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The South Carolina LIBRARIAN
Vol. 26, No. 1 Spring 1982

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On Our Cover: The headquarters of the York County Library opened this winter in Rock Hill. An article on the signage in this well-planned facility is on page 23. (Photo by Joel Nichols.)

Editor ....................................................... Laurance R. Mitlin
Winthrop College Library

Business Manager ................................. Nancy M. Davidson
Winthrop College Library

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From Our Readers

To the Editor:

Ralph Melnick's letter to the Editor of the South Carolina Librarian (Fall 1981) and Alan Greenberg's article in the Spring issue raise an interesting (albeit not too significant) question: They both seem to state that the College of Charleston is relatively unknown outside the region. On what do they base their conclusion? Is their's a subjective judgment?

Of some 1,500 senior colleges and universities in America, the College of Charleston is one of 34 founded in 17th and 18th Century America still in existence today. For about a half century, my subjective judgment has been that knowledgeable educators across the U.S.A. knew the College of Charleston as a small, solid, often impecunious, but nevertheless prestigious institution producing notable graduates in many fields. Indeed in its earlier and more austere years, it had a national reputation. Could it be that in its present affluence it has lost its lustre and become more regional and provincial? Mr. Melnick and Mr. Greenberg are unquestionably well-situated to make that judgment. If indeed it had declined in stature, that is a pity.

J. Mitchell Reames
Francis Marion College

Carnegie Library Buildings in South Carolina

Estellene Walker
Library History Project
S.C. State Library

Between 1905 and 1916 sixteen cities or towns in South Carolina applied to the Carnegie Corporation for grants to aid in the construction of public library buildings. Fourteen of the applicants received grants ranging from $5,000 to $18,700. The Charleston Library Society (not a public library) received a grant of $5,000 to aid in the construction of a $75,000 building in 1914. Between 1905 and 1920 thirteen new public library buildings were designed, constructed and opened to the public. Each community receiving a grant had to agree to provide a suitable site and annual support from tax sources amounting to ten percent of the grant. All of the Carnegie public library buildings in South Carolina were built to house city or town library service. With the extension of library service to the entire county or region eight of these buildings became too small and were replaced with new buildings. Five of the buildings are still in use though they have been extensively renovated and in some cases expanded by additions. All of the buildings are still in existence.

The following table provides a brief summary of Carnegie public library buildings in South Carolina:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Opening Year</th>
<th>Replaced by new building</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anderson (Anderson County Library)</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaufort (Beaufort County Library)</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaffney (Cherokee County Public Library)</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenwood (City &amp; County Library)</td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>1958, 1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion (Marion County Library)</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>1930, 1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spartanburg (Spartanburg County Public Library)</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>1961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumter (Sumter County Library)</td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>1968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden (Kershaw County Library)</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>1973</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Carnegie library buildings still housing public library service:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Opening Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Darlington (Darlington County Library)</td>
<td>1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honea Path (Branch of Anderson County Library)</td>
<td>1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingstree (Williamsburg County Library)</td>
<td>1917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union (Union County Library)</td>
<td>1905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latta (Dillon County Library)</td>
<td>1914</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Both Greenville and Florence applied for Carnegie grants. Both applications were approved, Greenville's in 1907 with a grant of $15,000 and Florence's in 1914 with a grant of $10,000. Neither city accepted the grants, Greenville because of "architectural problems" and Florence because they wanted a larger grant.
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**An Exchange At Trent Polytechnic Library**

**Ann Hare**
Librarian
Landor College

Two weeks before I was to leave on a four-week exchange at Trent Polytechnic Library in Nottingham, England, all kinds of things began happening. Great Britain was hit by the worse April blizzard of the century with snow drifts up to six feet deep. Civil servants started a five-week airport disruption campaign by going on strike at major airports in Britain during peak travel hours. Convicted IRA leader Bobby Sands was several weeks into his hunger strike with probable violence upon his death. I was beginning to wonder if a trip to England at that particular time would be a good idea, but I went anyhow.

Actually my exchange with Pam Footitt, Deputy Librarian at Trent, was not a true exchange. Pam spent four weeks at Lander College in Greenwood, South Carolina, in April, 1981. I spent four weeks, beginning in the middle of May, at Trent Polytechnic in Nottingham, England. Pam and I decided this would fit personal, work, and school schedules better. Also, we would be available to take care of problems and plans for each other without burdening the rest of the library staff with that kind of detail. However, for an exchange to be successful, we found that most, if not all, of the staff would be involved.

After the exchange had been proposed, I made a quick search of library literature and found little on the details of a successful exchange. No staff at either library had ever participated in an exchange.

Since we were both in administrative positions, we felt that it would be helpful to spend time talking to staff at the host library and to visit other types of libraries instead of actually working at a particular job. We decided the visiting librarian should indicate any special interest in advance. The host librarian made the plans and arranged a schedule for the visitor.

