarian involvement in curriculum planning and meeting student needs.

How, then, may we use the survey information in furthering the development of school library media centers? We—as individuals as well as an association?

School librarians/media specialists have the individual responsibility of interpreting the survey results to school administrators, to the general public, and to all who will listen. The South Carolina Library Association will find the recommendations useful in planning its program of activities.

Some of the areas meriting attention are: personnel, financial support, programs, research, and cooperative planning.

1. Personnel. The greatest need in school media centers, according to the survey, is for clerical and support personnel to free the professional librarian to work with pupils and teachers. Some part-time services should be increased to full time.

2. Financial Support. The survey tables compare schools having membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools with non-member schools, and point out the advantages to the media center of such membership. Support from the South Carolina Library Association and the Southeastern Library Association will be needed in bringing about changes in state and regional standards affecting personnel and budgets.

3. Programs. The survey sets the direction needed for continued emphasis on unified media programs, encompassing all phases of advanced technology, and for more active programs designed to reach the non-readers. The South Carolina Library Association could act as a clearinghouse to disseminate information on exemplary programs in both of these areas.

4. The survey also has implications for research in the area of school library media centers.

Research on the needs of non-users.
Research measuring the quality of the collections.
Research measuring media center usage by pupils and teachers.

5. Cooperative planning between state school library supervisors, state library agencies, and state library associations is recommended by the survey.

This has implications for the future involvement of secondary school media centers in network systems, such as SOLINET. When secondary schools have extensive reference collections, including primary source material, they will have something to share as well as to gain from such membership.

How much we will be able to accomplish in forwarding the progress of the school media centers during the next thirty years will depend largely on the efforts of each media specialist in South Carolina.
SEL A SURVEY: SPECIAL LIBRARIES

by
Maude Dowtin, Librarian
Fort Jackson Library

The Special Library Section of the South Carolina Library Association is made up of a group of diverse types of libraries - business, industrial, architectural, hospital, Armed Forces, and others. The Special Library Section was established to include librarians within the Association who did not fit into the existing sections. The organization and procedures of special libraries vary with the type of users to be served and the established purpose of the individual library.

The findings of The Southeastern States Cooperative Library Survey, will be less vital to Special Libraries than to school, college and university, and public libraries. Statistics and needs of libraries in general may not apply to a special library. Two facts brought out by the survey are that it appears that special libraries have a higher percentage of professional personnel than do other types, and that the existence of some special libraries is precarious. A number of special libraries are being phased out and many others reported cutbacks.

The overall recommendations of the Southeastern States Cooperative Library Survey, emphasizes the necessity for planning for library development based on the assumption that every individual in the region should have the materials appropriate to his interest and abilities to use, and that librarians have the knowledge of materials and the expertise required to insure that these needs and interests of individuals are met effectively. Special libraries in South Carolina and all other types need to know what types of libraries exist, what their mission is, what their holdings are and whether or not they can be used by other libraries or individuals. Cooperation between libraries and librarians can help in making more and better materials and services available to library users.

LIBRARY RESOURCES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Ellis Hodgen, Director
Robert Scott Small Library
College of Charleston

Since the South Carolina Commission on Higher Education is currently engaged in an indepth study of library resources in South Carolina it occurred to me that it might be of interest to determine South Carolina's standing by national and regional comparison.

The following comments and conclusions are based on the article "Library Resources in the United States" by Robert B. Downs as published in the March 1974 issue of College and Research Libraries:

A. During the period from 1955 to 1973 the eleven state Southeast Region showed the second highest percentage of increase in volumes of the six national regions.

B. During this same period the Southeast moved from fourth to third position in the total number of actual volumes available.

C. South Carolina ranks 37th in the nation in terms of library resources. The states ranking below South Carolina are either very small or are sparsely populated as the states of the west and mid-west.

D. South Carolina ranks as the lowest of the eleven states in the Southeast in terms of library resources. From 1955 to 1973 South Carolina fell from ninth to eleventh place in the region.

E. South Carolina showed the smallest percentage of increase in volumes from 1955 to 1973 of any of the Southeastern states.

F. Nationally, South Carolina ranks 37th in percentage of increase of volumes from 1955 to 1973. The other ten Southeastern states ranged from 3rd to 23rd in percentage of increase.

