

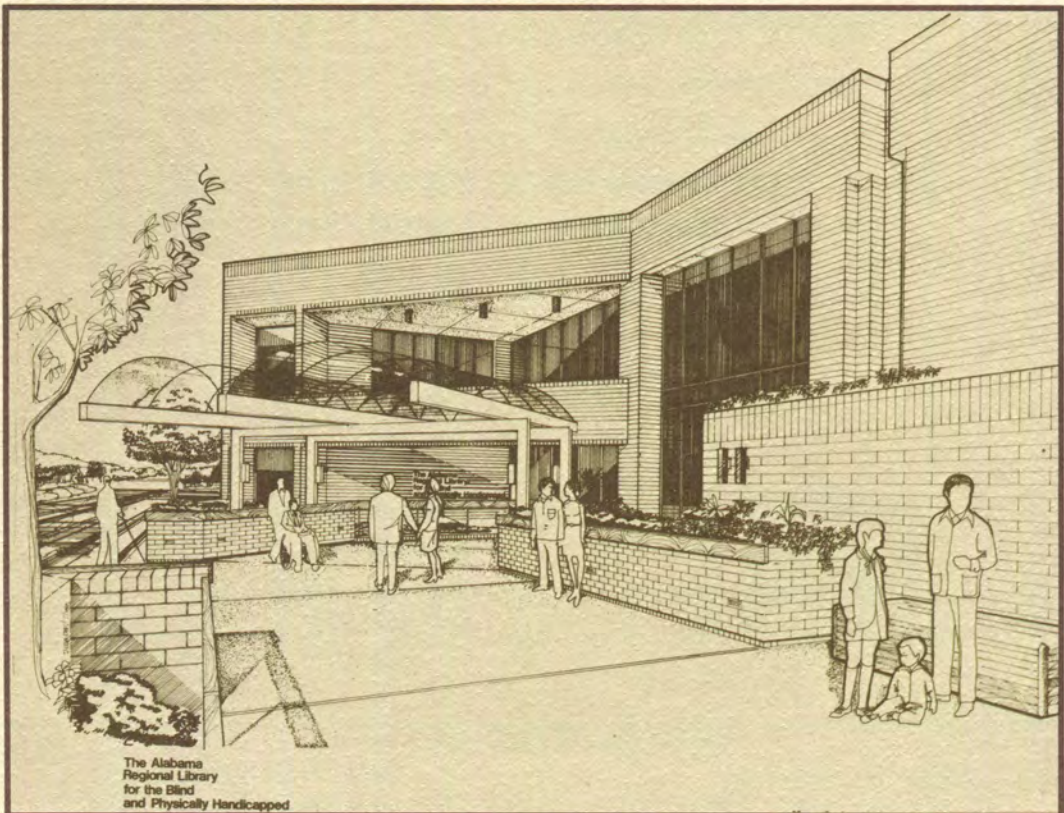
The Southeastern Librarian

SUMMER, 1979

VOLUME XXIX

NUMBER 2

(ISSN 0038-3686)



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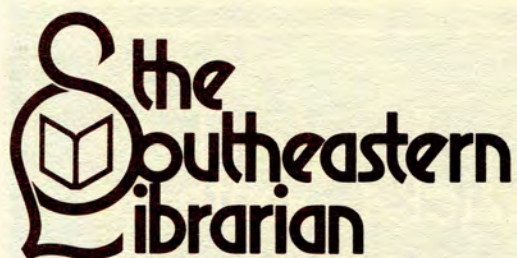
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Just as I had begun to scratch my head and ask myself what under the sun can I say in my second column, the phone rang, and it was Leland Park. In an excited voice, he read me the following letter:

Dr. Leland Park, Editor
The Southeastern Librarian
Library of Davidson College
Davidson, North Carolina 28036

March 20, 1979

Dear Dr. Park:

The H. W. Wilson Company Library Periodical Award Jury is pleased to inform you that *The Southeastern Librarian* is the recipient of the award for 1979.

The jury felt that the journal was to be commended for its effort to encourage research pertinent to the region and to foster a climate of cooperation in the area. While the focus is appropriately on the Southeast, the publication includes material that enriches library literature as a whole. The jury also found the format attractive.

Mr. Robert Wedgeworth will contact you about the award ceremony at the annual American Library Association Conference. Meanwhile, congratulations to you and your editorial staff!

Sincerely,
Jana Varlejs, Chair
H. W. Wilson Company Library
Periodical Award Jury

This award would have never been possible without the faithful support of the Executive Board, the Associate Editors, the columnists, SELA Officers, our contributors, and the membership. On behalf of the Editorial Board, I express our sincere appreciation.

On the pages usually given to SELA Headquarters you will find the "Biennial Budget — 1979-1980." As I examined the figures, I was impressed at the amount of money being spent on the affairs of the Association. I also noted that to balance the budget the Association must more than match each dollar received from membership during the biennium. Knowledge of this should provide the incentive for each of us to assist in the recruiting of new members. It should also help us to understand the action taken by the Executive Board to discontinue the full-time position of Executive Director. It was a sad but necessary thing for the Board to do if they were to act in a responsible manner.

DEADLINES FOR FUTURE ISSUES:

COPY DUE	PUBLICATION DATE
July 15, 1979	September 30, 1979
October 15, 1979	December 30, 1979
January 15, 1980	March 30, 1980
April 15, 1980	June 30, 1980

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Congratulations to Leland Park, immediate past editor of *The Southeastern Librarian*! He was notified in March that our journal had been selected to receive the H. W. Wilson Library Periodical Award for 1979. This Award was presented at the Inaugural Banquet in Dallas on Thursday, June 28. I hope many of you were present to share this moment of glory with Leland.



158 section and committee members attended a February workshop in Atlanta. The emphasis was on work with enthusiasm as a key ingredient. It is impossible for me to relay the sense of excitement and optimism which prevailed throughout. I can hope only as future activities occur as a result of these planning sessions that you, too, will be more aware of and excited about our Association's potential for growth and service in this section of our nation.

The Executive Board met in two sessions following the workshop. Our efficient secretary, Mary Frances Griffin, has recorded very complete and detailed minutes, and I suggest that you read carefully the minutes included in this issue. I believe your reading these minutes will give you additional information and explanation about your Association.

The February 15 minutes will explain the brief notice which appeared on the last page (68) of the Spring issue of *The Southeastern Librarian*. A close look at the Budget for this biennium is suggested reading, also.

The decision to delete the position of Executive Director as of July 1, 1979, was not easy. The Executive Board, realizing that one of its responsibilities is the fiscal welfare of the Association did not feel it could accept a deficit budget. Therefore, after much discussion, the difficult decision was made. We realize that many members have looked forward with high expectations to the day when a fulltime Executive Director could be employed. Thanks to Tennessee Valley Authority, this dream was realized in 1977 when Johnnie Givens came to this position. However, as you will note from a reading of the budget the anticipated additional funds have not materialized.

I am not attempting to explain why the TVA grant did not generate additional grants. Although the successful Solar Technology Project has helped, the additional funds were not enough to continue a headquarters office on a large scale. Perhaps, given another time the project would have been an outstanding success. Since it is human nature to place the blame elsewhere, I cannot help but wonder if this particular year of budget cuts cannot be held responsible for our failure to obtain additional funds.

Please note that 1½ positions have been retained: A part-time assistant and a fulltime secretary plus part-time clerical help.

We are certainly indebted to Johnnie Givens for her persistence and hard work during these past 30 months. Thank you, Johnnie!

— Helen D. Lockhart

Sales of our two newest publications, *Special Collections in Libraries of the Southeast* (\$15.00) and *Southeastern Bibliographic Instruction Directory: Academic Libraries* (\$6.00) are moving. If you have not purchased both of these, you may wish to order soon from Headquarters.

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**SOUTHEASTERN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
BIENNIAL BUDGET — 1979-1980**

RECEIPTS

	BUDGET
Membership Dues:	
Personal	\$ 60,000.00
Institutional	14,250.00
Sustaining	500.00
Contributing	250.00
	<u>\$ 75,000.00</u>
Southeastern Librarian:	
Advertising	5,500.00
Sales	4,000.00
	<u>\$ 9,500.00</u>
Biennial Conference	500.00
Interest (includes Rothrock)	7,000.00
New Orleans Conference	27,658.00
Southern Books Competition	400.00
TVA Grant	20,000.00
Indirect Costs	8,800.00
Reimbursements	9,200.00
SELA Outstanding Author Award	500.00
Miscellaneous	100.00
From Association Savings	1,190.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	<u><u>\$159,848.00</u></u>

Nominatons for Honorary Membership

The Honorary Membership Committee welcomes nominations for SELA honorary membership from SELA members. Criteria for honorary membership are listed in *The Southeastern Librarian* 28, 3 (Fall 1978): 194-195. Nominations should be in the form of a letter which gives the essential facts about the nominee's career and contributions to librarianship in the Southeast as well as reasons why the nominee should be considered for honorary membership. Deadline for nominations is December 15, 1979. Nominations should be sent to John David Marshall, Chairman, SELA Honorary Membership Committee, Todd Library, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, TN 37132.

EXPENDITURES

ITEM	BUDGET
HEADQUARTERS:	
Exec. Dir. Salary (6 mos.)	\$ 13,750.00
Asst. Exec. Dir. Salary	14,760.00
Secretary	20,500.00
Clerical	3,000.00
Personnel Benefits	3,500.00
Office Rent	10,650.00
Bookkeeping Service	2,400.00
Program Development	1,500.00
Printing	2,500.00
Postage and Telephone	4,000.00
Supplies	1,500.00
Equipment Service	400.00
Professional Material & Memberships	400.00
Furniture & Equipment	1,608.00
Miscellaneous	500.00
Janitor Service	1,500.00
TOTAL — HEADQUARTERS	\$ 82,468.00
SOUTHEASTERN LIBRARIAN:	
Printing	\$ 32,540.00
Mailing & Postage	1,500.00
Miscellaneous	500.00
Membership Directory	0.00
TOTAL — SOUTHEASTERN LIBRARIAN	\$ 34,540.00
EXECUTIVE BOARD:	
President	\$ 2,000.00
Executive Board	2,100.00
Atlanta Workshop	20,000.00
TOTAL — EXECUTIVE BOARD	\$ 24,100.00
GENERAL ORGANIZATION:	
Treasurers Bond	\$ 1,000.00
Audit Fee	350.00
ALA Dues	100.00
Georgia Corp. Tax	60.00
DeKalb County Ad Valorem Tax	100.00
Liability Insurance	200.00
TOTAL — GENERAL ORGANIZATION	\$ 1,810.00
BIENNIAL CONFERENCE	\$ 500.00
SECTIONS & COMMITTEES:	
Membership Promotion	\$ 3,700.00
Southern Books Competitions	1,000.00
SELA Outstanding Authors Award	500.00
<i>Rothrock Award</i>	<i>1,600.00</i>
Other Committees & Sections (see attached list)	9,630.00
	\$ 16,430.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>\$159,848.00</u>

**SOUTHEASTERN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
BUDGET 1979-80**

SECTIONS & COMMITTEES

	BUDGET
SECTIONS:	
College & University	\$ 2,000.00
Public Library	250.00
Reference & Adult Services	300.00
Resources & Technical Services	200.00
School & Children	700.00
COMMITTEES:	
Awards	100.00
Conference Handbook Review	30.00
Continuing Education	700.00
Government Relations	50.00
Honorary Membership	60.00
Interstate Cooperation	65.00
Library Orientation	500.00
Manpower	200.00
Nominating	200.00
Public Relations	200.00
SELA Outstanding Author (Expenses)	550.00
Special Libraries	25.00
Automation — Ad Hoc	3,500.00
	<u>TOTAL \$ 9,630.00</u>

ROTHROCK AWARD NOMINEES WANTED

Nominees for the Mary U. Rothrock Award, 1979-80, for outstanding contributions to librarianship in the Southeast should be sent in as soon as possible, so that the Committee will have plenty of time to consult on and evaluate the recommendations. If you have a candidate for this highest honor the SELA bestows on leaders in the library field, please send your nominee's name, along with his or her professional and association activities, civic contributions, writing or editorial contributions, and honors received to the Committee Chairman as soon as possible.

At its meeting in February the SELA Executive Board approved the following guidelines, suggested by the Committee, for making the selection of the person to receive the Award:

1. Age and years of service should not be a deciding factor in the selection; either those of many years' service or those early in their careers who have made an exceptional contribution may be considered.
2. The award should be made to only one person in any biennium, and, if no deserving person is nominated, an award may be omitted for that biennium.
3. Service in one or more states would qualify a person for nomination for the award.

Lucile Deaderick, Chairman
Rothrock Award Committee
2629 Reagan Rd., Route 17
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The latest report of the Constitution and Bylaws Committee was printed earlier in this publication, but I should like to take this opportunity to elaborate on one basic issue confronting the Committee. That issue is closer ties between SELA and the ten state library associations of the southeast. The present constitution calls for the election of representatives from each *state* to serve on the SELA Executive Board. These representatives are elected by the SELA *members* in that state for staggered four year terms. Constitutionally, these representatives are nominated by a SELA nominating committee and are elected in a mail ballot conducted by SELA's Executive Director. There are reports, however, that this practice has not always been consistently followed.

The proposed constitutional revision printed in the Summer, 1978, issue of the *Southeastern Librarian* endeavored to somewhat tighten the relationships between the various state associations and SELA. This was done by making the state associations chapters of SELA and providing that the state representatives to SELA represent the chapters much like the present ALA organization. The advantages of this scheme would be to make the work of SELA and the work of the chapters more cohesive. Also, it would be realistic. Indications are that most relationships between SELA and its membership involve directly or indirectly the state library associations of the southeast.

There are, of course, members of SELA who are not members of state library associations, and this presents a serious problem. A tentative solution has been offered. It is to have two representatives on the Executive Board elected at large.

Presently, this is all contemplated. So now is the time to contact the member of the Constitution and Bylaws Committee from your state or me and let *your* views be known.

— Hubert H. Whitlow
Chairman
Constitution and Bylaws
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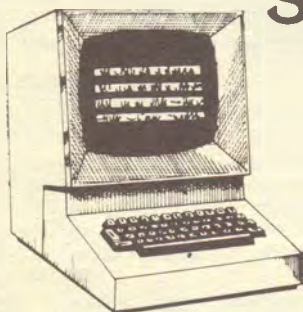
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Selling Library Instruction

Joe Boissé

The concept of library instruction is not a new one. Whenever I am invited to speak on one aspect of the subject or another, I like to quote academic leaders from the past to support that statement. Let me try this one:

The average college student . . . is ignorant of the greater part of the bibliographical apparatus which the skilled librarian has in hourly use, to enable him to answer the thousand queries of the public. A little systematic instruction would so start our students in the right methods, that for the rest of their lives all their work in libraries would be more expeditiously accomplished.

The statement was not uttered by an instruction librarian. Not even by a librarian. It is from the Annual Report of the President of Columbia University in 1883! A plethora of similar statements can be brought forward. One question, therefore, leaps to mind: why has it taken so long for library instruction to assume its rightful place in the realm of academic librarianship?

A variety of answers to that question can be offered. Of them, perhaps the most obvious is that no systematic attempt has ever — until very recently — been made to “sell” library instruction. We cannot be certain why that is the case, but we can, of course, hypothesize. Until fairly recently the service concept in academic libraries was far from well-developed and its priority level was so low as to be almost invisible.

Academic libraries were preoccupied with building collections. I will be the first to emphasize the importance of a sound collection if one is to develop a good library instruction program. It is, in fact, a *sine qua non* necessity. What I am saying is that all too often we have succumbed to the statistics game and equated excellence with size of collection. The prevalent notion seemed to be that the larger the collection, the more likely it was that people's information needs would be satisfied.

We know, of course, that there is no direct causal relationship between those two facts. There are, even, some librarians who support the exact opposite belief: the larger the collection, the less likely it is that the user's information needs will be met.

I mention this to emphasize my earlier statement: the service concept in academic libraries has been quite neglected until fairly recently. Library instruction, an obvious component of service, was consequently in the category of library activities suffering from benign neglect. In order to overcome that handicap, in order to change institutional attitudes, in order to reexamine library philosophy, in order to change professional attitudes among librarians, it is necessary for librarians convinced of and committed to the importance of library instruction to “sell” the concept. It is only through this kind of effort that the movement which has gained such momentum in the last fifteen years will continue to influence institutions and will succeed in permanently changing basic attitudes in, ideas of, and assumptions about academic libraries.

In selling library instruction, librarians must keep in mind that they are dealing with several different audiences. At least five can be rather quickly identified: the university administration, the faculty, the library administration, one's fellow librarians, and, not least of all, the students themselves.

There are very good reasons why each of these groups must be sold on the idea of library instruction. University administrators constitute an intensely pressured group. On the one hand, whether their institutions be privately or publicly funded, administrators are faced with declining resources. We need not dwell on that observation. Suffice it to say that the seven years of plenty have passed; academic institutions are now

Mr. Boissé gave this speech during the SELA/SWLA Conference.

struggling to survive the lean years. On the other hand, these same administrators must, in their resource allocation activities, deal with inflation and with new program development. The library administrator feels many of the very same pressures. In fact, the inflationary erosion with which libraries must deal is far greater than that being felt by the university as a whole. In any case, it is important that you devote some of your efforts to convincing both your library administration and the institutional administration of the value and importance of library instruction.

Faculty members comprise a group whose importance to the success of your efforts cannot be overemphasized. Classroom faculty rarely consider librarians colleagues even at institutions where the latter enjoy faculty rank and status. They must be convinced that librarians can contribute to the instructional process in a meaningful way. It is only with their support that librarians will be able to reach meaningful numbers of students.

Those of you who are striving to give a solid base to instruction activities will find it necessary to devote a considerable amount of time and effort to winning over your library colleagues. Your first reaction to this statement may be to ask: Why should I have to do that? Let me explain with a little parable for which I am indebted to Jacquelyn Morris and Donald Webster of the State University of New York School of Forestry and Environmental Science in Syracuse.

A group of waiters at a local restaurant decided the business could be improved and people should know about the good food that was available. They consequently went out of the restaurant to drum up some business.

Business picked up considerably, but instead of gratitude from the rest of the employees, there was a certain amount of resentment — even hostility. The waiters rushed madly about to keep up with the demand they had created, dashing to the kitchen to order double the usual, plus extra dishes not on the menu. They even asked some of the kitchen help to come out and wait on tables.

The kitchen workers were upset. They had heard rumors of the waiters' plans, but few had thought through the ramifications of the program. Some of the kitchen workers didn't want to order extra food because it might go to waste. After all, the new business might be just a passing fad. In fact, it seemed that the employees who benefited the most were the waiters. The more food they served, the more tips they received. Not only that, when the food was good, it was the waiters who received the compliments. Meanwhile, the kitchen help got paid by the hour. Worse yet, top management thought the waiters were super and praised them for their inventiveness and hard work. Many of the waiters were promoted, and some got raises.

I'm certain that I do not have to go into a long explanation of this story. I'm equally sure that you all now agree with my statement concerning the need to sell instruction to your colleagues within the library.

The last group I listed was the student body. Students suffer rather than enjoy their education far too often. Few of you will take issue with me when I state that the vast majority of undergraduates arrive at college with at best a neutral attitude toward libraries and librarians; all too frequently their attitude is downright hostile. For whatever reason, they do not see the library as a helpful place. On top of that, they are at a loss when it comes to using it to find information. It is overwhelming and they are ill-prepared to deal with the complexities caused by the size of the academic library compared to the smaller high school library. The first reaction of many students will be to view any kind of library instruction as busy work simply devised to make college life more difficult.

For the remainder of my time this morning I want to offer suggestions on dealing with these groups. Let me issue a disclaimer immediately. The methods I suggest are by no means meant to be presented as the only strategies which will be successful. There is no single method for dealing with these problems; those suggestions applicable at institution A might be a failure at institution B. We are dealing in each of these areas with individuals and all of their biases and idiosyncrasies. Nevertheless, I hope that you will be able to adopt and adapt some of the ideas presented in these observations.

In dealing with college students perhaps the most basic rule that librarians should keep in mind is to avoid doing anything which the students will be able to call busy work. And you must remember that you are dealing with perceptive people; you are not going to be able to pull the wool over their eyes. One effort which fortunately has been largely discarded is the orientation "tour." For the most part students find it a waste of time, and librarians should also. Staff time used for the purpose is largely wasted. New students at any institution of higher education are bombarded with data and they quickly adopt a mind-set which allows them to discern the important from the less important. As much as we might wish otherwise, the library tour and the information it will give them is largely in the "not important" category.

My plea is this: whatever you develop for use with students, please make it practical. Basic library research skills taught in conjunction with a

freshman English course or as part of a term paper project will have a far greater yield, I wager, than if they are taught independently of any course or writing project. That is not to say that an independent library research skills course won't enroll students and that those enrollees won't get something out of the course. What it is saying is that if your program is designed to reach the broadest possible group of undergraduates, its chances of success will be far greater if it is oriented toward a specific task which they have been assigned than if it is not.

Also, in your instruction program be straightforward and honest. Don't ask tricky questions which you know students will be unable to answer. I don't mean that their assignments have to be easy. The best course in basic library research skills is not going to prepare the student for every eventuality. You know that; I know that; and the students know it. Construct your exercises to reinforce what they do know in terms of search strategies and reference tools and to teach them some new strategies rather than to stress what they don't know.

Finally, make an effort to develop clear objectives which you can share with the students. When you give them an exercise, let them know in advance exactly what you expect them to have learned by the time the exercise is completed. This straightforwardness and honesty with the students will quickly build in their minds a healthy respect for your library instruction program.

In dealing with your librarian colleagues the task will be more difficult, I believe. While I realize that one should never indulge in generalizations, I will do so nevertheless. For the most part, academic librarians are a fairly conservative group in that they usually see their service functions in a fairly traditional array. In thinking about reasons for the difficulty in selling instruction to this group, think of the little story about the restaurant. Library instruction librarians are the waiters, excited about what the library has to offer and eager to promote its use. Their colleagues in the library will probably see their efforts either as misguided or threatening. Threatening because in the new scheme of things it is these instruction librarians who receive the attention of students and faculty as well as, in some cases, the admiration of the administration. Misguided, because in this new scheme of things the traditional sacred cows are questioned and, in some cases, have been discarded.