The schedule I arranged for Pam was flexible. All members of the Jackson Library staff had the opportunity to talk to her, discuss their jobs, and listen to her comments and explanations on procedures and policies at Trent. Pam also talked with the staff at other libraries in the area. Libraries around Greenwood which invited Pam to spend part of a day or longer were the Abbeville-Greenwood Regional Library, the library at Piedmont Technical College, Upper Savannah AHEC Library, the Willington Elementary School Library in McCormick District Number 4, and the Presbyterian College Library. She briefly visited the Atlanta Public Library and the libraries at the College of Charleston, Emory University, the Citadel, and the South Carolina Historical Society.

On my visit I did the same type things. Although most of my time was spent at the Trent Polytechnic libraries, I also visited the Nottinghamshire County Library and the libraries at Nottingham University. During my exchange I added a few words to my vocabulary such as "stock" for collection, "enquiry desk" for reference desk, and "issue desk" for circulation desk. I also needed an understanding of the English education system in order to write comments in my American frame of reference.

There are many similarities between American and English libraries, and this is to be expected. This article will deal mostly with the differences or the interesting things that were observed or discussed in the libraries visited. These may or may not be typical of similar libraries in England.
Many English cities can have both a polytechnic and a university, and Nottingham is one of the cities which has both types of institutions. There is no institution in the United States with which one can compare a polytechnic.

Academic programs at a polytechnic are combined with vocational courses. Students can prepare to enter occupations in such areas as social work, teaching, town and country planning, theatre design, law and mechanical engineering, or they can obtain a more general education in areas such as chemistry, creative arts, humanities, fine arts, and social sciences.

Trent Polytechnic was founded in 1970 by merging smaller institutions. With the addition of a college of education in 1975, Trent with its City Centre site also acquired a second site, the Clifton site. The Clifton site is several miles from City Centre, but the two sites are connected with good bus service. Students usually have all of their classes either at one site or the other. In 1980-1981 Trent had approximately 8,500 FTE students and over 700 teaching staff. There were twenty-six teaching departments grouped into seven schools: School of Art and Design, Trent Business School, School of Education, School of Engineering and Science, School of Environmental Studies, School of Human Sciences, and School of Modern Sciences.

Of course library policies and decisions have been influenced by the merger of several institutions and by the two sites. There are two main libraries, one at City Centre and one at Clifton, plus eight small libraries. The two main libraries are open 70.5 hours per week while the smaller libraries are open 40 hours per week while school is in session. The libraries are connected by courier service. The library has a staff of around 68 FTE employees, including 24 librarians, and a collection of over 350,000 volumes.

The central administration for the Trent Library is housed in the City Centre site on Dryden Street. In addition to support staff, there is a Director, Don Daintree, with two Deputy Librarians, Pam Footitt and Alan Hopkinson. Pam is in charge of staff, budget, and building while Alan oversees computer applications and the teaching program. The three librarians on the central administration staff spend time at the Clifton site each week. The Teaching Resources Committee, the equivalent of Lander's Library Committee, meets once a term.

For each school there is a School Library, the term used for departmental libraries. The School Libraries are housed at one of the two main libraries. Each of the main libraries has only one issue desk, and the Dryden Street Library, the library at City Centre, has a central enquiry desk located on the main floor near the issue desk.

The School Libraries have a great deal of autonomy within certain limits. All Schools must follow the same basic principles, and a certain level of service must be maintained. For instance, a School Librarian may not alter systems or change book jobbers without consulting the Librarian.

Each School Library has a separate staff, separate collection, and separate card catalog. The School Library staff usually consists of two professional librarians and about three non-professionals. The staff is responsible for periodicals, the selection, acquisition and cataloging of books, and reader services such as reference and teaching. One interesting thing that is done with the collection in each school library is to shelve the reference books, which are prominently marked "Reference", with the circulating books. Another interesting aspect is that multiple copies of textbooks may be provided in the library since students are not expected to buy them.

Besides the two main libraries, there are other service points or reference/study libraries located near the classrooms for each school. The main libraries for the schools were located in these areas until the libraries were moved into the new building on Dryden Street in 1978. At that point, the old school libraries were retained as reference/study libraries. The collections in the reference/study areas are supposed to contain only duplicates of material found in the main libraries. They are also needed to meet requirements for space.

Although there is a union list of periodicals for Trent, there is no union catalog to serve the two main libraries and eight reference/study libraries. Usually the title or subject of a book gives an indication as to which School Library would probably have the book, and that catalog is consulted. If the subject of the book is not obvious from the title, all seven catalogs in both main libraries as well as the catalogs located in the reference/study libraries should be checked to locate the book. The lack of the union catalog can be explained by the merger of the various colleges which formed Trent during the 1970's and by the expense of beginning a union catalog at that point.

