

The Southeastern Librarian

The First Annual I. T. Littleton Seminar

Edited by
Jinnie Y. Davis
and
Margaret Ann Link



I. T. Littleton

Thomas Jefferson: Librarian
Thomas O. Jewett

**A School for Southern Conditions: The
Library School in Atlanta, 1905-1988**
James Vinson Carmichael, Jr.

**The University of Tennessee,
Knoxville's New Central Library**
Marcia J. Myers and Betsey B. Creekmore

PLUS

Bulletin Board, Stateside View, With Librarians,
New and Useful, Looking Back, New Members,
Keeping Up, PR Notes, Calendar, Financial
Report, Executive Board Meeting.

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and
Constitutional
Amendment!**

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CONTENTS

Thomas Jefferson: Librarian	48
by Thomas O. Jewett	
The First Annual I. T. Littleton Seminar	53
edited by Jinnie Y. Davis and Margaret Ann Link	
A School for Southern Conditions: The Library School in Atlanta, 1905-1988	64
by James Vinson Carmichael, Jr.	
The University of Tennessee, Knoxville's New Central Library	71
by Marcia J. Myers and Betsey B. Creekmore	
Norfolk, Virginia and Its Public Library Will Host the 1988 Joint SELA/VLA Conference	73
BALLOT for New Officers and Constitutional Amendments	91

Comment

President's Page	46
Editor's Musings	47

Departments

Bulletin Board	75
Stateside View	76
With Librarians	81
New and Useful	83
Looking Back	83
New Members	84
Keeping Up	85
PR Notes	86
Calendar	87
Financial Report	88

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President's Message

So much is happening in SELA as we move toward the Norfolk Conference that this message may well be more of a litany of accomplishments and plans by committees, roundtables, sections and headquarters than an epistle by me. Every week when I talk to Harriet Henderson, Chair of Local Arrangements for the upcoming biennial conference, she mentions additional program offerings so I am even more confident than ever that you will be able to enjoy your quota of meetings each day of the Norfolk meeting. Since most attendees will be staying in three different hotels a shuttle trolley service will be provided to all meeting places on a continuous basis throughout the day and evening as long as "official" activities of the conference are scheduled.



This biennium's Conference Site Selection Committee has been busily investigating the best possible site/property for the 1994 SELA Conference. Members of the committee have visited cities in both South Carolina and Florida and will be making a recommendation of their preference in the very near future to the Executive Board. Certainly this committee has done an "outstanding job" in carefully examining each potential location to insure that SELA has another outstanding conference in '94. Just as a reminder and already scheduled — SELA will be meeting jointly with the Tennessee Library Association, December 5-9, 1990 at Opryland Hotel (Nashville) and with the Louisiana Library Association, March 17-21, 1992 at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in New Orleans.

Regrettably for SELA James Dorsey, the current editor of *The Southeastern Librarian*, will be resigning as of December 31, 1988, because of his time-consuming responsibilities as President of the Georgia Library Association. James has been an excellent editor who will be sorely missed by all of us within the association, but we must attempt to replace him with an equally competent individual. There are many talented people in our region and I trust we can find the "perfect one" for SELA's editorship! So please contact me at SELA Headquarters if you are interested in this important position or know of someone who might be.

It is a pleasure to report that a large number of nominations have been received for SELA's Rothrock Award, its Honorary Memberships, our Author Award and the association's Outstanding Library Program Award. I am sure choosing among so many excellent nominations has proven difficult for the respective awards committees' members, but the process will result in well-deserved recognition for the program and the many individuals who have proven so beneficial to librarianship in the south. All these awards will be presented during the Norfolk Conference at either the Opening Session or during SELA's Business Meeting on Saturday morning. Remember nominations for the first-ever President's Award are still being accepted until July 2, 1988.

Information packets have been mailed to potential exhibitors for the SELA-VLA Biennial Conference in Norfolk and you should be receiving your own conference registration/information packet very soon. If you have any questions about the conference please let me hear from you and do plan to join us in Norfolk for a great program and a "good-time!" In the meantime have a most pleasant summer, and hopefully with some holidays "sandwiched in."

Charles Beard

Editor's Musings

Time surely seems to fly when you're getting older and having fun at the same time! It only seems like yesterday when I sat looking at my first blank CRT screen trying to decide what words of wisdom I could impart to you as the new editor of this august publication. Now, I am well into my third term as editor, and after this year will be relinquishing this position of power, influence and immense prestige to some unsuspecting and naive idealist who believes that library journalism has some redeeming social values. After seven years of attempting to edit this publication and *The Georgia Librarian*, I will give up the pen in favor of the sword—or at least the gavel that they presented me when I became President of the Georgia Library Association. Applications for this sinecure should be submitted, along with a physician's certification of masochistic tendencies, to either Charles Beard or George Stewart. Both will be most able and willing to judge your qualifications.



In the meantime, how can I edify and amuse you during the drought of 1988? Around our house this summer the emphasis has been on water sports. We live near the shores of what was once, before the current drought took hold, Lake Sidney Lanier — a sprawling mass of 38,000 acres of water and shoreline that serves as Atlanta's playground and source of drinking water (at least the non-Perrier portion).

Mama and I broke down (with an emphasis on the broke) and bought a pontoon boat, which will not only allow the kids to ski but will also carry a maximum of 18 yuppies in comfort across the big water. We were also conned into buying the newest Japanese water torture import, a Yamaha "Waverunner." This little two-seater, which packs a hefty 32 horsepower, has enough speed to out run the Coast Guard inspectors, can be driven by a nine-year-old, and cost more than my first full-sized automobile, promises to entertain and amuse our two children during the summer. It might even make their father a beach bum in the process!

We put the little fellow in the water last weekend, a week late because yours truly spent the previous weekend unsuccessfully trying to get it cranked. (See previous editorial which dealt with "Machinery, Contrariness of.") After the kids had their several turns skirting and shimmying across the lake, Papa decided to try it. The directions didn't say anything about aging yuppie librarians being able to ride, but I tried anyway. A quick metamorphosis ensued. I found out I could out run bass boats, outmaneuver runabouts and torment the passion out of the oversized yachts and houseboats that now dot the entire lake. The bottom line is that the kids never got back on the Waverunner and Papa may have finally located the real Fountain of Youth! It turns you into Superman without the tackiness of a phone booth.

It's also more fun than ALA, and I may bring it with me to New Orleans. It sure beats a seminar on OCLC applications or the Presidential Address. So, as you enter the Crescent City, if you see a slightly overweight and balding figure making wakes and waves across Lake Pontchartrain, just throw up your hands and drool. Mail me a copy of the really important developments at the meetings (probably a post card will suffice) and give my regards to the hierarchy.

James Dorsey

Thomas Jefferson: Librarian

Thomas O. Jewett

*Thomas Jefferson, third president of the United States,
epitaph reads:*

*Here was buried Thomas Jefferson
Author of the Declaration of American Independence,
of the Statute of Virginia for religious freedom
and*

Father of the University of Virginia

These were the three great achievements for which Thomas Jefferson wished to be remembered. Jefferson a Renaissance man of many accomplishments, could have also added "Father of the Library of Congress" and America's first true librarian to his list of feats.

Jefferson was a catholic collector of books his entire life. Not only did he buy books, and read books, but he had an amazingly retentive memory, a genius for selection, and a passion for the systematic and orderly arrangement of data so as to make it most readily available for use. These traits, the traits of a modern librarian, were not typical of his time.

Eighteenth-century Virginia did not have a rich culture. The colony, preoccupied with agriculture and dependent on the arts and scholarship of the Old World, produced few of its own artists or scholars. Virginians of the day supported only one or two bookstores and newspapers. The colony's elite were more disposed toward horse racing, fox hunting, and card playing rather than intellectual pursuits.

Toward the end of the seventeenth century, there were, perhaps, only 20,000 books in the colony. Practically all of these volumes were found in private libraries, owned by aristocratic planters, and rarely exceeding several hundred titles in number.¹ Many of Jefferson's contemporaries in the piedmont were illiterate and did not even own a Bible.

At the approach of the American Revolution, the majority of Virginia's books were still in the libraries of a relatively few planters; but the number of books had increased. Typically, the largest collection in such a private library, as in George Washington's 900 volumes, consisted of Latin and Greek classics. The next largest group concerned politics and legal problems, being practical treatises. The remainder of the library usually included an assortment of modern history, philosophy, geography, science, religion, surveying, gardening and medicine, as well as the literature of Shakespeare, Bacon, Milton, Swift, Pope and Fielding.²

At an early age Jefferson outdistanced his fellow Virginians in his passion for books. As his personal servant Isaac commented: "Old Master had an abundance

of books and was always looking things up in them."³ All of his life Jefferson collected books, and was to build three libraries, any of which could have been judged preeminent in North America.

The nucleus of Jefferson's first library was the forty volumes he inherited from his father's estate at the age of fourteen. While insignificant in comparison to future acquisitions, Peter Jefferson's legacy provided the young Thomas Jefferson a collection larger than those possessed by his more mature neighbors. Peter Jefferson's library contained several volumes of Addison and of English history, a work in astronomy, some books of a geographical nature, and many maps. The mainstays of every planter's library, Bible, prayerbook, and legal works were also to be found.⁴

Young Jefferson added to the seed of his father's collection throughout his schooling. His reading during his school years can best be described as omnivorous. The student Jefferson sampled a full menu; tasting here and devouring there. His appetite was gargantuan, for he was a gourmand rather than a gourmet. A true child of the Enlightenment, he not only loved learning and the arts for their own sake but to acquire knowledge that was useful to man. He regarded his learning as an instrument in the cause of progress.

The library of his youth was destroyed in the burning of his mother's mansion, Shadwell, in 1770. On the date of the conflagration, Jefferson was in Charlottesville on business. Tradition has it that upon hearing of the disaster, he immediately asked if his books had been saved, before inquiring into the welfare of his family. Jefferson estimated the value of the books burned at two hundred pounds sterling. He stated he would have rather burned the money than bear the loss of his beloved volumes.⁵

Jefferson began at once to buy and collect, and within three years was able to record that he had 1,250 books, not including volumes of music and his "books in Williamsburg."⁶ An idea of the variety of purchases he was making for this second collection may be obtained in a 1771 letter to Robert Skipwith, brother-in-law to the future Mrs. Jefferson, giving advice in selecting books for a Virginia gentleman's library. Jefferson's agenda of 148 titles, comprising 379 volumes, was the minimum collection he felt was needed in any library. The list not only includes literary classics but also contemporary literature and the leading works of the day on science, agriculture, and government. Practical works concerning the law are also found. The Skipwith list provides an

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interesting insight into the vistas of Jefferson's mind and also shows the beginnings of his classification system for libraries.⁷

By the spring of 1783, by his own count, Jefferson had 2,640 volumes. In the thirteen years since the fire at Shadwell he had assiduously collected books. He maintained contact with booksellers in Williamsburg, Annapolis, and Philadelphia.⁸ His library had reached such a state that a system of classification was needed, for Jefferson was not the type of man to leave any aspect of his life in disorder.

The classification system prevalent in his day, arrangement by size, infringed on Jefferson's innate orderliness. He preferred an arrangement as seen in the Skipwith letter, by subject matter rather than one that was strictly alphabetical by author's name. He found the basis for his system in Francis Bacon's "table of sciences."⁹ Following the division of the faculties of the mind into memory, reason, and imagination, he classified

his books under the corresponding headings of history, philosophy, and the fine arts. He drew subdivisions under each, making more detailed provisions for the works on law, government, and political history. Jefferson used terminology of his own era. To him the word "science" meant knowledge, and what is now designated as science was called by him natural history or natural philosophy.¹⁰ He placed civil and natural history in the same division and listed physics and astronomy under philosophy. One of his most distinctive divisions was gardening, which he classified among the fine arts and placed just after architecture.

Unlike earlier classifiers, Jefferson was using his table as a guide in the arrangement of his books. Accordingly, he assigned a chapter number to each subdivision. Ancient History was number 1, Medicine was 10, and so forth. There were 46 chapters in the classification system. This Jeffersonian system would be utilized by the Library of Congress until 1898.¹¹

Jefferson's System of Classification¹²

Books may be classed from the Faculties of the mind, which being

		I Memory	II Reason	III Imagination				
		are applied respectively to						
		I History	II Philosophy	III Fine Arts	Chapter			
HISTORY	Civil	Civil proper	Antient	Antient hist.	1			
			Modern	Foreign	2			
		Ecclesiastical		British	3			
				American	4			
				Ecclesiastical	5			
	Natural	Physics		at'l Ahilos'	6			
				Agriculture	7			
				Chemistry	8			
				Surgery	9			
				Medicine	10			
PHILOSOPHY	Moral	Nat'l Hist' prop.	Animals	Anatomy	11			
			Vegetables	Zoology	12			
			Minerals	Botony	13			
	Mathematical	Occupations of man		Mineralogy	14			
				Technical arts	15			
			Ethics		{ Moral Philos. }	16		
					{ Law Nature & Nations }			
			Mathematical	Jurisprudence	Religious	Religion	17	
							Equity	18
							Common Law	19
Pure	Municipal	Domestic			L. Mechant	20		
		Foreign			L. Maritime	21		
	Oeconomical				L. Ecclesiast'l	22		
					Foreign Law	23		
Mathematical	Pure		Politics	24				
			Commerce	25				
			Arithmetic	26				
			Geometry	27				
		Mechanics						
		Statics						
		Dynamics						

		Chapter	
	{ Physico Mathematical	{ Pneumatics } 28	
		{ Phonics } 29	
		{ Optics } 30	
		{ Astronomy } 31	
		{ Geography } 32	
FINE ARTS	{ Gardening Architecture Sculpture Painting	Gardening 31	
		Architecture 32	
		Sculpture 33	
		Painting 34	
	{ Music	{ Theoretical } 35	
		{ Practical } 36	
	{ Poetry	{ Narrative	{ Music Vocal } 37
			{ Music } 37
		{ Dramatic	{ Instrumental } 37
			{ Epic } 38
		{ Didactic	{ Romance } 39
			{ Tragedy } 40
			{ Comedy } 41
			{ Pastorals } 42
		{ Oratory	{ Odes } 42
{ Elegies } 42			
{ Criticism	{ Dialogue } 42		
	{ Satire } 43		
	{ Epigram } 43		
	{ Epistles } 43		
	{ Logic } 44		
	{ Rhetoric } 44		
	{ Oration } 44		
	{ Criticism } 45		
	{ Polyraphical } 46		

Authors who have written in various branches

This system, while not a complete innovation on Jefferson's part, was much more extensive than any other of its day and marked a notable advance in library science. The classification system reflected Jefferson's personal tastes and interests. He had a disproportionate amount of subdivisions in the area of law, and his classification of religion under the heading of jurisprudence is a commentary of Jefferson's feelings concerning the subject.¹³

Jefferson continued to add titles to his 1783 catalogue for the next thirty years. He availed himself to the markets of Europe during his ministry in France. During this time he was a compulsive buyer, purchasing volumes on a variety of subjects.

It was during Jefferson's administration as President of the United States that the Library of Congress got under way. The government had moved in 1800 to the city of Washington, where the members of Congress no longer had access to the libraries of Philadelphia and New York which had been available to them while they were the seat of government. In 1801, when Jefferson took up the duties of the presidency, his passion for books made him take an interest in the nascent Library of Congress. He had a dominant influence in the actual selection of the titles which appeared in the first printed catalogue of the library issued in 1802.¹⁴

The collection, which Jefferson helped establish, consisted of perhaps three thousand volumes in 1814, when the British, in an act of wanton vandalism, destroyed the Library of Congress. Learning of this British barbarity from the newspapers, Jefferson offered to sell to Congress his own library which was probably twice the size of the destroyed collection. The sale was opportune for both parties, since Jefferson, as always, needed money, and Congress could not easily replace its loss from Europe while a war was going on. It is likely that the library offered Congress was the largest in America and that no collector of that day had so representative a library or catholicity of subjects.¹⁵

On October 7, 1814, Representative Charles Goldsborough, of Maryland, reported a joint resolution of both houses of Congress, from the Committee on the Library, empowering them to contract for the purchase of the Jefferson Library.¹⁶ It is hard to imagine the acrimonious and rancorous debate that followed. The response by various Federalists in Congress was a more accurate reflection of their politics than their learning.

One Congressman complained that the library contained books by a French radical named Rousseau, who had poisoned the minds of an entire generation. Another voiced opposition to the scandalous and shocking works of one Voltaire. And in his zeal, a

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Federalist opponent of the library extended the general condemnation to the books of one John Locke, whose philosophy, apparently unknown to the Congressman, laid the foundation to the American Revolution. A gentleman from New York objected to the fact that many of the books were written in foreign languages, particularly in the dead languages of Latin and Greek. And one opponent felt there were books on all sorts of inappropriate subjects, such as architecture, cookery, and animal husbandry.¹⁷

After months of this type of debate Congress finally agreed to buy the library, and paid Jefferson \$23,950 for it, which averaged \$3.60 per volume.¹⁸ William Thornton, the Commissioner of Patents, stated that he was rather glad the old library had been burned, because he now had use of so magnificent a substitute. He felt the true value of the library to be at least \$50,000.¹⁹ An anonymous correspondent in the *National Intelligencer* wrote:

The library is such as to render all valuation absurd and impossible, if valuation were admitted into literature. It is such a library as cannot be bought in the ordinary mode in which books are purchased, because many of the books that are inestimable are wholly out of print, and many in manuscript that, of course, could not be procured. I have had an opportunity, from the privilege of frequent examination, imperfectly to discover that it is unique — a library which, for its selection, rarity, and intrinsic value, is beyond all price.²⁰

With the books, Jefferson sent the catalogue which he had developed for their arrangement to the Library of Congress. The new librarian for Congress, George Watterson, humbly sought the advice of the past president about the arrangement of the collection.²¹ In his reply Jefferson explained his method of classification which was the most systematic and orderly of his day and a precursor of the system developed by modern library science.

"I cannot live without books," wrote Jefferson to John Adams just a month after the last shipment of his library set out for Washington.²² Within weeks of the selling of his collection, Jefferson was making purchases for a third library. On May 10, 1815, he bought the books of T. M. Randolph for \$187.00 and had remitted \$550.00 to John Vaughan for purchases abroad.²³

This library of his last years slanted on the side of classical antiquity. It was more of a collection of pleasure than the working libraries of Jefferson's previous collections. This third personal library, which Jefferson accumulated between 1815 and 1826, was to be bequeathed to the passion of his latter years, the University of Virginia.²⁴

The University was Jefferson's child. All aspects of its formation came under his direction, including the school's library. During the summer of 1824, he

prepared the catalogue of books for the library of the University. This laborious task took him more than two months working four hours a day. The final listing had 6,860 volumes and cost more than \$24,000. It is ironic that this was the size and approximate price of the library that Jefferson had sold to Congress.²⁵

The University's library would never receive the fruits of Jefferson's last years of collecting. The ex-president, ever in debt, had his estate so encumbered at the time of his death that his last library had to be put up at public auction in Washington, D.C. in 1829.²⁶ This sale saw Jefferson's third library, like his previous two, scattered and destroyed. (The majority of Jefferson's Library of Congress collection was destroyed by fire in 1851.)²⁷

The personal collections of books which Jefferson amassed did not long withstand the years beyond his own lifetime. The public libraries he helped found and the methodology employed in those institutions have been lasting. The Library of Congress and the library at the University of Virginia stand as a fitting monument to the man whose ideas in library science provided the basis for the cataloguing of modern collections.

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21. Malone, *Sage of Monticello*, pp. 183-184.
22. *Ibid.*, p. 184.
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The First Annual I. T. Littleton Seminar

Edited by Jinnie Y. Davis
and
Margaret Ann Link

After twenty-eight years at the D. H. Hill Library, first as its associate director and since 1964 as Director of Libraries, I. T. Littleton retired on June 30, 1987. Rapid change both in the North Carolina State University (NCSU) Libraries and in librarianship at large marked these years. NCSU saw major increases in the budget, physical space, and staff of the library, as well as advances in automation at the library and in its cooperation and networking with other libraries.

During Dr. Littleton's tenure, NCSU's collections grew by more than 1 million volumes, its book, periodicals, and binding budget rose from \$114,000 in 1958 to \$3.1 million in 1987. The library's physical space was expanded three times, including the ten-story addition to the bookstack tower, now under construction. Staff size increased from 49.5 FTE employees to 165 employees. In 1975 the library joined OCLC, Inc., and it is a founding member of the Southeastern Library Network (SOLINET) and the Triangle Research Libraries Network (TRLN). TRLN serves as the basis of the library's online catalog, the Bibliographic Information System (BIS), which became available to the public in June 1986. BIS provides access to the holdings of the NCSU Libraries, as well as to those of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (UNC-CH) and Duke University. In 1983 the NCSU Libraries was recognized as one of the 104 major research libraries in America when it was admitted to the Association of Research Libraries.

Dr. Littleton made important contributions to the library community as chairman (1974-78) of the University Library Advisory Council, established in 1972 to advise the University of North Carolina's Board of Governors on library matters, and as chairman of the council's Subcommittee on Budget and Finance (1972-87). Under his leadership, the subcommittee developed a plan for upgrading the continuing budgets and collections of the libraries in the UNC system. The Board of Governors implemented this plan in the 1970s.

Always at the genesis of cooperation, Dr. Littleton served on the Agricultural Information Network Committee (1969-71), which developed a national network for agricultural information, and as chairman of the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries (1969-71), which sponsored SOLINET. He also served on the first board of directors for planning the development of SOLINET (1973-74), and he was the first chairman of the North Carolina Library Networking Committee, which developed a statewide multitype library network. Dr. Littleton was elected to a three-year term on the board of SOLINET (1983) and has served as its chairman (1985-86). With the library directors of UNC-CH and Duke University, he was instrumental in the late 1970s in founding and organizing TRLN, which resulted in wider cooperation among the three libraries.

Locally, Dr. Littleton chaired a committee to organize the Capital Area Library Association (CALA), an association for librarians in Wake County and the surrounding area. As its

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president (1985-86), he appointed the Task Force on Research Facilities for Middle and High School Students in Wake County. The task force's report raised the public's awareness of the needs and problems of library service for middle and high school students and led to greater funding for public school libraries.

Because of I. T. Littleton's efforts, the NCSU Libraries is known for its service to people. He gives credit for the orientation of the library toward people to his predecessor and mentor, the late Harlan Brown.

