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The Southeastern Librarian

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Julius Rosenwald: A Review of the Literature on His Motivations and Impact in Redefining Library Service in the South.

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Introduction

On October 30, 1917, philanthropist Julius Rosenwald (1862-1932) incorporated the Julius Rosenwald Fund for “the well-being of mankind” (Embree & Waxman, 1949, p. 28). By 1938, the Rosenwald Fund would be able to show the untapped promise of library service in the rural South. In the 1949 publication *Investment in People*, Edwin Embree, the president of the Fund, more particularly described its work in the field of library services as comprising three parts: “(1) the assembling and distribution of small sets of books to rural schools; (2) efforts to improve the library facilities of negro colleges; [and] (3) co-operation in the establishment of county library systems” (p. 60). These county library systems took their primary embodiment in the form of so-called library demonstrations: “these would consist of central libraries in the county seats, branch library stations in schools, churches, stores, and individual homes, and book trucks touring the counties to keep a constant exchange of books among the branch stations and to serve individual readers” (Embree, 1949, p. 65). This review will argue that the Rosenwald Fund redefined library service in the South not so much by changing those libraries but rather by changing the perception of the public library as a force for the improvement of social and educational conditions in the South (Wilson & Wight, 1935).

This literature review also explores the influences in Julius Rosenwald’s life that inspired his philanthropic efforts. It could be said that Rosenwald’s generosity can be explained by his Jewish background; he was born a member of a group for whom discrimination and persecution had long tempered a sympathy for the oppressed. In his adult life, Rosenwald was imbued with the social justice teachings of famous Reform Rabbi Emil Hirsch (1851-1973), who ministered to him for many years at the Chicago Sinai Congregation (Ascoli, 2006). On the other hand, Rosenwald’s white, middle class background fails to explain how he was decades ahead of the vast majority of Americans in his thinking on racial advancement. In Rosenwald’s case, while his motivations for philanthropic giving can be traced to such sources as faith, family, and friends, his extraordinary vision for Black Americans seems almost inexplicable for a man of his time.

Overview

This literature review focuses on the educational component of the Fund’s efforts, and, in particular, its impact on library services, as well as the motivating factors which led Rosenwald to establish the Fund in the first place. Starting with an examination of the major biographical works on Rosenwald, this review explores the main forces in Rosenwald’s life leading to his philanthropy, as well as the reasons behind his African-American focus; this research also investigates the influence of anti-semitism on his thinking, and then takes a brief look at a somewhat novel source of motivation: the role that the legacy of Abraham Lincoln played in Rosenwald’s life. This paper then considers the ways in which the Rosenwald Fund redefined library service in the South, particularly focusing on its impact on schools and the public library movement. Finally, some criticism of the Rosenwald Fund’s work will be presented after reviewing various attempts in the literature to estimate the impact of the Fund’s efforts.

Part I: Influences on Rosenwald’s Philanthropy Two Biographies

M. R. Werner, Rosenwald’s first biographer, offered multiple explanations for Rosenwald’s philanthropy including: (1) the moral orientation of Rosenwald’s childhood home environment where a traditional sense of responsibility to the community was inculcated in him, (2) the influence of the generous nature of Rosenwald’s wife, Augusta or “Gussie” (1868-1929), and his mother, also named Augusta (1833-1921), (3) the social teaching of Reform Jewish Rabbi Emil Hirsch, (4) the influence of the many notable men and women Rosenwald encountered during his life such as Judge Julian Mack (1866-1943) and Jane Addams (1860-1925), (5) what might be described as Rosenwald’s almost impulsive, charitable nature, and (6) the numerous philanthropic examples provided to him by his coreligionists, such as Baron Maurice de Hirsch, Jacob H. Schiff, and Sir Moses Montefiore (Werner, 1939). Werner, a professional writer, who had the benefit of using many original source materials now lost, provided a rich, flattering depiction of Rosenwald’s life; however, Peter Ascoli, Rosenwald’s most recent biographer and his grandson, faults Werner’s book for inadequate scholarship, “hardly ... the last word on its subject” (2006, p. x).

Alternatively, Ascoli's biography has been criticized for lack of brevity, but is praised as a scholarly contribution to the literature on the subject (Felsenthal, 2006).

Peter Ascoli reports that although Rosenwald credited his wife and mother for his devotion to charity, Rabbi Emil Hirsch was the principal force encouraging him in this direction (2006). Both Werner (1939) and Ascoli (2006), emphasize the importance of Emil Hirsch's teachings on social justice. Hirsch believed that Judaism imposed a strict code of moral obligation to others, in that the rights of society took precedence over the rights of the individual (Ascoli, 2006). However, Ascoli (2006) claims that Hirsch was not alone in influencing Rosenwald's philanthropy; nearly as significant was Judge Julian Mack and Minnie Low (1867 – 1922). Mack was a federal judge and a social reformer, as well as a member of Hirsch's Chicago Sinai Congregation (Barnard, 1974). Little remembered today, Low was a celebrated social worker in her time, who was dubbed "the Jane Addams of the Jews" and was elected president of the National Conference of Jewish Charities in 1914 (Marcus, 1981, p. 127). Werner nicely sums up the impact of Rosenwald's social network on his philanthropic activity: "His ideas were stimulated by his wife and by Rabbi Hirsch; his social purposes were stimulated by Jane Addams and her associates; Judge Mack acted as a clearing house for the multitudinous causes and schemes which soon began to pour into his office at Sears, Roebuck and [Company]" (Werner, 1939, p. 94).

Emil Hirsch and Reform Judaism

In addition to Werner (1939) and Ascoli (2006), other authors point to the impact of Reform Judaism and Rabbi Hirsch, in particular, on Rosenwald's philanthropic efforts (Embree & Waxman, 1949; Sosland, 1995; Bachmann, 1976). Although the motivating forces behind Rosenwald's philanthropy are numerous, the primary source of inspiration appears to have been his Jewishness (Diner, 1977). Rosenwald felt "consecrated to the Jewish faith" (Ascoli, 2006, p. 4). Central to Hirsch's teachings on social justice was the idea that wealth entails duty, from which also flows rights, and that charity is not simply a concession of the well-to-do but a right to which the poor are justly entitled (Ascoli, 2006, p. 54).

The place Reform Judaism played in directing Rosenwald's thinking is incompletely analyzed in the literature on his life, however Beilke posits that "the benevolence of Julius Rosenwald and other Jews during the Progressive Era grew out of Judaism and its emphasis on charity" (2002, p. 32). A religious sensibility even seems to have played a role in the way Rosenwald set up the Rosenwald Fund to extinguish within a generation of his demise; believing perpetual endowments created selfish institutions which are more interested in their own survival than the charitable purposes of their founders, "Rosenwald stated that a person's charity 'should be like manna of the Bible, which melted at the close of each day'" (Grimm, 2002, p. 279).

Based on the literature, Rosenwald's philanthropy is best understood in the context of his religious community of

origin. As Embree and Waxman (1948) point out, there is nothing remarkable about the existence of a Jewish philanthropist. However, Rosenwald's compulsion to improve the world appears to be strongly tied to Jewish ethical tradition (Beilke, 2002). Citing Katz-Fishman and Scott, Beilke notes that Talmudic tradition supports the notion of using education to affect social change (2002, p. 33). Ascoli (2006) affirms this claim, emphasizing the importance of the Hebrew concept of *tsadakah* or justice and charity as the basis for the moral and ethical background of Julius Rosenwald. Werner (1937) also cites the Talmud as conditioning the Jewish people towards an almost reactive charitable orientation, which encouraged Rosenwald's philanthropy.

Baumgarten (2004) presents the Hebrew idea of *Tikkun Olam* (repair of the world) as part of the rich, ethical background of Rosenwald's thinking, which, according to Rosenwald, was instilled in him through the teaching of Hirsch. According to Beilke (2002), Rosenwald's inner circle was also comprised mainly of Reform Jews, who shared the imperatives of the Progressive Era to build a better society by uplifting the disenfranchised and disadvantaged. Jane Addams exerted a powerful liberalizing influence on Rosenwald (Werner, 1939). Through Addams, Rosenwald became close to non-Jews such as social reformers Dr. Graham Taylor and Mary McDowell and, ultimately, to members of the African-American community (Werner, 1939).

African American Focus

Writing years after the Rosenwald Fund had dissolved, Hasia Diner observed that there was something "peculiarly Jewish" in Julius Rosenwald's Black philanthropy, which inspired many of his coreligionists in the same direction (1977, p. 189). Rosenwald's concerns should be seen within the context of the history of Jewish suffering, which has been marked by oppression since ancient times (Van Der Horst, 2005); like Blacks, the Jewish people have endured "a history which is complete with unspeakable outrages ... they have drunk the bitter dregs of the cup of persecution" (Diner, 1977, p. 229). Even at the beginning of the twentieth century, "a new wave of European Jews who fled the pogroms of Eastern Europe" to America, found themselves facing anti-semitism in their newly adopted land (Salzman and West, 1997, p. 240). Ascoli (2006) notes that Rosenwald's interest in helping the African-American community can be traced to various factors including the experience of Jewish suffering from racial prejudice, which promoted his sense of sympathy or kinship with African-Americans, and, in particular, his reading of William H. Baldwin, Jr.'s biography, *An American Citizen: The Life of William H. Baldwin Jr.*, and Booker T. Washington's *Up from Slavery*. In contrast, in a 1937 review of Embree's *Julius Rosenwald Fund. Review of Two Decades 1917-1936* for the "Journal of Negro Education," D.O.W. Holmes described the transformative impression that the work of the YMCA made on Rosenwald, positing that the experience gave him the idea for the Rosenwald Fund (1936). Holmes further attributed the southern library focus of the fund to the realization by

its trustees of the “dearth of library facilities for Negroes in the South, where they were frequently excluded from the college and public libraries.” (1936, p. 207).