Catalogs in libraries in England, and this was true at all the libraries where I visited, consist of an author catalog and a classified catalog with a subject index. The author catalog does not necessarily include joint authors or corporate authors, but it may. The classified catalog is equivalent to our shelf list, but it is placed where the public can use it. Trent has a computer printout of an alphabetical subject approach to the classified catalog. Below is an example of the type of entry found in the index to the classified catalog:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Call Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pollution : general</td>
<td>574.632(282.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollution : air</td>
<td>614.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollution : coasts : ecology</td>
<td>574.24044(222)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Various bibliographic tools make a title approach or other subject approaches possible.

I attended a meeting of the Teaching Resource Committee, where to my delight, I found tea was served to each member at tea time. The budget was among the many items discussed. In the past, Trent's budget has been tied to the inflation rate. Trent uses a formula for dividing the book budget between departments. It takes into account three factors:

1. the number of FTE's for each department  
2. the average price of a book for each department (taken from the Library Association's published figures)  
3. the number of books per student (this would be three for a laboratory/workshop based subject such as Electrical Engineering or five for a library-based subject such as law)

The Teaching Resources Committee approved this method of distribution of resources and the schools seem reasonably pleased with the results.

Communication between the school libraries and the library administration is informal. Communication between the school libraries and the schools is left to the discretion of the school libraries, but most of the school librarians make formal reports once or twice a term to their School Board. They also send material like selection lists and acquisition lists to faculty members in the subject areas. At least one of the school libraries produces a monthly newsletter. Each month the School Library for the Science and Engineering area generates a newsletter on microprocessors and one on safety. All senior school librarians have been asked to serve as members of the School Board in their area.

The library at Trent has a small staff for publicity and displays. Duties included designing and producing any signage or stationery required in the library. Linda Smith and her staff plan displays for a year at a time, and the displays are changed monthly. The display is first at Dryden Street Library which has the most display space. Then it is taken to the library at the Clifton site and then to various other school libraries. With this kind of schedule each display receives maximum exposure, and the students benefit from seeing very good displays in several locations. When I left, the
Clifton site library had a display on costumes while the Dryden Street Library had one on inland waterways.

Students are allowed to check out eight books at a time. Upon registering at Trent, a student is given eight tickets, the labels for which have been produced by the computer. A ticket is placed with each book card when a book is checked out. When the book is returned, the book card is returned to the book, and the ticket is returned to the student. In order to get the ticket, it is necessary for the student to wait until a book is checked in.

Although Trent has been using computers in the operation of the libraries, there are plans for increasing their use. The union list of periodicals and the subject index to the classified catalog have been completed while I was there. Other computer uses include KWIC indexes and the statistics collection. DIALOG, BLAISE, and EURLEX are among the online data bases used. VIEWDATA provides three electronic information systems. Ceefax, Oracle, and Prestel are available through VIEWDATA. Ceefax and Oracle are shown via the television network, and Prestel is put out by British Telecom and is a telephone/television link.

**Nottinghamshire County Library**

Public libraries in Nottingham are part of Leisure Services which include activities such as parks, youth clubs, sports, arts, visitor centres, and picnic sites. In 1974, the Nottinghamshire County Library was created by combining five public libraries in the area. There are 45 full-time and 29 part-time branches which are supplemented by eight mobile libraries to serve the one million people living in Nottinghamshire. The bookstock, or collection, is about 2.4 million; the staff, about 500 with 130 librarians. The Plessey system is used for circulation at the main library and at the Mansfield Central Library, and the card catalog is being converted into a COM catalog.

The public library has some interesting collections. There is an extensive local studies collection and special collections on D.H. Lawrence and other local authors. Sets of plays and music are housed at the main library in Nottingham. All types of plays are included in the collection, and they are arranged by characters in the play (all women, all men, 2 men and 1 woman, etc.) There are copies in a set for each character as well as an extra one for the director. The sets of music provide parts for all the voices and/or instruments. The loan period for this material is flexible, depending on the use. They are extensively used by various groups. There is a collection of books in the main foreign languages plus collections in Polish, Urdu, Hindi, Punjabi, Gujarati, and Bengali for the ethnic communities in Nottinghamshire.

One morning I was taken on a tour of two public libraries. The Selston Library is an example of school and public library cooperation. This library combines a school library for older children with a public library. There is a separate library for the younger children to use. A professional librarian works in the library for younger students while non-professional staff take care of the school/public library. The school/public library is closed to the public for certain hours so the students have exclusive use of the collection. The Selston Library was an attractive library with space for displays provided throughout the shelving area.

The Mansfield Central Library is one of the newest libraries in Nottinghamshire. It is located in the new Four Seasons Shopping Centre. The first level of the library opens on the shopping level of the mall. This space is small, surrounded by glass, and contains a desk for returning library material. The upper floors above are spacious and contain all the services you would expect to find in a large branch library. Among the newest libraries, the Mansfield Central Library's circulation system is controlled by a computer. The library serves also as a community center since it provides accommodations for leisure and cultural activities in the area with meeting rooms and an auditorium. A coffee bar is located near these rooms, and is open to library users. It not only is self-supporting but actually makes a small profit.