In continuing recognition of the contributions that Dr. Littleton has made to the NCSU Libraries, the library staff decided to establish an annual I. T. Littleton Seminar series on major library issues. The first seminar, on "Cooperative Academic Library Networks," was held on June 5, 1987.

Papers were presented by the directors of three nationally prominent library networks: Ward Shaw (executive director of the Colorado Alliance of Research Libraries), Frank Grisham (executive director of the Southeastern Library Network), and Dr. Edwin B. Brownrigg (director of the Division of Library Automation, University of California; now at Bond University, Queensland, Australia). Following the presentations, Dr. Littleton moderated a panel discussion with the participation of Dr. Jerry D. Campbell (Vice Provost for Library Affairs and University Librarian, Duke University), Dr. James Govan (University Librarian, UNC-CH), and Dr. Edward G. Holley (Professor, School of Information and Library Science, UNC-CH).

The texts of the three formal papers follow. Where appropriate, the facts and dates have since been updated to reflect current situations.

Cooperative Academic Library Networks The CARL Experience

by

Ward Shaw

Executive Director

Colorado Alliance of Research Libraries

Introduction

It is an honor and pleasure to be here today to help celebrate the work of Dr. Littleton. As anyone involved in cooperative development will certainly agree, such work is complicated, trying, and must often remain unspoken — if for no other reason than to preserve the reputation of the speaker. My longtime friend Raymond DeBuse warned me way back in the early seventies that cooperation is an unnatural act, and, believing him right after all this time, I suppose I must conclude that what those of us here today share with Dr. Littleton is an abiding and irrepressible perversity.

It is also hard to tell the truth about network development. This is because the essential element of success of the enterprise depends upon creating, in the mind of each of the participants, the public belief that they share a noble common purpose, along with the private conviction that they are getting more out than they are putting in. This is clearly a delicate

business, and truth in this environment is a relative thing. If you tell it from one point of view, it is sure to conflict with some other important point of view, which will certainly be expressed — thus, in a precise application of the theory of indeterminacy, altering the truth from the original point of view. If that is confusing, good. However, North Carolina is a long way from Colorado, so we may as well continue.

Beginnings of the Colorado Alliance of Research Libraries (CARL)

CARL began in 1974 when Morris Schertz, director of the library at the University of Denver, invited the directors of the five largest libraries in Colorado to begin discussions of possible cooperative activities. The climate then was not an easy one, as several previous efforts at cooperative activities had failed and there was a good deal of skepticism about any cooperative venture.

The first project of this group, laboriously named the Task Force for Interlibrary Cooperation (TILC) was to create a hard copy union list of serials. A committee was formed, and in due (read considerable) course the committee reported back to TILC that the project would take three years and cost more than \$100,000. It also recommended a carefully representative structure of more committees to conduct the work, classically defined as feasibility study, specification, request for proposal, bid, contract, and production, with of course the original committee perpetuated in a new role as Grand Overseer.

Recognizing their shallow pockets, TILC principals then did a radical and dangerous thing. They asked, what would it cost us to do a union list based on simply interfiling the existing machine lists maintained by each of the institutions — to just do it, not study it? Once again, the private University of Denver took the lead, and the first edition of the union list, with more than 100,000 entries, was produced in four months at a total cost of just over \$3,000. The product was not perfect, but it was useful enough that four subsequent editions were produced, each an improvement over the last, and all costs were ultimately recovered from outside sales.

I recount this first project experience because it established early on four important principles which were to become critical elements of CARL's institutional style. First, we seek always a "zero-based" approach to what we do, trying hard to articulate exactly what we are trying to accomplish from the point of view of the user, and trying equally hard not to be restricted in our thinking by an evolved status quo. Second, we maintain what I believe is a healthy suspicion of committees in general, and, although we do use them, we try always to assign them specific tasks and to disband them when the task is complete. Third, we are committed to avoiding bureaucracy wherever possible, in particular, state bureaucracy, understanding that the nature of our research and development is best served by an entrepreneurial style quite unlike most governmental activities. Fourth, we have considerable confidence in our collective ability to get the job done — whatever it takes — both within CARL and in the entities with which we associate (e.g., various academic computing centers).

Organization of CARL

In 1978, after a variety of small and mostly useful projects, the TILC incorporated itself as CARL, and it began in earnest the development of its online system. CARL is a private not-for-profit 501(c)3 company, distinct and separate from each of its members, who are the University of Colorado at Boulder, the University of Denver, the University of Northern Colorado, the Colorado School of Mines, Auraria (itself a

consortium of three public institutions in Denver), and the Denver Public Library. The board of directors is the ultimate governing authority and consists simply of three people. It is not an active board in the sense of directly creating policy — that job is accomplished by the Council of Members, consisting of the directors of each of the six member institutions' libraries. No substitutes are allowed. This group recommends policy to the board, which at least up to now, votes it. Officers, who need not be board or council members, are president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer. They are elected by the board on recommendation of the council. All but the treasurer rotate on an annual basis, but the treasurer, again Morris Schertz, is more or less permanent. The board itself has one office, that of chairman, and employs an executive director, who is chief executive of the company.

This may look unduly complicated, but it is actually quite carefully thought out and is a good part of the reason for CARL's success. First, CARL is a private corporation, which frees it to act on its own in contracting, procurement, employment, implementation, and other areas, unencumbered by public bureaucracy. Members of the council control policy and, because they are directors, can speak for their institutions. They are protected by the private board, however, from conflict situations which might arise by virtue of their individual status as state employees. The officer who signs the checks is not accidentally employed by the private institutional member. CARL's legal relationship with its members is through contracts for services, worded very generally. The executive director takes all the operational heat. And, perhaps most important, CARL can speak with its own voice, separate from its individual members but controlled by the collective.

CARL committees are advisory to the council and executive director. There are two standing committees, each chaired by a member of the council. Each member institution appoints a single representative to each committee, and that representative is charged with speaking for his or her entire institution. Again, no substitutes are allowed. The Users' Group advises on matters relating to the online system, and the Colorado Organization for Library Acquisitions (COLA) committee advises on matters concerning cooperative acquisitions. From time to time the council has established ad hoc groups, and the Users' Group has several ad hoc subcommittees relating to specific subsystems or issues, with the same ground rules. This structure, along with careful selection of committee members, has enabled our committees to provide enormously valuable and efficient advice to the organization.

The CARL Online System

CARL exists to create a coordinated research resource for the various publics served by the member institutions. To accomplish this, it has undertaken a whole series of network programs. COLA, for example, is a CARL program to accomplish cooperative acquisition of expensive material.

It differs somewhat from other like efforts we know of in that the material purchased, although housed in the member libraries, is owned by CARL. We now own library materials worth several hundred thousand dollars, and we add to that on a regular basis. We also cooperatively purchase supplies and equipment for the members, when volume can generate savings.

CARL's major program is the network online system. In order to create a single research resource, we needed one common mechanism to identify and locate items throughout the network. We also needed (and still need) a system for rapid document delivery, independent of site. In the design of the online system, to accomplish the first of these we had at

least four principles in mind: power (required to manipulate a very large database), simplicity (a wide variety of people of different backgrounds use the system), speed (transactions must be handled quickly), and flexibility (we knew that we did not know how to build the system a priori and that it would be changed often). Our hardware base is an eight-processor Tandem Nonstop II system. Each processor has 4 million bytes of main memory — 32 million for the current system. There are 7.5 billion bytes of disc memory for the files. Four hundred fifty dedicated terminals communicate with the system via various network communications equipment.

Bibliographic records in the database come from all of the members. From the system point of view, these records are organized in a common way, and each field in each record contains an ownership flag to indicate which institution "owns" which field. From the user's point of view, however, the records are organized by institution — that is, the user searches and examines records one institution at a time. Early versions of the system required a cumbersome re-entry of each search when switching from one institution's files to another's; recently we have made that switching extremely easy. This fall we will support global searches. This progression was designed for political reasons — individual institutions are wary of potential workloads on less heavily worked library subsystems, such as interlibrary loan, created by users from other institutions who look directly at their records. This fear has eased considerably with experience, partly because users who identify items they want at other institutions tend to go there directly rather than to use traditional interlibrary lending methods to get the material. As these perceptions have changed, the system has changed to reflect new concepts.

The software is organized into six distinct modules. First, the background software builds the database and creates the necessary indexing. Records are taken from OCLC, Auto-graphics, and one or two other sources, which members create as a result of their own cataloging activities. The software converts these records into our internal format and maintains the appropriate indexes. The various local fields are processed to create item records for circulation. More recently, we have learned to apply this same software to full text and other non-bibliographic data files.

The second software module is the public access catalog, or PAC. It provides searching of and switching between whatever data are resident on the system.

The third program module is the circulation system. This is a full service system supporting charges, returns, inquiries, holds, recalls, tracers, overdues, fines, lists, letters, conversions, statistical reports, and secured full edit control over all files and records. We interface directly with various academic computing centers for the transmission of accounting data generated by system activity. Of prime importance is that circulation status of items show up instantly in PAC, so users have up-to-the-minute information about the availability of items they discover.

The fourth software module is bibliographic maintenance, used primarily for editorial changes to the MARC records. All fields are fully editable, and the program performs format checking and corrections, where appropriate to ensure MARC compatibility. Additionally, member libraries can add and delete records. All changes are immediately processed and reflected in all modules.

The fifth module is acquisitions. It provides full support of this activity, managing order processing, tracking, and full fund accounting. It also is fully integrated with the other subsystems and with the several university accounting systems.

The sixth module, serials control, is now in design.

The CARL database at the moment contains about 2,500,000 institution-unique bibliographic records, and approximately 4 million holdings records. The primary network contains 450 terminals, and the university members offer additional access through their broadband networks to campus locations and dial-up users. We also provide free dial-up access to PAC for the general public, currently handling about 150 calls per day. We average about 1,700,000 message transactions per day, with an average response time of 0.6 second.

About 30,000 people use the CARL system daily. It has been cloned twice in Colorado, at the Boulder Public Library and at the Pikes Peak Library in Colorado Springs (the third generation of Maggie's Place).

It is in the process of being cloned twice more, for MARMOT, a consortium of two hundred libraries on Colorado's Western Slope and for Arizona State University in Tempe, Arizona. Both sites will be alive sometime this summer.* CARL supports direct computer-to-computer links to the clones, meaning that sometime this calendar year, more than 1000 terminals in Colorado and a large number in Arizona will be directly connected to the network, with many more accessible through our various gateways from other systems.

Directions

The CARL operating plan is approved each year by the council and board and sets forth our near-term operating objectives. A quick summary will illustrate the kinds of things we are up to.

1. Undertake a major new initiative in electronic document delivery during 1987/88 to support the development of a coordinated plan for serials acquisitions.

Much work was done in 1986/87 to analyze monographic collection strengths in the CARL institutions, including the completion of a full conspectus analysis following the Research Libraries Group (RLG) model. While providing useful data, institutions are unable to do much as a result of the effort, given minimal flexibility of institutional budgets. This effort has been redirected to examine opportunities in coordinated serials collection development, based on electronic scanning and optical storage and communications technologies.

2. Provide for its users switched access to a variety of computerized databases beginning by July 1988.

CARL has made considerable progress toward this objective already. Several non-bibliographic databases are currently available on the system, including an almanac, a "facts" file, and several demographic and economic development files. We are currently bringing up Regional Transportation District schedules, and many discussions are underway regarding new additions, access to CD-ROM products, and external gateways. CARL will continue these activities in 1987-88, leaning toward becoming a general information utility for its users. In addition, work on several system interconnections is underway, including the interconnection of CARL and MELVYL at the University of California. Several of these will be implemented during 1987-88.

3. Generate 50 percent of CARL's annual cost of operations by the sale of products and services by July 1989.

Right now, we are about a third of the way there. CARL has granted to Eyring Research Inc., a Utah company involved in Tandem third party systems, a license to market and support the system to libraries, and it is already generating income from that relationship. During 1986-87 CARL began several other activities toward this objective, including its involvement with

several associate members and the formation of a for-profit company to bring CARL-based products and services to non-library markets. During 1987-88 we will also implement the Metro Denver Network, providing processing, communications, and research resource support for a consortium of economic development agencies and real estate firms in the Metro Denver area.* We will also participate in the founding of a profit-making corporation to provide income from external markets. CARL will continue to seek and develop new business opportunities related to its expertise wherever opportunities can be created.

4. Be the center of the Colorado library resource-sharing network by July 1990.

This is effectively complete. More than 1000 terminals across the state will have access to the CARL system by the end of this calendar year either directly or through one of the clones,* and literally thousands more will be able to connect to us from other systems. Our bibliographic database is by far the largest in Colorado, and it will grow to almost 3 million during 1987-88. With the 2 or so million records in the clone systems, the CARL database will represent more than 90 percent of the records and approaching 100 percent of the titles in machine-readable form in the state. Members anticipate adding approximately seventy-five terminals during 1987-88. Committed and anticipated associate member terminals will bring the count of terminals running on our computers to nearly 600. A major continuing activity is managing this substantial growth. In addition, CARL will complete in 1987-88 its serials, name authority, and direct user-driven interlibrary loan modules.

5. Provide full text of documents online by December 1991.

Our current thinking is that the technology associated with the electronic document delivery initiative mentioned earlier in relation to serials will also yield progress toward this objective, and the project will be designed with that in mind. CARL expects, as a by-product of that activity, to conduct its first full text storage and retrieval experiments in 1987-88.

General Observations

All this sounds moderately logical, straightforward, and as if it proceeds steadily and according to plan. As experienced network hands like Dr. Littleton will tell you, this is not quite how it works. This business of cooperative network development consists, at all levels, of trying to manage something over which you have infinite accountability along with no control. It involves the creation of the transformation of people and institutions and their attitudes, often in a highly technical context in which designers do not really know what they are designing. Now that does require perversity. We at CARL have created our share of trouble, and my point of view is inevitably colored by some of those adventures. Nonetheless, we have evolved a fairly distinct perspective that we have found valuable over time. A few observations, learned from hard experience, illustrate the context within which we think about network issues.

If CARL had a motto, it would be, as David Kohl of the University of Colorado says of us, "ready, fire, aim." That approach, sometimes also known as the heuristic method, is an extremely important factor in CARL's success and has enabled us to recover gracefully from some of our failures. First, it ensures that we will do something, thereby keeping the

proverbial pot stirred up. It helps to focus the members' attention on us and keep them from squabbling among themselves, which latter is probably the most destructive condition for cooperative activities. It guarantees change, which is easier to steer than to create. And, it means that we never have to claim that something is finished.

People involved in network activities need a shared concept of what they are trying to do. It is not necessary that members share the same concept for the same reason — for example, the Colorado School of Mines has a very different reason for participating in CARL than does the University of Colorado, but the mechanisms that serve them are the same.

The kind of funding is a critical element in network design. The people who pay for a network must pay for it as part of their day-to-day operational cost. It must not be seen as an add-on or special cost. Thus, it becomes necessary to justify the network in operational terms. Parenthetically, that also means that external funding such as grants must be accepted with great caution.

It is important that the interests of the network be maintained. Too often the interests of the network are subordinated to the immediate short-term needs of one of the members, and this is particularly true when management decisions are reached by committees of member representatives. Someone should be concerned with the interests of the network itself, as distinct from the needs or interests of the individual members. To be sure, a network must provide something which is critically important to each of the members on a day-to-day basis, but it is likely that an amalgamation of individual points of view will lead to the design and management of mediocrity.

Networks can create leverage through concerted action and application of a critical mass unavailable to members individually, and they can create pride. Properly designed and operated, they make a measurable difference in the way their members conduct business and the way in which members see their business. There is a psychological payoff in participation, and that is a resource that can be turned to advantage from the network perspective. The potential is to get people to agree on activities and perspectives which they do not yet know they want, and which make sense to the members and to the network, albeit for different reasons. That basic context provides what we at CARL have found to be an effective framework for design and implementation.

Other cooperative efforts in other contexts will yield different observations, and many have succeeded in very different ways. This diversity is remarkable in that so much does work. Think for a moment about the state of cooperative developments ten years ago — it was mostly talk and very little action. Much remains to be done, and many questions remain unanswered, such as, Does the concept of ownership still serve us at all? or Why don't we provide answers and advice instead of directions? Nevertheless, it is obvious that somehow we have all made remarkable progress, thanks to no small part to leaders like I. T. Littleton. CARL and I are both proud to participate in this celebration.

* *These features are now operational.* — Eds.

The Role of the Regional Network in Assisting the Development of Local Networks

by

Frank P. Grisham
Executive Director
Southeastern Library Network, Inc.

I have taken a few liberties with my topic, "The Role of the Regional Network in Assisting the Development of Local Networks" — an action that may make our congenial hosts uneasy. In taking this approach, I am trying to provide some background to the assigned topic by discussing first a few principles in library cooperation, and then continuing with remarks regarding cooperation or networking among academic libraries, and finally, ending with the role of regional networks such as the Southeastern Library Network (SOLINET) among the emerging local networks.

Principles in Library Cooperation

Among the more significant of the principles relating to networking is the axiom often expressed by Henriette Avram, of the Library of Congress: Networking is a tool, a means to an end, not an end in itself. Networking is the vehicle through which we accomplish collectively those things that we either cannot do alone or cannot do as well alone. Among the criteria for judging the success of a cooperative effort must be the answer to the question, "Could the task have been accomplished as effectively or efficiently had we chosen to 'go it alone?'"

The sharing of costs is an important component of networking. The pooling of resources and the sharing of responsibility and liability are variations of the same principle. It is always comforting to know that you are not alone as you cope with the rapidly changing scene.

Another oft-quoted principle is: Self-sufficiency in today's world is neither possible nor desirable. Is it true today? The history of networking deserves more analysis than we are giving it. I am most pleased with the fact that the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries, the founder of SOLINET, has authorized a history of that organization. Even a casual examination of any network of the last twenty-five years will reflect the cyclical nature of the networking movement. The golden 1960s were characterized by the independent and unsuccessful autonomous systems. The financial constraints of the seventies brought about an interdependence characterized by the emergence of OCLC and SOLINET. As we moved into the eighties, the new technologies made possible the rapid growth of local systems. Today, it is possible that these stand-alone local systems may discourage cooperation and bring about more autonomy. The counter force to this possibility is the principle that self-sufficiency is neither possible nor desirable in today's world.

Another principle is: The more successful network programs have been those that have emerged from the grass roots. An example of this would be the Triangle Research Libraries Network (TRLN). To have some national plan or scheme imposed upon us from a national agency would be disastrous. Such plans are all too often based on theory rather than on actual need, especially the needs of the end user. The healthiest and most effective networks are those closest to the patron. Someday there will be a "national plan," but it will consist of a series of loosely connected local networks. We have today an array of diverse networks that must be scrutinized carefully if their commonality is to be seen. What is

the common denominator among networks? The Network Advisory Committee to the Library of Congress recently issued a statement of common vision. It reads:

Our common vision of networking is an environment in which libraries can provide each individual in the United States with equal opportunity of access to resources that will satisfy their and society's information needs and interests. All users should have access on a timely basis to the information they require without being faced with costs beyond their own and society's means.

To realize this vision, there must be technical and intellectual sharing of resources between the public and private sectors; local, state and federal governments must fulfill their various responsibilities to individuals and society; and the diverse missions of the several types of libraries must be accommodated. As this vision becomes a reality, there will emerge a diverse but coordinated structure of networks rather than a monolithic one. Active research, rapidly developing technology, collaborative leadership, common standards, and shared communications will provide means by which the system will be further shaped as an interlocking series of local, state, regional, national, and international relationships that are capable of serving the nation's information needs.

Can we subscribe to such a statement? Could it be that OCLC, TRLN, SOLINET, and the North Carolina network have something in common? I direct your thinking to this potential response. Our commonality lies in the user, the patron. Service to the end user should be the mission or goal of all of us.

A moment ago I spoke of the diversity that we see in today's networks. We also see diversity among our libraries and our users. Rather than considering these differences a weakness, I propose for your consideration this principle: There is strength in our diversity. Strength emanates from our diversity. Our diversity makes possible a customized application of service, service adapted to meet specific needs. It is good that we are not entirely alike! What I see is a diverse community unified by a common vision.

One last principle before I move on: The success of a network program is directly proportionate to the quality of its leadership. The greatest obstacle to progress in networks does not lie in the economic or technical areas, but in the human problems that abound in any cooperative effort. Each of us can point to individuals who alone seemingly have been largely responsible for the success of a network or cooperative program. It is sometimes amazing what the dedication and aggressiveness of one person can do in assuring such accomplishments. In contrast, the inability to function and contribute effectively to the group process can bring painful results.

Permit this one digression. The Judeo-Christian principle concerning the meaning of humankind should be brought into focus. What is the purpose of man? I believe we are placed here on earth for one major purpose — to help one another. It is in that spirit that the barriers to networking and many other problems in library cooperation can be removed.

Networking Among Academic Libraries

A few characteristics of cooperation among academic libraries might lead us more logically into the assigned topic. My thoughts on this aspect of networking plunge me immediately into my experience as director of the Joint University Libraries at Vanderbilt University. For sixteen years I was the director of this Nashville institution that had as its

purpose the provision of library service to three very divergent institutions: Vanderbilt University, Peabody College for Teachers, and Scarritt College. In the 1930s, these institutions were hard pressed to find any quality in the level of library service they were independently offering. Peabody and Vanderbilt sought separate assistance from a foundation and, because of their proximity to each other, they were told that the only funds that could be made available would be in support of a cooperative program. With the help of a consultant, the Joint University Libraries (JUL), was born. The concept was that a single library would serve all three institutions. While the concept cannot be equated to the TRLN structure, I suggest that some of the same issues and barriers of that concept might be found in your collaborative effort.

Briefly, this is the way it worked: a single Board of Library Trustees was appointed and an Executive Committee was formed. The director of the libraries reported to the Executive Committee. The JUL had its own endowment, budget, benefits, and policies. A very complex formula for funding included a percentage of each student's tuition and a reflection of the extent of the graduate programs in each institution.

The advantages of such an arrangement were that pooled resources could buy more, duplication could be avoided, and funding could be more easily attracted. The concept was reinforced by the theory that three is better than one. But there were also disadvantages. Because of the method of funding, the JUL was only as strong as the weakest of the three institutions. Everyone's responsibility became no one's responsibility. The professional staff in each of the libraries had no institutional identity. Financial contributions to the joint venture posed serious governance problems — the more money an institution put into the program, the more control it wanted. Ownership of books, buildings, and equipment presented enormous problems not only at the creation of JUL, but also when it was dissolved.

