South Carolina Librarian

including NEWS & VIEWS

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Myrtle Beach
In November
An Invitation You Can’t Pass Up

As an active and interested SCLA member, you can now make plans to attend the association’s 62nd annual convention to be held this year, November 9-11 at the Hilton Hotel in Myrtle Beach, South Carolina.

The convention’s theme will be Pro Publicus Bonum: Libraries and Information for the Public Good. Programs will focus on how libraries can help inform and educate the public and provide more direct services to the people of their communities. There will also be many occasions to meet other library professionals, share ideas and explore opportunities for professional development.

So make your reservations now to attend the SCLA annual conference in Myrtle Beach. It’s an invitation you can’t pass up!
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From the Editor
Greetings! Hope all of you had a good summer. You may have noticed that SCL is late this issue. This is because your editor is in the throes of learning more about desktop publishing and hit a problem with scanning documents and reformating them for publication. I am sorry, but hope that you all consider this issue worth the wait.

Don't forget the upcoming SCLA Annual Convention in Myrtle Beach, November 9-11! The program looks great. I hope to see you all there!

• Katina Strauch

Legislative Update
Amendment to Pornography Legislation Introduced

Compiled by the Editor from information supplied by Miss Betty Callaham

Representatives Mike Fair and David Wilkins introduced H. 4209 on April 26. The bill proposed two amendments to Section 16-15-385 of the S.C. Code, the "Material Harmful to Minors" section of anti-pornography legislation passed by the General Assembly in 1987. One provision would allow a minor to work in a theatre if the minor's parent or guardian consents to the employment and if the minor is not allowed to work in the viewing area when material harmful to minors is shown.

The other provision expands the definition of library in the affirmative defense section. If passed Section 16-15-385(C)(2) will read (new language underlined): "the defendant was a school, church, museum, public library, school library, college library, university library, government agency, medical clinic, or hospital carrying out its legitimate function; or an employee or agent of such an organization acting in that capacity and carrying out a legitimate duty of his employment."

This change is one of six amendments sought by librarians. The bill is now in the House Judiciary Committee.

Material which appears in the South Carolina Librarian (including News & Views) expresses the views of the authors and not necessarily the opinion of the Association or the Editorial Committee. Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor. Deadlines are January 15, March 15, May 15, September 15, and December 15.

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South Carolina Library Association
Executive Board Minutes

April 8, 1988

McNair Law Firm,
NCNB Tower - 18th Floor
1301 Gervais Street
Columbia, SC

The meeting of the Executive Board of SCLA was called to order by the President, Suzanne Krebsbach, at 10:00 AM. The following members were in attendance: Ginny Maxim, Betty E. Callaham, Neal Martin, Ann B. Osborne, Maureen Harris, Dennis Bruce, Bud Walton, Shari L. Lohela, Susan Krebsbach, Jeronell White, Frankie O’Neal, Oakley Coburn, Helen Ann Rawlinson, Margaret Bundy, Angie Bardin, Sheila Seaman, Katina Strauch, Jan Sprouse, Roxy Rust, Leslie Barbar, H.J. Hartsooh, Helen L. Callison, Ann Hare, Bruce R. Heimburger, Penny Forrester, Tom Larimore and Bill Langston.

The minutes were approved with one spelling correction, p.2 "under GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS: - line 2, correct "Bostic to "Bostick".

TREASURER’S REPORT:
Received as information.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY REPORT:
Several bulk mailings, call to meeting, agenda and minutes were mailed. Applications for membership were processed daily. Computer print-outs were provided to officers who requested them.

PRESIDENT’S REPORT:
SELA call meeting was attended by Carl Stone. ALA Committee on Status of Women is in need of a representative. Report from NLW will be held to the June meeting. Volunteers are needed to help plan a TV series on the goals and objectives of various state organization in conjunction with SC Department of Education, ETV and ITV.

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT REPORT:
The Field staff at the State Library has drafted a form to be used for salary survey and referred it to Charles Curran. Convention program draft was distributed—keynote speaker will be Deborah Miller, Josephine Humphreys will be speaker at the Convention Luncheon and six Section and Roundtable programs have been arranged.

SECOND VICE PRESIDENT:
Will have membership information at SCASL Convention. Have plans to revise SCLA membership application information. Continue to make personal contact to encourage membership. Comments on the increase in Trustee membership.

SECTION AND ROUNDTABLE REPORTS:

COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY SECTION:
Continue to talk with Technical Services Section about joint Convention Program. Sanford Berman will be the Convention speaker.

LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION:
Will co-sponsor Convention program with Public Library Section.

PUBLIC LIBRARY:
Workshop planned for August or September. Public Library Directors are being surveyed to determine a possible convention topic. They are also being surveyed on their feelings about salary standards.

I looked over at my playmate, and knew she had out grown me.
PUBLIC SERVICES:
September 16th workshop planned in the place of a pre-convention workshop. Ed Walters will be the workshop speaker at the Convention.

S.C.Y.P.S.:
Plans for the convention are being made.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES:
Book repair workshop was a success. Will cosponsor convention program with JMR on Time-Management.

TECHNICAL SERVICES:
CD-ROM teleconference set for April 27.

TRUSTEES:
Will be sponsoring the first regional trustee meeting May 12 in Lancaster. Commented on the need to give trustees some time at the convention because of the increase in membership.

TWO-YEAR COLLEGE:
Will co-sponsor convention program with College and University Section. Continue to work on accreditation workshop.

ARCHIVES & SPECIAL COLLECTIONS:
Propose that the institutional memberships to SCLA be increased with a reduced fee for staff of that institution. An Ad hoc committee of the finance, membership, constitution and by-law and planning committee chairmen, with the President serving ex-officio, meet within the next 2 months to discuss institutional memberships and present a report to the Board.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS:
State documents workshop was well attended. Convention program narrowed to two possibilities.

JMRT:
Leftover T-shirts will be donated to the Pee Dee Mental Retardation Center. Will work with Special Libraries Section for the convention. The topic will be Time Management. A fall workshop is planned on Stress Management.

ONLINE USERS:
Continue to mail and work on responses to questionnaire.

STANDING COMMITTEES AWARDS:
A possible SC Author Award to be given at the Convention.

CONSTITUTION, BYLAWS & HANDBOOK:
No report.

CONTINUING EDUCATION:
No report.

EDITORIAL:
Made a report on Desk Top publishing. Motion (Helen Callison): Association to buy and hold most appropriate available software for desk top publishing and laser printer that will be paid for out of the publication budget. Seconded (Jan Sprouse). A progress report will be given by Katina Strauch at the June meeting.

INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM:
No report.

LEGISLATIVE:
No report.

LIBRARY AND PERSONNEL STANDARDS:
No report.

MEMBERSHIP:
Included in second vice-president report.

PLANNING:
Proposed Long Range Plan document was presented for discussion. The ad hoc finance committee report was also presented. Each committees report was tabled for old business at the next meeting.

PUBLICITY:
Sent news releases to various newspapers.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE REPORTS AD HOC WELFARE OF LIBRARY PERSONNEL:
No report.

NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK:
Tabled until next meeting.

SWAP & SHOP:
No report.

OTHER REPORTS ALA COUNCILOR:
No report.

SCASL:
Standards for Media Centers Teleconference planned. April 10-15 SCASL Convention in Columbia.

OLD BUSINESS:
None

NEW BUSINESS:
Discussed as part of Planning Committee report.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:
Neal Martin is now at Coker Col-
What an Exciting Time


Pamela Prichett
SDE, Library/Media Consultant

What an exciting time to be involved in school media programs. But also a very stressful time. Our Profession and technology are changing so rapidly that the advice I give to a building level media specialist today may be outdated next week due to advances in technology. Just two years ago I stood in front of this table receiving AECT/SC's award for the Outstanding Elementary School Media Program of 1988. That award was given to me and to Gateway Elementary School for “pioneering in school library automation.” Today that automation system, which was among the first in South Carolina, is outdated. No wonder TECH TRENDS just published an article entitled “Managing Tech Stress.”

Being a school media specialist (SMS) during this time of evolution and change is also wonderful. We have the opportunity and the obligation to seize the moment and the attention of our various publics and let them know what a significant difference quality media services can make in the instructional program of schools. As stated in the draft copy of our new national guidelines, INFORMATION POWER, GUIDELINES FOR SCHOOL LIBRARY MEDIA PROGRAMS, “it is the building-level school library media specialist’s responsibility to exercise leadership in establishing partnerships and initiating the planning process.” This leadership is essential if the vision of the school library media program depicted in INFORMATION POWER is to be realized.

What is this library media program outlined in INFORMATION POWER? As stated in the guidelines, “the mission is to ensure that students and staff are effective users of ideas and information.” This mission can be accomplished, it is suggested:

* by providing intellectual and physical access to materials in all formats;
* by providing instruction to foster competence and stimulate interest in reading, viewing, and using information and ideas; and
* by working with other educators (and librarians) to design learning strategies to meet the needs of individual students.