G. With the exception of South Carolina all Southeastern states moved upward in national ranking by volumes in research libraries from 1955 to 1973. These states moved upward from two to seven positions. South Carolina actually dropped two positions (from 35th in 1955 to 37th in 1973). It is interesting to note that South Carolina ranked 34th in 1935 and so has fallen three positions from then. The pattern here is clearly regressive.

South Carolina has three geographic centers of library resources with over 500,000 volumes while North Carolina has nine, Georgia has seven, Alabama has seven, Florida has eight, and Tennessee has six.

Three Southeastern States, two of which are contiguous to South Carolina, have single centers with greater resources than our entire state. These are:

A. Atlanta, Georgia - 4,873,000 volumes
B. Chapel Hill-Durham, North Carolina - 4,996,743 volumes
C. Nashville, Tennessee - 4,600,596 volumes
D. South Carolina (entire state) - 3,915,000 volumes.

Based on the statistics contained in the article the following conclusions would appear to be inescapable.

A. All states in the Southeast region, with the exception of South Carolina, have pursued a vigorous program of growth and development of library resources.

B. Based on national and regional comparisons the pattern for library development in South Carolina appears to be regressive rather than progressive.

C. As the Southeast continues to develop rapidly this pattern for South Carolina will continue unless it is dealt with in a thorough and energetic manner.
The School section met at 2 p.m. on October 10 in the Gold Room of the Francis Marion Hotel with Ms. Catherine M. Fellers, chairman, presiding.

Ms. Fellers called the meeting to order and introduced the speaker, Dr. Duane Johnson, a member of the faculty of the College of Librarianship of the University of South Carolina, who spoke on "Some Possible New Directions for South Carolina School Libraries."

Dr. Johnson indicated several areas which should be of interest to school librarians including competency based certification standards, the dwindling job market, the increasing age of school media personnel, the trends toward home circulation of all media, extended hours, information networks at the local level, the need to cooperate with all types of libraries through regional networks, differentiated staffing, the librarian's role in curriculum development and new instructional resources such as video discs. He emphasized the need for more research and for evaluation of current programs.

The speaker then suggested several areas in which the section might like to become active. Among these were a revision of the certification standards, continuing education workshops rather than programs only a method of monitoring library education programs in the state, active participation in the Association's Legislative Committee, programs designed to get public recognition for the group, efforts to promote ALA membership, a concern for the history of S. C. School Libraries, continuing projects, creation of materials and suggested changes in the Defined Minimum Program.

A business session followed his address.

Ms. Fellers gave a report of the chairman's activities during the biennium. Her recommendations that the business meeting of the Association be scheduled for the last day of the annual meeting was adopted as was her suggestion that the vice chairman become chairman, automatically, the following year.

The section took the following additional actions:

1. Voted to ask that more definite program information be distributed to the membership well in advance of the annual meeting. Included should be date, time, subject and speakers for general sessions and section meeting.

2. Voted to request the budget committee to allocate to the sections $1.00 of each section member's dues. This will be in addition to the $50.00 operating expenses.

3. Voted that the chairman appoint a committee to exercise the possibility of establishing a single strong organization of school media personnel.

Mrs. Helen Callison presented the report of the Nominating Committee because the chairman, Ms. Gladys Hammond was unable to attend. The following were elected by acclamation:

Chairman - Ms. Juanita Brantley
Varennes Elementary
114 Poole Lane
Clemson, S. C.

Vice-Chair. - Ms. Esme Gandy
Spring Elementary
Box 498
Darlington, S. C.

Secretary - Ms. Bertha E. Kelly
Westside High
1101 Green Acres
Anderson, S. C.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned after Ms. Fellers expressed her appreciation for the support of the membership.