As your program begins to establish itself, be

careful not to get carried away and act as though no other library activity matters. Instruction librarians are a peculiar breed. They are ambitious, energetic, articulate, and not afraid to promote their programs. As much as you are convinced of the importance and vital nature of your instruction program, be careful not to belittle other library functions.

For the library to achieve its primary goal of bringing people and information together, a variety of subordinate objectives must be met. Library instruction is but one of those objectives. Its recent awakening and the kind of attention it is receiving is threatening to those whose tasks are directed toward meeting others of the library's objectives. Chances are that if you cannot work together as a team, you will all be hindered in fulfilling your objectives.

Keep open the lines of communications with your colleagues. Be interested in their work, genuinely so. See it for what it is — a part of a total structure.

But don't expect them to all be eager to participate in your program. Not all librarians are capable of being successful instruction librarians. They may not have the personality to deal with undergraduates on that level of involvement. Librarians are not interchangeable. They complement each other.

Encourage your colleagues who are not involved in library instruction to attend library instruction conferences. Last year, the Head of our Technical Services Division attended the Eastern Michigan Conference. While he had never been an opponent of our instruction activities, he came back with a far deeper understanding of library instruction and of library instruction librarians.

Selling library instruction to the faculty calls for yet another approach. The first axiom to remember: "Don't try to do it all at once." I have consciously attempted not to fall into the "how we done it good at our library" syndrome. I would, however, like to talk about the approach we used at UW-Parkside in dealing with the faculty.

In 1973 when we made a conscious commitment to library instruction, we also made two important procedural decisions. I am convinced that the success of our program, to a large measure, resulted from those decisions. Firstly, we chose not to attempt to offer a separate course in library instruction. Our program would be offered as an integral part of an established course in a discipline. Expressed in terms of academic politics, we chose not to compete for precious credit hours.

Secondly, we decided not to attempt to have our basic skills workbook adopted a priori by the English faculty for use in the freshman English course. We decided to seek out a half dozen or so faculty members whom we already knew to be favorably inclined toward some type of library instruction. That's exactly what we did. And the success of the program sold it to other English faculty. Two semesters later the English faculty with virtually no library prodding adopted our basic library skills workbook as a required text in the freshman English course.

The same strategy was employed in developing our program for advanced students. Carla Stoffle worked with a senior faculty member in History. He was receptive to our developing a workbook for history majors. Once he was convinced, he ran interference for us in department meetings. The success of that project made it quite easy for us to move into other disciplines as quickly as we could find the time to do it. The instruction program sold itself among our faculty. Don't misunderstand me. There are still some who remain unconvinced of its value. They are a small minority, however.

In working with faculty, explain to them what a good instruction program can do to help them. Faculty are almost always complaining about the poor research behind the equally poor term papers which their students produce. Point out that your instruction program is geared specifically to help remedy that situation.

While I am an advocate of faculty rank and status for librarians, I must caution you not to think that lack of such status is a hindrance to the development of a solid instruction program. Conversely, don't think that having these trappings of academia is going to insure your being accepted with open arms by the classroom faculty. Respect for librarians among faculty is not based on such external factors. It is far more dependent — and certainly should be — on how competent you are perceived to be by the faculty.

You also have to go easy with some faculty members. Introducing a library instruction component may necessitate their changing their teaching patterns. Even the faculty who are eager to have you in their classes are not necessarily eager to adjust schedules and alter syllabi. One of our instruction librarians was at a social gathering one week-end, and a faculty member was lamenting the quality of the papers he was receiving from students. After some prodding by the librarian he agreed to have the librarian come to his class to

show the students how to do research with a very special focus on that particular course. The faculty member insisted that the librarian come toward the end of the class. The librarian did not like that idea but agreed to it. On the appointed day he went to the class lugging an overhead projector, transparencies, and a variety of other materials. When he got there, only the professor was in the room. His explanation was that when he mentioned that a librarian was coming in, all the students said they knew how to use the library and left.

The librarian was understandably quite upset but did not lose his cool. He asked the faculty member to let him have the beginning of the next class period. Embarrassed for having had the librarian come to class when no one was present, the faculty member could not refuse. He made the necessary adjustment in his schedule and the session was given. The results in that course alone, with the librarian bending over backwards to be accommodating, have made the faculty member an ardent supporter of library instruction. He now insists on a library instruction component in each of his classes.

With the faculty, then, concentrate on individuals whom you know to be library-minded and make certain to present your plans in as non-threatening a way as possible. Above all else, however, do not promise more than you can deliver. There is no faster way to undermine your best efforts than to promise and then fail to produce. You may get by with that once, but a second failure in this respect will destroy your credibility altogether. And once lost, it is almost impossible to regain.

Selling instruction to your library's administration may present more of a challenge. As I mentioned earlier, library directors of the past have been primarily collection builders. Many of them do not really understand public services apart from the traditional reference and interlibrary loan activities. Reference service has not been a glamour item in the library's bag of activities. Academics are programmed to oh! and ah! when one says, "We now have two million volumes." They don't get excited about other library statistics. Library administrators do, however, like to hear good things about the library. If you can start small with a few faculty, what they say may have some impact on the director.

Selling instruction to your library administration is very closely related to selling it to the college or university administration. As you work at awaken-

ing the interest of your library administration, it will in turn work at piquing the interest of the institutional administration.

It may sound trite to say that much of what you must do to sell your program can be summed up in one word — communication. Inform your library administration of your program. Develop a clear, concise blueprint for your instruction program. Be prepared to explain it and even to defend it.

College and university library administrators must be skeptical. They cannot glibly accept every proposal that comes across their desks. It is their responsibility to ask questions and to expect justification. So, be prepared.

Marshall your arguments. Library instruction is going to generate more and better use of the collection. Library instruction is going to reduce student frustration and generate a new base of support. Library instruction is going to equip students with lifelong basic research skills that they can then use in whatever profession they choose to pursue. Library instruction is going to make new faculty friends for the library and solidify old friendships. Library instruction is going to help move the library more into the instructional mainstream of the institution.

Be prepared to develop these statements for the library administration. Many of them will subsequently be used with the university administration.

The idea of an increased role for libraries in the teaching process is an idea which may be appealing to senior academic administrators. Speaking at the program meeting of the Bibliographic In-

struction section of the ACRL, Chancellor Alan Guskin of US-Parkside said:

Since libraries are generally seen as mausoleums where books are accumulated, as being a "bottomless pit" for monies to increase the collection, and as being passive recipients of a student population with decreasing skills, administrators may well be pleased by, and attracted to, an aggressive library that is teaching-oriented, and that is educating students that need to upgrade their skills . . .

There is another very potent argument that librarians should never fail to explore with senior administrators. The library is one of the few units in an academic institution which has to deal with, and feel pressures from, all the various competing interests on campus. Librarians should utilize this perspective in working with senior administrators by showing them how a bibliographic instruction program can serve the interests of the entire university rather than one small part of it.

It is essential that there be clearly defined goals and objectives for your instruction program. These too can be used in selling the program to the campus administration. The task will not be carried on solely in the offices of various administrators. It is carried on over coffee, at cocktail parties, at luncheons, in brief corridor encounters, at basketball games, in a word, at every possible opportunity. Just as librarians must be ingenious in seizing every opportunity to influence the thinking and attitudes of their superiors, so library administrators must do the same in dealing with their superiors.

Attention Former SELA Chairpersons, Officers, and Board Members

Some present section and committee chairpersons have been unable to locate copies of the 1976 edition of the SELA Handbook. Please send your copy of the Handbook to the SELA Headquarters Office.

An Evaluative Study of Mississippi Public Secondary School Libraries/Media Centers, 1975-1976

Annette C. Allen

The assessment of secondary school library/media center programs is a factor in their continuous development. The following study was designed to examine the public secondary school libraries/media centers of Mississippi. The staff, expenditures, resources and facilities of these libraries/media centers were compared to the quantitative guidelines of the American Association of School Librarians (A.A.L.S.) and the Association for Educational Communications and Technology (A.E.C.T.).¹ The staff, expenditures and book collections were compared to the quantitative standards of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (S.A.C.S.)² and the Mississippi State Board of Education standards.³ The programs of service were analyzed and a factor analysis done on the analyzed data.

Fifty public secondary schools, which contained at least grades ten and/or eleven and/or twelve, were randomly selected from the 281 schools containing the above grade range and listed in the *Mississippi Teachers Directory, 1975-1976*.⁴ The librarians of the selected schools received questionnaires. Responses from 96 percent of the total sample were received.

A.A.S.L. and A.E.C.T. National Guidelines

The national guideline of one professional staff member per 250 students was met by 23 percent of the sample schools. A ratio of one media professional to 488 students existed in the sample schools. No school in the sample reported having a media technician on its supportive staff. One or more aides were reported by 31 percent of the

sample schools with a ratio of one aide to 1,694 students.

No school in the sample met the national guideline of \$113.80 per student in the school district.⁵ Figures indicate that the national guideline for per pupil expenditures exceeded the average per pupil expenditure in the sample schools by more than \$100.

The national guideline for books in libraries/media centers is eight thousand or sixteen per user, whichever is greater. Figures indicate that 13 percent of the sample schools met or exceeded this guideline. The sample schools reported a mean of 10.93 books per student. Forty-eight percent of the sample schools met or exceeded the national guideline of fifty magazines and newspapers. The mean for these in the sample was 57.09.

Thirty-three percent of the sample schools met the national guideline of one filmstrip per student. Sixty percent reported having less than one filmstrip while 80 percent reported no filmstrips in the library/media center collection. No school in the sample met the national guideline of four slides or transparencies per student. Of the sample schools, 71 percent reported having less than one slide or transparency per student. Twenty percent reported having no slides or transparencies in the library/media center collections. Less than one tape, record and/or cassette per student was reported by 73 percent of the sample. No school reported meeting the national guideline of four tapes, cassettes and/or records per student. Fourteen percent of the sample reported having

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between .76 and 1.07 of these per student. One school, or 2 percent, of the sample met the national guideline of eight hundred prints, posters, maps and/or globes in the library/media center collection. Fifty-two percent of the schools reported having fifty or less of these items. Most schools in the sample reported owning little miscellaneous materials such as 16 MM and 8 MM films, games and models.

Ten percent of the sample schools reported owning no audiovisual equipment in the libraries/media centers. Twenty-five percent of the sample met the national guidelines for film-strip projectors, 23 percent met the guideline for overhead projectors and 8 percent met the guideline for tape and record players.

More schools, 47 percent, met the national guideline of eight hundred square feet for the circulation area than any other guideline (Table 1).

S.A.C.S. Standards

The findings of this study indicated that the S.A.C.S. standard for the number of professional staff was met or exceeded by all the sample schools. The S.A.C.S. standard for aides was met by 50 percent of the sample and exceeded by 21 percent. The per pupil expenditures of the S.A.C.S. standards were met by 88 percent of the sample. The standard of one thousand books or ten books per student was met or exceeded by 56 percent of the sample schools.

Mississippi State Board of Education Standards

Every school in the sample met the Mississippi State Board of Education standard for professional staff. According to these standards, every school, regardless of enrollment, must have a full-time librarian. The librarians in 77 percent of the sample schools reported being assigned to the library/media center for every period of the school day. The state standard for library/media center expenditures was met by 85 percent of the sample schools. The Class AA standard of one thousand five hundred books or six books per pupil was met by 94 percent of the sample. The Class A standard of one thousand books or five books per pupil was met by 4 percent of the sample. Two percent of the schools met the minimum standard of five hundred or four books per pupil.

Programs of Service

A purpose of this study was to investigate the

nature and variety of services offered in Mississippi public secondary school libraries/media centers. A library/media center program of services was divided into the following categories of services: audiovisual, library, accessibility, teacher, production, in-service education, student instruction and guidance.

The questionnaire contained 111 statements of services. The respondents checked those services regularly provided in their libraries/media centers. These data were tallied and the mean, percentage of possible services and standard deviation for each of the categories derived (Table 2).

An analysis of Table 2 indicates that the sample schools offered approximately two times as many library services as audiovisual services. There was a balance between teacher and student services. However, there was a lack of in-service education offered by the library/media center staffs. The production of materials was not a significant facet of the library/media center programs in the sample schools. The libraries/media centers did not report accessibility of services or materials.

Factor Analysis of Variables

Part of this study was to determine the number and nature of the underlying factors or fundamental properties among a larger number of variables. By using the FACTOR program of the *Statistical Package for the Social Studies*,⁶ five fundamental properties or underlying factors were identified from the data.

Factor 1, the strongest factor, was *Basic Library/Media Center Services*. The variables with high loadings on this factor were: library services, audiovisual services, services to teachers, in-service education services and student instructional services. This factor accounted for 36.5 percent of the total variability. This was more than twice as much variance as any other single factor and one third of the total variance.

Factor 2, termed *Audiovisual Equipment*, accounted for 16.4 percent of the total variance. Factors 1 and 2 together accounted for 52.9 percent of the total variance and were the most powerful factors. The variables highly loaded on Factor 2 were the number of filmstrip projectors per student and the number of record, cassette and tape players per student. This factor indicates that these types of equipment are the basics of a media center program. The *Audiovisual Equipment* factor accounted for 5 percent more vari-

ance than the factor with high loadings from the number of books per pupil variable.

Factor 3, named *Number of Students per Librarian*, had two highly loaded variables. These were the number of professionals trained as librarians and the school enrollment. Factor 3 accounted for 13.4 percent of the total variance.

The variables highly loaded on Factor 4 were the number of books, records, tapes, cassettes, and filmstrips per pupil. *Basic Library Resources* is the connotation of this factor. It accounted for 8.2 percent of the total variance. These materials, often considered the essentials of a library/media program, accounted for only 8.2 percent of the total variance.

The fifth factor, which accounted for 7 percent of the total variance, was termed *Type of School District*. The sample of the study reflected numerically the different types of school districts in the state. However, the factor analysis was not designed to differentiate among the types of districts.

The variables which were not highly loaded on factors are also of interest. These were per pupil expenditures, supervision, number of aides, student enrollment, types of accreditation and facilities.

Although Mississippi public secondary school libraries/media centers were below the national guidelines of the A.A.S.L. and the A.E.C.T., they did meet or exceed the S.A.C.S. standards and

the Class AA standards of the Mississippi State Board of Education. However, neither of these sets of standards measured the variety or quantity of the audiovisual collections. The scope and variety in national guidelines for collections were not reflected in the collections of the Mississippi public secondary school libraries/media centers. The emphasis in these centers was on print collections, for these were more developed than the collections of media. Audiovisual software and equipment collections were far below the national guidelines. An analysis of the programs of services does not reflect a movement from the traditional library concept to a media center concept.

The variety of physical facility areas, as defined in the national guidelines, was not available in Mississippi public secondary school libraries/media centers. The areas related to audiovisuals and individualized instruction were particularly underdeveloped.

Although the Mississippi public secondary school libraries/media centers were far below the national guidelines of the A.A.S.L. and the A.E.C.T., it should be noted that these schools met or exceeded the standards of both S.A.C.S. and the Mississippi State Board of Education. This indicates a commitment on the part of Mississippi educational leaders, as well as librarians, to the concept of quality library/media center services and resources.

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TABLE 1
Percentage of Library/Media Center Facilities
at or below National Guidelines by Area

Area	Percentage Not Available	Percentage Below Guideline	Percentage At Guideline
Circulation	0%	53%	47%
Reading, listening, viewing	9	68	23
Shelving	0	70	30
Small group listening and viewing	37	50	13
Conference areas	40	51	9
Group projects and instruction	53	36	11
Administration	23	49	28
Work space	13	59	28
Equipment storage and distribu- tion	30	55	15
Maintenance and repair	49	36	15
Media production laboratory	77	19	4
Darkroom	85	13	2
Faculty professional collection	30	51	19
Magazines and newspapers	13	57	30

TABLE 2
Mean, Standard Deviation and Percentage of Services
for each Service Category

Service Category	Mean	S.D.	Percentage
Audiovisual services	10	6.02	30%
Accessibility of library/media center	13.52	6.59	9
Services to teachers	20.13	8.93	48
Production services	.25	.64	8
In-service education services	2.75	2.71	28
Student instruction services	13.25	5.64	44
Guidance services	4.79	2.12	60
Library services	19.52	6.02	57

The Hidden Reference Question: Where Are the . . . ?

James Benson

When a user asks a question concerning the location of a particular information source or set of sources, there are several typical responses provided by librarians. Some might simply point in the general direction of the material. Others might verbally direct the user. Still others might escort the user to the materials and perhaps end the whole affair with an explanation of them.

Any of these responses may be inappropriate at times. They all *accept the question as initially formulated* by the user.

The problem with the variety of responses suggested above is the lack of *clarification* of the question. Librarians have been socialized to recognize that the user's *general* question often needs clarification. Source locational questions, which may be perceived by librarians as highly specific questions, also often need clarification. ("Question clarification" seems more appropriate than "question negotiation." The latter, at times suggests a misleading emphasis of bargaining in the reference interview process.)

A user requesting college catalogs, for example, may want a specific catalog; which may not be owned; which may not be shelved with the other catalogs; which may already be in use. Such a user might need a particular piece of information from that catalog. The information may be available in other sources.

His need is satisfied if the catalog can be located and the information is indeed therein; so what if it is also in some other source. On the other hand, the user may only believe the information to be in a catalog and it is not. In other instances the catalog which has the information may not be owned, may be off the shelf, may be dated. In any case, if the user does not find the information in

the anticipated location, one probable response is to leave the library, never realizing that the information is readily available in alternative sources.

What is happening here? Taylor describes four levels of question formation:

- Q₁ — the actual, but unexpressed need for information (*the visceral need*);
- Q₂ — the conscious, within brain description of the need (*the conscious need*);
- Q₃ — the formal statement of the need (*the formalized need*);
- Q₄ — the question as presented to the information system (*the compromised need*).¹

In Taylor's terms, the source locational question represents a "compromised need." He described this "level" as a question which has been "... recast in anticipation of what the files can deliver."² His discussion of "compromised" information needs appears to focus on the reformulation of subject descriptors to conform to those used in a particular source. However, some users "compromise" their information needs, not by modifying their choice of subject descriptors, but by reformulating their questions as a request for the location of a source. Crum describes the "compromised need" as the "... the question ... which the customer *actually* presents to the information channel."³

Such locational questions are asked because a user anticipates or believes that the desired information can be found in a particular source or set of sources. When the anticipation, for whatever reasons, proves unfounded, the user often fails to realize that alternative, often better, sources are available.

Another explanation of this behavior is users' lack of a clear understanding of what services

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reference librarians can or will provide. If the user believes that librarians will only answer specific questions, then the questions asked will be formulated as specific questions. Swope and Katzer's study implies that users' preconceptions about reference services affect their information seeking.⁴ Or as King suggests in a discussion of a question of the locational type and the subsequent interview, "... the patron hasn't specifically thought through his information need."⁵ In this situation the user was seeking background information (by asking: "Where are the encyclopedias?") in order to generate a more specific topic. In this case, the user has moved from what Taylor calls the "conscious need" directly to a "compromised need." The purpose was to create a "formalized need." This pattern may be common in the comparatively artificial world of student information seeking.

Librarians have means to cope with these problems. The question can be clarified when it is posed. A follow up on the success or failure of the user in locating desired information can be made.

Clarification of source locational questions poses a problem. The user may resist explanation of such questions. In the user's mind the locational question has become the information requirement. The compromised need becomes upmost and is regarded as an *essential* step in the process of meeting the actual need. This difficulty is further complicated if the user should regard the clarification efforts as nosiness or an unwillingness to answer a simple question.

Sometimes clarification works. When it does, it may be because: 1) the user knows and trusts the librarian; 2) the user is unsure about where to find the desired information; 3) the user is accustomed to librarian's questioning; or 4) the librarian is a good unobtrusive interviewer.

Often the user is responsive to clarification efforts while the librarian escorts him to the materials requested. To attempt clarification while at the reference desk can suggest a lack of responsiveness to the question posed by the user. In contrast, clarifying questions during the trek to the sources may often be received cordially by the user. This approach reassures the user. The librarian provides an immediate acceptance of the question posed. Therefore the librarian's clarification questions are less apt to be perceived as prying.

One of the most common problems associated with clarification of this type of question is the presence of a line of users waiting for service. The

apparently simple question, such as one of the above, will be answered quickly and often perfunctorily. Both the user and the librarian feel a sense of urgency which is compelled by the concern that those in the line should be served promptly. The resulting dispatch may cause the user to fail to obtain the desired information. The librarian in this situation should suggest that the user return to the desk for more assistance if the requested materials fail to provide satisfaction. It is also important to remember that such lines often disappear relatively quickly. The librarian can then pursue the users who were given locational information.

If clarification fails or is not attempted, a follow-up procedure can be utilized. When directing or escorting the user to the requested materials, the librarian should suggest that if the desired information is not found, alternative sources might exist. Then remain with the user until search success or failure is achieved. If the desired information is not found, enter into clarification of the real need. Another possibility is simply to leave the user to the search, but to return later to check for progress. Crum proposes that follow-up commonly demonstrates the need for a second reference interview to clarify further the information need.⁶

Taylor suggests that the "compromised need" is the province of the librarian. The librarian is responsible for returning the client to the "formalized need" and only then compromising it in terms of the library's characteristics and capabilities.⁷ Source locational questions are unfortunately often prematurely compromised statements of need.

Often students and other librarians, conceptualize source locational questions as very specific requests which do not need clarification. Further, when the user does not find the answer in the anticipated source, many blithely assume that the user will automatically seek further assistance. Experience suggests that some will do so. Others will simply assume that the information is unavailable and leave. Perhaps this latter pattern tends to reflect the more common behavior, especially when the general user's lack of awareness of reference librarians and sources is considered.

If source locational questions are considered as specific questions, and if, as Katz says, "... almost all reference librarians agree on the pattern of the average question process, i.e., the move from the general question to the particular needs ..."⁸, then it follows that source locational ques-

tions will seldom be clarified.

Little attention is paid to these questions in the literature. Geraldine King offers a good example of the reference interview involving this type of question.⁹ Katz quotes and expands upon her example.¹⁰ Margaret Hutchins identified the problem anecdotically.¹¹ Yet, these discussions have not thoroughly explored the problem.

The problem remains: source locational questions can mask or stand in place of both extraordinarily simple and extraordinarily complex information needs. The apparent specificity of these questions is misleading. Too often the deceptively simple questions about source locations are simply answered, not questioned.