Budgetary problems were significant. In all, thirteen budgets in three institutions had to be tapped. Requests had to be justified. Program budgets to identify real and indirect costs became unwieldy. It was necessary to determine how much it cost to catalog a foreign language or math or science book, and it took six staff members to keep up with this kind of budgeting. The deans to whom costs were allocated by a complex formula wanted more to say about how the money was spent. Support was to be given in proportion to the value of services received. For example, the medical dean had to pay for his students' use of the Science Library. As a result, some of the faculties, using grant monies, began developing independent departmental libraries.

The success of the JUL was in direct proportion to the ability of the three institutions to work together in other areas. Fielding a single football team brought about new vigor in library cooperation. Despite its problems, JUL was a good concept for its time. But in 1979 its usefulness was no longer evident, so it was quickly dissolved when Peabody College and Vanderbilt University merged. The libraries serving Peabody and Vanderbilt became the Vanderbilt University Libraries, and the Scarritt College's library became an independent operation. Although JUL served its purpose, its failure to be replicated elsewhere is reason to question the validity of the concept.

The Role of the Regional Network in Assisting the Local Area Network

Networks are emerging at a very rapid rate — international, national, regional, state, and local — and the reasons for this are as varied as the networks themselves. The impetus for state networking in several southeastern states is from the

academic library sector. These networks have much in common and have existing, natural relationships not unlike those seen in the Research Triangle. The Triangle alliance of the public and private sectors, however, is very unusual.

The success of most networking efforts is in direct proportion to the amount of funding available. As federal support dwindles, state and local monies become important sources of funding. In fact, much of network funding is from "soft" sources. On the expense side, the cost of networking is often difficult to assess and may seem prohibitive, but also it is important to consider the cost of *not* networking. Few libraries are in a position today to "go it alone." Frequently, networks are subsidized whether directly or indirectly. Value must be added at each level of networking to avoid additional costs for the end user without benefit of enhanced services.

Beyond the financial considerations of networking may lie others of a more subtle nature. Governance is among the most important of these, and it must be given careful thought if the network is to avoid the conflicts that often arise among the various types of libraries, large and small, public and school, academic and non-academic. The interests of each must be served without sacrificing the common goals of the network.

Assisting these emerging networks in addressing these problems is a role that can be assumed by the regional network. This assistance can take a variety of forms. I would note only a few:

- based on its own experience, aid in establishing the proposed network
- offer supplemental programs
- provide the link to the national programs
- lobby for the adoption of standards and common protocols
- make available administrative support such as billing, or even act as a secretariat
- assist in negotiating and administering contracts with service providers and act as a liaison with these sources
- act as a clearinghouse and facilitate the exchange of information
- compile management information from OCLC activity, especially interlibrary loan patterns and collections analyses
- help establish uniform pricing and maximum discounts through volume purchasing
- train and retrain network staff and assist in the training of the end user
- offer continuing education opportunities for network members
- provide a program of technical consulting to supplement the state or local program, especially with the local systems and micros
- conduct research and development
- survey needs of end users
- back-up local and state systems to minimize down time
- provide a technical link among divergent network systems, especially across state lines

All of these potential relationships are for one purpose: to promote and facilitate internetwork cooperation and further the local efforts in resource sharing. If that purpose is our primary motivation, then we can ensure that the program that emerges will be responsible and mutually beneficial.

Cooperative Academic Library Networks: The MELVYL® Catalog and Other Experiences at the University of California

by

Edwin B. Brownrigg
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I have been asked to address three topics in this brief lecture on cooperative academic library networks. Each of these topics relates to the MELVYL online union catalog network operated by the University of California's Division of Library Automation for the libraries of the nine campuses of the University of California.

- What is the governance structure of the network?
- What are the financial foundations of the network?
- What are the current and future technical capabilities of the network, including problems related to telecommunications?

Before getting underway, it would be appropriate to define a few terms which I will use in my remarks, as they are subject to different interpretations.

"Network" is a very abused word in librarianship. Normally I will use the term not as it is used in the context of SOLINET, but rather in the context of the telecommunications network as a plurality of points linked together with electronic circuits.

"Telecommunications" in turn comes from the Greek and Latin, "tele" being "far," and "communicare" being "to make common." In librarianship, telecommunications has come to be used in the context of digital communications, and that is the way I will use it here.

"Media" is from the Latin "middle." In telecommunications, "media" has come to mean the physical circuits that extend among points in a network.

Finally, "protocol" is from the Greek and Latin. The Greek "proto" means "primary" and the Latin "kalla" means "glue." Protocols are the primary glue of networks. They are the rules by which computers can exchange information.

It is probably most useful to address both the governance structure and financial foundations of the MELVYL network as a single topic. Politics and money generally go together, as the most political act one can commit is to expend money. Underlying the politics of any network, there is a concept. Thus far, the concept for the University of California's Division of Library Automation (DLA) has been one of "open access." To understand what open access in a library network means, it is helpful to review the model of activity among authors, publishers, libraries and readers.

Authors submit writings to publishers, who canonically duplicate copies of those authors' writings, some of which are sold to readers through bookstores and other outlets, and some of which are sold to libraries that collect, preserve, organize, and disseminate them as a standard provision to readers.¹ Against that background, then, our concept has been that if it is true that libraries must be providers as well as consumers of books, journal articles, and other materials, it is also true that they must be providers as well as consumers of telecommunications, since libraries use telecommunications as part of the process of collecting, preserving, organizing, and disseminating library materials.

As noted, readers may purchase books directly from publishers through bookstores, and they may purchase references from commercial dial-up database services. In economic terms, such purchases represent variable rate transactions. The more one consumes, the more one pays. In contrast, if a reader uses a book in a library or discovers a reference in a library's online catalog, these activities represent fixed rate transactions. No matter how much a reader used these services, the cost to the reader remains fixed — normally, \$0.00.

If the economics of library use from the reader's perspective are to remain consistent vis-a-vis telecommunications between the reader and the library, then the telecommunications media and protocols used by a reader to access library materials must be at a fixed rate of cost. In other words, the library provides the telecommunications. But how are libraries to do this? The thesis here is that the choices for libraries involve primarily the application of radio broadcast technology for digital communications, and they are all examples to a greater or lesser degree of either bypassing or adding value to the standard commercial common carrier telecommunications services.

If libraries did provide telecommunications for the collection, preservation, organization, and dissemination of bibliography and information materials, it would be most likely at a one-time cost and at a predictable, modest, fixed, recurring maintenance cost. Assuming they were affordable, these costs would be attractive to library management, because they could be projected. Moreover, if these costs were to represent a small fraction of the library budget, then an offset to provide for telecommunications could be made against the predominantly larger percentage of a library's budget, which provides for the acquisition, preservation and organization of materials. Libraries could cease amassing collections, which only become increasingly difficult to access via printed technology, and provide instead electronic access to the treasures of their current collections.²

The concept of open access evolved as a derivation of the motto of the ten-year business plan that provided its financial foundation: "One university, one library." Not only conceptually and politically, but also in a practical way, the 100 libraries of the nine campuses would be united as a single collective entity. Open access through telecommunications became an important part of the practical solution.

The ten-year business plan, "The University of California Libraries: A Plan for Development,"³ did not prescribe the technical solution for building an online public access union catalog or the telecommunications system that would support access to it. Therefore, to explore the scope and budget of providing telecommunications for such a system, in 1980 DLA wrote a request for proposal that specified a statewide network of 1000 ASCII terminals connected to a central computer center in Berkeley. The only reasonable technical solution proposed was from Pacific Bell, who offered a packet switched system. However, the price according to tariffed rates was far beyond the University's budgeted means.

What we learned from analyzing the solutions available from common carriers, in general, was that the University of California would do better by providing much of the telecommunications solutions itself. The rationale was economy of scale. The ensuing strategy was simple: divide the problem into two parts, media and protocol, and then find separate sole-source vendors to provide them. In the case of media, the sole sources turned out to be many, but each provided media that were different. This led to the tactical implementation of disparate media from different sources as a fail-safe

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mechanism. The reason this was a good idea has to do with how packet switching works.

The online catalog was designed to communicate with its terminals across the state by transmitting and receiving information to and from terminals in discrete packets. An online catalog screen's worth of data typically would comprise three packets' worth of data. These packets, after being transmitted into the network, move from node to node with the assistance of a computer at each node. When a packet arrives at a node, the destination address of the packet is examined by the receiving node. If the receiving address on the packet belongs at that node, then the node delivers the packet to the appropriate terminal connected to it. Otherwise the node consults a locally maintained routing table and decides through which circuit to relay the packet on the way to its ultimate destination. The process is analogous to what happens to packages and envelopes sent through the postal service. They move from post boxes to post offices and finally to their destination.

The other tactic that allowed for the use of multiple and disparate transmission media was that each node in the network would have at least two circuits between it and at least two respective and different other nodes in the network. Thus, if the medium supplied by one vendor failed, then the surviving medium from another vendor would move the packets.

As of today, there is a mix of geosynchronous satellite links, terrestrial microwave links, common carrier circuits of both analog and digital signalling, and experimental terrestrial broadcast packet radio nodes supported by funding from the federal Library Services Construction Act. The master supplier of the packet switch nodes, Bolt, Beranek and Newman (BBN), is also the supplier for ARPANET. BBN has been one of the longer-standing suppliers of packet switching equipment. There are other vendors who build devices that allow the statewide network running on BBN hardware to interconnect with campus local area networks. The network, originally installed to provide access from terminals in libraries to the online union catalog (the MELVYL system), now serves as a highway for communication between and among other services on campus local area networks.

The initial stages of the network were both experimental and practical. Basing the network around two earth stations for satellite communication, a few analog telephone circuits, and a few packet switches, DLA demonstrated the feasibility of the system to the state of California. It subsequently received the funds in its base budget to continue building and maintaining the network.

All of the activity involved in building the online catalog and the network was managed and governed between the Office of the President of the University of California, where DLA reports, and the Library Council, which is composed of the nine campus library directors, representative faculty, and ex-officio staff from the Office of the President (including the Director of DLA), and chaired by the Senior Academic Vice President. A subcommittee within the Library Council, the Bibliographic Projects Advisory Committee, meets regularly on intercampus automation operations in order to advise the Library Council in establishing policies and priorities.

Networking Futures

The final topic here concerns the current and future technical capabilities of the network, including problems related to telecommunications. Knowledge of history often is indispensable for coping with the future. Our experience at the University of California taught us that telecommunications was

a serious management issue. Moreover, the issue of managing telecommunications is not going to disappear. It constitutes an evolutionary imperative for libraries.

As a growing percentage of bibliography and source material is produced in digital form, and as high-quality electronic imaging technology replaces microfilming, libraries will be compelled to use telecommunications to fulfill their basic functions of collecting, preserving, organizing, and disseminating information. As the early history of the University of California network demonstrated, two central issues in telecommunications transcend all of the routine difficulties of understanding, managing, and applying the technology. The first is obtaining and keeping bandwidth (capacity) that is sufficient, reliable, and affordable. The second challenge is transmuting the capability of merely moving raw bits from here to there into a set of useful services. This problem concerns issues of functionality and interoperability, and solving it employs apparatus such as computer networking protocols.

From both political and technical points of view, this problem is very complex, and there is no one to help libraries with it. The common carriers will not help; they are in the business of selling bandwidth. The vendors and major library utilities, and sometimes even the standards makers, are as much a part of the problem as they are part of the solution.

We learned that both problems must be solved together before cooperating libraries can accomplish anything useful with telecommunications. Bandwidth alone serves no real purpose, but the best protocols and networking capabilities are useless without the foundation provided by a sufficient amount of affordable bandwidth.

At the same time that the University of California has learned to deal with intercampus telecommunications, it has been curious as to why the problem is of such magnitude, given the long history of computing and the nearly century-old technology of radio. The fact is that about 98 percent of the intercampus network is radio-based. Even its common carrier circuits are composed of repeating microwave stations. The answer has little to do with technology and very much to do with two ambiguous sets of public policy, the First Amendment to the Constitution, and the Telecommunications Act of 1934.

Print, Telecommunications, Radio and Public Policy

The American colonists' rejection of the government's attempts to control the press was voiced in the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, which created domains of speech, religion, and press in which the activities of private citizens shall be unregulated by government. Specifically, the Bill of Rights states: "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging freedom of speech or of the press."

Within the Constitution, however, there are two other clauses that deal specifically with printed communication. One is the copyright provision of Article 1, Section 8: "Congress shall have the power . . . to promote the progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries." Originally, copyright did not apply to the medium of the author's pen, but to the printing presses. Notwithstanding the First Amendment, copyright originally represented an indirect form of regulation over publishing houses.

The second clause in the same section of the Constitution provided Congress with the power "to establish post offices and post roads." Thereby the government created the country's first common carrier.

Freedom of speech, copyright protection, and carriage service were all intended for the public good, but their effects were, nonetheless, contradictory. In the first case the law required the government to leave alone acts of speech and printing, and in the other two cases the law required the government to promote the conveyance of knowledge. The first admonished government restraint, and the other two encouraged government activism in communications. These contradictory injunctions would survive to haunt telecommunications law.

Telecommunications law began with the Radio Act of 1927, which resulted from a perceived scarcity of electromagnetic spectrum, as well as the perceived need to regulate its use in the public interest. The line between regulation and censorship, however, was thin and controversial, and by 1934 one of President Roosevelt's new deals was a new communications act. The goal of the 1934 Telecommunications Act was not to reform, but to remove telecommunications regulation from the Interstate Commerce Commission and to bring that activity, together with radio regulation, under a new communications commission, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). There were two parts to the new act, one on telecommunications common carriers and one on radios, which was a redraft of the Radio Act of 1929.

In 1934 "telecommunications" denoted either telegraphy or telephony. Radio broadcast technology, something perceived as different from telegraphy and telephony, could boast several hundred transmitting stations and thousands of receivers. But the media of the two in most cases were different. Telephone and telegraph services involved wire; radio broadcast was wireless. The contents of the two, as it happened, were very different, a fact that resulted from the application of public policy and the free market's response to that policy.

Telegraphy and telephony had begun as wire-based services. The electrical impulses that transited the wires were analogous to the print on letters carried by the post roads. Thus common carrier legislation seemed appropriate to the telegraph and telephone enterprises. Because carriers were often monopolies, at least locally, the law required them to serve their customers in a common and impartial way. And, like the law of the press, the law of common carriage was intended to protect free expression.

With radio broadcast, however, a very different and much less permissive body of law emerged. Unlike the law of common carriage, which fostered equality of service, the law of wireless broadcasting was one of deliberate regulation and control. Radio technology was unlike anything American lawmakers had encountered. The medium, the "electromagnetic aether," was intangible, and the practice of radio technology had the specter of black art. Moreover the propaganda potential of instantaneously and simultaneously being able to communicate to the masses, both literate and illiterate, was foreboding. In the end Congress considered four choices:

1. Create a government monopoly over radio (as had happened in Europe)
2. Apply common carrier law to radio
3. Leave radio unregulated like printed publishing
4. Make radio a regulated commercial activity

Congress chose the last option for several reasons. A government monopoly over radio broadcasting was politically undesirable. Applying right-of-way common carrier law to the broadcast medium was impracticable. And, Congress viewed literate printed communications more permissively than it viewed mass broadcast communication.

Also separating radio broadcasting from telecommunications in the public view were the differing contents between the two. By 1934 radio had become commercialized. Radio receivers were built for a mass market and sold at a price that the public could afford. Operating the transmitting stations was made profitable through commercial advertising.

Thus radio was supposed to be a regulated commercial activity, and thus the irony of radio law began. First, not all electromagnetic transmissions are broadcast in nature; many are point-to-point. Therefore, not all electromagnetic transmissions are subject to broadcast regulation. Proportionately many of the electromagnetic transmissions today are subject to common carriage regulation, not commercial broadcast regulation, such as the use of microwave repeaters by AT&T in the nationwide backbone network for voice communication. The irony here is that, as early as 1922, AT&T operated a broadcast station in New York as a common carrier service that it soon abandoned as a business by selling it to RCA, who later turned it into WNBC. AT&T discovered that, as conveyer rather than a provider of programs, it could not establish a market.

The other major irony of radio law is how the FCC continues to view electromagnetic spectrum as a scarce resource and at the same time grant operating licenses for fully one-fourth of the usable spectrum below one gigahertz for advertiser-supported entertainment programming.

Spectrum scarcity had been a reasonable technological perception in the 1920s and 1930s. Yet those early technological limitations have been legislated into present time, in spite of dramatic advances in technology that make extremely efficient use of the spectrum for digital data communications, such as spread spectrum transmission. Legislated spectrum scarcity, coupled with advances in technology, has resulted in a wealth of spectrum. Still, it is unlikely that this policy will change, because in the United States much of the electromagnetic spectrum for three-quarters of a century has been the private domain of the government, notwithstanding the intention of the 1934 Telecommunications Act not to create a government monopoly over radio. Separate from the FCC, the Interdepartmental Radio Allocation Committee (IRAC) with the National Telecommunication and Information Agency (NTIA), which is part of the Commerce Department, controls some 12 billion Hz of the spectrum.

The upshot of the last three-quarters of a century of spectrum regulation in the United States has been a government-created and government-regulated use of the electromagnetic spectrum. Through IRAC, the majority of the spectrum is used by the government for the government. Through the FCC the government regulates the minority of the spectrum generally for three purposes: publicly consumed radio and television, common carriage of analog and digital signals (voice and data), and "private" communications, where "private" means states and municipalities as well as corporations. Examples of this third category are police departments, taxi companies, and intra-company communication.

Libraries are at the crossroads as to which form of regulation would best apply to them as a collective user group. Clearly the rules for publicly consumed radio and television do not apply to libraries. Today most of the interlibrary communication is wrought through the common carriers; this mode is arguably so expensive as to be a barrier for quantity exchange of digital data among libraries. It may be that libraries will find the best form of regulation in the above-mentioned third category of "private" use.

Already a few libraries are connected by "private" microwavelinks. These are point-to-point links, and they are very cost-effective for connections between two or three

libraries. Should libraries expand such connections, coordinated packet switching techniques would have to obtain in order to prevent the necessary number of point-to-point links from approaching the square of the number of libraries ($2(n-1)/2$, where n = number of libraries). This has been the approach taken among several of the libraries in the University of California experience.⁴

But the current trend at the University of California is to combine broadcast (not point-to-point) microwave radio with digital packet switching. Known as "packet radio," this technology holds considerable promise for high-volume data traffic without the continuing periodic cost of common carrier services.

Packet Radio — In a Nutshell

Packet radio is a form of wireless packet switching. It shares many of the functional attributes of ETHERNET technology, but without the restrictions of the physical cable, the cable's right-of-way, the cable's short length, or the data management role of the cable system.

Not only are packet radios used to transmit and receive bits on behalf of their respective users, but they also serve as repeaters for users of other packet radios. For example, suppose a user of packet radio A wishes to communicate with a user of packet radio C, but A and C are out of direct radio range from each other. If packet radio B has radio connectivity to both A and C, B will relay packets between A and C. Where there are larger numbers of packet radios, the relaying process can involve multiple "hops."

In order for packet radios to perform the relay role, they must be in periodic communication with each other, not to convey user information, but to update each other's relay routing tables. In a network with several packet radios, the packet radios themselves, not the users, will determine the optimal routing paths from any one packet radio to any other packet radio. Basically, each packet radio builds and keeps a table of the shortest number of hops from it to any other packet radio, and the quality of the radio transmissions over each hop. The optimal path is like a product of the shortest and best hops. In a network of mobile packet radios, the routing table updates are continual.

As a digital communication medium, radio is inherently unreliable from a statistical point of view. Therefore, to ensure that packets moving from node to node in a network are not corrupt because of transmission errors, error detection and error recovery protocols are part of each node in the network. The effect of these protocols is either to cause the corrupt packet to be retransmitted or to fix the corrupt packet algorithmically in the receiving node. When the transmitted data is presented to the user on the receiving end, it is virtually 100 percent correct.

Currently, the University of California's use of packet radio for library service is experimental and is being developed in Northern California jointly by the University of California, SRI International, and DARPA. The technology appears to be well suited for low-cost interlibrary communication of quantity digital information. The real issue, however, will be under which of the FCC codes to regulate packet radio for libraries, once the technology is well understood and commonly available from vendors. As of now, Part 94 of the FCC codes appears to be a good approach to applying for FCC licenses to operate packet radios for library use.

According to Part 94.7, "... of the Code of Federal Regulation, Title 47, stations are authorized to transmit: (1) The licensee's own communications, including the transmissions of the licensee's products and information services to the licensee's customers, except that the distribution of video

entertainment material to customers on the frequencies below 21,200 MHz shall not be permitted. . . (2) The communications of the licensee's parent corporation, or of another subsidiary of the same parent, or its own subsidiary where the party to be served is regularly engaged in any of the activities which constitute the basis for eligibility to use the frequencies assigned, provided that the radio communications service to such other parties is on a non-profit basis."

Moreover, according to part 94.65, simplex transmission, which is inherent in packet radio, is permitted at various of the microwave frequencies. Also it appears that bandwidths up to 10 MHz are possible, and virtually any type of modulation is permitted. These rules appear favorable for reasonably arguing for private, non-profit packet radio service.

Libraries Are Not Alone

EDUCOM, a non-profit consortium of more than 500 colleges and universities, was founded in 1964 to facilitate the introduction, use and management of information technology. It has taken a position center stage in networking and telecommunication among institutions of higher education. Its work in this area far exceeds anything taking place unilaterally in the library profession.

EDUCOM's view is that "increasingly important . . . are the various communication networks that now link campuses, government, and industry. While these computer networks are undeniably a national resource, they have not been viewed as part of the total system for higher education. Most have been limited by agency or constituent outlooks and have grown without full understanding of the costs and missed opportunities inherent in uncoordinated development."

EDUCOM's creed has three parts:

"There is an urgent need for a coordinated national high-speed computer network linking colleges, universities, federal research laboratories, library resources and industrial partners;

"This network should allow communications among a broad set of academic and research users, regardless of specific disciplines, missions, or funding sources and

"It is in the national interest to develop the plans for the network and to coordinate individual efforts among federal and state agencies that would affect the development."⁵

The fact is that library networks, like other networks in the field of education and research, have grown on an ad hoc basis. ARPANET, BITNET, CSNET, RLIN, OCLC, UCCLA-NET, and others provide only limited access and connectivity for many in the academic community, because each network has been constrained by its own needs or mission.