Many SLMS are already fulfilling this mission. In fact, is this not the mission of all media programs involved in education? Whether it is at the public school level, post-secondary level, or in business and industry training programs? Here in South Carolina we have seized the opportunity to highlight what works and what can work better. School media programs and their needs have been featured in newspapers across the state, both in news items and in editorials. We have been discussed on National Public Radio’s Morning Edition and Carolina 6:30. Numerous articles have appeared in local newspapers and in the educational publications of various groups. This publicity is ensuring that our message reaches the right people, the general public.

Publicity is not the only campaign South Carolina has underway to improve media programs. The ADAPT-A-LIBRARY program implemented by the State Department of Education in the fall of 1987 has offered those at the local level the vehicle through which their message can be conveyed about what is being done well and how it might be done better. More than $74,000 has been donated to school library media programs outright because of this program, plus incalculable volunteer service.

My office will look at where South Carolina stands when compared to the high service media programs in elementary, middle, and high schools listed in the new guidelines. Each building level SLMS must evaluate their individual program and then disseminate these results to administrators, parents, and the community. At the state level, it is of the utmost importance that educational leaders such as Governor Campbell, Dr. Charlie Wiliams, the presidents of SCEA, SC Association of School Administrators, the SC School Boards Associations, the SC Association of School Librarians, AECT/SC, the SC Library Association, Palmetto Teachers Association, and all other educational organizations and associations are aware of the leadership role that media programs should play and can play in improving education in the schools of South Carolina. I encourage you, no I insist, that we not miss this opportunity to provide South Carolina’s children with the best media programs that they can possibly have access to and that we not miss the opportunity to be a leader in the United States in implementing and interpreting these new guidelines for school media programs. INFORMATION POWER! What a wonderful title. Information power is what we must provide our students with so they can become inquiring, questioning, and conversant citizens in the global society to which they are heirs.

Hypertext: Coming Soon to a Library Near You?

Edgar Williamson
Graduate Student
USC College of Library and Information Science

INTRODUCTION

All of us have heard and read about the so-called “information explosion.” This phrase refers to the idea that the amount of recorded information about the world around us has increased at a geometric rate in the years since World War II. More and more information is published or stored via the computer than ever before in man’s history. Computers, even today’s micros, have the capability to generate mounds of information. The problem for librarian is to locate that piece of information he or she needs from within this large mass of material. A related problem for the librarian is to
be able to connect one piece of information with another or many others. Very often, we seek to understand not just an isolated fact but the relationship among a group of facts.

Hypertext is a computer-driven solution to these problems. “The essential idea of hypertext is that of nonlinear or nonsequential text.” 1 Since people tend not to think linearly, so goes the argument, computers should be made to do likewise. Even when we concentrate on a single topic, our minds tend to jump around and put ideas together in nonsequential ways. A hypertext system is supposed to allow a computer to imitate this process. “A hypertext is not sequential. What a good hypertext system ... does is encourage browsing.” 2 In other words, a hypertext system allows the user to peruse information and combine it as he or she desires.

The simplest way to understand and define a hypertext system is to use as an analogy the index of a book. An index is an alphabetical listing of subjects, keywords, and phrases which are discussed in the text. To find something in the text, one looks in the index for the term and its corresponding page number. Then one turns to that page and begins scanning the text for the term. It is hoped that the term will soon be spotted. If one desires more information on this term, the index must once again be consulted and the process repeated. If there are other references in the text to the term, these must first be obtained and then perused in the same manner. A hypertext system allows the user to do the original operation of consulting the index plus the other two operations of going back to the index and going to another source all at the same time, or nearly so. “Wandering down library stacks, poking through books, and hunting down references is precisely the sort of experience the most ambitious hypermedia designers seek to capture on computers.” 3

HISTORY

The idea for hypertext is credited to Vannevar Bush, Director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development during World War II. In an article written in 1945, he described something he called a “memex,” which was to be a storage and retrieval device for home use. A person would put all his or her personal records and papers as well as any needed books, periodicals, and pictures in the memex. This information would be recalled and displayed on multiple screens. In addition, the user could write comments or ideas to be stored right along with whatever was being displayed. This would be done photographically or via a keyboard. But he also added the ability to call up any item or combination of items in a free associative manner. “This is the essential feature of the memex. The process of tying two items together is the important thing.” 4 These links would be stored for later use in the memex. Bush also predicted that new forms of encyclopedias would be produced with the ability to be put into the memex and would contain all sorts of links already built-in. 5

