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The deadline for the Spring 1978 Issue will be Feb. 1, 1978.

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Letter From the President

Dear S.C.L.A. Member:

We invite each of you to make your plans now to attend the 51st Annual Convention of the South Carolina Library Association at Myrtle Beach on October 13-15, 1977. The site of the Convention will be the Landmark Motor Inn.

Theme for the Convention will be "Libraries Are for People", and the human aspect of library service will be emphasized on the various programs. Dr. Lennart Pearson, your vice-president, has planned a program you will not want to miss. Featured speakers will be Dr. Louie B. Wright, Ella G. Yates, Alice Ihrig, Jack Bass, Joyce Beaman, Tina Cummings, Connie Dunlap and William W. Starr. The College of Librarianship at the University of South Carolina will also have a multimedia presentation on library education.

You will have the opportunity to visit some of the libraries in the area, including the new library at the Coastal Carolina Branch of the University of South Carolina.

The Local Arrangements Committee, Sylvia Zack, Chairman; Registration Committee, Anne Vaught, Chairman; Hospitality Committee, Shirley Boone, Chairman; Exhibits Committee, John Landrum, Chairman; and Publicity Committee, Jane D. Griffin, Chairman, are working to make this a truly outstanding convention.

It has been my pleasure to serve as your president for the past year. In retrospect, we will remember 1977 as a year in which a number of changes were made in the business of the Association. An Executive Secretary was hired, The South Carolina Librarian experienced a change in editors, and the constitution was revised. The proposed constitution will be presented to the membership at the business session on October 15, and you will need to be present to vote on this.

See you at Myrtle Beach,

M. W. Ehrhardt
President

Turning Point for S.C. Libraries

Editor's Note: Marion A. Wright, author of the article below, was born in Johnston, S.C. in 1894. A graduate of the University of South Carolina Law School, he has been a prominent civil rights activist in both of the Carolinas. Until 1947 he practiced law in Conway, S.C.; in that year he retired to Topknot, his home in Linville Falls, N.C.

Wright has long been a strong proponent of public libraries. He was the first in South Carolina to call for the integration of public libraries. At the Clemson meeting described below he was elected president of the Citizen's Library Association, and he was the first chairman of the State Library Board as reconstituted following the meeting.

Support from the Field Foundation and the Potomac Institute is making possible publication of a collection of Wright's speeches on libraries, civil rights, civil liberties, and the death penalty. The book, which was edited by Arnold Shankman of Winthrop College, is about to be published by Moore's of Durham, N.C.

Rarely is it historically accurate to assert that a movement began on a specific date. The Declaration of Independence was signed on July 4, 1776, but for decades before that date there were intimations of the approaching breach with England--restiveness under conceived oppression, minor defiance of authority, inflammatory speeches and editorials, mistreatment of tax collectors--all of which presaged the ultimate assertion of independence. Long before Bastille Day events in France had pointed to that eruption in French society.

Proceeding from such cosmic considerations to a matter of less epic significance, for at least a century before January 4, 1934, there had been sporadic and isolated approaches to creation of public libraries in South Carolina. With the help of Carnegie Foundation funds and local contributions, a few community libraries had been established as had some school libraries. The librarians had their association, which was formed October 27, 1915, and were constantly pressing for more books and better equipment.

On January 4, 1934, pursuant to a call by President E.W. Sikes, a meeting of 100 or more South Carolinians was held at Clemson College. Some librarians were present, but the significance of the occasion was the attendance by many private citizens of position and influence. Dr. Sikes' call for the meeting stressed the state's pitifully inadequate library service which could only be improved by public demand and commitment. Public libraries were too important a matter to be left exclusively to the librarians. Those devoted persons needed and deserved larger public support.
At the Clemson meeting the South Carolina Citizens Library Association was formed. The name indicated the crucial role of the private citizen as distinguished from that of the professional or official personnel. As a broad generalization, it may be asserted that the movement for state-wide modern library service began January 4, 1934. The past is prologue.

It may be useful to take a brief excursion into the status of public libraries at or near the time of the Clemson meeting. In that field one must rely heavily upon the writing of Mary E. Frayser, home economist of the Extension Service of Winthrop College. Miss Frayser was much more than the recorder of events. She caused events to happen. Indomitable, resourceful and imaginative, to her as perhaps to no other person, should go much of the credit for placing books within the reach of every South Carolinian.

Her study of the 1930 census showed that there were only 26 community libraries in South Carolina having paid librarians. Technically some of these were not public in that (a) their support came exclusively or partially from private sources and (b) they were not open to blacks.

There were only six libraries providing county-wide services: Charleston, Dillon, Greenville, Laurens, Richland and Aiken.

On February 23, 1927, Mrs. Henry L. Buck, then librarian of the Florence library, in a thoughtful paper read before the South Carolina Library Association at a meeting at the University of South Carolina, presented some significant comparisons. Public library service, she stated, was provided for only 22 per cent of the state's people, leaving 78 per cent without access to books. Only four states provided less service, they being West Virginia, North Dakota, Arkansas and Mississippi. There were ten counties, having a total population of 248,666, which had no public libraries. They were: Barnwell, Berkeley, Calhoun, Horry, Jasper, Lee, Lexington, McCormick, Oconee and Pickens.

Miss Frayser's study, The Libraries of South Carolina, issued by the Clemson College as Bulletin 292 in October, 1933, revealed that in the public libraries of the state there were 304,756 volumes, or less than one-fifth of a book per capita. The national average was five times that per capita number. The circulation of books from our public libraries was 0.63, or roughly, two-thirds of a book per person per year. California circulated 2.22 books per person.

At the time Massachusetts was spending 85 cents per person on its public libraries South Carolina was spending 9.7 cents per person.

Making all due allowance for the innate superiority of our people, about which we are reminded every campaign year, when two citizens of California or Massachusetts conversed in the 1930's would you not expect to have heard more interchange of views about men and events, more dealing in abstract ideas, sharper and more discriminating criticism of government, the arts, the state of American society, than when two South Carolinians passed the time of day?

Books are nourishment of the intellect. One deprived of them suffers cultural malnutrition. South Carolina was not unique among Southern states. The scene everywhere in the region was bleak. H.L. Mecken's Sahara of Bozart may have overdrawn the picture but his general thesis was sustainable.

Such was the library situation when President Sikes called the memorable conference on January 4, 1934. The South was not only the nation's economic problem No. 1, as FDR called it; it was a national cultural problem as well. Lack of access to books was a large factor in both problems. South Carolina was of the South.

The Clemson conference was unique in two respects: (a) influential private citizens were involved and militant, and (b) the goal was tax-supported, state-wide, rather than county or local, library service. It was a state function to provide books for all people.

The time was propitious. The WPA, established by the Roosevelt administration, transcended county lines in its services to struggling libraries. It had introduced the precursor of the bookmobile, now the essential tool in rural sections. The WPA was a federal agency and, as such, under Washington guidance, was concerned with books and reading facilities for blacks, theretofore grossly neglected. The immorality involved in providing no or little services for blacks, and the cost of providing separate services for the two races were brought into public awareness.

Richard I. Manning, governor from 1915 to 1919, had done much to banish parochialism from South Carolina. His statesmanship had accustomed his people to think in terms of the entire state, rather than in terms of a loose confederation of counties or communities. He wrought dramatic changes by creating, among other agencies, the State Tax Commission, the State Highway Commission and the State Board of Charities and Corrections. These products of Governor Manning's wisdom and leadership, by their demonstrated effectiveness, had educated South Carolinians to think in state-wide terms. The area from Charleston to Caesar's Head was now one community.

Another significant factor contributed to creation of the larger vision. Before Dr. Sikes called the memorable meeting at Clemson, the Roosevelt administration had concerned itself with the rights of black Americans. Public funds, spent generously to stir a stagnant economy, made no racial distinctions among recipients. Theoretically at least, and insofar as Franklin Roosevelt could affect the result, separate facilities were not only immoral, they were expensive. The basic premises of a segregated society were undergoing erosion. A new force, the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, was winning its early victories. The handwriting was on the wall. Racially separate library services were doomed. Miss Frayser had fearlessly documented the case. In 1930-31, she wrote, the expenditure for libraries in white high and elementary schools was $33,274; for black schools it was $839.00.