In an article from a 1948 edition of “Phylon,” a scholarly journal founded by W.E.B. Dubois, Embree and Waxman trace the African-American orientation of Rosenwald’s philanthropy to the following sources: (1) to his early discussions of the struggles of Black Americans with his friend, Professor Paul Sachs, (2) his reading of Baldwin’s biography and Washington’s Up from Slavery, (3) his meeting with Booker T. Washington, and (4) his frequent visits to the South. A review of the literature found that the sources generally agree that Rosenwald’s readings of Baldwin’s biography and Washington’s Up from Slavery in the summer of 1910 were the primary inspirations for his focus on African-Americans (Ascoli, 2006; Hoffschwelle, 2006; Sosland 1995; Beilke 1994).

Rosenwald’s sympathy with the plight of the African-American is remarkable in light of some of his own, personal comments at the time that Jews suffered even more than American Blacks (Ascoli, 2006). Rosenwald’s charity was expansive, and included poor whites as well as Blacks, and members of various creeds (Werner, 1939). However, in the Julius Rosenwald Fund: Review for the Two-Year Period 1931-1933, the Fund reported that it had focused its activity “in the general field of racial adjustments,” specifically to improving the condition of the Black American (p. 15). In the October, 1934, edition of the “Journal of Negro Education,” J. Scott McCormick wrote that Rosenwald believed that the progress of the black and white races was interdependent: “He believed that the time had gone when two races could live peacefully and prosperously together with one of them in poverty and without opportunity to elevate its standards of living” (p. 605). Thus, his philosophy on racial matters was unusually advanced for a man of his time, and would not become commonplace for generations. As noted by Ascoli (2006), the extent of Rosenwald’s vision is only truly appreciated when he is compared to some of the great social reformers of his day, such as Taylor and Addams, whose thinking, although also advanced for the time, revealed them to be more creatures of their age in so far as racial matters were concerned. Nonetheless, Beilke (2002) notes that Progressive Era principles promulgated by activists such as Addams specifically channeled Rosenwald towards assisting the Black community through his friendship with Booker T. Washington (1856 – 1915).

Anti-Semitism

The phenomenon of anti-semitism is one of the most complex and difficult forces to comprehend in determining its influence on motivating Rosenwald’s philanthropy, specifically with respect to his substantial efforts on behalf of African-Americans. Rosenwald’s motivations in this regard, are better understood in the context of his social, religious, and political worlds. In Inside American Philanthropy, Waldemar Nielson favorably compares Julius Rosenwald with the other two major philanthropists of his age, namely Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller,

noting that, of the three, Rosenwald was the most devoted to American democracy and the struggle against religious and racial intolerance (Ascoli 2006). Rosenwald’s life coincided with the growth of anti-semitism in the United States following the Civil War (Diner, 1977) but does not seem to have been a major factor in his youth (Ascoli, 2006).

During Rosenwald’s adulthood, both English and Yiddish Jewish newspapers were filled with editorials and reports of violence, lynchings and other outrages committed against Blacks by racist, white southerners (Diner, 1977). Persecution extended to other communities in the South, including Catholics, liberals, and, notably, Jews. Rosenwald was intensely conscious of his Jewishness, and deeply concerned with acts perpetrated against Jews such as the lynching of Leo Frank in Georgia in 1915, whose case he closely followed (Diner, 1977). Rosenwald was also very concerned that the Jewish people were frequently judged by the conduct of a few individuals and was not particularly enthusiastic about Jews participating in politics (Diner, 1977).

Ironically, it was Eugene Talmadge, Governor of the State of Georgia, who declared that the Rosenwald Fund was “a menace to the Southern way of life” (Evans & Morris, 2005, p. 271). Even Henry Ford’s “Dearborn Independent,” targeted Rosenwald for his philanthropic activities, resulting in a very rare personal defense from Rosenwald himself (Baldwin, 2002). Many Jewish persons saw charity towards African-Americans as a way of helping the entire community, including the Jewish people, in part, by confounding notions of Jewish “clannishness” (Diner, 2002, p. 190). Although some members of the Jewish community saw charity to African-Americans as advancing Jewish status, Diner (1977) reports that it was also a common feeling that the concern for African-Americans was unique when compared to any other ethnic or religious group, and a direct product of the Jewish historic and cultural experience. Diner notes that “when one examines Julius Rosenwald’s ideas about the position of Jews in America and the response of prominent Jews to Rosenwald’s black philanthropy, one can get some appreciation of the peculiarly Jewish motives in these activities” (Diner, 1977, p. 189).

Lincoln

An interesting but poorly developed theory behind Rosenwald’s philanthropy is the impact of the legacy of Abraham Lincoln, whom he considered “America’s greatest man” (Ascoli, 2006, p. 260); Beilke says that Rosenwald was imbued with “the spirit of the great emancipator” from childhood (2002, p. 28). Ascoli (2006) relates that Rosenwald frequently read to his children about Lincoln and on one occasion paraphrased the Gettysburg address in a speech. And Werner (1946) mentions that Rosenwald kept and treasured a quote from Lincoln he had seen framed on a visit to President Taft. As Beilke relates, “Privately, Rosenwald used to tell his family that his interest in [B]lack originated with his childhood in Illinois, where he was deeply affected by the spirit of ... Lincoln” (2002, p. 28). Neither of Rosenwald’s major biographers,

P. M. Ascoli (2006) or M. R. Werner (1946), develop this theme, though both mention that Rosenwald's childhood home was a block from Lincoln's home in Springfield, where Lincoln is buried. In exploring the roots of Rosenwald's philanthropy towards Blacks, Diner (1977) also briefly mentions Rosenwald's Springfield, Illinois, origins and admiration of Lincoln. Rosenwald's deep admiration and even emulation of Lincoln could very well have been a subtle influence motivating and guiding his philanthropy. It may be no coincidence, as Diner reports, that articles about Rosenwald from this time period, which Rosenwald would have seen, frequently referred to him as the best "friend the negro has had since Abraham Lincoln" (Diner, 1977, p. 190).

Part II: The Rosenwald Fund: Redefining Library Services in the South

Benjamin Edward Powell recounted that, in 1929 and 1930, the officers of the Rosenwald Fund began the county library demonstration in order to stimulate interest in library service to rural and urban populations in the South (1936). It should be mentioned that the library service project of the Rosenwald Fund was part of the much larger efforts of Rosenwald to improve education in the South during the difficult years from 1917 to 1932, when his efforts "lifted successive [B]lack generations out of a morass of illiteracy and into the mainstream of the country's economy" (Bachmann, 1976, p. 101). However, in the Julius Rosenwald Fund: A Review to June, 1929, Edwin Embree emphasized that the Fund supported the development of county library services for all people, "urban and rural, colored and white" (p. 31); Embree further stated that the work of the Fund in libraries was a "natural" extension of its work in schools, and that its intention was not to administer libraries but to help local authorities for a short period of time before turning the work over to the counties. Eleven demonstration libraries were selected overall from the following counties: Walker, Alabama; Webster Parish, Louisiana; Coahoma, Mississippi; Davidson, North Carolina; Mecklenburg, North Carolina; Charleston, South Carolina; Richland, South Carolina; Hamilton, Tennessee; Knox, Tennessee; Jefferson, Texas (Wilson & Wight, 1935).

In the premier study of the Rosenwald Fund's county demonstration project, County Library Service in the South, the authors, Louis Round Wilson and Edward Wight (1935), note that the Rosenwald Fund County Library Demonstration marked the recognition "that the public library is ... an important potential agency for the improvement of general educational and social conditions" (p. 204). Although Patterson Toby Graham found that Wilson and Wight were critical of the administration and planning of the library demonstrations, he agreed that the authors conceived the efforts of the Rosenwald Fund as indicative of the belief that the Southern library could be a positive force for change (2002, p. 165). Wilson and Wight further opined that "while it is very difficult to measure such an intangible thing as influence, the demonstration has made vivid and concrete the idea of county-wide service sustained at a high level of efficiency, and has contributed

greatly to the general thinking in the South about libraries" (Wilson, 1935, p. 220). Wilson and Wight's (1936) contribution represents the first comprehensive work on the libraries of the South, and so its observations are particularly significant in this regard.

In County Library Service in the South, Wilson and Wight include an exhaustive list of tables providing statistical information such as the tenure and numbers of officers on the demonstration library boards, various library and circulation statistics, and even organizational charts (1935). Overall, significant progress was reported in stimulating reading and the circulation of books among the African-American population (Porter, 1937). As an indirect result of the Fund's work, the extreme misdistribution of books between Blacks and whites, was documented, as particularly shown by the tables produced by Wilson and Wight (Porter, 1937). It should be noted that Wilson and Wight's study occurred during the height of the depression, which may be partly responsible for their finding that most counties in the South were not financially able to support libraries, but, based on their analysis, "the conclusion seems inescapable... that increasing state participation [was] necessary for the development of adequate library service to the majority of the population in the South" (1935, p. 205).