The man who invented the term hypertext is Theodor H. (Ted) Nelson. He used it to describe project Xanadu (begun in 1967), a proposed, research version hypertext system that would be used world wide. He has also written two books on the subject of hypertext: Computer Lib/Dream Machine (1974)? and Literary Machines (1984). Nelson is trying to make Xanadu “the ultimate hypertext: a global information net that would have the world's knowledge on tap for any user at any workstation.” 6 As he envisions it, the user will be able to assemble in any order information stored anywhere in the world (or even in space) via Xanadu. A user will be able to establish and follow any possible links he or she desires. Hypertext will also allow the user to save these paths. As the user builds these links and creates new documents, there is to be a provision for the collection of royalties on all works which have been borrowed. 7, 8

The first hypertext systems were designed to operate on mainframe computers. The earliest system, constructed in 1968, is now called Augment. Developed at the Stanford research Institute, it can be accessed through Tynnet on a time-shared basis. It is used by engineering groups working on large projects such as aircraft design. 9 Another hypertext system, ZOG, was developed at Carnegie-Mellon University and is in use aboard a U.S. Navy aircraft carrier. It is said to be “the largest on-line hypertext database ever constructed.” 10

BASIC PROPERTIES

All hypertext systems have five basic properties. The first is the ability to create and edit links among bits of information. These links or paths can be changed while the originals are also saved. In this way, a document can be traced back to its original form and to all subsequent modified forms. The second property is the ability to browse anywhere and in any direction within the document or from one document to another. For example, one may wish to read a footnote, pursue the information and references contained in it, and then go back to the original document. While moving across links in this manner, it is also possible for the user to save this newly created pathway. This ability allows other users to follow the same path. It also allows “a user who is reminded of one document while reading another (to) capture that recollection instantly by explicitly linking the two documents together.” 11 The third property allows the creation of links not only to text but also to graphics, sound, animation, voice, or video, hence the term hypermedia. The fourth property of hypertext is the ability of multiple person access. This allows for simultaneous joint authorship of a single document (a hyperdocument). In this way, many people can read and comment on the same document distributed through a network. Also, their comments and suggestions will be maintained with the original document and become just another part of the whole work. The last property is interactive viewing. Successive bits of information (nodes) may be pursued at the whim of the user. The links among these nodes are visible to the viewer and can be read if desired. A pointing device of some sort is usually used to maneuver around these links. 12, 13

HYPERTEXT AND MICROSOFT

Hypertext systems have also been developed for microcomputer applications. Of particular interest to librarians is a product developed by Lockheed, the vendor of DIALOG. This firm has produced something called “stackware” which can be used in conjunction with a hypertext program. Specifically, it is to be used with Apple Computer's HyperCard program. It allows the online user to simplify searching its complex databases. 14, 15

Two hypertext systems currently on the market for microcomputers are Guide by Owl International and the above-mentioned Hypercard. The first version of Guide has been available since September 1986 for Apple's Macintosh and June 1987 for IBM's PCs. Version 1.0 costs $134.95 for the Macintosh and $199.95 for the PCs. Version 2.0 is now available for both and costs $275. To run this program on the Macintosh, at least 512K is needed, along with a mouse. For an IBM, 640K is required, along with a mouse and an EGA video card. The files in Guide are made up of single docu-
ments in which one can create links and cross-references between bits of information. Links can be made up of text and graphics and are controlled by "buttons." Buttons are inscribed into the text and are used to recall hidden graphics and text. They can be a word, a phrase or a form of graphics. To reveal their hidden information, the mouse is clicked on top of one and the material appears. There are three types of buttons: reference, replacement, and note. A reference button might be used to reveal another window in which a different article about the term under the button is going on at Cornell University's Medical School. The second year curriculum has been put into Guide, along with graphics and pictures stored on videodisk servers. The system can be used to zero in on a particular part of a lesson. "For instance, a student reading a lesson about the pathologic process can click to get a picture of the tumor or click to an explanation of the drug used for treatment..." The hope is to one day put the entire curriculum into Guide, making it accessible via a single network.