Another force had been at work. All over the state Wil Lou Gray had begun her night schools. At the cross-roads and in the hinterlands a few dozen would gather one or two nights a week to get the rudiments of an education. The great majority were adults—men and women whom poverty had forced into the fields or mills when they should have been in school. Thus the idea that you could not teach an old dog new tricks found refutation. Dr. Patterson Wardlaw stated it better: "The best way to keep from becoming an old dog is to keep on learning new tricks." Education could and should be a life-long process. The public library was the indispensable tool in that process.

So in adopting state-wide tax-supported library service as its goal the Clemson meeting merely recognized an idea whose time had come.
The South Carolina Citizens Library Association, formed at that meeting, became an energizing force. In 1935, one year after formation, it secured passage of a revised act creating the State Library Board with broad and well defined powers. The two bodies, association and board, ably complemented each other. The association, a non-official group, by publications, speeches, conferences, educated South Carolinians in regard to the state's poor standing by national library criteria. It unerringly stressed the social value of continuing the educational process by reading. It adopted Dr. Wardlaw's position that an important library function was to bring pleasure and diversion to lives which, without books, would be spent in boredom. Such activities developed the public opinion needed to secure appropriations for the board and other helpful legislative and executive action.

In April, 1941, a significant meeting was held in the office of Governor Burnet R. Maybank. The meeting was held at the joint request of the association and the board, the object being to educate the governor as to the importance of the public library and thereby to secure his official interest and support. The agenda included brief statements from influential and informed persons. Maude Q. Kelsey described board functions. W.H. Mills sent a paper which was read by George Aull and which stressed the disparity of library service as between sections. S.M. Derrick discussed the relationship between literacy, crime and per capita income. Miss Frayser spoke of the importance of library service for the rural home. The library as an extension of the school system was presented by Dr. Wardlaw. E.R. Crow told of many resolutions which had been adopted by the State Education Association urging legislative appropriations for public library service. J. Henry Woodward discussed pending legislation.

Governor Maybank was impressed and sympathetic. The conference had a good press so that the considerations urged upon the Governor also had impact on the public.

No greater fallacy is known to logic than post hoc, ergo propter hoc, after this, therefore because of this. One would fall into that error if he attributed all the vast improvements in South Carolina library services to the Clemson meeting and forces it set in motion. The meeting does seem, however, to be among the factors which have contributed to such improvements. It may be helpful by way of contrast to survey the present library scene.

According to the latest figures available, those for 1974-75, in the state there are now 98 public libraries.

The number of persons served by such libraries has grown from 1,020,010 in 1943 to 2,584,835.

The number without such service has decreased from 879,794 in 1943 to 5,681.

The number of volumes in public libraries has grown from 620,550 in 1943 to 3,204,296 in 1975.

The circulation of books per capita has risen from 1.96 in 1943 to 2.66.

The number of professional librarians has risen from 26 in 1943 to 120.

How has this spectacular advance been accomplished? The obvious answer is money. The total public library expenditure has grown from $274,374 in 1943 to $6,152,762, or 549 per cent. The expenditure per person has grown from 14 cents to $2.38, or 429 per cent. But back of the fiscal statistics is the inspiring story of a state willing to tax itself in order to secure a literate people, and of a nation which recognizes that the national interest is served by having an informed electorate choose those who shall write and execute its laws. A lead pencil in the hand of an ignorant man in a voting booth may be as dangerous a weapon as an atomic bomb.

The question of cause and effect is always baffling. It does seem significant, however, that, in South Carolina as all over the South, bigots running for office by appeals to racial prejudice have been repudiated. Obviously Negro registration and voting have been largely responsible for that repudiation. But Negro registration and voting have not been factors in the fallen state of the Ku Klux Klan and White Citizens Councils, which, like the political bigot, appealed to racial prejudice. As the average citizen has become more literate--has had access to books--those organizations have become thoroughly discredited, ridiculous, pathetic, futile. Those familiar by reading with the demagogues of Greece and Rome are not swept off their feet by the relatively inartistic performances of our local talent.

All statistics are cold. To have impact these must be translated into human terms of better informed and better entertained persons whose tastes, critical capacities and reasoning faculties have been elevated by contact with literary treasures.

In retrospect the meeting held at Clemson on January 4, 1934, assumes an importance which, admittedly, may be over-stated. Behind that meeting there was a long and rich history of efforts by devoted men and women to bring the boon of books to South Carolinians. Each such effort moved the state an inch or so closer to the goal. With each effort converts were won. Every small collection of books created by philanthropy became a minor demonstration of the pleasure and mental growth which books provide. A full history, not a magazine article, would be needed to list the names and services which were part of this inching toward the ultimate end.

When 1934 had arrived, county and even state lines had lost much of their significance. Good roads, the automobile, the telephone, the radio, had made travel easy and commonplace and the presentation of ideas a matter of turning a dial or pressing a button. Macadam, Henry Ford, Alexander Graham Bell and Marconi, even more than the Constitution, had made us one people, indivisible.

As compared with colonial and ante-bellum days, the 1930's were in the hands of a new breed of women and men. Their sights were higher, their horizons broader, their concerns deeper and their consciences more quickened than in previous decades. Reciprocally they were the creations and the creators of new forces at work in society. They built with blocks fashioned by earlier hands.

But they did, at Clemson, give definitive evidence that a new day had dawned in South Carolina. They proclaimed in deeds and words that every individual in the state, urban dweller and countryman, black and white, poor and rich, old and young, was entitled to equal access to the world's treasury of recorded knowledge, thought, romance and beauty. From such a spring all should be permitted to drink. What a benediction their resolve has been to those who have come after.
Ida Jane Dacus: Pioneer Librarian

Ronald J. Chepesiuk
Archivist
Winthrop College Library

There have been many librarians in South Carolina who have made important contributions to library development in the state, but whose names are more than likely unknown to the present generation of South Carolina librarians. One such librarian was Ida Jane Dacus, Winthrop College librarian from 1898 to 1945. Indeed, Miss Dacus could have laid claim to the title of South Carolina's first professional librarian. As far as this author can ascertain, she was the first person of South Carolina lineage to enter a library school, to graduate, to be certified with a diploma and to enter the field of librarianship with formal academic training.

Ida Jane Dacus was born in 1875 at Williamston, South Carolina, the daughter of Elizabeth Hogg and John Arving Dacus. As a child she attended the public schools in Williamston, and then as a teenager entered Williamston Female Academy, now known as Lander College. In 1895, she won a scholarship and came to Winthrop. As a scholarship recipient Miss Dacus was one of three students responsible for the care of the library collection, a small collection of books located in a study area in Tillman Hall, then the only building on the Winthrop campus.

Through her work with the collection Miss Dacus attracted the attention of David Bancroft Johnson, Winthrop's first president, who encouraged her study and interest in the world of books. In 1898, at the request of President Johnson, she discontinued her studies to take full-time charge of the library. Although Miss Dacus enjoyed her work, she soon came to realize that further training and study of library methods were essential if she was to adequately perform her duties. With Dr. Johnson's encouragement she took a competitive examination and won a scholarship in 1901 to the library school of Drexel Institute in Philadelphia. Approximately twenty students were accepted into the library school program each year by the Drexel Institute at the time. After one year of study she returned to Winthrop to officially become Winthrop's first college librarian.

One of her main projects during the early years of her administration was to develop plans for the building of the new library. In 1904, the Carnegie Foundation gave $20,000 for the construction of the library, the gift being among the first of its kind in the South. Miss Dacus had to make difficult decisions about every detail of the library from the basic design of the building to the choice of furniture.

Years later when asked why she had chosen wooden sashes for the windows, she replied, "The man told us they would last thirty years, and we figured it would be someone else's problem to replace them." When the building was finally completed in 1905, Winthrop had a two-storied, fire-proof library with a storage capacity of 60,000 volumes.