EDUCOM has testified to the Science, Research and Technology Subcommittee of the United States House of Representatives on the need for a national Higher Education Computer Network. In this testimony, the goal of achieving more and better networking was advanced, but recognition was made of the difficulties of access, management, and funding. To put it another way, technology is no longer the problem.

In terms of access, management and funding, the experience at the University of California among its nine campuses has been a microcosm of the larger nationwide problem. Thus far, access has been "open," including access to other TCP/IP networks to which UCCLA-NET has gateways, such as ARPANET and NSFNET. Management has been centralized from the Office of the President of the University of California. Funding has been direct from the state of California. The result of this

approach has been a successful network, built first for access to the collections of the libraries of the University of California, and now beginning to be used multiply, including access to supercomputers and electronic mail.

If the University of California model is to be ultimately successful, then perhaps it could be used as a model in support of the first steps recommended by EDUCOM to the United States Congress. For library networking, the most important of those recommendations was to "widen the scope of federal support of networking to include the full range of instruction and research activities in higher education."

Were this to come to pass, it would solve the two-century-old problem the First Amendment presents between the federal government and libraries in the states. By focusing on networks, rather than libraries, federal policy makers would be able to assist libraries in an indirect way. At the same time, libraries would have the opportunity to broaden substantially their role in nationwide, if not world-wide, higher education.

The issue then is the relative state of preparedness on the part of the library profession to participate in a broader agenda.

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Association of Southeastern Research Libraries

The ASERL is composed of the thirty-one largest university libraries, and of the eleven state agency libraries, in the southeastern region of the United States, i.e., Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. Membership criteria include: (1) Location in the Southeastern region; (2) Adherence to purposes and goals of the Association; (3) Universities must confer the doctorate in one or more fields and spend on their libraries one-half the average expenditure of ASERL expenditures for total library expenditures, and one-half the average expenditure of ASERL university libraries for books, periodicals, and binding; (4) To be eligible for admission to ASERL, a candidate must meet the prescribed expenditure standards for three years prior to and including the year of application.

Expenditures reflecting minimum criteria for 1988 are: (1) One-half the average expenditure of ASERL expenditures for total library expenditures: \$3,329,246; (2) One-half the average expenditure of ASERL university libraries for books, periodicals, and binding: \$1,327,820.

Those university libraries which meet the approved criteria and are interested in ASERL membership should direct inquiries to: Mr. Paul Willis, Chair, ASERL, Margaret I. King Library, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506.

NATIONAL JOBLINES

- ARIZONA: Job Hotline: 602/278-1327
- ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES: Jobline: 312/944-6795
- BRITISH COLUMBIA Library Association Jobline: 604/263-0014.
- CALIFORNIA Library Association Jobline: 916/443-1222 or 213/629-5627
- CALIFORNIA Media and Library Educators Association Job Hotline: 415/697-8832
- CALIFORNIA, SAN ANDREAS - SAN FRANCISCO BAY Special Libraries Association: 408/378-8854
- CALIFORNIA, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER Special Libraries Association: 818/795-2145
- CANADIAN Association of Special Libraries and Information Services: 613/237-3688
- COLORADO State Library Jobline: 303/866-6741
- CONNECTICUT Library Association Jobline: 203/727-9675
- D.C., METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON Library Jobline: 202/223-2272
- DELAWARE Library Association Jobline: 800/282-8696
- DREXEL UNIVERSITY Jobline: 215/895-1672
- FLORIDA State Library Jobline: 904/488-5232
- ILLINOIS Library Jobline: 312/828-0930
- MARYLAND Library Association Jobline: 301/685-5760
- MIDWEST Library Job Hotline: 317/926-8770
- MISSOURI Library Association Jobline: 314/442-6590
- MOUNTAIN PLAINS Library Association Jobline: 605/677-5757
- NEBRASKA Job Hotline: 402/471-2045
- NEW ENGLAND Library Jobline: 617/738-3148
- NEW JERSEY Library Association Jobline: 609/695-2121
- NEW YORK Library Association Jobline: 212/227-8483
- NEW YORK Chapter, Special Libraries Association Hotline: 212/214-4226
- NORTH CAROLINA State Library Jobline: 919/733-6410. NC INFORMATION NETWORK ELECTRONIC MAIL BULLETIN BOARD: "NCJOBS". To list a position, call 919/733-2570, NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES ONLY.
- OKLAHOMA Department of Libraries Jobline: 405/521-4202
- OREGON Library/Media Jobline: 503/585-2232
- PACIFIC NORTHWEST Library Association Jobline: 202/543-2890
- PENNSYLVANIA Cooperative Job Hotline: 717/234-4646
- PUBLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION Jobline: 312/664-5627
- SOUTH CAROLINA, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA Jobline: 803/777-8443
- SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION, 202/234-3632
- TEXAS State Library Jobline: 512/463-5470
- VETERANS ADMINISTRATION Library Network: 202/233-2820
- VIRGINIA Library Jobline: 804/370-7267
- WEST VIRGINIA employment listings: call the Pennsylvania Cooperative Job Hotline: 717/234-4646

A School for Southern Conditions: The Library School in Atlanta, 1905-1988

James Vinson Carmichael, Jr.

The Division of Library and Information Management of Emory University has not been without its notable historians: Betty Callahan's administrative history of the Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, as it was known from 1905 to 1925, remains the definitive treatment;¹ Marion Taylor's analysis of the careers of the Class of 1955, although not strictly speaking a "history," has advanced our knowledge of the role that mobility played in career advancement for post-World War II graduates of the school.² Similarly, the history of library development in the South, and particularly that of the Southeastern Library Association (SELA), has been chronicled in the many writings of Mary Edna Anders who, although not an alumna of the school, has pioneered historical studies of southern library history.³ These provide an important background for understanding forces that continue to shape southern library education.

To date, however, no historian has yet commented on the underbelly of southern library education and southern library development. Southern libraries have served as microcosms reflecting social changes occurring in the southern United States. A fact now almost totally forgotten is that for at least fifty years, southern librarians were the "poor sisters" of the American Library Association (ALA). It was largely through the efforts of Tommie Dora Barker, who served from 1915 to 1930 and from 1936 until 1954 as head of the Atlanta school, that southern librarians were reconciled with national library leaders. As the Division of Library and Information Management is closing on August 31, 1988, the time seems propitious for examining the untold southern library story in terms of Miss Barker's career, especially since it was she who moved the school from its old quarters at the Carnegie Library of Atlanta to Emory University in 1930.

The closing of the Atlanta School, with its attendant surface shocks among library educators and alumni, may strike some observers familiar with American library history as neither shocking nor necessarily final. Miracles do happen, though rarely: Anne Wallace, the original founder of the Atlanta school, for example, was called out of retirement in 1921 following the death of

her husband to reopen the Drexel Library School in Pennsylvania, which had fallen on hard times following the death of its founder, Alice B. Kroeger.⁴ She was the only native southerner who was specifically recruited to head a northern library school, and it is some indication of her professional stature that she was sought out to do the job. With the possible exception of Louis Round Wilson of the University of North Carolina and Essae Martha Culver of Louisiana, southern library talent before 1936 was not transportable to the national front. Some indication of this fact is offered by membership figures for the ALA. Although the South had the largest proportion of librarians who were ALA members in 1908 (21.69 percent as compared to 15.95 percent in the northeast) and nearly as many in 1929 (39.40 percent as compared to the northeast's 39.41 percent), they had the fewest number of librarians and therefore the least voting strength in ALA.⁵ It is therefore not surprising to discover that Anne Wallace's Vice-Presidency of ALA in 1907-08 represented the only time that a native southerner achieved elective office, honorary or otherwise, in the first half century of ALA history. In 1936, Louis Round Wilson became ALA President, but only after he had become Dean of the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago.⁶

Against this background, consider this school's original mission as its donor, Andrew Carnegie conceived it in 1905: a school for southern conditions headed by a "true southern woman."⁷ As nearly every graduate of the Atlanta school used to know, Anne Wallace put southern libraries in the mainstream of national librarianship. She hosted the Second Congress of Women Librarians in Atlanta in 1895, founded the first southern state library association, and hosted the ALA Atlanta Conference in 1899. She was a featured speaker at the Asheville, North Carolina ALA Conference of 1907, and was usually a ringleader in post-conference excursions. She single-handedly gained an additional \$25,000 from Andrew Carnegie for outfitting Atlanta's new public library building when cost overruns were encountered. Although she received no professional training as a librarian, Richard R. Bowker held her up in the pages of the *Library Journal* "as an example of the danger of standardizing and certifying [librarians] to the extent of keeping people like [Wallace] out of the calling to which they [were] called by nature."⁸ Nevertheless, if

Dr. Carmichael recently received his doctorate in Library Science from the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

she possessed national visibility, there were some northern librarians who felt Wallace was given special treatment by virtue of that most indefinable of assets, southern charm. For example, Andrew Carnegie, as a token of his esteem for Wallace, presented her with a \$5,000 U.S. Steel Bond as a wedding present — for “pin money,” he said — and when this news reached the papers, Ada Alice Jones of the New York Public Library queried her sister “what the men find in Anne Wallace. . . I have never heard a woman so eulogized in public assemblies, in her presence. It seems to me Alice Roosevelt had a fortune left her, but didn’t that man die first?”⁹

Naturally, the graduates of Wallace’s school shared in the ideology of the southern belle. If they ventured out of the South, their chances for employment were enhanced if they capitalized on Anne Wallace’s image as “the Henry Grady in petticoats.” As Mrs. Percival Sneed, principal of the school from 1908 to 1914 said, “the idea in the library world is fixed that southern girls are apt to have a pleasing personality.”¹⁰ Marketing “southern charm” in the North was somewhat of a fetish in the early years: one graduate of the class of 1908 was hired by the Portland, Oregon public library for her ability to tell Uncle Remus stories in impeccable darky dialect.¹¹ Thus, southern charm was a double-edged sword; it hindered, and it helped.



Class of 1940. Photo includes faculty and staff members (all front row, left to right): Geraldine LeMay (secretary-reviser); Marion Higgins (reference); Tommie Dora Barker (Dean); and third from far right, Clyde Pettis (cataloging) and Evalene Parsons Jackson, who succeeded Barker as Dean in 1954. (Photo courtesy of Division of Library and Information Management, Emory University)

Northerners found much to criticize in the physical and social conditions of the benighted South. Herbert Putnam, though he enjoyed the pig-picking and minstrel-playing in Piedmont Park at the 1899 Conference, found Atlanta to be a “mongrel city . . . a northern manufacturing town and a southern aristocratic town; a town that has boomed and a town decaying.”¹² In planning the local arrangements, Wallace vetoed efforts to hold a session on the library’s role in Black education

led by Harvard graduate and Atlanta professor W. E. B. Dubois, because she feared this would stymie her chances to gain local support for a public library.¹³ Her opposition occasioned a flurry of correspondence among northern librarians calling for denunciation of the practice of segregation in southern public libraries. Segregated library facilities for persons of color were, according to librarian J. C. Maule, “relics of a barbarous past” about which ALA should not do any “niminy-piminy compromising.”¹⁴

During the next twenty years, as more southern librarians began to attend ALA conferences in other parts of the country, they found it increasingly difficult to strike common social or professional grounds, in part because they resented northern commentary on the racial issue. The short lived ALA Library Work With Negroes Roundtable was a case in point. After only two annual meetings, and what *Public Libraries* editor Mary Ellen Ahern euphemistically called “heated discussion,” the group disbanded in 1923.¹⁵

Southerners also had points of contention with the ALA. The 1907 Asheville Conference, like the Atlanta Conference, was ostensibly a missionary conference intended to stir support for southern library development by discussion of southern problems and issues. In reality, the conference served as the backdrop against which northern and midwestern librarians struggled for power in the national association. Wallace subsequently reported with disgust that ALA was “a mutual admiration society and junketing party, a northern association unable to discuss or handle” southern problems.¹⁶ The ALA did not meet in the South again (discounting the resort towns of Hot Springs in 1923 and New Orleans in 1932) until the Richmond Conference of 1936, at which time a furor arose over the treatment of Black library delegates in southern cities. Northern librarians became indignant over the separate seating arrangements and hotel facilities which city ordinances mandated. After considerable debate in the library press, all of which embarrassed ALA President Louis Round Wilson, the association apparently decided to abandon the South again, this time for twenty years.¹⁷

For their part, southern librarians felt penalized because so few of them could afford the annual trek to faraway northern and mid-western cities. Making the trip to Denver for the 1920 ALA conference, a group of southern librarians, including Mary Utopia Rothrock of Knoxville, Tenn., Charlotte Templeton of the Georgia Library Commission, and Tommie Dora Barker of Atlanta, decided to form a regional library association so that more southern librarians could enjoy the stimulation provided by professional conferences without the tremendous personal sacrifices demanded by ALA attendance. They held their first meeting in 1922, in

spite of the apprehensions of Mary Ellen Ahern of Indiana that "a regional body would weaken the national one."¹⁸ While Barker was serving on the Membership Committee of ALA in 1921, she relayed the message that many southern librarians felt that "all ALA cares about us is our membership fee," and she suggested biennial regional meetings alternating with national ones to quell the separatist sentiment that underlay southern involvement in ALA.¹⁹

Meanwhile, southern conditions also had their effect on library education. The Library School of Emory University, under its two incarnations and five titles,²⁰ never lost accreditation from any existing ALA accrediting body. The hold of King Cotton on the southern economy could not be broken, however, and as long as the region remained rural and thinly-populated, there was little tax-base on which to build support for public libraries. Therefore, C. C. Williamson, in the unpublished preliminary version of his famous report, *Training for Library Service*, recommended that the Atlanta library school be closed in 1921, since there was little demand for highly-trained librarians in the South.²¹ Short of that extreme measure, he suggested that the school at least confine itself to the most rudimentary of technical training.

Although Tommie Dora Barker never saw the unpublished version of his report, she was one of a handful of librarians who publicly addressed his published recommendations for university affiliation, a university degree, a finer distinction between professional and technical training, and modification of the curriculum. On the whole, she agreed with Williamson's general recommendations. However, she insisted that even clerical workers should have professional vision "that would enable them to see their relatively small piece of work as part of the larger whole of library service."²² She knew well that many of the graduates of her school would be working as library organizers in relatively primitive conditions, but she refused to lower the standards of the school simply to fulfill the dictum of supply and demand.

Over the next several years, Barker worked herself sick several times trying to run both the Atlanta Public Library and the School. She was at the same time negotiating with Sarah C. N. Bogle of the Board of Education for Librarianship (BEL) and President Harvey W. Cox of Emory to effect permanent university affiliation. One of Williamson's criticisms had concerned the inbred nature of the library instruction staff which had been culled from the ranks of library school graduates. Susie Lee Crumley, then Principal of the School, stepped down in 1925 to be married and to make way for the first northerner employed by the school, Mrs. Winifred Lemon Davis. All of these

rearrangements took their toll on Barker. As she wrote Bogle, "I hope I shall never again have to marry off one principal, secure another, and work out new financial arrangements, all in one summer. If I ever see the shadow of such impending events again, I shall be greatly tempted to get out before they occur."²³

Mrs. Davis seems to have fit nicely into the staff, but by 1927, trouble was again brewing, for visiting BEL member Louis Round Wilson found Mrs. Davis to be "the poorest instructor I have yet met in the school library field."²⁴ Because the school's salaries were low, Barker could replace Mrs. Davis only with considerable difficulty.

Throughout this period, it was felt, as in so many other areas of southern life, that "northernizing" the southern school — a panacea recommended by the then prevalent "Chamber of Commerce mentality" of many southern urban boosters — would provide its salvation. Thus, one underlying element of the educational philosophy of this period was the boosting of southern library development with northern talent. Northern librarians, of course, possessed the proper educational credentials before their southern contemporaries did.

Even after Ethel M. Fair of New Jersey was engaged as Acting Principal in 1929, the controversy surrounding Atlanta's library school still wasn't over. The Rosenwald Fund announced a half million dollar grant to fund county library demonstrations throughout the South in 1929, and when news reached the press that service was to be administered without respect to color, there were reverberations. One Texas librarian wrote Bogle that the news "made quite a stir here, in fact I was told a delegation would call on me and ask me to leave town: Ku Klux stuff. My husband was told he did very good work until he met a damned Yankee with new-fangled ideas . . . this . . . about an average Texan, born and bred in the Brazos bottom briar patch . . ."²⁵

Ironically, the Hampton Library School in Virginia had been producing qualified Black librarians since 1925, but few communities could or would afford the extra money to employ them. No one was about to suggest that white southern women from the Atlanta school should do the job, but William B. Harrell of the Rosenwald Fund suggested that if Barker were replaced by a man as head of the Atlanta school, it might attract more men into southern librarianship. Louis Round Wilson reported this news to ALA with the rather chauvinistic comment that "women cannot administer services to the Negro the way a man can."²⁶ Fortunately, an alternate plan was devised by Miss Barker for Rosenwald scholarships to male librarians, and in 1931, the first males entered the Atlanta school. One of them, Alfred H. Rawlinson, taught in the school in 1936. John Hall Jacobs later became Director of New Orleans Public

Library and still another, Porter Kellam, established bookmobile service in West Virginia in his early career. Men have never composed more than about a fifth of this school's graduates, but few of them — especially those who graduated under Barker and Jackson — graduated with the mistaken notion that southern women on the library scene were powerless.²⁷

Barker realized that gender parity, university credentials, and geographic homogeneity alone would not address the causes of southern library poverty. How, for example, could libraries reach the ten to fifteen percent of the population who could not read at all? Her friend Charlotte Templeton worked for several years trying to develop books simple enough to be read and understood by rural Blacks, apparently without any real success.

How could "library consciousness," as Barker liked to call it, be developed in order to change the way that educated southern people thought about the role of reading and libraries in their lives? How could the cronyism and empire-building that infected every level of southern state governments be arrested long enough to address the educational and recreational reading needs of the public? Conservative Alabama school officials in 1930, for example, feared that a Library Commission would threaten their control over the state textbook fund and, like state officials in several southern states, they undermined efforts to get a library movement underway. Even State Librarians and Archivists, who were usually political appointees, frequently sabotaged the movement for public libraries.²⁸

Barker asked one Arkansas newspaper reporter in 1931, "What is the point in teaching people to read and then not furnishing them with any books to read?"²⁹ This question has even more relevance when one remembers that in 1926, 73 percent of the South's population was without any library service at all, and that in 1927-28, the combined book budget of eleven southern state universities did not equal that of Harvard's.³⁰ To play Pygmalion to southern libraries under such conditions was to encounter risk, and the task required vision.

Barker knew how to take risks, and she understood well the uses of adversity. She was of a different breed than Atlanta's first librarians. Three of Atlanta's first five librarians, and nearly fifty percent of the graduates of the first decades of the school's history, left their profession for marriage.³¹ Even Anne Wallace, that paragon of southern librarianship, worried about remaining single and wistfully signed her name "Anne Wallace, Spinster," in her diary.³² When librarians Julia Rankin and Katherine Wooten, and a bevy of well-connected beaux would come to call at Wallace's mother's home, the group celebrated what Wallace called "tree-House Teas" (no doubt the spirits of the guests were aided and abetted by more than tea). One

surviving limerick which captures the casual upper-class informality of these occasions was composed by one of the city's leading doctors, James F. Alexander:

Here's to Julia and Anne
Who are built on the intellectual plan
They scorn osculation
But don't lack animation
When they are followed around by a man.³³

Contrast this with the ditty which accompanied a back-scratcher presented to Barker by the Class of 1913 at the school's Christmas celebration:

A back-scratch for Miss Barker
Let everybody gaze
They are found in other places
Than Chamber's "Book of Days."³⁴

If she ever thought about marriage, she never left any indication of it, and it is probably safe to say that Barker's profession became her true home. She achieved considerable renown as a reference librarian and reader's advisor in Atlanta, and her book reviews, which appeared in the *Atlanta Constitution*, were resplendent with dry wit. She had frank contempt for the "aspiring [library school students] who, when they heard of library work . . . gleefully exclaimed, 'That's the very work for me because I just love lit' rature, and I think it's such nice work for a lady.'"³⁵ She was equally serious about the problems that southern librarians experienced in the national association, too. Unlike Mary Utopia Rothrock, who seemed ever on guard against northern interference in the affairs of SELA which she and Barker and Charlotte Templeton had co-founded, Barker was an advocate of reconciliation and gradual social change.

By the standards of her time, Barker was a southern liberal. In 1921, during the heyday of Ku Klux Klan involvement in Atlanta's city government, she raised matching funds from city, county, and private subscriptions to build the city's first Black branch, a goal which had eluded her well-connected predecessors.³⁶

She inherited a weakened library system and library school, and over the next fifteen years, she struggled to get permanent foundation support for the library school and increased city appropriations for the library. Throughout her tenure, she remained the lowest-paid public librarian of any large library in the United States, and the lowest paid southern municipal librarian in any city relative to population size.³⁷ Though she achieved only modest gains from City Council in salary increases, her achievements gain significance when one recalls a comment Susie Lee Crumley made to one graduate during budget season in 1925: "T. D. and I are on the war path working for the meeting of the Finance Committee. We haven't the slightest chance in the world with all these K. K. K.'s but we have to act exactly as if we had."³⁸ (Crumley may have been one of the very few

people ever to refer to "Miss Barker" by a familiar name).

In her own reserved and businesslike way, Barker championed social progress. She refused a gift periodical subscription to a Klan publication for the library from Board of Education member Carl F. Hutcheson on the grounds that it "persecuted one of the Christian religions." In 1921, when the Klan-infested City Council and Board of Education began a witch-hunt against Catholic teachers — a purge which, incidentally, Barker's sister resisted as head of the teachers' local — Barker hired one of her Catholic graduates as her personal secretary. When conservative library boards like that of Raleigh, North Carolina refused to hire the school's few Catholic graduates, Barker worked hard to find employment for them in more religiously-tolerant cities like Savannah and New York. Throughout her career, she took a special interest in the problems of students from ethnic and religious minorities.

On the other hand, the atmosphere of tight discipline which she maintained at the library school and in the library earned her a reputation as a martinet. She mellowed with age, especially after the move to Emory, but the image she projected continued to be authoritarian. It was she, after all, who had to contend with the disciplinary problems of the "new" woman and the pseudo-flapper at the Atlanta school. One apocryphal vignette has it that Barker used to stand by the door to the Carnegie Library at lunchtime to make sure that students and staff were donned in proper hats and gloves before venturing forth on Carnegie Way. In 1928, she dismissed one young woman from the library and struck her name from the graduate rolls because she had lied about her age "by a whole year" on the school's application form. She fired another employee who refused to address Clyde Pettus, then head of the Cataloging Department, in the "proper official" manner and form. These anecdotes are a reminder that the atmosphere of the school in its middle period was not totally unlike that of a girl's finishing school.

