

7-6-2014

Personnel News

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.kennesaw.edu/seln>



Part of the [Library and Information Science Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

(2014) "Personnel News," *The Southeastern Librarian*: Vol. 62 : Iss. 2 , Article 6.

Available at: <https://digitalcommons.kennesaw.edu/seln/vol62/iss2/6>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by DigitalCommons@Kennesaw State University. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Southeastern Librarian by an authorized editor of DigitalCommons@Kennesaw State University. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@kennesaw.edu.

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.

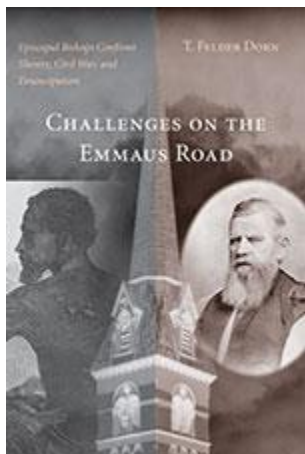


Benggio has been employed by the South Carolina State Library for seven years, serving as Deputy Director and Interim Agency Director. She has a Master's Degree in Organizational Change and Leadership from Columbia College and has applied to the University of South Carolina School of Library and Information 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

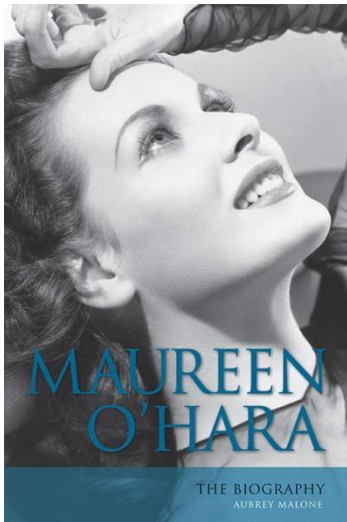
Native Americans that seems oddly out of keeping with the rest.

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.

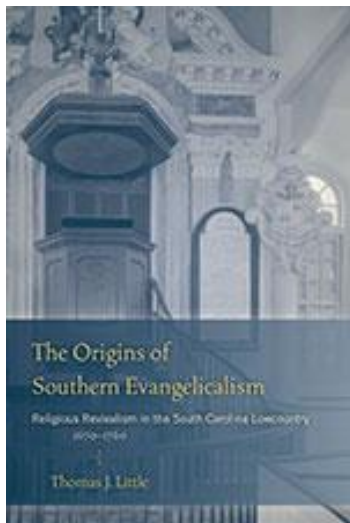
Conor Beau, son of Maureen O'Hara's daughter Bronwyn born 1944 from her husband Will Price, asked Maureen O'Hara to write a book on Maureen O'Hara which she did titled *Tis Herself*. A Maureen O'Hara Foundation in 2010 is creating a location in Glengariff Ireland for developing people as actors and actresses. 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