The Carnegie Foundation also gave an additional $10,000 to establish a "training school in library methods." The curriculum consisted of two courses which were both taught by Miss Dacus. The first course instructed freshman on how to use the library and its resources, while the second course for juniors taught them how to organize and manage a school library. At the time, courses of this kind were rarely offered at American colleges. This was the beginning of Winthrop's library science department which was formally established in 1928.

In that year, the growth of the college necessitated further planning by Miss Dacus for an addition to the Carnegie Library. The library was enlarged at a cost of more than $125,000, with the stack area increased to a capacity of 200,000 volumes, and the building enlarged to more than four times its original size.

When Miss Dacus took mandatory retirement in 1945 after forty-seven years of service to Winthrop, the library had grown from a small study-hall housing approximately 200 books to a collection containing approximately 62,500 volumes and 15,000 pamphlets and documents.

Retirement for Miss Dacus meant only retirement as librarian of Winthrop College. She returned to her ancestral home at Williamston where she actively managed her 100 acre farm until she was eighty. At first she raised cotton, but the labor situation was acute, and it was not as profitable as it had been so she switched to sericea. In 1955, when the management of the farm became too difficult, she advertised for a manager. Miss Dacus received replies not only from several who were interested in the position but replies from at least two men who stated their personal qualifications and proposed marriage.

In 1959, Miss Dacus received the Mary Mildred Sullivan Award from the Winthrop Alumni Association for "outstanding service to mankind." It is the highest honor bestowed on a Winthrop alumna by the association.

Ida Jane Dacus died in 1964 at the age of 89. In 1969, the Ida Jane Dacus Library was built, named in her honor, and now stands as a living monument to a woman who dedicated her life to librarianship and helping others in education.

MEDICAL UNIVERSITY
LRC NOW LARGEST IN U.S.

The Learning Resources Center (LRC) of the Medical University of South Carolina Library has moved from 2,000 square feet in the Library to the newly completed fourth floor of the combined Library-Administration building. The new center was made possible by the National Library of Medicine, Medical Library Resource Project Grant number 1 G08 LM 018220. Occupying nearly 25,000 square feet, it is presently the largest health sciences learning resources center in the United States. Seating is provided for 254 persons.

The LRC offers a wide range of audiovisual services to health practitioners in South Carolina. For more information or assistance, call Julia Nichols, Audiovisual Librarian, on the toll-free In-Wats number (1-800-922-0179) or call the LRC office (792-2376).
Orientation/Instruction Round-Up

Patricia M. Ridgeway
Head, Reference Department
Winthrop College Library

Library Orientation . . . Bibliographic Instruction . . . It seems wherever you go in the library world, these topics are being discussed. So many librarians are doing so much in library instruction that duplication of effort and lack of communication and interchange among librarians working with bibliographic instruction is a growing problem.

Hopefully this column will aid in the exchange of information among South Carolina librarians. I will try to let the reader know of significant programs of orientation and bibliographic instruction within the state, of nearby workshops and meetings, and of activities of interest in the region and the nation.

I'll be glad to hear from anyone who has a special program or publication they would like to share or who has a question that another reader might be able to answer. One warning: I am an academic librarian and mainly know about what's going on in college and university libraries. School, public, and TEC center librarians will need to keep me informed if they are to receive equal representation.

Southeastern Clearinghouse Established

The Southeastern Bibliographic Instruction Clearinghouse has been established at Crisman Memorial Library on the campus of David Lipscomb College in Nashville, Tennessee. Sponsored by the Southeastern Library Association, it will serve as a regional depository for library orientation and instruction materials and as an information center regarding programs operative in all types of libraries throughout the ten-state area.

The clearinghouse will act primarily as an information and referral agency, but will also loan items upon request. On-site inspection will also be encouraged. Forming the nucleus of the collection are the samples received in the recent survey of library orientation and instruction programs in southeastern academic libraries and reported in the 1976 fall issue of the Southeastern Librarian.

A directory of orientation and instruction programs in southeastern academic libraries has been planned for publication in late 1977 by the newly formed SELA Library Orientation and Bibliographic Instruction Committee.

Libraries are urged to deposit materials in the clearinghouse and should mail them, in duplicate wherever possible, to James E. Ward, Box 4146, David Lipscomb College, Nashville, Tennessee, 37203. Telephone: (615) 385-3855, Ext. 282/283.

The SELA Library Orientation and Bibliographic Instruction Committee is making plans for a bibliographic instruction program for the October, 1978 SELA/SWLA Conference and hopes to begin a column in the next issue of the The Southeastern Librarian. I'm South Carolina's representative to the committee and will be glad to answer questions or receive suggestions concerning the committee's activities.

PC and USC Grant Program Reports

Two libraries have recently finished out their year in the CLR Library Service Enhancement Program. Receiving grants were Lennart Pearson and Jane Pressau of Presbyterian College and Kenneth Toombs and Ilene Nelson of the University of South Carolina. The grant frees the project librarian (Mrs. Pressau and Miss Nelson, in these instances) to work in the area of service enhancement while an entry-level librarian is hired to assume the project librarian's duties.

According to Mrs. Pressau, the Presbyterian College program has been based upon the philosophy that "library skills must be built into the curriculum and this is possible only where librarians and teaching faculty are willing to work together."

In the course of the project the librarians met with all the instructors at the college to discuss possible library assignments, to refresh the faculty on tools their students would be likely to use, and to plan ways to incorporate library experiences into the subject major sequence. During the academic year a file was prepared on every course offered at the college, and about 60 percent of the student enrollment received some kind of formal instruction in library skills.

In summing up Dr. Pearson's and her feelings at the end of the project, Mrs. Pressau stated, "We learned to appreciate the complexity of the problem of library instruction."

The University of South Carolina team achieved the three major goals of its program, according the Ilene Nelson. They surveyed their academic community with separate surveys of faculty, graduates, and undergraduates. They investigated and participated in on-going campus programs in which the Library could make a contribution, and they constructed a general framework of written objectives for the University's library instruction program.

Some of the activities of the project included translating the University's library guide into Braille, instituting a program of term paper clinics with the English Department's Writing Lab, and working for a more systematic integration of library instruction in honors courses.

Miss Nelson feels her participation in a general campus orientation course and the results of the surveys as well as their other activities improved the interaction between librarians and the University community. She adds that faculty and students must have an accurate perception of their library's "learning potential," and librarians must have a thorough understanding of faculty and student information needs, if academic librarians are to achieve effective involvement in the academic teaching/learning process.

Bibliographic Instruction Workshop Planned

A Southeastern Conference on Approaches to Bibliographic Instruction is in the planning stages at the College of Charleston. Scheduled for March 16 and 17, 1978, the one and one-half day meeting is aimed at librarians who are planning to begin a bibliographic instruction program as well as those who already have a program underway.
Tentatively, the workshop will have speeches or panels covering five different topics: program objectives, program evaluation, teaching methods, communication techniques with faculty, and information on the national and Southeastern library orientation clearinghouses.

The workshop is issuing a call for papers for a panel discussion entitled “Reaching the Student through Bibliographic Instruction: Which Method Works?” Librarians who have an interest in the philosophy and practice of library instruction are invited to submit a 300 word abstract and vita by December 1.

The workshop will be limited to 150 participants. For further information contact Cerise Soroka, Robert Scott Small Library, College of Charleston, 29401.

**ALA Orientation Representative**

Joyce C. Werner is the SCLA State representative to the ALA Instruction in the Use of Libraries Committee. Miss Werner, who is head of the Reference Department at the Thomas Cooper Library of the University of South Carolina, would like to serve as a clearinghouse for information about meetings concerned with orientation and bibliographic instruction in South Carolina.

In her position as state representative, Miss Werner prepares an annual report on South Carolina orientation activities for distribution to ALA and other state groups. In order to prepare a complete report and to avoid conflicts and duplication of effort, Miss Werner requests that school, public and academic libraries throughout the state send her news of workshops, conferences and programs, both planned and underway.

**Information Guides on South Carolina Law**

We have produced two guides at the Dacus Library that may be of interest to other libraries in the state. "Tracing South Carolina Legislation" and "The South Carolina Code of Laws" are available at cost, $3.00 each from the Reference Department, Dacus Library, Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S.C. 29733.