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL LIBRARY SECTION
SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
OCTOBER 10, 1975

The Special Library Section of the South Carolina Library Association met October 10, 1975 during the 49th annual conference held at the Francis Marion Hotel in Charleston, South Carolina.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Jean Ligon at 2:00 p.m. Mrs. Virginia McEachern read the minutes, which were approved as read. There was no old business. Mrs. Dorothy K. Jones, chairman of the nominating committee, presented the following slate:

Chairman
Mr. Martin R. Pautz, 226 Lake Fairfield Drive,
Greenville, S. C. 29607

Vice-chairman
Mrs. Joan McAnn, 2729 Stan Drive, Charleston,
S. C. 29405

Secretary
Mrs. Ellen M. Stone, Celenee Plastics Co.,
Box 828, Greer, S. C. 29651

The slate of officers was approved as presented.

Miss Josephine Neil introduced our speaker Mr. John Henry Dick, artist, author and naturalist who spoke on "Collecting Rare 18th and 19th Century Bird Books". A question and answer period followed. Mrs. Ligon thanked the speaker. A motion was made to adjourn at 3:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Virginia S. McEachern, Sec.
Special Library Section
November 1, 1975

To: Secretary, South Carolina Library Association
From: Chairman, Special Library Section
Re: Biennial report of the Special Library Section

The Special Library Section was represented at all meetings of the Executive Board and cooperated with the activities of the S.C.L.A.

The Section met October 4, 1974, during the second one-day meeting of the parent organization. Mr. Bob Woodward, Director Management Services, LBC&W Inc., was the speaker. His speech, "Computerized Reference," was published in the SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARIAN, Spring, 1975. At the S.C.L.A. convention in Charleston, October 10, 1975, the group met to hear Mr. John Henry Dick, illustrator, speak on his collection of rare eighteenth and nineteenth century bird books. Both sessions were well attended and the minutes are on file.

Efforts have been made to enroll special librarians in the membership and activities of the South Carolina Library Association "to promote libraries and library service in South Carolina."

Jean C. Ligon

SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
49th ANNUAL CONFERENCE
OCTOBER 9-11, 1975

The 49th Convention of the South Carolina Library Association was held October 9-11, 1975 at the Francis Marion Hotel in Charleston, South Carolina.

FIRST GENERAL SESSION (BUSINESS MEETING)

Miss Estellene Walker, President, called the meeting to order. Miss Walker introduced Miss Thelma Elkins, Librarian, Baptist College, who acted as parliamentarian.

In her President's report, Miss Walker cited the completion of the SELA Survey as one important goal which had been achieved. A report of the Survey will be published early in the coming year. Two important measures adopted by the Association were a Statement of Goals of the Association (in South Carolina Librarian, Spring, 1975) and the adoption of the South Carolina Inter-Library Loan Code. The Executive Board is exploring the possibility of having a History of Libraries in South Carolina written and published as the Association's major contribution to the Bicentennium. The South Carolina Library Association now has over 1000 members. Miss Walker expressed her appreciation to members of the Association for their support during her two years as President.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Mr. Dove reported a balance in the savings account of $4,406.92 and in the checking account $10,036.00.

SECTION REPORTS

The oral reports of the Sections were dispensed with, the only exception being the Junior Members Round Table which was presented by Mrs. Sylvia Zack (see attached reports).

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS COMMITTEE

In the absence of Miss Helen Jordan, Chairman, Mr. Carl Stone presented the report:

Proposed Amendments to By-Laws

To amend Article I, Section 2 by adding the following statement: "The President shall be a professional librarian who is actively engaged in the profession at the time of the election".

If amended the article will read: Article I, Section 2. "Officers shall be elected by majority vote at the annual meeting and shall serve for one year beginning January 1 or until their successors are installed. The President shall be a professional librarian who is actively engaged in the profession at the time of election."

Mr. Stone moved the adoption of this amendment. Mr. Ellis Hodgin seconded. After a discussion when several members spoke against it, the motion was not passed.

To amend Article IV, Section a, Part 2 "Committees", of the By Laws.

To amend Article IV, Section a, Part 2, by adding a Grievance Committee to the list of standing committees of the South Carolina Library Association.

If amended the Article will read: "Article IV, Section a, Part 2. The Standing Committees shall include the following, with function and size to be determined by the Executive Committee: Constitution and By-Laws, Editorial, Legislative, Membership, Planning, Recruiting, Grievance."

Mr. Stone moved the adoption of this amendment. Mrs. Catherine Lewis seconded and the motion carried.