Libraries and Schools

In a similar vein, as early as 1934, when the library demonstrations were still ongoing, Dean Margaret Rufsvold, founder of the Graduate Library School at Indiana University, observed that the demonstrations showed that the people of the South were willing to support public libraries and that a well-organized library service could contribute much to the success of the schools. Tommie Dora Barker, the American Libraries Association Regional Field Agent for the South from 1930 to 1935, similarly found that the Rosenwald Fund was the "greatest stimulant" to the provisioning of Black elementary and secondary schools (Josey & Schockley, 1977, p. 62).

Louise Robbins noted that though the impact on literacy was difficult to estimate, the Rosenwald Fund remapped the availability of reading materials for African-American children, provided books with positive Black images, and stimulated the development of library collections (2005). The Rosenwald Fund also promoted the development of school libraries by using them as branch stations, nurturing the then relatively new movement to treat schools as centers of reading (Gleason, 1941). In fact, in many cases, the only books available to Black children were those supplied through the Rosenwald Fund (Embree & Waxman, 1938).

Public Library Movement in the South

Embree and Waxman (1948) point to the Rosenwald Demonstration Libraries as important catalysts of the free public library movement in the South, whose effect continued even after the dissolution of the fund. Donald G. Davis, Jr. is reported to have claimed that the South

probably would have never experienced the public library movement if it were not for the philanthropic efforts of men such as Julius Rosenwald, Enoch Pratt, and Andrew Carnegie (Graham, 2002). Lucy B. Campbell similarly argued that the development of the field of Black professional librarianship arose through the infusion of funds through grants and substantial endowments from several philanthropic sources, including the Julius Rosenwald Fund (Josey & Schockley, 1977). Important precedents set by the Rosenwald Fund were the integration of Black library services into the functions of the county library and the coordination of school and public libraries (Barker, 1936). In terms of what was then seen as the future of public libraries, Barker (1936) reported that the Rosenwald library experiment found that the development of public libraries depended on the consolidation of smaller geographic and population areas into larger units, joint financial support by local, state, and even the federal government, as well as cooperation between libraries.

Estimating the Influence of the Rosenwald Fund

Various researchers have attempted to describe the impact of the Rosenwald Fund, from vague generalizations to more quantitative evaluations. For example, according to Patterson Toby Graham, before the intervention of the Rosenwald Fund, there was "almost no rural service for African-Americans in the South" (Graham, 1977, p. 28). However, it should be noted that there was very limited library service for whites as well, the rural South still bearing many of the characteristics of the American frontier and even colonial period (Wilson & Wight, 1935). Tommie Dora Barker remarked that because of the Rosenwald Fund, library service was extended to 140,459 Black Americans for the first time and significantly increased the facilities for the remaining 111,403 who were previously receiving library service, establishing a precedent which influenced the entire region of the South (Gleason, 1941). Fortunately, the South was not devoid of other efforts, though certainly modest in number, to connect Black Americans with books, as evidenced by the Faith Cabin Library Movement (Lee, 1991). This initiative began in Saluda County, South Carolina, in the 1930's by Willie Lee Buffington (1908-1988), a white mill worker, who was inspired by a Black teacher Euriah Simpkins (1871-1944), to collect books for the local school. As the movement grew, numerous libraries were founded in Georgia and South Carolina.

In reviewing Wilson and Wight's County Library Service in the South, Dorothy B. Porter noted that although the Rosenwald Report covering the years 1933-35 showed that the circulation of books among whites was much higher than Blacks, book usage by African-Americans had grown substantially beyond all known previous experiences in the South (1937). And Embree and Waxman claimed a 200% increase in readership among African-Americans as a direct result of the public library demonstrations (1948).

Graham asserted that the Julius Rosenwald Fund was the most significant force behind the "extension of black library service" (2002, p. 164). And Patrice Sullivan (1996) found that, in a time when no county was supporting

biracial service models in the South, the Rosenwald Fund generously offered assistance in this regard. In 1935, when the library demonstrations were drawing to an end, in the Julius Rosenwald Fund: Review for the Two-Year Period, 1933-1935, Edwin Embree reported that "the total circulation of books in these demonstrations counties last year was 6,580,000, an average of 5.2 per capita" (p.35). In short, the Rosenwald Fund made significant strides in library services to Blacks in the South, both in a concrete way, as well as in terms of the conception of what library service could accomplish, particularly when compared to what had come before. However, as Thomas W. Hanchett noted, at least for a while, white racism ultimately impeded the struggle to further education, even with the best efforts of Black volunteerism and the Rosenwald grants (O'Donnell, 2000).

Despite various estimates of the impact of the Rosenwald Fund during and soon after the library demonstrations, a significant gap exists in the research in terms of quantifying or even assessing the Rosenwald Fund's long term impact. However, unlike similar library efforts by the WPA, the Rosenwald Fund demonstrated real success in promoting library services for Blacks because one of the requirements of the Fund was that African-Americans would be guaranteed service before monetary aid was received (Robbins, 2005). Southern counties that would not have provided library services to African-Americans were led to do so because of the strict requirements of equal provisioning to both the white and Black races which were part of the criteria for sponsorship under the Rosenwald Fund (Robbins, 2005).

Criticism

With respect to libraries, even among their most ardent supporters, there was criticism of the work of the Rosenwald Fund; for example, Tommie Dora Barker argued that none of the county demonstrations provided an adequate distribution of books to Black Americans (O'Donnell, 2000). It could be said that from its start that the Rosenwald Fund's "model" had certain flaws because its biracial model necessarily perpetuated segregation. It is arguable then that the Rosenwald "experiment" was a lost opportunity to make strides in the integration of the races, but Rosenwald was pragmatic, recognizing the limits of what he could do for Blacks at the time (Ascoli, 2006). Working within the prevailing racial order of the South, the Fund established a successful model of biracial library services; "The Rosenwald agents did not advocate integration, but they did demonstrate that leadership in the area of race relations could result in a much more fair arrangement within the parameters of segregation" (Graham, 2002, p. 47). It should also be remembered that Rosenwald was following the approach of Booker T. Washington, who believed that progress for Blacks was best achieved through accommodation with the white establishment, a philosophy in conflict with the more "militant" NAACP and W.E.B. DuBois, which would later predominate (Ascoli, 2006, P. 95).

Although the county library demonstrations lived up to their names by “demonstrating” the value of library service as a potential agent for social change, it would take decades of some of the most turbulent times in American life before that vision could fully become a reality. A possible avenue for future research would be exploring the extent to which the efforts of the Rosenwald Fund remained a part of the African-American library experience and whether Rosenwald’s personal efforts were remembered in the Black community, especially by individuals later associated with the civil rights era. An interesting book in this regard is A. Q. Jarrette’s (1975) Julius Rosenwald, Son of a Jewish Immigrant, a Builder of Sears, Roebuck and Company, Benefactor of Mankind, which contains copies of original letters of thanks to Rosenwald, personal reminiscences of African-Americans, and transcripts of speeches by him.

Conclusion

Motivated by a far-reaching vision to improve mankind, Julius Rosenwald established the Rosewald Fund in 1917. Various explanations for Rosenwald’s philanthropy have been posited, with the social teachings of Rabbi Emil Hirsch being most credited with stimulating his ethical response to help others; likewise, Rosenwald’s reading of William H. Baldwin, Jr.’s biography and Washington’s Up from Slavery are particularly credited with inspiring his charity towards African-Americans. On one level, Rosenwald’s Jewish faith, supportive family, and forward thinking friends provide a ready explanation for his philanthropic mindset. However, Rosenwald’s lack of a college education (he did not finish high school) and generally uneventful, conventional, white middle class background do not seem predictive of a man who, born in the nineteenth century, would give a large portion of his fortune to a people as far away from him in social, religious, and ethnic terms as can be imagined (Ascoli, 2006). It should be noted that the Jewish community was highly laudatory of Rosenwald’s charitable activity, and that numerous contemporary Jews also followed Rosenwald’s example by donating substantial amounts of money to African-American causes, “far out of proportion to the number of Jews in the population” (Diner, 1977, p. 188).

Perhaps the best explanation for Rosenwald’s charity comes from the words spoken by Rabbi Louis Mann at his

funeral: “his passionate interest in helping the [B]lack man was a practical application of Hillel’s golden rule and but an ethical paraphrasing of ‘remember the stranger for ye, too, were strangers’” (Diner, 1977, p. 191). Marc Lee Raphael (2006) suggested that Jewish philanthropy has evolved into the major form of the expression of Jewishness in the modern world. In a real sense, Rosenwald’s Jewishness appeared to be the central motivating factor in his philanthropic support of schools and libraries, which grew out of the concept of social change through education, emanating from the Talmud. In her thesis on Rosenwald, Karen E. Lindermuth (2002) stated that Rosenwald took to heart the tenet of Reform Judaism that it is the duty of Jews to solve the evils of society. At least for Rosenwald, charity was the intrinsic expression of being Jewish and “Rosenwald’s devotion to the cause of uplifting the Negro was, in the light of ...emotional motivation, one of the most intensely Jewish things that Rosenwald ever did” (Diner, 1977, p. 191).