**School Libraries**

The public and school libraries are intertwined in Nottinghamshire in many ways: buildings, staff, and collection. The Nottinghamshire County Library houses the headquarters and collection of the School Library Service for county schools in half the county while the Mansfield Central Library provides space for the other half of the county. The collection includes books for permanent and loan collections to schools, special project collections, and books on current trends in education for teachers. There is also a new book exhibit in the Nottingham building where all children's books published during the last two years are displayed. These books are available for anyone to examine. Each book has an evaluative review by the staff. The library will loan project collections of 30 books to schools for use during the term. Books for as many as three projects for each teacher each term can be requested. Book meetings are held monthly to provide information on selection, and there are guidelines for the assessment of these books.

**University of Nottingham**

I spent one day at the University of Nottingham visiting several libraries: the Main Library, the Science Library, and the Medical Library. The collection at the University contains over 800,000 books and pamphlets, 115,000 microforms and audio-visuals, and 6,000 periodical subscriptions. Circulation totals over 350,000. The staff numbers 94 full-time and 53 part-time people and includes 38 librarians.

The Main Library houses the collection in arts, social sciences, and education as well as general reference material, documents, special collections, and manuscripts. The central administrative offices are there. The Science Library contains the pure and applied sciences and psychology. The Medical Library serves the Medical school, the University Hospital, and the School of Nursing.

Each of the principal libraries is responsible for book selection, acquisitions, cataloguing, and circulation. Students are limited to borrowing six volumes at a time. They are issued a borrower's ticket. The borrower's ticket is shown when a student borrows a book, and an issue slip is completed for each book. The issue slip is located when the book is returned while the student waits. This can create long lines at the end of the term. There is a union catalog located in the Main Library. The Medical Library has a COM catalog with 8 microfiche readers for using it.

The University Library just finished a periodical survey in which all faculty members were asked to grade periodical titles on a scale of A to C, with A for indispensable and C for useful. The titles were arranged by subject and lists were distributed to faculty members. This was done to identify titles which could be eliminated if budget restrictions made it necessary.

Each of the libraries at the University had a suggestion book with a place for the date, name, suggestion, and response. Anyone is able to make a suggestion or ask a question and check back later to see the reply. The librarians were pleased with the type of responses they had received through the use of the suggestion book.
Conclusion

Talking to other librarians is always useful, and visiting libraries in another country is both interesting and valuable. I found it helpful to look at routines, objectives, and philosophies from a different point of view. Solutions to problems in English libraries were not necessarily solutions to problems in the Jackson Library, but understanding why things were done the way they were definitely contributed to professional development.

There were many similarities between libraries in England and those in South Carolina. In both places, libraries are housed in relatively new buildings but space is already becoming a problem for many of the libraries. English libraries, like those in the United States, are being confronted with the fact that construction money will not be as available as it was in the past.

Large libraries in the United States are probably a little ahead of large libraries in England in the use of computers for library applications. English libraries are using computers but are planning to increase their use in the future.

Although many British libraries are experiencing budget problems, their problems seemed relatively mild compared to the ones suffered by libraries in South Carolina in recent years.

There are differences between libraries in England and those in South Carolina. One mentioned earlier was the type of card catalog available for patrons to use. Another difference was that the size of English libraries tended to be much larger than the size of libraries in South Carolina. One obvious reason for this difference was the difference in population density between the two areas. Another reason is that so many institutions have merged in the last two decades in England.

College and university libraries in the United States have traditionally used student assistants for some of the routine jobs which any library has. In recent years this has been encouraged by the availability of federal aid. In England, students do not work in libraries. In fact, English students are expected not to work anywhere. They receive grants and are to consider school their full-time activity. Even the public libraries in England did not hire students after school. Instead, English libraries depend on part-time employees. This pattern of staffing works well for libraries and for staff. Tasks traditionally done by students in American college libraries, such as shelving books, are done by staff. At Trent, all staff members, including librarians, help with the shelving of books. I decided that the contacts we have with student assistants at Lander were valuable. It makes the full-time staff more aware of needs, interests, and problems that students have. Also, I think the average student may find the entire library staff more approachable simply because a student he knows is seen working at the circulation desk.

In England, interlibrary loans are requested mainly from such lending libraries as the London Library or the British Library Lending Division in Yorkshire although the regional system is also used. An English library can pay an annual fee and borrow a certain number of volumes at a time throughout the year. For instance, a library can borrow 40 volumes at a time from the London Library by paying an annual fee of 400 pounds. The National Lending Library for Science and Technology and the National Central Library merged in 1973 to make the Lending Division of the British Library, located at Boston Spa in West Yorkshire. The cost is 1.50 pounds to borrow a title from the British Library, and postage is paid one way. All three English libraries visited used several lending libraries for their requests. The Nottinghamshire County Library borrowed 4,602 books and loaned 3,477 books through interlibrary loans during a recent year.

I thought the way of dealing with interlibrary loans in England was interesting. The Jackson Library follows the National Interlibrary Loan Code and does not, as a general rule, borrow books for students. Both Trent and the University Library were able to provide books for their students through interlibrary loan because of the way this service is handled in England. The burden of providing the material was not placed mostly on the larger libraries in the area.