Barker's professional horizons were large, however, and the *leitmotif* of her career was betterment of southern library conditions. She took library association conferences seriously and had little patience with revelry. As President of Georgia Library Association (GLA) in 1921 and of SELA in 1926-28, she broke both associations of the habit of meeting in one or two places, because, she reasoned, it was unfair to demand that librarians living in remote parts of the state or region be penalized by having to always travel great distances to conferences. In 1921, GLA moved out of Atlanta to meet in Albany, and SELA in 1928 forsook Asheville, North Carolina and Signal Mountain, Tennessee for Biloxi, Mississippi. Among her students, she encouraged ALA participation, a tradition which has been continued by

the Emory faculty to the present day.

Barker's loyalty to Georgia and the South did not dampen her devotion to librarianship nor make of her a Southern apologist. She fully believed that southern communities and libraries should try to meet national standards. With Sarah Bogle, she inventoried wildcat southern library school programs in 1930, and though she incurred some enmity from southern librarians who rankled over her criticism of their poorly-equipped classes in library work, her efforts won the confidence of the Carnegie Corporation which funded strong library schools at Emory University, Louisiana State University, the University of North Carolina and the College of William and Mary between 1930 and 1940.

As Regional Field Agent for the South from 1930 to 1936, she brought her unique appreciation of the southern condition to her work. She represented the southern point of view to ALA, and translated the national agenda for library development to the southern state associations. During 1933-36, she drafted legislation and state plans in a number of southern states, and these, since they were part of the National Plan, did much to bring the South in line with national library trends. Of course, there was little one person could do to change the political habit of decades, particularly during the depression. However, the Field Notes which Barker regularly sent in to ALA document an entire era of southern state history, and her keen analyses of character and conditions probably explained to ALA officials as no statistical report or survey ever could just why conditions in southern libraries were so poor. Even after the grant for her work had expired, she continued to be consulted as an expert on southern library conditions in the emerging TVA, WPA, and Rural Resettlement projects. Her 1936 report of developments, *Libraries of the South*, was the first comprehensive survey of library conditions in the thirteen southern states.

The termination of the Regional Field Agent position seemed to coincide uncannily with the tragic death of Emory's Dean, Clara Howard. Actually, Barker never had really left the school, as Miss Howard, her faculty, and her students were regular visitors to the Field Agent's office in the Rhodes-Haverty building. Similarly, Barker did not leave the southern field behind when she became Dean, but rather, brought her experiences into the classroom. When she returned to Emory, she was able to devote her full time to her students for the first time in her career, a fact that was reflected in the one-woman placement bureau she operated for her graduates from 1937 to 1954. The alumni files are replete of examples of her thoughtfulness, helpfulness, energy and wit. She developed one of the country's first courses in county librarianship, and she was one of the early advocates of

multitype library careers.

The field work of one graduate of the Class of 1941, Shirley Brother, approximated Barker's: she earned her experience as field representative for the Alabama Public Library Service and parish demonstration librarian in the backwaters of the bayous, then went forth to serve as Consultant for the California State Library. Other graduates staffed the damsite libraries of the TVA, supervised county library projects, and during the Second World War, grasped employment opportunities in the nascent field of hospital librarianship. In an era when southern libraries were emerging as the nation's "number one (library) problem," Barker instilled in her students the challenges of service to their region, however impoverished; service to their public, however illiterate; and service to their profession through all channels of association.

She was among the first to recognize the inevitability of the Master's degree, and after Evalene Parsons Jackson had given all of the summer of 1947 to revising the school's curriculum, Emory began offering the M. Ln. (Master of Librarianship) Barker answered personally the grumbling, frustrated letters that began pouring in from alumni who had graduated under the old system, and drafted scores of replies to employers assuring them that the old Bachelor's and Master's degree were equivalent for all practical purposes. Yet she eschewed mere credentialism: in 1956, she resisted Maurice Tauber's proposal for a southern doctoral program in library science, since she believed that no southern school at that time had the resources available to offer a quality program.³⁹

In a more informal vein, she became a confidante to the students who dared approach her for counsel both before and after they graduated, for in spite of her rather bald-faced candor, she was actually tender-hearted. The problems experienced by many of the alumni seem to have arisen not because their education had poorly prepared them for library work, but rather because the full range of their talents often could not be exploited in the struggling southern field. One young man, for example, confided his employment woes regularly to Barker. He described a particularly dreary government library in Florida where the Head of Circulation and the Head of Reference read magazines all day. The staff turnover had left the young man rather short-handed in the reference department, and the librarian had not made any effort to find replacement workers for him. As he candidly described his situation to Barker, "[The librarian] did give me a woman that no one else wanted. All she can do is bat her eyes and say [my name]. Any day now I plan to choke her."⁴⁰

Barker lived to see many of her alumni willing to venture outside the confines of the South, and she had

the pleasure of knowing that one of them, Frances Lander Spain, had become ALA President in 1960-61.⁴¹ She felt personally "devastated" when Agnes Regan left the Division of Librarianship to become Executive Director of ALA's Library Education Division in 1967, but privately, she expressed pride in the renown that Dr. Regan's appointment reflected on the school.⁴² More recently, Dr. June Lester's recent appointment as ALA Accreditation Officer serves to remind us that Emory faculty and graduates have shared in national, as well as state and local leadership. Several of the former faculty have gone forth to serve as deans and directors of other library schools, as did Jane Robbins at The University of Wisconsin at Madison and Elizabeth Futas at The University of Rhode Island. Alumni have filled executive posts in every type of library association, served as directors of public, academic, and special libraries, presidents of information brokerage houses, and in a myriad of less prestigious but equally vital positions extending service to the public. The peculiar orientation of the school which has been evident since Andrew Carnegie funded this "school for southern conditions" has equipped its students to be sensitive to less than ideal situations at the same time that it has discouraged passive acceptance of them.

Emory graduates can look back with gratitude on the legacy of service to this region on which the "Southern School," as it was originally called, was founded. Although the southern conditions which originally gave rise to the school have abated somewhat in recent years, in another sense, "southern" problems, such as illiteracy, racial conflict, and poverty, have become national ones. In the bizarre economic climate of the 1980s — which according to at least one historian, is not totally unlike that of the Calvin Coolidge era⁴³ — a great deal of patience, compassion, and an orientation to service will be required. What has been learned by the graduates of the Atlanta school will not be wasted, for while the faces of libraries, librarians and librarianship have changed dramatically in recent decades, the imperative to extend enlightenment has not.

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42. Tommie Dora Barker to Venable Lawson, April 13, 1971, Director's Files, Division of Library and Information Management, Emory University.
43. Robert S. McIlvaine, *The Great Depression: America, 1929-1941* (New York: Times Books, 1984), pp. 323-349.

The University of Tennessee, Knoxville's New Central Library

Marcia J. Myers and Betsey B. Creekmore

Library services in the State of Tennessee took a quantum leap forward with the rededication of the John C. Hodges Library on September 25, 1987, at The University of Tennessee, Knoxville. The central library at Tennessee's "flagship campus" of higher education is the state's largest library, representing a capital expenditure of \$29 million in state funds and an additional \$2 million in University funds to support computer and audiovisual equipment. Patrons through-



Rededicated John C. Hodges Library, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

out the State, as well as those on campus, can dial up the on-line catalog through the campus-wide network which is linked to the Library's Geac minicomputer. The campus network can also be accessed from several hundred points within the library, at which wiring has been provided for use of microcomputers. The 200 faculty studies allow use of dial-up or direct connection to the Library's online catalog and the University network. Within the Library there are three banks of terminals for mainframe computer access and a micro-computer laboratory provides students with access to personal computers for a variety of uses. The dormitories and other offices on campus have terminals which can access the Library's online catalog. In addition to incorporating state-of-the-art computer technologies, the Hodges Library includes state-of-the-art audiovisual

services using fiber optic technology which serves 60 VCR stations, 10 group viewing rooms, and a 150-seat auditorium. The entire wiring and technology plan has been designed to accommodate new technological advances with minimum cost and dislocation of services.

The need for a major new library for The University of Tennessee, Knoxville was recognized in 1970 with the placement of such a facility on the institution's list of capital projects for which funding was requested from the state, only one year after the dedication of the John C. Hodges Library as an undergraduate library facility. The five-story Hodges Undergraduate Library was designed to hold a selected collection of approximately 150,000 volumes and to provide specialized services to undergraduate students. It had seats for 1,900 in its 100,000 square feet.

When planning was begun for a new central library the site selected was the one already occupied by the John C. Hodges Undergraduate Library. Plans were made to encapsulate the original Hodges Library, taking advantage of the building foundation work already done, and saving time and money. Another factor in the decision was the fact that the site is in a central area which assures ease of access to library collections and services. The encapsulating structure added space to all four sides, as well as two floors above and a half floor below the existing structure. The renovated and expanded Hodges Library seats over 3,500 and has a projected capacity of 2 million volumes. The building and its contents are valued considerably in excess of \$100 million.

The most obvious exterior architectural feature of the building is its shape. The placement of so large a structure on a relatively small site, in a densely-built area of the campus required employment of a variety of techniques to keep the building from appearing foreboding. The ziggurat (terraced pyramid) shape addressed these problems and helped to keep the structure in relative scale with nearby buildings. The two colors of brick are a second device employed to address scale problems with the building itself and with neighboring structures, and the inset windows with their facing were again designed to assist in keeping the building from looking any more formidable than was necessary.

The interior of the building features an attractive marble gallery area three floors high with a wood ceiling

Ms. Myers is Associate Director of Libraries for Administrative Services, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, and Ms. Creekmore is Associate Executive Vice Chancellor for Business, Planning and Finance, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.



Galleria area looking east toward the city of Knoxville.

and Gothic pillars. The gallery area, with its monumental marble staircases, is also a functional area which channels patron traffic to the high-use public service departments clustered on the lower levels.



Monumental staircase and the entrance to Reference and Information Services.

Upper levels of the Library contain primarily stacks and quiet study areas. Bookstacks are located in the center area of each floor to protect materials from direct sunlight. The 40 miles of stacks are surrounded by a variety of attractive study spaces for faculty, staff, and students. The perimeter of each stack floor contains



Graduate studies in the 6th floor stack area.

specially designed studies for graduate students which provide locked storage space, task lighting and take advantage of natural window light during the day. Comfortable lounge spaces are provided throughout and provisions have been made for special smoking, computer use and 24-hour study areas.

Natural materials and sophisticated soft colors are used throughout the building such as wood or marble and beige, gray or mauve. Oak tables, carrels and Windsor chairs are the predominant furniture in the public service areas. Landscape furnishings in oak, gray and mauve are used in the non-public areas.



View of part of the 24-hour study area showing various seating arrangements.

The architects for the additions and alterations to the Hodges Library were Library Associated Architects (McCarty, Holsaple, McCarty, Inc.; Lindsay and Maples, Inc.; and Cooper and Perry, Inc.). Rentenback Engineering Company was responsible for construction. The architects for the interiors were McCarty, Holsaple, McCarty, Inc. and Lindsay and Maples, Inc.

The expanded John C. Hodges Library represents all elements of the University working together to devise a solution to a critical problem. It represents commitment, vision, planning, and hard work on the part of legislators, university administrators, library staff, the project architects, physical plant personnel, and faculty. You are cordially invited to visit this new, functional library.

Photograph credit: *The University of Tennessee, Center for Educational Video and Photography.*

**ARE YOU READY
FOR NORFOLK?**

OCTOBER 25-28, 1988

Norfolk, Virginia and Its Public Library Will Host the 1988 Joint SELA/VLA Conference

Mary Mayer-Hennelly and Deborah Wakefield

Kirn Memorial Library on the corner of City Hall Avenue and Bank Street is a familiar sight to Norfolkkians shopping downtown, to the thousands employed in the city's business district and to the library users from all areas of Tidewater, Virginia. Kirn celebrated its silver anniversary in the spring of this year and is the hub of the municipality's library system that includes eleven branches and a bookmobile.

The Norfolk Public Library System originated as a small book collection at the Norfolk Academy for Boys in 1870 and was started by a stock company known as the Norfolk Library Association. The collection was moved twice before a building was constructed in 1904 on West Freemason Street downtown. With the aid of a Carnegie grant, W. H. Sargeant, the librarian from 1895 to 1917, was responsible for the establishment of the city's first central library.

The Friends of the Norfolk Public Library organized in 1957 to promote the idea of a modern central library, a cause generously supported by Miss Bessie Kirn and thus, the structure was named for her parents, Henry and Elizabeth Kirn.

Today, Kirn houses the central departments of general reference, fiction, business and technology, fine arts, local history, community services, processing, children's services and the system's administrative offices. Plans for renovation of the building are under consideration and the system is embarking on an automated circulation project.

Many consider the Norfolk Public Library System's strengths to be its extensive local history collection which is housed in the Sargeant Memorial Room, its retrospective fiction holdings and its concept of neighborhood service. Few residents in the city are further than one and a half miles from a branch and despite the urban setting, the bookmobile is on the road five days a week reaching still other readers.

Branch locations reflect the diversity of Norfolk's population of approximately 285,000 residents. The Janaf Branch is in a shopping center of the same name; the Park Place Branch is a component of a multi-service center uniting facilities of the Health Department, Social Services, Parks and Recreations and Libraries; the Berkley Branch is the first floor of a senior citizen highrise. The bookmobile brings reading materials to hundreds of youngsters at stops near naval base housing and to consumers frequenting popular neighborhood shopping centers. The jail program translates into a full time librarian and a paraprofessional serving the inmate population.

Sue E. Darden has been the director of the library system since 1983. She has encouraged professional staff development, promoted community services and programming and supported the library's role as a literacy resource. The library's Friends oversee a successful literacy tutoring program for adults.

Ms. Mayer-Hennelly is Programming Coordinator, Norfolk Public Library. Ms. Wakefield is Bureau Editor, Norfolk Convention and Visitors Center.

Two and one half blocks from Waterside and across the street from MacArthur Memorial, Kirn Memorial Library is an integral part of the Norfolk's downtown and the staff awaits conference visitors.

Three hundred years of history have shaped Norfolk, Virginia, into a city packed with history and pride. Recently that pride has been put to work reshaping Norfolk's downtown and waterfront into an exciting destination.

The centerpiece of Norfolk's redevelopment is the Waterside Festival Marketplace. Once the site of decrepit warehouses and gravel parking lots, Norfolk has turned its waterfront into a showplace. The Waterside features over 120 one-of-a-kind shops and eateries, daily entertainment and a bustling atmosphere. Lunch on Greek souvlaki or Phillipino lumpia while enjoying the sounds of jazz musicians or folk singers, or dine overlooking the Elizabeth River in one of the Waterside's five full-service restaurants.

Waterside's neighbor, the beautifully-landscaped Town Point Park is home to over 230 free festivals, concerts, food challenges, outdoor movies, and art shows. Activities run year-round and are usually free.

Norfolk's nautical heritage is strong and a variety of tour boats dock just outside the Waterside. The Carrie B, a Mississippi-style paddlewheeler, offers a 90-minute harbor tour with excellent narration. Grab a seat on the open-air upper deck and relish an unobstructed view of nuclear submarines, naval battleships, and the nation's oldest drydock.

The American Rover, a replica of a 19th-Century topsail schooner, is also on hand for harbor tours. This elegant vessel, which relies almost solely on her sails for power, offers a relaxing three-hour cruise. Dining, dancing, and Broadway-style revues are common fare aboard another tour boat, the New Spirit.

If you're traveling to Norfolk's sister city of Portsmouth by motorcoach, you've missed the boat. The Elizabeth River Ferry, that is. This five-minute ferry ride deposits passengers at Portside, Portsmouth's smaller open-air version of Waterside. Browse through shops and museums or catch a trolley for a tour of Portsmouth's historic Old Town section. The Portsmouth Public Library is nearby, as well.

Landlubbers, who prefer less nautical diversions, will want to explore Norfolk's downtown attractions, many of which are located within a one-square-mile radius. The MacArthur Memorial, the d'Art Center, historic homes, and a pre-Revolutionary War church are all within walking distance of one another. Charming old-style trolleys also offer a riding tour of these and other downtown sights.

A visit to the Douglas MacArthur Memorial is a glimpse into the life of one of America's most controversial war heroes. A unique collection of memorabilia, including Japanese surrender documents, photographs, and even MacArthur's famed corn-cob pipe, are housed in Norfolk's historic city hall building. The General is entombed in the rotunda of the memorial.



MacArthur Memorial

Two of Norfolk's beautifully-restored historic homes, the Moses Myers House and the Willoughby-Baylor House, as well as St. Paul's Church are located within a few blocks of the MacArthur Memorial. The lone survivor of the British bombardment and fiery destruction of Norfolk in 1776, St. Paul's still has a cannonball lodged in its southeastern wall.

The Chrysler Museum and the recently-opened d'Art Center are also located in the downtown area. Nearly every important culture, civilization, and historical period is represented in the Chrysler's outstanding \$80 million collection. Ranked by the *Wall Street Journal* as one of the top-20 museums in the country, the Chrysler also houses one of the world's most impressive glass collections.

Norfolk's d'Art Center offers a completely new approach to admiring and purchasing art. This working studio for the visual arts allows patrons to watch artists painting, sculpting, making jewelry, weaving, sewing and creating.

A sensational collection of Eastern art is housed in the Hermitage Foundation Museum. This elegant riverside mansion is located just minutes from the downtown area, and was once the private residence of Elizabeth Sloane. Traveling throughout the world, Mrs. Sloane collected an amazing array of rare art, including Chinese tomb figures from the T'ang Dynasty and relics from the last Russian royal family.

Other Norfolk tour ideas include an afternoon spent at Norfolk's breathtaking Botanical Gardens or touring the world's largest naval base. The Norfolk Naval Base, which serves as home port to the Atlantic and Mediterranean fleets, offers an awe-inspiring glimpse into America's military sea power.

Ice-cream lovers won't want to miss Doumar's Drive-In. A Norfolk landmark since 1932, it is owned by the descendants of Abe Doumar, the man who invented the ice-cream cone at the 1904 World's Fair. Visitors can watch as delicious old-fashioned waffle cones are baked and rolled on the antique cone machine that Abe himself built. Doumar's is less than a mile from Scope's conference areas.

Although Doumar's hasn't changed much in the last 50 years, Norfolk has. With its major attractions, gleaming new waterfront, and its proximity to other vacation destinations like Williamsburg and Virginia Beach, Norfolk is fast becoming an unequalled tourism destination. Norfolkians are proud to welcome you to the joint SELA/VLA 1988 conference.

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50 East Huron Street
Chicago, IL 60611
312-944-6780

BULLETIN BOARD

AASL Call for Papers

The American Association of School Librarians solicits proposals for program presentations for its fifth national conference to be held in Salt Lake City, Oct. 18-22, 1989. The conference, which has the theme "Access to Excellence," will emphasize the most recent developments in library media programs, resources and technology.

Planners expect an attendance of 3,500 school library media specialists, supervisors, teachers and other educators, as well as exhibitors and vendors. The conference format includes keynote sessions, full- and half-day workshops, large and small group seminars (1½ hours), and "showcase" presentations (in 3 minute or 15-minute segments.)

To receive a program proposal form, please contact AASL, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611, 312/944-6780.

LIRT Info

The purpose of LIRT is to advocate library instruction as a means of developing competent library and information use as a part of lifelong learning. LIRT membership represents all types of libraries committed to this goal.

* * * * *

"A-LIRT! Teaching Exceptional Patrons"

The LIRT Conference Program at ALA/New Orleans will be held Sunday, July 10th from 9:30-12:30.

Keynote speakers and their topics will include:

Marsha Broadway — Brigham Young University on libraries and the disabled

Doreitha Madden — New Jersey State Library on libraries serving patrons with different languages and cultures

Kathleen O'Gorman — Loyola University, New Orleans on libraries and adult learners

Discussion groups will follow the speakers.

* * * * *

"BITE" with LIRT In New Orleans

Because it's so difficult to meet librarians with similar interests at large conventions like ALA's summer conference, LIRT is organizing groups for lunch or dinner at modestly priced restaurants. Here's your chance to talk informally with other librarians interested in library instruction.

Lunch - 12:30

Sunday, July 10, Monday, July 11 and

Tuesday, July 12

Dinner - 6:30

Sunday, July 10 and Monday, July 11

For more information contact:

Deborah L. Schaeffer, Reference

Renne Library

Montana State University

Bozeman, Montana 59717

Service for the Deaf

Deaf and hearing-impaired members of the American Library Association (ALA) may now communicate with ALA headquarters via telephone by calling ALA's TDD# 312/944-7298 which will link the caller to a Telecommunication Device for the Deaf (TDD) Teletypewriter (TTY). The number is solely for use by TDD callers; the voice number 312/944-6780 remains the same.

The TDD access number will be included in American Libraries masthead, Chicago telephone directories, the 1989 International Telephone Directory of TDD Users, and in the ALA Handbook of Organization and Membership Directory.

The unit, an Intel-Type, is portable and is housed in ALA Office Services. Office Services will receive and route messages to appropriate ALA units for response. Units' responses to TDD messages/calls will be inputted by Office Services using the TDD terminal itself.

National Library Week To Focus On Librarian

The theme for the National Library Week 1989 will focus on the librarian, according to Linda K. Wallace, director of the ALA Public Information Office.

The concept was approved by the National Library Week Committee at the ALA Midwinter Meeting in January 1987 to support goals and objectives in ALA's Strategic Long-Range Plan calling for the association to educate the public about the role of the librarian and promote visibility of the profession.

There will be a preview of materials at the National Library Week Workshop at the ALA 1988 Annual Conference in New Orleans. Plans call for a national "Superlibrarian" Contest with nominations from the public.

National Library Week will be observed April 9-15, 1989. The theme also serves as the basis for year-round publicity and public service advertising placed by the association in national media.

Posters, bookmarks, and other support materials are offered for sale to local libraries through the ALA Graphics Catalog.



Alabama Chapter SLA Elects Officers

The Alabama Chapter SLA has elected the following officers for 1988/89:

Vice-President/President Elect — Charles Leachman

Secretary Treasurer — Ann Nathews

Director — Emily Adams

Ernest P. Laseter will serve as president of the chapter for the upcoming year.

Emily Mobley, SLA President and Associate Director of the Purdue University Libraries, delivered the address at the chapter's annual meeting. The topic of her speech was "From Librarian to Information Professional: Empowering Our Future."