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Ideas, Concepts, and Practices

EFFECTS OF OCLC/SOLINET ON THE CATALOGING COSTS AT COOK MEMORIAL LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI

Mary Grantham Wolfe

The introduction of the OCLC/SOLINET system into the cataloging department of the Cook Memorial Library has had a positive effect on lowering the per volume cataloging costs. The Cook Memorial Library joined the Southeastern Library Network (SOLINET) in July, 1976. Two terminals were installed in December, 1976; and the library went on-line in February, 1977.

In the previous system of the cataloging process, cataloging personnel used a printout of a microfiche record that was photocopied onto catalog card stock. The cards were prepared for the card catalog by the typing of call numbers, titles, subject and series headings and added entries. The cards were then alphabetized for filing into the public catalog. Problems with the quality of the photocopied cards and with the upkeep of the photocopier were constant.

The former method of processing was labor intensive. On July 1, 1976, the Cook Memorial Library Cataloging Department consisted of five full-time professional catalogers and nine full-time clerks. The present staff of the cataloging department consists of four full-time catalogers, one of whom is involved almost exclusively with catalog maintenance, and six full-time clerks. The reduction in staff has been due primarily to the introduction of the OCLC/SOLINET system to the Cook Memorial Library. The staff positions taken from the cataloging department were transferred to other areas of the library where extra manpower was needed.

The three clerical positions that were transferred to other areas of the library were formerly charged with the responsibilities of typing call numbers, titles, and tracings on new catalog

cards and alphabetizing the cards for filing into the public catalog. Since OCLC cards are received ready for filing, these clerical routines are no longer necessary. One professional cataloging position was also transferred to another part of the library system to process a special collection that had been uncataloged for many years.

The OCLC/SOLINET system has also enabled library personnel to expedite the on-going reclassification process. It is now projected that Cook librarians will be able to finish reclassification from the Dewey Decimal system to Library of Congress classification in a six to seven year time frame instead of the ten year period that had originally been projected.

Following is a breakdown of the monthly costs associated with the previous system of cataloging and with the OCLC/SOLINET system.

In comparing the costs of the two systems, it is apparent that the per volume cataloging cost has been decreased from \$2.11 to \$1.43. Announced decreases in some OCLC/SOLINET charges will make the system even more economically attractive.

In addition, the OCLC/SOLINET system has enabled the staff to increase the number of volumes processed from an average of 1,993 per month to 2,593 per month, an improvement of approximately 30 percent. A backlog of approximately 18,000 volumes that existed prior to going on-line has been reduced to a manageable 1000 volumes. Other benefits of the system include its use in the verification of entries for acquisition purposes, the ascertainment of neighboring institutions holding a needed title for interlibrary loan purposes, and its provision of a magnetic tape

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record of our transactions for possible future use in an on-line circulation system or a COM catalog. The terminals also provide an excellent teaching tool in the School of Library Service.

TABLE I
PREVIOUS SYSTEM COSTS PER MONTH

1. Total yearly costs	\$50,412.48
2. Average monthly costs	4,201.04
Rental of microfiche record retrieval system	\$ 623.00
Rental of photocopier	250.00
Average monthly charge for copies made on photocopier	301.85
Supplies, webbing, toner, etc.	68.27
Card stock costs	235.42
Maintenance contract on reader/printer	20.00
Three clerical salaries (1976 salary costs)	1,200.00
One professional salary	1,100.00
Fringe benefits on salaries at 17.5%	402.50
	<u>\$ 4,201.04</u>
3. Average number of volumes processed per month	1,993
4. Average cost/volume	\$2.11

Costs common to both systems such as remaining salaries and supplies are excluded from comparisons.

TABLE II
OCLC/SOLINET COSTS PER MONTH

1. Total costs: July 1, 1977 to June 30, 1978 (includes annual membership fees, telecommunication charges, terminal costs prorated over a 10 year period, terminal maintenance fees, first time use charges, surcharges, cards and modem)	\$44,511.36
2. Average monthly costs	\$ 3,709.28
First time use charges (reclassification and new titles)	\$ 1,874.31
Surcharges	633.38
Cards	780.62
Modem	59.55
Station terminator	25.00
Leased Line	196.25
Annual membership	12.50
Terminal maintenance	66.00
Terminals	61.67
	<u>\$ 3,709.28</u>
3. Average number of volumes processed per month	2,593
4. Average cost/volume	\$1.43

Note: These figures do not take into account the fact that the Acquisitions, Interlibrary Loan and Library Science departments also share in the benefits of the OCLC/SOLINET system. For the purpose of this table, all costs associated with the system are assumed to be borne by the cataloging department.

View from the States

J. B. Howell

To all librarians, Caldecott is the name associated with the annual award which is presented by the American Library Association to the creator of the best illustrated book for children. Most realize that Caldecott was a famous English illustrator of the nineteenth century, and many readily recognize his delightful sketches of Miss Mousey and other favorites in the *Hey Diddle Diddle Picture Book*. Few, perhaps, remember that early in 1846 Caldecott came to Florida for his health, that he died there in a matter of weeks, and that he was buried in St. Augustine. An appropriate tribute to Caldecott by Mary Alice Hunt of the Library School faculty of Florida State University appears in the January-February, 1979, issue of *Florida Libraries*.

"All of us [are] walking around with unresolved adolescent conflicts," and none of us likes to be faced with youngsters who constantly remind us of these, is the contention of Joan Lipsitz, Program Associate for Adolescence at the Learning Institute of North Carolina. When adults refrain from shunting off this age group, they will usually admit, perhaps with some reluctance, that intellectually, as well as physically, early adolescence is an exhilarating time in human development. A stimulating discussion by Ms. Lipsitz of adolescence in general and the adolescent novel in particular is included in the Fall, 1978, issue of *North Carolina Libraries*.

Perhaps the first systematic approach to the role librarians have played in popular mystery stories was recently made by Mary Faith Pusey Pankin, a cataloger at Marshall University Library.

In analyzing twenty-six selected who-done-its, published since 1930, Ms. Pankin discovered that librarians in detective literature are likely to be depicted as unattractive females and, consequently, love-starved creatures. It is interesting to note that although librarians sometimes appear as murderers or willing accomplices in cases of homicide, they are much more frequently portrayed as murder victims. Despite the fact that analytical skills, employed in library job performance, might seem well suited to solving crimes, librarians have doubled as detectives in very few instances. For further clues as to our professional status in the realm of the popular thrillers, one need only refer to this highly readable article in the Winter, 1978, issue of *West Virginia Libraries*.

In what single reference source would one find: How to mix a mint julep; the title of the first Kentucky imprint; a history of the desk on which Thomas Jefferson wrote "The Declaration of Independence"; blood lines for early Kentucky Derby winners; the origin of "Indian summer"; and cures for freckles, warts, moles and other blemishes?

The answer to all of these and countless other questions may be found in the records of the Works Progress Administration in the Kentucky State Archives. Obtained from the University of Kentucky in 1976, these WPA records are rapidly being arranged for use by researchers. The article, "An Unusual Source of Information," by Archivist Dennis Fielding is found in the Winter, 1978, issue of the *Kentucky Library Association Bulletin*.

Librarian's Bookshelf

Edited By John David Marshall

The Copyright Dilemma. Edited by Herbert S. White. Chicago: American Library Association, 1978. 199 pp. \$8.50.

Among the technological advances that produced the need for a complete revision of the 1909 Copyright Law was the reprography revolution — the ability to reproduce high quality, inexpensive copies of virtually any printed work. This advance was considered by authors and copyright owners to be a serious threat to the exclusive rights to control the reproduction of their works and has become one of the greatest obstacles to the continuing effort to accommodate the rights of creators with the rights of users of copyrighted works. The reprography problem has had substantial impact upon the library community, which, due to diminishing library budgets and escalating publisher prices, was already experiencing increasingly frequent confrontations with copyright owners.

In April 1977, Indiana University hosted a conference with the announced purpose of achieving through intensive debate and compromise a rational solution to the problem of balancing the rights of authors and publishers against those of scholars and librarians. *The Copyright Dilemma*, edited by Professor Herbert S. White, contains the collected presentations of the participants in that conference. As Professor White acknowledges in his introduction, the original title of the program, "The Copyright Dilemma — A Rational Outcome," reflected expectations for the results of that conference that proved to be much too optimistic, since the conference failed to produce the solutions initially sought. It did, however, provide a much needed forum for the presentation of views on library photocopying by several well-

known and articulate representatives of authors, publishers, and various segments of the library community.

As with any collection of this nature, the quality of the 14 presentations is varied. But, as a whole, the collection offers candid statements of the conflicting and often antagonistic attitudes of the participants on the impact of the new copyright law on the library community. Among the best of the presentations contained in this collection is Maurice Holland's opening review of the history of copyright law from its origin in 16th Century England to the laborious birth of the new copyright law. The presentation by Irwin Karp, General Counsel for the Authors' League of America, lives up to Mr. Karp's reputation as today's most knowledgeable and articulate spokesman for authors. Sometimes the scholar, but always the advocate, Mr. Karp forcefully pleads the case for creators. Following Mr. Karp's presentation is the discussion by Bella Linden of the commercial publishers' position with respect to library photocopying. Regrettably, Ms. Linden's case for the publishers' position is unnecessarily defensive, relying more on emotional appeals than on documented facts. In an equally forceful and articulate presentation, Robert Wedgeworth, Executive Director of the American Library Association, states the position of that association and Richard De Gennaro, Director of Libraries at the University of Pennsylvania, discusses the impact of the new law, particularly Section 108, upon the major research library.

Although *The Copyright Dilemma* provides little guidance for librarians in charting a course of action under Section 108 of the new law, it offers a uniquely comprehensive view of the library photocopying problem from the perspective of the vari-

The Southeastern Librarian considers for review books dealing with librarianship and information science, books and publishing. Readers interested in reviewing books should write the Book Review Editor, John David Marshall, 802 East Main Street, Riviera Apts. No. 38, Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37130. Publishers should send review copies to this address.

ous protagonists in this continuing drama. If one may derive from this excellent collection any single conclusion, it is that neither library operations nor the services rendered to the patrons of most libraries will be adversely affected by the library photocopying provisions of the new copyright law. In fact, as one speaker observes, the library community may realize a long-term benefit from the new spirit of cooperation among the organized representatives of the library community that has developed from confronting a common challenge.

— W. Michael Milom, *Esquire*,
Partner in the law firm of
Barksdale, Whalley, Gilbert
and Frank, Nashville, Tennessee,
and Lecturer, School of
Law, Vanderbilt University,
Nashville, Tennessee

Indexers on Indexing: A Selection of Articles Published in The Indexer. Edited by Leonard Montague Harrod. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1978. 430pp. \$21.95.

"The process of indexing is one of selecting the entries that readers are most likely to need out of a mass of possible ones."

It is on this simple statement with its varied and profound ramifications that the present volume on indexing by indexers is based. Compiled as a tribute to the Society of Indexers on its twenty-first anniversary, this volume is comprised of fifty-nine articles selected from those which have appeared through the years in *The Indexer*, the official organ of the Society. The editor, Leonard Montague Harrod, is a former editor of *The Indexer* and a distinguished lecturer, writer, and book indexer.

Lives there a librarian who has not lamented the lack of an index to a volume or the inadequacy of an existing index? G. Norman Knight, founder of the Society, states that "Considerable as has been the progress achieved during recent years, there are still, alas, far too many books published without the needed indexes or with only indifferent ones."

Divided into seven parts, under such headings as "The History of Indexing," "The Practice of Book Indexing," "Index Typography," and "Indexing Periodical and Multi-volume Publications," this compilation provides concise insight into the many facets of the art of indexing. Discussions include the basic factors of indexing, rang-

ing from Jessica M. Kerr's "Indexing Hints for Beginners" to the more sophisticated aspects of the subject as covered in Knight's "Indexing the Life of Sir Winston Churchill." In his "Introduction to Book Indexing," M. D. Law lists some valuable "do's and don'ts" for the indexer, along with essential background information on the qualifications for the indexer and methods of procedure. Charles M. Bernier stresses the fact that "Specifications, already found useful for audio amplifiers, automobiles, books . . . should likewise be helpful to index-users, indexers, and index-publishers" in his discussion of "Index Specifications." Regardless of the nature of the material, from juvenile publications to detailed technical works, there is a general agreement that all parts of a book should be indexed — preface, introduction, illustrations, etc.

Professional indexers are faced with limitations of space and time, which bear heavily on the compilation of a good index, and, at times, author and publisher restrictions present problems for the indexer. Miss V. M. Carruthers states: "The indexer must determine the relative importance of a subject" and "An item not indexed is an item lost." The maintenance of a good relationship between author and indexer is most desirable. Observations in several of the articles stress the fact that most authors are not professional indexers, and therefore, should not attempt to index their own works. Knight states: "It is my contention that proof cannot be corrected too many times by too many people, provided, of course, that the corrections are submitted to the original writer, who must remain the final authority."

G. V. Carey, in notes from an address which he delivered in 1964, likens indexers to unsung heroes. They may be compared to "backstagers" in the theatre world, who perform duties of limitless value, even though their names will never be up in lights. Carey also touches on humor in indexing, stating that the individual indexer determines the inclusion of certain humor. This reviewer was particularly interested in these statements, and as he reflected on them, his mind wandered back to the time that he indexed "Streaker" in a state library journal, and to the time an editor refused inclusion of the phrase, "Banned in Boston," in an index in progress.

In "Indexing Children's Books," Brenda Miller discusses the importance of the logical indexing of encyclopedias for children and points to the fact that in recently published books for children in Australia (though she indicates that this is not

peculiar to Australia), "the indexes are inaccurate or inadequate, or both." She cites books that would be very useful if only they had an index as well as examples of poor indexing (e.g., numbers which do not correspond with the text, omissions, etc.). There seems to be a consensus among the writers that publishers are largely to blame for both the inaccuracies and inadequacies of indexes. As to whether or not novels should be provided with indexes, Knight sets *Don Quixote* by Cervantes as an example of a complicated classic which needs an index, and he mentions the existence of a comprehensive index to Galsworthy's *Forsyte Saga*. The last three sections of the work are devoted to the indexing of scientific and technical literature, indexing systems, and the application of modern technology to indexing.

Admittedly, this work might be more readily received on this side of the Atlantic had it been compiled by the American counterpart of the (British) Society of Indexers. Regardless of the British viewpoint, however, this compilation will provide librarians everywhere with a greater insight into and appreciation of both the broader aspects of indexing and the problems peculiar to indexing.

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Melvil Dewey: His Enduring Presence in Librarianship. Edited by Sarah K. Vann. (Heritage of Librarianship Series, No. 4) Littleton, Colorado: Libraries Unlimited, Inc., 1978. 278 pp. \$17.50 US and Canada; \$21.00 elsewhere.

Melvil Dewey: His Enduring Presence in Librarianship is not the definitive biography which even its author calls necessary. Instead this book is a short summary of Dewey's library career and a selection of his writing and speeches. Reasons for this format include Dewey's overwhelming activity in librarianship and various reform movements, his complex and cantankerous personality, and the difficulty of deciphering his personal records. Little interpretation or commentary on Dewey's life and achievements is offered, but the reprints of speeches, letters and articles by Dewey are a valuable source of his original opinions.

Ms. Vann points out that many of Dewey's qualities were established early in life. He characterized his parents as the "hardest workers in

town," and himself as happy only when "engaged in earnest labor of some kind." Even before going to college his dedication to causes was apparent, and at eighteen his intention was to arrange and classify systematically his own books. While at Amherst he was a library assistant. The decimal classification was originally developed for that college library, even before his graduation.

Dewey's importance in the founding of ALA is amply documented. It was he who encouraged the idea of the 1876 conference, enlisted the support of better known librarians, and later incorporated the American Library Association. His call for a library conference, editorials on the ALA, letter requesting the association's incorporation and many other examples of his involvement are reproduced here.

A brief discussion of many of Dewey's contributions to library science is expanded with Dewey's own words. His thoughts on library education are represented by "Qualifications of a Librarian," the application form for the New York State Library School, and several other articles and editorials. Various documents tracing the development of the decimal classification and its adaptation for the Universal Decimal Classification are included. The speech "Librarianship as a Profession for College-Bred Women" is reproduced in full, and does much to tone down feminist claims, both pro and con, for Dewey. A number of other documents offer Dewey's opinions on everything from uniform catalog cards to the relationship of the library to education. Also included is a bibliography of Dewey's published works, listed by year and type of publication, and works about Dewey, listed by author.

The real value of this book lies in its selection of Dewey's writings, which brings together the man's most important library achievements stated in his own words. The bibliography of works by and about Dewey should also be most helpful. The brief summary of Dewey's early life and library career would be useful to those who know little about Dewey. Only passing coverage is given to the last twenty-five years of his life after he left librarianship. The documents reprinted from this period pertain only to library matters. These are perhaps necessary shortcomings due to the complexity of the man and the multitude of his achievements. They are by no means the greatest fault of the book. That fault is one of production — the type size is small at best and becomes minute in the reprints of original documents. If the reader's eyesight is 20-20 he will

probably find this an interesting and useful addition to the Heritage of Librarianship Series.

— Harriette H. Gaida
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University Library
Murfreesboro, Tennessee

Milestones to the Present: Papers from Library History Seminar V. Edited by Harold Goldstein. Syracuse, New York: Gaylord Professional Publications, 1978. 306 pp. \$15.00.

The dual celebration of the centennial of the American Library Association and the bicentennial of the nation was marked by a number of commemorative events, one of the most significant of which was the fifth Library History Seminar. Appropriately, this seminar was held in October of 1976 in Philadelphia, the site of the first meeting of the American Library Association a century before; and its program, to a large extent, stressed the parallel between the development of libraries with that of the nation itself.

Subsequently, the fifteen seminar papers were compiled and edited by Harold Goldstein, dean of the School of Library Science of Florida State University, and published by Gaylord Professional Publications, a division of Gaylord Brothers, Inc. Entitled *Milestones to the Present*, this compendium initially includes Dan Lacy's historical overview of the communications system in relation to equality and freedom in American society from 1776 to 1976. This introductory paper is followed by four essays on the development of the public library in different sections of the country, two essays on American library architecture of the nineteenth century, and an essay on outreach programs in public libraries, with special reference to the New York Public Library.

A parade of notable library personalities of the past is presented in "Scholars, gentle ladies and entrepreneurs: American library leaders, 1876-1976" by Edward G. Holley and "Dewey's 'splendid women' and their impact on library education" by Laurel Grotzinger. The Library of Congress is represented in the collection by an article on the administration of Herbert Putnam, who initiated most of the national services performed by the Library of Congress.

Approaches to the philosophy of public librarianship in America are made in two of these studies. That "librarians are recipients of social

change, not producers of it" is the contention of Roger Michener in "The contemplation of the library in America," and he cites illustrations from this country's intellectual periods to prove his thesis. Similarly, Michael H. Harris in "The intellectual history of American public librarianship" contends that the librarian's role "has not been self-generated, but rather has been suggested to a receptive profession by societal leadership." And, he claims that traditionally the role of the librarian has been dictated by the social-cultural elite.

From an evolutionary account of the public reading room in coffee houses to those in public libraries by David Kaser to a kaleidoscopic view of the first hundred years of the American Library Association by Doris Kruger Dale, these historical essays, for the most part, present highly readable highlights in the development of American libraries from colonial days to the present.

— J. B. Howell
Mississippi College Library
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The Principal's Handbook on the School Library Media Center. By Betty Martin and Ben Carson. Syracuse, New York: Gaylord Professional Publications, 1978, 212 pp. \$9.95.

What every school administrator and library media specialist has wanted to know and not known where to find it is well presented by Betty Martin and Ben Carson. Their years of experience as a school media specialist and administrator bring special credence to the subjects covered in this much-needed book for both school principals and media specialists.

Mrs. Betty Martin, the former school library media consultant for the Greenville, South Carolina schools, is distinguished for the leadership she has given in changing the concept of the school library into a media center. Dr. Ben Carson has held several administrative positions in Greenville and is now Superintendent of the Statesville, North Carolina schools. Both authors are held in high esteem for the leadership they have given in education.

The three parts of the book — "The Media Program as a Component of the School Program," "Definition of Roles," and "Operation of the Media Center" — cover the major concerns which confront the school principal. A clear explanation, with a concise history of the changing role, and a summary comparing the traditional

library with the media center are given in this book.

The interrelationships between the school program and the media center are highlighted. Ways of accomplishing a "close, continuous, cooperative" relationship between teachers, media personnel, and students are emphasized. The roles of the superintendent, members of the administrative staff, principals, teachers, and media specialists are clearly defined. The importance of the total professional staff involvement is clearly brought into focus by the authors.

A comprehensive list is given which will help the principal to know what the services of the media center should be, what they are, and what can be done for improvement. Among the topics included in the text are setting objectives and evaluating the media program, continuous cooperative planning with other staff members, directing and coordinating the contribution of volunteers, and implementing cooperative activities with community agencies.

More specific information is given on the administration of the media center. Basic areas, such as the budget, records and reports, selection policies, ordering procedures, maintenance of the collection, equipment and personnel, are covered. Helpful suggestions are included for developing a schedule which will insure the optimum use of the media center by students and faculty. The question of desirable community involvement, participation of parents, work aides, help of resource speakers, and the use of community agencies are discussed. Each chapter ends with a scenario describing a challenging administrative situation. Immediately following are questions to aid in analyzing the problem.

The appendixes include evaluation forms, special reference and check lists not heretofore available in one publication. They can be adapted for use by students, teachers, media specialists, and principals to evaluate and up-grade the school media program. An excellent bibliography lists forty-two current sources for additional information on the school media center.

The Principal's Handbook on the School Library Media Center is a "must" for both school administrative and media courses. It is recommended for first purchase for professional collections. School media specialists will acclaim the practical content and will want to have a copy for their administrators to read and to use as reference.

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A Rare Book Saga. By H. P. Kraus. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1978, 386 pp. \$15.00.

Hans Peter Kraus' *A Rare Book Saga* is "must" reading for all librarians. Kraus is one of the world's foremost dealers in rare books and manuscripts, and in his "saga" he tells how he has reached this pinnacle. Readers will be fascinated and entertained — and educated a bit too — as they follow Kraus buying and selling, meeting well-known collectors, bidding fabulous sums at auctions, and sometimes over-spending and then agonizing over so doing.