HyperCard costs only $49.95 to current owners of the Macintosh and is free to new purchasers. It uses index cards (a screen-sized image) to store information, with several cards making up a stack. A card can contain 32K bytes of information in the form of text, graphics, or digitized sound, while a stack can contain up to 500K bytes. One can establish links between cards and stacks by using buttons. A mouse is used to click on the desired button at any point on the card. A directory of icons is used to locate whatever stack is needed. The number of cards and stacks is limited only by available disk storage space. While creating new links among cards and stacks, it is possible to retrace one's steps back through forty-two cards rather easily. Miniatures of these cards are displayed by using the Recent command. Click on any card and one is returned to it. HyperCard can be run on five different levels. The first two levels are "browsing" and "typing." These two allow the user to examine, alter and create cards. HyperCard comes with several pre-programmed stacks for creating phone number lists, datebooks, and address books. "Painting," "authoring," and "programming" are the other three levels. These let the user be even more creative with cards, stacks, and buttons. HyperTalk language can be used to alter the way buttons operate.

CONCLUSION

The idea of having hypertext systems available for use in libraries sounds very exciting. Although we still do not have Bush's memex, the two systems discussed above have come a long way toward putting such a system in the hands of librarians and patrons alike. Hypertext is the next step in the information revolution.

The hawk paid me no heed as he scrutinized the vista below with telescopic eyes.
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Spotlight: Tony Messineo

Special to the South Carolina Librarian

Ron Chepesiuk

Archives, Dacus Library
Winthrop College
Rock Hill SC 29733

Tony Messineo can't help but be happy these days. Like a proud father, the Greenville County Library director is basking in the glory of the John Cotton Dana Award garnered by his hardworking staff. The ALA gave the award to the library for the outstanding work it has done fostering public awareness of the illiteracy problem plaguing Greenville County. In a county where 22.3 percent of the adult population is functionally illiterate, the county library undertook a major outreach effort that has proved successful in recruiting potential candidates and tutors for reading programs through. Among other imaginative features of its literacy program, the library has offered a special 'Library Literacy Hotline' that can be reached 24 hours a day. A recorded message describes the various literacy agencies and services available throughout Greenville County.

"We at the Greenville County Library have always felt we had a good library," says Messineo. "Winning the award now means that people outside the state recognize that the public services we provide make us a good library. Messineo received the award on behalf of the Greenville County Library at the ALA annual meeting in New Orleans in July (1988).

It is the public relations aspect of library work, typified by the award-winning literacy program, says Messineo, that gave him the incentive to dedicate his life to librarianship. A 1962 MLS Syracuse University graduate, Messineo has been the Greenville County Library director since 1980. Previously, he served as director of the Mohawk Valley Library Association (1977-1980), deputy director, Schenectady (NY) Public Library (1973-1977) and director of the North Tonawanda (NY) Public Library (1968-1973).

In every leadership position, Messineo has managed to increase the profile of organization for which he worked. In his 27-year career, Messineo has attracted celebrities such as Vincent Price, Sebastian Cabot and Daniel Shore to appear at benefits on behalf of his institution, organized a Friends of the Library group, written a weekly newspaper column and developed television and radio spots promoting his library and the profession.

But the greatest professional challenge in Messineo's career came in 1981, soon after his arrival in Greenville when the library became embroiled in a major court case that brought into question the library's basic educational function. Hollinger on Wheels, a local construction company, challenged a county statute making the county library eligible for school taxes. The State Supreme Court agreed, decreeing that a library is not a school in the formal sense; that is, it doesn't have a classroom. Therefore, under county law, it is not eligible for the special taxes. With one legal swoop, the library's income had decreased 20 percent.

The situation looked bleak indeed. The Greenville County Council turned down the library's request for a special appropriation in the form of a one mill increase. To avert disaster, Messineo knew that the only chance the library had was to appeal to the constituency—those who would suffer if the millage increase was not granted.

With little time to lose, Messineo and his administrative staff concentrated
on a media blitz. Paid advertising was out of the question because it cost too much money. Instead, the library turned to the newspapers, radio and television looking for free ways to get their story to the public. In the campaign, one point was hammered home—the effect on the community.

Success followed; the county council weakened. In June, 1981, it voted for the extrat mill, saving the county library from devastation.

Reflecting on that experience, Messineo says "We lost about $200,000 a year and couldn't buy books. We didn't have to lay off anyone, but we had to freeze hiring. The library is still recovering from that experience, and, of course, you never get back what you lose."

The library director learned one big lesson from the 'run for the miracle mill'. If the staff understands what's happening, you will get their support. "I explained how serious the situation was but assured them there were no plans to lay off anyone."

Messineo's goals now include more community outreach. The library has applied to a local foundation for building a new branch in the fastest growing part of the county. "Area residents were worried about growth," reveals Massineo. "We had to do a selling job and show them how the branch would actually be an asset. So far, we have been the only county agency welcomed with open arms."