PUBLICITY AND PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

The committee report was given by Mrs. Verena L. Bryson, Chairman. It was proposed that the South Carolina Library Association recognize each year an outstanding Library, Librarian, and Trustee in South Carolina who deserve the appreciation of the Association for their contribution to libraries. (See attached report)

The Executive Board of the Association will consider funding this proposal in the budget for next year.

PLANNING COMMITTEE

Miss Betty Callaham presented the report of the Planning Committee. The principal activity of the Committee during the biennium was the development of
a Statement of Goals for the South Carolina Library Association (see attached report).

SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARIAN

Mr. Lester Duncan, Editor, reported that a new printer has been secured and that a Business Manager has been added to the Staff. A computer membership list is being used for mailing (see attached report).

SELA SURVEY

A panel discussion centered on the SELA Survey; applications for South Carolina Library service.

The following served on the panel: Miss Betty Callaham, Mrs. Margaret Ehrhardt, Miss Maude Dowtin, and Mrs. Davy-Jo Ridge.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Mr. Frank Nolen, Chairman, presented the nominations for South Carolina Library Association Officers:

President: Josephine Neil
Vice-President, President-Elect: Kenneth E. Tombs, Director of Libraries, USC
Secretary: Carol C. Duggan, Richland County Library
Treasurer: H. Paul Dove, Librarian, Coastal Carolina Regional Campus, USC

Mr. Nolen moved that the nominations be accepted, Mrs. Gerda Belknap seconded, Miss Walker called for other nominations from the floor, none were made and the motion was passed unanimously.

After several brief announcements, the meeting was adjourned.

SECTION MEETINGS - See attached reports

SECTION OFFICERS

Public Libraries Section
Chairman - Mrs. Verena L. Bryson
Vice-Chairman - Miss Louise Marcum
Secretary-Treasurer - Mrs. Jane D. Griffin

Junior Members Round Table
Chairman - David A. Lyon
Vice-Chairman, Chairman elect - William C. Cooper
Secretary - Ms. Mary Morgan
Treasurer - Ms. Paula Grookert

Trustee Section
Chairman - Dr. D. N. Mercer

School Libraries Section
Chairman - Ms. Juanita Brantley
Vice-Chairman - Ms. Esme Gandy
Secretary - Ms. Bertha E. Kelly

College and University Libraries Section
Chairman - Miss Thelma Elkins
Vice-Chairman and Chairman Elect. - Ms. Shirley Tarleton

Special Libraries Section
Chairman - Martin R. Pautz
Vice-Chairman and Chairman Elect. - Mrs. Joan McAnn
Secretary - Mrs. Ellen M. Stone

2nd GENERAL SESSION

Miss Estellene Walker, presided at the Second General Session, Mr. Arthur B. Schimer, Jr., Mayor, City of Charleston, welcomed the conventioners.

Mr. J. Mitchell Reames, Director, Francis Marion College Library, introduced the speaker, Dr. Walter Douglas Smith, President, Francis Marion College. His topic was "There was a Time . . .". He spoke of meeting the demands created by the expanded programs in higher education.

3rd GENERAL SESSION

Miss Estellene Walker presided at the Third General Session. Rev. Lennart Pearson, Librarian, Presbyterian College, introduced the speaker, Dr. J. Issac Copeland, Director, Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina Library. His topic "Librarians and the Bicentennial, My Personal View".

4th GENERAL SESSION

Miss Estellene Walker presided at the Fourth General Session (Banquet). Rev. Lennart Pearson gave the invocation. Honorary Life Memberships were presented to Miss Nancy Burge, Mrs. Elizabeth McNair, Miss Mary Brown, Mrs. George Lefvendahl, Miss Elizabeth Richardson, and Miss Josephine Neil.

Mr. John Landrum, Director of Reader services, South Carolina State Library, introduced the speaker, The Honorable Samuel P. Manning, Representative, 32nd District. His topic, "Influence of South Carolina Libraries on the Building of the State".

5th GENERAL SESSION

Incoming South Carolina Library Association President, Miss Josephine Neil, presided at the Fifth General Session. Miss Emily Sanders moved that a telegram be sent to Mrs. Allie Beth Martin wishing her a speedy recovery. Marguerite Thompson seconded and the motion carried.