Kraus divides his well-written autobiography into two parts: part one is "a more or less chronological biography" and part two provides "accounts of individual reminiscences." He was born in Vienna in 1907 and entered the book business as an apprentice in a university bookshop there in 1925 for the huge sum of \$4.20 a month. After a number of years he became a traveling salesman for one of the leading publishers in Europe. In 1932 he returned to Vienna to open his own book business. When Hitler entered Austria in 1938, Kraus, being Jewish, found his book business disrupted; he was eventually "arrested" and sent to Buchenwald and Dachau. Some two years later he was released and told to leave Austria within two months. He decided to come to the United States.

After a stop in Sweden he was able to get a visa to the United States and arrived in New York on his 32nd birthday, October 12, 1939, jobless and penniless. He has become quite successful in the years since his arrival in this country. "I find it hard to believe," he writes, "that the nearly penniless refugee was to become one of the world's leading dealers in rare books, manuscripts, periodicals and reprints; a happy husband; father of five children; and a wealthy man."

His renown probably started when he was the largest purchaser by far at the three C. W. Dyson Perrins auctions of illuminated manuscripts in London from 1958 to 1960. At the auctions he spent about £360,000, the pound being worth far more then than it is today. Accounts of million

dollar-plus purchases and sales are fairly well scattered through the book. Along with these accounts are stories of the major collectors and collections of the world, starting with Lessing Rosenwald who has given many books and manuscripts to the Library of Congress; Count Koziebrodzki, a Polish aristocrat who preferred collecting books to eating and eventually starved to death; Martin Bodmer; Edwin J. Beinecke, the donor of the Beinecke Rare Book Library at Yale and much of its contents; the Rothschilds; Paul Mellon, and others.

Last year Mr. Kraus sold the Shuckburgh-Houghton copy of the Gutenberg Bible, which he had acquired from Arthur Houghton in 1970. A few months after this purchase he exchanged four major medieval manuscripts with the Bibliothèque Nationale for the 1457 Psalter and 1459 Psalter, both printed on Gutenberg's printing equipment after Fust obtained it in a 1456 lawsuit. As Mr. Kraus writes: "No bookseller has ever had these three works on his shelf at the same time, not even in the distant past when prices were low." A *Constance Missal* has passed through his hands; this he sold to the Morgan Library.

Not all of Mr. Kraus' transactions have been successful. In 1949, shortly after they were discovered, the Dead Sea Scrolls were offered him. He considered their "blackened and battered" state, was not sure they could ever be successfully unrolled, and decided they were not worth the \$100,000 that he was being asked for them.

Kraus began selling periodicals in 1946 and has probably become the leading replacement periodical dealer in the United States. From the demand for some very rare periodical issues he started a reprint business. Both ventures grew as successfully as his rare book business, and he was advised to sell a major share of the periodical and reprint business for tax reasons. He sold 51% of both businesses to Roy H. Thomson of London, and so was born the Kraus-Thomson Organization, Ltd.

Over the years Kraus has employed a number of very knowledgeable assistants, but it is obvious that he himself has a thorough knowledge of the rare book and manuscript field. He is, moreover, an avid collector, and his love for the beautiful examples of manuscripts and early bookmaking, his enthusiasm for the chase, is most convincingly conveyed. He points out that he sells not only the most expensive rarities, but depends on selling thousands of more ordinary books in order to make the money to buy the rare ones.

For anyone wishing further discussions of the manuscripts Mr. Kraus has sold, he recently published *In Retrospect: one hundred outstanding manuscripts sold in the last four decades*, with over 100 illustrations in black and white. This book, limited to 700 copies, is available for \$50 directly from H. P. Kraus, 16 East 46th Street, New York, New York 10017. The shop has been at this address for almost his entire career in the United States.

— Arthur Goldsmith, Jr.
Austin Peay State University
Library
Clarksville, Tennessee

Speakers and Lecturers: How to Find Them. Edited by Paul Wasserman and Jacqueline R. Bernero. Detroit, Michigan: Gale Research Company, 1979. 464 pp. \$45.00.

Library conference speakers are usually informed and knowledgeable — too informed and too knowledgeable sometimes since they not infrequently impart more information about their subjects than their audiences really want to know. Not always, but all too often, it seems, library conferences are addressed by speakers who are considerably less than lively and entertaining. Perhaps these speakers for some strange and unknown reason believe that an audience made up primarily of librarians will want their speaker's delivery, platform manner, and subject to be "cold and pure and very dead." These are impressions that this librarian has acquired from some twenty-five years of conference-going on the local, state, regional, and national levels. *Speakers and Lecturers: How to Find Them* may not solve this problem (if, indeed, it is a problem), but it should help.

Librarians who have or someday may have the happy or unhappy responsibility of selecting and negotiating with a speaker for a library convention/workshop/institute should find *Speakers and Lecturers* of considerable assistance in determining what speakers are available and how to get in touch with them. Included in this 464-page work are more than 4,200 speakers (among them: Cleveland Amory, Richard Armour, Polly Bergen, Kitty Carlisle, Clifton Fadiman, Ruth Gordon, Alex Haley, Gloria Vanderbilt) and an estimated 10,050 speech titles (among them: "The Alexandrian Library"; "Children's Books Only Grown-ups Should Be Allowed To Read";

"No! No! No! Censorship: Past, Present, Future"; "Computer Applications in the Study of Literature"; "Plight of the Woman Writer"; "Think About Not Thinking"; "You Can't Not Communicate").

Divided into five sections, *Speakers and Lecturers: How to Find Them* provides in section one an alphabetical list of 231 speaker/lecture agencies/bureaus and similar organizations in the United States and Canada. Each entry contains a description of the organization or agency with name, address, telephone number; indicates whether or not fees are charged, and if they are, the range of these fees; lists the speakers "booked" by the agency or organization together with lecture titles and subjects. Each agency and each speaker is assigned a number; these agency-numbers and speaker-numbers are then used for reference in the four separate indexes which make up the last four sections of the work. Section two is an alphabetical list of the speakers listed. Section three is an alphabetical list of the

lecture topics by title and by keyword. Section four is a geographical index to speaker/lecture agencies by state and city. (Of the 231 agencies listed, 27 are located in states included in the Southeastern Library Association: 1 bureau is listed for Alabama; 6 for Florida; 3 for Georgia; 2 for Kentucky; 0 for Mississippi; 5 for North Carolina; 0 for South Carolina; 4 for Tennessee; 6 for Virginia.) Section five is a comprehensive list of subjects — ranging from Abortion to Zoology — on which speakers speak.

Library associations — and other organizations too — *might* find a better way in 1979 to invest \$45.00 than in the purchase of a copy of *Speakers and Lecturers: How to Find Them* for use by their program chairman. But I rather doubt that they can.

— John David Marshall
Middle Tennessee State
University Library
Murfreesboro, Tennessee

**LOUIS SHORES, AUTHOR-LIBRARIAN
A BIBLIOGRAPHY**

by

John David Marshall

1979

The successor to *Louis Shores: A Bibliography*, 1964

Published by and available from
Gamma Chapter, Beta Phi Mu
School of Library Science
Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida 32306

77 pp.

\$5.00

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- The Collection and Use of Public Library Statistics by State Library Agencies: A Compilation of Forms.* Edited by Kenneth D. Shearer with a guide to state publications by David Nickell. Chicago: Library Administration and Management Association/American Library Association, 1978. \$13.50. Shearer is Professor, School of Library Science, North Carolina Central University, Durham, North Carolina; Nickell is with the Durham Public Library.
- Computer-Output Microfilm: Its Library Applications.* By William Saffady. Chicago: American Library Association, 1978. \$10.50.
- The Criminal Justice Dictionary.* Compiled by Erik Bechman. Ann Arbor, Michigan: Pierian Press, 1979. \$14.95 cloth; \$8.50 paper.
- Daniel Smith, Frontier Statesman.* By Walter T. Durham. Gallatin, Tennessee: Sumner County Library, 1976. \$10.95.
- Douglas C. McMurtrie: Bibliographer and Historian of Printing.* Compiled by Scott Bruntjen and Melissa L. Young. Great Bibliographers Series, No. 4. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, Inc., 1979. \$9.00.
- Films in the Classroom: A Practical Guide.* By Hannah Elsas Miller. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, Inc., 1979. \$12.50.
- Footprints Along the Hoopee: A History of Emanuel County, 1812-1900.* By James E. Dorsey. Spartanburg, South Carolina: The Reprint Company, Publishers, 1978. \$15.00. The author is Librarian and Assistant Professor of History, Emanuel County Junior College, Swainsboro, Georgia.
- A Guide to a Course in Government Documents.* By Helen Q. Schroyer. Occasional Papers No. 135. Urbana: Graduate School of Library Science, University of Illinois, 1978. \$2.00.
- Is That the Library Speaking?* By Ken Hornsby. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1979. \$7.95.
- Library Use Instruction in Selected American Colleges.* By Stuart Wayne Miller. Occasional Papers No. 134. Urbana: Graduate School of Library Science, University of Illinois, 1978. \$2.00.
- On Mobile Streets: A Rumor of the City.* Photographs by Jackson Hill. Mobile, Alabama: Easter Publishing Co., Inc., 1978. \$5.95.
- Proceedings from Southeastern Conference on Approaches to Bibliographic Instruction, March 16-17, 1978.* Edited by Cerise Oberman-Soroka. Charleston, South Carolina: Continuing Education Office, College of Charleston, 1978. \$7.00.
- Public Library Information and Referral Service.* Edited by Clara Stanton Jones. Syracuse, New York: Gaylord Professional Publications, 1978. \$12.50.
- Public Relations, The Edward L. Bernayses and the American Scene: A Bibliography.* Compiled by Keith A. Larson. Useful Reference Series No. 114. Westwood, Massachusetts: F. W. Faxon Co., 1978. \$25.00.
- Reference Sources: 1978.* Edited by Linda Mark. Ann Arbor, Michigan: Pierian Press, 1978. \$48.00.
- State Library Development Agencies.* Edited by John A. McCrossman. (*Library Trends* vol. 27, no. 2, Fall 1978) Urbana: Graduate School of Library Science, University of Illinois, 1978. \$5.00.
- Steady-State, Zero Growth and the Academic Library.* Edited by Colin Steele. Hamden, Connecticut: Linnet Books/Shoe String Press, Inc., 1978. \$11.00.
- Winthrop College Archives and Special Collections: A Guide to the Records Relating to Winthrop College.* Rock Hill, South Carolina: Dacus Library, Winthrop College, 1979. \$2.00.

**NOMINATION FORM FOR THE
1980 OUTSTANDING AUTHOR AWARD
SOUTHEASTERN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
SELA AUTHOR AWARD CRITERIA FOR SELECTION**

Purpose:

To recognize authors in states encompassing members of the Southeastern Library Association for current works of literary merit.

Guidelines:

Author: Native or bona fide resident of a Southeastern Library Association state at the time the work was written or published.

The Work: Two awards may be made — one each in the categories of fiction and non-fiction. In each category works must have been published within the five years prior to October 31 of the year preceding the biennial conference.

Detach and mail to A. Ray Rowland, Chairman: Reese Library, Augusta College, 2500 Walton Way, Augusta, Georgia 30903.

Author Nominated

Title of Work

Publisher

Date of Publication

State of the Author

☐ Fiction

☐ Nonfiction

Nominations must be received by October 31, 1979.

SELA Member Making Nomination

Address

Reason for Nomination with Documentation:

- SELA MINUTES AND REPORTS
- REGIONAL NEWS
- COOPERATIVE EFFORTS
- CONTINUING EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES
- SOUTHEASTERN JOBLINES
- DATES TO REMEMBER
- PERSONALS
- NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF ALL SELA:
 - Officers
 - State Representatives to the Executive Board
 - Section Chairmen
 - Committee Chairmen
 - SELA Headquarters
- STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

SELA Chronicle

THIS SECTION CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION ABOUT LIBRARIANS, LIBRARIES, AND LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS IN THE 10-STATE AREA WHICH MAKE UP SELA. MATERIAL APPROPRIATE FOR THIS SECTION SHOULD BE SENT TO THE MANAGING EDITOR. PUBLICATION DEADLINES ARE LISTED EACH ISSUE ON THE EDITOR'S PAGE.

SELA Minutes and Reports

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

February 14, 1979

The Executive Board of the Southeastern Library Association met in the Industry Room of the Atlanta Cabana Motor Hotel on February 14, 1979 at 1:15 p.m. Officers present were: Helen D. Lockhart, President; Paul H. Spence, Vice President and President Elect; John E. Scott, Treasurer; Mary Frances Griffin, Secretary and J. B. Howell, Immediate Past President. State Representatives present were: Luther Lee, Alabama; Lorraine Schaeffer, Florida; David E. Estes, Georgia; Jane White, Kentucky; Rush F. Miller, Mississippi; Mae S. Tucker, North Carolina; Gerda Belknap, South Carolina; Ann R. Thurmond, Tennessee; Roberta Miller, Virginia; and Judy Rule, West Virginia. Section Chairmen present were: Eugenia Mauldin, Library Education; David Warren, Public Librarians; Mary Canada, Reference and Adult Services; George W. Crabb, Jr., Resources and Technical Services Librarian; Pat Scales, School and Children's Librarians; Aileen V. Ellis, Special Libraries; Kay Vowvaldis, Trustees and Friends of the Library; and Ralph E. Russell, University and College. Committee Chairmen present were: Sybil Ann Hanna, Awards; J. B. Howell, Committee on Committees; Hubert H. Whitlow, Jr., Constitution and By-Laws; Paul C. Porterfield, Continuing Education; Charles E. Miller, Governmental Relations; Mary Louise Rheay, Headquarters Evaluation; John David Marshall, Honorary Membership; Edwin C. Strohecker, Intellectual Freedom; William L. Whitesides, Interstate Cooperation; Paul H. Spence, Library Development; Pamela J. Cravey, Library Orientation and Bibliographic Instruction; James E. Ward, Membership; Elliott R. Horton, Nominating; Cosette Kies, Public Relations; Lucile Deaderick, Rothrock Award; Ray Rowland, SELA Outstanding Author Awards and Paul Cousins, Ad Hoc Computerization of Membership Records. Others in attendance were: Johnnie Givens, Executive Director and Ellis Tucker, Editor, *The Southeastern Librarian*.

President Lockhart presided over the meeting. The minutes of the October 8, 1978 meeting were approved as mailed.

The President requested committee chairmen to present oral and written reports including specific recommendations for consideration by the Executive Board. The President stated that the recommendations would be considered by the Board on the following day, Thursday, February 15, 1979.

David Warren, Chairman of the Public Librarians Section, reported that the Planning Committee, for the section, made the following plans: (1) To begin drafting by-laws to present to the membership for adoption; (2) To relate the program to two of the recommendations that were made in the Southeastern Library Survey for the public libraries. They are: financial support for public libraries and accountability to local governments and people served. (3) To make the Public Librarians' Section visible to public librarians throughout the southeast. (4) To co-sponsor workshops in every state during the Biennium that will deal with alternative sources of funding for libraries. Dr. Patricia Broderick, author of *Alternative Funding for Libraries*, is to assist with the workshops. (5) Offer to host a session at the Biennial Conference. (6) To involve more people this year.

Recommendations:

1. That the SELA Constitution be amended so that section chairmen be full voting members of the Executive Board of the Association.
2. That a minimum of 25% of personal membership dues of those indicating membership in the Public Library Section be designated for use by the section.

President Lockhart called for questions or comments concerning the report. Luther Lee, Representative from Alabama, suggested that as the Planning Committee for the Section works on the Constitution and By-Laws, consideration should be given to a Chairman Elect.

Paul Porterfield, Chairman of the Continuing Education Committee, reported that members of the committee were concerned about the readiness of SELA to take on the commitment of Continuing Education. In the written report following the meeting in New Orleans, the committee endorsed the Anders report concerning SELA needing to initiate the region wide continuing education program that affords librarians to progress professionally. The committee feels that there are several restrictions on the Association taking on too great a responsibility. The major commitment to continuing education entails activities such as first, developing, implementing and evaluating a regional plan for continuing education; second, designating and developing workshops at the regional level; third, developing a sophisticated clearinghouse on continuing education activities; fourth, offering continuing education unit credit; and fifth, coordinating state plans.

Some of the restrictions that the committee sees are the lack of a framework to work under, the lack of a continuing education office in SELA, and the inability of the headquarters' office to take on increasing responsibility in the area with its present work load. However, the association can take on the responsibility of being a facilitator or disseminator of knowledge about what is already going on in continuing education in the region.

2. Recommendations:

1. That twelve issues of a newsletter be published by SELA during the Biennium. The estimated cost is \$4800.00. The newsletter would act as a clearinghouse for continuing education activities. Guidelines have been drawn up for entry concerning information on continuing education for the newsletter. A continuing education worker at the state library level would collect information for the newsletter from the executive secretary of the state library association, state library agencies and library schools. The editing, publishing and printing of the newsletter will have to be worked out.
2. To maintain membership in C.L.E.N.E. for the Biennium. The cost is \$100.00 per year. This recommendation was passed at the meeting in New Orleans, October 1978. Someone should be designated to attend meetings of C.L.E.N.E. during A.L.A. Mid-Winter and Summer Conferences.
3. That this committee be designated as a standing committee of SELA.

Paul Cousins, Chairman of the Ad Hoc Computerization of Membership Records Committee, gave background information on the Committee.

He further stated that input elements have been decided on that were necessary for the system. The membership form has been sent to Executive Board members.

The next logical step is the preparation of specifications for the system that the committee feels necessary to submit to a number of data centers to get their reactions and proposals as to the cost that would be involved in doing a system of this sort. The committee plans to work with people in the Association who have experience in the area and data processing people on their staffs to get their advice and help in the preparation of these specifications. The Committee hopes to have costs ready to submit at the Executive Board meeting in Dallas, June 1979. If everything works out, the committee feels the system could be ready for use by the 1980 membership year. There was no clear idea about the budget.

The system should be designated so that it is flexible, can be transferred from one center to another, not designed to run only in one computer. There should be full documentation for it.

The Executive Board will need to look at the figures, budget and decide what is possible.

Not specifically related to computerization of membership records, Chairman Cousins recommended prepayment of membership dues. One percent of membership could do this.

Chairman of the Membership Committee, James Ward, stated that the present SELA membership is approximately 2900. He listed the following ways to make the Association visible for the purpose of increasing membership to 6,000 by the 1980 Biennial Conference: (1) Include more information about SELA in state journals; (2) Prepare small ribbons for use at state conventions; (3) Develop a slide-tape or other media to send to state conventions; (4) Give encouragement to sponsoring more workshops throughout the region, especially during the non-convention year; (5) Plan some type of social at state conventions to invite present members and others interested in attending who might become members.

Target groups to consider for membership are commercial representatives, library school students and faculty, trustees and friends, school librarians, special librarians, institutions and commercial organizations.

A budget was planned and submitted which reflected anticipated expenditures as well as projected income based on membership for the year.

The committee will begin providing statistical reports to each state representative on the status of membership within that state.

Plans are being made to publish a list of sustaining members (\$25.00) and contributing members (\$50.00 and up) in the journal. These amounts are beyond the required dues. Special ribbons are being considered for these members.

A meeting is being planned for the conference in Dallas.

Each committee member has been asked to develop a plan as to how he will work in his own state to improve membership and submit to the Chairman who will distribute it to each committee member.

Recommendations:

1. Add two categories of members:
 - a. Commercial representatives as personal members. The Executive Board will need to decide the amount of the dues.
 - b. Commercial organizations. The amount of dues will need to be determined by the Executive Board.

If this is necessary, approval be given to a joint membership by a husband and wife team with a reduced rate — perhaps the cost of a journal subscription.

On a voluntary basis, give the commercial representative the opportunity to help recruit members. Consideration could be given to a different color of membership form for the salesman's use.

George W. Craff, Jr. presented the report of the Resources and Technical Services Section. He outlined procedures for sponsoring a competition for the best article on the theme: The Impact of A.A.C.R. 2 on the Individual Library or Libraries in the Region. Contact has been made with the editor of *The Southeastern Librarian* concerning publishing the winning article in the preconference or the June issue. Also, state journals will be contacted for the same purpose. A \$50.00 prize has been suggested for the article.

COUNT DOWN TO AACR 2 was considered as the theme for the Section's Birmingham Conference. Suggested speakers are Michael Gorman and Ilene Dowell with a reactor panel.

The Public Relations Committee's report was presented by Chairman Cosette Kies. The committee recommended that attention be concentrated on graphics as a part of the Association's overall image with its various public. The logo or emblem of SELA needs to symbolize not only the region of the country as it does now, but also the concept of libraries. A possibility could be the design on the cover of the WAKE UP TO THE SUN brochure published by SELA with SELA on the cover. A contest of librarians and graphic artists could be held to design a new logo. A pin could be made based on the logo which could be sold to members and presented to honorary members. A library could donate the time of its staff artist for a period of time to design various publications for the Association as well as new stationery and needed brochures. This would have the advantage of providing a uniform graphic image rather than the differently styled brochures and publications which now appear from the various sections and committees.

Recommendations:

1. Urge the Executive Board of SELA to endorse the concept of a uniform graphic image for the Association as part of the campaign to improve our general public image.

Barbara Bonfilii, Chairman of the Non-Print Media Committee, reported that with the Executive Board's permission, the committee would like its name changed to Media Utilization. The committee was concerned with the selection, sharing, awareness and collection building and format.

At the Biennial Conference in Birmingham, the committee would like to sponsor a continuous film showing, avoiding the time during the general sessions. The climax or windup session would consist of a sharing of ideas and a survey of what has been accomplished and give some input to the committee to follow. Consideration is being given to swap table and provide a handout sheet for participants.

Chairman of the Committee on Committees, J. B. Howell, reported that many of the committees suggestions are recommendations for changes in the wording in the existing handbook regarding these committees. The changes are as follows:

1. The Awards Committee: The Association would be better served with one Awards Committee chairman with the chairperson of subcommittees for the three awards that now exist and providing for additional awards programs that might be added later. The committee is recommending that there be an awards committee chairman. Serving on that committee would be the chairmen of the subcommittees for the Outstanding Author Awards and the Rothrock Award. This arrangement is for better coordination of the Awards program.
2. The Conference Site Selection Committee: An exhibitor should be appointed to the Conference Site Selection Committee since the exhibitors play an important part in the SELA conference activities.
3. The Governmental Relations Committee: A question arose as what to do with this committee once the White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services has ended. This question was referred to the Executive Board for its consideration for the future.
4. The Interstate Cooperation Committee: It was felt that this committee should be charged with the fostering of an awareness of networking and the use of networks in further improving library services in the region.
5. The Library Development Committee: The words standards and planning should be added parenthetically after the name of this committee to give it more meaning.
6. The Manpower Committee: The name of this committee should be changed to the Committee on Personnel Utilization. Its purposes should be: (a) To survey and review data on library personnel in order to provide an updated status report on personnel utilization in the region. (b) To review and forward information to the Executive Board on library personnel in the region.
7. The Nominating Committee: It could be stated in the handbook that the Nominating Committee should be encouraged to consider a diversity of types of libraries in making nominations.
8. The Committee on Committees: If the sunset clause is applied to the constitution, it might become a duty of the Committee on Committees. If this is true, the name of the Committee on Committees should be changed to the Committee on Organizations.