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**GREENVILLE REORGANIZES ADMINISTRATION**

The Greenville County Library has organized its administration, according to Verena L. Byrson, director of community relations. The following people have been promoted to assistant director. Charles Stevenson is assistant director for resources. Norma Lightsey is assistant director for extension services, and Joan Sorensen is assistant director, main library services.

Larry Freeman has become head of the general reference section; Charles Grubbs, head of the local information and history section; Mary Aiken, coordinator of children's services; Tom Gilson, head of the art and audio-visual section; and Jack Pitzer, head of business, science and technology section. Two assistant division heads are Helen Ann Rawlinson, who has become assistant division head in extension, and Sherwin Lee, assistant division head for resources.

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**Media Groups Merger Possible**

Margaret W. Ehrhardt
President, SCLA

The possibility of a merger between the professional organizations in the state serving school media specialists has surfaced with recurring frequency in recent years. A joint committee has been formed from members of the South Carolina Association of School Librarians, the Association for Educational Communications and Technology of South Carolina, and the School Section of the South Carolina Library Association. Studies have been made of the benefits and/or disadvantages of such a move. Despite the plethora of published information concerning this merger some confusion seems to exist in the minds of many regarding the associations involved. In an effort to clarify this we have compiled the following information:

**South Carolina Association of School Librarians (SCASL)**

The South Carolina Association of School Librarians was formerly the School Librarians Section of the South Carolina Education Association, but since April 1975 has been a separate organization. SCASL is an affiliate member of the American Association of School Librarians, with the president acting as the AASL representative.

**Current Officers:** President - Mrs. Frankie O'Neal, Librarian, St. Andrews Elementary School, 1300 Arrowood Road, Columbia, S.C. 29210. Vice-President - President Elect - Mrs. Edna Bedenbaugh, Librarian, Lexington Elementary School, 310 N. Lake Drive, Lexington, S.C. 29072. Secretary - Mrs. Miranda Weir, Librarian, Chester High School, Box 810, Chester, S.C. 29706. Treasurer - Mrs. Mary Matthews, Librarian, R.H. Fulmer Middle School, 1614 Walterboro Street, West Columbia, S.C. 29169.

**Membership:** “Membership in the South Carolina Association of School Librarians shall be open to those interested in the development of school libraries.” (SCASL Constitution, Rev. April 2, 1977.)

**Purpose:** “The purpose of the South Carolina Association of School Librarians shall be to promote school libraries and library science in South Carolina.” (SCASL Constitution, April 26, 1974.)

**Dues:** $5.00 per year. (The year runs from April 30 to May 1) Payable to the Treasurer.

**Activities:** Publishes a newsletter, the Media Center Messenger. Co-sponsors the South Carolina Book Award Program.
Association for Educational Communications and Technology of South Carolina (AECT of SC)

This Association was formerly the Audiovisual Section of the South Carolina Education Association and was called the South Carolina Department of Audiovisual Instruction. Since 1972 it has been a separate organization. It is an affiliate of the national organization, the Association for Education Communications and Technology (formerly the Department of Audiovisual Instruction in the National Education Association.)


Membership: Media specialists and/or librarians, teachers, commercial representatives, and high school and college students.

Purpose: "The general purpose and objectives (as listed in the by-Laws) of the Association shall be the improvement of education and the public welfare through the use of educational media, and audiovisual materials and methods (hereafter referred to as educational media)" (Constitution, May 26, 1976).

Dues: $5.00 per year (year from July 1 to June 30) payable to the Treasurer.

Activities: Holds an annual convention. Publishes a newsletter, Action Reaction.

School Section of the South Carolina Library Association (SCLA)

The South Carolina Library Association is an affiliate member of the American Library Association. It is composed of the following sections: School, Public, Special, Trustee, College, and Junior Members Round Table. Membership in the School Section is currently 35.7% of the total membership of the Association. SCLA has an ALA Councilor, and a Southeastern Library Association representative.

SOUTHERN BOOKS COMPETITION AWARD BOOKS AVAILABLE FOR EXHIBIT

The twenty-three award winning books of the 1976 Southern Books Competition, sponsored by the Southeastern Library Association, are available to libraries, museums, and publishers for two week exhibit periods. Two sets of the exhibits will travel during the year of 1977 and 1978. There is no charge for using the exhibit other than transportation costs. Fifty copies of a printed, descriptive handlist accompany the exhibit. A reservation schedule is being developed. Persons interested in showing the books may write to Frank J. Anderson, Project Director, Southern Books Competition, c/o the Sandor Teszler Library, Wofford College, Spartanburg, S.C. 29301.
Data Base Sharing Proposed To Expand Service

Anne W. Kabler
Associate Director
Medical University Libraries

On-line searching systems in libraries are not new. They have, out of necessity, become a reality. The voluminousness of major bibliographic collections precludes the feasibility of manual searching. MEDLARS (Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System) alone contains some 3,500,000 references to journal articles and books in the health sciences.

Since a computer can quickly and accurately process a large volume of information on-line searching systems endow the library's reference service with speed, completeness, and greater productivity. Combinations of searches which may be difficult, even impossible, to do manually, can be done easily on-line. And the library expands its resources with on-line searching of data bases not necessarily subscribed to in hard copy.

Bibliographic Retrieval Services, Inc. (BRS) was established in May, 1976, to provide libraries and information centers with low cost on-line access to a set of major bibliographic data bases. Previously these data bases may have been considered a luxury many library budgets could ill-afford.

By offering the incentive of reduced rates for increased usage, BRS encourages the expanded use of computerized bibliographic searching systems. In addition to the decreasing unit cost, each subscribing institution can be provided with as many as five individual passwords which may be used simultaneously to access the BRS system. As a result, some libraries have elected to sub-contract, or share, their subscription for service. By so doing, usage of the system is increased and costs are decreased.

In January, 1977, the Medical University of South Carolina Library signed a contract to subscribe to BRS services. As a supplement to MEDLARS (primarily MEDLINE), this contract has enabled the Library to offer a wider on-line subject coverage to researchers. (NOTE: The NLM data bases are also available through BRS.) Through BRS, searches are offered (at cost) using the following data bases: BIOSIS (Biological Abstracts and Bioresearch Index), CA CONDENSATES (Chemical Abstracts), PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS, ERIC (Resources in Education and Current Index to Journals in Education)

The present data base coverage of BRS is much more extensive and further staff training will allow the library to offer more search services in the future (e.g. Pollution Abstracts, Pharmaceutical News Index, Dissertation Abstracts, NTIS, etc.). In an effort to decrease cost and expand services, the Medical University of South Carolina Library has proposed to share their BRS contract with four other state supported libraries in South Carolina. Discussions are under way with the College of Charleston, South Carolina State College, University of South Carolina, Medical School Library and the University of South Carolina, Thomas Cooper Library.

The benefits to be derived from this plan are much the same as those described by Greenberger, et. al., in their discussion of the benefits of computer and information networking:

1. greater variety and richness of available resources and more feasible intermingling of information;
2. widened availability of resources to instructors;
3. decreasing costs as a result of sharing;
4. payment for information processing as it is obtained.

Widening availability of on-line systems will increase the variety and richness of resources statewide. More efficient and better services should result. The desire and the commitment of the libraries involved will lead to expanded and improved library services in South Carolina.

REFERENCES


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The Salem Presbyterian Church Library

Roger K. Hux
Assistant Reference Librarian
Francis Marion College Library

The James A. Rogers Library of Francis Marion College has recently acquired on permanent loan the entire library of Salem (Black River) Presbyterian Church of Mayesville, South Carolina. This collection of nearly 1,700 volumes is significant because the library dates back to at least 1831 and has been kept remarkably intact. A close examination of the contents of the collection should provide a rare glimpse of the reading tastes of a nineteenth century Southern church.

Salem Church, organized in 1759, is one of the oldest Presbyterian churches in South Carolina. James MacBride Dabbs, a member of Salem Church, believed that Thomas Reese, a famous pastor of the Revolutionary era, probably founded a library at Salem in support of his grammar school. The oldest surviving record of the library's existence is the inscription "Salem Library 1831" which can be found inside the front cover of some of the books.