Although both countries have been experiencing a decline in the number of professional positions available, England seems to be having more difficulties with the problem than the United States. In addition to the lack of entry level positions, England also has very few job opportunities for experienced librarians. A couple of librarians mentioned the need to change jobs because of career advancement. They were satisfied in their present position but felt a move would be desirable. There are not enough positions available to make that type of move easily or quickly.

In Greenwood the four libraries, a college library, a technical college library, a public library, and a medical library, all cooperate as much as possible. The Jackson Library and the library at Piedmont TEC, as well as other educational institutions in South Carolina, honor the student ID card from another institution and loan books to students from other institutions. Although other students and the public can use the facilities at the English university and polytechnic libraries, they do not have this type of loan privilege. Each institution provides material to its students either through its own collection or through interlibrary loans.

One person involved in the exchange program at Trent commented that most people who participate in an exchange return to their institution with an appreciation for their particular system. I came away with an awareness of how many different solutions there are to the same problem and how all of these solutions work in different situations. I also came away with some useful ideas. Both Pam and I felt that the exchange was both professionally and personally rewarding. We recommend the experience to anyone who might have an opportunity to participate in an exchange.

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The ERIC System and South Carolina Libraries

Helen Callison
School of Librarianship
University of South Carolina

For some library users and for many librarians, the documents and journal articles which are indexed and made available through the various ERIC Clearinghouses are such an accepted part of library service that special attention is not directed to them. For many librarians serving educators (in academic libraries, in technical colleges, in public schools, and in public libraries), ERIC accessibility has been thought to be too expensive because an individual library did not have access to an on-line computer terminal. Others thought that document delivery was too slow, even when we had the services of an on-line terminal in the State Department of Education, too complicated, to be worth too much attention.

The ERIC indexes continue to bring to our attention materials of the following types, and of others: teaching guides; resource guides; handbooks; syllabi; manuals and guides; curriculum materials; instructional materials; state of the art studies; program/project descriptions; evaluation studies; feasibility studies; tests and other measurement devices.

These are located through the use of RIE (Resources in Education) issues and cumulative indexes; a counterpart is the CIJE (Current Index to Journals in Education), with monthly issues and cumulative indexes on a semi-annual basis. CIJE indexes far more journals which are important to educators than does the Education Index, long a standard research tool.

The location of these indexes in academic, technical and school or school district libraries would enable educators to locate valuable resources readily. Those documents indexed in RIE are all available through the South Carolina State Library with a short time lag. Many journal articles located through the issues of CIJE, if not available locally, are available through Article Copy Service-CIJE, University Microfilms International. However, this service is relatively expensive, as compared to the microfiche copies of RIE documents. The abstracts printed by CIJE make it possible to refine the selection of articles pertinent to the needs of a library user. Having the abstracts in hard-copy format provides the same information offered on a more sophisticated basis by the use of an on-line terminal.

Visits to a number of public libraries in the state have revealed that some are providing either RIE or CIJE, or both, to the community already. As librarians look toward more cooperative efforts in providing quality service to the people in our state, this may well be an area of cooperation which can readily be expanded. The use of microfiche printers already located in schools, for people who wish hard copy of documents, and of readers for those who obtain microfiche copy, would enable schools to make a real contribution to networking. Union lists of relevant journals would be an additional way to increase the utilization of the service.

Much of the necessary equipment is already available, since almost all secondary schools have a microfiche reader and/or printer available in the library, the guidance center, or the office. This is probably true of many school district offices, also. Technical colleges and academic libraries have generally begun to use microfiche for back issues of journals and for some book collections. The cost of storing microfiche is nominal, in terms of space and cabinetry. A single fiche card holds up to 90 pages of information, and the cost to a user, through the State Library, is ten cents per fiche. No other material is so inexpensive, yet so strongly based on educational research and practice.

As the result of an ERIC workshop offered at the College of Librarianship, information related to accessing these educational documents and journal articles is presented below:

**Recommended Purchases For Technical Colleges, Academic Colleges, and School Districts:**

- ERIC Thesaurus, 1980 edition: $13.20
- Resources in Education (RIE) subscription for current year (U.S. Government Printing Office): $42.70
- RIE 2 semi-annual indexes for 1981: $16.00
- RIE - 1980 cumulative index (from Oryx Press): $45.00
- 1979 cumulative index, microfiche only (Oryx): $23.75
- RIE Main Entry Cumulation, 1966-1980 is scheduled for printing in the Spring of 1982: $45.00
- Current Index to Journals in Education (CIJE) subscriptions for current year (from Oryx Press): $90.00
- CIJE - cumulative index for January-June 1981: $75.00
- cumulative indexes for 1979 and 1980, microfiche only, @$40: $80.00

**Microfiche reader (from $80 to $150+) and/or microfiche reader/printer ($1200 and up)**

**Steps to Use**

(a) Majority of searches can be done manually within twenty to thirty minutes without the expense of an on-line terminal. Manual searches facilitated by local ownership of RIE, Thesaurus, and CIJE.