Lucile Deaderick, Chairman of the Rothrock Award Committee, stated that this is a relatively new committee, and there was only one recommendation from the former committee. The present committee discussed the following guidelines for consideration by the Executive Board:

1. That age and years of service should not be a deciding factor in the selection. Both those of many years service and those early in their careers who have made an exceptional contribution to librarianship in the Southeast may be considered.
2. Service in one or more states of the Southeast would qualify a person for nomination for the Award.
3. The Award should be made to only one person in any biennium. If no deserving person is nominated the Award may be omitted for that biennium.
4. The monetary award should be supplemented by an appropriately worded plaque.
5. Publicity about the Award should be handled by the SELA Headquarters Staff and should be sent to the hometown media of the recipient.
6. Colleagues and relatives of the recipient should be invited to attend the ceremony.

The committee plans to submit a notice requesting nominations for the award, including listing these guidelines, if approved in the summer issue 1979 of *The Southeastern Librarian*.

7. A follow-up request will be made for the spring 1980 issue of *The Southeastern Librarian*.

The Library Education Section's report was given by Eugenia Mauldin. She stated that there are no available by-laws of the section. The committee discussed the following guidelines and a recommendation for consideration by the Executive Board:

1. The preparation of guidelines indicating the kinds of materials to be placed in the section files for the archival collection.
2. The allocation of a designated amount of operation funds for each section. If more funds should be needed by a section, the section could request, with justification, additional funds.

Recommendations:

1. The section chairman should be a voting member of the Executive Board.

Chairman, Mary Canada, reported the Reference and Adult Services Section's plans for the Birmingham conference include a panel with a moderator on the topic: "The Frozen Catalog Impact on Reference in the '80's" and to set up a booth in the exhibits area.

She further stated that the committee explored the idea of sponsoring a workshop to be held in Atlanta, February 1980. The workshop will probably focus on communication skills and the reference librarian.

Also, the committee decided to join the recently formed Council of State and Region Group as part of the Adult Services Group of ALA. The committee wants to appoint a person to be a liaison between the Council and this section of SELA.

The section's by-laws have been revised to be presented to the members for approval at the Birmingham conference.

The chairman requested a SELA list of the section's members.

The School and Children's Librarians Section's report was presented by the Chairman, Pat Scales. She stated that a budget for the section was submitted to the Budget Committee for approval.

Since it is impossible for school librarians to attend meetings for more than one day, a formal request was submitted to the Birmingham conference — Local Arrangements Committee for two sessions on the same day. The State Department of Education and Children's Services of public libraries in various states will be presented during the Birmingham conference. An idea booklet of these programs will be compiled and sent to the section's membership.

Recommendations:

1. Each section chairman should be a voting member of the SELA Executive Board.
2. Each section should be provided with an operating budget for the biennium prior to the spring workshop.
3. The date and location of the spring workshop should be announced at the fall conference.

Kay Vowvaldis, Chairman of the Trustees and Friends of the Library Section, reported that for the Birmingham conference the section plans to present a workshop based on the Alabama format. The workshop will be publicized in journals, newspapers and other publications.

Efforts will be made to stay in contact with presidents of trustees sections in other states.

A budget was submitted to the Budget Committee.

The chairman of the Special Libraries Section, Aileen Ellis, reported that the section plans to address the three recommendations in the Ander's survey which pertain to special libraries.

A workshop is being planned for November 1979 to be held in Atlanta on one or both of two topics: "The Acquisition of Special Library Materials" and "Automated Information Retrieval."

Tentative plans were made for the Birmingham conference.

Recommendation:

1. The section chairman should be a voting member of the SELA Executive Board.

Ralph Russell, Chairman of the University and College Section gave the following report. In an effort to assist with membership recruitment, the section proposed to provide a continuing education experience next year and a good program for the Birmingham conference.

Assuming there will be an increase in the gas shortage for next year, the committee proposed a fall 1979 conference that would be duplicated in Richmond, Charlotte, Birmingham and Tampa on four Saturdays. The subject would be A.A.C.R. 2. Resource people trained by Doralyn Hickey, Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee of the RTSD of ALA on A.A.C.R. 2 Introductory Program or our own resource people will serve as leaders for the activity. The time period will be from October 1 to Thanksgiving.

The Awards Committee Chairman, Sybil Ann Hanna, presented the following recommendations:

1. That the name of the Awards Committee be changed to Outstanding Library Program Awards Committee.
2. That two copies of the nominated papers be sent to the committee—one marked original or designated as the original. The second copy should be a carbon or xeroxed copy. The original copy would be kept in the files at the SELA Headquarters which can be used for interlibrary loan. The second copy would be returned to the person who sent it.
3. The date is May 1 instead of June 1.
4. The Certificate of Merit (The Award of Merit) should be made in the form of a framed certificate.

John David Marshall, Chairman of the Honorary Membership Committee, reported that the committee reviewed the Criteria for Honorary Membership as published in *The Southeastern Journal*, Fall 1978 issue. The committee will operate in the framework of that criteria.

A time table has been worked out for the committee. The chairman will request to place a call for nominations for honorary membership to be published in the next three issues of *The Southeastern Librarian*. Also, request a deadline for receiving nominations as of December 5, 1979. Sixty dollars (\$60.00) were requested to frame the certificates for honorary membership.

The report of the Interstate Cooperation Committee was given by the Chairman, William Whitesides. He stated that the committee recognizes that the basic problem in the southeast is the lack of representation at ALA. There are very few at-large councilors of ALA, and very few officers of divisions of ALA from the southeast. In view of these facts, the committee made the following recommendations:

1. That SELA mount an intensified campaign to first, strengthen membership in ALA and then influence southeastern librarians. This would be done by promoting ALA and SELA membership as the basic requirement for participation. Executive Board members would be asked to assist with this by suggesting knowledgeable librarians who can be nominated to divisional and ALA committees especially nominating committees.
2. That interested southeastern librarians be nominated to divisional and ALA offices particularly Council At-Large seats or by petition. Each state association needs to assume responsibility for this process; therefore, the SELA Executive Board would be requested to ask each state association's nominating committee to assume responsibility for these former steps. Following the release of the list of nominees by ALA, the Executive Board would be requested to direct a special letter to the SELA membership promoting these candidates for ALA officers.
3. The Interstate Cooperation Committee maintain regular meetings with the Southeastern ALA Councilors. These meetings could be held at Southeastern conferences and workshops as well as at ALA conferences.
4. The SELA increase and exchange bibliographic tools, union lists, free materials, etc. among the states and the librarians.
5. To develop and maintain a talent bank of available expertise consisting of speakers for conferences, workshops, panels, consultants and resource persons.
6. To consider emphasis on networking.

Edwin Strohecker, Chairman of the Intellectual Freedom Committee reported that the committee could best function as an information center for librarians and trustees. Therefore the following recommendations were presented:

1. Prepare a brochure to pinpoint guidelines including planning workshops, developing written policies, preparing defense tactics, contacting agencies for assistance when anything develops in the state.
2. To serve as an independent clearing house on questionable materials.

He further stated that a budget had been submitted and the committee discussed plans for the Birmingham conference.

The report of the Library Orientation and Bibliographic Instruction Committee was presented by the Chairman, Pamela Cravey. The committee identified the following goals:

1. To sell 500 of the Southeastern Bibliographic Directory.
2. To support the Clearing House in three phases: i.e., add or duplicating audiovisual materials, publish news of the Clearing House and make the director of the Clearing House an ex officio of the Clearing House Committee.
3. To discuss the marketability and possibility of continuing a bibliographic directory.
4. To develop guidelines for attaching the committee's name to other conferences.
5. To support conferences that request the committee's participation.
6. To support an informal interest group that will meet at all major bibliographic conferences.
7. To work towards a wider dissemination of bibliographic instruction information through *The Southeastern Librarian* and the state journals.
8. To work on the signs systems for orientation.
9. To try to interface more closely with ACRL bibliographic instruction.
10. SELA should somehow publicize ALA candidates.

Following this report, the President stated that there would be a ten minute break — 2:50-3:00 p.m.

After the break, Mary Louise Rhey presented the report for the Evaluation Committee. She stated that an evaluation of SELA is not possible without input from the membership. The committee proposes to poll the members by means of a specific questionnaire to determine if they feel the objectives of SELA are being met, and if the present structure is capable of promoting these objectives. This questionnaire must be carefully constructed subject to the approval of the Executive Board. The results of this survey should be analyzed carefully in the light of fiscal requirements at this point in time.

Recommendations:

1. The Handbook should be updated and kept current. The Handbook should include the conference manual. It may be worth considering that a Handbook be printed that could be sold to the membership.
2. There should be a Handbook Committee to keep up with revisions.

The Constitution and By-Laws Committee report was presented by Hubert Whitlow, Chairman. He stated that as the committee progresses with the document, it would like to submit reports to the Executive Board through *The Southeastern Librarian* and to the ten state associations through their Associations' journals. Responses are invited to these reports from the members.

Elliott Horton, Chairman of the Nominating Committee gave the following recommendations:

1. That future Nominating Committees should select or appoint a secretary.
2. That one member of the committee be reappointed for continuity.

The committee plans to hold one informal meeting at ALA in Dallas. Another meeting will possibly be held in 1980 prior to the Biennial Conference.

Charles Miller, Chairman of the Governmental Relations Committee reported that the most important items considered by the committee were: (1) To serve as a clearing house for various state lobbying efforts, (2) To compile, summarize and analyze the official resolutions of the various Governors Conferences in the southeast, (3) A regional White House Pre-Conference should not be sponsored by SELA, (4) The Public Relations Committee or some other appropriate committee should be working towards improving the professional public awareness of SELA, its purposes and services, (5) Copies be obtained of all southeastern state's Governor's Conferences official resolutions for purposes of references, study research and analysis, (6) Each state be encouraged to submit a report of its legislative and lobbying efforts for sharing with the other states, (7) The President, Vice President, Executive Director and others who are appropriate, should host a buffet brunch prior to the start of the White House Conference in order to caucus the delegates from the southeast. The committee felt that it would be able to use the money which has already been given to it to meet the caucus.

The SELA Outstanding Author Awards Committee's report was given by the Chairman, Ray Rowland. He presented the following recommendations for consideration by the Executive Board members:

1. The purpose should be changed to read: To recognize authors in states and competent members of the SELA for current works of literary merit.
2. Publish a notice in the summer 1979 issue of *The Southeastern Librarian* and set a deadline of October 31, 1979 for nominations.

The President called for a report from the Ad Hoc Conference Handbook Revision Committee. There was no report.

Ellis Tucker, Editor, *The Southeastern Librarian*, reported that there are plans to publish an anniversary issue of *The Southeastern Librarian* prior to the SELA Biennial Conference in Birmingham. The title of the new column which has been added to *The Southeastern Librarian* is Ideas, Concepts and Practices. Librarians may contribute any activities that would be of interest to the library field. Formal articles are not necessary.

Recommendation:

With Executive Board approval, the editor would like to have a contributing editor to *The Southeastern Librarian*.

Patricia Moore, Chairman, Local Arrangements Committee for the SELA Biennial Conference requested Luther Lee to present her report since she could not be present. He stated that the dates for the Birmingham conference will be Wednesday, November 19 — Friday, November 21. President Lockhart stated that Tuesday, November 18 will be used for pre-conferences if necessary.

Following this report, President Lockhart requested the Executive Board to consider the recommendations presented by Ellis Tucker concerning the name of a contributing editor to *The Southeastern Librarian*. The editor reminded the Board members that the SELA Constitution and By-Laws make provisions for the editor to name people to assist with the publication. Ellis Tucker suggested J. B. Howell as contributing editor. David Estes moved that J. B. Howell be named contributing editor to *The Southeastern Librarian*. Roberta Miller seconded the motion. Luther Lee amended the motion to delete the name and allow the editor to name a contributing editor. A vote was taken and the motion carried.

The editor's second recommendation was that the Association publish an anniversary issue prior to the Biennial Conference in Birmingham. After much discussion concerning the matter, Luther Lee moved that a special program be prepared to give to convention participants as part of the registration and available to others at cost. The motion was seconded by Rush Miller and it passed. Suggested items to include in the special program were: history, notable people and events, pictures, and a list of honorary members.

The Library Development Committee, Paul Spence, Chairman, made six recommendations for consideration at the meeting on February 15, 1979 meeting. (See minutes for February 15, 1979).

Paul Spence, Chairman of the Budget Committee gave a brief report on the budget, because the committee had not completed its work.

Identified Income	\$173,000.00
Request for Funding	244,824.00
Amount Compared	227,454.00
Deficit Amount	54,000.00

This information was discussed by the Board. Chairman Spence stated that the Budget Committee would report again to the Executive Board on Thursday, February 15, 1979.

Then, the Executive Director, Johnnie Givens distributed copies of her report which included the following items:

1. Budget Data, presented to Headquarters
2. Biennial Budget
3. 1978-80 Budget Request

Items in the report were discussed.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:50 p.m.

February 15, 1979

The Executive Board Meeting of the Southeastern Library Association took place in the Peachtree Room of the Atlanta Cabana Motor Hotel in Atlanta, Georgia at 9:00 a.m. on Thursday, February 15, 1979. Officers present were: Helen D. Lockhart, President; Paul H. Spence, Vice-President and President Elect; John E. Scott, Treasurer; and Mary Frances Griffin, Secretary. State Representatives present were: Luther Lee, Alabama; Lorraine Schaeffer, Florida; David Estes, Georgia; Jane White, Kentucky; Rush G. Miller, Mississippi; Mae S. Tucker, North Carolina; Gerda Belknap, South Carolina; Ann R. Thurmond, Tennessee; Robert Miller, Virginia; and Judy Rule, West Virginia. Others in attendance were: William H. Roberts, Member, Budget Committee; Ronald P. Steensland, Member, Budget Committee. Also present were Johnnie Givens, SELA Executive Director and Ellis Tucker, Editor, *The Southeastern Librarian*.

President Lockhart called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m. Chairman Paul H. Spence, presented the following recommendations for the Library Development Committee:

1. That the program for the Association as well as the program for the Biennial Meeting be developed so that they appeal to and can be recognized as useful to a wider range of membership. This should help in maintaining the interest of current members and attracting new members.
2. That the Association conduct a study to address the problem of dues or dues rates. Whether the dues should be annual or biennial?

Luther Lee moved that President Lockhart appoint a committee to make a study of the entire dues structure of the Association with the first report to come at the June 1979 meeting. Gerda Belknap seconded the motion, and it carried.

3. That the development of a public relations or communications network for the region as a whole with the object of presenting the United Fund to accomplish the recommendations of the Southeastern Library Survey.

President Lockhart rules that this recommendation be referred to the Public Relations Committee.

4. (a) That ways be explored to make more use of state representatives.

The Executive Board felt that as the SELA Constitution and Bylaws committee continues to work, possibly the state representative will become a member of the State Association Executive Board thus providing support for the state representative.

- (b) That the type of library programs be strengthened.

The Executive Board concurred that the current movement for the sections to be represented on the SELA Executive Board will assist in strengthening library programs.

5. That the Association more actively support cooperative activities such as Solinet and the National Periodicals Center.
6. That financial accountability be strengthened by employing an accounting firm to set up the proper system of bookkeeping to update the corporation papers required by our tax exempt status to establish a system of paying payroll taxes and obtain a legal audit.

This recommendation was referred to the Budget Committee.

President Lockhart then opened the floor for a discussion on the following recommendation: That section chairmen be a member of the SELA Executive Board.

The President stated that the Constitution and Bylaws Committee will need to address the recommendation, also.

David Estes moved that the minutes of the Executive Board meetings be sent to each section chairman. Gerda Belknap seconded the motion, and it carried.

Ann Thurmond moved that the Executive Board go on record as supporting section chairmen to be members of the official Executive Board of SELA. The motion was seconded by Gerda Belknap.

After a discussion of the motion, Luther Lee moved that this matter be postponed until the next Executive Board meeting. The motion was seconded by Roberta Miller, and it carried.

President Lockhart presented the following recommendations from the Interstate Cooperation Committee:

1. That SELA mount an intensified campaign to strengthen membership and an influence of southeastern librarians in ALA. It was suggested that individual members of SELA should consider this activity as awareness, but not as an organization.
2. That the Interstate Cooperation Committee maintain regular meetings with southeastern ALA Councilors.
3. That SELA develop and maintain a talent bank of available expertise consisting of speakers for conferences, workshops panels, consultants and resource persons.

The Executive Board agreed that this recommendation should be added to C.L.E.N.E.'s list of activities.

4. That SELA increase exchange of bibliographic tools, union lists, free materials among states' libraries.

The Committee on Committees recommended: Emphasis on Networking.

The Awards Committee recommended the following: That their name be changed to Outstanding Library Program Committee.

The recommendation will be referred to the Committee on Committees.

The SELA Outstanding Author Awards Committee recommended that its purpose be changed to read as follows: To recognize authors in states encompassing members of SELA for current works of literary merit.

This recommendation was referred to the Committee on Committees.

Consideration was then given to recommendations of the Continuing Education Committee.

1. That twelve issues of a newsletter be published by SELA during the Biennium. The estimated cost is \$4800.00.

The recommendation was referred to the Budget Committee. Paul Spence stated that the Budget Committee had already considered the cost.

2. To maintain membership in C.L.E.N.E.

President Lockhart stated that this recommendation should be considered by the Budget Committee.

Paul Spence, Chairman of the Budget Committee stated that the committee had not specifically put the membership in the budget. There is a line in the budget for membership which the committee suggests that this should be considered.

3. That this Committee be designated as a standing committee to serve the Association on a continuing basis.

David Estes moved that the Continuing Education Committee become a standing committee of SELA. Rush Miller seconded the motion, and it passed.

4. Expand the Committee to include a special librarian from a state not presently represented.

The Public Library Section recommended that a minimum of 25% of personal membership dues of those indicating membership in the Public Library Section be designated for use by the section.

The Executive Board directed the Committee on Committees to study the criteria used for selecting recipients to receive the Rothrock Award.

The Public Relations Committee recommended that the Association continue to use the SELA Logo. However, a special logo should be prepared for the 60th Anniversary.

Paul Spence, Chairman of the Budget Committee, distributed copies of the 1978-80 Budget. The budget summary presented the following information:

Projected Income	\$164,800.00
Projected Budget Disbursements	217,150.00
Projected Budget Deficit	52,350.00

The chairman stated that the committee could not find any way to cut the budget further without either eliminating something or seriously limiting some things in it. The Committee recommended the adoption of the deficit budget with the understanding that after the first year of the Biennium if not enough additional revenue has been generated to cover the second year of the biennium that the Executive Office be curtailed to the point that we have funds to operate.

At this point President Lockhart ruled that a discussion of the budget, item by item would be in order.

Upon discussion of Headquarters Expense, Johnnie Givens, Executive Director, inquired if she should leave the room. The Executive Board excused her.

After much discussion of items in the budget, Rush Miller moved that the Executive Board eliminate the position of the Executive Director as of July 1, 1979, and an Evaluation Committee be formed to evaluate the needs for headquarters staff after that point. That will be at the discretion of the President. Roberta Miller seconded the motion, and it carried.

At this point members of the Executive Board requested the President to go and discuss the actions of the Executive Board with the Executive Director, Johnnie Givens, and bring her back to the room. The President responded to the request of the Board.

The Executive Board authorized Paul Spence, William Roberts and John Scott to communicate and work out a budget to re-submit to the Board, and if necessary, to contact members of the Budget Committee by mail. Then mail immediately to the Executive Board. Board members could respond by mail.

Ellis Tucker called attention to the extra cost for additions and corrections made to *The Southeastern Librarian* after the copy has gone to press. The cost to make additions and/or corrections is \$20.00 per hour. David Estes moved that once the editor establishes a deadline there should not be any changes made. John Scott seconded the motion which passed. Ellis Tucker amended the motion to include unless the party is willing to pay.

Jane White raised a question concerning who was responsible for signing the contract with the hotel in Birmingham, Alabama, for the Biennial Conference. Paul Spence explained that Pat Moore and Jerry Stephens will check this during the week of February 19, 1979.

Johnnie Givens, Executive Director, expressed appreciation to the Executive Board and membership for the support, faith, hope and trust that the two groups invested in her during the last Biennium. She pointed out areas in which the Board might like to concentrate in providing meaningful programs for membership and areas in which there are available funds and the support needed to secure these funds.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

LIBRARY EDUCATION SECTION

February 13-14, 1979

The Library Education Section considered a number of items of concern to the officers of the Section and would like to make the following suggestions and/or recommendations to the Executive Board for their consideration:

1. Preparation of guidelines indicating kinds of material to be placed in Section files for the Archival Collection.
2. Allocation of a designated amount of operating funds for each Section. If more funds should be needed by a Section, the Section could request, with justification, additional funds.
3. Section Chairmen should be made voting members of the Executive Board.

As a point of information, the officers present selected names of members who will be contacted to serve on the 1980 Nominating Committee. Program ideas for the 1980 Section Meeting were discussed and a topic was tentatively agreed upon; however, no firm commitment was made concerning the topics and possible speakers at this time.

— Eugenia Mauldin
Chairman

PUBLIC LIBRARIES SECTION

February 13, 1979

Present: David Warren, Chair; Gail Lazenby, Secretary; Linda Stith, Amanda Bible, Leroy Childs, planning committee.

Also present: Ann Thurmond, Mae Tucker, Bill Roberts.

Chair David Warren opened the meeting with a report on a meeting with Gail Lazenby during ALA/Midwinter in Washington, during which preliminary ideas for the possibility of providing package programs on alternative funding sources for public libraries. These packages would be presented to the state agencies or associations for local sponsorship.