In the years prior to the Civil War the collection was primarily composed of books in the areas of religion, history-biography, and children's literature. Most of the religious works were small tracts sold in large quantities by the American Tract Society, American Sunday School Union, and Presbyterian Board of Publications. Popular multi-volumed histories such as Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopedia of History and the Harper's Family Library series dominated the history area. The children's books which have survived from the antebellum period outnumber both the history and religious categories. Most of these are small storybooks with interesting illustrations published in mass numbers by the same organizations which distributed the religious tracts. They were originally intended to be part of the home missions program to rural Sunday schools on the Western frontier, but many have found their way into church libraries in other parts of the country. Critics of children's literature have generally given these books low marks because of the excessive amounts of piety and sentimentality which they contain. Churches usually bought them on a bid or blanket basis at less than fifty cents each and were forced to take what they could get. The three thousand dollar donation which James MacBride, an ancestor of Dabbs, made to the library in 1864 probably purchased a large quantity of these books.

If the imprints of the surviving collection are any indication, the library had grown to between 380 and 520 volumes by 1870. These figures placed it well above the average size of 262 volumes for church and Sabbath-school libraries in the U. S. Compendium of the Ninth Census, 1870. Imprints from 1870 to 1900 compose approximately forty percent of the current collection, indicating that the library experienced its most significant growth in the latter part of the nineteenth century.

The subject matter of the library also underwent important changes after 1870 with the addition of collections in fiction, poetry, and foreign missions. These changes reflect what other students of church libraries have found to be a growing secularization in libraries of the latter nineteenth century. Fiction by Dickens, Kipling, and Stevenson and poetry by Wordsworth, Milton, Scott, and Coleridge appeared in the collection for the first time. The rising tide of American imperialism found its religious expression in the increased interest among American churches in foreign mission programs. Books with such titles as Character Building in China, The Pacific Islanders: from Savages to Saints, and The God Juggernaut and Hindumus in India reinforced the engrafted and cultural chauvinism of the American people.

Religious books continued, however, to dominate the collection after 1870. The presence of books by such evangelical ministers as Charles Haddon Spurgeon, John MacDuff, Thomas Guthrie, and Richard Newton indicates that Salem members preferred their religion in conservative, strongly Calvinistic doses. Spurgeon, a nineteenth century evangelist whose popularity in England and America resembled Billy Graham's, authored more books in the Salem library than anyone else. With religious fundamentalism came heavy strains of religious and mortal bigotry. Such titles as Rome against the Bible, and the Bible against Rome; Popery, the foe of the Church and of the Republic; and The Jewish Tabernacle and its Furniture were acceptable reading in a society which was staunchly anti-Semitic and anti-Catholic. The famous temperance work Ten Nights in a Barroom, and what I saw there was one of the many titles for adults and children which stressed a rigid code of personal conduct.

After 1870 the history-biography section of the library reflected the new missionary zeal of the church and its reverence for local history and the Southern "Lost Cause," the Confederacy.

Histories and geographies of foreign lands and biographies of famous missionaries were added in large numbers. After 1900 the collection gave evidence of America's increasingly important role in world affairs and the church's still young interest in the world beyond America. Histories on World War I and the rise of Mussolini and biographies of internationalist Presidents Roosevelt and Wilson reflected this trend. At the same time the Salem people looked back with pride to a bygone era in the pages of biographies of Francis Marion, David Rogerson Williams, Henry Laurens, and Nathan Bedford Forrest. Thomas Nelson Page nurtured their dreams of a romantic antebellum South which never existed, and John Leland's Voice from South Carolina recalled Reconstruction horrors which seemed reason enough for contemporary practices of racial discrimination.

The Salem Library also included a small miscellaneous section after 1870 which contained science books, South Carolina documents of benefit to local farmers, and several books of advice for young women. Titles such as The Girl Wanted, Winsome Womanhood, and The Charm of a Well-mannered Home all urged Christian women to be feminine, charming, and subservient to men.

After 1900 new acquisitions dwindled to approximately twenty percent of the collection. Perhaps school or public libraries provided church members with sufficient reading material to warrant a reduced emphasis on the church library. Very few books with imprints after 1935 can be found among the Salem collection.

In addition to the collection itself, the College has also acquired the original card catalog and a copy of the circulation policies. The collection was arranged into seven...
subject areas: history, fiction, biography, children's books, religion, foreign missions, and miscellaneous. Each area had its own drawer or section of a drawer in the card catalog with works in that subject area filed alphabetically by title. The policy statement of the library stressed that the librarian, not the patron, would use the catalog to find appropriate books.

A numerical classification system was also devised, but the appearance of several numbers on most books indicates that it was frequently changed. When a church member wanted to check out a book the librarian recorded his or her name in a circulation book together with the number of the book and the date. The library apparently changed to a circulation card file system which included cards for each borrower on which the number and date were recorded.

In a 1947 article for the South Carolina Magazine, James MacBride Dabbs characterized Salem Church as cultured, conservative, and patriotic. This look at the Salem library has supported his findings. In his conclusion, Dabbs predicted that the church would survive, even though it has been slowly dying since his youth. Regardless of the eventual fate of Salem Church, a vital part of its past will continue to live on here at Francis Marion College.

REFERENCES
Cushman, A. B. “Nineteenth century plan for reading; the American Sunday school movement.” Horn Book 33 (April 1957): 159-166.

Obituary: Azile M. Wofford
Azile M. Wofford, one of the pioneer school librarians in South Carolina, died at the age of 81 on April 21, 1977, in Asheville, N.C. A native of High Point, N.C., Miss Wofford graduated from Winthrop College and received her library degree from Columbia University. After teaching and serving as a librarian in South Carolina from 1915-1937, Miss Wofford went to the University of Kentucky as a professor of library science, where she served until her retirement in 1960.

Miss Wofford was the author of two books: The School Library at Work, and Book Selection for School Libraries.
Memorials in her name may be made to the Laurens County Library.

State Conference on Libraries Set

The S.C. State Library has been designated by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science to conduct a Conference on Library and Information Services in Columbia, November 30 - December 2, 1978.

The conference will precede a White House Conference on Library and Information Services which is scheduled for September, 1979 in Washington, D. C. The purpose of the state workshop will be to provide grassroots input for the White House Conference. Each state in the country will hold a similar preliminary meeting.

Betty E. Callaham, deputy state librarian, has been appointed South Carolina Conference Coordinator by Miss Estellene P. Walker, state librarian. Miss Callaham was the co-ordinator for a Governor's Conference on Public Libraries held in Columbia in 1965.

According to Miss Walker, "citizens who support the continuing improvement of library services in South Carolina, interested government officials, librarians and public library trustees will attend and participate in the program. The conference is designed to reflect the needs, concerns and interests of all people who use libraries in South Carolina," she added.

Financial support for the Conference comes from the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, with matching funds from the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA).
Recent South Caroliniana: A Partial List

This is the eighteenth time a list of this kind has appeared in The South Carolina Librarian. There have been three compilers: J. Mitchell Reames, who conceived the idea to publish such a list, Lynn S. Barron, and the present compiler.

The titles have been gathered from various bibliographies and from items received at the South Carolina Library since the last publication of the list. A few titles which appeared earlier, but were not included in previous list, are included. Most of these items are now available for use at the South Carolina Library.

This is a selected listing of writings by native and adopted South Carolinians, works on South Carolina subjects, and South Carolina imprints which meet the foregoing criteria.

My thanks are due to Kenneth Toombs, director of University of South Carolina Libraries for allowing me the time to prepare this list, and to E.L. Inabinett, librarian of the South Carolina Library, and his staff for their excellent help and cooperation.

Ackerman, Robert Kilgo.

Aldridge, Eugene Talbert.

Badders, Hurley E.

Bailes, Dale Alan, ed.

Bailes, Dale Alan ed.

Bailes, Dale Alan, ed.

Bailey, James Davis

Bass, George Fletcher.

Bass, Jack

Bernardin, Joseph L., Jr.
Clyburn, James E.

Coates, Albert.


Connelly, Thomas Lawrence.

Coulter, Ellis Merton.