Miss Walker announced that the three volumes on the Arts in South Carolina
South Carolina Bicentennial commission would be supplied by the State Library to those libraries not having copies.

Miss Neil thanked the College of Charleston for lending the Black Lock House for the exhibitors party, Mr. Ellis Hodgins and his committee for Convention preparation, Miss Desmond Koster for securing exhibitors, and McGraw-Hill Book Company for sponsoring an Association breakfast.

Mrs. Davy-Jo Ridge introduced the speaker, Dr. Edward Holley. His topic "The Magic of Library Administration".

Mr. Paul Dove announced that approximately 460 had registered for the Convention and that the Association membership has increased to 1102.

The forty-ninth Annual Conference of the South Carolina Library Association was then adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
Thelma B. Murtha
Secretary

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**THE JUNIOR MEMBERS ROUND TABLE OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION REPORT OF ACTIVITIES 1975**

JMRT has had an active year in promoting professional activities among South Carolina librarians. The JMRT Executive Board planned a workshop in library management which was held on May 23, 1975, in Columbia. Approximately 100 librarians representing a cross-section of South Carolina libraries attended the workshop. Professor Kenneth R. Shaffer, School of Library Science, Simmons College, addressed the topic of "The Library Administrator as Negotiator: Exit the Boss". His address appeared in a recent issue of *Library Journal*. During the afternoon session, a panel which included: Catherine Lewis, Librarian, Horry County Memorial Library; Martin Pautz, Dean of Learning Resources, Greenville Technical College; Mitchell Reames, Director of the Library, Francis Marion College; and Carol Scott, Librarian, Rock Hill High School, reacted to Professor Shaffer's address. A meaningful discussion of issues in library management followed the presentations.

In addition to this program, another workshop is being planned for Fall, 1975 which will be open to all members of SCLA.

Library management is just one area of professional concern which should be examined by South Carolina librarians in an open forum. In order to enable JMRT to continue its efforts in the area of professional development, the JMRT Executive Board proposed that the South Carolina Library Association budget $200 to each section and round table for use in sponsoring workshops, seminars, colloquia, or any other group activity which the section feels would be beneficial to librarians in South Carolina. This proposal was referred to a committee for further study and will be acted upon before the SCLA 1976 budget is adopted.

Committees this year were involved in various activities essential to the smooth operation of JMRT. The By-Laws were revised pending membership approval at the JMRT business meeting during the SCLA Convention in October. A newsletter was begun in order to strengthen the round table and facilitate communication among its members. The map distribution committee renewed efforts to sell the "Map of South Carolina Writers". The publicity committee sought to gain statewide, district, and national recognition for South Carolina JMRT.

It has been my pleasure to serve as JMRT chairperson this year. I want to thank the following members of the JMRT Executive Board who have worked diligently to make this a good year for JMRT.

David Lyon — Vice-Chairperson
Drucilla Reeves — Secretary
Anne Middleton — Treasurer

Committee Chairpersons
Virginia Booker — By-Laws
Myra Mobley — Publicity
Neta Bodkin — Map Distribution

I am looking forward to an exciting year for JMRT in 1976 under the leadership of David Lyon.

Sylvia Zack, Chairperson
JMRT
PUBLIC LIBRARY SECTION
1973 — 1975

The Public Library Section of the South Carolina Library Association was concerned with library funding during the 1973 - 1975 biennium. Jean Galloway Bissell was appointed chairman of a committee to work for an increase in state aid. Mrs. Bissell and her committee began work but the committee was disbanded when Miss Walker withdrew the request for additional state aid in the spring of 1975. When the Senate committee reduced the original state aid by $5 per capita, a campaign was launched by the members of the Public Library Section to restore it. After many telephone calls to senators, trustees, and other influential people, an amendment was passed in the Senate restoring the original $5 per capita.

The Standards Committee completed a draft copy of proposed new standards. Chairman Catherine Lewis summarized the changes as follows: 1. addition of the previously adopted periodical standards, 2. revision of the salary scale, and 3. minor editorial changes such as deletion of the work “Board” in State Library Board. The Standards will be voted upon at the section meeting. The Standards Committee also recommended to the Executive Board of the South Carolina Library Association that a Grievance Committee be included among the standing committees of the association. Such a committee would offer a librarian a channel of inquiry and an avenue of appeal in an event where fair policies and practices are questioned. This bylaw change will be considered at the business meeting of the association.