CARTOGRAPHIC COLLECTIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

Pamela A. Zager, Mary and John Gray Library, Lamar University, formerly of Thomas Cooper Library, University of South Carolina

Journey over all the universe in a map, without the expense and fatigue of travelling, without suffering the inconveniences of heat, cold, hunger, and thirst. from Don Quixote, Miguel de Cervantes

Clemson University and Furman University, respectively. Clemson is noted for its considerable AMS (U.S. Army Map Service) and DMA (Defense Mapping Agency) holdings, and Furman for its USGS (U.S. Geological Survey) topographic maps.

Historical Perspectives

The University of South Carolina map library has had a fairly complicated history. The oldest element of the USC collection began when the university became a federal depository in 1897. At that time, the combined Geology and Geography Departments were offering a course in topography, and shared joint responsibility for the maps. After WWII, the University's McKissick Library acquired the AMS maps under the direction of Alfred Rawlinson, a former library director. In 1970, the decision was made to combine the AMS maps with the USGS topographic maps in the Geography Department. The fragmented collections were merged and moved to the Callcott Social Science Center in 1973. Seven years later, they were transferred to the Byrnes Center, which was once the federal building and former home of the IRS. David McQuillan, the map librarian at USC, had his office located in a vault in this building, and it was facetiously described as "the safest place on campus." Currently, the maps have relocated to a new home in the Thomas Cooper Library.

With the onset of the United States' involvement in WWII, military agencies initiated a project of procuring non-U.S. maps from any and all available sources, including libraries, which donated large quantities. In 1945, the AMS showed its gratitude by starting a map depository
program. In the mid-1940's, Clemson University became one of many institutions to receive maps through this depository program. Approximately the same time, Furman University became a depository for the USGS topographic maps.

Collection Descriptions

The greatest strength and largest component of the University of South Carolina and Furman University holdings is the USGS topographic map collection for the entire United States. In 1879, a bill was signed by President Rutherford B. Hayes authorizing the establishment of the U.S. Geological Survey. The purpose of the surveys by this agency was to provide the public with geographic knowledge of land ownership based on the scientific classification of cartography.3 The University of South Carolina's Cooper Library houses 7,600 early topographic maps, some of which were printed prior to 1897 and 90,000 current topographic maps. Furman University began collecting USGS maps upon inception of its depository status in the late 1930's, according to Dr. Wallace C. Fallow, a geology professor at that university. He approximates the collection to number roughly 3,000 topographical maps. Maureen Harris, a Clemson University librarian, stated in a questionnaire that her university became a depository for USGS topographic maps two years ago.

The most significant donations to the USC map library were in the form of a cooperative program with the Library of Congress over a period of ten years. In exchange for working as summer employees of the Library of Congress, five graduate students (three in Geography and two in Library Science) spent one afternoon a week selecting 1,000 maps or the equivalent in atlases. These materials were then shipped to the map library under the Congressional frank of Senator Strom Thurmond and Representative Floyd Spence.

Road Maps

Road maps constitute a significant portion of map collections. The status of road maps has improved due to the fact that service stations have ceased distributing them as give-away items. What was once considered the clutter of a glove compartment, and which often requires the skill of an origamist to re-fold, is now a valuable research tool for historians. Older road maps provide users with an historical perspective of the development of highways and interstates, as well as useful information regarding existing conditions in a county or state at a given time. As an example, the road maps of Tennessee are interesting when comparing the Tennessee Valley Authority area which shows the development of the TVA lakes since 1931. Road maps are revised annually and reveal dramatic changes such as the preemption of lakes and the construction of dams and nuclear plants. Other useful historical information found on road maps include names of public officials, recreational facilities, and miscellaneous information endemic to a particular year. David McQuillan has a personal interest in old road maps and would like to continue building the collection with donations.

Aerial photography

In addition to atlases and single maps, aerial photography, soil surveys and gazetteers are included in map collections. The USC Cooper Map Library maintains 70,000 aerial photographs dating from the mid 1930's to the late 1970's. The photos are acquired approximately every seven years when the South Carolina Department of Agriculture publishes a new set. The seven year-old archival set is then consigned to the USC Cooper Map Library. These are of particular interest to someone who wants to see a visual representation of the sequence of acreage transformation over several decades.

Services Provided

Requests for information range from standard questions concerning mileages and the locations of remote European villages, to in-depth engineering research projects. Often times small European communities disappear or change names and cannot be found in standard atlases. Even obscure American suburbs can be located in the voluminous collection of resources in a map library.