Crouse, Maurice A.


Davie, William Richardson.

Davis, Evangeline.

Delwyn Associates.

Devereux, Anthony Q.

Dickey, Grover Cleveland.

Dickey, James.

Dickey, James.

DuBose, John Witherspoon.

Eaddy, Elaine Y.

Ellisor, Vernell L.
A part of me, poems 1975. 22 p. (Paper)

Ervin, Sara Sullivan.

Ewell, Alexander Faukner.


First Federal Savings & Loan Association, Charleston, S.C.


Fletcher, Azile Milling.

Ford, Charles Bracelen.

Frasier, Walter J.

Fripp Island fare, seafood recipes. Atlanta, Ga.: Stein Printing, c1975. 1976 printing. 85 p. $3.50.


Groves, Joseph Asbury.

Halsey, William.

Hammett, Hugh B.

Heckel, Robert V.

Hitt, Susie Juanita.

Holcomb, Brent, comp.

Holcomb, Brent, comp.

Holcomb, Brent, comp.

Hopkins, Laura Jervey.
Horner, Charles Warren.

Huff, Archie Vernon.

Huger, Mary Esther.


Izard, Ralph.
Correspondence of Mr. Ralph Izard, of South Carolina, from the year 1774 to 1804; with a short memoir, volume I. New York: AMS Press Inc., 1976. (First published in 1884) 389 p. $26.00.

Jackson, Ronald Vern, ed.

Johnson, Barbara Ferry.

Kay, Virginia.
The family of Richard Butler Kay and Florence E. Wright, 1876-1976, Anderson County, South Carolina. 1976. 11 leaves.

Keeling, Beatrice Thornton.

Kibler, James E.

Koons, Jones Calvin.

Lafferty, Theodore Thomas.

Leland, John G.

Lipscomb, Terry W.

Littlejohn, Mary Elizabeth.

Lown, Paul K.

Lucas, Marion Brunson.

McClendon, Carlee T.

McLaughlin, Sue.


Mathis, Robert Butler, comp.

Maxa, Rudy.
Dare to be great, Glen Turner biography, New York: W. Morrow & Co., 1977. 256 p. $8.95.

Milford, Charles Patrick.

Moore, George Washington.


Murphy, Marion Emerson.
Early Leslies in York County, South Carolina, their migrations to Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, their ancestry and descendants. 3rd ed. 1976. 210 i.e. 260 p. $15.00.


Nations, Lory Eugene.

Nelson, Annie Greene.

Nelson, Annie Greene.

Nelson, Annie Greene.

Nichols, Clara Slaughter.

Norton, Sarah Mills, ed.


Peckham, Morse.

Pendleton, S.C. Pendleton District Historical and Recreational Commission.
Pepper, Walter McClung.

Rankin, Hugh F.


Reynolds, Emily Bellinger.

Rhett, Blanche (Salley), comp.

Rigby, Henry W., comp.

Roberts, Nancy.

Roberts, Nancy.

Rogers, Virgil Madison.


Salley, Alexander Samuel, ed.

Salley, Alexander Samuel, ed.

Salley, Alexander Samuel, comp.

Seaborn, Margaret (Mills)

Sherman, Joe.

Simms, William Gilmore.

Simpson, John Ward.
"The wounded hand". 1976 46 p. (Paper)

Slater, Garland M.

Sons of the American Revolution. South Carolina Society.
Salute honoring the South Carolina patriots of the American Revolution and all other patriots of 1776, South Carolina compatriots from April 18, 1889 to date roster. Spartanburg, S.C.: South Carolina Society, SAR, 1977. 28 p. (Paper)

South, Stanley A.


South Carolina. General Assembly. House of Representatives.

South Carolina. Laws, statutes, etc.
Code of laws of South Carolina, 1976... Rochester, N.Y.: Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Co., 1977. 31 v. $400.00 for set; Free to some libraries.

South Carolina. University.

South Carolina's Blacks and Native Americans, 1776-1976.

Spence, Edward Lee.

Sprague, Rosamond Kent.

Statham, Frances Patton.

Sumter Cemetery Association, Inc.

Taylor, George, genealogist.
A brief visit with the old folks. 1976. 224 p.

Thomas, Latta R.

Up-to-Date Club, Chester, S.C.

Weems, Mason Locke.

Whaley, E.D., ed.

Whitmore, Beverly T.

Wilson, Robert Windsor.

Wood, Robert C.

Wright, Louis Booker.

Writer's Program. South Carolina.
A Bookman's Journal

Thomas L. Johnson
Assistant Librarian
South Caroliniana Library

On the basis of the evidence found in the quotations used in the "Carolina Miscellany" portion of "A Bookman's Journal" last time, one can make the following preliminary judgments concerning the literate and literacy experience of black South Carolinians: (1) at least some Negroes in colonial South Carolina were taught to read and "spell," and slave parents at times made sacrificial provision for the education of their children; (2) during the nineteenth century Negro illiteracy was used as a restrictive device, in the first half as a legally sanctioned means of control (presumably against slave insurrection), in the late second half as a penalty which would effectively preclude participation in the political process (voting); (3) Negro writers of serious literary aim and merit emerged at different periods; (4) black political and institutional leaders during Reconstruction took seriously the attempt to provide for non-discriminatory statewide literacy and the easy availability of textbooks, as well as to acquire and preserve "rare and valuable works" and libraries; (5) among black literacy traditions in South Carolina is an interest in manuscript material, including its generation, preservation and transmission; (6) for some black South Carolinians reading has been a primary source of amusement, meaning that they have purchased books and accumulated personal libraries, at times under extremely difficult circumstances; (7) Negro Colleges in South Carolina seem to have had chronic problems in providing adequate books, equipment and staff for their libraries, but they also seem to have persevered in their efforts to do so; (8) black South Carolinians have successfully fought discriminatory literary as well as library practices in their state.

This season's "Carolina Miscellany" continues with a selection of quotations dealing with black South Carolinians' experience with books and reading, again gathered from South Caroliniana Library sources. Most of the quotations complement those already used and support the statements made above. Others provide new insights; e.g., that "book-learning" was not automatically or universally respected within the Negro community itself; that blacks have been encouraged by Negro cultural leaders to read "the best that has been thought and written" in the world's literary history, and specifically to become familiar with the history and literature of the black community; and that black newspapers in South Carolina have supported the literary efforts of local Negro writers by publishing and promoting their works.

As always, reader response is invited concerning this or any other subject having to do with books, reading and libraries in South Carolina.

For permission to use several excerpts below, I should like to express appreciation to Mr. William L. Peterkin, Jr., Charles Scribner's Sons, and the Abingdon Press (for the passage from Ella Kaiser Carruth's She Wanted to Read: The Story of Mary McLeod Bethune).

OF BOOKS AND READING--THE BLACK EXPERIENCE (PART II):
A CAROLINA MISCELLANY

1. Mary spent long hot hours in the fields picking cotton with her brothers and sisters. The other children seemed satisfied, but as Mary picked row after row, she chanted, "I want to read. I want to read. I have to go to school to learn to read. Please, dear God, let me go to school . . ."

"I'm gonna read!"

After supper she often put her hand on the Bible that lay on the table in the McLeod cabin. It was a present from their pastor. It was the only book in their home. Nobody could read it but everybody loved it. Softly #2y said, "Soon I will read you, blessed book." --Ella Kaiser Carruth, She Wanted to Read: The Story of Mary McLeod Bethune (New York: Washington Square Press, 1969), pp. 9, 12-13.

2. There were only a few books in the Mays' house and no magazines. We had the Bible, a dictionary, picture books about Booker T. Washington, Frederick Douglass, and Paul Laurence Dunbar, and Sunday School books. We read the Atlanta Journal and the Greenwood Index. And we had the school textbooks from which we learned to read, spell, and figure to a certain level. This was about it. Nobody in the family had gone beyond the fourth or fifth grade. I didn't seem to have much to go on. But I had learned industry and honesty from my parents. I had been inspired by my county teachers, encouraged by the Reverend (James F.) Marshall, and motivated by the people in the church who made me believe that I could become something worthwhile in the world. These are the things that drove me on and, when they are summed up, I guess they amount to quite a lot. --Benjamin Mays, Born to Rebel (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1971), pp. 20-21.