Time has blotted out much of our collective memory of Julius Rosenwald’s monumental achievements in improving American life, but, in a strange way, that might have pleased the unpretentious Rosenwald, whose popular memory, like “manna in the desert” modestly disappeared at the end of the proverbial day. In terms of library services, Rosenwald’s greatest achievement will not be found in buildings or books or Sears Roebuck, but rather in the minds of the generations of people who came after him who conceive public institutions such as the library as powerful change agents which can be applied to the problems faced by society. The Rosenwald Fund helped to redefine library service in the South by showing that library services to African-Americans could be significantly improved through funding by outside agents and resources. When one considers the hostile environment in which African-Americans were forced to live, in which a misunderstood comment or a careless glance could result in a person being lynched, evidence that this downtrodden group of people could be transformed by the contents of books threatened the racist South to its very core and clearly demonstrated the responsibility of the American nation to the African-American community.

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The Library Right There in My Hand: Determining User Needs for Mobile Services at a Medium-Sized Regional University

Paula Barnett-Ellis and Charlcie Pettway Vann

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Introduction

A student looking for a journal article approached the reference desk with cell phone in hand. He showed the device, with a photo of a library catalog screen, to a librarian, who was able to locate the text. The librarian then asked if he knew that some databases offered mobile access and if he would ever conduct research on his phone. He responded, yes, if he needed to, as it would be “right there in my hand,” and held up his cell phone.

While there have been a number of articles written about the need to provide mobile services for users, most have focused on large institutions. The authors, both librarians, wanted to find out how patrons of Houston Cole Library at Jacksonville State University (JSU), a small regional university, are using mobile devices and what mobile services they want or expect from the library. The possibility of finding the answers to these and other questions initiated the authors’ interest in surveying JSU students about their mobile device use. They invited 9,166 students and 1,053 employees to participate in the *Mobile Devices Use Assessment Survey*. The student population for the survey was composed of the total undergraduate and graduate enrollment in fall of 2011. The authors wanted to find out what mobile devices students own and whether these devices are used to access the Internet, including library web pages and services. An incentive for taking the survey was an entry into a drawing for a \$15 iTunes gift card (a personal purchase by a librarian).

Both librarians noticed an increasing number of JSU students walking around campus with their eyes affixed to the little screens in their hands. The authors began to wonder how useful mobile library services would be to these connected students. JSU students come into the library with laptops, tablets, and smartphones. It is common to see students gathered at tables or sofas located near power outlets for their devices.

Interest in mobile resources is increasing campuswide as well. JSU introduced a mobile application for the iPhone in May 2011 that included a library catalog search function. A few months later, the JSU app became available for Blackberry and Android, allowing the user to “Easily find books and other resources in the Houston Cole Library and even check their availability” (JSU Office of Distance Education, 2011).

Review of Literature

According to Rosario, Ascher, and Cunningham (2012), the past decade has seen a revolution in development and use of handheld devices, especially with the advent of smartphones. Mobile computing has become commonplace. Griffey (2010) states that libraries are expected to be places where people go to get information, but as mobile technology use increases, patrons want information to come to them. Additionally, Thomas (2012) writes that “a new wave of mobile-savvy users have arrived in our libraries,” users who are not only texting but arriving ready to use their e-readers, smartphones, and tablets.

Library patrons want Internet access wherever they are, and library public access computers are of no use to mobile users who do not come into the building. Libraries have been transformed by desktop computers and Internet access, according to Hanson (2011), and they must now be proactive in providing resources for their mobile users.

As Kosturski and Skornia (2011) stated, there is no one mobile program that works for all academic libraries. They write that libraries must keep in mind that what users want most from mobile services is convenience. Kosturski and Skornia noted that libraries need to take the time to see what type of devices their students use and then develop a program to pull their attention from the tiny screens and notice what the library has to offer. As growth in the use of smartphones and other mobile devices for Web access is predicted to surpass that of desktop computers, these services will extend the reach of the library beyond its walls and into hands of patrons wherever they are (Bizzle, 2011).

In 2011, librarians Dresselhaus & Shrode (2012) conducted a survey at Utah State University (USU) on undergraduate and graduate students to determine if they used handheld devices and, if so, why and how the devices were used. The authors found that 54% of the students used their mobile devices for academic work. Mobile services that students wanted included access to the online catalog, access to articles, and the ability to reserve study rooms.

Little (2011) reported in a 2010 study by University of South Dakota professor Alan Aldrich, 24 of 111 Association of Research Library institutions had mobile websites. Although this number is low, many academic

libraries are asking their users what they want, and their answer is more reliable mobile access library services (p. 267).

Every two years, the Association of College and Research Libraries Research Planning and Review Committee identifies trends in academic librarianship education. The committee consults with experts in librarianship, technology, and business to create and update the “top ten trends” list in academic libraries (ACRL Research Planning and Review Committee, 2012). The top trends in academic libraries which apply to library mobile device use are:

- Communication of value—prove its importance/worth in academia.
- Higher education —global and traditional education offered by a college or university
- Information technology—development, maintenance, and use of electronics for data,
- Mobile environments—information delivered and accessed via mobile device.
- User behavior and expectations—Libraries are often considered the last place to receive information, not the first, due to convenience and library skills.

Methods

JSU students, faculty, and staff members were invited to participate in the mobile devices survey. Although the JSU library serves the general public, the focus of the survey was only on patrons affiliated with the university. JSU students have a variety of mobile devices, ranging from laptops and cell phones to mp3 players, but the authors thought students might not know they can use them to access library services. The *Mobile Devices Use Assessment Survey*, conducted for two months in the fall of 2011, was designed to find out what devices the students have, what their perceptions are of mobile library services, and what services they would likely use if available for their mobile devices. As mobile device use grows among JSU students, the librarians wanted to find out what the library could do to keep up with the growth of mobile services. Selected surveys from the library literature were used to help develop questions. Of particular interest was the University of Nebraska Omaha’s *Criss Library Mobile Use Study*. Among the instruments the authors drew upon for developing survey questions was the University of Nebraska Omaha’s *Use of Mobile Devices & Library Mobile Resources/Services by UNO Community Members Study/Survey Questions*. The survey was helpful in determining types of devices and/or platforms patrons use, how they access library resources, and giving insight into what they want. Other libraries provided inspiration in survey question development by sharing surveys and making them available in published articles and websites. Other libraries’ efforts that inspired the design of the HCL survey were Archer Library at the University of Regina (Nowlan, 2013) and Ryerson University Library and Archives (Wilson and McCarthy, 2010).

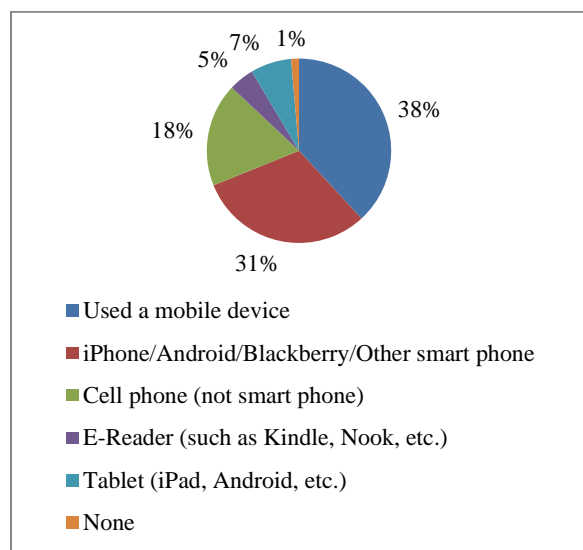
After researching surveys and reading questions other libraries asked their users, the authors identified the best questions to ask the JSU community. These included type of computing devices respondents own, if they were able to access the Internet from their cell phone, which mobile device platforms they own, whether they access the Internet with them, and had they ever accessed library resources with mobile devices. After a preliminary survey was developed, the authors contacted Ms. Tienhan Ma, Coordinator of Assessment, at JSU’s Office of Research and Assessment (now the Office of Research and Planning) for assistance. She helped to focus questions for a more concise instrument that would obtain the desired information. The survey is included as Appendix A.

Results

Results showed most of the respondents were female, with 914 females and 432 males taking part in the survey. These numbers reflect JSU’s enrollment by gender. The demographics of the respondents are as follows: undergraduate students made up 73.63% of the respondents; 12.59% were graduate students; and administrators, faculty, and other staff made up 13.78%. Respondents between 19 and 25 years of age made up 43.62%. The overall response rate was 13.21%. The number of students taking the survey totaled 1,164 out of 9,166, (total fall 2011 enrollment) or 12.70%; 17.66% of employees (administrators, faculty, and staff) completed the survey, or 186 out of 1,053. Over three quarters, or 77%, of respondents indicated they had used any of various types of mobile devices before, such as a smartphone, e-reader, or tablet. A quarter (25.24%) of the respondents were aware that online database vendors such as Gale and EBSCOhost offer mobile access to databases. Over half of the undergraduate (52.58%) and graduate (58.58%) students indicated they were likely or very likely to conduct research using their mobile devices.

Respondents were also asked to indicate how often they used each of the listed library services and to rank their use from Never, Rarely, Sometimes, Very Often, to Always. Results showed 39.02% of the undergraduate and 38.65% of the graduate respondents (overall 35.49%) reported they used virtual reference services, such as Blackboard IM, very often or always. Of other available major library services, 9.17% of the respondents indicated they used library computers (to do assignments, perform online searches, or check e-mail), library print service and copiers, and online reference library services very often or always.