Four Attend Intellectual Freedom Workshop

Four Alabama academic librarians have been invited by the American Library Association to participate in a national forum on intellectual freedom. Nancy Gibbs, chair-elect of the Alabama Library Association Friends and Trustees Division and librarian at Auburn University Libraries; Martha Merrill, chairman of the Association's Intellectual Freedom Committee and professor at Jacksonville State University; Sue O. Medina, chair-elect of the College, University and Special Libraries Division and director of the Network of Alabama Academic Libraries; and Jerry Wright, librarian at the University of South Alabama, attended the Intellectual Freedom Leadership Institute, May 5-7, 1988, in Chicago, Illinois. The institute is designed to develop state leaders by providing the information and skills needed to combat assaults on intellectual freedom and attempted restrictions on materials and/or library services.



Video Tape Available

Making a Difference: Florida's Institution Libraries is a videocassette that was produced to give librarians, students, boards, and policymakers a picture of library development in Florida's correctional, mental health, and retardation facility libraries. Although primarily aimed as a recruitment tool for students and

librarians, the video presents an overview of the facilities, collections, and services available in these facilities. The North Florida Evaluation and Treatment Center received an LSCA grant to produce the video that was shot at nine north Florida institutions in late 1987. Barbara Hummel handled the filming and editing at Baker, Florida, Marion, and Union Correctional Institutions, Florida State Prison, North Florida Evaluation and Treatment Center, Florida State Hospital, and Sunland Centers in Gainesville and Marianna. These institution librarians were also involved: Richard Burrow, Errol Campbell, Jane Hamilton, Renee Hopkins, Adrian Mixson, Barbara Neaton, Allen Overstreet, Sue Stephen, Rolando Valdez, and Ralph Walden. The 28 minute video (VHS) may be borrowed from the State Library's Audiovisual Section. Request #VC-607.

New Talking Book Library

The Lee County Talking Book Library held its formal opening ceremony on March 10 with a crowd of nearly 200 citizens in attendance. Florida's Commissioner of Education, Betty Castor, praised the library for working to develop this new service. Division of Blind Services Director, Don Wedewer, and local author, Gordon Deming, also shared their experiences as talking book readers who appreciate the value that this program has brought to their lives. The library is receiving the second year of funding from an LSCA grant of \$97,346 to develop Florida's eighth subregional library for the blind and physically handicapped. Grant funds are being used for staff salaries, furnishings, shelving, and automation equipment.



Asbestos Closing in DeKalb

DeKalb County Public Library, Decatur, Georgia, closed its main branch on April 12 at noon due to the presence of asbestos. In preparation for the renovation of the branch, testing was done at the 62-year old facility and asbestos found to be present. The Board of Trustees took immediate action to close the Maud M. Burrus branch so that the asbestos could be removed as quickly as possible.

Staff and patrons have been cooperative and understanding as services and programs are juggled to the county's 11 other branches. A temporary location is

being sought for the system's Audio Visual collection, which was housed in the Burrus branch, and a trailer with limited reference materials has been placed on the original site. It is estimated that the branch will be closed 8 to 12 weeks for the asbestos removal. The county is continuing with its \$29 million expansion project with 15 new branches and 4 renovations planned in the next three years.

New Circulation System

St. Patrick's Day began with a celebration at the Maud M. Burrus Library in Decatur, Georgia as Joseph Dean, Director of DeKalb County Data Processing and Jim Baskett, DeKalb County Public Library Trustee checked out the first books on the new computerized book check-out system. The Maud M. Burrus Library is the ninth, and largest branch, of the DeKalb County Public Library to begin automated circulation. The NOTIS computer system was first used to check out books at the Lithonia Branch in June, 1987. Plans are to have all 15 branches using the automated check-out by the end of the summer.



Pictured (L-R): Barbara Loar, Director; Julie Hunter, Administrative Librarian, Angela Corley and Sallie Wolf, staff.

Dean Rusk Collection Opens

A collection of materials documenting the life of former U.S. Secretary of State and University of Georgia Law Professor Dean Rusk will be available for research at the Richard B. Russell Memorial Library in Athens. The Rusk Collection is being processed by staff members and parts of it were recently opened for use. When complete, the collection will consist of oral histories of Mr. Rusk and his associates in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations; copies of documents drawn from the files of the Kennedy and Johnson presidential libraries, the State Department and the National Archives; a collection of films, photographs, books and articles; and personal papers and files during his 17 years at the University of Georgia.

AFPL Circulation Policies

The Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System instituted several significant changes in its check out policy. In order to encourage all children to borrow library books and other materials, the policy will eliminate daily fines for overdue children's items. However, a child with delinquent items must return it before borrowing additional materials. Also, any fees for lost or damaged articles must be paid before other items can be borrowed.

Other changes involve an increase in daily fines to 10 cents. In addition, audiotapes, videocassettes, compact discs and other audiovisual materials must be returned to the library during public service hours and are not to be left in bookdrops. This policy is required in order to avoid serious damage to these items.

Library users may not borrow additional items if they have at least one item overdue for more than 30 days, or owe more than \$6.00 in fines or fees.

Public Library Study

Dr. José-Marie Griffiths, Vice-President of King Research, Inc., has been engaged by the Georgia Council of Public Libraries to conduct a study of needs assessment and development for the growth of public libraries in Georgia. The objectives of the study are to set the future direction for Georgia libraries and to help the libraries ensure that the services they provide are relevant, effective and efficient.

The Long Range Planning Committee, chaired by Eugenia Cavender, director of the Dalton Regional Library, received a grant from LSCA funds to retain the consultant to assist with this study. Dr. Griffith interviewed Trustees, staff, Friends, and patrons during November in preparation for the preliminary report due in December.

"I think this is a wonderful opportunity for Georgia's libraries to move back into the forefront as they have been in past years," said Cavender, who added that she was quite excited about the study.



PR Award

The Public Relations Committee of KLA won the 1988 Grolier Award for the "Charge Into Your Library" campaign designed to promote National Library Week, April 17-24, 1988. The award was made at the Midwinter meeting of ALA in San Antonio. This competitive award is given annually for the best National Library Week public relations campaign.

Willis Honored

On January 5, 1988, the Legislative Research Commission dedicated a new legislative meeting room to the memory of former State Librarian Margaret F. Willis. The dedication ceremony was held in the Capitol Annex at 2:00 pm with former Governors Bert Combs, Louie Nunn and noted historian Dr. Thomas D. Clark as guest speakers. Many library supporters, including Governor Wilkinson, Lt. Governor Brereton Jones, and a majority of the State Legislators, attended this memorial to Kentucky libraries' most devoted advocate.

State Aid Increased

In the last General Assembly the library community worked diligently for the successful passage of H.B. 40. This piece of legislation increased the per capita State Aid to public libraries from 13¢ to 26¢ in 1987 and 27¢ in 1988. An additional increase to 53¢ is mandated to take effect in 1988-89. The Department for Libraries and Archives has included this increase in its budget request as the first priority for additional funds.



Louisiana Third in Automation Ranking

Louisiana is third among the 50 states and the District of Columbia in the percent of libraries automated. According to an October, 1987 article by William Saffady in *Library Technology Reports*, Louisiana with integrated systems in 6.9% of its 203 libraries ranks behind only Utah (15.6% automated) and Virginia (8.10% automated).

The article, provides a "detailed analysis of the characteristics and operational experience of integrated system installations in North America." It should interest any administrator about to purchase initially, upgrade or replace an integrated system.

Joint Meeting Held

A "first" for a regional meeting was held September 12 in Alexandria when a joint Public/NMRT meeting took place. The Alexandria Senior High gym was rented for a come-and-bring-the-family picnic, business meeting, and pseudo-athletic competition. A total of 21 people attended and brought 19 guests and family members. Newspaper coverage of the meeting was phenomenal; articles appeared on three different days with a meeting announcement on September 11, photos and feature story on September 14, and a correction which appeared

on September 15 to straighten all the people who were incorrectly identified the day before!

New Archives Building

A historic occasion took place August 24, 1987, when the first permanent building specifically designed for identifying, preserving, and providing access to the records and documents of Louisiana was dedicated. Situated on 5.8 acres of land on Essen Lane in south Baton Rouge, this \$10.5 million building designed by John Desmond and Associates contains nearly 120,000 square feet of space and replaces a warehouse which was State Archives' home for the past twenty years.



Newspaper Project Award

The Mississippi Newspaper Project has recently been awarded grants from the Mississippi Library Commission and the National Endowment for the Humanities. The project, sponsored by the Department of Archives and History, is attempting to survey, catalog, and preserve newspapers in the state by identifying existing issues, entering each issue's bibliographic information into a national computer database, and microfilming.

Landmark Library

At its January 6, 1988 meeting, the Historic Preservation Division of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History designated the Shelby Public Library building a Mississippi Landmark. The library, housed in the old Shelby Depot, is a branch of the Bolivar County Library System.

"There are only a handful of public libraries in the state that are housed in state landmarks," Bolivar County Library Director Ronnie Wise said. "We are extremely proud that this unique structure will be preserved for future generations to enjoy."

The first building erected near the present Shelby library site was a railroad commissary shack in 1884. The shack served railroad work gangs who were racing against time to complete the final rail line that would ultimately link the Yazoo Delta region, Mississippi's last frontier, to North Mississippi, Memphis and beyond.

New Roundtable Formed

In order to better reach the needs of a diverse membership, the Mississippi Association of Media Educators has joined with the Mississippi Library Association as MLA's newest roundtable, the Educational Communications and Technology Roundtable (ECTRT).

Members of ECTRT are a varied group. They represent school library media specialists, university and junior college media personnel and professors, media and utilization professionals who work with state agencies, public librarians and students of instructional technology. Dedicated to the development of the use of the latest technology and the full range of media in education and training, the officers invite you to join this new roundtable and take part in a lively exchange of ideas for those in the library and media field.

Kuralt-Welty Fund-Raiser

Charles Kuralt and Eudora Welty starred at the Jackson Friends of the Library fundraiser, "On the Road!" at Welty Library February 19. Ms. Welty introduced the CBS newsmen who hosts the popular weekly program *Sunday Morning with Charles Kuralt*, produces *On the Road* segments for CBS Evening News, and writes books (*On the Road* and *Southerners*) about his experiences.

Almost 1,000 people attended the party including surprise guest Mike Wallace of *60 Minutes* fame. Festive decorations and elegant food represented each area of the state to carry out the "On the Road" theme. The party raised about \$24,000 for the library which will be used to purchase books.



Advertising Papers Donated to Duke

The nation's oldest advertising agency, the J. Walter Thompson Company, has donated its archives to the Perkins Library at Duke University. The more than 3 million items in the collection include diaries, correspondence, research papers, print advertisements, and radio scripts produced by Thompson and its competitors.

Onslow Information Line

The Onslow Information Line (OIL) is an information and referral service sponsored by the Onslow County Public Library, Jacksonville, NC. It was started in 1981 through the efforts of the Human Services Council in response to the need for a central telephone source providing information on city, county, state and federal government services. Initial funding was from an LSCA grant.

The OIL Department maintains a file on area clubs and service organizations. From this file two different publications are printed: the Community Calendar, in the *Daily News*, and the Civic Club Roster. The Community Calendar is printed the first of each month

and lists all regular club meetings. The Civic Club Roster is printed annually and contains all clubs registered with the library, their contact persons, addresses and phone numbers. A monthly "Special Events" mailer is also compiled by OIL personnel listing the specially planned activities of area organizations.

CLSI Installed in Wake County

The Wake County Public Library (Raleigh) will be installing the CLSI automated system. The system will support over 130 terminals and will include several workstation products for cataloging and recording transactions offline.

ECU Scholarships Award

In ceremonies on the East Carolina University campus on Saturday, March 26, Rita Earley and Victor Eure were presented the Mildred Daniels Southwick Scholarship Award. This award honors graduate students in the Department of Library and Information Studies who have high grade point averages, and who are highly motivated in the area of reference services and administration. Dr. Southwick, long-time director of Reference services in Joyner Library, established this scholarship award a number of years ago in honor of her parents and friends. Ms. Earley, a candidate for the Master of Library Science degree, holds a bachelor of arts in anthropology and a master of fine arts degree. Mr. Eure, Outreach Coordinator of Pettigrew Regional Library in Plymouth, NC, holds a BA and MA from University of Arizona.



Automation Partnership

The S.C. State Library is one of two southeastern state library agencies participating in a pilot project sponsored by the Southeastern Library Network, Inc., (SOLINET) to examine the potential of SOLINET consultation services for libraries requiring assistance on various aspects of library automation.

Small and medium-sized public libraries in South Carolina and Georgia will be the target of this pilot project. The project developed as a result of an increase in the number of requests to SOLINET for consultation assistance in the areas of library automation. In addition to requests from member libraries wishing to install local systems, SOLINET has received requests from smaller libraries whose budgets will not permit participation in OCLC.

Literacy Initiative

Governor Carroll Campbell has signed an order which creates the "Initiative for Work Force Excellence" which will consist of local business roundtables and work force "specialists" who will be the link between companies and literacy providers. S.C. Department of Education Superintendent Charlie Williams expressed concern "that we not create a new division for adult basic and secondary skills within the technical colleges." But, Governor Campbell stated, "This is not the beginning of a new program, but the cementing of a statewide partnership. It is not a duplication of existing services, but a supplement for all service providers." The two major goals are to substantially expand the number of literacy programs at the workplace and to increase private sector support and involvement through roundtables to insure that programs offer services tailored to business needs.

Storytelling Program

The second annual A(ugusta) Baker's Dozen: A Celebration of Stories was held on Friday and Saturday, April 22 and 23, in Columbia, South Carolina. A(ugusta) Baker's Dozen honors Augusta Baker, distinguished children's librarian and storyteller-in-residence at the University of South Carolina's College of Library and Information Science, who with the Richland County Public Library and the South Carolina State Library, co-sponsors the celebration. The two day event featured storytelling for area fourth graders by invitation on Friday morning.

Don Bolognese and Elaine Raphael, authors/illustrators, presented "Storytelling with Pictures," a workshop to help librarians and teachers evaluate illustration as an aid to storytelling and appreciation.

Mavis Jukes, author of a 1985 Newberry Honor Book, *Like Jake and Me*, was featured as the Augusta Baker Lecturer.

Documents Workshop

"South Carolina State Documents: Unraveling the Mysteries" was held March 12, 1988 in Columbia, SC. Sponsored by the Cooper Library of Clemson, SC, the conference featured the following speakers: Mary Bostick (SC State Library) Vicki Boylston (Employment Security Commission), and Mike Shealy (Division of Research and Statistical Services, State Budget and Control Board). These professionals related information concerning the South Carolina state budgetary process and related printed materials such as the various versions of the appropriation bills and the final budget document; also, the work of their respective agencies, the means of accessing those statistics through agency publications and present or projected online databases.



Memphis AIDS Program

An overwhelming response from the community greeted *AIDS Update*, a new show airing on CIC-TV, the library's cable channel 9. The first 30-minute show was designed to include a viewer call-in segment. That portion turned into 25 minutes of questions from Memphians. "The public response was so remarkable that we plan to expand the format from 30 to 60 minutes in order to answer all the questions we are getting," said Jean Hofacket, MSCPLIC's Coordinator of Special Services. *AIDS Update*, which airs the second Thursday of each month, is part of the library's systemwide effort to provide information to the public on AIDS.

Union List of Serials

The Tennessee Union List of Serials Project is progressing at a rapid pace. Four full-time temporary personnel are using the OCLC Union Listing Service from 6 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. each weekday to enter periodicals' holding information via two OCLC M300 terminals. Notice has been received from the Tennessee State Library and Archives that the project will be given continued funding for the 1987-88 Federal fiscal year. All 28 participating libraries listed in the original project proposal should have their initial holdings information entered into the database at the end of that period.

As Popular as the Zoo

Memphis and Shelby County Public Library has come up with an interesting barometer of popularity. In 1986-87, about as many people used the library (2.7 million) as attended the area's top-ranking attractions, such as the Memphis Zoo, Graceland, Mud Island, Lisa Marie airplane, Libertyland, Adventure River, and the Mississippi River Museum.



Norfolk Friends Reception

The Friends of the Norfolk (VA) Public Library made National Library Week particularly memorable in 1988. In honor of the silver anniversary of Kirn Memorial Library, the system's central facility, the Friends threw a well-attended reception on April 20. Present were M. W. Armistead, a great grandson of Henry and Elizabeth Kirn, for whom the structure was named, Harold Sugg, first president of the Friends and many retired library staff.

The Norfolk Friends' group was formed in the late 1950's to spearhead efforts for the central library. "National Library Week — Honor Kirn Library Week" was also proclaimed by Mayor Joseph Leafe.

WITH LIBRARIANS

Germaine Age named community awareness coordinator, New Orleans Public Library. □ **Robert A. Aken**, formerly Assistant Head of Reference, University of Kentucky Libraries, named Coordinator of Reference Services, College of William and Mary. □ **Diana F. Atkins** named Chief, Library Service, VAMC, Fayetteville (NC). □ **Julie Bailey** has been named Assistant Director of the Sumter County Library (SC). □ **Sherry Baumgardner** named Librarian at NSU-Fort Polk, LA. □ **Patricia Hale Beard** named Manager of Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Mississippi Library Commission. □ **Wanda Berry** appointed Librarian of DeSoto Parish Library (LA). □ **Emma Bishop**, former Acquisitions Librarian, has retired after 28 years of service at the Beaufort County Library (SC). □ **Karen Bowers** is the new librarian at the Naval Hospital Library in Beaufort (SC). □ **Deborah Broadwater** named Catalog Librarian, Medical Center Library, Vanderbilt University. □ **William C. Buchanan** named Director of the Library, Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, TN. □ **Mary Jo Buffington** named librarian at the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind in St. Augustine. □ **Beverly Bury** named City Librarian, Roanoke Public Library (VA). □ **Betty E. Callahan**, Director of the South Carolina State Library, was chosen to participate in the Intellectual Freedom Leadership Development Institute in Chicago May 5-7, 1988. □ **Rebecca Callison** named Outstanding Graduate Student for 1987-1988 at East Carolina University. □ **Steven Carter Lovejoy**, has been appointed Head of Circulation and Reserves, and **Katherine Gibbons** has been appointed Medical Reference Librarian at University Library Services of Virginia Commonwealth University in Richmond. □ **Suzanne Case** has begun work as a general Reference Librarian at the Greenville County Library (SC). □ **Melanie Chadwell** named Bookmobile Librarian, Upper Cumberland Regional Library (TN). □ **Rebecca Clark** has been named Children's Librarian at the Greenville County Library (SC). □ **Susan B. Clark** named Librarian II, Bibliographic Search and Reference, University of Mississippi Medical Library. □ **Rep. Terry Coleman**, Eastman, GA, was recently honored by the Georgia Library Trustees and Friends Association and the Georgia Council of Public Libraries for his leadership in the Georgia Legislature in support of libraries. □ **Kevin L. Cook**, a reference librarian in the Microforms and Documents Department at Ralph Brown Draughon Library, Auburn University, is the recipient of the 1988 Brantley H. Parsley Award for Excellence in Publication, given by the College, University, and Special Libraries Division of the Alabama Library Association. □ **Janice Costello**, O.P., named Readers Services Librarian, Mercer University, Atlanta. □ **Trudy W. Craven** has become president of the South Carolina Chapter of Special Librarians. □ **Linda Crawford** appointed Director of the South Delta Library Services, Yazoo City, MS. □ **Kevin Cuccia** named science reference librarian, Louisiana Tech. □ **Cathy Cundell** retired after 10 years of service as Senior Research Librarian, Lorillard Research Center, Greensboro, NC. □ **Claudia C. Doughty** named Director of the West Carroll Parish Library (LA). □ **Lisa C. Driver** named Coordinator of Library Services, Pitt Community College, Greenville, NC. □ **Eunice P. Drum** appointed Technical Services/Institutional Consultant with the North Carolina State Library's Public Library Development Section.