The CIA sends maps as part of government documents to USC and Clemson. A variety of information is depicted in these maps: cultural differences in third world countries; seasonal clothing typically worn; street atlases of communist cities; large wall maps of Moscow, Beijing, Canton, Shanghai, etc. Also included are political maps of different countries which is of special interest to Political Science students.

The map library can also be thought of as a travel service. McQuillan supplies his clientele with packets of information including trail guides and topographic maps. Routes are traced and the exact destination located. Football fans also use street guides to find the exit ramps and specific locations of out-of-town stadiums.

The primary users of the USC Cooper Map Library are Geography students (780). The remainder is comprised of students from other departments, state agency personnel, and the general public. Since the relocation of the maps into the Thomas Cooper Library, the overall use of the library has increased significantly. In contrast, Furman University map users are overwhelmingly geography students. Clemson does not keep map use statistics; however, the general indication is that the majority of users are...
Local Library Association Information Exchange

C. Tom Sutherland E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company Savannah River Laboratory Technical Library Aiken, South Carolina 29808

I suppose everyone has a local library association, and I expect that these organizations are very similar. Since I do not know for sure, I want to share some information about our association with the hope that others will also contribute information about their associations to this journal. We could all benefit from the exchange of ideas about activities and programs.

The Central Savannah River Area (CSRA) Library Association has a diverse collection of libraries within its geographic bounds. Lying on both sides of the Savannah River, the CSRA includes 12 counties in Georgia and eight counties in South Carolina. The principal cities are Augusta, Georgia and Aiken, South Carolina. There are 112 school libraries and six regional public library systems. We also have several academic libraries and a few special libraries. We meet usually in one of these libraries, and the place is, I think, as important as the program in making our meetings interesting and successful. The oldest and thus perhaps the most interesting school library is that of the Academy of Richmond County where George Washington once attended commencement. The first books for the Academy were ordered from London in 1785 (included were Samuel Johnson's Dictionary, Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Caesar, Cicero, and Virgil in Latin and Lucian in Greek). The Academy and its library have moved several times since the visit of our first President, but even in the latest building, recently refurbished, there is a historical corner fenced off by a low railing like the one that was around the circulation desk in the old building. Memorabilia from earlier days, such as an old library table, the first accession book, and first editions, are displayed here.

When the Association meets in Reese Library, Augusta College, we are in a modern building (completed 1977) with a large, comprehensive academic collection. But Augusta College is really a direct descendent of Richmond Academy. College-level work was offered at the Academy from early times. In 1925, the courses were formalized and the Junior College of Augusta was established on the campus of Richmond Academy. In 1957, the Junior College moved to the grounds of the Augusta Arsenal when that facility was abandoned by the U.S. Army. In 1958, Augusta College became a four-year senior unit of the University System of Georgia. Moving to a new campus meant the college needed its own library. Reese library now has over 400,000 volumes and a particularly strong local history collection. A. Ray Rowland, former GLA president, is the Librarian of Augusta College. Another academic library in the CSRA is the Warren A. Candler library of Paine College. Paine Institute was founded in Augusta in 1883, and rechartered as Paine College in 1903, by the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in part to provide college education for former slaves. Paine's best known alumnus is author Frank Yerby. The largest and oldest public library in the CSRA is the Augusta Regional. Although Augusta never had a Carnegie library, there was a young men's library association and always a tradition of a lending library. The earliest collection has been traced to the donation of 166 books for Augusta to the trustees of the Colony of Georgia in 1750. Current GLA president, Wanda Calhoun, is the director of the Augusta Regional Library.

The largest special library in the area is that of the Medical College of Georgia (MCG). It has an integrated online system and an extensive collection of audiovisuals, slides, audio and video tapes, and computers and software. But, to me, the most interesting part of the MCG library is the rare book room. Most of the books in this collection were classic medical texts that remained in the collection during Reconstruction when the state could not afford more current materials. One of these, A Manual of Military Surgery, was published by the Confederate Government in Richmond, Virginia in 1863. It shows, in gruesome detail, the rough and ready practices that passed for battlefield medicine before anesthesia and antiseptics. There are also two militia training manuals. One printed in 1809 is signed by George R. Gilmer, former militia officer and Governor of Georgia in the 1830's. The other, known as "Cooper's Tactics," published in 1843, was prepared and arranged by Adjutant-General Samuel Cooper. Resigning his U.S. Commission in 1861, Cooper was the first Confederate general commissioned and thus was senior to all the rest, even Robert E. Lee.