Details on the types of devices owned are presented in Figure 1 below.



When asked if they ever needed to access library resources but were unable to get to a computer, the results in Table 1 show that 17.51% of the undergraduate and 15.38% of the graduate respondents indicated many times, and 44.74% of the undergraduates and 44.38% of the graduates reported sometimes. Results from the other groups surveyed are detailed as well.

TABLE 1 Have you ever needed to access library services but were unable to get to a computer?

	Many times	Sometimes	Almost Never	Never
Undergraduate	17.51%	44.74%	19.84%	17.91%
Graduate	15.38%	44.38%	23.08%	17.16%
Administrator	14.29%	35.71%	21.43%	28.57%
Faculty	11.21%	31.78%	30.84%	26.17%
Staff	3.13%	17.19%	32.81%	46.88%
Total	16.02%	42.25%	21.76%	19.97%

When asked which services or web pages they would most likely use if mobile access were offered, over one half indicated they would most likely use virtual reference service (54.89%), catalog (51.58%), and periodical databases (50.85%), as presented in Table 2.

TABLE 2 Services that respondents indicated they would use if available through mobile access

Service	Respondents	Percentage
Virtual Reference	746	55%
Catalog	701	52%
Databases	691	51%
Ask a Librarian	511	38%
Handouts	285	21%
Laptop checkout	255	19%
Other	40	3%

Other services specified by respondents include:

- AV equipment request (2)
- E-books
- GEM e-mail (2)
- Google/Search options
- Interlibrary loan request (2)
- Library hours
- MyJSU access
- Online database vendors (Biological)
- Online journal access (2)
- References: CINAHL Plus
- Virtual checkout (downloadable)

Of the 100 respondents who provided comments, 62 reported using mobile devices to access HCL services was a great idea and would be very useful to students. A few (4) said that they didn't like the idea or thought it was not likely to be useful to students. A few did not own a mobile device, and several preferred not to use one. Offering e-books for use on readers and the iPad, and training sessions on how to use them, were suggested. Questions were asked about how to access HCL services from mobile devices. Some wondered if mobile access would require an application, what limitations it would have, and whether they would have access to annual reports, research papers, and citations to books. The following are selected quotes from survey answers.

Any and ALL opportunities for remote utilization of library resources and services are welcome!

Anything that is mobile would be GREAT! But HCL better consider the wifi because it sucks, and Students don't want to use all their data. I would Probably pay more tuition if they improved.

Being able to find books online at any moment is Extremely helpful—especially when discussing Projects and papers in class. Being able to form my topics around the books and materials available to me is great.

Discussion

Since the completion of the survey, HCL has added some mobile services, including mobile accessible interfaces for

the online catalog and LibGuides. Database vendors also offer mobile interfaces. An ad hoc tablet use task force was formed to research and investigate how tablets and e-readers are used in academic libraries.

Results indicate that JSU students are more than twice as likely to use mobile devices than faculty and staff. A total of 1,157 students filled out the survey. (See Table 4) Out of 319 full time faculty members, 107 completed the survey. In addition, out of 560 full time staff members, 64 completed the survey. Faculty and staff numbers are from JSU Fact Book 2012-2013. (Jacksonville State University Fact Book 2012-2013). This shows that the use of mobile devices is more prevalent among JSU students than faculty and staff members. The authors also deduced that some faculty members have not adopted mobile devices as readily as students. Moreover, staff members who work outside do not have time to access mobile resources.

Academic libraries, whether large or small, have an obligation to students, potential students, and all users to connect them to the information they need in the most accurate and convenient format possible. Exploring future technologies will keep academic libraries current and relevant, as students expect to have access to information anywhere and anytime.

The authors would like to conduct the study again in the near future, as it would be interesting to see how students feel a few years later, and what devices they use or would like to use to access library resources wherever they are. Other information that would be useful would be to find out in which school or college a student is enrolled and/or their majors.

Conclusion

The purpose of this research was to find out how HCL patrons used mobile devices to access library services. Respondents said they were likely to use virtual reference, the online catalog, and periodical databases if mobile access was available. The findings indicate that mobile use will increase for HCL services. The authors' findings were similar to those of larger institutions. Results show that students are interested in having access to library mobile resources, even if they do not own the latest mobile devices. The authors concluded that more marketing of the library's resources was needed because students were not fully aware of all the mobile services available. In order to provide library users with the best services whenever and wherever needed, library faculty and staff must stay current with evolving technology.

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Appendix A

Survey Questions

1. How often do you use each of the following library services?

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Very Often	Always
Catalog					
Periodical Databases					
Laptop Checkouts					
Ask a Librarian					
Handouts					
Virtual Reference Services such as Blackboard IM					
Other (Please specify in the "Other" below)					

Increasingly, libraries are offering mobile access to services. The following questions are designed to find out if Houston Cole Library (HCL) users have an interest in such services.

2. Have you ever used a mobile device, like a smartphone, iPad, etc. to access websites?

- Yes
 No

3. What type of mobile device do you have? (Select all that apply)

- iPhone/Android/Blackberry/Other smartphone
 Cell phone (not smartphone)
 E-Reader (such as Kindle, Nook, etc.)
 Tablet (iPad, Android, etc.)
 None

4. Have you ever needed to access library resources when you were not able to get to a computer?

- Many times
 Sometimes
 Almost Never
 Never

5. If the HCL offered mobile access, which services or web pages would you most likely use? (Select all that apply)

- Catalog
- Periodical Databases
- Laptop checkout
- Ask a Librarian
- Handouts
- Virtual Reference Service, such as Blackboard IM
- Other (please specify) _____

6. Are you aware that online database vendors, such as Gale and EBSCOhost, offer mobile access to databases such as CINAHL, Academic OneFile, etc.?

- Yes
- No

7. How likely are you to use an online database to conduct research using your mobile device?

- Very likely
- Likely
- Somewhat likely
- Not likely

8. Please let us know of any comments or questions you have about mobile library access.

Information about you

9. Are you a(n) (Your primary role)

- Undergraduate student
- Graduate student
- Administrator
- Faculty
- Staff

10. Your age

- 18 or younger
- 19–25
- 26–35
- 36–45
- 46–55
- 56 or older

11. Your gender

- Male
- Female

12. If you would like to be entered into a drawing for a \$15 iTunes gift card, please provide the following information. The winner will be notified by phone and e-mail.

Name: _____
E-mail: _____
Contact phone number: _____

SELA NEWS:

SELA/COMO Joint Conference

The 2014 GA COMO/SELA Joint Conference will be held October 1-3, 2014 in Augusta, Georgia at the Augusta Convention Center. For further information regarding the conference please refer to the SELA website at <http://selaonline.org/>

Charles E. Beard Award

The Southeastern Library Association is accepting nominations for the SELA Charles E Beard Award (formerly President's Award). The purpose of the award is to honor an individual outside the library profession who has made a significant contribution to the development or promotion of libraries in the Southeast. The President's Award was established by the Executive Board of SELA in March, 1988. The Charles E. Beard Award Committee is appointed by the President of SELA and shall include members from a variety of states in SELA.

Criteria and Guidelines

1. The award is given to an individual outside the library profession who has made a significant contribution to Southeastern libraries in one or more states.
2. The award will be made to one person in a biennium, typically at the SELA conference. If no suitable nomination is received, may be omitted for that biennium.
3. Nomination must be made by an SELA member. The recipient need not be a member of the association.

Deadline for submission of nomination: **August 27, 2014.**

Required information: Persons nominating an individual should forward a resume of the nominee including professional/business and association activities, membership in civic organizations, writings if pertinent, single events and or other honors received. The person making the nomination will include a short statement outlining the nominee's major contribution(s) to the Librarianship in the Southeast. Supporting documentation such as articles in local, statewide and national press, brochures, correspondence, letters of commendation, etc. are welcome and encouraged.

Ann Hamilton, Chair
SELA Charles E. Beard Award Committee
Associate Dean of the Library and Associate University Librarian
Zach S. Henderson Library

Georgia Southern University
P.O. Box 8074
Statesboro, GA 30460-8074
912/478-5115 (voice)
912/478-0093 (fax)

Questions about the award or nominations may be addressed to any member of the Charles E. Beard Award Committee:

Vicki L. Gregory gregory@usf.edu
Gregory Walker gwalker@houserwalker.com
Joi Phillips jjphilip@deltastate.edu
Melinda Matthews Matthews@um.edu
Ann Hamilton ahamilton@georgiasouthern.edu, chair.

Rothrock Award

The Southeastern Library Association is seeking nominations for its prestigious Rothrock Award to be presented at the joint 2014 Georgia Council of Media Organizations/Southeastern Library Association Conference in Athens, Georgia in October. The purpose of the award is to honor a librarian who has contributed substantially to librarianship and library development in the southeast during their career.

Although nothing in the award criteria states that the award winner must be a SELA member individuals making the nominations must be SELA members.

The award criteria and nomination process is available at <http://selaonline.org/about/rothrockaward.htm> .

Please submit nominations by August 25, 2014. Thank you.

Sharon Parente
Rothrock Award Committee
James E. Walker Library
MTSU
(615) 898-2549

SELA's Mentoring Program How You Can Benefit Both Mentees and Mentors

If you are an experienced librarian or just starting out, the SELA Mentoring Program can assist you. Sign up for the Mentoring Program and become a **mentee**.