□ **Michael Evans** has joined the staff of the Greenville County (SC) Library as Technical Services Division Librarian. □ **Michele Fagan** has been appointed Assistant Professor and Curator of Special Collections at Memphis State University Libraries. Ms. Fagan received her MLS degree from San Jose State University and previously served as Documents Librarian for Louisiana State University Libraries. □ **Nancy Farnum** is now librarian at the Catawba-Lancaster Area Health Education Center in Lancaster (SC). □ **Sean Farrell** appointed Director of the Laurel Public Library (MS). □ **Richard J. Felder**, New Orleans Public Library, is one of 12 winners of the distinguished Charles E. Dunbar, Jr. Career Service Award for bookbinding. □ **Penny Forrester** has recently joined the Greenville County Library (SC) as head of the local information and history section. □ **Toni Garvey** appointed Assistant Director, Loudoun County Public Library, Leesburg, VA. □ **Patricia Gilleland** has been named St. Andrews Branch Supervisor at the Richland County Public Library, Columbia, South Carolina. □ **Joan I. Gotwals**, Director of Libraries at the University of Pennsylvania since February 1987 and Deputy Director of Libraries since 1981, has been appointed Director of Libraries and Vice-Provost at Emory University, Atlanta. □ **Jane Hamilton** named Library Services Director at the Florida State Hospital. □ **Wilma Hendrix** has retired as Associate Director for Public Services, Memphis State University Library. □ **Sharon Hogan**, Director of Libraries at LSU Baton Rouge has been named the Miriam Dudley Bibliographic Instruction Librarian of the Year by the Association of College and Research Libraries. She has also been elected to a term on the ALA Executive Board. □ **Preston Hoffman** has taken a position as Reference Librarian at the Greenville County Library. □ **Edward G. Holley**, professor at the School of Information and Library Science of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, NC, has been chosen to receive the Academic or Research Librarian of the Year Award. □ **Virginia Holtcamp** appointed Director of the Oktibbeha County Library (MS). □ **Eleanor Anne Hurst** is retiring as Circulation and Interlibrary Loan Librarian at Stetson University (Deland, FL) after 36 years of library service. Ms. Hurst has been a member of SELA for 32 consecutive years. □ **Roger K. Hux** has been appointed Reference Librarian at the James A. Rogers Library, Francis Marion College in Florence, SC. □ **October R. Ivins** named Head of Serials Services at LSU Libraries. □ **Ada Jarred** appointed Director of Libraries, Northwestern University at Nachitoches, LA. □ **Louis Jeffries** has been appointed Assistant Professor and Reference Information Services Librarian at Memphis State University Libraries. Mr. Jeffries received his MLS degree from Indiana University and previously served as Reference Librarian for University of Nebraska-Lincoln Libraries. □ **Marion Johnson**, former Chief of the North Carolina State Library's Public Library Development Section, recently retired after 42 years of library service in North Carolina. □ **Mary Judice** named Librarian for the Assumption Parish Library (LA). □ **Pamela Lambert** named Director of the Pine Forest Regional Library System, Ricton, MS. □ **James H. Langdon**, acquisitions librarian at the University of Alabama, Birmingham, recently retired after eighteen years of service. □ **Paul Lee** named Librarian, CIBA-GEIGY Corporation, Greensboro, NC. □ **Rosalyn**

WITH LIBRARIANS

Lewis, librarian at the United Methodist Publishing house, Nashville, elected President of the American Theological Library Association. □ **Margaret Littlepage** named Public Services Librarian, Carnegie Public Library, Clarksdale, MS. □ **Martha McCrary** appointed Assistant Director, Monograph Database Development and Head Cataloging Department, University of Mississippi Medical Library. □ **Myopia McFrazier** named head of public services, Gordonia Altamaha State College for Women, Uvalda, GA. □ **Jean MaGuire**, Head Librarian, Venice Area Public Library (FL), has retired. □ The winner of the 1988 Sara Aull Student Paper Award was **Cathy L. Martin**, a student in the School of Information and Library Science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The award winning paper was entitled "The Law Librarian and the Horns of a Dilemma: Is It Legal Reference or Legal Advice? A Review of the Literature." □ **Neal Martin** named Director of the Coker College Library (SC). □ **John A. Meador** named Readers Services Librarian, Mercer University, Atlanta. □ **Jean D. Messick** named Children's Librarian, Marion County Library (SC). □ **Joyce Mitchell** named Director of the Public Library of Johnson County (NC). □ **Dr. William Nelson**, Samford University Libraries (AL), is the College, University and Special Libraries Division page editor for The Alabama Librarian for 1988-89. □ **Phoebe Oplinger** retired as Director of Library Services at Central Piedmont Community College, Charlotte, NC. □ **Vera Owen** named Bookmobile Librarian, Reelfoot Regional Library (TN). □ **Sarah Pannell** appointed Director of the Union County Library (MS). □ **Mary Peach** has retired as subregional Talking Book Librarian at the Manatee County Public Library System (FL). □ **Felita Pearson** named Assistant Librarian, Humbolt Public Library (TN). □ **Randolph Penninger**, University of North Carolina, Charlotte, was awarded a National Historical Publications and Records Commission Fellowship at the LSU Libraries. □ **Sally Petty** named Head of Collection Access Services, Old Dominion University Library (VA). □ **Lee Pike**, the new head librarian at the University of Alabama business library, assumed his new position on May 2, 1988. Virgil Wynne recently retired from the cataloging department at UA. □ **Nancy Pike** named Head Librarian at the Venice Area Public Library (FL). □ **Dr. Ann Prentice**, formerly Director of the University of Tennessee Graduate School of Library and Information Science, named Associate Vice President for Library and Information Resources at the University of South Florida. □ **Linda Prokey** named Librarian at the Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, SC. □ **Beth Reardon**, McCallie School in Chattanooga, recently appointed chairman of the long-range planning task force of the Non-Public Schools Section of the American Association of School Librarians. □ **Marion T. Reid**, Associate Director for Technical Services, LSU Libraries, elected President of ALA's RTSD. □ **Nancy C. Rountree** named Outstanding Graduate Student for 1987-1988 at East Carolina University. □ **Doris Shockley** retired recently from the Duke University Library after 30 years of library service. □ **Fannie R. Simmons** named Technical Services Coordinator, DeKalb County Public Library (GA). □ **Wesley Sparks** appointed cataloger, South Carolina State Library. □ **Cecilia Stafford** named Head of

Reference, Tulane University Library.

□ **Jean Strickland** named head of Genealogy/Local History Department, Jackson-George Regional Library (MS). □ **Mr. Lewis B. Terpstra** has been appointed Head of Learning Resource Services at University of Virginia Commonwealth University in Richmond. □ **Dr. Philip M. Turner** will assume duties as Dean of the Graduate School of Library Service at the University of Alabama. He succeeds Dr. James Ramer and has been on the GLSL faculty since 1977. □ **Jane Tuttle** named Assistant Reference Librarian, Columbia College Library (SC). □ **Jeri Van Goethem** named Head, Serials Catalog Section, Duke University Library. □ **Peter Vari** named Head, Main Library Services, Durham County Public Library (NC). □ **Karen S. Vaughan** named Coordinator of Automated Reference Services, Old Dominion University Library (VA). □ **Linda Ventura** named children's librarian, Ocean Springs Public Library (MS). □ **Flora F. Walker** named Reference Services Librarian, Mercer University, Atlanta. □ **William B. Wartman** named Director of the Roanoke Rapids (NC) Public Library. □ **Eric Wedig** named Head, Government Documents and Microforms Department, Tulane University. □ **Kimberly Wildt** has been named a branch librarian at the Northeast Branch of the Richland County Public Library, Columbia, South Carolina. □ **Margaret Wilhite** named Children's Librarian, St. Charles (LA) Parish Library. □ **Nancy F. Williams**, named Director of the Library, Mercer University, Atlanta. □ **John Peter Wilson** named Serials Librarian, General Technical Services, Vanderbilt University. □ **Lynda W. Wright** appointed Cataloger of the Chrysler Museum Library, Norfolk, VA. □ **Cindy R. Zatuchny** has been appointed Librarian of the Bluffton Branch of the Beaufort County Library (SC).



Dr. Philip M. Turner

DEATHS

Mary Speed Bonds, formerly with the Georgetown County Library (SC), died on March 12, 1988. □ **Winifred Sylvia Campbell**, formerly with the Memphis State University Library, died December 29, 1987. □ **Mrs. Laura Robinson Dodson**, retired Emory University librarian, died recently of heart failure at age 97. □ **Richard B. Harwell**, former library director at Georgia Southern College, Smith College, and Bowdoin College and curator of rare books and manuscripts at the University of Georgia, died in March at the age of 72. A prolific author and editor, Mr. Harwell was a former executive secretary of SELA, executive secretary of ACRL and associate executive secretary of ALA.



Richard B. Harwell

NEW AND USEFUL

A Library "Free Lunch"

Libraries can receive free supplies and equipment through membership in NAEIR, the National Association for the Exchange of Industrial Resources. This 11-year-old association solicits donations of inventory from corporations, then redistributes this new merchandise to 8,000 non-profits and schools all over America.

NAEIR members receive such things as office supplies, books, records, tapes, computer items, janitorial and maintenance supplies, toys, and arts and crafts supplies.

Members pay \$495 annual dues, which entitles them to request products from 600-page quarterly catalogs. Fully participating members average \$6,000 in new, useful merchandise a year, paying only shipping and handling. The items themselves are *free*.

All new members are offered a moneyback guarantee which states: If, after the first year, the value of the material received as a NAEIR member was not worth at least twice the cost of the annual dues, NAEIR will either give the member a second year's membership at no cost or refund their dues.

For a free, no-obligation information packet, write: NAEIR, Dept. LB-1, 560 McClure Street, P.O. Box 8076, Galesburg, IL 61402 or phone (309) 343-0704.

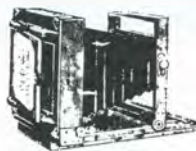
New Books Checklist

From time to time we receive notices of new books of interest to librarians. Listed below are some of the items that have been received.

Garland Publishing: *Youth Literature: An Interdisciplinary, Annotated Guide to North American Dissertation Research, 1930-1985*, by W. B. Lukenbill and Sharon Lee Stewart (SELA member, University of Alabama).

Libraries Unlimited: *Measures of Excellence For School Library Media Centers*, by David Loertscher, ISBN 0-87287-652-7, \$16.50; *Quizzes for 220 Great Children's Books*, by Polly Wickstrom, ISBN 0-8727-603-9, \$24.50; *History: A Student's Guide to Research and Writing*, by Robert Skapura, ISBN 0-8727-649-7, \$10.00; *A Model for Problem Solving and Decision Making*, by Mary K. Biagini, ISBN 0-8727-589-X, \$18.50.

ALA: *Library Services for Adult Continuing Education and Independent Learning: A Guide*, by R. K. Fisher, ISBN 0-85365-608-8, \$19.00; *Introduction to University Library Information*, ed. by James Thompson, ISBN 0-85157-398-6, \$40.00; *Information Power: Guidelines for School Library Media Programs*, ISBN 0-8389-3352-1, \$12.95; *Genealogical Research and Resources: A Guide for Library Use*, by Lois C. Gilmer, ISBN 0-8389-0482-3, \$9.95.



Looking Back

30 Years Ago

Louis Shores delivered the first Mary C. Richardson Lecture at Genesco State Teachers College; J. Mitchell Reames appointed Library Director, University of South Carolina; Jerrold Orne, University of North Carolina, cited by Alabama Library Association "in recognition of and appreciation for his interest in libraries . . . outstanding leadership . . . and for his untiring efforts in behalf of . . . the Alabama Library Association;" W. S. Hoole, University of Alabama library, received the annual Literary Award from the Alabama Library Association; J. B. Howell named Circulation Librarian, University of Georgia; the Richland County Library, Columbia, South Carolina, has purchased a large air-conditioned Gerstenslager bookmobile with both inside and outside shelving; LaGrange College (GA) received a grant of \$17,500 from the Fuller E. Callaway Foundation; Edna Earle Brown, Serials Librarian at Alabama Polytechnic, elected Vice-President of Alabama Library Association.

SELA/VLA in Norfolk, Virginia October 26-29, 1988

The Creative Spirit: Writers, Words, Readers

Fees

Members: \$45.00 pre-registration, full conference
55.00 on-site, full conference
25.00 single day

Non-Members: \$60.00 pre-registration, full Conference
70.00 on-site, full Conference
40.00 single day

Saturday Only: \$15.00 flat fee

Conference Hotels:

Holiday Inn Scope
Omni International Hotel
The Hotel Madison

All reservations will be handled by Norfolk Convention and Visitors Bureau. Information will be in Conference Registration Mailing.

Conference T-shirts and posters available by pre-order form in Conference Registration Mailing.

Preliminary program information to be mailed in June. Registration materials will be mailed in August. For further information, contact: SELA; P.O. Box 987, Tucker, GA 30085.

A HEARTY WELCOME TO . . .

New Members of SELA as of May 1, 1988

Alabama

Nancy H. Rogers
(EBSCO)
Birmingham

Carol P. Taylor
Birmingham

Dallas Baillio
Mobile

Maxine L. Elliott
Auburn

Linda M. Cohen
Birmingham

Rickey D. Best
Montgomery

Juanita M. Roberts
Tuskegee Inst.

E. Frank Roberts
Mobile

Earline Grigsby
Birmingham

Cathy Clayton
Florence

Charle Tarver
Tuskegee

Ann P. Sanford
Tuscaloosa

Ann H. Hamilton
Northport

Aaron Ellis
Shorter

Walter H. Evans
Tuskegee Inst.

Juanita Owes
Montgomery

Paul Rogers
Tuskegee

Alberta Simons
Notasulga

Charles A. Skewis
Tuscaloosa

Jesse L. Upshaw
Tuskegee

Thomas R. Moody
Tuscaloosa

Freda D. Stahl
Cullman

Florida

Dorothy B. Rosenthal
Miami

Kay Medina
Ft. Lauderdale

Harriet J. Buchbinder
Coral Springs

Michael G. Bryan
Ruskin

Dahl E. Moore
Boca Raton

Georgia

Joanne R. Artz
Carrollton

Laurie W. Baumgarner
Savannah

Iris Durden
Statesboro

Daniel R. Davis, Jr.
Atlanta

Denise L. Montgomery
Valdosta

Kentucky

E. Susan L. Baugh
Lexington

Ann H. Whittle
Dayton

Mary M. Vass
Lexington

Louisiana

Andrew W. Hunter
Baton Rouge

Cheryl Cooper
Oberlin

Carolyn R. Clark
Hammond

Mississippi

Renee Taylor
Jackson

North Carolina

Barbara L. Anderson
Winston-Salem

Judith C. Canady
Matthews

Susan Render
Charlotte

Roberta F. Shaw
Brevard, NC

Robert J. Coyle
(Ruzicka Library Bindery)
Greensboro

Anne T. Dugger
Charlotte

Dorothy Coggins
Charlotte

Margaret S. Minton
Statesville

Carol T. Liu
Matthews

Dr. Myriette R. Guinyard-Ekechukwu
Charlotte

South Carolina

Ray Riddle
Conway

Mary S. Reimer
Taylors

Anne M. Vaught
Conway

Tennessee

Martha Hall
Chattanooga

Jacqueline N. Herrick
Brentwood

Jane R. Thomas
Nashville

Elizabeth Park
Memphis

Bruce A. Metcalf
Chattanooga

Betty Lumpkin
Harrison

Col. Joseph W. Jones, Jr.
Newbern

Inga Filippo
Clarksville

Nancy Pettus
Loretto

Julia A. Faulk
Athens

Virginia

Sally Hunt
Leesburg

Robert Danford
Lexington

West Virginia

Rebecca T. D'Annunzio
Clarksburg

KEEPING UP

The publications of state associations in the Southeast contain articles on a wide variety of topics of interest to librarians. As space permits, *The Southeastern Librarian* will include listings of the major articles and features of the journals in our ten-state coverage. Hopefully this listing will be useful to our readers. If it is, please let your editor know. (J.D.)

THE GEORGIA LIBRARIAN

Volume 25, Number 1, Spring 1988

How Georgia Public Library Systems Work, by Joe B. Forsee, pp. 4-7

Newsletters Published by State Agencies in Georgia, by Elfriede H. McLean and Mary Ann Cashing, pp. 8-9

KENTUCKY LIBRARIES

Volume 52, Number 1, January 1988

Journal Prices: Past, Present and Future, by Anne Kearney, pp. 11-14

The Birth of a Public Library District: Hart County Public Library, by Wanda Jolly, pp. 15-18

Balloons, Banners and Bookmarks, by Fina Simpson, p. 19

LLA BULLETIN

Volume 50, No. 3, Winter 1988

The Library and Information Science Library of Louisiana State University: A Resource for Professional Librarians, by Alma Dawson, pp. 121-24

Other Louisiana Library Associations, by Connie L. Phelps, pp. 125-28

Libraries in State Government — Coming or Going? by Blanche M. Cretini, pp. 129-31

MISSISSIPPI LIBRARIES

Volume 52, Number 1, Spring 1988

Federal Grant Programs for Libraries: Current Status, by Jean A. Major, pp. 5-6

Financial Support for Mississippi's School Libraries, by Barbara Caroon, pp. 7-8

Mississippi Humanities Council Resources for Libraries, by Barbara Carpenter, p. 9

Funding for Mississippi's Public Libraries, by Kathryn C. Merkle, pp. 11-12

Mississippi State Documents Depository System, by Barbara Smith, pp. 13-15

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES

Volume 46, Number 1, Spring 1988

The School Media Coordinator: More Than a Librarian, by Katherine R. Cagle, pp. 4-11

School Media Programs: Where Are We Where Are We Going? by Carol G. Lewis

The School Media Advisory Committee: Key to Quality, by Frances Bradburn, pp. 14-17

Time Management in the Elementary School Media Center, by Carol Raney, pp. 18-21

The Teaching Role of the Secondary School Media Coordinator: Making It Work! by Augie E. Beasley and Carolyn G. Palmer, pp. 22-26

The Role of Computers in the School Media Center, by Kenneth M. Rollins, pp. 30-32

Homework Help: Problem Solving through Communication, by Duncan Smith, Lynda Fowler, and Alan Teasley, pp. 33-37

The Use and Awareness of Government Publications by High School Librarians, by Donna Seymour, pp. 38-40

State Publications for School Libraries: A Selective Bibliography, by Eileen McGrath

SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARIAN

Volume 31, No. 2/Volume 32, No. 1

South Carolina Library Association Executive Board Minutes, pp. 8-10

James Mitchell Reames: A Celebration, by Neal A. Martin, p. 11

Freshman Library Instruction at the University of South Carolina, by Dennis Isbell, pp. 12-13

The Library at Penn Center: One Hundred Twenty-five Years of Library Tradition on St. Helena's Island, by Robert V.H. Copp, pp. 14-20

TENNESSEE LIBRARIAN

Volume 40, No. 1, Winter 1988

Extra Funds Bring Extra Services, pp. 13-19

The John C. Hodges Library: A Tour for Librarians, 20-24



PR Notes



A Spring Bouquet of PR Activities

Mary Munroe

It's Spring! The dogwoods have blossomed, the azaleas are beginning to show their color, and — It's NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK! Well, perhaps the connection is only natural to librarians.

But it made us think of special weeks during the year and wonder how our local libraries have translated special events on the national scene into their unique local environments. As a result, we contacted the state public relations chairs and gleaned a representative sampling of what we've been doing for special national promotions in 1987-88.

Year of the Reader 1987

We begin with a review of what happened with The Year of the Reader in 1987.

The Kentucky Library Association produced a Year of the Reader manual entitled *Take Time to Read, Kentucky*. The manual included a planning calendar, materials for a balloon launch, a sample editorial, media promotion ideas, a sample press release, literacy, public library, academic library, and special library programming ideas, and reading motivation ideas for teachers and school librarians. The manuals also asked libraries to complete a survey in response to the packet.

And at Tarrant Library (Alabama) librarians conducted a poll to determine their patrons' favorite book and published the results, with a resulting increase in circulation of all the top finishers.

Children's Book Week, November 16-22

Late in the year came Children's Book Week, celebrated in libraries and schools small and large.

Concerned that day care workers are not often able to attend children's workshops, Birmingham and Jefferson County Libraries (Alabama) together offered an in-service workshop in reading aloud free to every licensed day care worker in Jefferson County. The workshop leader was Jim Trelease, author of *The Read Aloud Handbook*, and the program included many tips that could easily be incorporated into day care programs.

C. E. Weldon Library (Tennessee) sponsored a series of programs during the week, some of which spilled over a

bit. A group of book chats entitled *Let's Talk About It* began the week. A Christmas bookfair was so successful that it was held over, nearly to Christmas itself. *Playtime for Parents: Toys and Toy Safety* was the theme of the Family Program Series, with members of a local family parenting class as leaders. However, the most successful promotion by far was Librarian For a Day. Each teacher in grades 2-5 chose two students who expressed a wish to be *Librarian For a Day*. Of these, two per grade were drawn at random. The children came to the library after school and acted as librarians, with name tags to identify the student and the program. The result was a heightened awareness of what a librarian does **and** new card holders.

Bessemer Library (Alabama) made displays, put up posters, and gave out bookmarks, activities covered in the local paper.

Midfield Library (Alabama) gave out book bags and wrote letters to elementary schools encouraging them to visit the library.

At Avondale Library (Alabama) a stain glass making workshop for children was a special treat. The library also sponsored school tours, always a winner for encouraging new patrons.

Gardendale Library (Alabama) promoted library cards for children. As a special Christmas activity, children made ornaments for the library's Christmas tree decorated with the names of books the child had read.

W. G. Rhea Library (Tennessee) sponsored a poster contest for children. Of 137 entries, 30 were chosen for display in the library.

Mildred G. Fields Library (Tennessee) offered library tours to children from local schools and promoted library cards for children.

National Library Week, April 17-23, 1988

Winner of the 1988 Grolier Award for their campaign plan, the Kentucky Library Association created a campaign based on the slogan "Charge Into Your Library, Kentucky." The award was based on plans for the campaign and provided funding for activities. The basic campaign tool was a manual which included a brief calendar, publicity ideas, clip art, sample editorials, press releases and program ideas. A statewide drawing April 1-30 featured local celebrities and prizes as well as

Ms. Munroe serves on SELA's Public Relations Committee.

a Kentucky State Parks gift certificate as grand prize. The Kentucky Library Association and Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives bought commercials to publicize the national ALA "Card with a Charge" campaign and the state campaign. Prominent state public relations librarians served as consultants to libraries who needed assistance in the campaign.

The Tennessee Library Association used ALA's "Card with a Charge" theme, with emphasis on a library card for every person in the state. The association published and mailed a brochure containing promotional ideas, newspaper articles about past National Library Week activities in the state, and statewide plans for this year. Included in the packet was a questionnaire about activities for this year. Responses will be placed in a notebook to be used for future promotional materials. National Library Week also was the focus of an article in *Tennessee County and City*. Hopefully, this article will draw the attention of local politicians to libraries and make them aware of National Library Week programs. Already Secretary of State Gentry Crowell has written a letter to all county executives and mayors urging them to celebrate National Library Week in all libraries in their localities, and Governor Ned McWhorter will sign a proclamation declaring National Library Week in Tennessee.

Caney Fork Regional Library Center (Tennessee) has provided signs for the fifteen libraries in the region to use as promotion for the week. Sample slogans include: *National Library Week — Be There!* and *Last Week Was National Library Week — Did You Miss It?*

Avondale Library (Alabama) invited an Indian storyteller to tell native American stories.

Bessemer Library (Alabama) served breakfast to the

City Council before a Council Meeting to promote higher awareness of library needs and services. A local Indian storyteller will tell American Indian stories and give out arrowheads to students who attend. Both activities have been promoted through public service announcements in local media.

East Lake Library (Alabama) offered a cassette tape of the winner's choice to the patron who checks out and reads the most books during National Library Week.

Gardendale Library (Alabama) gave away balloons to the children and book bags to both adults and children promoting the National ALA "Card With A Charge" theme.

Homewood Library (Alabama) gave a special National Library Week bookmark with a sticker on the back that entitles the holder to a free ice cream cone at a local store to children who show their library card. The library also promoted National Library Week through advertising and displays, with special emphasis on tours and storytimes.

Art Circle Public Library's (Tennessee) Friends of the Library group planned a book sale during National Library Week. The library encouraged newspaper and radio coverage of library activities during the week.

At Bledsoe County Library (Tennessee) the county chief executive officer signed a proclamation declaring Library Week in Bledsoe County. The local newspaper covered the signing. Mayors of the county seats of Marion County Libraries, Jasper Public Library, Orena Humphrey Public Library and Beene-Pearson Public Library also proclaimed the week. A joint reception for library patrons and literacy tutors was sponsored by the Sequatchie County Public Library (Tennessee).