HISTORY

David Warren provided a brief history of the section based on what sketchy information could be obtained from the files on hand. Because of the difficulty involved in tracing the files and past activities of the section, it was decided that Secretary Gail Lazenby would attempt to consolidate what information is available and write a history of the Section.

SELA SURVEY

The recommendations to public libraries from the SELA survey (attached) were discussed briefly, and it was decided that the Section would focus on the first recommendation: Financial support for public libraries, and the 7th: accountability to local governments and the public.

BY-LAWS

Because no bylaws for the section have been located, a committee headed by Gail Lazenby will draft bylaws for approval of the Section membership. Specific concerns are the establishment of nominating and election procedures, an additional office of vice-chair, and standing committees.

INTERIM WORKSHOPS

Amanda Bible reported on a week-long institute on alternative funding sources for libraries sponsored by the University of Denver Graduate School of Librarianship in December, 1978. She felt that the most pertinent information could easily be presented in a two-day workshop and recommended that Dr. Patricia Breivik, who conducted the institute, be asked to be the main speaker. David Warren proposed that, instead of holding one regional workshop, we prepare a package including a list of speakers, suggested time frame, content, and agenda, and a bibliography to be presented to the individual states for locally produced workshops. Funding for the workshops would be determined by the states and all revenue would be retained locally. The section will provide, in addition to the package, publicity in the library media. The package will be presented to the state library agency, state association or association section for sponsorship.

February 14, 1979

Present: David Warren, Gail Lazenby, Leroy Childs, Amanda Bible, Linda Stith

The second work session was devoted primarily to clarifying details of the package programs and the Birmingham conference program. David Warren brought up the possibility of including people on the conference program who had conducted successful and unusual fund raising campaigns. Linda Stith will write to the state library agencies with the initial request that they sponsor a workshop for their state. If the state agency declines, the same request will be made to the state association or sections of the association (Public Library, JMRT, etc.). Amanda Bible will find local resource people and organizations to include in the package and compile a bibliography. Leroy Childs will handle library media publicity. David Warren and Gail Lazenby will work on the Birmingham Conference programs. Further details of the package programs were discussed, including time frame (16 hours over 2-3 days, agenda, content, size, etc.) The working title for the workshops will be "Fund raising for libraries: alternative sources."

Recommendations of the section are:

1. Increased financial support should be provided for public library services.
 2. Public libraries should give staff priority in planning for the future.
 3. Each public library needs to develop and implement realistic annual and long-range plans that take into consideration anticipated growth and change in the geographic area it serves.
 4. Each library needs to increase its knowledge and understanding of the educational, economic, and social characteristics of the specific categories of users and nonusers who live within the geographic area it serves and of the factors that shape and modify those of their needs that the library can serve.
 5. Each library needs to establish and maintain communication with other local agencies in order to increase the effectiveness of its support for those programs.
 6. Each library should review its internal operations in relation to current management procedures and principles and analyze and evaluate its decision-making process.
 7. Each library needs to be seeking ways to measure and report its contribution to local government and to the people it serves.
- The meeting was adjourned at 10:30 a.m.

— Gail Lazenby
Secretary

REFERENCE AND ADULT SERVICES SECTION

February 13, 1979

Present: President Mary Canada, Vice-President-Elect Bill Prince and Secretary Glenda Neely, Section Officers, and visiting SELA members John Scott and Casper Jordan.

Mary Canada introduced everyone present and began the meeting by announcing that those attending the Reference and Adult Services section business meeting in New Orleans in October, 1978, prefer a program meeting for the Birmingham SELA Conference. The 1980 SELA Conference will be the 60th anniversary year for SELA. Dates for Conference are November 19-21 in Birmingham. A discussion on whether to have a workshop in the middle year of the biennium or a pre-conference workshop in Birmingham commenced. Bill and Glenda stated they preferred a separate workshop. Everyone present agreed that Atlanta was a drawing card for the site of a workshop, and suggested the Cabana Motor Hotel for lodging and meeting space. Rates at the Cabana are very reasonable, and the only cheaper rates would possibly be charged by a college or university for dormitory space. Casper Jordan said Emory was about the only school with adequate dormitory space, but they usually didn't offer it for such purposes, and students do not vacate the dormitories during the year. It was decided that the planning of a workshop should be handled by a local Atlantan RASS member of SELA, or several if needed. Mary asked if a list of RASS members in Atlanta could be provided. Further discussion was dropped.

SELA Program — 1980

Mary called for suggestions for the topics for a program in Birmingham. The audience could be as many as 500-700 people. The following topics were mentioned by section members in New Orleans:

1. Staff development.
2. Closing of the card catalog (freezing the catalog) and its impact on reference librarians and the library profession. More specifically what the impact of AACR II will be on the reference function.
3. Patron problems and problem patrons.
4. Objectives and priorities of reference service.

A Thursday afternoon program is preferred, and instead of a single speaker, a panel appealed to everyone. Glenda and Bill mentioned having a keynote speaker and a panel. It was decided that no small groups could meet out of an audience so large. A topic or theme for the program was suggested by Mary — "Gearing up for the 80's." If we decide to focus on the frozen catalog we could choose, "The frozen catalog — impact on reference in the 80's." Related topics for the program — the COM Catalog (descriptors vs. subject headings), the linkage between the old and new, coordination between technical and public services, the coordination between technical services and public services and the impact on users were suggested.

After a break Virginia Jackson, Program Chairman for the Birmingham Conference, joined our table. She made the following announcements regarding the Birmingham schedule: pre-conferences will be on Wednesday, November 19, 1980; Section Meetings will be on Thursday, November 20, 1980 from 2:00-5:30 p.m. and 8:00-10:00 p.m. and Friday, November 21, 1980 from 4:00-6:00 p.m. The Conference theme will be "A New Decade — a New Beginning." She also said the breakfast meeting schedule is Thursday, November 20, 1980 from 8:00-9:30 a.m.; Friday, November 21, 1980 from 8:00-9:00 a.m.; and Saturday, November 22, 1980 from 8:00-10:00 a.m. The first General Session meeting is 10:00-12 noon on Thursday. Lunch breaks are from noon until 2:00 p.m. on Thursday and Friday. Saturday afternoon is reserved for small committee meetings. There will be a SELA business meeting on Friday from 2:00-4:00 p.m. and another General Session on Saturday from 10:00 a.m. until noon. Friday supper hour and evening is open. We are to let Virginia know of any conflicts of groups meeting simultaneously. Friday morning there will be some schedule tours, but if small committees want to meet they may.

Workshop

The officers returned to the workshop discussion. Johnnie Givens visited with us briefly. Names for possible mid-biennium year workshop coordinators were mentioned. Ted Johnson, new director of libraries for Emory (formerly of Oberlin), Michael McDavid of Equifax Library, and Casper Jordan of Atlanta Public Library were among those suggested.

SELA Program

For the Birmingham program we discussed how many speakers and/or panelists are needed. It was felt that the impact of the frozen card catalog must be addressed from the public and the academic library viewpoints. Coordination between the cataloging and reference departments could be handled by one person each from two areas. We agreed that only one person is needed to speak on alternatives to the card catalog. This makes a total of five persons for the panel. We need a dynamic moderator for the program. Bill, Mary and Glenda will send each other names of persons they recommend. Those suggested included Ann Eastman (public librarian) for speaking on the impact on users, and Bill Katz or Beverly Lynch for moderator.

The officers meeting adjourned for the day at 5:00 p.m.

February 14, 1979

Present: Mary Canada, Bill Prince and Glenda Neely, RASS Officers

A possible topic for an Atlanta workshop was suggested by Mary Canada from those mentioned in New Orleans-Interpersonal Communications. The topic could be narrowed to communication skills of reference librarians. We could invite a psychologist, a psychiatrist and a social worker to speak.

Recommendations

1. Bill Prince brought the newly created ALA Council of State and Regional Groups to our attention. It is under the Reference and Adult Services Division of ALA. Our RASS group of SELA should join.
2. We agreed to recommend this to the Executive Board of SELA.
3. Since all three officers of the RASS group are presently academic librarians, it was suggested that a public librarian be our delegate. We would also like this person to be the fourth member of our RASS section officers committee.
4. Mary will ask the SELA Executive Board for \$750.00 for a delegate to attend the ALA meetings of the biennium (midwinter and annual).

SELA Program

We returned to Birmingham Conference planning. Bill Prince suggested for our Reference and Adult Services Section to be more visible that we have a suite or room where section members could meet and talk. He proposed a cocktail hour. Mary and Glenda questioned the money for rental of the room. Glenda suggested a hospitality booth with coffee in the exhibit area. Mary said several of our section members gave her their names and asked to be contacted to help with activities. It was agreed that one of these — Elba Grovdahl, contact other volunteers about arranging a schedule and planning the booth at Birmingham. Possible co-sponsoring with a publisher will be pursued. Scarecrow, Bowker, Greenwood and Ruzicka were mentioned.

Mary will ask the Executive Board for booth money. Possibly a publisher could supply coffee. The booth could contain brochures and materials from ALA and the Reference and Adult Services Division. We could encourage RASS SELA members to meet and get acquainted through this activity.

Program

We all agreed that good speakers are essential — we need to decide on a moderator by fall, and the panelists by next winter if possible. Discussion of several names followed.

Workshop

Do we need seed money for the coordinators? It was agreed that we ask SELA for \$300.00, to be repaid after workshop to cover costs of printing brochures and mailing.

Executive Director Johnnie Givens has asked for a description summary of our section for the SELA Handbook and Bylaws for the section.

Bylaws

Bill Prince's draft for revised bylaws was distributed. In our discussion we agreed that "Bylaws" will be the name of our document. The title "Executive Secretary" on page 3 was changed to "Executive Director," and the word "affiliate" dropped throughout. Bill will make Bylaw changes and distribute copies at the Birmingham Conference for approval by the RASS membership. He will also write a Handbook summary of the Section. We looked over an old description and commented on some changes Bill might want to make.

Glenda was asked to forward a copy of our Section Officers Meeting minutes to Johnnie Givens. Mary will ask Johnnie about obtaining a list of Reference and Adult Services Section members from SELA Headquarters. Since they are computerizing memberships records we are hopeful of getting such a list. This will help officers identify those who are possible workers and future officers of our Section.

Following a coffee break, another SELA member joined our discussion.

11:00 to 11:45 a.m.

Present: Mary, Bill, Glenda and Trish Ridgeway

Workshop

We agreed to hold our Section workshop in Atlanta and to contact Ted Johnson of Emory to head up the coordination and contact speakers. Our theme will be "Communications and interpersonal skills in Reference." Next February, 1980, is the proposed date. We would like a social worker, a psychologist and psychiatrist to speak. The format will be speakers followed by breakout sessions

and group discussions. One suggestion is videotaping presentations. The limit on participants will be 100. Mary will write a letter to Ted Johnson, inviting him to coordinate the workshop.

Program

Trish Ridgeway suggested Carole McIver as a participant in the Birmingham program to speak on the implications of closing the card catalog. She is at Winthrop College in Rock Hill, SC. She would be able to speak and be part of a dialogue team to represent a cataloger's viewpoint or the impact that closing the card catalog has on academic libraries. Barbara Ford at University of Illinois (Chicago Circle) was also mentioned as a speaker, possibly from the Reference librarian's viewpoint.

Adjourned Section Officers Meeting at 11:45 a.m.

— Glenda Neely
Secretary

RESOURCES AND TECHNICAL SERVICES LIBRARIANS SECTION

February 13-14, 1979

The meeting of officers of the Resources and Technical Services Section for the purpose of planning the section program for the SELA Conference to be held in Birmingham, Alabama in 1980 took place February 13-14, 1979, in Atlanta. Present were: George W. Crabb, chairman, Barry Baker, vice-chairman/chairman elect, and Germaine Linkins, secretary/treasurer.

The committee made the following proposal to the Executive Board:

The committee recommends that the 1980 program at the Birmingham Conference be on the subject of AACR 2 and its impact on various types of libraries in the Southeast. The theme suggested is: Countdown to AACR 2.

The committee suggests the following program: Two speakers giving thirty minute presentations followed by a reactor panel drawn from representatives of various types of libraries (large academic, large public system, school system, small public or private college).

It is strongly recommended that the speakers be nationally recognized as experts in the field. The program is outlined as follows:

Speakers: Michael Gorman
Arlene Dowell

Reactor panel: To be determined

Projected budget: Speakers honoraria and expenses; panelists expenses — \$1,000-\$1,200.

In addition to the above, the committee recommended that a competition be held and that a \$50 prize be given for each of the best 3-4 articles on AACR 2. The prize articles will also be published in a pre-convention issue of *The Southeastern Librarian*.

In a final action, the committee offered formal support for a resolution from the University and College Section that 25% of the membership fees for section members be reserved for the Sections for the purpose of planning and holding the biennial section programs.

— Germaine Linkins
Secretary

SCHOOL LIBRARY AND CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS SECTION

In a positive effort to encourage greater communication within the association, the School Library and Children's Librarians Section issues the following recommendations:

1. Each section chairman be made a voting member of the executive board
2. Each section be provided with an operating budget for the biennium prior to the spring workshop
3. Dates and location for the spring workshop be announced by the end of the biennial conference
4. Monies budgeted for convention programming be increased to \$500
5. Each state representative concentrate recruitment efforts at state conferences, workshops, and regional meetings.

The officers of this section feel that the above recommendations will enable the section to provide a program of opportunities that will further recruitment efforts on behalf of SELA and involve the current members in a viable fashion.

We wish to concentrate our program efforts on the biennial conference and provide a tangible product for members who are unable to attend the conference. This product is to take the form of an idea booklet featuring outstanding programs of interest to school and children's librarians in the Southeast. The search for such outstanding programs has already begun, and the budget to publish the booklet has been submitted to the budget committee.

The section officers have requested two meeting times at the biennial conference. This is in addition to the library tours already arranged by the local arrangements committee. This, we feel, will encourage more school and children's librarians to participate in the conference.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES SECTION

The Section plans to address the recommendations in the Anders survey which pertain to the Special Libraries Section.

A workshop is planned on one or both of the following topics: (1) Acquisition of Special Library Materials; (2) Automated Information Retrieval (including vendor presentations and a panel of users pointing out pitfalls, search strategies, etc.). The workshop will be held either in Atlanta in November 1979 or as a preconference workshop in Birmingham in November 1980.

I am planning to send out letters to special librarians in the area inviting them to join SELA and the Special Libraries Section.

Recommendation: That the section chairmen be voting members of the board.

— Eileen V. Ellis
Chairman

TRUSTEES AND FRIENDS OF THE LIBRARY SECTION

The SELA Handbook states in the Trustees and Friends Section that the primary goal is to promote libraries and library services through continuing education of trustees by means of workshops and biennial conference.

This section placed emphasis on the actual program for Birmingham, 1980 and shall endeavor to fulfill the commitment as stated in the Handbook.

We're formulating plans for a workshop for trustees and friends based on a successful format developed by Auburn University for Alabama public library trustees. The title of the workshop is "Who Runs Your Library?" and will include important topics such as policy, budget and legal. A luncheon will be held with an outstanding speaker on the same day as the workshop, Friday, November 20th.

A concentrated effort will be made to publicize the workshop by submitting material to publications in all ten states. We will, also, solicit assistance from State Presidents/Chairman of Trustees and Friends in the southeastern region.

— Kay Vowvalidis
Chairman

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE SECTION

February 13-14, 1979

1. Recommendation: Section Chairmen should be voting members of the Executive Board.
2. Oct. 1-Nov. 31, 1979. Workshop on AACR2. Focus will be on "nuts and bolts information for the *non-cataloger* librarian." Will be held in Richmond, Va.; Charlotte, N.C.; Birmingham, Ala.; and Tampa, Fla. 12:00-5:00 PM on Saturday afternoon.

Budget requirements for each session:

2 resource people X \$150.00 honorarium	\$300.00
2 resource people expenses X \$125.00	250.00
Local arrangements, administrative overhead, etc. (Coke break)	150.00 \$700.00
4 sessions X \$700.00	\$2,800.00
fudge factor	200.00
	\$3,000.00

Income should certainly exceed expenses.

3. SELA 1980 Conference.

6 discussion groups will be offered. In a 2 hour span, participants may select 2 of the groups to attend. Each group will be led by a resource person.

6 resource people X \$150.00 honorarium	\$900.00
Travel Expenses for those 6	900.00
	\$1,800.00

— Ralph E. Russell

CONVENTION COMMITTEE

February 13-14, 1979

The Committee met and set up a tentative schedule for the convention. It is planned to run from Tuesday through Friday afternoon. We need some group to sponsor a workshop, if workshops are desired on Tuesday.

We plan to meet again on June 8, 1979.

CONSTITUTION AND BYLAWS COMMITTEE

The Constitution and Bylaws Committee met at 1:30 P.M., Tuesday, February 13, 1979 and at 9:00 A.M. Wednesday, February 14, 1979 in conjunction with the SELA's biennial workshop. In the morning session the Committee studied constitution and bylaws changes submitted in the Summer, 1978 issue of the *Southeastern Librarian* as well as suggestions made by the southeastern state library association presidents and printed in the Winter, 1978 issue of the same journal.

During the evening of February 13th, all workshop participants gathered into ten groups, one for each member state of the Association, to consider the more salient constitution and bylaws problems facing SELA. Reports from these groups were considered by the Committee during its Wednesday morning meeting. At this time the Committee decided to meet twice in conjunction with the ALA Dallas meeting and then to meet once in Atlanta early in December. A draft document will be submitted by the Chairman to members at the first Dallas meeting. Progress reports will be submitted to the *Southeastern Librarian* and to the official publications of the state library associations involved. The Committee welcomes suggestions from all SELA members.

— Hubert H. Whitlow
Chairman

CONTINUING EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The ad hoc Continuing Education Committee met on Tuesday, February 13, and Wednesday, February 14, 1979, at the Southeastern Library Association's Spring Workshop. Present at this workshop were all members of the committee: Paul Porterfield, Gerda Belknap, Lorraine Schaeffer, Edward Walters, and John Clemons.

During the deliberations of our committee, we discussed the readiness of SELA to take on a major commitment to continuing education for library personnel in the region. Our Committee has already endorsed the Ander's Report concerning the responsibility of SELA to initiate a region wide continuing education program. However, we feel the lack of a framework (i.e., a regional continuing education office and/or officer), the inability of the headquarter's office to take on additional tasks, and a lack of available funds greatly limit what the association can do in terms of developing, implementing, and evaluating a regional continuing education program. Despite the realization of SELA's present condition, we believe the association can take on the responsibility of facilitating and/or disseminating knowledge about continuing education activities in the region. In attempting to fulfill this role, the Continuing Education Committee makes the following recommendations to the Executive Board for action during this biennium.

1. We recommend that a newsletter be published by SELA. This newsletter would include information on the wide variety of continuing education activities available in the southeast as well as news from other committees and sections of the association. We think this type of newsletter would be something concrete and useful that SELA could offer its membership. The newsletter would act as a form of clearinghouse for continuing education activities.

In regards of the continuing education component of the newsletter, information could be gathered by some designated state contact person (i.e., continuing education consultant to state library, executive secretary of state associations, etc.). Information would be collected from three sources: (1) state library agencies, (2) state library associations, (3) library schools.

The guidelines for inclusion of materials in the newsletter would include the following.

- a. Timeliness
- b. Length of workshop (at least one day long)
- c. Open participation
- d. CE Activity held within a southeastern state
- e. other information (i.e., time, date, cost, sponsoring agency, etc.)

Consideration must be given as to who would edit the newsletter. Perhaps the headquarter's office could take care of the printing and distribution.

We recommend that the newsletter be published 12 times during the biennium at an estimated cost of \$4,800.00.

2. We recommend that SELA take an association membership in C.L.E.N.E. (nationwide continuing education network) for the biennium. C.L.E.N.E. is presently developing a recognition system for CE activities that we need to know more about and perhaps enter. C.L.E.N.E. is also working with state library agencies in developing continuing education plans. As these state plans are developed, perhaps SELA could later act in a coordinating capacity to assist states implement their plans.

The estimated cost of an association membership is \$100.00 per year. The commitment to one year's membership has already been made by the Executive Board at the Joint Conference in New Orleans.

Membership in C.L.E.N.E. allows one person to participate in their annual conference during the Mid-Winter Meeting of A.L.A. This person would need to be designated by the Executive Board.

3. We recommend that our committee be designated a standing committee. Since we are hopeful that SELA will broaden its commitment to continuing education, the association will need this committee to function on a continuing basis.
4. We recommend that our committee be expanded to include a special librarian from a state not presently represented. The committee is currently represented by the following.

school librarian — Georgia
public librarian — South Carolina
university librarian — Tennessee
library educator — Georgia
state librarian — Florida

The Continuing Education Committee plans to meet at least once more during this biennium to discuss the workings of the newsletter and perhaps draft a position paper for SELA detailing the component parts of a regional plan, for the continuing education of library personnel.

Proposed budget for the 1979-80 Biennium is as follows:

	Estimated Cost
I. Newsletter (12 issues) To include information about continuing education activities for library personnel in the region as well as news from other committees and sections in the association.	\$4,800.00
II. C.L.E.N.E. Membership (2 Years) An association membership in the name of the Southeastern Library Association.	200.00
III. One Business Meeting for Committee To include airfare, ground transportation, rooms, and meals for committee members. This meeting would last one day and probably take place in Atlanta.	600.00
IV. Other Costs for Committee Business To include mailings, telephone calls, materials, etc.	100.00
Total Estimated Cost	\$5,700.00

— Paul C. Porterfield
Chairman

GOVERNMENT RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Numerous possible activities were considered by the committee meeting together for the first time at this workshop. The most important items considered were:

1. To serve as a clearinghouse for various state lobbying efforts. Such activity might result in a document which would share successful experiences of one state with other Southeastern states.
2. To compile and/or summarize and analyze the official resolutions of the various Governor's Conferences in the Southeast.
3. To conduct a pre-White House Conference for the Southeastern region. Toward such an activity \$2,500 has already been received from NCLIS and Dick Akeroyd has been assigned to work with SELA on White House Conference matters.

After much deliberation the Committee has concluded that a regional pre-White House Conference should not be held by SELA. States are responsible for delegate orientation which is now underway in most states. It is the reservation of the committee after interviewing various librarians that a regional conference would constitute both a needless duplication and raise confusion and conflicts with issues already committed to by the delegates from the States.