If you are a library science student or a library staff, the Mentoring Program can assist you. Sign up for the Mentoring Program and become a **mentee**.

If you want to impart your knowledge to someone who seeks advice and guidance, the SELA Mentoring Program would be perfect for you. Sign up and become a **mentor**.

The SELA Mentoring Program was designed and developed to help members of SELA seek guidance in the field of librarianship. In any area of librarianship you are involved in or wish to become involved in, there are experienced individuals (**mentors**) who can help you reach your goals.

The SELA Mentoring Program is looking for **mentors** to offer assistance to others seeking advice in their current situation or future careers.

As a member of SELA, you have joined an organization whose membership includes experts and professionals (**mentors**) who are waiting to help you with your career development.

To get a better understand of the SELA Mentoring Program, checkout our web site –

<http://selaonline.org/membership/mentoring.htm>

If you have any questions feel free to contact me at any time.

Hal Mendelsohn
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LIBRARY NEWS:

North Carolina

David S. Ferriero, Archivist of the United States, delivers commencement address at NC State University



On May 10, 2014, David S. Ferriero, the archivist of the United States, delivered the commencement address at North Carolina State University. During the commencement ceremony, Chancellor W. Randolph Woodson also conferred an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree on behalf of NC State.

As the tenth archivist of the United States and as head of the National Archives and Records Administration, Ferriero is appointed by the President and is responsible for safeguarding and making available to the public the records of the federal government. These responsibilities include managing 13 presidential libraries and preserving and securing national treasures such as the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and Bill of Rights, the deck logs for the USS Constitution during the War of 1812, hundreds of slave narratives, as well as billions of other historic documents, photos, films, recordings, maps and electronic records.

Appointed in November 2009, Ferriero has led significant initiatives to commit the National Archives to the principles of open government, making access to federal records under his watch more transparent and easier for citizens to obtain. Adopting social media and welcoming “citizen archivists” into the agency’s processes, he has pioneered powerful new ways to share our national treasures with broader and wider audiences.

Ferriero previously served as the Andrew W. Mellon Director of the New York Public Libraries, where he helped lead the integration of four separate research libraries and 87 branches into one system. He has also held top positions with academic libraries at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Duke University, where he raised \$50 million to transform the libraries and gained a national reputation for exploring new instructional technologies.

“I cannot think of anyone more appropriate for inspiring our students and faculty than David Ferriero,” says Susan K. Nutter, Vice Provost and Director of the NCSU Libraries. “His job is, quite simply, to preserve the story of America and its people, and his transformational methods of engaging citizens in our national life remind us all of the fundamental goals that universities are dedicated to pursuing.”

Ferriero earned bachelor’s and master’s degrees in English literature from Northeastern University in Boston and a master’s degree in Library and Information Science from Simmons College in Boston. He served as a naval corpsman with a Marine unit during the Vietnam War.

UNC Latino Oral History Initiative awarded \$240,000 from the National Endowment for the Humanities

A Latino oral history initiative at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has been awarded \$240,000 from the National Endowment for the Humanities. “New Roots: Improving Global Access of Latino Oral Histories” is a collaborative initiative of the Latino Migration Project, The Southern Oral History Program and the University Libraries. The initiative was established in 2007 to document demographic transformations in the U.S. South by collecting stories of migration, settlement and integration in North Carolina. The collection receives

regular contributions of at least 40 interviews annually from UNC scholars through an ongoing research program of the Latino Migration Project at the Institute for the Study of the Americas and the Center for Global Initiatives. For more information, please see: <http://tinyurl.com/q9ejrjg>.

Grant will lead to preservation of rare audiovisual collections at UNC Library

Historic audio and moving image collections at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Library will be a step closer to long-term preservation, thanks to a grant of \$187,082 from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation.

The one-year grant, called “Extending the Reach of Southern Audiovisual Sources,” will help the Library’s Southern Folklife Collection (SFC) develop techniques to preserve these materials on a large scale and make them available online for public use.

The SFC will celebrate its 25th anniversary in August. Since its opening in 1989, it has gained recognition as a cornerstone for research into Southern vernacular music, art, and culture.

Researchers can tap into more than 250,000 sound recordings, 3,000 video recordings, and 8 million feet of motion picture film.

Collection treasures include the first recording by a young Dolly Parton; the archives of Durham-based Merge Records; and Folkstreams.net, an archive of documentary films on American roots cultures.

The grant will have several parts:

- The SFC, with the help of a consultant, will completely review and re-engineer workflows in order to be able to digitize audiovisual materials on a large scale;
- An advisory group of scholars will meet to guide the Collection’s preservation priorities;
- The SFC will audit the condition and preservation needs of all of its collections; and
- Grant personnel will determine how digitized content can be streamed for public access.

For further information, please see:

<http://blogs.lib.unc.edu/news/index.php/2014/06/grant-will-lead-to-preservation-of-rare-audiovisual-collections-at-unc-library/>

The Friends of the Library of North Carolina State University announces annual staff advancement award

The Board of Directors of the NCSU Friends of the Library (FOL) has announced the creation of the *Friends of the Library Staff Award for Advancement* to be given annually to foster a culture of philanthropy, celebrate a spirit of innovation, and promote an environment of collaboration.

The Board will award the honor each year to an NCSU Libraries staff member who demonstrates a commitment to the missions of both the NCSU Libraries and the NCSU Friends of the Library, and who goes above and beyond to help build relationships and partnerships that help to further the Libraries’ advancement goals.



Adam Rogers receives first annual Friends of the Library Staff Award for Advancement

Awardees will receive a prize of \$1,000 to be used for professional development or to support a project of their choosing.

On June 19, 2014, Brian Boothe—NC State graduate, founder of Corsair EDA, Inc., design engineer at Pentair Water Pool and Spa, and vice president-elect of the FOL Board of Directors—presented the first annual award to Adam Rogers, Emerging Technology Services Librarian for the NCSU Libraries. Rogers has taken a leadership role in managing the Makerspace at the James B. Hunt Jr. Library and creating the vision for a new makerspace in progress at the D. H. Hill Library.

In the process of helping to place the NCSU Libraries at the fore of the maker movement, Rogers has secured major funding from alumni, established technology partnerships with industry-leading corporations, developed close partnerships with units across the NC State community, and supported his colleagues as they sought donations of equipment for key library projects.

Rogers will also serve as the NC State representative for a new Institute for Museum and Library Services initiative with the Children’s Museum of Pittsburgh to build the capacity of libraries and museums to develop effective makerspaces and programs. He is, noted Boothe, “an outstanding example of how Libraries staff can succeed in furthering the Libraries’ advancement goals.”

The FOL Board of Directors will solicit nominations each spring for staff members who meet the criteria for the *Friends of the Library Staff Award for Advancement* and will honor winners in conjunction with the NCSU Libraries' annual staff awards ceremony.

NCSU Libraries acquires William Roy Wallace Architectural Papers

The North Carolina State University Libraries has acquired the William Roy Wallace Architectural Papers, an important collection of architectural drawings and project files that document the work of a major North Carolina architect and his associates.

During much of the 20th century, Wallace (1889-1983) was the architect of choice for many Winston-Salem business leaders and their families as well as for business leaders in Burlington, Greensboro, High Point, and elsewhere. Known for his fine residential architecture, he also designed numerous religious, educational, and commercial buildings from the 1920s onward.



*The Meade Willis House, a Wallace project in Winston-Salem.
Courtesy of Jackson Smith*

Dr. Margaret Supplee Smith, art historian and professor emerita at Wake Forest University, was instrumental in identifying the importance of the collection and facilitating the generous donation by the Wallace family. Smith notes, "With this significant acquisition, which includes architectural records documenting three generations of architects working in North Carolina—Charles Barton Keen, William Roy Wallace Sr., and William Roy Wallace Jr., in addition to Harold Macklin—NCSU Libraries' Special Collections Research Center has ensured that the story of twentieth-century architectural practice in the Piedmont, with its rich textile, tobacco, and historic preservation legacies, will have a permanent place in the state's architectural history."

Wallace, a native of Pennsylvania, began his career in association with Philadelphia architect Charles Barton Keen (1868-1931), a designer of country houses for the Philadelphia elite. Keen created a second major body of work among the leading industrial families in the North Carolina Piedmont, including the famed Reynolda House (1912-1918) for the Reynolds family in Winston-Salem. Wallace worked with Keen as an office boy, a draftsman, and eventually as partner. In 1923 Keen and Wallace moved to Winston-Salem to manage the construction of the

R. J. Reynolds High School and Auditorium. After Keen returned to Philadelphia, Wallace oversaw the Winston-Salem office and traveled back and forth from Philadelphia to supervise the firm's many projects. Throughout the 1920s, the two architects worked on many of the great homes in Reynolda Park and Stratford Road, including the C. A. Kent House, the Robert Hanes House, and the P. Huber Hanes, Sr., House.

In 1928 Wallace settled permanently in Winston-Salem, where he established a practice with Harold Macklin and James M. Conrad. Like Keen, Wallace and his son William Roy Wallace, Jr., who joined the practice after World War II, continued in a Beaux Arts revivalist tradition that shaped the distinguished architectural heritage of Winston-Salem and other communities.