CALENDAR OF STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION MEETINGS — 1988

Date	State	Meeting
July 9-14, 1988	ALA	ALA Annual Conference. New Orleans, LA
October 11-14, 1988	KY	Kentucky Library Association Annual Convention. Executive Inn-Riverfront. Owensboro, KY. Contact: Theresa Wiley
October 12-14, 1988	MS	Mississippi Library Association Annual Conference. Jackson, MS. Coliseum Ramada Inn.
October 13-15, 1988	WV	West Virginia Library Association Convention. Huntington: Radisson Hotel and Conference Center
November 9-11, 1988	SC	South Carolina Library Association Annual Convention. Myrtle Beach Hilton. Myrtle Beach, SC. Contact: Tom Lowrimore (803) 248-4898

CALENDAR OF STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION MEETINGS — 1989

April 11-14, 1989	AL	Alabama Library Association Annual Conference. Hoover, AL. Wynfrey Hotel at the Galleria
October 11-13, 1989	KY	KLA Annual Conference. Ramada Inn, Hurtsbourne Lane, Louisville, KY
October 10-13, 1989	NC	NCLA Biennial Conference. Charlotte, Radisson
October 25-29, 1989	GA	GLA Biennial Conference, Jekyll Island, Georgia

CALENDAR OF STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION MEETINGS — 1990

April 24-27, 1990	AL	Alabama Library Association Annual Conference. Orange Beach, AL. Perdido Beach Hilton.
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Southeastern Library Association Financial Report

January 1, 1987 — March 22, 1988

	Budgeted		Total	Actual	Actual	Actual
I. I N C O M E	1987	1988	Budgeted	(1987)	(1988)	(Total)
Conference, 1986	\$25,960.00	\$.00	\$ 25,960.00	\$26,835.67	.00	\$26,835.67
Interest	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00	2,585.31	419.49	3,004.80
Leadership Workshop	3,300.00	.00	3,300.00	4,804.50	.00	4,804.50
Membership	25,000.00	28,000.00	53,000.00	23,079.00	15,380.00	38,459.00
Presidents' Workshop	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
<i>Southeastern Librarian</i>	12,500.00	12,500.00	25,000.00	12,890.38	4,655.70	17,546.08
Southern Books	.00	1,600.00	1,600.00	540.00	.00	540.00
Miscellaneous	.00	.00	.00	684.51	5,454.86	6,139.37
Workshops	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00	.00	.00	.00
Publications	.00	.00	.00	45.15	17.65	62.80
TOTAL INCOME	<u>\$72,760.00</u>	<u>\$48,100.00</u>	<u>\$120,860.00</u>	<u>\$71,464.52</u>	<u>\$25,927.70</u>	<u>97,392.22</u>
II. E X P E N D I T U R E S:						
Headquarters						
Executive Secretary	\$ 6,360.00	\$ 6,750.00	\$ 13,110.00	\$ 6,360.00	\$ 1,325.00	\$ 7,685.00
Office Manager	17,000.00	18,000.00	35,000.00	13,181.29	2,851.70	16,032.99
Clerical (temporary)	500.00	500.00	1,000.00	.00	.00	.00
FIGA, etc.	1,260.00	1,260.00	2,520.00	4,984.06	1,381.20	6,365.26
Office Rent	4,625.00	4,625.00	9,250.00	4,174.50	1,138.50	5,313.00
Bookkeeping	350.00	350.00	700.00	325.00	82.74	407.74
Travel	750.00	750.00	1,500.00	64.50	.55	64.50
Printing	250.00	250.00	500.00	86.92	55.55	142.47
Postage	750.00	750.00	1,500.00	849.92	356.64	1,206.56
Telephone	1,125.00	1,125.00	2,250.00	969.58	225.66	1,195.24
Supplies	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	576.87	264.35	841.22
Equipment Service	1,975.00	1,975.00	3,950.00	1,648.32	202.60	1,851.12
Furniture/Equipment	200.00	.00	200.00	.00	.00	.00
Miscellaneous	50.00	50.00	100.00	15.00	.00	15.00
Sections/Round Tables						
Library Education Sec.	50.00	50.00	100.00	.00	.00	.00
Public Libraries Sec.	50.00	50.00	100.00	.00	.00	.00
Ref. & Adult Serv. Sec.	50.00	50.00	100.00	.00	.00	.00
Resources & Tech. Serv.	50.00	50.00	100.00	.00	.00	.00
School & Children's Lib.	50.00	50.00	100.00	.00	.00	.00
Special Libraries Sec.	50.00	50.00	100.00	.00	.00	.00
Trustees & Friends of Lib.	50.00	50.00	100.00	.00	.00	.00
Univ. & Col. Libraries	50.00	50.00	100.00	.00	.00	.00
Workshops	652.00	652.00	1,304.00	.00	.00	.00
Gov't Doc. Round Table	50.00	50.00	100.00	.00	.00	.00
Junior Mbrs. Round Table	50.00	50.00	100.00	.00	.00	.00
Library Instr. Round Table	150.00	150.00	300.00	.00	52.27	52.27
Online Search Librarians	50.00	50.00	100.00	.00	.00	.00
Committees						
Award, Author	.00	545.00	545.00	.00	.00	.00
Award, Program	.00	45.00	45.00	.00	.00	.00
Award, Rothrock	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Conference Site	.00	500.00	500.00	.00	.00	.00
Conference, 1988	.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	837.50	.00	837.50
Handbook	.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	.00	.00	.00
Honorary Membership	50.00	100.00	150.00	.00	.00	.00
Membership	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00	1,192.87	527.70	1,720.57
Southern Books	600.00	600.00	1,200.00	1,751.64	.00	1,751.64
Miscellaneous	750.00	750.00	1,500.00	.00	.00	.00
Southeastern Librarian						
Mail and Postage)				785.07	197.00	982.07
Printing)	13,750.00	13,750.00	27,500.00	11,402.76	3,684.13	15,086.89
Subscription Refunds)				35.00	.00	35.00
Executive Board						
Biennial Conference	.00	.00	.00	182.53	.00	182.53
Executive Board Meetings	25.00	25.00	50.00	.00	.00	.00
Leadership Workshop	2,800.00	.00	2,800.00	3,502.03	.00	3,502.03
Presidents' Workshop	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
President	1,100.00	1,100.00	2,200.00	1,925.40	100.00	2,025.40
General Organization						
Ad Valorem Tax	250.00	250.00	500.00	173.44	.00	173.44
Audit	150.00	150.00	300.00	.00	.00	.00
Bank Charges	30.00	30.00	60.00	6.65	66.34	72.99
Blanket Bond	250.00	250.00	500.00	250.00	.00	250.00
Corporate Tax	13.00	13.00	26.00	.00	.00	.00
Dues	50.00	50.00	100.00	.00	50.00	50.00
Insurance	425.00	425.00	850.00	264.00	.00	264.00
Tax Preparation	225.00	225.00	450.00	.00	.00	.00
Wilson Award	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Retirement, Office Mgr.	.00	.00	.00	1,568.00	1,045.00	2,613.00
Miscellaneous	150.00	150.00	300.00	41,168.43*	10.00	41,178.43
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>\$59,665.00</u>	<u>\$61,195.00</u>	<u>\$120,860.00</u>	<u>\$98,281.28*</u>	<u>\$13,616.58</u>	<u>\$111,897.86</u>
III. S U M M A R Y:						
Balance, January 1, 1987	\$ 28,441.82					
Income through March 22, 1988	<u>97,392.22</u>					
	\$125,834.04					
Less Expenditures through March 22, 1988	<u>-111,897.86</u>					
Balance, March 22, 1988	\$ 13,936.18					
Certificate of Deposit	\$40,000.00					

*The amount of \$40,000.00 was used to purchase a certificate of deposit.

James E. Ward, Treasurer

The State Association Membership List Question

There are occasions when an individual library association has need to publicize an activity or solicit help with a project through a mailing to librarians in neighboring states. This is not always as simple as it seems, because the various state library associations have different policies concerning the use of their mailing labels.

In order to help clarify who does what, Headquarters contacted each SELA member association with a request for some enlightenment on the use of its membership list. For your general information, and with thanks to those who responded, a brief explanation of each Southeastern state library association's policy regarding requests from *library groups* is printed below. Also included for each is the address of the Executive Secretary or person responsible for handling such requests.

Most states indicated their lists are available on pressure sensitive labels printed in zip code order. If requesting such a list, it would seem advisable to ask if labels will be in zip code order, send a sample or description of your mailing, and indicate a date the list is needed.

Alabama:

Charges a reduced fee (pre-paid) of \$70 for complete membership, and \$20 per Division or Roundtable. Sample of the mailing must accompany order for approval. Request should be made 30 days before needed.

Contact: Sandra Sutton
Alabama Library Association
P. O. Box 601
Helena, AL 35080
(205) 663-1130/663-5225

Florida:

Usually charges 10¢ per label. Requests must be presented to the Board for approval and/or waiver of the fee.

Contact: Dale Wagner
Florida Library Association
1133 W. Morse Boulevard, Suite 201
Winter Park, FL 32789
(305) 647-8839

Georgia:

Fee is \$30 for total membership list and \$15 for list per type of library. Sample of mailing should accompany request, which should be made two weeks prior to deadline.

Contact: Ann Morton
Georgia Library Association
P.O. Box 833
Tucker, GA 30085
(404) 934-7118/727-0193

Kentucky:

Charges 4¢ each if labels are requested and a graduated scale for lists: \$10 for 1-99 member division; \$15 for 100-199 member division; \$20 for 200+ member division and \$35 for total membership list.

Contact: Mary S. Underwood
Kentucky Library Association
P.O. Box 4007
Frankfort, KY 40603
(502) 223-5322

Louisiana:

Has a \$10 service charge and must be given at least a week's notice:

Contact: Sherilyn Aucoin
Louisiana Library Association
P.O. Box 3058
Baton Rouge, LA 70821
(504) 342-4928

Mississippi:

Will judge each request on its merit. The association's general policy is neither to sell nor loan its labels.

Contact: Bernice Bell
MLA Office
P.O. Box 20448
Jackson, MS 39209-1448
(601) 352-3917 (9:00-1:00, M-F)

North Carolina:

Has a flat rate of \$50 for library groups as opposed to \$100 for others. This includes a choice of print-outs, pressure sensitive labels, or 4-up Cheshire labels for the entire membership or the membership of any of the 12 divisions of NCLA.

Contact: Nancy C. Fogarty, Treasurer
North Carolina Library Association
P.O. Box 4266
Greensboro, NC 27404
(919) 334-5419

South Carolina:

Follows a policy of requiring approval of the Executive Board for each request. Charges are set or waived depending on the group and the use. The list, if obtained, is given on the condition that it not be released to anyone else without permission.

Contact: Ginny Maxim
South Carolina Library Association
P.O. Box 2023
Irmo, SC 29063
(803) 772-7174

Tennessee:

May waive charges for their mailing labels if purpose is beneficial or of interest to its members. Each request must be considered and approved.

Contact: Betty Nance
Tennessee Library Association
P.O. Box 120085
Nashville, TN 37212
(615) 297-8316

Virginia:

Charges a fee of \$20 to associations (versus \$175 for commercial use) if use is approved by the President.

Contact: Deborah Trocchi
Virginia Library Association
80 South Early Street
Alexandria, VA 22304
(703) 370-6020

West Virginia:

Is willing to share its membership labels with other Southeastern state associations at no charge as long as the use is approved by the President or Executive Committee.

Contact: Tom Brown
WVLA Membership Chairman
Library, Concord College
P.O. Box 1001
Athens, WV 24712
(304) 384-3115, Ext. 203
(or current WVLA Membership Chairman
or President)

Notice of Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the Southeastern Library Association

In conformance with Article VII of the Constitution of the Southeastern Library Association, the membership is hereby notified that the following amendments to the Association Constitution are presented for adoption by mail ballot. Words to be added to the present articles are italicized. If an entire article is revised, the present text appears immediately above the suggested revision.

CONSTITUTION

Article IV Administration and Organization

Section 4. Executive Board

- a. The Executive Board of the Association shall consist of the officers of the Association, the immediate past president of the Association, one elected representative from each constituent state library association, and the chairman of each section and *round table* of the Association. The Executive Secretary and the editor of *The Southeastern Librarian* shall be non-voting members of the Board. A majority of the voting members shall constitute a quorum.

Article VI Bylaws

Bylaws of the Association may be adopted, amended, or repealed at any business meeting of the Association by a majority vote of the members present provided that a notice of the proposed changes has been given to the membership at least thirty days before the meeting.

Change to

Bylaws of the Association may be adopted, amended, or repealed at any regular meeting of the Executive Board by a majority vote of the members present provided that a notice of the proposed changes has been given to the members of the Board at least thirty (30) days before the meeting.

(NOTE: CONSTITUTION CHANGES WOULD CONTINUE TO REQUIRE VOTE OF MEMBERSHIP)

Please note your approval for adoption in space provided on ballot to be mailed in by September 1, 1988, printed on page 91. All changes will be in the revised Handbook to be distributed at the Norfolk Conference.

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SOUTHEASTERN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

OFFICIAL BALLOT

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

1988-1990 Biennium

Vice President/President Elect:

- James Ward (Tennessee)
- Kathleen Imhoff (Florida)

Secretary:

- Myra Jo Wilson (Mississippi)
- Rebecca Ballentine (North Carolina)

Treasurer:

- Wanda Calhoun (Georgia)
- James Damico (Alabama)

Amendments to Articles IV and VI of the Constitution of the Southeastern Library Association, as presented in Volume 38, No. 2 of *The Southeastern Librarian* should be adopted:

- Yes
- No

Ballots must be returned to SELA Headquarters and postmarked no later than **September 1, 1988** in order to be valid.

Biographical information regarding each candidate appeared on pages 21-23 of Volume 38, No. 1 of *The Southeastern Librarian*.

REMOVE BALLOT FROM THIS ISSUE; FOLD; STAPLE AND AFFIX POSTAGE

SOUTHEASTERN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

P.O. Box 987

Tucker, GA 30084

OFFICIAL BALLOT ENCLOSED

STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OFFICERS — SELA AREA

Alabama Library Association

President: Mary Maude McCain, 2020 Melinda Dr., Birmingham, AL 35214

First Vice-President/President Elect: Regina Cooper, 4709 Calvert Road, Huntsville, AL 35816

Second Vice-President: Linda Beving, 2055 Woodmeadow Drive, Birmingham, AL 35216

Secretary: Geneva Bush, Box 850935, Mobile, AL 36685

Treasurer: Emily Eddy, Box 5218, Huntsville, AL 35804

Executive Secretary: Ms. Sandra K. Sutton, Alabama Library Association, P. O. Box 601, Helena, AL 35080

Florida Library Association

President: John D. Hales, Jr., Suwannee River Reg. Library System, 206 Pine Avenue, Live Oak, FL 32066

Vice-President/President-Elect: Dr. Althea H. Jenkins, USF Library, 3218 Tournament Blvd., Sarasota, FL 33580

Secretary: Linda Mielke, Clearwater Public Library, 100 N. Osceola Ave., Clearwater, FL 33515

Executive Secretary: Marjorie Stealey, 1133 W. Morse Blvd., Suite 201, Winter Park, FL 32789

Treasurer: Thomas L. Reitz, Seminole Community College Library, 1333 Gunnison Avenue, Orlando, FL 32804

Georgia Library Association

President: James E. Dorsey, Chestatee Regional Library, 127 North Main St., Gainesville, GA 30505

First Vice-President/President-Elect: Robert Richardson, Duckworth Libraries, Young Harris College, P.O. Box 38, Young Harris, GA 30582

Second Vice-President: Gail Lazenby, Cobb County Public Library System, 30 Atlanta Street, Marietta, GA 30060

Secretary: Laura Lewis, Troup-Harris-Coweta Regional Library, 500 Broome St., LaGrange, GA 30240

Treasurer: Irma Harlan, Chatham-Effingham-Liberty Regional Library, 2002 Bull St., Savannah, GA 31499

Executive Secretary: Ann W. Morton, P.O. Box 833, Tucker, GA 30084

Kentucky Library Association

President: Linda Perkins, 9707 Holiday Drive, Louisville, KY 40214

Vice-President/President-Elect: Jean Almand, 214 Liberty Street, Franklin, KY 42134

Secretary: Charles King, Kenton Cty. Public Library, Fifth and Scott Sts., Covington, KY 41011

(No Treasurer — Handled by Executive Director)

Executive Secretary: Mary Underwood, 310 Kings Daughters Drive, P.O. Box 4007, Frankfort, KY 40603

Louisiana Library Association

President: Marianne Puckett, 109 Southfield, #181, Shreveport, LA 71105

First Vice-President/President-Elect: Phillis Heroy, 5768 Hyacinth Avenue, Baton Rouge, LA 70808

Secretary: Jean Kreamer, P. O. Box 40077, USL, Lafayette, LA 70504

Executive Director: Sharilynn Aucoin, P.O. Box 3058, Baton Rouge, LA 70821. (504) 342-4928

Mississippi Library Association

President: Jane Bryan, 1823 Parsley, #404, Pascagoula, MS 39567

Vice-President/President-Elect: Sid F. Graves, Carnegie Public Library, P.O. Box 280, Clarksdale, MS 38614

Secretary: Pam Gee, Assistant Director, Warren County-Vicksburg Public Library, Vicksburg, MS 39180

Treasurer: Gail Graves, Head, Reference Department, Williams Library, University of Mississippi, University, MS 38677

Executive Secretary: Bernice Bell, MLA Office, P.O. Box 470, Clinton, MS 39056

North Carolina Library Association

President: Patsy J. Hansel, Assistant Director, Cumberland County Public Library, P.O. Box 1720, Fayetteville, NC 28301. Office: 919/483-8600, Home: 919/822-4010

First Vice-President/President-Elect: Barbara A. Baker, Durham Technical College, 1637 Lawson Street, Durham, NC 27703, 919/598-9218

Second Vice-President: Ray A. Frankle, J. Murrey Atkins Library, University of NC at Charlotte, Charlotte, NC 28223, 704/597-2221

Treasurer: Nancy Clark Fogarty, Head Reference Librarian, Jackson Library, University of North Carolina, Greensboro, NC 27412, NCLA Communications: P.O. Box 4266, Greensboro, NC 27404, Office: 919/334-5419, Home: 919/292-3679

Secretary: Gloria Miller, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools, 800 Everett Place, Charlotte, NC 28205, 704/331-9083

South Carolina Library Association

President: Suzane Krebsbach, McNair Law Library, 1301 Gervais Street, Bankers Trust Tower, P.O. Box 11390, Columbia, SC 29211

First Vice-President: Betty E. Callahan, South Carolina State Library, Bankers Trust Tower, P.O. Box 11469, Columbia, SC 29211

Second Vice-President: Helen Ann Rawlison, Richland County Library, 1400 Sumter Street, Columbia, SC 29201-2828

Secretary: Jeronell White, Florence Darlington Tech. College, Darlington Highway F-8000, Florence, SC 29501

Treasurer: Dennis L. Bruce, Director, Spartanburg County Public Library, 333 S. Pine Street, P.O. A Box 2409, Spartanburg, SC 29304-2409

Executive Secretary: Ginny Maxim, P.O. Box 2023, Irmo, SC 29063, 803/772-7174

Tennessee Library Association

President: David Kearley, duPont Library, University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee 37375

Vice-President/President-Elect: Caroline Stark, Public Library of Nashville and Davidson County, Eighth Avenue and Union Street, Nashville, TN 37203

Treasurer: Mary Lee Manier, Director of the Library, Harpeth Hall School, 3801 Hobbs Road, Nashville, TN 37203

SELA Representative: Linda Hay, Director, Shiloh Regional Library, Hamilton Hill Shopping Center, Jackson, TN 38301

Executive Secretary: Betty Nance, Tennessee Library Association, P.O. Box 120085, Nashville, TN 37212

Virginia Library Association

President: Patricia Paine, Fairfax County Public Library, 11215 Waples Mill Road, Fairfax, VA 22030

Vice President/President Elect: Wendell Barbour, Christopher Newport College, Smith Library, 50 Shoe Lane, Newport News, VA 23606

Treasurer: Gladys Caywood, Newport News Public Schools, 15 Copelan Lane, Newport News, VA 23601

Secretary: Steven Matthews, Foxcroft School, Audrey Bruce Currier Library, Middleburg, VA 22117

Executive Secretary: Deborah H. Trocchi, Virginia Library Association, 80 South Early Street, Alexandria, VA 22304

West Virginia Library Association

President: James Fields, Cabel County Public Library, 455 Ninth Street Plaza, Huntington, WV 25701, 523-9451

First Vice-President/President-Elect: Rebecca T. D'Annunzio, Adamston Elementary School, 1636 West Pike Street, Clarksburg, WV 26301, 624-3243

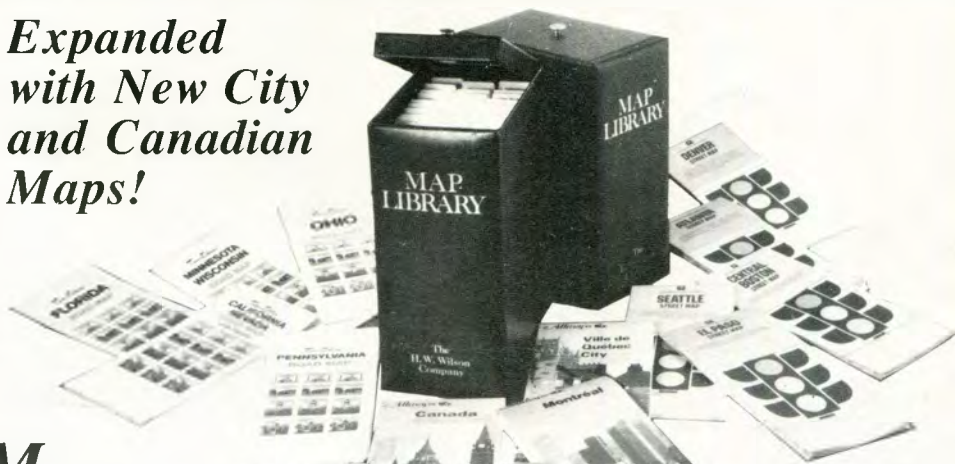
Second Vice President: Thomas Brown, J. Frank Marsh Library, Concord College, Athens, WV 24712-1001, 348-3115

Secretary: Charles A. Julian, Learning Resources Center, W.Va. Northern Community College, College Square, Wheeling, WV 26003, 233-5900, ext. 253

Treasurer: David Childers, W.Va. Library Commission, Cultural Center, Charleston, WV 25305, 348-2041

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