Other recommendations and findings of the committee are the following:

1. That the Public Relations Committee or another appropriate Committee be charged with working toward improving the professional public awareness of SELA, its purpose and services.
2. That copies be obtained of all Southeastern state's Governor's Conferences Official Resolutions for purposes of reference, study, research and analysis. The Committee will collect these and explore methods and means for analysis.
3. That each state be encouraged to submit a report of its legislative and lobbying efforts for sharing with other states in the Southeast. The Committee is attempting to develop a survey document to facilitate further study of these activities.

The Committee is also exploring the possibility of a legislative workshop at some future date building upon the results of this survey.

4. That the President, Vice President, and Executive Director host a buffet brunch just prior to the state of the White House Conference in order to caucus the delegates from the SE. (Use the NCLIS grant)
5. A token contingency fund of only \$50.00 is requested for budget at this time.

EVALUATION/HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE

February 13-14, 1979

The Evaluation/Headquarters Committee recommended to you in New Orleans that there be two committees — one an Evaluation Committee and one a Headquarters Committee. Our President has requested that in order to accomplish this that the Committee suggest names from which a Headquarters Committee can be selected. On a separate sheet we are suggesting nine names — three from each type of library — academic, school and public. From this list the Executive Board may appoint three to serve on the Headquarters Committee. We suggest that one be appointed for one year, two year, and three year terms at the beginning so that continuity will be provided.

The Evaluation Committee feels that evaluation of SELA is not possible without input from the membership. We propose to poll the membership by means of a simple but specific questionnaire to determine if they feel the objectives of SELA are being met and if the present structure is capable of promoting three objectives. This questionnaire may be distributed through a regularly scheduled SELA mailing.

The questionnaire must be carefully constructed subject to the approval of the Executive Board and would go out in the name of the Board. We would also like this instrument to reflect how the membership would be willing to generate greater income such as increased dues, self-sustaining workshops, income producing workshops, etc. The results of this survey should be analyzed carefully in light of the fiscal requirements of implementation at this point in time.

The Committee is ready and willing to do your bidding, but in light of today's economic uncertainty feel that the Executive Board must decide if we should proceed.

One strong recommendation of our Evaluation Committee is that the Handbook be up-dated and kept current. The Handbook should include the Conference Manual. It may be worth considering that a handbook be printed that could be sold to the membership.

— Mary Louise Rheay
Chairman

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

The Honorary Membership Committee met on February 13, 1979, in Atlanta during the SELA Workshop for Officers, Executive Board Members, Section Chairmen, and Committee Chairmen and Members. Members present were J. Mitchell Reames (South Carolina) and Chairman John David Marshall (Tennessee); John M. Goudeau (Florida), the third member of this committee, was unable to be present.

The Committee reviewed the criteria for honorary membership as published in *Southeastern Librarian*, 28: 194-195, Fall 1978, and will use these criteria in making its recommendations to the Executive Board. Thanks to the pack-rat syndrome blessedly possessed by past Honorary Membership Committee Chairmen, the present Committee possesses excellent records of the work of previous committees. These records will be preserved, added to, and in time sent to headquarters for preservation as part of SELA Archives. Copies of the records will be made and passed along to the present Chairman's successor.

The 1978-80 Honorary Membership Committee welcomes nominations for honorary membership from SELA members. Nominations should be in the form of a letter which gives the essential facts about the nominee's career and contributions to librarianship in the Southeast as well as reasons why the nominee should be considered for honorary membership. Deadline for nominations is December 15, 1979. Nominations should be sent by or before this date to John David Marshall, Chairman, SELA Honorary Membership Committee, Todd Library, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37132.

INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM COMMITTEE

February 13-14, 1979

Since the Southeastern Library Association is a coordinating agency for libraries in ten southern states, the Intellectual Freedom Committee members have concluded that it can best function as an information center for librarians and trustees.

It was the opinion of the Committee that those responsible for selection of materials, particularly in the school and public library sectors, sometimes are unaware of the assistance that is available when a censorship issue arises. During the biennium, the Committee plans to compile an annotated bibliography which can be used to prepare a brochure for distribution to the Intellectual Freedom Committees of state associations. This brochure will pinpoint guidelines and action plans including planning workshops, developing written policies, contacting agencies for assistance and preparing defense tactics.

Since the Committee is unaware of the expenditures for the preparation of this brochure, it believes that the sum of \$500.00 should be budgeted and duly recommends the SELA Board to approve it.

In order to develop better communication between states, the Committee will serve as a clearing house for anti-intellectual freedom legislation (pending or passed) and court decisions in the Southeast. This information will be forwarded to the chairman for distribution to the SELA Committee members, who in turn will pass it on to the state committees.

Plans for the Birmingham conference were discussed and it is recommended that the Committee requests the program chair to provide a general session because it believes that we should hear from the major opposition — Harry Parrish. No honorarium would be offered, only travel expenses. If he should reject our invitation, then another opposition speaker would be selected.

— Edwin Strohecker
Chairman

INTERSTATE COOPERATION COMMITTEE

After considering known interstate library organizations and activities already in existence, the Committee evaluated a number of possibilities for needed improvement in existing activities and new projects. In priority order the Committee recommendations are:

1. That SELA mount an intensified campaign to strengthen membership and influence of southeastern librarians in ALA, by
 - a. Promoting ALA and SELA membership as basic requirement for participation;
 - b. Suggesting knowledgeable southeastern librarians to Divisional and ALA Committees, especially nominating committees;
 - c. Nominating interested southeastern librarians to Divisional and ALA offices, particularly Council-at-Large via nominating committee and/or petition;
 - d. Asking each state's association nominating committee to assume responsibility for b and c while assaying membership rolls each year;
 - e. Directing a special letter to membership of SELA each year promoting southeastern candidates for all ALA offices;
 - f. Encouraging votes for southeastern candidates by introducing them at state conferences or by any feasible means;
 - g. Reaching a goal of 20 at-large Council members during Biennium.
2. That Interstate Cooperation Committee maintain regular meetings with southeastern ALA Councilors, state, at-large and Divisional, at SELA Conferences and workshops as well as ALA conferences.

3. That SELA increase Exchange of Bibliographic tools, union lists, and free material among states and libraries;
 - a. Request regular column in *Southeastern Librarian* with Editor to coordinate and publish list of items available for exchange.
 - b. Michael McDavid offered to be editor.

The above withdrawn because of Biblochange edited by Celia Wall.

4. Develop and maintain a talent bank of available expertise consisting of speakers for conferences, panels, workshops, etc., and consultants and resource experts.

The Committee also supported the need for improved communications among all southeastern regional associations.

At the Executive Board meeting on Wednesday, February 14, the Committee on Committees suggested Interstate Cooperation Committee provide emphasis on networking.

— William L. Whitesides
Chairman

LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

February 13-14, 1979

Recommend that the programs of the Association, as well as the programs of the Biennial Meetings be developed so that they appeal to and can be recognized as useful to a wider range of the membership. This should be a help in maintaining the interest of current members and attracting new members.

Recommend that the Association conduct a study to address the problem of dues, whether they should be annual or biennial, and whether meetings should be annual or biennial.

Recommend the development of a public relations or communications network for the region or a whole with the object of presenting a united front to accomplish the recommendations of the Southeastern Library Survey.

Recommend that ways be explored to make more use of the state representatives and that type of library programs be strengthened.

Recommend that the Association more actively support cooperative activities such as SOLINET and the National Periodicals Center.

Recommend that financial accountability be strengthened by employing an accounting firm to set up a proper system of bookkeeping, update the incorporation papers, clarify our tax exempt status, establish a system of paying payroll taxes, and obtain a legal audit.

— Paul Spence
Chairman

LIBRARY ORIENTATION AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC INSTRUCTION COMMITTEE

The Committee began by commending two southeastern librarians who have been nominated for office in the ALA ACRL Bibliographic Instruction Section. These are Jim Ward, Director of the Southeastern Bibliographic Instruction Clearinghouse for Vice Chair/Chair Elect; and Cerise Oberman-Soroka, Conference Coordinator for the College of Charleston conference for Member-at-Large. We salute these leaders.

The Committee decided this, our second biennium, will be a time for building the foundation for our Committee. We identified several goals. These are: preparation of a charge; sale of 500 *Directories*; support of our Clearinghouse by adding a budget item for duplication of non-print materials, by publishing news of the Clearinghouse, and by recommending that the Clearinghouse Director serve as an ex officio member of the Committee; commencement of a feasibility/market study for Directory pages and questionnaire; support of the College of Charleston Conference by invitation; development of guidelines for supporting other conferences; support of an informal interest group at major conferences; development of a checklist on signage as a lower level of orientation; and disbursement of information on instruction through regional, state and local publications.

An attempt will be made to secure a regular spot on the ACRL section's Committee on Cooperation for a member of our Committee.

Plans for the 1980 conference were discussed.

The Committee made two formal recommendations to the Board: that SELA take a more active role in publicizing candidates for ALA offices; and that the Clearinghouse Director be made an ex officio member of the Committee.

— Pamela J. Cravey
Chairman

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

February 13-14, 1979

1. Members present: William F. Bolte (Kentucky); Kenneth Boyd (Commercial Representatives); Eugene T. Fischer (Virginia); Bob Fisher (Florida); Nellie Ford Smith (Mississippi); Carl Stone (South Carolina); and James E. Ward (chairman).

2. The decision was made by the committee to develop a general brochure for use in membership promotion. Bob Fisher agreed to accept the responsibility for the design, layout, etc., and to investigate sources for printing after being supplied with information for inclusion in the brochure.
3. Ideas expressed for membership promotion included the following:
 - a. Attempts should be made to make SELA more visible, perhaps through state journals, conventions, etc. (One suggestion was to purchase special SELA ribbons to distribute to members at the various conventions.)
 - b. Consideration might be given to developing a slide/tape (or other format) program for use in membership promotion.
 - c. The various SELA groups should be encouraged to sponsor more workshops, or similar meetings, throughout the region — particularly during the non-conference year.
 - d. Functions such as coffees, etc., sponsored by SELA, might be planned at the various state conventions.
4. Target groups to which special efforts will be directed during 1979-80 are:
 - a. Commercial representatives (as both personal and organizational, or contributing members)
 - b. Library school students
 - c. Library school faculty
 - d. Trustees and friends
 - e. School librarians
 - f. Special librarians
 - g. Institutions (libraries, library schools, etc.)
5. The proposed budget for 1979-80 was planned for presentation to the Budget Committee (see attached).
6. Plans were made whereby statistics on membership will be provided each member of the committee periodically by the chairman upon receipt of information from the SELA office.
7. Suggestions were solicited from committee members for revision of the application form for institutional members.
8. The committee agreed that recognition should be given to sustaining and contributing members by listing their names in the *Southeastern Librarian* and by providing them special ribbons to wear at conventions.
9. The decision was made for all committee members who are attending the 1979 ALA convention to meet this summer in Dallas. The time and place will be determined at a later date.
10. The members agreed that it is very important for the Membership Committee to meet as early as possible during the biennium (preferably in the fall), so that definite plans may be made for membership promotion early in the year. A February or March meeting is much too late to make initial plans, considering current cutoff dates, etc.
11. It was generally felt that, although it may be necessary for some of the long-range plans of the committee to be delayed until the fall for 1980 membership promotion, every effort possible should be made to increase membership in 1979 in order to have a larger base from which to work next year toward the goal of 6,000 members by the 1980 convention.
12. Following much discussion, it was decided that each committee member would plan a specific approach to use in the respective states for membership promotion and send an outline of this plan to the chairman by the end of February. All plans will then be compiled and sent to the entire committee for information purposes.

Proposed budget of the committee is as follows:

Estimated Expenditures:

1. Brochures (15,000)	\$ 850.00
2. Postage (General mailing, bulk rate)	500.00
3. SELA-sponsored coffees, etc., at state association conventions	1,000.00
4. Administrative expenses for members of Membership Committee (Postage, telephone, etc.)	650.00
5. SELA ribbons for distribution to members at state conventions, etc.	100.00
6. Plaques for institutional members	600.00
	<u>\$ 3,700.00</u>

* * * * *

Estimated income from dues, 1979

Personal	\$23,650.00
Institutional	6,750.00
	<u>\$30,400.00</u>

Estimated income from dues, 1980

Personal	\$54,000.00
Institutional	7,500.00
	<u>\$61,500.00</u>

— James E. Ward
Chairman

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

February 13-14, 1979

The Committee met February 13-14, 1979. Present were Verna Bryson, Jean Cornn, Chris Dunn, Margaret Gunn, John Pritchard, and Cosette Kies, Chair.

The following were discussed and approved by the Committee:

1. The attached recommendation to the Executive Board on a uniform graphic image for SELA.
2. The attached letter which will be sent to other Committees suggesting some possible cooperative efforts.
3. Tentative program plans for the Birmingham Conference.

The Public Relations Committee of SELA for the biennium 1979-80 would like to offer its services to, or cooperate with, the Membership Committee, JMRT, Local Arrangements Committee-Birmingham Conference and the Awards Committee for the following purposes:

- a. Establishment of a "scholarship" for the purpose of sending a Junior Members Round Table member to the biennial conference, sponsorship should be sought from a private company such as the JMRT 3M fund was handled.
- b. Establishment of a standard exhibit for state conferences to promote SELA.
- c. Publicize the conference site as an interesting, vital place to encourage attendance.
- d. Explore free major media publicity such as *Southern Living* article or such.

Recommendations of the committee are as follows:

One aspect of an association's image is its graphic image. This involves all printed materials of an association such as SELA. The Public Relations Committee recommends that attention be concentrated on graphics as a part of the Association's overall image with its various publics.

Included in the graphic image are the following:

1. The logo, or emblem, of SELA needs to symbolize not only the Region of the country as it does now, but also the concept of libraries. A possibility could be the design on the cover of the "Wake Up To The Sun" brochure published by SELA with "SELA" placed on the cover of the book. A contest of libraries' graphic artists could be held to design a new logo. A pin could be made based on this logo which could be sold to members and/or presented to honorary members.
2. A library could donate the time of a staff artist for a period of time to design various publications for the Association, as well as new stationery and needed brochures. This would have the advantage of providing a uniform graphic image, rather than the differently styled brochures and publications which now appear from the various sections and committees.

We urge that the Executive Board of SELA endorse the concept of a uniform graphic image for the Association as a part of a campaign to improve our general public image.

— Cosette Kies
Chair

ROTHROCK AWARD COMMITTEE

February 13-14, 1979

The Committee recommends that the following guidelines be adopted for use in making the selection of the Award nominee:

1. Age and years of service should not be a deciding factor in the selection; both those of many years' service and those early in their careers who have made an exceptional contribution to librarianship in the Southeast may be considered.
2. Service in one or more states of the Southeast would qualify a person for nomination for the Award.
3. The Award should be made to only one person in any biennium, and, if no deserving person is nominated, an award may be omitted for that biennium.
4. The monetary award should be supplemented by an appropriately worded plaque.
5. Publicity about the Award should be handled by the SELA Headquarters staff and should be sent to the hometown media of the recipient.
6. Colleagues and relatives of the recipient should be invited to attend the ceremony.

A notice requesting nominations for the Award, including the guidelines, will be submitted for publication in the Summer 1979 issue of the *Southeastern Librarian*. A follow-up request for nominations will be planned for the Spring, 1980 *Southeastern Librarian*.

— Lucile Deaderick
Chairman

OUTSTANDING LIBRARY PROGRAM AWARD COMMITTEE

SELA Awards For Outstanding Library Programs: Criteria/Procedure

(This phase of the SELA Awards Program is based upon recommendations made in a recent survey of similar programs in state and regional library associations. The survey was conducted by Ted Campbell, chairman, and members of the 1974-76 Awards Committee. The program was approved, with a number of revisions, by the Executive Board on June 20, 1977.)

1. Any academic, public, school, or special library in the ten constituent states of the Southeastern Library Association may be cited for an outstanding program of service.
2. The program, project, or activity, on which the award nomination is based, must take place during the biennium in which the nomination is made.
3. The minimum time span for a library program, nominated for an award, must not be less than three months, including the development and evaluation stages of the program.
4. The President of the Southeastern Library Association shall appoint an Outstanding Award Library Program Committee, which is composed of one librarian from each of the four specified types of libraries and one representative from the Trustees and Friends Section of the Association.
5. Two copies of the nominations paper (the original and one copy) must be made in writing to the chairman of the Outstanding Library Program Award Committee. The first (or original) copy will be retained at SELA Headquarters to be made available to interested persons through interlibrary loan. The second copy will be returned to the applicant.
6. The deadline for award nominations shall be May 1 of the conference years.
7. Because of the distances involved, the Outstanding Library Program Award Committee would not be expected to visit each library which is nominated. However, librarians in the general area of the nominees may be requested to review the application for the committee.
8. The Outstanding Library Program Award Committee shall recommend possible award recipients to the President of SELA for the approval of the Executive Board by August 1, 1980.
9. The award shall be in the form of a framed Award of Merit, which is suitable for display. The design and wording of the award shall be determined by the Outstanding Library Program Award Committee with the approval of the Executive Board.
10. The award shall be presented at a general session of the biennial conference or at a time and place designated by the Executive Board and the Outstanding Library Program Award Committee.

OUTSTANDING AUTHOR AWARDS COMMITTEE

February 13, 1979

The SELA Outstanding Author Awards Committee met in the Atlanta Cabana Hotel on Tuesday, February 13, 1979 with Chairperson, Ray Rowland, presiding. Members present were: Ray Rowland, Florence Blakely, Frankie Cubbedge, Sarah Gray, Sheppard Hicks, Tom Raines, and Bob Smith.

The first item of business was the verification of data listed for each committee member in the Directory. The majority of the remainder of the meeting was devoted to a discussion of the criteria for selection of the SELA Outstanding Author Award and to proposed changes, etc.

Sheppard Hicks presented suggestions to the Committee on behalf of Mary Joe Cocroft who was unable to attend. The suggestions were

1. Forms should be mailed in the Fall 1979 issue of the *Southeastern Librarian*.
 2. Committee members should not assume librarians will nominate worthwhile recipients.
 3. Caliber of author should be considered.
 4. A representative from Florida should be on the Committee (also West Virginia).
 5. Any committee members having authors to consider for the Award should present the names to the committee at once.
- Florence Blakely suggested that the notice should be sent to each State Association publication.

The Chairman asked for proposed changes to the guidelines, if there were any, as published in the Winter 1977 issue of the *Southeastern Librarian*. Frankie Cubbedge made a motion to leave the guidelines as now stated for the next biennium. The motion was seconded and passed by a vote of 5 to 1.

A motion was made by Bob Smith to change the wording in the first sentence of the purpose to read: To recognize authors in states encompassing members of the Southeastern Library Association for current works of literary merit. The motion was seconded by Tom Raines and carried by a vote of 5 and 1 abstention.

Ray Rowland is to present the revision to the Executive Board.

An editorial change which called for the addition of "Reason for Nomination with Documentation" to the application was also approved.

A motion to change the deadline for receiving applications from January 31st to October 31st passed unanimously as did a recommendation to print the application in the Summer issue of the *Southeastern Librarian*.

The following Budget was adopted unanimously:

Award:	\$ 500 per award
Certificate/Plaque:	\$ 50
Travel — Committee:	\$1500
Convention Expenses:	\$ 500

The Committee also directed the Chairman to ask the Board to insure proper publicity before and after the award including newspapers, magazines, *Bowker Annual*; *Literary Awards and Prizes*, etc.

Florence Blakely made a motion to sponsor a luncheon in honor of the award recipient. Sheppard Hicks seconded, and the motion carried unanimously.

A motion to hold the next Committee meeting at the College of William and Mary at a date to be determined was made by Bob Smith, seconded by Frankie Cubbedge and carried unanimously.

It was decided that the Chairman would get the applications out to the Committee by November 15th with the committee members returning the applications with comments to him by January 15th, 1980.

There being no further business to come before the committee the meeting was adjourned.

SOUTHERN BOOKS COMPETITION COMMITTEE REPORT

A Southern Books Competition exhibit booth was set up and manned during the October 1978 meeting of SELA/SWLA in New Orleans. The books published during 1976 and 1977 which had won awards were on display. Also available for visitors to pick up were copies of the handlists of award winning books for 1973, 1975, 1976 and 1977. The booth was manned by the project director and by committee member Robert E. Stephenson. Kenneth Walter and Wayne O'Neal, the other members of the committee, were unable to attend the New Orleans meeting.

Information relating to the availability of the traveling exhibits of the 1977 Southern Books Competition award winners went out to various libraries and appropriate publications early this month. A schedule will be developed and two sets of exhibit books will be circulating for the next year.

For a variety of reasons I have been delayed in getting the 1978 Southern Books Competition underway. During the next month a publicity announcement concerning the competition will be released to appropriate publications. Also a "Call for Entries," along with entry forms and fee schedule, will be circulated to publishers in those states within the SELA and SWLA area.

A jury will be appointed and the competition will proceed as before; just a little later than usual.

The members of the Southern Books Committee for 1979/1980 are:

Mr. Arthur Goldsmith, Jr., Reference Librarian
Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee

Mr. J. B. Dobkin, Special Collections Librarian
University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida

Ms. Mary Stuart Mason
7709 Woodman Road, Richmond, Virginia

As things progress I will attempt to keep you, and the SELA Executive Secretary, informed.

— Frank J. Anderson

AD-HOC COMMITTEE ON COMPUTERIZATION OF MEMBERSHIP RECORDS

February 14, 1979

THE PAST

1. Committee appointed
2. Discussion with Headquarters Staff of requirements of a system.
3. Letters to SELA Board, Committee Chairs, Section Chairs, and others requesting comments and suggestions.
4. Discussion with the Executive Board on June 26, 1978, of possible input elements and output items. Decision by the Board on several specific questions.
5. During Fall 1978 preparation of new membership form incorporating discussed input elements, but not designed for data processing input.

PROPOSED NEXT STEPS:

1. February — March, 1979: Preparation of system specifications for submission to data centers for bids.
2. April: Submission of system specifications to data centers.
3. May, 1979: Receipt of bids.
4. June, 1979: Consideration of bids by Executive Board. Award contract if approved.
5. July — December, 1979: System design and testing. Ready for implementation with 1980 membership year.