3. WHO WILL HELP? DESERVING YOUNG POET

Luther Octavious Gadson, an inmate of a local Sanitarium, has compiled a book of Poems. He has shown wonderful ambition and will power in preparing these poems, as most of his writing was done while confined to bed.

He hopes, so he says, to write his name across the fair skies of the Literary World before he embarks on his solitary journey.

Everyone who reads this should procure one of his books, and show appreciation to a young poet who has been handicapped by ill health in his work. The price of the books is 25¢, by mail 30¢. For sale at the Palmetto Leader office, 1310 Assembly Street, Columbia, S. C. --notice in The Palmetto Leader, August 21, 1926, p. 8.

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4. THE MONTH FOR READING

Horatio has requested some advice as to his reading during this month. That is easy. Instead of putting your dimes in True Story, True Romance, and I Confess, invest in the Life of Fred Douglass, Lincoln or Booker T. Washington. The Life of Richard Allen can be had for thirty-five cents. Education does not consist in the number of books read, but the facts digested and assimilated. February is noted as the birth-month of many great men. Read of them, dream, then put your dreams into action.

Professor Joseph W. Morris of precious memory used to quote to his students Bacon's great words: "Reading makes the full man." --from "Pointed Points," by George A. Singleton, The Palmetto Leader, February 11, 1928, p. 4.

5. Negro Schools

Data from the Negro elementary schools show that 91.1 per cent, or 2,123 of the 2,330 schools, were entirely without books for the use of their pupils. In only three counties of the state was there an expenditure for library books for negro children in the elementary grades in 1931-32. It is thus apparent that only a beginning has been made in meeting the book needs of the negro children. . . .

The negro high schools reported that 79.5 per cent, or 171 of the 215 high schools, had no school library books.

Only four counties reported investment in library books for negro high schools in 1931-32.

There were only 1.37 books per pupil in the negro high school libraries with an average expenditure of 22 mills per pupil for library books in 1931-32. --Mary E. Frayser, The Libraries of South Carolina (Clemson College: South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station of Clemson Agricultural College, Bulletin 292, October 1933), p. 29.

6. Free school starts after all the crops are gathered and ends when field work starts in the spring. The children seem precocious and learn quickly, but they are less concerned with learning to read out of books than with learning lessons taught by woods and fields, swamp and river. The old people must mistrust printed words. They fear that book-learning may put foolish notions into young heads and dim eyes that need to be keen in dealing with wild creatures. --Julia Peterkin, Roll, Jordan, Roll (London: Jonathan Cape, 1934), pp. 175-176.

7. The careful appraisal and wise choice of books for a reading program in a school system becomes a complicated and difficult procedure. The availability of a wide variety of reading material does not eliminate the necessity for fine discrimination in their selection. All books published are not equally satisfactory. Some may be attractive in appearance but lack suitable content or style or vocabulary control. Thoughtful appraisal and choice of books are necessary if the books selected are to serve specific purposes in the reading program. In selecting books for a reading program, the following items should be taken into consideration: (1) The nature of the content of the book. (2) The level of difficulty. (3) Typography. (4) Illustrations. (5) Instructional values. --from "Achievement Tests and A Good Reading Program," by James T. McCain, Palmetto Education Association Journal, January 1956, p. 6.

8. The general objectives of the courses in literature may be summarized as follows: . . . (3) to increase student appreciation of "the best that has been thought and written" in the world's literary history, and especially the "best" of the expression in one's native language; (4) to encourage students to enrich and enlarge their acquaintance with their literary heritage by reading representative works, by understanding such works, and by appropriating to themselves the lessons to be drawn from those works, to the end that their own inner lives may be broadened and deepened, and they may know greater satisfaction in their contacts with other educated persons; and (5) to help students acquire the habit of resorting regularly to the great writings of world culture, by building small private libraries of their own that will give personal enjoyment and tone to the family life in which they may subsequently function as parents. --from "The Communications Center At South Carolina State College," by Dr. Nettie P. Parler, Palmetto Education Association Journal, January 1958, p. 15.

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10:00 am - 5:00 pm  Registration
11:00 am - 1:00 pm  Executive Committee Luncheon
12:00 noon  Exhibits open
1:00 pm - 2:30 pm  SOLINET Users' Discussion Group
1:00 pm - 2:30 pm  Library Education Round Table
3:00 pm - 4:30 pm  FIRST GENERAL SESSION
“Service or Superficiality: Are We Able to Deliver?”
Ella G. Yates, Director, Atlanta Public Library System

4:45 pm - 5:30 pm  Film: “The Speaker,” sponsored by the Intellectual Freedom Committee (also shown on Friday at 4:45 pm)
4:45 pm - 6:30 pm  University of South Carolina College of Librarianship Reunion and Hospitality Hour

8:00 pm - 9:30 pm  SECOND GENERAL SESSION
“Librarians Are People Too—Education for Librarianship in South Carolina,” a presentation by the Faculty of the College of Librarianship, University of South Carolina
9:45 pm - 11:00 pm  Junior Members' Round Table/Public Library Section Hospitality Hour (Cash Bar)

Friday, October 14, 1977

8:30 am - 4:30 pm  Registration
8:30 am - 3:30 pm  Exhibits open
7:45 am - 8:45 am  University of North Carolina Reunion Breakfast
9:00 am - 10:30 am  College and University Section Meeting
“Librarians and Information Brokers in the Information Age,” Connie R. Dunlap, Director, Duke University Library
9:00 am - 10:30 am  Special Libraries Section Meeting
“The Librarian as a Professional Person,” Tina Cummmngs, Executive Director, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs
10:00 am - 10:45 am  School Libraries Section - Informal Buzz Session for School Librarians

3:00 pm - 4:30 pm  First General Session

3:00 pm - 5:00 pm  Film: ‘The Speaker” (second showing)

3:00 pm - 4:45 pm  University of North Carolina College of Librarianship Reunion and Hospitality Hour

4:45 pm - 5:30 pm  Hospitality Hour, sponsored by convention exhibitors

5:30 pm  Exhibits close

4:45 pm - 5:30 pm  Fourth General Session
“Snappers-Up of Unconsidered Trifles,” Louis B. Wright, Director Emeritus, Folger Shakespeare Library, Washington, D.C.

Saturday, October 15, 1977

8:00 am - 9:15 am  Convention Breakfast
“Writing and Reviewing in the South in the Seventies,” William W. Starr, columnist and Cultural Affairs Editor, The State

10:00 am - 11:30 am  General business matters and presentation of the new constitution and by-laws

11:30 am  Adjournment
Activities Committee Proposes Changes

The appointment of a part-time executive secretary for SCLA led a list of six recommendations made by the Ad Hoc Committee on Activities. The committee, chaired by Lois Barbare, studied over the past year problems of association organization. The Executive Committee moved to implement the recommendation for an executive secretary at their March 19 meeting.

In other recommendations, the ad hoc committee presented a suggestion that "type of library" sections and "type of activity" sections be organized. The present type of library sections would be maintained, and the following type of activity sections could be formed: "Children and Young People," "Library Administration," "Public Services," and "Technical Services." Each member could select one type of library section and one type of activity section with regular dues. Additional sections could be formed upon petition of at least 50 members and approval of the Executive Committee.

The ad hoc committee recommended that the present round tables be maintained, provided that each can maintain a membership of 25, and that others be permitted upon application of at least 25 voting members and approval of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee, as recommended by the ad hoc committee, would include the officers and a representative of each section. The A.L.A. Counselor, the S.E.L.A. representative, and the editor of the South Carolina Librarian would be dropped. A second vice president would be added who would be chairman of the membership committee.

The third recommendation was to have officers elected by mail ballot before the annual meeting with at least two nominees for each office.

To improve the financing of the association, the ad hoc committee suggested that the convention be moved to the spring so that more exhibitors could be secured and that the fee for exhibitors be raised to $75. The latter recommendation was adopted by the Executive Committee. To adequately finance the sections, it was suggested that dues be raised to $10 for individuals and five dollars for students and retired members. Two dollars of the basic dues would be earmarked for each section chosen by each member. Institutional dues would range from $10 to $25. Membership in a round table would require an extra two dollar payment.