(b) On-line searches may be done through:

- College of Charleston - minimum fee of $5 and cost of computer time
- Reference Librarian, Winthrop College - actual on-line costs; averages $9 or less; can send deposit of $10 and originate search without going in person
- Clemson University - $10 minimum fee; user can check out fiche for two weeks
- South Carolina State College - nominal fee
- University of South Carolina - $10 minimum fee; must go to reference librarian to instigate search
- Spartanburg Public Library
Obtaining Documents:

A. ERIC microfiche collections are located in the following places:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Hard Copy</th>
<th>Fiche Copy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charleston County Public Schools</td>
<td>Peggy Hanna</td>
<td>$0.10/pg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Chisolm St., Charleston 29401</td>
<td>803-722-8461</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citadel Military College</td>
<td>Herbert T. Nath</td>
<td>$0.10/pg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Library, Charleston 29409 (serve Citadel, Trident TEC and Baptist College)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clemson University</td>
<td>Wilma Burkett</td>
<td>$0.15/pg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Muldrow Cooper Library</td>
<td>803-666-3027</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clemson 29631</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina State Library</td>
<td>Anne K. Middleton</td>
<td>$0.10/pg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500 Senate St., Columbia 29205</td>
<td>803-758-3138</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darlington County Schools</td>
<td>Donna Howle</td>
<td>$0.10/pg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>255 Blue St., Darlington 29532</td>
<td>803-393-0477</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bob Jones University (from 1980+)</td>
<td>Jim Cline</td>
<td>$0.15/pg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mack Library Greenville 29614</td>
<td>803-242-5100 ext. 298</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.C. State College (from 1974+)</td>
<td>Calverta D. Long</td>
<td>$0.10/pg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller F. Whittaker Library</td>
<td>803-536-7046</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Orangeburg 29117</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winthrop College</td>
<td>Francis D. Ellison</td>
<td>$0.10/pg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dacus Library Rock Hill, 29733</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USC at Spartanburg (from 1973+)</td>
<td>Valerie Burnie; Library Spartanburg 29303</td>
<td>$0.10/pg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elliot McCaughin</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

B. Rapid access to ERIC documents identified through RIE from any location in South Carolina. All county libraries are part of a state library network, having TWX lines to the State Library. Private citizens and public school personnel may go through the public libraries to place orders for microfiche copy (up to 90 pages of information to a fiche card) or for paper copy. The charge for microfiche is $.10 per page; few documents require more than two. Delivery will be made anywhere in the state within three days.

Colleges and technical schools may contact the State Library directly for fiche or hard copy of documents.

C. CIJE: the use of materials contained in more than 755 educational journals. Many of the journals are available through local school districts and colleges within the state. Hard copy reprints of all indexed articles may be ordered from:

- Article Copy Service - CIJE
  University Microfilms International
  300 North Zeab Road
  Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106
  800-521-3042

The current price per article is $8, if each article is identified as coming from CIJE; articles prior to 1978 cost $10 each. Updated information is always available in the current CIJE issue.

Recent South Caroliniana:
A Partial List

John K. Waters
South Caroliniana Library
University of South Carolina

This bibliography is the 22nd of its kind to appear in the South Carolina Librarian. It is intended to cumulate the previous lists. The volume of published Caroliniana continues to increase dramatically, and in order to keep the list a workable acquisition tool for the State's librarians, the compiler has attempted to be as selective as possible, without omitting significant publications.

Albright, Alan B.

Allen, Catherine B.

Bartram, William.
Travels through North and South Carolina, Georgia, east and west Florida. Charlottesville: Univ. Pr. of Virginia, 1980. xx, 534 p. (Facsimile of 1792 ed.)

Bass, Jack.

Bethel, Elizabeth Rauh.

Bledsoe, Jerry.

Boddie, William Willis.
History of Williamsburg: something about the people of Williamsburg County, South Carolina. Spartanburg: Reprint Co., 1980. vii, 611 p. $35.00. (Reprint of 1923 ed.)

Bristow, Gwyn.

Brockington, Paul E.

Brockington, Paul E.

Brooks, Mark J.

Butterworth, Keen.

Calhoun, John C.
Chapman, John Abney.
History of Edgefield County from the earliest settlements to 1897. Spartanburg: Reprint Co., 1980. 568 p. (Reprint of 1897 ed.)

Chestrut, Mary Boykin Miller.

Chestrut, Mary Boykin Miller.

Chilton, John.

Clark, E. Culpepper.
Blacksbury Book.
Chilton, John.
History of Edgefield County from the earliest settlements to 1897. Spartanburg: Reprint Co., 1980. 568 p. (Reprint of 1897 ed.)

Chestnut, Mary Boykin Miller.

Davenport, Guy.
The geography of the imagination. San Francisco: North Point Press, 1981. x, 384 p. $17.50.