Mr. John Hills, Director, South Carolina American Revolution Bicentennial Commission spoke to the Public Library Section at the one day meeting in October 1974.

Mr. Sam Clay, Assistant to the City Manager for Public Information, City of Virginia Beach, Virginia will speak to the Public Library Section at the October 1975 Convention.

Bylaws of the section were changed to reflect the changes in the South Carolina Library Association’s bylaws. The changes substituted the word annual where the word bi-ennial occurred.

Gerda Belknap
Chairman

BIENNIAL REPORT
OF
THE SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARIAN
1974-1975

Beginning with the Fall 1975 Issue, we have engaged the services of a new printer - Mark Graphics of Columbia. They have shown a desire to help us in up-grading the format and there is every reason to believe that we will see a continuing improvement in our future issues. They also have a unique business policy of delivering the copies in or before the date promised.
The principal activity of the SCLA Planning Committee during the 1974-75 biennium was the development of a Statement of Goals for the South Carolina Library Association. The Statement of Goals was submitted to the Executive Board, approved by that body, and published in the Spring 1975 issue of The South Carolina Librarian.

In her inaugural address, ALA President Allie Beth Martin stated that the Goals and Objectives of the American Library Association "were passed with so little attention that I wondered if the Council and Membership assembled really knew what they were doing." The Planning Committee feels that the SCLA Membership may have been even less aware of the South Carolina Statement of Goals. We urge individual members to refer to the South Carolina Librarian and familiarize themselves with the stated goals of the Association.

In addition, the Planning Committee has submitted nine recommendations to the Executive Board:

1. That a convention manual be developed for the guidance of future officers, committees, and sections, covering program, local arrangements, exhibits and other pertinent topics. It is further recommended that an ad hoc committee selected from past presidents, section chairmen, local arrangements chairmen, or exhibits chairman be appointed to prepare the manual.

2. That convention programs be arranged to allocate more time for Association business, committee reports, and discussion. Two business sessions are considered desirable.

3. That the Association undertake, as its principal Bicentennial activity, the sponsorship of a statewide conference on libraries in 1975 to precede the 1976 White House Conference on Library and Information Services as provided in Senate Joint Resolutions 40; and, further, that a special committee be appointed immediately to make preliminary plans in order to be able to begin activity as soon as funds are released by NCLIS.

4. That the Public, School, and College Library Sections be asked to explore the feasibility of developing statistical standards (comparable to Statistical Standards an addenda to Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems adopted by the Public Library Association in 1967) as a supplement to existing state and regional qualitative standards.

5. That the Executive Committee consider reactivating the Scholarship Fund and investigate means of funding.

6. That the Association sponsor an annual workshop or training session, of a technical rather than inspirational nature, dealing with type of service (rather than type of library) subjects in areas such as acquisitions, cataloging, reference, and personnel management. Such sessions should bring in experts from library and related fields.

7. That the Executive Committee explore methods of establishing better communication with Association members, possibly by means of a frequent and inexpensively produced newsletter rather than a scholarly journal.

8. That the Executive Committee adopt a resolution urging the College of Librarianship of the University of South Carolina to maintain high admission standards, accepting only those students whose academic and personal qualifications promise a potential positive contribution to the profession of librarianship.

9. That SCLA utilize the Southeastern States Cooperative Library Survey as the basis for planning statewide library development and that the Executive Board take all necessary steps to implement the recommendations of the Survey.

These recommendations are still pending action by the Executive Board.

Respectfully submitted,

Ellis Hodgins Margaret Ehrhardt
Frances Stuart Jean Bissell
Bernetha Flemming James Swan
Betty Callaham, Chairman

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 principals 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 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 for its members
   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.

JUNIOR MEMBERS ROUND TABLE
OF THE
SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Minutes of Business Meeting
October 10, 1975

The annual business meeting of JMRT was held in the Sky Terrace Room of the Francis Marion Hotel in Charleston, S. C., on October 10, 1975, at 2:00 p.m. The meeting began following the JMRT Luncheon at which Katherine Boling was the speaker.