The fifth recommendation was the following seven standing committees be formed: Constitution and By-Laws, Editorial, Intellectual Freedom, Legislation, Nominations, Planning, and Publicity and Awards. Terms of service would be staggered to provide.

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From The ALA Councilor

ALAs Detroit conference seemed bigger and busier than ever, with more than 1,600 meetings to choose from. Registration was down to some 9,400, the lowest since Las Vegas, presumably due to inadequate hotel accommodations, Detroit's reputation, and the unusual conference schedule. Detroit was peaceful and hospitable, refuting pre-conference qualms, and Cobo Hall provided spacious if not luxurious meeting quarters.

In both Council and Membership meetings, the issue receiving most attention was the Intellectual Freedom Committee's film, "The Speaker." This controversial film has technical as well as philosophical problems, and the example chosen as the vehicle overwhelmed the principles involved. There was heated discussion with proponents of Intellectual Freedom labelling any action on the film as censorship, while a mixed opposition, led by the Black Caucus, denounced the film as racist, prejudiced, and stereotyped. In a very close recount, the resolution asking that ALA remove its name from the list of sponsors was defeated. The film is available for purchase or preview through ALA's Intellectual Freedom Committee.

Other important actions taken by Council include the dissolution of the Library Education Division to be succeeded by a Committee on Library Education. The long debated merger of HRLSD-ASLA was approved. Council also adopted the resolution on Free Access to Information, going on record as opposing charges for any type of library services. Membership and Council approved Division representation on Council. A resolution was also adopted stating that, after 1981, ALA will not meet in any state which has not endorsed ERA. Since the Equal Rights Amendment will have passed or failed before 1981, this creates some ambiguities. With ALA Headquarters in Chicago and Illinois among the states which have not endorsed ERA, many difficulties could result.

One of the important meetings was a hearing on the Future Structure of ALA. The Future Structures Committee has been charged with recommending to the Executive Board general alternatives available for future ALA structure. This appears to be the beginning of another major reorganization of ALA which will probably take several years to carry through. Four possible forms of organization, the activity approach, the assembly approach, the federation approach, and the revolutionary approach, are being studied. The Future Structures report will be reviewed in fall issues of American Libraries, or a copy of the committee report may be requested from Robert Wedgeworth at ALA Headquarters.

The President's Program on Issues and Answers: "The Information Society" was a

Continued on Page 38
Documents Interest Group to Meet

A few documents librarians in the state have expressed an interest in the establishment of a Documents Round Table in South Carolina. In order to further pursue this interest, a time-slot has been placed on the agenda at the fall SCLA meeting at Myrtle Beach.

This meeting is scheduled for 3:00 p.m., Friday, October 14. All documents librarians or librarians working with all types of government publications are invited to attend. It is hoped that such an organization will help to promote state-wide cooperation in resource sharing in the absence of a Regional Depository.

Such an organization could provide an opportunity to discuss problems, share ideas and sponsor projects for increasing the use of documents.

From the ALA Councilor

Continued from Page 37

provocative session, with papers on the impact of technological change, social changes, and economic changes on libraries, plus discussions of the new role of librarians and public access to information. Other interesting sessions included a workshop on the White House Conference; the LAD Insurance Committee's session; Personal Liability of Trustees, Officers, and Employees of Public Libraries; the HRLSD session on Rights and Opportunities of the Handicapped Citizen; and the Legislative Committee's update. There were many other worthwhile meetings which time did not permit me to attend.

In spite of long sessions and late hours, I found it very rewarding to participate in Council sessions as South Carolina's representative. I hope that SCLA members will follow developments in the Future Structures proposals and other issues before ALA.

New ILL Form Devised by ALA

A new national Interlibrary Loan Request form has been devised to facilitate compliance with the Copyright Revision Act of 1976, effective January 1, 1978. The Interlibrary Loan Committee of the Reference and Adult Services Division of A.L.A. designed the new form, which was accepted by the RASD Board during the Detroit A.L.A. Conference in July.

The most important change in the form is in the lower left corner. This change was devised to facilitate conformity with the Copyright Revision Act and several sets of guidelines which provide assistance in application of the law.

BroDart, Crain, Demco, Gaylord, Highsmith, and Josten, library suppliers, have been contacted by A.L.A. Several have assured the association that the form will be available before it is needed.

Complete explanations of the form will appear in the Fall issue of RQ and in the October issue of American Libraries.

LIBRARY SCHOOLS

The March 1977 issue of "Graduate Library School Programs Accredited by the American Library Association" is now available.

Issued semi-annually, the official list gives the name, address, and telephone number of each library school offering an accredited program, the name of the dean or director, and the name of the degree to which the accredited program leads. Library schools offering doctoral and post-master's specialist or certificate programs are so designated on the list.

Requests for copies of the list should be addressed to: "Accredited List," American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611, accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed no. 10 envelope.

CIRCULATION SYSTEMS MEETING

The Information Science and Automation Division and the LAD Circulation Services Section of the American Library Association will sponsor an Institute on Circulation to be held at the Royal Coach Inn in Dallas, Texas, from October 20-21, 1977. The Institute will feature Hugh Atkinson (University of Illinois) as its keynote speaker. Topics will include a results-oriented view of the circulation function; cost and performance evaluation criteria; turn-key vs. in-house development of automated systems; networking aspects; the privacy issue; and implementation planning plus "where do we go from here?" Exhibits of major circulation systems on the market today will be included. For further information contact the Information Science and Automation Division, American Library Association, 50 E. Huron, Chicago, Ill. 60611. Telephone 312-6780.
Activities Committee
Continued from Page 36

continuing membership. A Program and a Local Arrangements committee would be appointed for each annual convention.

The South Carolina Librarian should be published four times a year, according to the ad hoc committee. The committee feels that the Librarian should be primarily a news bulletin, but "that it could contain articles of special interest to South Carolina libraries when suitable ones are available." The committee suggested that a special committee be appointed to study the type of publication needed.

As most recommendations require changes in the association's constitution or by-laws, the Executive Committee instructed the By-Laws Committee to provide recommendations before the fall convention.

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APPLICATIONS OPEN FOR 1978 SCHOOLS LIBRARY MEDIA AWARD

A $5,000 prize for the most outstanding achievement providing exemplary media programs at the elementary level is being offered to school systems submitting applications for the 1978 School Library Media Program of the Year.

The awards program, now in its sixth year, is cosponsored by the American Association of School Librarians and the Encyclopedia Britannica Companies. It succeeds the EB School Library Awards given during the decade 1963-72.

Top winner of the 1977 competition was the Los Alamitos (California) School District. National Finalist citations were presented to four other nominees: Brittan School District, Sutter, California; DeKalb County Schools, Decatur, Georgia; Community Unit School District 200, Wheaton, Illinois, and Portage (Michigan) Public Schools.

The 1978 awards will be made during National Library Week, April 2-8, and as many as five other school systems may also be cited for the quality of their elementary media programs. Any school system -- public, private, or parochial -- is eligible to apply.

For application forms, write to the American Association of School Librarians, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611, or your state school library media supervisor. Completed applications must be submitted no later than November 14, 1977.

OCLC WORKSHOPS

Newcomers to the OCLC system may benefit from a series of "intensive workshops" being offered by the Kent State University Libraries during 1977-78. The five identical institutes will be especially useful to technical services librarians in an institution about to go on-line, or in libraries that have been on-line for less than one year, the public services librarian wishing to become further acquainted with the system as it now begins to more directly affect work with patrons, or the library educator who is concerned with networks and with interinstitutional bibliographic control.

The program includes practical and theoretical lectures and discussions, on-site visits to a variety of working OCLC library situations, plus "hands-on" tutorials in terminal operation.

A fee of $325 will cover all sessions, materials, and single room accommodations in university housing, Sunday through Thursday nights. Meals are available on campus at typically reasonable academic prices.

For further information contact Anne Marie Allison, University Libraries, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio 44242 or call her at (216) 672-3021.
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