Among the buildings attributed to the Wallace firm are the Fries Memorial Moravian Church, Highland Presbyterian Church Sunday School, the Twin City Club, many of the Davidson County schools from the mid-1930s to 1950s, and much of the early restoration work at Old Salem. In addition to designing the country estate (Brookberry Farm) of Bowman Grey, Jr., many Wallace houses are extant in Winston-Salem, including the Siewers-Shaffner House, John Stephens House, James Weeks House, and Meade Willis House.

The Special Collections Research Center (SCRC) at the NCSU Libraries continues to assemble and archive the work of leading architects to make these unique materials available to a wide audience. The SCRC has collected the papers of key architects, including G. Milton Small Jr., George Matsumoto, and William Waldo Dodge, as well as those of past and present faculty members of NC State's College of Design such as Henry Kamphoefner, Marvin Malecha, Matthew Nowicki, and Frank Harmon.

The NCSU Libraries Special Collections Research Center holds research and primary resource materials in areas that reflect and support the teaching and research needs of the students, faculty, and researchers at the university. By emphasizing established and emerging areas of excellence at NC State University and corresponding strengths within the Libraries' overall collection, the SCRC develops collections strategically with the aim of becoming an indispensable source of information for generations of scholars.

South Carolina

Greenville County Library System honored with 2014 ASCLA Award

The Greenville County Library System (GCLS) is the winner of the 2014 ASCLA/KLAS/NOD Award. The library system was selected by the Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies (ASCLA)

for its extensive work in creating "Intentional Strides" and dedicating funds from our operating budget specifically to enhance and improve library programs, services and staff awareness with regard to serving individuals in Greenville County with disabilities and special needs. Our nomination described our comprehensive offerings of specialized and adaptive technology for those with disabilities; in addition, we highlighted "Sensory Story Time," a monthly program Youth Services introduced last year for children with special needs. The award consists of a citation and \$1,000 cash gift for GCLS supported by Kay and David Holloman of Keystone Systems, developer of the Keystone Library Automation System (KLAS), and the National Organization on Disability (NOD).

PERSONNEL NEWS:

Georgia

Kennesaw State University

Martha Henry-Croom, the assistant director of access services at the Horace W. Sturgis Library, has retired after 25 years at the library. Ms. Henry-Croom, originally from Dayton, Ohio, received her MLS from Clark-Atlanta University. Over the years she has worked in circulation, reference and instruction. The library staff will miss Martha and they wish her the best.



Jon Hansen has been selected as the new assistant director of virtual services. Mr. Hansen has been the interim assistant director since the retirement of Mary Platt in September, 2013. He started his career at Sturgis as the government documents librarian in 2001. In 2009 he became the digital commons librarian. Jon received his MLS from Indiana University.



South Carolina

Board appoints Benggio Acting Director

The South Carolina State Library's Board of Trustees has unanimously appointed **Leesa Benggio** as Acting Director of the South Carolina State Library.

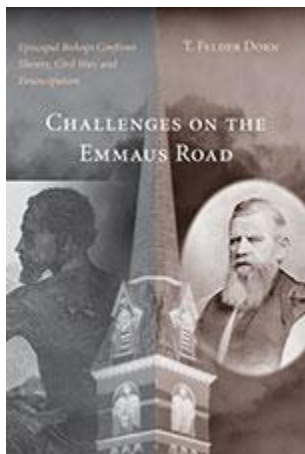


Benggio has been employed by the South Carolina State Library for seven years, serving as Deputy Director and Interim Agency Director. She has a Master's Degree in Organizational Change and Leadership from Columbia College and has applied to the University of South Carolina School of Library and Information Science. She has represented the South Carolina State Library both locally and nationally at the U.S. House and Senate and has over 20 years of experience in administration, business operations, budgeting, financial forecasting, leadership, and human resources.

"I believe that libraries are imperative to the success of a community and South Carolina as a whole," said Benggio. She also stated, "South Carolinians use their libraries to look and apply for jobs, pursue personal interests, educate their families, and enrich their lives. My work in libraries has been both rewarding and challenging, and I look forward to a successful future with all of our public libraries, partner agencies, and extraordinary staff." According to Debbie Hyler, South Carolina State Library Board Chair, "Leesa has been a loyal fixture within the library for years and has successfully led this agency in the past. We look forward to the future under her leadership." Benggio officially began her position as Acting Director of the South Carolina State Library on May 28, 2014.

BOOK REVIEWS

Challenges on the Emmaus Road: Episcopal Bishops Confront Slavery, Civil War, and Emancipation. Dorn T. Felder. Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 2013. ISBN 978-1-61117-249-2. 472 pages. \$49.95.



Author T. Felder Dorn declares the years before and during the Civil War and its immediate aftermath to be “the most significant of any that have occurred on American soil.” Dorn’s work is tightly focused on one thread of ecclesiastical history during this tumultuous period. He presents the divergent political and theological views of Episcopal bishops in the United States—and, for the duration of the war, the Confederate States of America—regarding the institution of slavery, the validity and progress of the war, and the role of clergy and the church in political and social developments. Much of his text consists of quotations from the bishops’ personal and official correspondence, church documents and papers relating to diocesan conferences and activities, newspaper reports of public events, and similar archival materials.

The title, *Challenges on the Emmaus Road*, alludes to a New Testament story in which Jesus’ followers, walking despondently along the road to Emmaus three days after the crucifixion, fail to recognize the risen Jesus as he walks and talks with them. Dorn presents the Episcopal bishops as similarly imperfect in their perceptions of the issues and events in which they were embroiled. He concludes that the bishops were united in the belief that God was present and taking an active role in current affairs: “their God was, in fact, the stage manager and ultimate arbiter of the affairs of each human as well as those of humanity in general. Nothing occurred unless God intended it to happen.” Though both northern and southern bishops agreed that God was responsible for the direction and outcomes of political and social matters, they struggled to formulate explanations of divine purpose that accounted for the vicissitudes of the national conflict with God on their side.

The book emphasizes the bishops’ political, administrative, and military activities—one bishop from Louisiana even

took up arms and served as a Confederate general—as much as their spiritual challenges. The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America (PECUSA) identified itself closely with the national government, or at least its political boundaries. Following the Revolutionary War, bishops in the new country felt obliged to separate themselves from the Anglican Church in Great Britain. This scenario was repeated at the beginning of the Civil War, as southern bishops formed their own organization, the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States of America (PECCSA).

In hindsight the southern bishops’ rapid succession from the PECUSA seems precipitous and extreme, but they assumed that the new Confederate States would prevail and persist as a sovereign nation; under those circumstances continued administrative ties with the PECUSA across national boundaries would be impractical, at best. There were also liturgical issues dividing the northern and southern bishops: church doctrine mandated support for all those in civil authority. The prescribed PECUSA liturgy included a prayer for the President of the United States; one of the first formal actions by the PECCSA was to edit that prayer to invoke divine blessings on the President of the *Confederate* States. This one-word alteration created rifts in congregations and dramatic confrontations between bishops and military authorities in occupied areas.

The bishops did little to provide for the welfare of freedmen following the war, despite numerous assertions before and during the war regarding the Church’s responsibilities towards slaves. The bishops’ greater failing was to perpetuate racial divisions in the Church, generally maintaining segregated churches and limiting acceptance of black clergymen. Dorn states that bishops north and south failed to shine a light in the darkness on the fundamental social issues of the time by not providing a positive model for the nation regarding integration of African Americans.

Challenges focuses almost exclusively on the activities and writings of the bishops themselves, with limited discussion of the bishops’ interactions with their congregations, priests, and political and military authorities; one notable exception is his documentation of the slave trade and numbers of slaves in specific regions over time. It is unfortunate that Dorn does not effectively place the Episcopal bishops’ story in a larger context (*e.g.*, the ways in which other denominations addressed these challenges). For example, Dorn does not reference works like Timothy Lawrence Smith’s *Revivalism and Social Reform: American Protestantism on the Eve of the Civil War* or George C. Rable’s acclaimed *God’s Almost Chosen Peoples: A Religious History of the American Civil War*. The structure of the book is complex. There are seven parts containing a total of forty-one titled sections. The sections vary in length, from a one-page preamble to vignettes of a dozen or more pages. Regrettably, the divisions do not function as part of a unified whole; the narrative jumps back and forth chronologically as well as regionally, making this a difficult read. There is also a small section of the book, discussing the activities relating to the welfare of

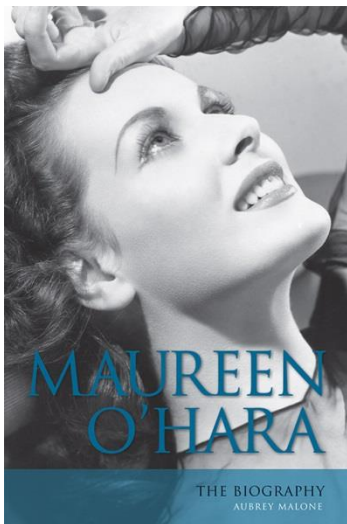
Native Americans that seems oddly out of keeping with the rest.

Dorn earned a bachelor of science from Duke University and a PhD in chemistry from the University of Washington. He retired as Dean Emeritus from Kean University in Union, New Jersey, having served as a chemistry professor, dean, and vice-president for academic affairs. Dorn has written three other books: *The Tompkins School: 1925-1953, a Community Institution* (Attic Press, 1994); *The Guns of Meeting Street: a Southern Tragedy* (University of South Carolina Press, 2001); and *Death of a Policeman, Birth of a Baby: a Crime and Its Aftermath* (Xlibris Corp., 2012).