Sylvia Zack, chairman, called the meeting to order. Anne Middleton gave the following Treasurer's report for 1975: balance today, $46.08; total payment, $1103.39; total income, $903.00.

Margie Herron, Nominating Committee Chairman, nominated the following persons for the 1976 JMRT officers:

Vice-Chairman - William C. Cooper, Laurens Public Library
Secretary - Mary Morgan, Coastal Carolina
Treasurer - Paula Grookert, Perry Middle School, Columbia
Margie moved that the above persons be elected, the motion was seconded, and was carried unanimously.

Virginia Brooker, By-Laws Committee Chairman, moved that the attached changes in the By-Laws be accepted. Paul Dove seconded the motion. There followed some discussion which resulted in the motion by Alan Rost, Kershaw County Librarian, that the clauses in Article VI, Section I, Paragraph a, be reversed. Warren Lloyd, Darlington seconded the motion. Don Nix, Greenville County, moved that the terminology for the officers be changed to be consistent with JMRT of the American Library Association. Alan Rost seconded this motion. Lenora suggested that the terminology issue be tabled until the By-Laws Committee could be consulted. A substitute motion by Paul Dove moved that JMRT accept the By-Law changes as stated with the exception of the chairperson paragraph, the he/she terminology, and that Article VI, Section I, paragraph a, be reversed. Alan Rost seconded the motion which passed with a two-thirds vote.

The following announcements were made:
1. The JMRT party will be held in Suite 314 at 10:00 tonight. Fifty cents per drink will be charged.

2. Paul Dove, treasurer of SCLA, announced that the SCLA dues letters will include information about JMRT membership. A check for $6.50 can then be mailed to Dove who will then reimburse JMRT.

3. For the first time JMRT has a newsletter headed by Myra Mobley, Publicity Committee Chairman.

Alan Rost asked for clarification concerning the S. C. Writer's Maps. He feels that it is becoming a joke. Barry Baker explained that SCLA underwrote the Writer's Map for JMRT who did all the research and work on the map. Neta Botkin, Map Distribution Chairman, explained the attempts to sell the map and announced that numerous sales had been made during this convention.

Barbara Breeder was interested in knowing what JMRT is all about. Alan Rost raised the question as to the necessity of JMRT. He suggested that JMRT make newcomers to South Carolina feel welcome through hospitality committees.

The following responses were made to Ms. Breeder and Mr. Rost's comments:
1. Anna King feels that JMRT has been doing a great job.
2. Virginia Potter praised the Middle Management workshop that JMRT sponsored in May 1975.
3. Nellie Smith cited the Sandlapper Index as one of the many projects JMRT has undertaken.
4. Barry Baker commented that through JMRT people in the library profession become more involved in the Association.

It was also suggested that anyone interested in working on any committees should let a member of the executive board know.

The JMRT Executive Board will meet in Room 314 today at 4:30 p.m. The meeting was adjourned at 2:45 p.m.

Respectively submitted,
Drucie Reeves, Secretary

MINUTES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY SECTION
SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
OCTOBER 10, 1975

Mrs. Gerda Belknap, Chairman, called the joint meeting of the Trustee and Public Library Sections to order at 9:00 a.m. A motion to dispense with the reading of the minutes was made and carried.

Catherine Lewis, Chairman of the Standards Committee, presented the 1975 Revised Standards for South Carolina Public Libraries to the section and moved that they be adopted. She summarized the work of her committee by saying that the revisions included editorial changes for clarification, the addition of the periodicals holdings standards, and a revision of the salary schedule which reflects an approximate 5% raise throughout. After a recommendation from
Jimmy Milling that a workshop be called to discuss the implications of the revised standards and to further clarify the terminology used. The standards were adopted as they had been distributed to the members of the section.

Joe Garcia presented the report of the Nominating Committee for David Lyon, Chairman of that committee. Officers for 1976 were accepted as follows:

Chairman: Mrs. Verena Bryson, Greenville County Library
Vice Chairman: Miss Louise Marcum, Oconee County Library
Secretary-Treasurer: Mrs. Jane Griffin, Lexington County Library

Since the by-laws of the Public Library Section must be consistent with the by-laws for the South Carolina Library Association, it was necessary to amend the by-laws to reflect the new changes in the SCLA by-laws. Mildred Finch read the proposed changes which substituted the word "annual" for the word "biennial" in each section. The motion to accept these changes was carried.