Davidson, Mary S., Florence resident.

Davis, Burke.

Dawson, Francis W.

Dickey, James.

Drucker, Lesley M.
Archaeological investigations at Hollow Creek watershed site no. 1, Lexington County, South Carolina. Columbia: Carolina Archeological Services, 1980. v, 75 leaves.


Davenport, Guy.
The geography of the imagination. San Francisco: North Point Press, 1981. x, 384 p. $17.50.

Davidson, Mary S., Florence resident.

Dawson, Francis W.

Dickey, James.

Drucker, Lesley M.
Archaeological investigations at Hollow Creek watershed site no. 1, Lexington County, South Carolina. Columbia: Carolina Archeological Services, 1980. v, 75 leaves.


Davenport, Guy.
The geography of the imagination. San Francisco: North Point Press, 1981. x, 384 p. $17.50.

Davidson, Mary S., Florence resident.
Leland, Isabella G.

Leland, Jack.

Lewis, Kenneth E.

Linder, Suzanne Cameron.

Littlejohn, Jim.

Lynch, Alma.

Magill, Arthur, Greenville resident.

Magill, Arthur.


Maxey, Russell.

Michie, James L.

Michie, James L.

Mills, Robert.

Moltke-Hansen, David, ed.

Moore, Bob, Columbia resident.

Muhaney, Robert J., ed.

Neighbors, Wayne, ed.

Obear, Katherine Theus.
Through the years in old Winnisboro. Spartanburg: Reprint Co., 1980. xx, 258 p. (Reprint of 1940 ed.)

Pearson, Bruce L.

Perry, Benjamin Franklin.

Platt, Eugene Robert.
Taylor, Richard L.

Trinkley, Michael.

Turner, Kermit.

Ward, Patricia Dawson.

Waring, Laura Witte.
The way it was in Charleston. Old Greenwich, Conn.: Devin-Adair Co., 1980. 119 p. $5.95.

Warren, Mary Bondurant.

Wilbanks, Ralph.

Williams, Jack Kenny.

Woodward, Janet H.
Horry County South Carolina: original returns of the assistant marshals, white and free colored population. Greenville: A Press, 1980. 132 p. $15.00.

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Reviews


An Author index to Library of Congress classification: class P will be useful for both beginning catalogers and reference librarians as a time-saving source. Libraries which do not have the Combined indexes to the Library of Congress classification schedules or which have limited reference sources on English and American literature will find this index a good addition to their collection.

The text is an alphabetical list of names, pseudonyms, and titles of anonymous works with cross references. Name forms are not AACR2 but the same as given in the schedule and are followed by the literature number. The spacing on the pages of this slim volume allows for additional names and notes.

Charlotte C. Marshall
Catalog Dept.
U.S.C. Cooper Library

Journal of Library Administration, Published by Haworth Press, 149 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York Quarterly, $48.00 per year. (Edited by John Rizzo, Western Michigan University)

The Journal of Library Administration is a new journal designed to appeal to administrators, academicians, and students. The papers included are written by librarians and management specialists on a variety of topics in the field. The format is scholarly with charts, references and bibliographies appended to many of the articles. The subjects covered appear to be of the most interest to those administering large staffs or students writing papers. A matter of concern is the lateness of publication. No issue of the 1981 volume had been received by December 31, 1981.

Gerda Belknap
Richland County Library
Annual Reports

Library Administration Section

The major project of the Library Administration Section for 1981 was the presentation of the speaker, Dr. Ruth Katz, of Eastern Carolina University, Greenville, North Carolina, on the subject of grants at the 1981 Joint SCLA/NCLA Conference in Charlotte. Her speech was entitled "Formula For Success: A Good Ideas Plus A Willing Sponsor". Her presentation was excellent, and she spoke to a full house, but when it came time for the business meeting, it was discovered that there were only nine members of the Section in attendance. The balance of the crowd was made up of North Carolinians. Since the Section Constitution specifies a quorum of fifteen, the business meeting part of the program was adjourned. This necessitates the mailing of the Annual Report and the ballots for the election of the officers for 1982, as specified in the Section Constitution.

The resignation of the chair-elect leaves the Section without a new chairman this year. According to the Section Constitution Article IX, Section 4, the past chairman will serve as temporary chairman until the next regular meeting (October 1982) if neither the Chairman or the Vice Chairman is able to serve.

Public Library Section

This has been a very active year for the Public Library Section. We were pleased to bring to the joint conference one of the great leaders in librarianship today — Dr. Peggy Sullivan, Immediate Past President of the American Library Association.

The Section held an extremely successful membership campaign conducted by the Public Relations Committee, Ann Scott Terry, Chair. Marjorie Herring took over as Chair of the Program Committee. Marjorie has done an excellent job organizing a workshop on publicity to be held next March.

The Legislative Committee, David Paynter, Chair, has been actively working on strategies to increase state funding. A Legislative Day will be held February 10, 1982.