Interesting as these varied libraries are we also have been able to have entertaining and enlightening meetings. Our 'association,' of about 120 members, meets four times a year. Three of these are evening meetings in a member library, and the fourth is a Saturday luncheon in May. Although our libraries and their collections are remarkably diverse, our meetings have a consistent format. A brief business meeting is followed by

FOOTNOTES


committee reports. Next is the program, a tour of the host library, and refreshments. Program topics have been varied, but usually are library or book related.

As you might expect with so many history collections, historians have many times been featured speakers. The Chairman of the Augusta College History department, Dr. Ed Cashin, showed his slides and told us of his "travels in search of an English village" to Laxton, the last village in England where a medieval open field system of farming is still practiced. Dr. Lee Ann Swan, chairman of the Paine College history department, spoke to us on "Women and Property in Colonial Georgia." Lieutenant Colonel (Retired) John McLean described the principals, from John Wilkes Booth on down, in "The Lincoln Assassination Conspiracy in Literature and Research: A Study in Fraud." Dr. Helen Callahan, of Augusta College, told us about the meaning of nursery rhymes, the political cartoons of Elizabethan England. I still remember her telling us that the dish, the spoon, and the little dog from "The Cow Jumped over the Moon" were all real members of Queen Elizabeth's court.

A more contemporary political cartoonist, Clyde Wells, of the Augusta Chronicle and Herald, also spoke to us. One of the handful of professional political cartoonists in America, Wells is perhaps best known for his drawing of the Devil holding a snowball, Jimmy Carter holding a "For President" sign, and a bystander saying, "My money is on the snowball."

A former employee of the Augusta Regional Library, Louise Shivers, spoke to us about writing Here to Get my Baby out of Jail. Since the publication of her book and the sale of the movie rights, Louise no longer works at the library.

I particularly enjoyed Julius F. Ariail of Georgia Southern when he spoke at Reese Library. He presented "On the Road Again — Tales of a Traveling Book Exhibit," and showed us an incunabulum and a King James Bible published in 1611. The flyleaf of the Bible is inscribed:

"Elizabeth Beune, her book God give her Grace therein to look the rose is red the leaf is green God bless our noble King and Queen Anno Domini 1683."

Just last fall Ray Rowland spoke to us about his six months in Indonesia as a library consultant to the Indonesian government. He showed slides of the college libraries he visited, the compound where he stayed, and the villages, countryside, markets, and people of Indonesia.

When the Association last met at the Technical Library of the Savannah River Laboratory, I demonstrated the online catalog and provided a slide show about the Savannah River Plant. Operated by the Du Pont Company for the Department of Energy, the Plant supplies plutonium and tritium for the nation’s defense. The Laboratory conducts basic research and development in nuclear physics, radiochemistry, and nuclear engineering.

The spring luncheon meeting is the occasion for electing the next year's officers. Thus, this meeting focuses on change and transition. Traditionally, our speakers at the spring meeting have been prominent library educators who have told us about trends and changes in the profession. Some of our recent speakers have been Dr. Martha Jane Zachert; Dr. A. Venable Lawson, Emory; Dr. Augusta Baker, Story Teller in Residence, USC; and Acting Dean John Olsgaard, College of Library and Information Science, USC.

The objectives of our Association are to encourage and promote better libraries and high professional standards, to facilitate communications, and to cooperate with organizations that have simi-
lar interests. To further these aims the Association awards annually a $100 scholarship to a library school student from the CSRA. We also publish a quarterly newsletter that announces the next meeting and the program and provides news of members' professional activities and a biannual directory of libraries and members. I have both enjoyed and benefited from my membership in the CSRA Library Association. Through our local Association, I am able to make, renew, and maintain friendships with the other Librarians of the CSRA. The meetings also provide an opportunity to visit other libraries, to hear some interesting programs, and perhaps to gain some new ideas.

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CARY'S PUNISHMENT

Caught between two states. T. Jacoby, Newsweek 111:67 My 5 '88

The U.S. Supreme Court has agreed to hear the appeal of Mississippi death row inmate Samuel Broad Johnson, who is contesting the legal argument that jurors, in seeking the death penalty, were influenced by their knowledge of Johnson's race. The court's decision could have important implications for the case of the first black inmate executed in the South since the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the death penalty could not be constitutionally applied to blacks. The case of Johnson, a black man, who murdered two whites in his hometown of New York in 1985, but after his Mississippi conviction Johnson committed the murders in New York, may have led to Johnson's death sentence, or a new trial.

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