Mrs. George King introduced the speaker, Mr. Edwin S. Clay who is Assistant to the City Manager/Public Information at Virginia Beach, Virginia. He gave an interesting address which he called "Motherhood, Apple Pie, the Flag - and Public Libraries."

There being neither old business nor new business, Gerda Belknap called for a report from the Trustee Section. In behalf of Dr. Carlanna Hendrick, a report of the Nominating Committee for the Trustee Section was given by Mrs. William S. Dowis Jr. Dr. Donald Mercer of Richland County was accepted as Chairman of the Trustee Section for 1976.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted, Mildred E. Finch

LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

Dr. Carlanna L. Hendrick of Florence has been reelected chairman of the board of the South Carolina State Library. Reappointed last month to the board for a four-year term by Governor James B. Edwards, Dr. Hendrick has been chairman since August of 1973.

The South Carolina State Library is utilizing funds made available under Title III of the Library Services and Construction Act to offer South Carolina librarians opportunities for training in interlibrary cooperation. Libraries may apply for grants to enable qualified staff members to attend meetings or workshops pertaining to interlibrary cooperation, to observe successful cooperative programs, or to hold training sessions within the state. Grants will be made only for purposes which will contribute to the development of interlibrary cooperation in South Carolina. Details of the program are provided in the attached project description. Additional information and application forms may be obtained from Miss Betty E. Callaham, Deputy Librarian, South Carolina State Library.

F. William Summers, professor and assistant dean of the University of South Carolina College of Librarianship, will become dean of the college July 1, 1976, replacing Dean Wayne S. Yenawine, who is retiring.

Summers joined the University in 1971 as a member of the planning group that designed the new masters' degree program in librarianship and has been with the college since its founding.

OUR 1976 REPRINTS: SPRING PUBLICATION

Besson, J. A. B.
HISTORY OF EUFAULA, ALABAMA. (1875) 63 pp.

Child, William H.
HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CORNHIS, NEW HAMPSHIRE.
(1911) 879 pp.

Claiborne, J. F. H.

DuRose, Joel C., ed.

Hall, James
A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY. (1801) 75 pp.

Howard, H. R., compiler

Loughborough, Mary A.
MY CAVE LIFE IN VICKSBURG. (1864) 196 pp.


NORTHERN ALABAMA HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL. (1888) 776 pp.

Rietti, J. C., compiler
MILITARY ANNALS OF MISSISSIPPI. 196 pp.

Riley, Franklin L.
SCHOOL HISTORY OF MISSISSIPPI. (1915) 440 pp.

Rowland, Dunbar
CYCLOPEDIA OF MISSISSIPPI. (1907) 4 vols. 3539 pp.

IN PRESS FOR PUBLICATION IN 1976

Date and Price Not Set

Doubleday, A. B.
REMINISCENCES OF FORTS SUMTER AND MOULTRIE IN 1860-61. (1876) 184 pp.

Lamar, Curt, ed.
HISTORY OF ROSEDALE, MISSISSIPPI. 1876-1976.

Patton, Sadie Smathers
SKETCHES OF POLK COUNTY HISTORY. (1950) 177 pp.

Patton, Sadie Smathers

Sillers, Florence Warfield
HISTORY OF BOLIVAR COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI. (1948) 638 pp.

Simms, William Gilmore
Eight Revolutionary War Novels: EUTAW, THE FORAYERS, JOSCELYN, KATHARINE WALTON, MELCHIAMPE, THE PARTISAN, THE SCOUT, AND WOODCRAFT. With scholarly annotations by the Department of Southern Studies, the University of South Carolina, Dr. James B. Meriwether, Director.

WPA Writers' Program, Spartanburg Unit
A HISTORY OF SPARTANBURG COUNTY. (1940) 304 pp.

Weir, Robert M., ed.
THE LETTERS OF FREEMAN, ETC. With introduction and notes by Dr. Weir, Department of History, The University of South Carolina.

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