1979 BUDGET:

BUDGET ELEMENT
Programming and testing
Record conversion
Contingency

VERY ROUGH ESTIMATE
\$1,500 - \$2,000
500 - 750
500 - 750
\$2,500 - \$3,500

REGIONAL NEWS

ALABAMA

The theme of the 1979 Alabama Statewide Summer Reading Program will be "Where in the World," in recognition that 1979 is the United Nation's International Year of the Child. The Alabama Public Library Service will coordinate the program by making available, at no cost to participating public libraries, theme-related materials to assist local librarians in their summer reading program activities. For additional information, contact Sue Media, Alabama Public Library Service, 6030 Monticello Drive, Montgomery, AL 36130.

Five public hearings were held in Alabama to discuss and explore avenues of formal interlibrary cooperation on a statewide basis as recommended by Dr. John Hall of the Public Administration Service in his report completed in May, 1978. The hearings were jointly sponsored by the Alabama State Department of Education, the Alabama Public Library Service, and the Alabama Commission on Higher Education.

More trained librarians for Alabama is a major goal of the Alabama Library Association. To help make this possible the Association provides loan scholarships and grants to those individuals who wish to enter library school but need financial assistance. For more details write to:

Eloise D. Livingston,
President and Chairman,
Board of Directors,
Alabama Library Association
Scholarship Fund, Inc.,
Morgan County Schools,
1325 Highway 67,
Decatur, AL 35601.

From the opening of the Alabama Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services by former Governor Wallace to the last discussions for completing work on all resolutions, it was

clear that the citizens of Alabama had strong opinions about the value of quality library services. During the meeting, the conferees participated in work and dinner sessions where state and national leaders challenged and commended the delegates for accepting their responsibility to strengthen the library and information resources of Alabama and the nation. Delegates to the White House Conference were elected, and 21 conference resolutions were adopted.

The Alabama Committee for the Humanities and Public Policy (ACHPP) has awarded a \$32,500 grant to the Alabama Public Library Service (APLS) to establish a statewide Humanities Resource Center. A cooperative effort of the state library agency and the state-based humanities committee, the new center will be located in the APLS facility in Montgomery. Individuals and groups, such as civic or church groups, study clubs, historical societies, libraries, museums, and other non-profit adult organizations, will be encouraged to utilize the Resource Center materials supplemented by library resources, to plan programs to improve public understanding and awareness of the humanities. Services of the Center will include a catalog of available materials, technical advice on media and the humanities for ACHPP grant recipients, and program planning assistance to link materials with humanities scholars interested in public programming in this field. The APLS plans to utilize SOLINET to catalog the materials, thus adding a valuable local resource to the national bibliography.

FLORIDA

Beginning Fall 1979, the Florida State University School of Library Science will offer at the master's level an area of specialization in library service to handicapped persons. The program can be completed in one calendar year and includes courses in the area of specialization in both the library school and in other schools on campus. Students enrolled in the program will be encouraged to intern in a local library serving handicapped persons or participate in similarly

SOUTHEASTERN LIBRARIAN

oriented research projects. For further information, please contact:

Dean Harold Goldstein,
School of Library Science
Florida State University,
Tallahassee, FL 32306.

The first Sara K. and Ted Srygley Lecture was held on May 25 at Florida State University. Dr. Edward G. Holley spoke on "The Library Profession: A Critical View." The lecture series was established by alumni and friends of the School of Library Science to honor the Srygleys for their many outstanding contributions to the profession of librarianship.

GEORGIA

The William Russell Pullen Library of Georgia State University has begun working with the Arts and Sciences Honors and Outreach Offices to reach local high school students. The focus of this program is to assist in the recruiting of academically well-qualified students from the metropolitan Atlanta area. Dr. Charlotte McClure (Honors) and Dr. Sanford Bederman (Outreach) contact local high schools — guidance counselors, librarians, teachers, and honors administrators — and offer some of GSU's services and facilities to their honors students. The services included in the program are as diverse as the pool and the computer center. In addition, working with the Bibliographic Instruction Office of the Reference Department, honors students are given research (but not borrowing) privileges at Pullen Library.

The Emory University Libraries have acquired from author Theodore Draper a collection of materials relating to the history of the Communist Party in the United States and the Communist International. A major portion of the collection was gathered by Draper in the course of his research for a multi-volume study of American communism. The collection contains periodicals, pamphlets, party documents, and books, as well as taped interviews that Draper conducted with party leaders and correspondence relating to his research. Many of the pamphlets, numbering close to a thousand, are scarce and complement a microfilm collection already held by the Library.

The taped interviews and many of the documents are unique.

The sixth annual Evalene Jackson Lecture, sponsored by the Division of Librarianship, Emory University, was presented on May 11 by Sheila Creth, Assistant Director in Charge of Personnel, University of Connecticut Library, and former Personnel Director of Columbia University Libraries. The subject of the lecture was "The Impact of Changing Lifestyles on Library Personnel Administration."

The lecture series is made possible through an endowment created by the Division alumni to honor the former Director, Evalene Parsons Jackson.

KENTUCKY

A "Poet in Residence in Rural Public Libraries" project has been initiated in Kentucky. Funding is provided by the Kentucky Arts Commission, the Department of Library and Archives, and participating public libraries which provide partial services and materials for the program.

The Library for the Blind (Special Services Division of the Department of Library and Archives) has established a recording program. Twenty books dealing with Kentuckiana were recorded during the first year of the project.

The 1978 Kentucky General Assembly approved \$7 million for the construction of a new state library in Frankfort. The new 138,000 sq. ft. facility will combine the Divisions of the Department of Library and Archives which are now located in three different facilities.

MISSISSIPPI

Recommendations concerning increased funding, more qualified personnel and expansion of services are among the resolutions that will be sent from Mississippi to the White House Conference on Library and Information Services set for the fall of 1979. The resolutions were formulated at the Mississippi Governor's Library Conference

held in Jackson. The improvement and expansion of services offered by libraries to special groups such as minority groups and handicapped persons was a major concern of the Mississippi Governor's Library Conference. Delegates, composed of two-thirds lay persons and one-third library personnel, also expressed the need for Mississippi libraries to seek additional and more qualified personnel. In relation to this resolution, the conference recommended that steps be taken to establish an American Library Association-accredited library science graduate program in the state. The need for increased public funding for libraries at local, state, and national levels was expressed by conference delegates. Also suggested in the resolutions was increased cooperation and sharing of materials between libraries of all types. Other concerns included in the resolutions were the needs for libraries to intensify their public relations efforts and evaluate more carefully their services and user needs.

Vivian Jean Williams, Pearl River County Library System, Carriere, Mississippi, was one of the 1979 recipients of the 3M/JMRT Professional Development Grant. The award consists of an expense-paid trip to the ALA Annual Conference in Dallas.

The University of Southern Mississippi School of Library Service recently received two grants and the Joseph Cook Library one grant from the U.S. Office of Higher Education. One grant will fund an institute for 25 school librarians in rural Mississippi July 30 through August 10. The institute, directed by Joseph J. Mika, assistant professor of library science, will benefit school librarians, media specialists and educators. The second grant will support five master's degree fellowships in the school of library service graduate program. The Joseph Cook Memorial Library received a grant under the Higher Education Act to strengthen the library's collection through the purchase of library materials.

Mrs. Beth King, Senior Librarian in Acquisitions, announces that the University of Mississippi Library is one of twelve user organizations in

the U.S. participating in the Bowker Book Acquisition System Probe. The library is able to access *Books in Print* on-line via a cathode-ray-tube (CRT) terminal. Orders are placed via the terminal, printed at Bowker's office in New York, and sent to the vendor specified by the participating organization. Cancellations and claims are handled in the same way as orders. Off-line reports are also available. On-site training took place on March 27, 1979, and live ordering began on March 29. The experimental project is expected to last about six months.

The Clarksdale Public Library has received a grant of \$3,000 from the Mississippi Committee for the Humanities for a series of programs on Black genealogy, archaeology and other subjects.

The University of Southern Mississippi Medalion for distinguished contribution to children's literature was presented in March to Leonard Everett Fisher.

Workshops to improve communication among staff members at the Mississippi Library Commission were scheduled for April and May, 1979, according to David Woodburn, assistant director for administration. The workshops, the first of their kind at MLC, were conducted by Nelson Guthrie, director of the Human Effectiveness Institute in Jackson.

The MLC workshop involved the same techniques used in Leadership Effectiveness Training and Parent Effectiveness Training. Some of the subjects covered include working with people on a one-to-one basis and in groups and constructive criticism.

MLC staff were divided into two groups, including a mixture of professional and clerical staff and various department representatives. Staff members attended the five-day workshops in two sessions at the Mississippi Research and Development Center in Jackson.

NORTH CAROLINA

William Gosling, assistant university librarian for technical services at Perkins Library, Duke

University, has been elected treasurer of the Universal Serials and Book Exchange (USBE). The USBE is an international nonprofit agency whose members deposit materials they do not need and request periodicals, documents, and books as required. Now in its 30th year of operation, USBE has a stock of more than four million periodical issues (40,000 titles) and over 100,000 books and government documents at its headquarters in Washington, D.C.

The East Carolina University Department of Library Science and the audiovisual section of the School of Education have announced that applications are now being received for teaching fellowships for the 1979-80 school year. Fellows are involved in the teaching of basic research skills courses in the Department of Library Science and basic audiovisual courses in the School of Education. Other responsibilities include work with an assigned faculty member. For additional information, contact the Department of Library Science or the School of Education, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27834.

Lester Eugene Asheim, Kenan professor of library science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, was honored at the annual meeting of the Association of American Library Schools in Washington, D.C. In honor of his 65th birthday and his many years of service to the field of library science, Asheim's colleagues presented him with a festschrift, a volume of essays written in tribute to him. *As Much to Learn as to Teach: Essays in Honor of Lester Asheim*, written by Asheim's colleagues, friends and students, addresses areas in which he was interested and influential. These include library education, intellectual freedom, the humanities, academic libraries, public libraries and international librarianship.

The North Carolina SOLINET Users Group met recently in Raleigh. The two main topics to be explored were "Quality Control" and "Non-Cataloging Uses of OCLC." Lectures, panels, and discussion groups were built around these two topics.

The Cumberland County Public Library of Fayetteville, in joint sponsorship with the Friends of the Library and the Fayetteville Museum of Art, has been awarded a planning grant in the amount of \$20,000 by the National Endowment for the Humanities. The funds provided by the National Endowment for the Humanities will be used to do three things: first, to plan six sequentially-related series of public lectures and seminars which would — when implemented over a period of three years — examine the historical development of Western civilization. Secondly, the potential for cooperation between the public library and the local museum in the joint sponsorship of such series would be explored, and the humanities resources each would need to support them adequately would be identified. Finally, the publicity materials needed for the effective promotion of the planning programs and seminars would be developed.

The Friends of the East Carolina University Library sponsored a Student Library Competition during the spring, in which three prizes were awarded to undergraduate students for outstanding personal collections of books.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Over 200 people attended an award ceremony at the Greenville County Library on January 18, in which special recognition was given to "Project Little Kids" by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. "Project Little Kids" is unique and has been so successful that it was designated by the U.S. Office of Education as an "exemplary project" and a model for the nation. The program is designed to provide learning experiences for very young children in the public library setting by making books, toys, and other materials available to children ranging from six months to six years old and their parents.

A Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services was held in Columbia in March. The Conference, attended by 200 lay delegates, 100 library professionals, and 150 observers, had three main objectives which included determining how well the state and the various counties are meeting the library and information needs of the

people, to analyze future needs and to set goals for action. The three-day Conference passed 49 resolutions concerning the future direction of library development. These recommendations covered funding, access, cooperation, resources and services, public relations, and education for librarianship.

TENNESSEE

A workshop on "Library Public Relations and Accountability," held June 9-16 at the School of Library Science, George Peabody College for Teachers, focused on the ways library public relations can be used in the accountability and evaluation process, as well as public relations' use in public information and community relations for all kinds of libraries. Guest speakers for the workshop included Peggy Barber, Director of the American Library Association's Public Information Office, and William Hiles, Director of Peabody College's Public Information Office and correspondent for the Associated Press. The Director of the workshop was Cosette Kies, associate professor of library science at Peabody College.

The University of Tennessee Graduate School of Library and Information Science has subcontracted with the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee to perform a variety of information energy related tasks. Six to eight students will be employed part-time while going to school and will gain experience in bibliographic data base development, on-line searching and will gain a knowledge of energy, environmental resource materials. This is an expansion of the school's program for preparing information managers in the fields of energy and the environment.

Thomas Rockwell received the first Tennessee Children's Choice Book Award for his book, *How to Eat Fried Worms*. The award was made during the Tennessee Library Association convention in Nashville in April.

VIRGINIA

Mary Mayer, Portsmouth Public Library, Portsmouth, Virginia, was one of the 1979 recipients of the 3M/JMRT Professional Development Grant.

The award consists of an expense-paid trip to the ALA Annual Conference in Dallas.

Church and synagogue librarians from across the United States and Canada will gather at the Presbyterian School of Christian Education in Richmond, Virginia June 24-26, 1979 for the Twelfth Annual Conference of the Church and Synagogue Library Association. Centered on the theme, "The Library As a Bridge Between Our Heritage and the Future," the conference will feature 28 classes on subjects of interest to librarians. Classes will vary to meet the needs of both experienced and inexperienced librarians. General Chairman of the conference is Alma Lowance, Richmond, Virginia, who is First Vice-President of CSLA. Maryann Dotts, Nashville, Tennessee, President, will preside at the annual business meeting. CSLA is a volunteer association of approximately 1150 congregational libraries and librarians from almost every state and five foreign countries. Included are representatives of Catholic, Jewish and more than 20 different Protestant denominations. There are twelve regional chapters with several more in process of formation. For additional information about CSLA or the conference, write to CLSA, P.O. Box 1130, Bryn Mawr, PA 19010.

The 350 official delegates to the Virginia Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services met March 29-31 in Richmond to air their concerns about libraries, to offer resolutions for improvement of services and to select the twelve official Virginia delegates to the White House Conference in October. Major areas of discussion at the state conference were quality of basic services, library governance and finance, public relations, education/manpower/training, access to services, and networking/cooperation.

The Virginia State Library has recently completed a union COM-Catalog of the holdings of twenty-five Virginia SOLINET member libraries. Copies of the catalog have been distributed to all academic and public libraries and some special libraries in the state. The COM-Catalog is a pre-

liminary step toward a statewide library network in Virginia.

"Collection Development Update," the Eighth Biennial Library Institute sponsored by the Virginia Library Association Region IV and the Virginia Chapter of the Special Libraries Association was held in Richmond May 3-4. Guest speaker was Dr. Y. T. Feng, librarian at Wellesley College. Topics of discussion included methods for allocating resources, evaluating collections, selection responsibility, and cooperative efforts.

COOPERATIVE EFFORTS

The College and University Libraries Section of the Southeastern Library Association was represented at hearings held by HEW-OE in Atlanta on January 22, 1979. Speaking in favor of continued and expanded funding of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, were Ms. Judith Jensen (Agnes Scott College), Mr. Herbert Johnson (Emory University) and Dr. Ralph Russell (Georgia State University). Ms. Jensen also represented the University Center in Georgia and Dr. Russell, the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries.

Procedures and application forms for participation in the Consultant Training Program of the Academic Library Program are now available from the Office of Management Studies, Association of Research Libraries. The Consultant Training Program will prepare selected academic librarians to serve as consultants to libraries conducting self-studies. Up to 20 consultants will be trained each year for the next five years. More detailed information about the Consultant Training Program and application forms are available from The Office of Management Studies, Association of Research Libraries, 1527 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C., 20036.

The Southeastern Library Network, SOLINET, the largest user of OCLC Inc., shared cataloging system, has released its fifth annual report. More

than 650 copies of the *SOLINET 1977-78 Annual Report* have been sent to SOLINET members, networks, library schools and persons requesting a copy. Persons interesting in obtaining a copy should contact Susan A. Millen, editor, 615 Peachtree St., Suite 410, Atlanta, GA 30308. With the letter of request, please enclose a self-addressed mailing label.

CONTINUING EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES

A seminar on space planning and design for libraries taught by Aaron and Elaine Cohen, noted architect and behaviorist team from New York, will be offered by the University of Tennessee Graduate School of Library Science through the Department of Conferences July 25-27, 1979. To get complete information, call or write to Steve Martin, Program Coordinator, Department of Conferences, 1629 Melrose Avenue, Knoxville, TN 37916.

Appalachian State University will host a series of one and two-week workshops this summer. Two courses of particular interest to individuals in supervisory and management positions are "Systems Analysis for Libraries" (July 30-August 3) and "Personnel Management" (July 2-13). For additional information, contact D. Joleen Bock, Department of Educational Media, Appalachian State University, Boone, NC 28608.

The Graduate Department of Library and Information Science of the Catholic University of America will host the "Institute on Federal Library Resources" in August. For additional information, contact the Director of Continuing Education, Catholic University of America, Washington, DC 20064.

A workshop on "Archival and Library Collection and Preservation Management" will be held July 16-August 4 at the University of Maryland in cooperation with the Preservation Division of the Li-

brary of Congress. For additional information, contact Lawrence J. McCrank, College of Library and Information Services, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

The University of Southern Mississippi will host a workshop on "Instructional Materials Centers: Development, Organization, and Integration with Curriculum" from July 30 to August 10. For additional information, contact Joseph J. Mika, School of Library Service, University of Southern Mississippi, Box 5146, Southern Station, Hattiesburg, MS 39401.

A symposium on academic libraries, "Technology and Services in Academic Libraries: Past and Future," is scheduled for September 27-28, 1979. The symposium is sponsored by J. Y. Joyner Library, East Carolina University, Greenville, North Carolina. Persons who wish to get a copy of the announcement and an application for registration should write Library Symposium, J. Y. Joyner Library, Greenville, NC 27834, 919-757-6514. Registration is limited.

SOUTHEASTERN JOBLINES

American Society for Information Science
(202) 659-8132

Florida: State Library (904) 488-5232

Georgia: Georgia Library Association JMRT
(404) 634-5726 (5 p.m.-8 a.m., M-F,
12 noon-8 a.m. S-M)

North Carolina: (919) 733-6410

South Carolina: College of Librarianship (803)
777-8443

Virginia: (804) 355-0384.

DATES TO REMEMBER

1979

- June 9-14 Special Libraries Association Annual Conference, Hilton Hawaiian Village and the Ilikai, Honolulu
- June 23-29 American Library Association Annual Conference, Dallas
- Oct. 11-13 South Carolina Library Association Conference, Francis Marion Hotel, Charleston
- Oct. 10-12 Mississippi Library Association Conference, Ramada Inn, Jackson

- Oct. 14-18 American Society for Information Science Annual Conference, Minneapolis
- Oct. 17-20 North Carolina Library Association Conference, Radison Plaza Hotel, Charlotte Civic Center
- Oct. 24-28 Georgia Library Association Biennial Conference, Desota Hilton Hotel, Savannah
- Oct. 25-27 West Virginia Library Association Conference, Lakeview Country Club, Morgantown
- Oct. 28- Nov. 2 White House Conference on Library and Information Services, Washington, D.C.
- Oct. 31- Nov. 2 FLA-FAME Joint Conference, Sheraton Two Towers, Orlando
- Nov. 8-10 Kentucky Library Association Conference, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Lexington
- Nov. 12-8 Children's Book Week

1980

- Jan. 20-26 ALA, Mid-Winter Meeting, Chicago
- Feb. 14-7 AALS, Sheraton-Crest Hotel, Austin, TX
- June 29- July 5 Annual Conference, New York City
- Nov. 19-21 Southeastern Library Association Biennial Conference, Hyatt House, Birmingham, Alabama

1981

- Oct. 7-10 Georgia Library Association Biennial Conference, Hilton Hotel, Atlanta

PERSONALS

APPOINTMENTS

Glen ANDERSON, Humanities Reference Librarian, Auburn University Libraries.

David F. BISHOP, Director, University of Georgia Libraries.

Florence E. BLAKELY, Assistant University Librarian for Collection Development, Duke University Library.

Monica J. BLANCHARD, Archivist, Herty Papers Project, Robert W. Woodruff Library, Emory University.

Chester S. BUNNELL, Circulation Librarian, University of Mississippi Law Library.

Susan T. BYRA, Assistant Director, East Mississippi Regional Library, Quitman, Mississippi.

Robert L. BYRD, Assistant Curator of Manuscripts for Readers Services, Duke University Library.

Jana Futch CARTER, Instructor-Librarian, Reference Department, University of South Florida Library.

Alice COLEMAN, Director, Washington County Public Library, Greenville, Mississippi.

Julia CROWE, Assistant Librarian, Carthage-Leake Public Library, Mississippi.

Kathleen M. CYLKOWSKI, Technical Services Librarian, Salem College Library, Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

Kathryn DAVIS, Children's Department Head, Chatham-Effingham-Liberty Regional Library, Savannah, Georgia.

Leola DAVIS, Librarian, Booneville Public Library, Mississippi.

Arlene DEMPSEY, Assistant Librarian in Reference, Strozier Library, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida.

Vivienne DICKSON, Instructional/Public Services Librarian, Tusculum College Library, Greeneville, Tennessee.

Sherida DOWNER, Circulation Department Head, Auburn University Libraries.

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Carolina EISENSTEIN, Assistant Serials Librarian, University of South Carolina Library.

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Coral GILLS, Library Communications Specialist, County of Henrico Public Library, Richmond, Virginia.

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William E. HUG, Chairman, Department of Educational Media and Librarianship, University of Georgia.

Jane HULL, Children's Services Coordinator, First Regional Library, Hernando, Mississippi.

Eric HYTNEN, Assistant Librarian, Strozier Library, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida.

Sherrida JASSMAN, Science and Technology Reference Librarian, Auburn University Libraries.

Wanda Kay JOHNSON, Head of Candler Library, Emory University.

Dianne JONES, Reference Librarian, Lincoln-Lawrence-Franklin Regional Library, Brookhaven, Mississippi.

Mrs. John KEYES, Librarian, Collins Public Library, Mississippi.

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Gary McCULLOUGH, Director, Talking Books Subregional Library for the Blind, Savannah, Georgia.

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Judith MORTON, Serials Cataloger, Auburn University Libraries.

Marja Lynne MUELLER, Instructor and Reference Librarian, Special Collections, Mitchell Memorial Library, Mississippi State University.

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Linda J. SAMMATARO, Health Sciences Reference Librarian, University of Tennessee Library, Knoxville, Tennessee.

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Frequently members of SELA wish to correspond with the officers of the several state library associations in the area covered by SELA. Since the list is a permanent part of this journal, all state library associations are requested to notify the Managing Editor when changes occur. Please give *full* address with each name.

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