When one of the Delegates at Large moved out of state it was discovered that there were no provisions in the By-Laws for appointing new officers for this position or the position of Secretary-Treasurer. The Constitution and By-Laws Committee, under the leadership of David Lyon, addressed this situation through an amendment passed at the annual meeting.

The Standards Committee has had an extremely busy year revising The Standards for South Carolina Public Libraries for the first time in 16 years.

Last year's Chair, Carl Stone, developed an Officers' Manual which was valuable in providing information on the Section and SCLA. This will be revised and passed on to Jan Buvinger, the incoming Chair.

School Section

The School Section was not as active during 1981 as it has been in the past. However, there were some activities planned and carried out during the year.

During the spring of 1981 it was suggested that the vice-chair might be interested in working with the Charlotte Mecklenburg School System to plan some school tours for the visiting librarians at the fall conference in Charlotte.

A flyer was produced and sent to all the school librarians in South Carolina announcing the fall SCLA/NCLA joint convention and the programs being planned specifically for school librarians. Response to this mailing was gratifying. An additional 20 members for the Association were recruited.

Due to unfortunate circumstances, Mattie Hemmingsway, Chairman of the Section for 1981, was unable to attend any of the Executive Board meetings of the Association. Catherine Townsend, Vice-Chairman, represented her at these meetings.

Special Libraries Section

One of the major projects of the Special Libraries Section was making plans for the joint SCLA/NCLA convention at Radisson Plaza, Charlotte, October 1981. Don Miles was the liaison for South Carolina Special Libraries. Martha Jane Zachert of the USC School of Librarianship spoke to the joint luncheon meeting for the Special Libraries.

The other major project was planning and implementing a survey of special libraries in South Carolina. 290 surveys were mailed and 60 returned — a return of 21 percent. Disappointing for our profession, we thought. The list of Special Libraries as the end product of the survey is but the tip of the iceberg of special libraries that abound in this state. We feel that what was produced could prove to be the catalyst for the eventual identification of these libraries.

The Special Libraries Section lost membership because of the formation of the two year college and the archives sections. We ended up with a membership of 74, picking up 25 new members as a result of the survey, proving that it was a worthwhile effort for this reason alone.

Technical Services Section

Jane Mason served as liaison with North Carolina for the joint SCLA/NCLA convention in Charlotte, N.C. The program featured: Dr. Joe Hewett, Associate Director of the UNC-Chapel Hill library. Assisted by two of his colleagues in the network, Hewett outlined the development of cooperation among the libraries of North Carolina State University, Duke University, and UNC-Chapel Hill.

At the business meeting which followed, Frank Hise gave a report of the Nominating Committee: Chairperson: Mary Ann Am. Vice Chairperson: Chairperson Elect: Alan Greenberg and Elizabeth Lange, Secretary: Gloria Kelley-Palmer and Minus McIver. There were no nominations from the floor. Mary Ann Am, Alan Greenberg, and Gloria Kelley-Palmer were elected by ballot.

Signs at the York County Library/Orientation Round-Up

Patricia M. Ridgeway
Head, Reference Department
Winthrop College Library

I visited the new York County Public Library building the other day to talk with Director David Lyon about signs. Knowing Lyon had attended the 1979 SCLA workshop on library signs, I asked him about his experiences in setting up a sign system from scratch.

With the building newly opened, Lyon and the staff are discovering how patrons are finding their way, and they are waiting to see what problems develop before making any changes to the sign system designed by the project interior decorator. Lyon noted one problem they spotted immediately; the eight-inch letters that are used throughout the building are very effective except in one small area at the end of a short hall where the letters seem disproportionately large.

The library is designed to preserve what Lyon describes as "quite zones." On the entrance level are the "noisy zones"—circulation, the children's room, the adult browsing area, and current periodicals. A directory located past the circulation desk and facing the front door directs patrons to go up the nearby stairs or elevator to reach the areas where more quiet study is likely to occur—reference, the card catalog, the bookstacks, and the local history room. At the time of our discussion, the directory had not been installed, and Lyon noted that the staff will be very interested to see how effectively it gets people to locations on the top floor.

When patrons arrive at the top floor, the first thing they encounter is the long, desk-height reference desk. There is no sign at the desk because the designer felt its function would be obvious to all. Lyon commented, "It seems like it should work this way, but we are going to watch and make sure."

The sign that identifies the library from the outside poses a similar question. The sign is on the west, the entrance side of the building, and can be seen very easily by those driving east. There are no signs on the narrow side that faces the street or on the east side that would be seen by people heading west. There are plenty of windows on the east side, and the architect reasoned that people coming toward the building on this side would see the bookstacks within the building and identify it as a library. Lyon shares the architect's belief but will also wait and see.

The library is very attractive with earth tones throughout except in the children's room which is highlighted with bright primary colors. Unfortunately space and the emphasis of this article leave me no choice but to recommend you investigate on your own many of the library's other interesting features such as its energy efficient design, its unique lighting system, and its custom-made furniture.
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