This book is recommended for libraries with large ecclesiastical history or comprehensive civil war collections.

Karen J. Cook
State Library of Louisiana

Maureen O'Hara: The Biography. By Aubrey Malone. Lexington, KY: University of Kentucky Press, 2013. ISBN: 973-08-8131-4238-8. 263 pages. \$29.95.



The superior monograph *Maureen O'Hara: The Biography* has some connection to the Southern USA by content and the author's association with the south. Firstly, it is part of *Screen Classics*, a group of monographs produced by University of Kentucky on movies connected to the southern state Kentucky. Maureen O'Hara of Ireland starred in *How Green Was My Valley* about Ireland coal mining similar to Kentucky's coal mining such as *Coal Miner's Daughter* starring Sissy Spacek based on Kentucky's Loretta Lynn. Both the South's Kentucky and Ireland have beautiful green hills. The brilliant author, Aubrey Malone, writer of *Historic Pubs of Dublin*, is from western Ireland. The southern state of Kentucky has Molly Malone's Restaurant and Irish Pub, Lake Malone State

Park, and Malone, Kentucky. Kentucky's initial explorer was Ireland's James McBride.

The writing style is outstanding and immensely captures a reader's attention and intrigues with the contents of Maureen O'Hara's glamorous lifestyle, stardom, and her three husbands Will Price, Charlie Blair, and George Brown who she was with only at the marriage ceremony and never again. Later, their nuptials were annulled. Genius Aubrey Malone splendidly shares an astounding amount of intricate details of all of Maureen O'Hara's sixty-one films and her life that greatly captivates readers. The magnificent biography enchants with a gorgeous picture of Maureen O'Hara on the book cover and discloses her beauty and several of her superb films with thirty-nine black and white glossy photographs including photo data below the pictures. A stunningly exhaustive filmography reveals from 1930's to 2000's the titles of her movies, the year, and the director. The monumental research is shown in a twenty page notes section divided by the introduction and thirteen chapters. The extensive bibliography is thirteen pages separated by the divisions of books, articles, and television, radio, film, and DVDs. There is an accurate index, contents page, and acknowledgments.

The forties were the decade of the most movies for Maureen O'Hara at twenty-three movies. Maureen O'Hara's first movie was in 1938 *My Irish Molly*. Her newest was *Last Dance* in 2000. Presently, Maureen O'Hara lives in the United States and is planning on a film and a book. O'Hara was never an Oscar recipient. She thought her role in *The Quiet Man* with John Wayne might be an Oscar winner. Another movie O'Hara is legendary for is *Miracle on 34th Street*, a Christmas film with Natalie Wood as a child. O'Hara portrayed Lady Godiva in *Lady Godiva* and is renowned for the movie *Hunchback of Notre Dame* with Charles Laughton. O'Hara has been publicly honored with numerous awards like the John F. Kennedy Outstanding American of Irish Descent for Service to God and Country and the 1958 National Hosiery Manufacturer's winner of the best United States legs. Maureen O'Hara is in the Hollywood Walk of Fame Stars. Kells, Ireland displays a Maureen O'Hara body sculpture.

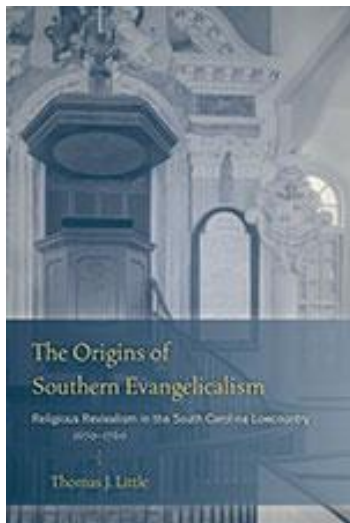
Conor Beau, son of Maureen O'Hara's daughter Bronwyn born 1944 from her husband Will Price, asked Maureen O'Hara to write a book on Maureen O'Hara which she did titled *Tis Herself*. A Maureen O'Hara Foundation in 2010 is creating a location in Glengariff Ireland for developing people as actors and actresses. O'Hara's last name is FitzSimons. O'Hara obtained the name O'Hara from Charles Laughton after the newly captivating 1939 Scarlet O'Hara in *Gone with the Wind*. Maureen O'Hara's mother was an opera singer. Her father sold hats. Maureen O'Hara wanted to sing opera professionally. O'Hara produced her singing album "Love Letters of Maureen O'Hara." O'Hara could always obtain a role such as with James Stewart, John Payne, Henry Fonda, Tyrone Power, Roddy McDowall, Donald Crisp, Walter Pidgeon, Claude Rains, Charles Laughton, Anthony Quinn, John Wayne, John Ford director, Ray Milland, Jeff Chandler, Burl Ives, Alex Guinness, Alfred Hitchcock director, Brian Keith, Jackie

Gleason, Errol Flynn, John Candy, Richard Thomas, and singing with Dinah Shore, Bob Hope, Perry Como, and Andy Williams.

O'Hara was most fond of working with John Wayne. Maureen O'Hara vacationed with John Ford on his yacht Araner on Catalina Island near California. O'Hara dated Enrique Parra from Mexico. Maureen O'Hara resided with her second husband Will Price at their Bel Air palatial house until they divorced. Her third and favorite husband, Charlie Blair owned a plane company she assisted with while residing together in St. Croix Virgin Islands. Clearly, the perceived interest to the readership of the journal is excellent. The priceless jewel biography on the resplendent actress Maureen O'Hara is invaluable to public and academic libraries.

Melinda F. Matthews
University of Louisiana at Monroe Library

The Origins of Southern Evangelicalism: Religious Revivalism in the South Carolina Lowcountry. By Thomas J. Little. Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 2013. ISBN 978-1-61117-274-4. 296 p. \$49.95.



Reading and viewing the promotion for this book, I was

most fascinated by the cover art as it reminded me of one of the oldest churches in Charleston, South Carolina, with its elevated and beautifully carved pulpit which I have often admired. As I leafed through the pages, I noted that the text of the book covered 190 pages and the reference notes and bibliography covered 90 pages! My reaction was that anyone fascinated by the title of the book and wanting to consider it as a reference guide on religious revivalism in South Carolina might snap it up and add it to an academic collection.

However, my fascination with it truly came upon reading through the various chapters that focused on South Carolina's religious awakening between and during 1670 and 1760. Growing up in a small town that was considered located in both North Carolina and South Carolina (Kings Mountain), I carry a lot of emotions and beliefs about how religion shaped my community in my lifetime between 1941 and 1970. A little town of many small Baptist churches, one Episcopal Church, one Catholic church, one or two Presbyterian churches, one or two Methodist churches, a Church of God, an ARP church and a small number of African Methodist Episcopal churches gave me grave concerns as I watched the conflicts and separateness and prejudices that surrounded various church members and their families. (A subjective note: I admit I usually will read a text such as this and try to find some way to relate to the history that is laid before me-very subjective of me).

Dr. Little's colorful and enlightening historical descriptions of those days of the years between 1670 and 1760 lay out his points that the South Carolina low country teemed with a plethora of evangelicalism activities -- eye opening to me. Often during my growing up years of 1941 through 1971, I asked my parents why we have so many churches and why African Americans didn't attend our churches and our public schools.....! was told "they like their own kind". Professor Little's research and publication of his fine book gave me more detailed answers to my questions from those long ago days-evangelicalism as it arose brought together like minded people who prized their opportunity for a religious experience free of diverse opinions.

Carol Walker Jordan
College of Library Studies
University of North Carolina Greensboro

Guidelines for Submissions and Author Instructions
The Southeastern Librarian

The Southeastern Librarian (SELn) is the official publication of the Southeastern Library Association (SELA). The quarterly publication seeks to publish articles, announcements, and news of professional interest to the library community in the southeast. The publication also represents a significant means for addressing the Association's research objective. Two newsletter-style issues serve as a vehicle for conducting Association business, and two issues include juried articles.

1. Articles need not be of a scholarly nature but should address professional concerns of the library community. SELn particularly seeks articles that have a broad southeastern scope and/or address topics identified as timely or important by SELA sections, round tables, or committees.
2. News releases, newsletters, clippings, and journals from libraries, state associations, and groups throughout the region may be used as sources of information.
3. Submissions should be directed to: Perry Bratcher, Editor SELn, 503A Steely Library, Northern Kentucky University, Highland Heights, KY 41099. Phone 859-572-6309, 859-572-6181 (fax). Email: bratcher@nku.edu.
4. Manuscripts must be submitted in electronic format as attachment to an email, preferably in MS Word or compatible format. Articles should be written in a grammatically correct, simple, readable style. The author is responsible for the accuracy of all statements in the article and should provide complete and accurate bibliographic citations. Although longer or shorter works may be considered, 2,000- to 5,000-word manuscripts are most suitable.
5. The Notes should appear at the end of the manuscript in a section titled "References." The editor will refer to the latest edition of APA for capitalization, punctuation, quotations, tables, captions, and elements of bibliographic style.
6. The name, position, and professional address of the author should appear in the bottom left-hand corner of a separate title page. The author's name should not appear anywhere else in the document.
7. Digital images should be sent as separate email attachments rather than in the body of the text.
8. No other publisher should be simultaneously considering a manuscript submitted to SELn until that manuscript is returned or the editor provides written permission.
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